Forest Fire Prediction Using Machine Learning

1. Project Overview

Forest fires are devastating natural disasters that result in significant environmental and economic losses. This project aims to develop a **machine learning model** to predict the likelihood of forest fires based on historical weather and environmental data. By leveraging **classification and regression techniques**, we aim to provide an early warning system to help mitigate fire risks.

2. Problem Statement

Traditional fire prediction methods rely on meteorological analysis and expert judgment, which can be time-consuming and prone to human error. The goal of this project is to create a **data-driven approach** using machine learning to accurately predict fire occurrences based on key environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and rainfall.

3. Dataset Used

Source:

The dataset was obtained from publicly available wildfire databases and meteorological sources.

Features:

The dataset consists of multiple environmental parameters, including:

- **Temperature (°C)** Affects fire ignition and spread.
- **Humidity (%)** Higher humidity reduces fire risks.
- Wind Speed (km/h) Stronger winds increase fire spread.
- Rainfall (mm) More rainfall lowers fire probability.
- Area Burned (hectares) Historical fire impact data.
- Other relevant meteorological parameters.

Target Variable:

Binary classification: Fire (1) / No Fire (0).

4. Technology Stack

- Programming Language: Python
- Libraries: Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn
- Machine Learning Models:

- o Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- Gradient Boosting
- **Development Tools:** Jupyter Notebook, VS Code

5. Methodology

Step 1: Data Preprocessing

- Handling missing values and cleaning the dataset.
- Feature selection to retain the most relevant attributes.
- Data normalization and scaling.

Step 2: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Visualizing relationships between environmental factors and fire occurrences.
- Identifying correlations using heatmaps.

Step 3: Model Selection & Training

- Splitting data into training and testing sets (80:20 ratio).
- Training various ML models and tuning hyperparameters.
- Evaluating model performance using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Step 4: Model Evaluation

- Comparing model performance using confusion matrix and ROC-AUC curve.
- Selecting the best model based on prediction accuracy and computational efficiency.

Step 5: Deployment (Future Scope)

Deploying the trained model as a Flask-based web application for real-time predictions.

6. Results & Analysis

- Random Forest Model achieved the highest accuracy of 92%.
- **Feature Importance Analysis** showed that temperature and wind speed were the most critical factors in predicting forest fires.

• **Confusion Matrix Analysis:** Precision and recall scores indicate a balanced model with minimal false positives.

7. Challenges Faced

- Data Imbalance: The dataset had significantly more "No Fire" cases, requiring oversampling techniques.
- **Feature Correlation:** Some meteorological variables were highly correlated, affecting model performance.
- Model Overfitting: Addressed using cross-validation and hyperparameter tuning.

8. Future Enhancements

- Integration with IoT devices for real-time data collection from forest regions.
- Deep Learning Approaches using LSTMs or CNNs for enhanced accuracy.
- **Cloud Deployment** using AWS/GCP for scalable predictions.

9. Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates the potential of machine learning in **predicting forest fires** with high accuracy. By leveraging **environmental data and ML models**, authorities can take **preventive actions** and reduce the devastating effects of wildfires.

10. References & GitHub Repository

• GitHub Repository: Forest Fire Prediction

Contact Information:

Email: subhankarchand66@gmail.com

Phone: +91-9564436968

LinkedIn: Subhankar Chand
Portfolio: GitHub Profile