



Introdations

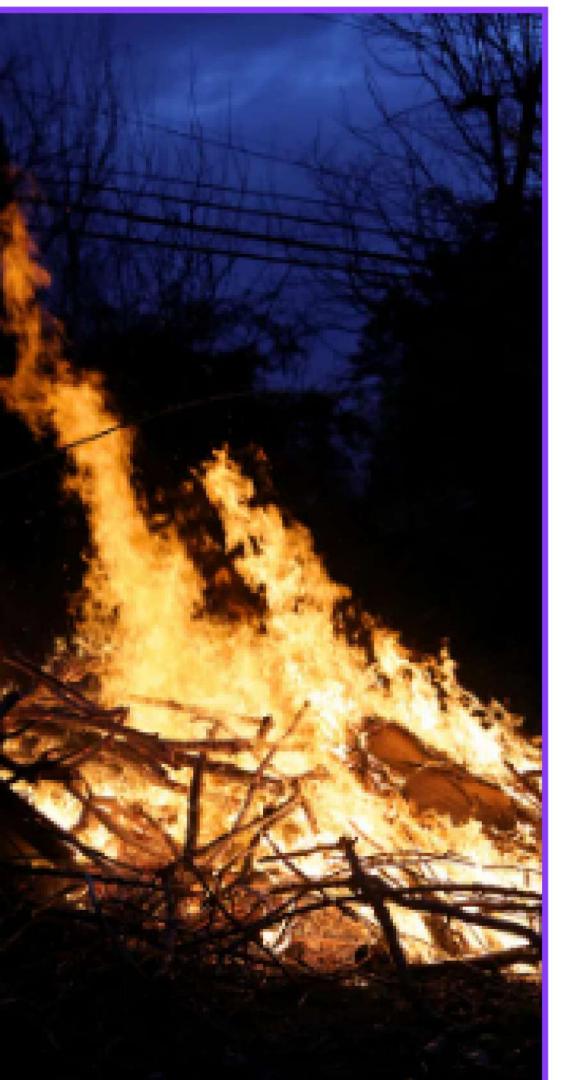
The goal of this project is to analyze and visualize the geographical distribution and temporal patterns of Australian fires using a dataset containing information on latitude, longitude, brightness, and acquisition date.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

01 Seasonal Variation

02 Geographical Distribution

03 Time of Day



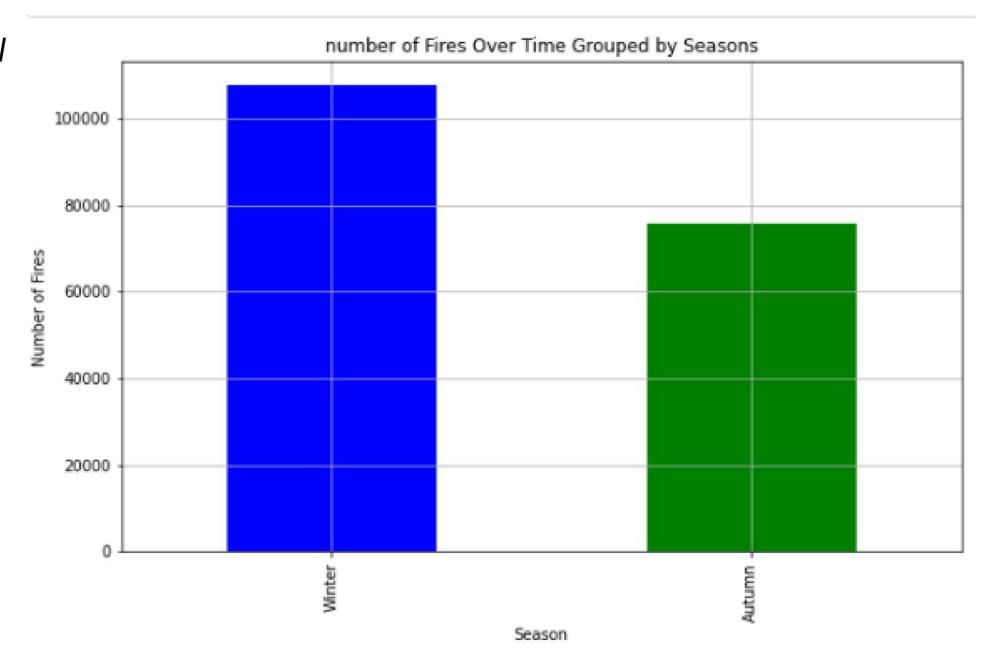
Seasonal Variation

Questions:

How do environmental factors contribute to the occurrence and intensity of wildfires during the winter and autumn seasons?

why?

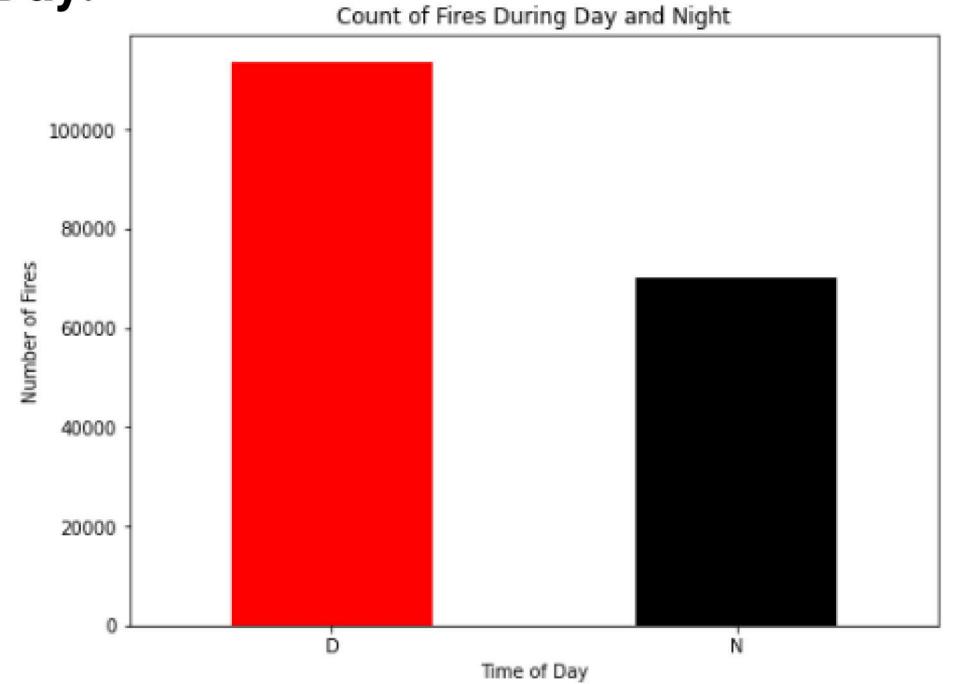
- 1. Drier Conditions:
- 2. Increased Winds
- 3.Leaves on the Ground
- 4.Low Humidit
- 5. Human activity
- 6. Lightning



Fires with Time of Day.

 Are there any other factors that could be contributing to the higher percentage of fires occurring during the day?

Result



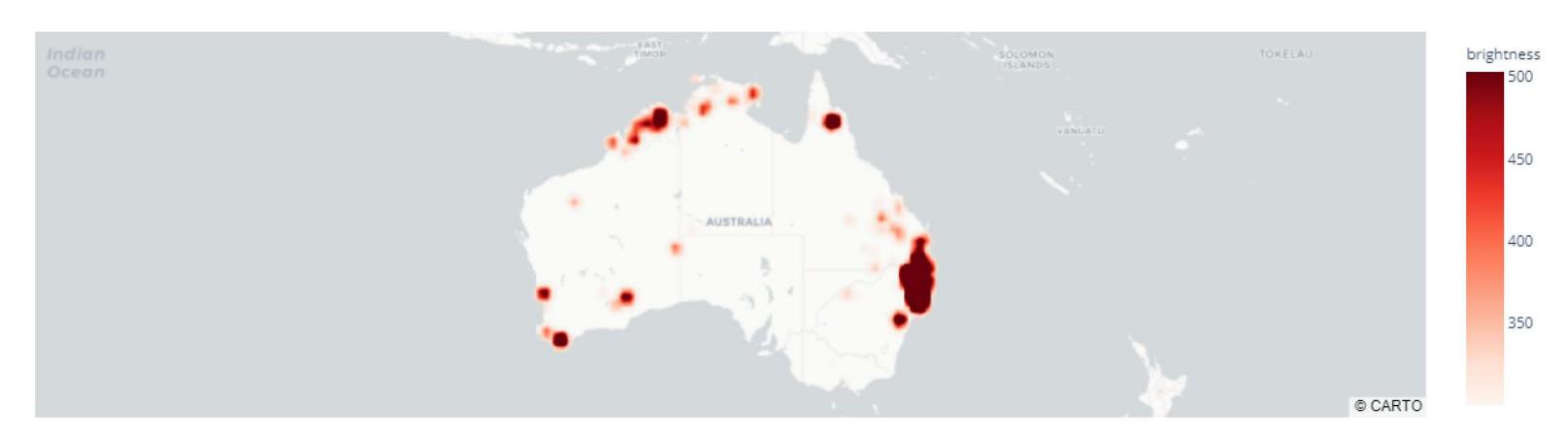
 The data shows that a higher percentage of fires occur during the day (61.80%) than at night (38.19%). This suggests that human activities may play a role in fire occurrences, as people are more likely to be using tools and equipment that could spark fires during the day.



Geographical Distribution:

- What are the regions with the highest and lowest frequency of fires?
- How has the frequency of fires changed in these regions over time?
- Are there any common factors that contribute to the high frequency of fires in these regions?

Australian Fires: From 2019/10/01 to 2020/01/11



Result

- Regions with a higher frequency of wildfires in Australia: Southeast Australia, Northeast Australia, and Southwest Australia.
- Regions with a lower frequency of wildfires in Australia: Northern Territory and Central Australia.
- Factors that drive the geographical distribution of wildfires in Australia: Climate, vegetation, land use, and topography.
- Types of vegetation or land use patterns that increase wildfire risk: Eucalypt forests, dry grasslands and savannas, cleared or fragmented forests, and areas with a history of fire.

