

# California Fire Predictor Model

# Purpose / Objective

- Build a machine learning model that predicts whether a **wildfire will start on a given day**, using historical weather conditions.
- Understand which environmental factors (temperature, wind, precipitation, seasonality, lagged conditions) influence wildfire risk the most.
- Use **time-aware evaluation** to avoid data leakage and simulate real-world forecasting.
- Provide interpretable visualizations (correlation heatmaps & feature importance)

# Dataset

- Gathered from NOAA Climate Data Online with fire incident data from CAL FIRE.

## Each row includes:

- Precipitation, Max / Min / Avg Temperature, Avg Wind Speed, Season, Lagged weather metrics (previous day's wind & precipitation), Derived features (temperature range, wind–temperature ratio), **fire\_start\_day** (True = fire occurred)

**After cleaning: ~15,000 usable rows**

## Class distribution:

- No Fire: 10005
  - Fire: 4971

date	precipitation	max_temp	temp	avg_wind_speed	fire_start_day	year	temp_range	wind	temp_ratio	month	season	lagged_precipitation	
1984-01-07	0.9	58.8	54.5	5.82	False	1984	5.0	0.9856446877661161	1	Winter	0.5	5.285714285714297	
1984-01-08	0.9	58.9	55.5	3	36	False	1984	4.0	0.985152322721	Winter	0.5	5.33742857142857	
1984-01-09	0.9	61.0	58.0	6	71	False	1984	7.0	0.1	1	Winter	0.5	49.12857142857142957
1984-01-10	0.9	78.9	74.7	4	7	False	1984	23.0	0.067428571428571	Winter	0.5	9.555835238941176	
1984-01-11	0.9	68.9	68.9	0.52	False	1984	22.0	0.0558535238941176	1	Winter	0.5	56.14285714285711	
1984-01-12	0.9	69.0	67.9	5	14	False	1984	21.0	0.0744285732322884	1	Winter	0.5	5.1624285714285711
1984-01-13	0.9	69.0	67.9	5	14	False	1984	21.0	0.0744285732322884	1	Winter	0.5	5.23
1984-01-14	0.9	69.0	68.9	6	0.4	False	1984	11.0	0.0744285732322884	1	Winter	0.5	49.12857142857142957
1984-01-15	0.9	69.0	78.8	21.3	35	False	1984	11.0	0.0744285732322884	1	Winter	0.5	5.2857142857142857
1984-01-16	0.9	59.9	53.3	6.71	False	1984	15.0	0.117378815595922	1	Winter	0.6	9.07142857142857	
1984-01-17	0.9	63.9	61.1	5.99	False	1984	22.0	0.088715817395197	Winter	0.5	11.34285714285714		
1984-01-18	0.9	61.0	59.9	5.59	False	1984	17.0	0.088715817395197	Winter	0.5	10.4285714285714		
1984-01-19	0.9	60.0	57.8	4.02	False	1984	13.0	0.0699999999999999	1	Winter	0.5	3.33333333333333	
1984-01-20	0.9	70.0	64.0	5.59	False	1984	10.0	0.07857142857142857	1	Winter	0.5	3.875142857142857	
1984-01-21	0.9	64.0	63.9	5.82	False	1984	11.0	0.0999999999999999	1	Winter	0.5	5.847142857142857	
1984-01-22	0.9	62.0	64.5	6.71	False	1984	10.0	0.0822506451613	Winter	0.5	11.34285714285714		
1984-01-23	0.9	66.0	64.5	5.59	False	1984	10.0	0.08466969696969697	Winter	0.5	5.871742857142858		
1984-01-24	0.9	70.0	68.0	4.25	False	1984	7.0	0.0697142857142857	Winter	0.5	49.97142857142856		
1984-01-25	0.9	74.0	71.1	6.94	False	1984	10.0	0.08162162621626216	0.5	5.5000000000000005			
1984-01-26	0.9	73.0	68.0	3.05	False	1984	25.0	0.18698830136983	Winter	0.5	6.081742857142858		
1984-01-27	0.9	79.0	75.7	8.5	True	1984	22.0	0.1974937088687	1	Winter	0.7	2.22857142857142857	
1984-01-28	0.9	76.0	70.0	5.59	False	1984	20.0	0.1599999999999999	1	Winter	0.7	1.79	
1984-01-29	0.9	78.0	75.0	5.59	False	1984	20.0	0.1706666666666666	1	Winter	0.7	3.0000000000000003	
1984-01-30	0.9	78.0	78.0	5.59	False	1984	24.0	0.1676153846153846	Winter	0.7	6.762857142857142		
1984-01-31	0.9	73.0	73.0	5	14	False	1984	19.0	0.0741598910945	Winter	0.7	1.79	
1984-02-01	0.9	62.0	55.3	7.61	False	1984	9.0	0.12271934538379	2	Winter	0.7	4.12857142857142857	
1984-02-02	0.9	62.0	58.1	6	71	False	1984	11.0	0.0882654518129	2	Winter	0.7	6.42857142857142857
1984-02-03	0.9	73.0	72.0	5.52	False	1984	20.0	0.0833333333333333	2	Winter	0.7	4.899999999999999	
1984-02-04	0.9	67.0	53.0	6	49	False	1984	14.0	0.09586174174917491	2	Winter	0.7	6.16857142857142857
1984-02-05	0.9	65.0	48.0	7.16	False	1984	7.0	0.1181538461538461	2	Winter	0.6	3.92857142857142857	
1984-02-06	0.9	73.0	69.0	5	37	False	1984	24.0	0.16386435361829	2	Winter	0.6	3.82857142857142857
1984-02-07	0.9	67.0	49.0	5.52	False	1984	20.0	0.0767128571428571	3	Winter	0.6	4.527485714285714	
1984-02-08	0.9	68.0	68.0	5	37	False	1984	20.0	0.078970588235774	3	Winter	0.6	10.15714285714286
1984-02-09	0.9	68.0	68.0	5	37	False	1984	20.0	0.078970588235774	3	Winter	0.6	5.5200000000000005

# Methodology

## Overview

- Encode FIRE-START-DAY as binary target (1 = risk of fire, 0 = no risk of fire)
- Perform a 90/10 train-test split while maintaining class balance (risk of fires = rare)

## Models Evaluated

- Decision Tree – non-linear patterns, interpretable structure
- Random Forest – robust non-linear modeling, provides feature importance

## Analysis Techniques

- Feature importance – identify key environmental drivers of fire occurrence
- Ablation Testing – assess the impact of removing specific variables

# Preprocessing

**One-Hot Season Encoding:** Improved model understanding of seasonal fire patterns.

**Data Cleaning:** Removed corrupt rows to maintain consistent numeric input (missing values).

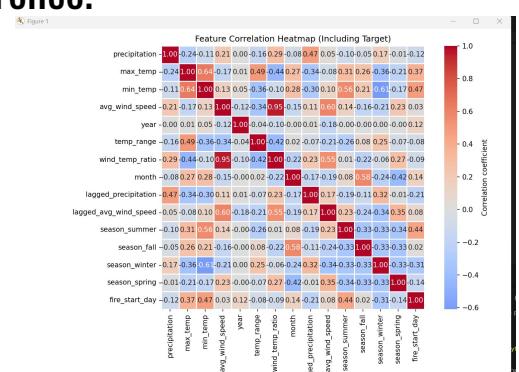
**Feature Name Construction:** Generated readable names (`season_summer`, `season_fall`, ...) for interpretability.

## Correlation Analysis

Constructed heatmaps to identify which features correlate with fire occurrence.

Strongest correlations:

- High temperatures
- Low precipitation
- Seasonal patterns
- Lagged weather conditions



# Preprocessing Continued

**Feature Additions:** Engineered several new weather-based features designed to capture patterns that the raw dataset could not represent.

- Features added: a 3 day rolling average of maximum temperature, 3 day rolling average of wind speed, a 7 day cumulative precipitation sum, number of dry days within the last 7 days (precipitation = 0), and the interaction of temperature and wind (`max_temp * avg_wind_speed`).
- Interaction between temperature and wind + max temperature proved to have a top 5 feature importance.
- 3 day average temperature also made it in the top 5 features, for feature importance.

**Features Removed:** Removed low-importance features in order to reduce noise in the data set and improve the model's ability to focus and find true patterns and variables that may influence fire risk.

- Trained the random forest model using all features, and after training we printed out the feature importance.
- Defined a cutoff, any feature with an importance less than .025 would be removed.
- The following values were removed: `precipitation`, `lagged_precipitation`, `number of dry days`.

# Machine Learning

Class Balance:

- No fire risk (0) = 9999
- Fire risk (1) = 4971

Addressing the class imbalance:

- Weight for No: 0.7486
- Weight for Yes: 1.5057
- Improves recall for fire days, which is the most important objective
- We calculated class weights using scikit-learn tools, which assign higher weight to the minority class (fire days) so the model does not ignore rare fire events.

Model Used

RandomForestClassifier

- 300 trees
- Handles nonlinear relationships
- Provides built-in feature importance
- Robust to noise and real-world variability

Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy
- Precision, Recall, F1-Score

# Post-Processing / Results

## Model Performance:

- Accuracy: 71.2%
- Fire Risk Precision 0.5419
- Fire Risk Recall: 0.6360
- Fire Risk F1-Score: 0.5862

The model correctly identifies ~63% of real fire-start days

## Top 5 Important Features:

- Min\_temp, temp\_3day\_avg, year, lagged\_avg\_wind\_speed, wind\_3day\_avg

Number of instances with fire\_start\_day = 0 (No) and 1 = (Yes)

No: 9999

Yes: 4971

Class weights:

Weight for No: 0.7486

Weight for Yes: 1.5057

Classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.8141	0.7478	0.7795	1019
1	0.5419	0.6360	0.5852	478
accuracy			0.7121	1497
macro avg	0.6780	0.6919	0.6824	1497
weighted avg	0.7272	0.7121	0.7175	1497

Top 5 features by importance:

feature	importance
min_temp	0.137239
temp_3day_avg	0.117377
year	0.084914
lagged_avg_wind_speed	0.083779
wind_3day_avg	0.075930

# Takeaways / Future Improvements

- Wildfires are often anomalies
  - Had to implement class weights
  - SMOTE wouldn't be possible because these had chronological order
    - Can't synthesize a fire day on a non-fire day
- Weather variables are consistently **top predictors**
  - Things related to temperature, humidity, and wind were always on top
- Possible Additional Features
  - Adding human factors (population density, proximity to roads/power lines)
  - Vegetation moisture
  - Find actual areas of California instead of an overall estimate
- Pick a data set that has a defined class
  - The model only predicts if the day is at high risk for a fire
    - High Risk Fire Day *does not equal* an actual fire