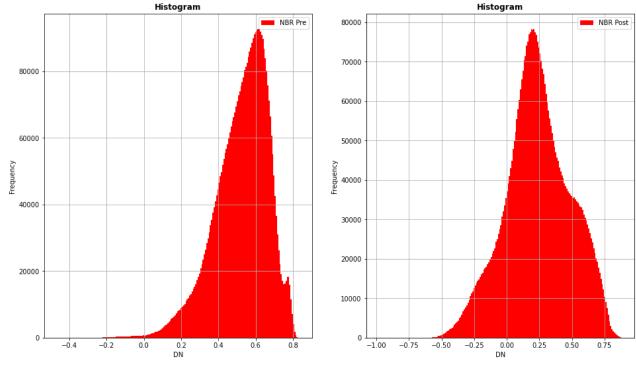
```
import rasterio
In [16]:
          import numpy as np
          from rasterio.plot import show
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from rasterio.plot import show hist
          import matplotlib
          import seaborn as sns
          import geopandas as gpd
          #Call Scripts
          import sys
          sys.path.append("./scripts")
          import NBR
In [17]:
          #Open pre wildfire clipped images
          NIR_clipped_pre = rasterio.open('./test_images/NIR_pre_clipped.tif')
          SWIR clipped pre = rasterio.open('./test images/SWIR pre clipped.tif')
          #Open ppost wildfire clipped images
          NIR clipped post = rasterio.open('./test images/NIR post clipped.tif')
          SWIR clipped post = rasterio.open('./test images/SWIR post clipped.tif')
          #Calling NBR Calc function to calculate pre and post wildfire.
In [18]:
          NBR.NBR Calc(NIR clipped pre, SWIR clipped pre, 'NBR pre.tif')
          NBR.NBR Calc(NIR clipped post, SWIR clipped post, 'NBR post.tif')
          #Open NBR images
In [19]:
          NBR pre = rasterio.open('NBR pre.tif')
          NBR post = rasterio.open('NBR post.tif')
```

According to histograms which are below the change is obvious.

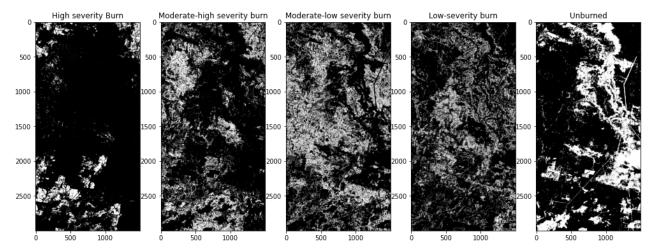
```
In [20]: fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(16,9))
    show_hist(NBR_pre, bins=200, stacked=False, label='NBR Pre', ax=ax1)
    show_hist(NBR_post, bins=200, stacked=False, label='NBR Post', ax=ax2)
```



```
#Call dnbr function to calculate dnbr
In [21]:
          NBR.dnbr(NBR pre, NBR post)
          #open dnbr
In [22]:
          dnbr = rasterio.open('dnbr.tif')
          dnbr copy = dnbr.read().copy()
In [23]:
          #Reclassify to detect classes which are
          dnbr copy[np.where(dnbr copy > 0.66)] = 5
                                                                                #High severi
          dnbr copy[np.where((dnbr copy > 0.44) & (dnbr copy <= 0.66))] = 4
                                                                                #Moderate-hi
          dnbr copy[np.where((dnbr copy > 0.27) & (dnbr copy \leq 0.44))] = 3
                                                                                #Moderate-ld
          dnbr_copy[np.where((dnbr_copy > 0.1) & (dnbr_copy <= 0.27))] = 2
                                                                                #Low-severit
          dnbr copy[np.where(dnbr copy <= 0.1)] = 1
                                                                                #Unburned
```

