Discussion

*Limitations of the dataset*

The results are giving various insights about wildfires in the Netherlands. The various limitations with the data are influencing the results. The detection of fires is influenced by the landcover typ. As Oliva and Schroeder (2015) has demonstrated, fires in grassland with a low duration are associated with a low performance. A characteristic of landscapes in the Netherlands is that is fragmented. Therefore, fires could not have been observed or a pixel falsely identified by the fire.

Another limitation of the data is that the location of the fire cannot be precisely determined. While VIIRS observes small fires up to the size of 25% of a LANDSAT-8 pixel (with 30 meter) (Schroeder *et al.*, 2014; Oliva and Schroeder, 2015), the exact size and location of the wildfire cannot be determined within the pixel. The exact fire type of some fire pixels is not clear and gets the type combined nature. This does not show any information about the effected land cover and only classifies that the origin of the effected landcover is nature.

*Location of the fires*

Nonetheless, the figures are showing various details the location, effected landcover, seasonal influences and the cause of these fire pixels. As seen in figure **X**, the **PERCENTAGE** of the pixels are in designated natural areas. The spatial policy of the European Union and Dutch government has influenced the fires in these regimes. **NAKIJKEN HOE**

The fire pixels are located near human infrastructure. As Pechony and Shindell (2010) and Ganteaume *et al.*(2013) have correlated that the higher population density effects the occurrences of wildfires and observed that the fire ignition and fire suppression increased with a higher population density. (Elewa, 2008) In the Mediterranean, a higher infrastructure density has been related to a higher frequency of wild fires (Oliveira *et al.*, 2012). These observations are applied to the Netherlands, because it has one of the highest population densities in Europe and 95% of the fires are in a radius of less than **X** kilometre. Therefore, human activity is a contributing factor to the frequency of fires

*Effected land cover by the fires*

The industrialization has changed the ignition pattern of wildfires around the world (Bowman *et al.*, 2011).

*Abiotic effects on the fire pixels*