The code below shows the specific level of burn

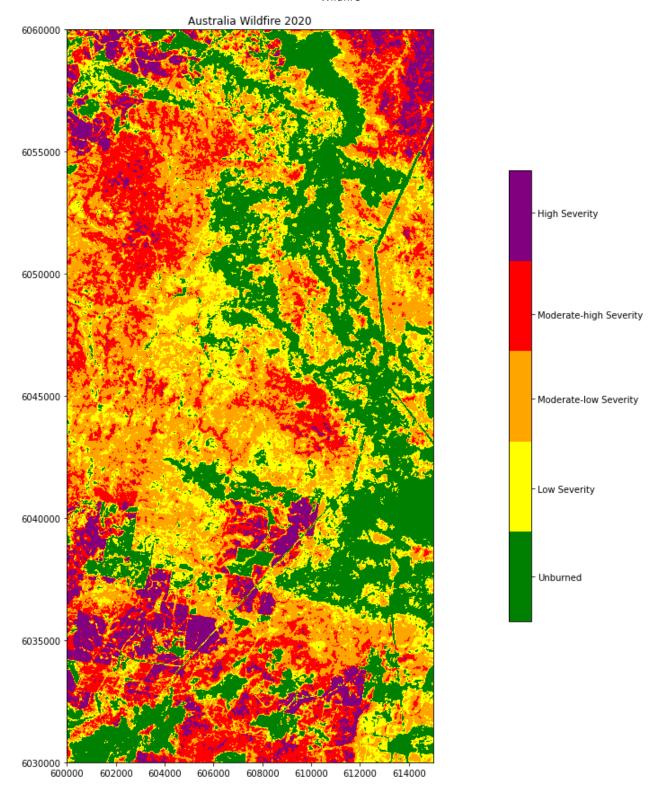
```
In [24]: fig, (ax1,ax2,ax3,ax4,ax5) = plt.subplots(1, 5, figsize=(17,17))
    ax1.imshow(dnbr_copy[0] == 5, cmap='gray')
    ax1.title.set_text('High severity Burn')
    ax2.imshow(dnbr_copy[0] == 4, cmap='gray')
    ax2.title.set_text('Moderate-high severity burn')
    ax3.imshow(dnbr_copy[0] == 3, cmap='gray')
    ax3.title.set_text('Moderate-low severity burn')
    ax4.imshow(dnbr_copy[0] == 2, cmap='gray')
    ax4.title.set_text('Low-severity burn')
    ax5.imshow(dnbr_copy[0] == 1, cmap='gray')
    ax5.title.set_text('Unburned')
    plt.show()
```



Creating burn severity map with legend

```
In [25]: #Creating color map
    cmap = matplotlib.colors.ListedColormap(['green','yellow','orange','red','purple
    #Creating figure
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(15, 15))
    plt.ticklabel_format(style = 'plain')
    plt.title('Australia Wildfire 2020')
    bounds = [-0.5, 0.1, 0.27, 0.440, 0.660, 1.3]
    norm = matplotlib.colors.BoundaryNorm(bounds, 5)
    cax = ax.imshow(dnbr.read()[0], cmap=cmap, norm=norm)
    show(dnbr.read(),ax=ax, cmap=cmap, norm=norm, transform=dnbr.transform)

cbar = fig.colorbar(cax, ax=ax, fraction=0.03, pad=0.1, ticks=[-0.2, 0.18, 0.35, cbar.ax.set_yticklabels(['Unburned', 'Low Severity', 'Moderate-low Severity', 'Noterate-low Severity', 'No
```



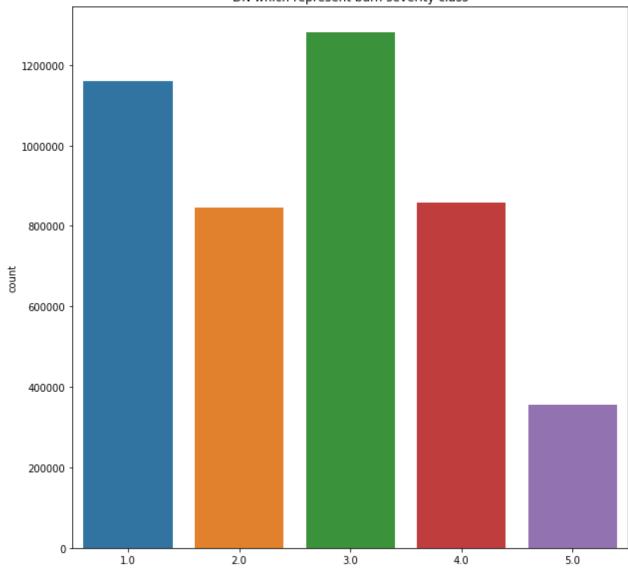
```
In [26]: #Draw pixel classified dnbr pixel values
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, figsize=(10, 10))
sns.countplot(dnbr_copy[0].flatten())
ax.set_title('DN which represent burn severity class')
ax.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
#'Unburned', 'Low Severity', 'Moderate-low Severity', 'Moderate-high Severity',
plt.show()
```

/home/volkan/anaconda3/envs/MaskRCNN/lib/python3.6/site-packages/seaborn/_decora tors.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing oth

er arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpret ation.

FutureWarning





Unburned: 11596.39 hectares Low Severity: 8464.63 hectares

Moderate-low severity: 12807.42 hectares Moderate-high Severity: 8583.7 hectares High Severity: 3547.86 hectares

night severity . 3347.00 hectares

In []: