



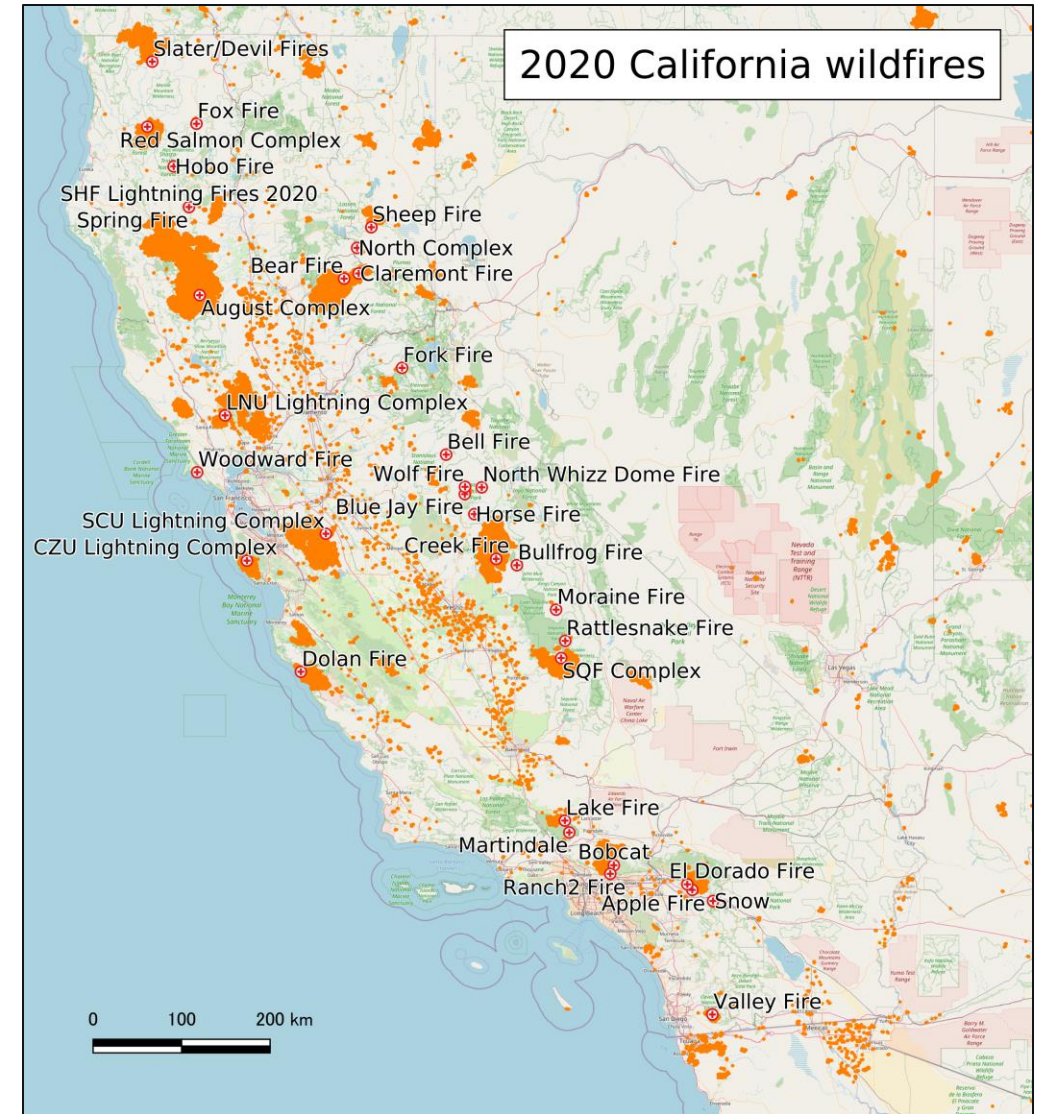
# Exploring Wildfires: Can Only *We* Prevent Forest Fires?

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Gopalika Sharma and Surya Menon

# Background

- Climate change has resulted in lengthening forest fire seasons
- In 2020 California has had:
  - **8,685** fire instances
  - Over 4 million acres burned
  - 9,247 damaged structures
  - At least 31 fatalities



2020 California Fires Map

# Problem Statement

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Research to help develop strategies to manage the impact of future fires:

- Spatial analysis of California wildfires
- Prediction of fire features
  - Fire Size
  - Fire Cause

## Main Datasets:

- Historic US wildfires (1992-2015)
- Portugal forest fire incidents

1.

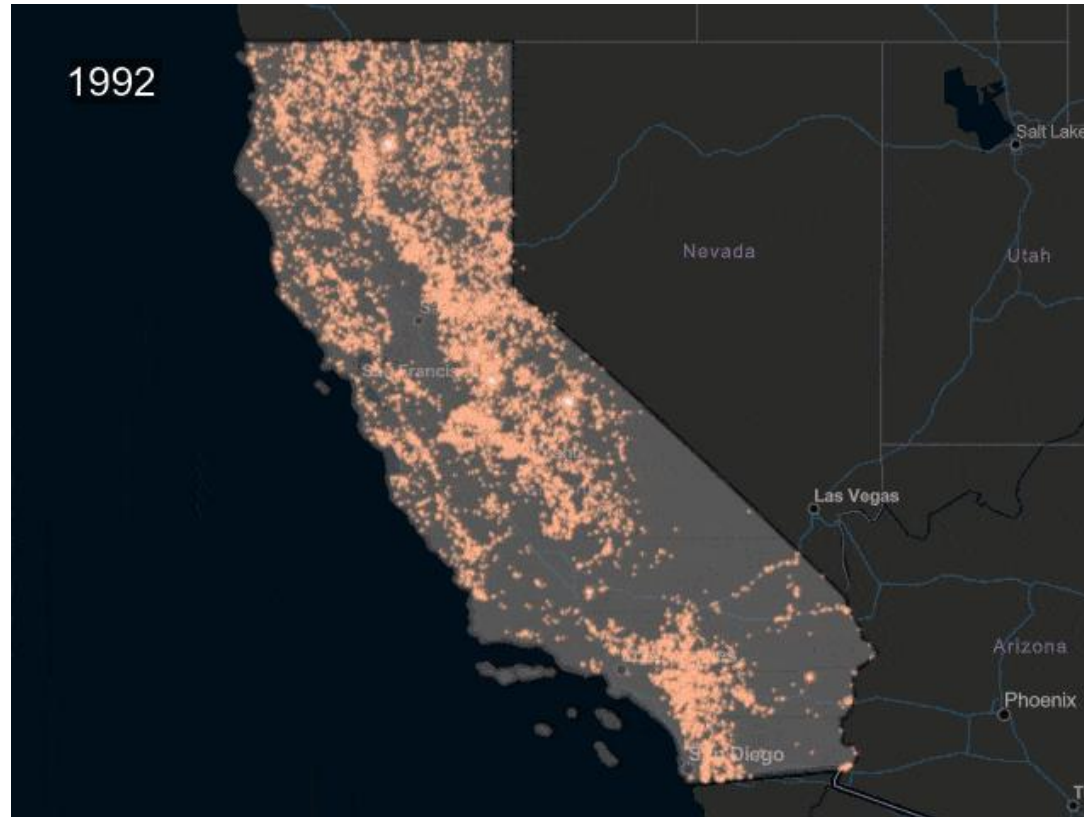
# Spatial Analysis

# Spatial Analysis - Methods

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- ArcGIS to observe patterns and distribution of fires
  - Supplemental spatial datasets
- Proximity Analysis
- Emerging Hot Spot Analysis
- California Wildfires Dashboard
  - [kepler.gl](#)
  - [plotly Dash](#)

# California fires have increased in size and severity over time



Time Lapse of California Wildfires (1992-2015)

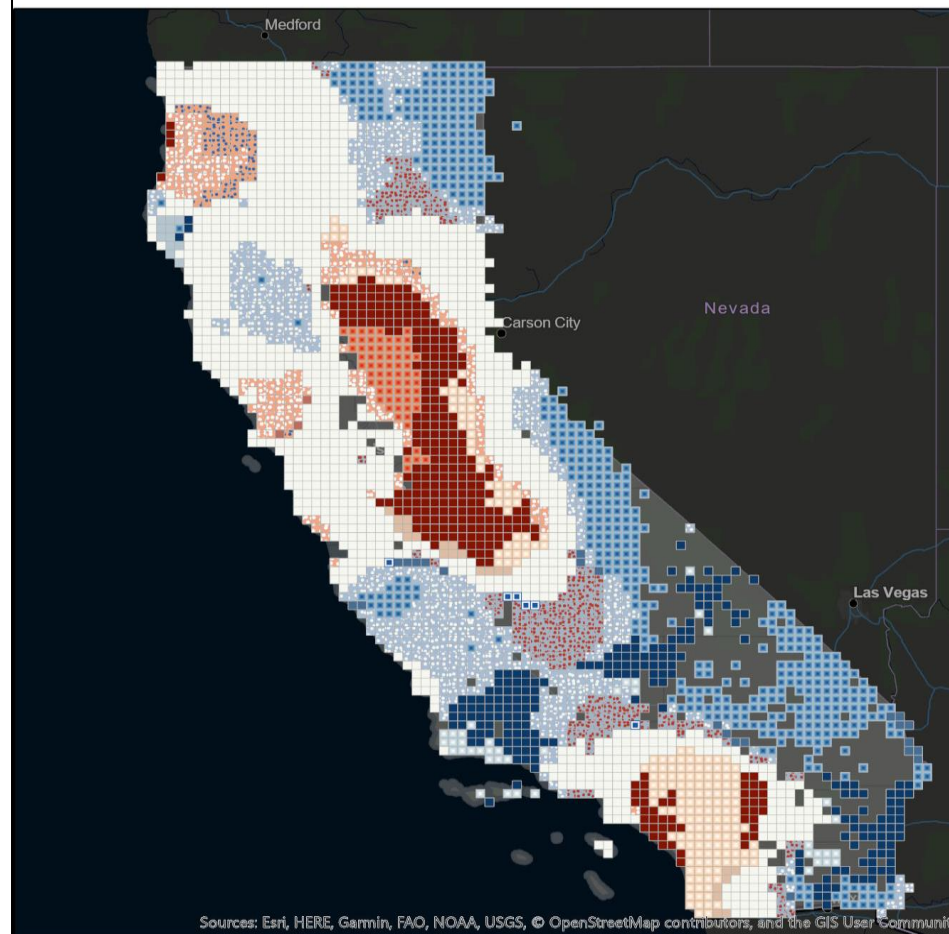


# Persistent fires in Sacramento Valley area

## Hot Spot Designation

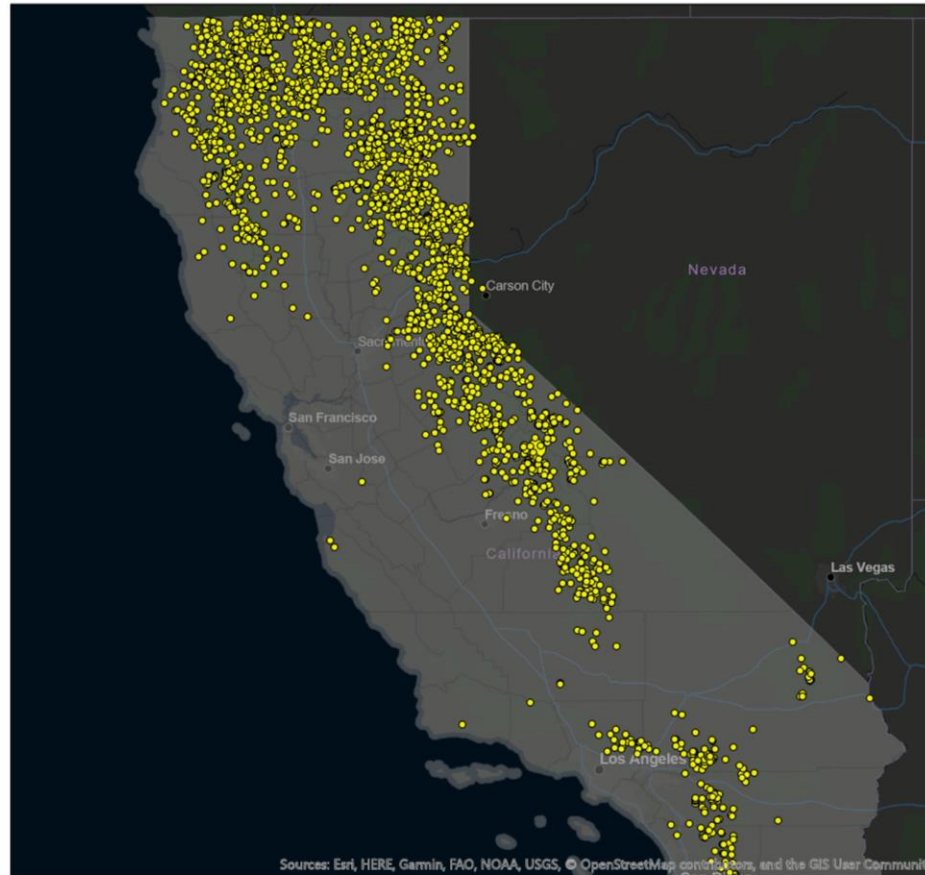
- New Hot Spot
- Consecutive Hot Spot
- Intensifying Hot Spot
- Persistent Hot Spot
- Diminishing Hot Spot
- Sporadic Hot Spot
- Oscillating Hot Spot
- Historical Hot Spot
- New Cold Spot
- Consecutive Cold Spot
- Intensifying Cold Spot
- Persistent Cold Spot
- Diminishing Cold Spot
- Sporadic Cold Spot
- Oscillating Cold Spot
- Historical Cold Spot
- No Pattern Detected

## Emerging Hot Spot Analysis for California Wildfires (1992-2015)

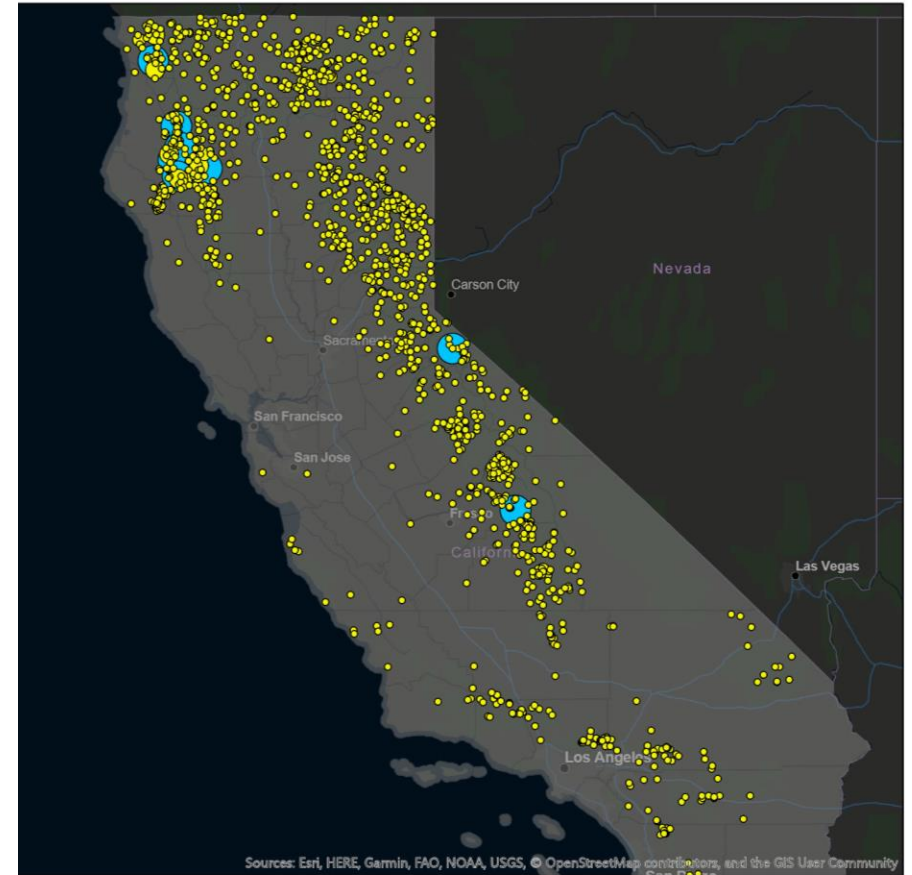


# Increasing occurrences of climate-related wildfires

1992 CA Lightning Fires by Size (Acres)



2015 CA Lightning Fires by Size (Acres)



## Fire Size (Acres)

- $\leq 2626.747252$
- $\leq 7251.99534$
- $\leq 11877.243428$
- $\leq 151623.0$



# Hospitals could be better distributed in high count zones

## CA Fire Stations

● CA Fire Stations

## CA Healthcare Facilities

● CA Healthcare Facilities

## Fire Incident Count

≤41

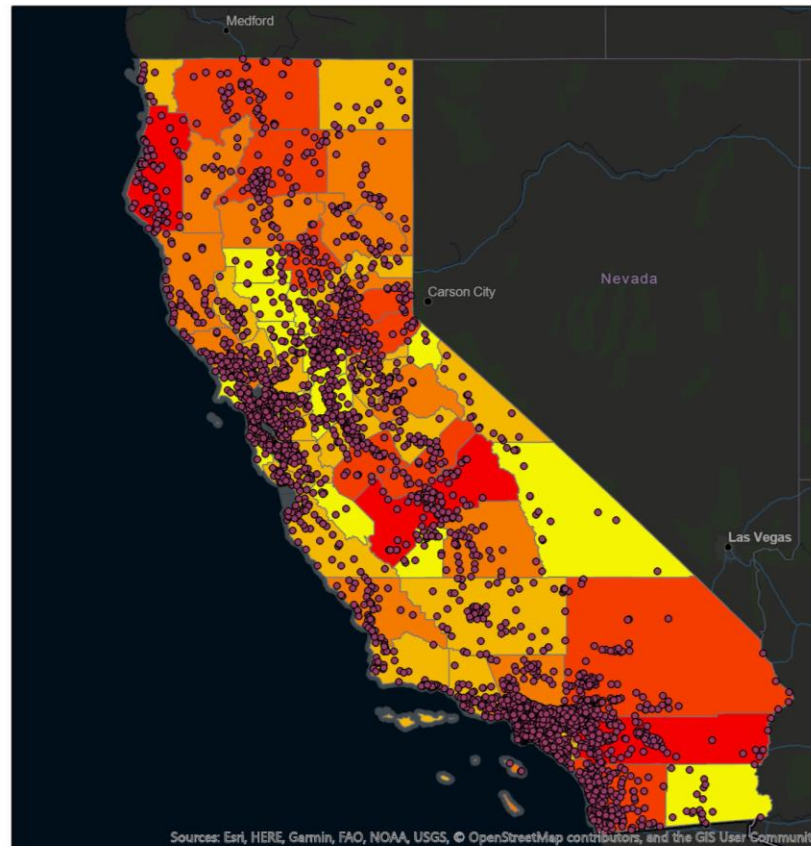
≤114

≤185

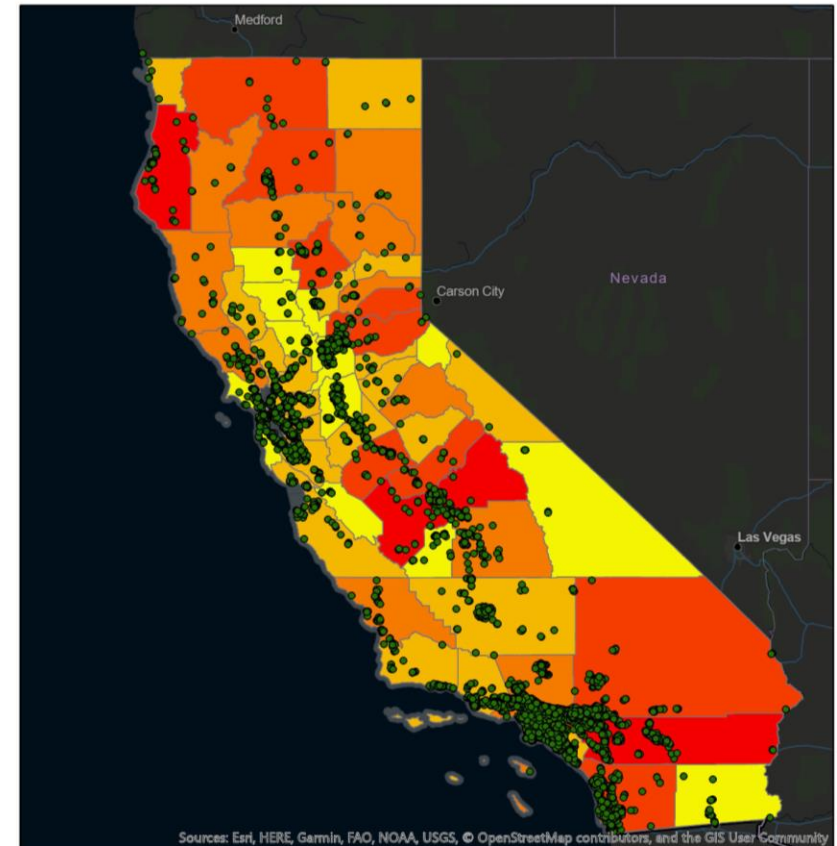
≤320

≤614

2015 Fire Incidents by County and Fire Station Locations



2015 Fire Incidents by County and Healthcare Facility Locations



# California Wildfires Dashboard



**Code available on GitHub to run locally:**

- ▣ <https://github.com/gsharma14/DS-5500-California-Wildfires>
- ▣ kepler.gl map URL
- ▣ Demo

2.

Modeling

# Modeling - Methods

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- Portugal
  - Fire Size (Regression)
- California
  - Data Enhancement
    - Climate data (NOAA)
    - Proximity Analysis
  - Fire Size (Regression)
  - Fire Cause (Classification)

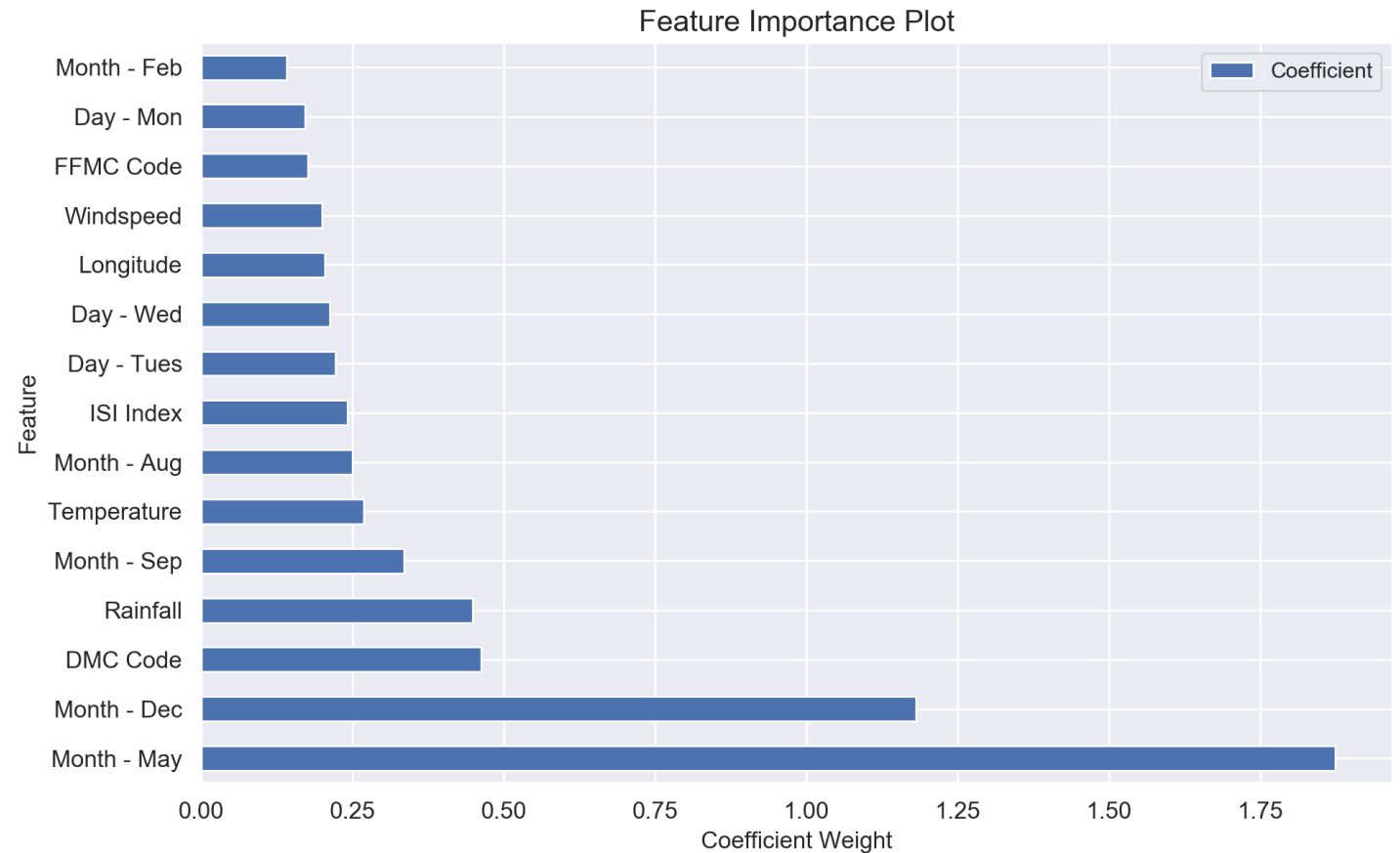
# Portugal Dataset

Feature	Description	Type
Latitude/Longitude	Fire Location - Degrees	Continuous
Month	12 values	Nominal
Day of Week	7 values	Nominal
FFMC (Fine Fuel Moisture Code)	Fuel flammability/ease of ignition	Continuous
DMC (Duff Moisture Code)	Organic matter moisture content	Continuous
DC (Drought Code)	Indicator of seasonal drought	Continuous
ISI (Initial Spread Index)	Fire spread immediately after ignition	Continuous
Temperature	Degrees – Celsius	Continuous
Relative Humidity (RH)	Percentage	Continuous
Wind Speed	km/h	Continuous
Rainfall	mm/m <sup>2</sup>	Continuous
Area	Forest area burned (hectare)	Continuous

**N = 517, Fire Weather Index (FWI) Measures**

# Fire Size Prediction – Portugal

Regression Model	Cross-validation MAE
Linear Regression	18.16
Random Forest	16.61
SVM (linear)	11.07
XGBoost	21.55
Dense Neural Network	24.36





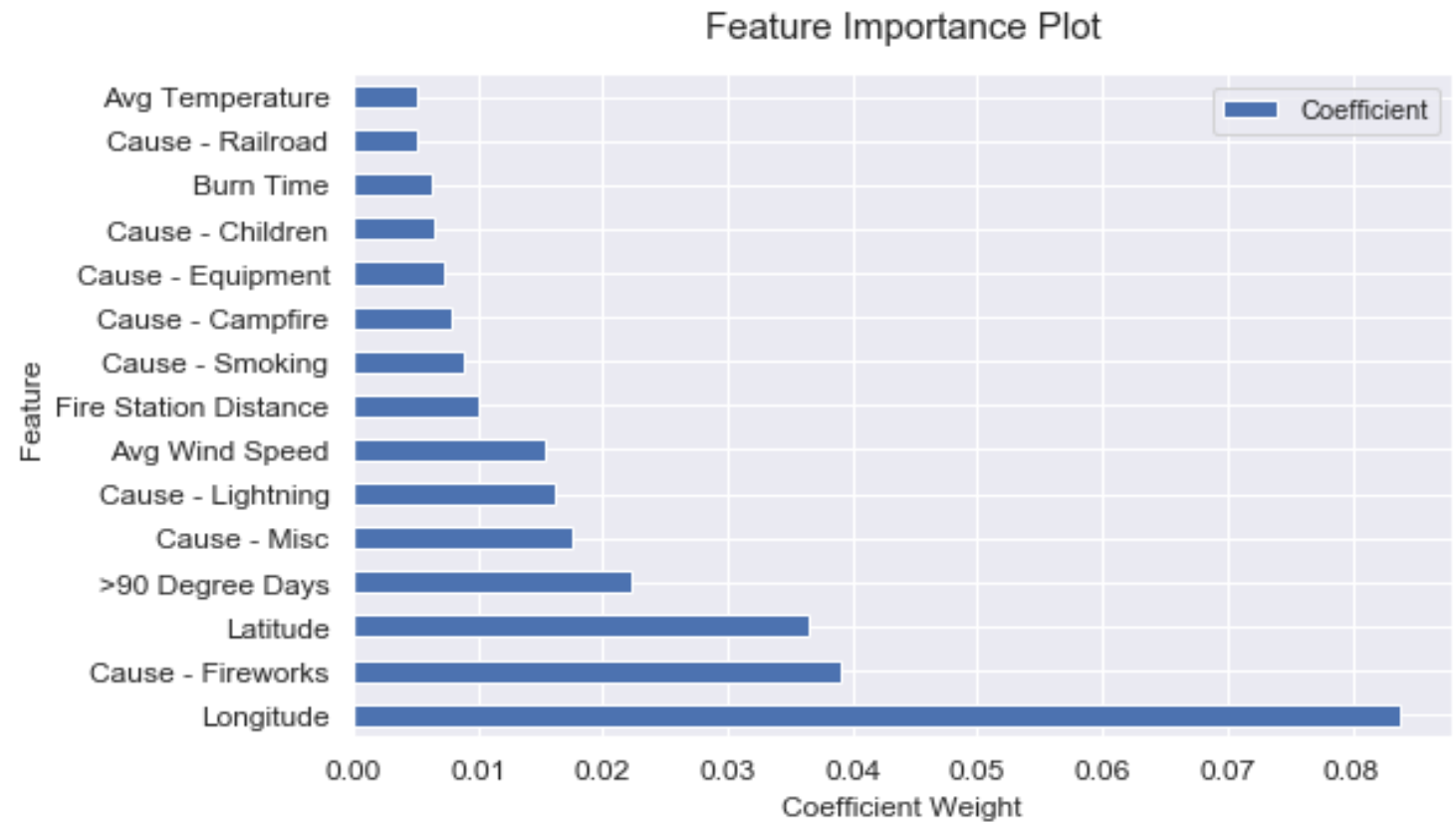
# California Dataset

Feature	Description	Type
Latitude/Longitude	Fire Location - Degrees	Continuous
Fire Year	2000-2015	Continuous
County	59 counties in California	Nominal
Fire Cause (STAT_CAUSE_DESCR)	13 values	Nominal
Fire Size	Acres	Continuous
Average Wind Speed (AWND)	Yearly county average, mph	Continuous
Average Temperature (TAVG)	Yearly county average, Fahrenheit	Continuous
Average Precipitation (PRCP)	Yearly county average, cm	Continuous
Nearest Fire Station	Meters to nearest fire station	Continuous
Above 90° F (DX90)	Days with > 90° F in county	Continuous
Burn Time	Difference between discovery date and containment date	Continuous

N = 53128, enhanced with NOAA data

# Fire Size Prediction – California

Regression Model	Test MAE
Linear Regression	230.9
Random Forest	161.4
XGBoost	183.9
SVM (linear)	120.4



# Fire Cause Prediction – California (Multi-Class)

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- Without Label
  - Random Forest Classification
- With Label
  - Decision Tree Classifier with Adaboost
  - Gaussian and Multinomial Naive Bayes
  - KNeighbours Classifier
  - Gradient Boosting Classifier
  - **Random Forest Classification (*best model score*)**

# Fire Cause – Multi-class, with labels

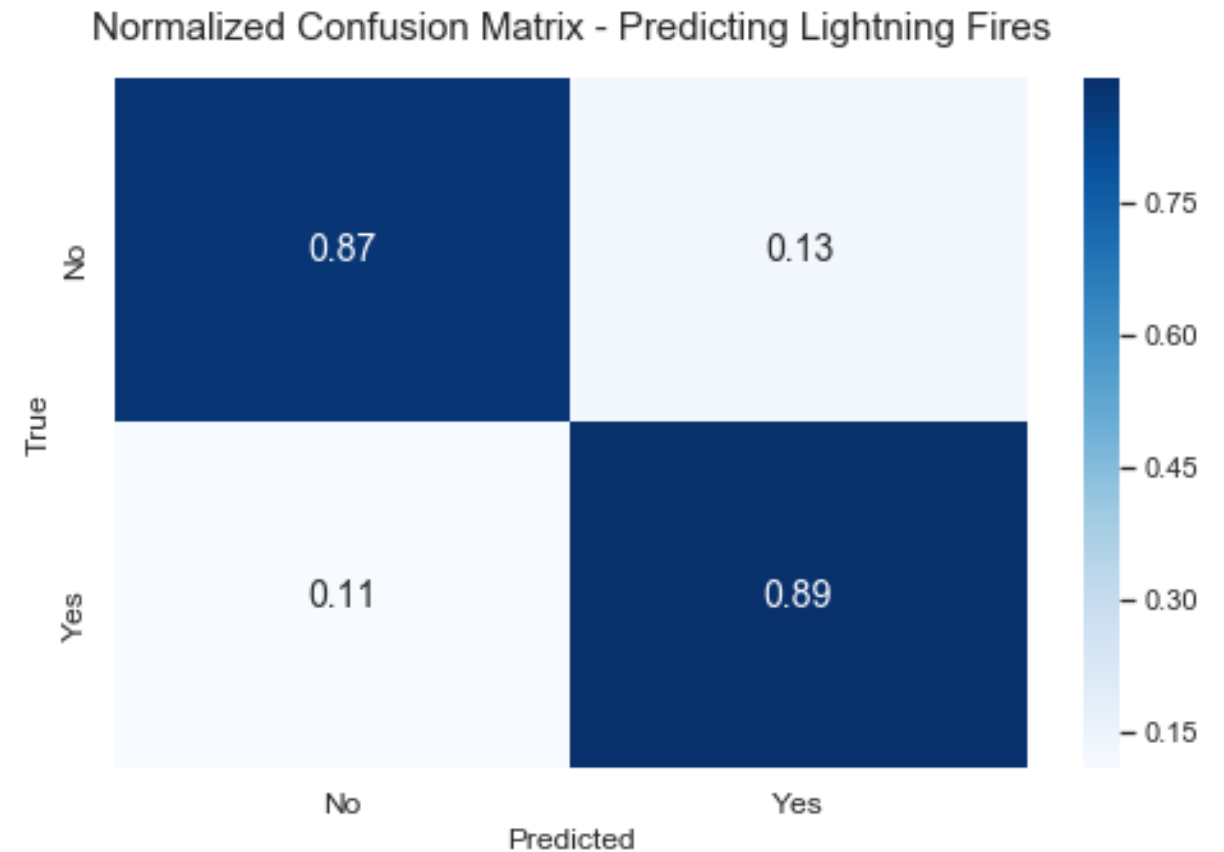
CATEGORIES	LABEL
Natural: {Lightning}	Natural
Accidental: {Structure, Firework, Powerline, Railroad, Smoking, Children, Campfire, Equipment Use, Debris Burning}	Accidental
Malicious: {Arson}	Malicious
Miscellaneous/Missing	Other

Confusion Matrix for labeled Fire Cause (Random Forest)

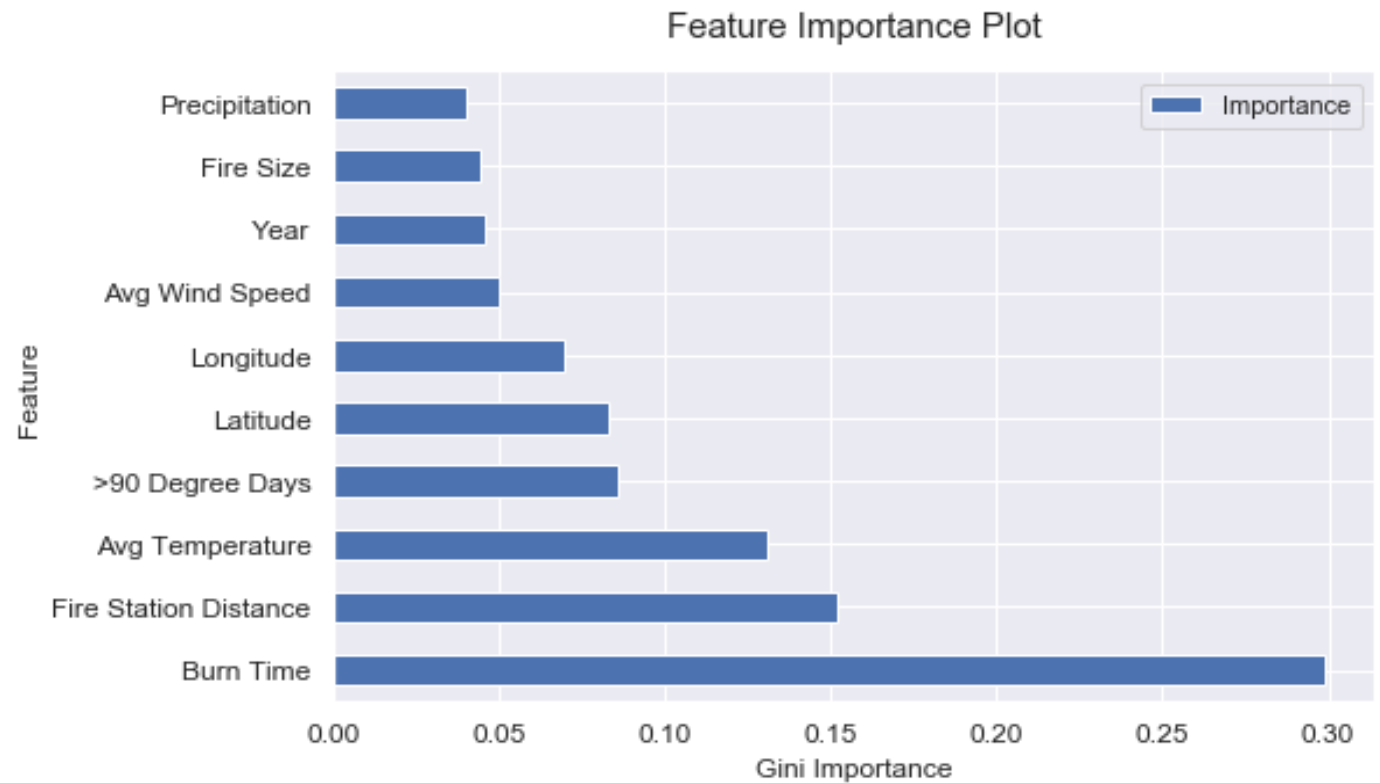
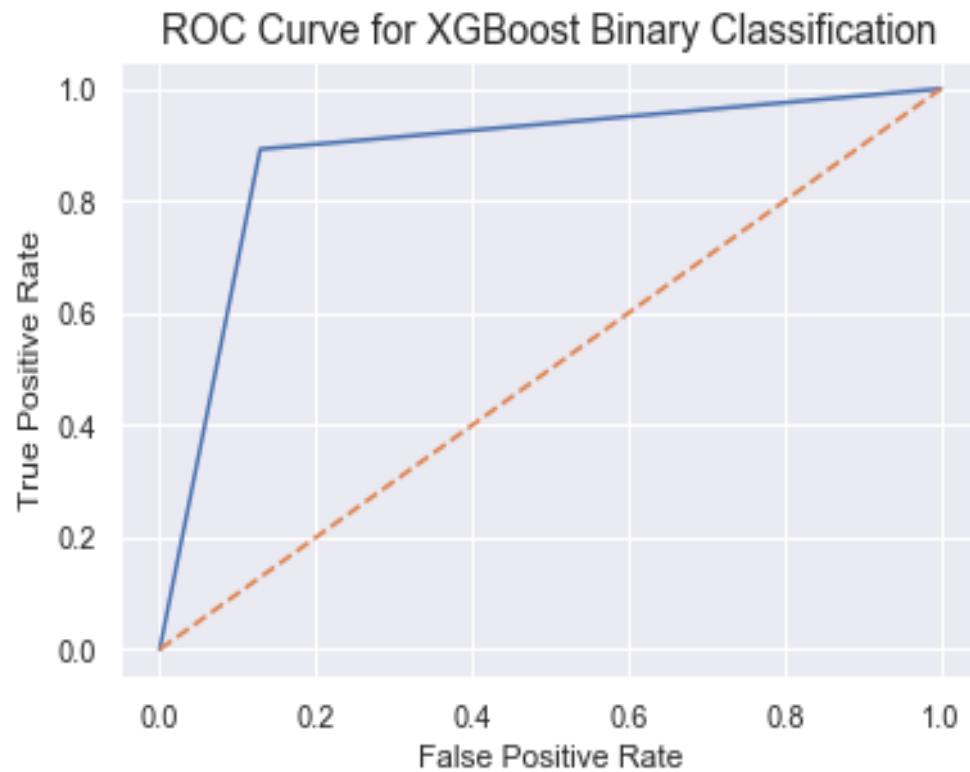


# Fire Cause – Binary/Lightning

Classification Model	Test Accuracy	Test Precision	Test Recall
Logistic Regression	0.80	0.797	0.793
Random Forest	0.87	0.86	0.878
XGBoost	0.882	0.87	0.892



# Fire Cause – Binary/Lightning





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## Discussion

# General Takeaways

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- ▣ Project outcomes
  - ▣ Interactive dashboard
    - Spatial mapping
    - Fire cause/size trends
  - ▣ Modeling
    - Identified relevant features
- ▣ How can California better prepare for fires?
  - ▣ Improve access to resources and aid
  - ▣ Monitor weather conditions



# TIMELINE

EXPLORING WILDFIRES

## TASKS

## WEEK 1

## WEEK 2

## WEEK 3

## WEEK 4

DATA COLLECTION,  
PRE-PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

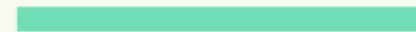
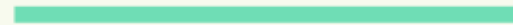
SPATIAL ANALYSIS

MAKING THE DASHBOARD

FEATURE ENGINEERING

PORTUGAL MODELLING

CALIFORNIA MODELLING



# Future Work

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- ▣ More recent data
- ▣ Granular climate data
- ▣ Multiple states
- ▣ Satellite imagery

# Thanks!

Any questions?

# Datasets



1. US Forest Service. (2020, April 29). National Interagency Fire Occurrence 1992-2015 (Feature Layer). [https://enterprisecontentnew-usfs.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/e4d020cb51304d5194860d4464da7ba7\\_0/data?geometry=61.662%2C-2.200%2C54.279%2C76.163](https://enterprisecontentnew-usfs.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/e4d020cb51304d5194860d4464da7ba7_0/data?geometry=61.662%2C-2.200%2C54.279%2C76.163)
2. UCI. (n.d.). UCI Machine Learning Repository: Forest Fires Data Set. UCI Machine Learning Repository. Retrieved 2020, from <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Forest+Fires>
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# Additional Spatial Datasets



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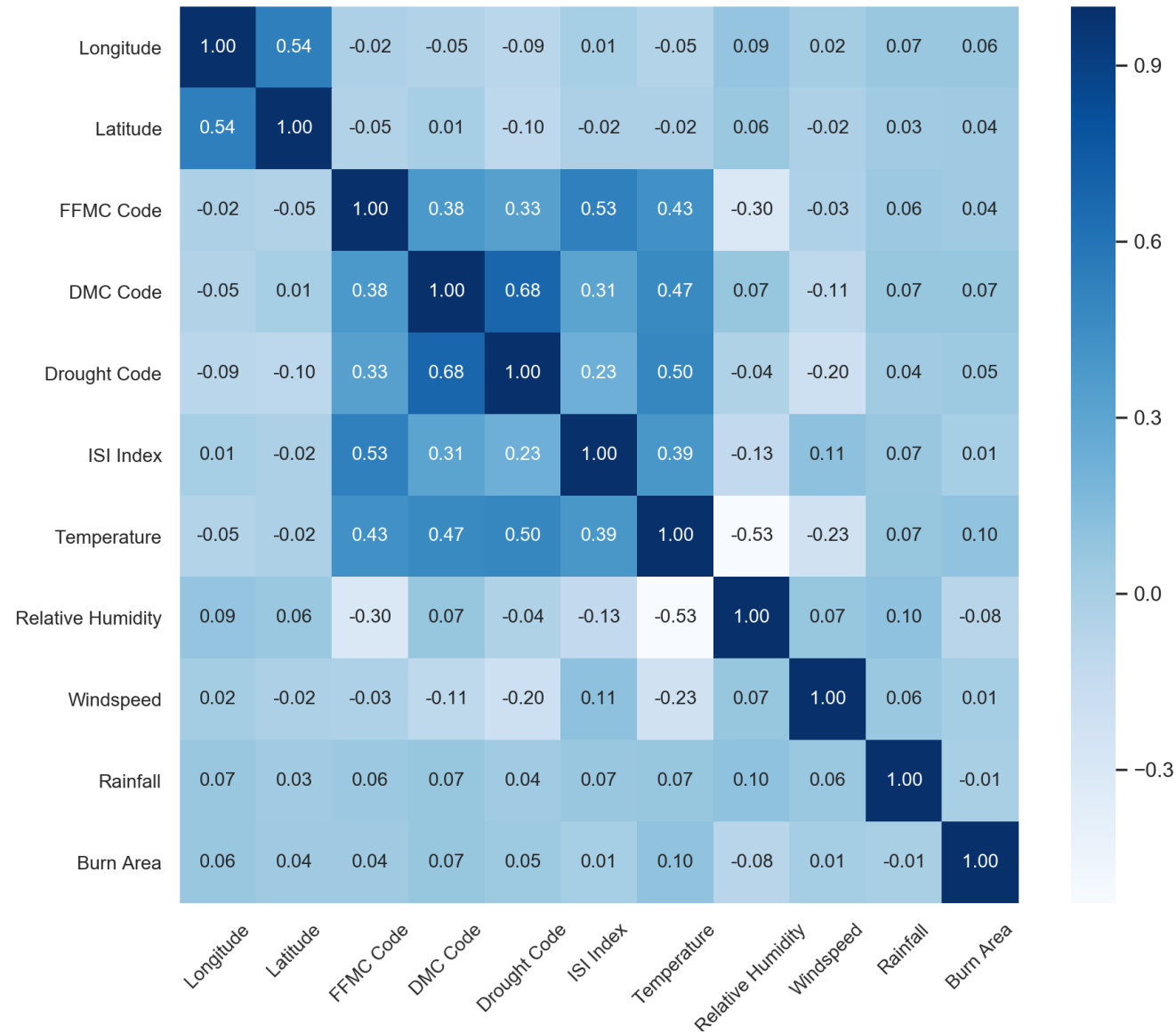
# References

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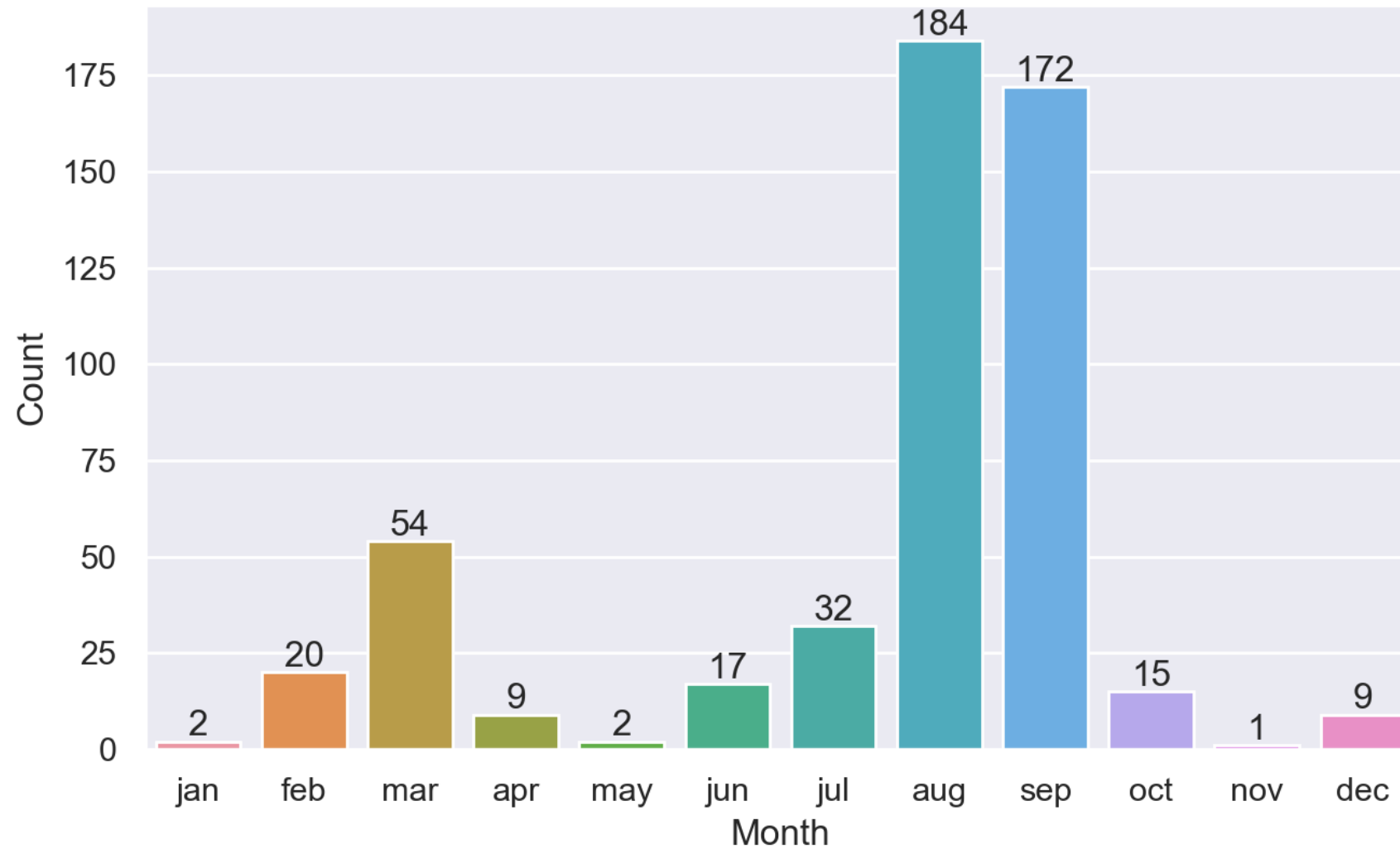
1. Center for Disaster Philanthropy (CPP). (2020, October 23). 2020 North American Wildfire Season. Center for Disaster Philanthropy. <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disaster/2020-california-wildfires/>
2. Wikimedia. (n.d.). *2020 California Wildfires* [Map]. Wikimedia. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/2020\\_California\\_wildfires.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/2020_California_wildfires.png)
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# Appendix

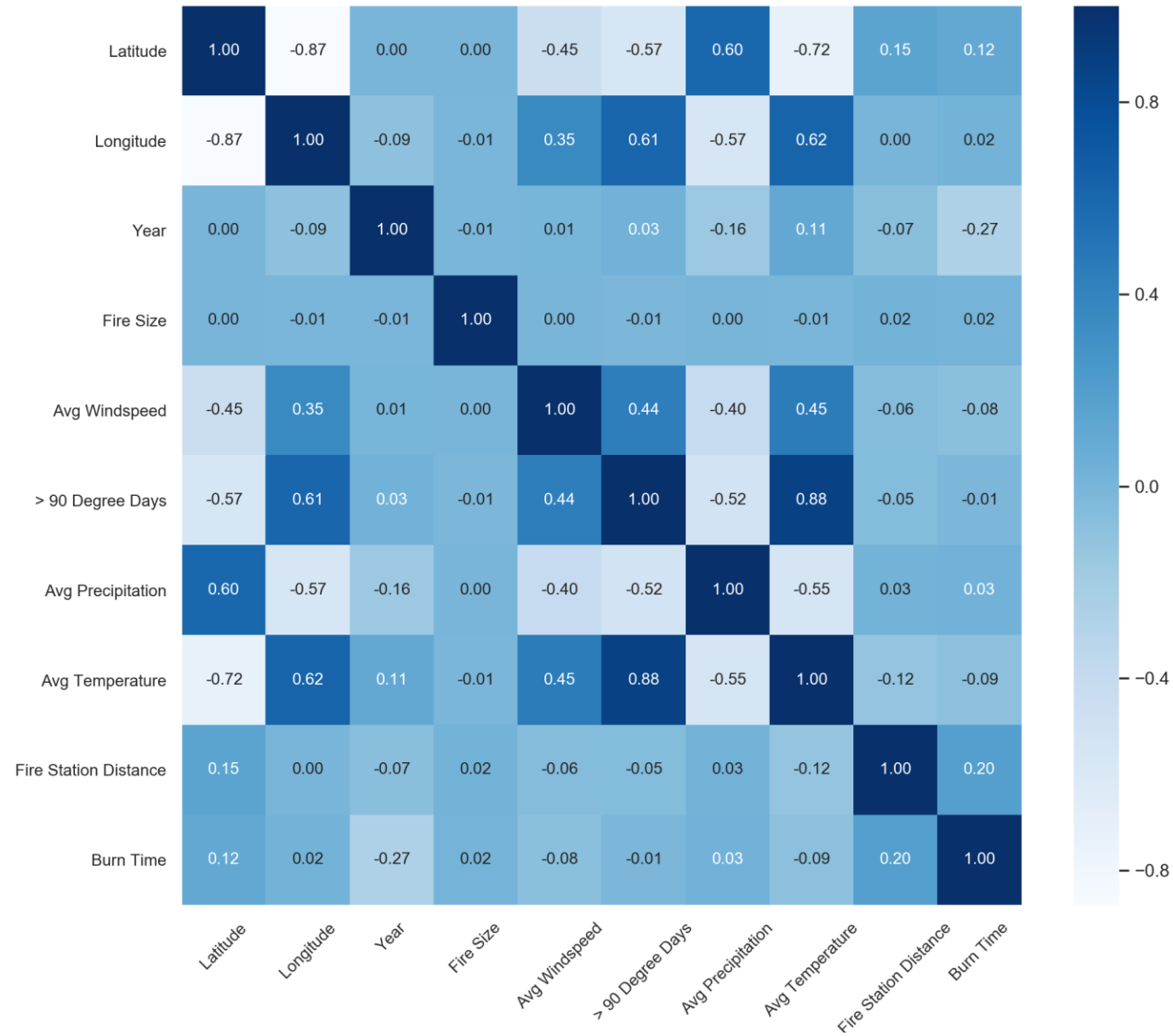
Portugal Fires - Correlation Matrix



### Portugal Fire Count by Month

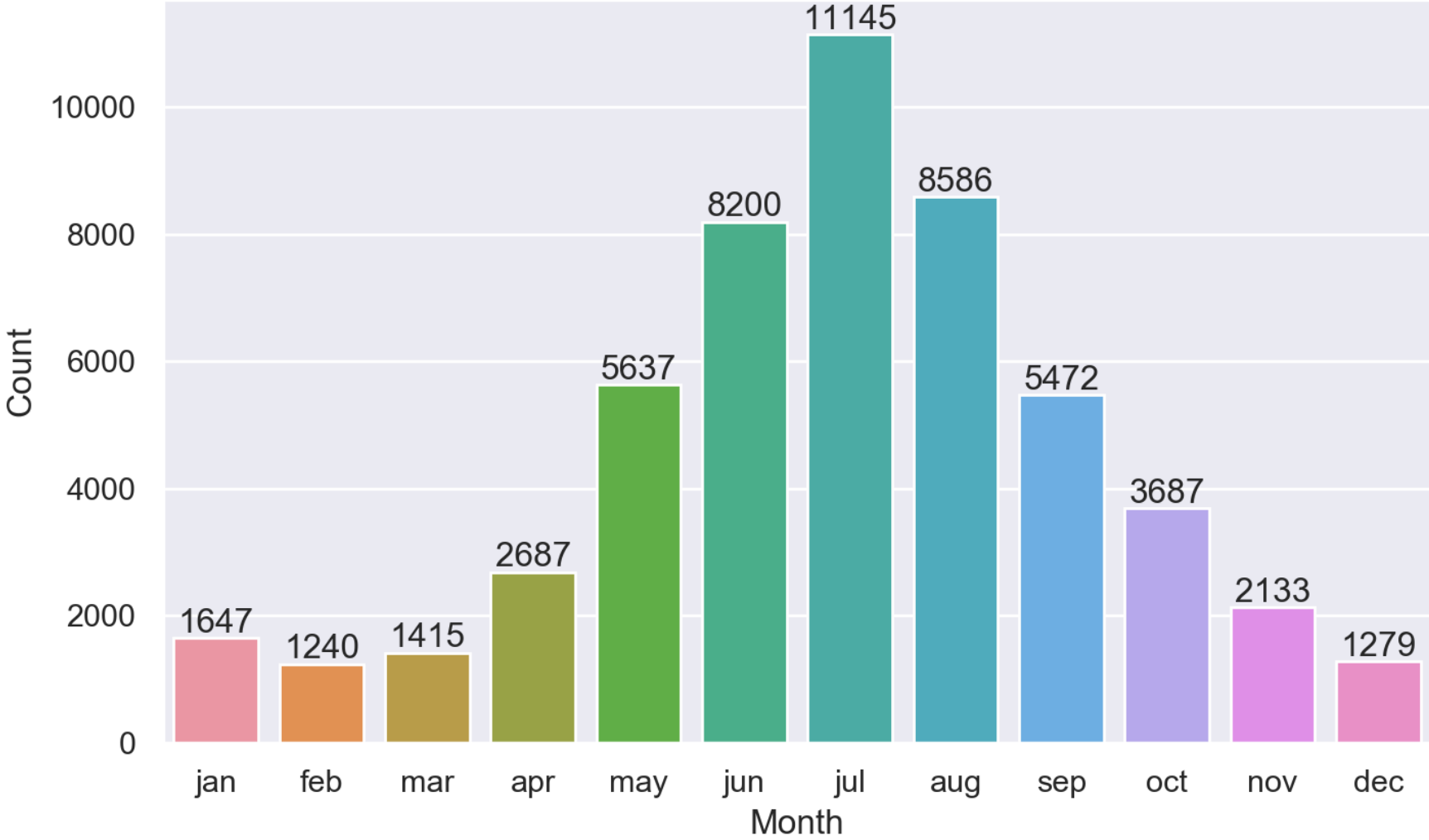


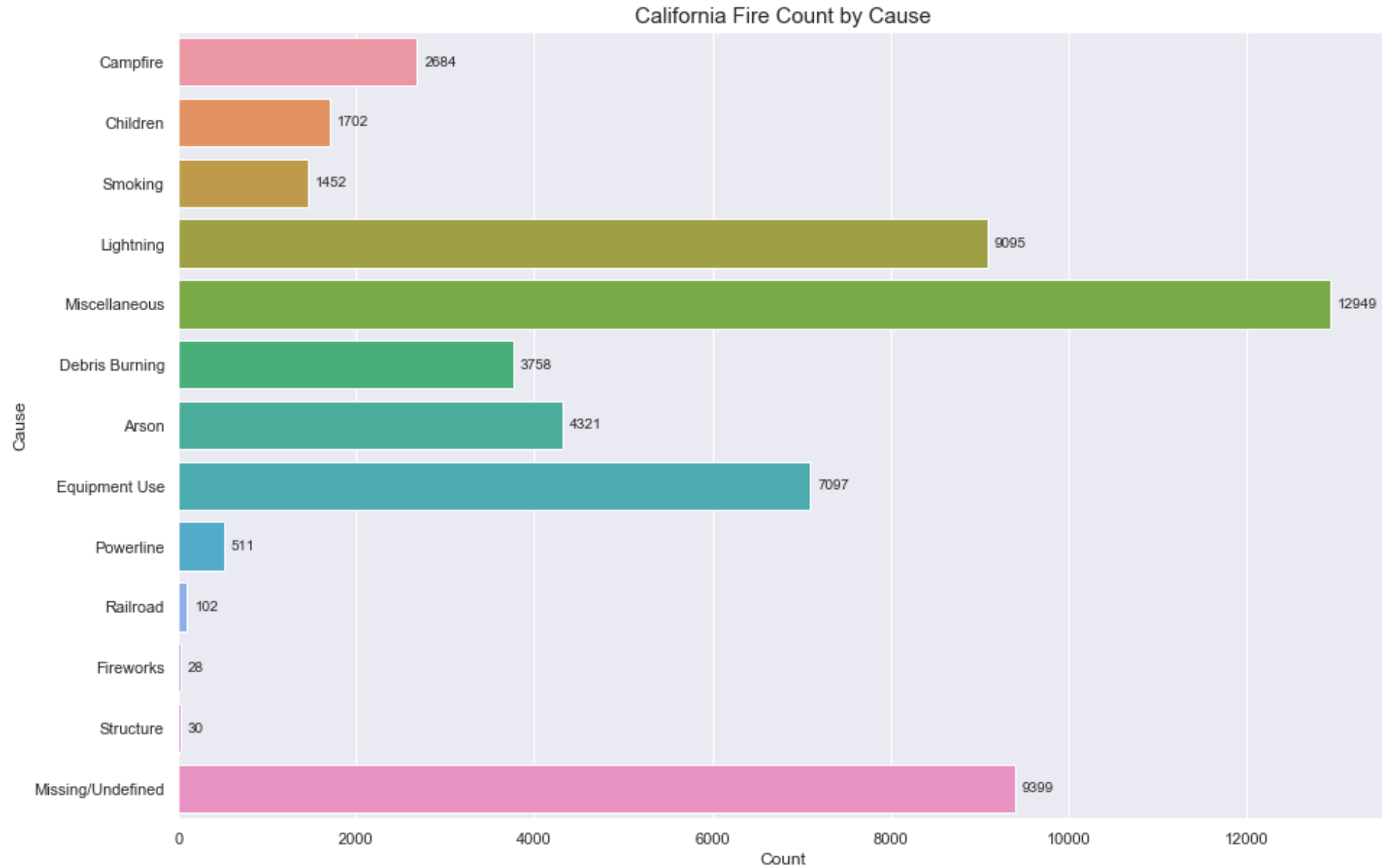
California Fires - Correlation Matrix



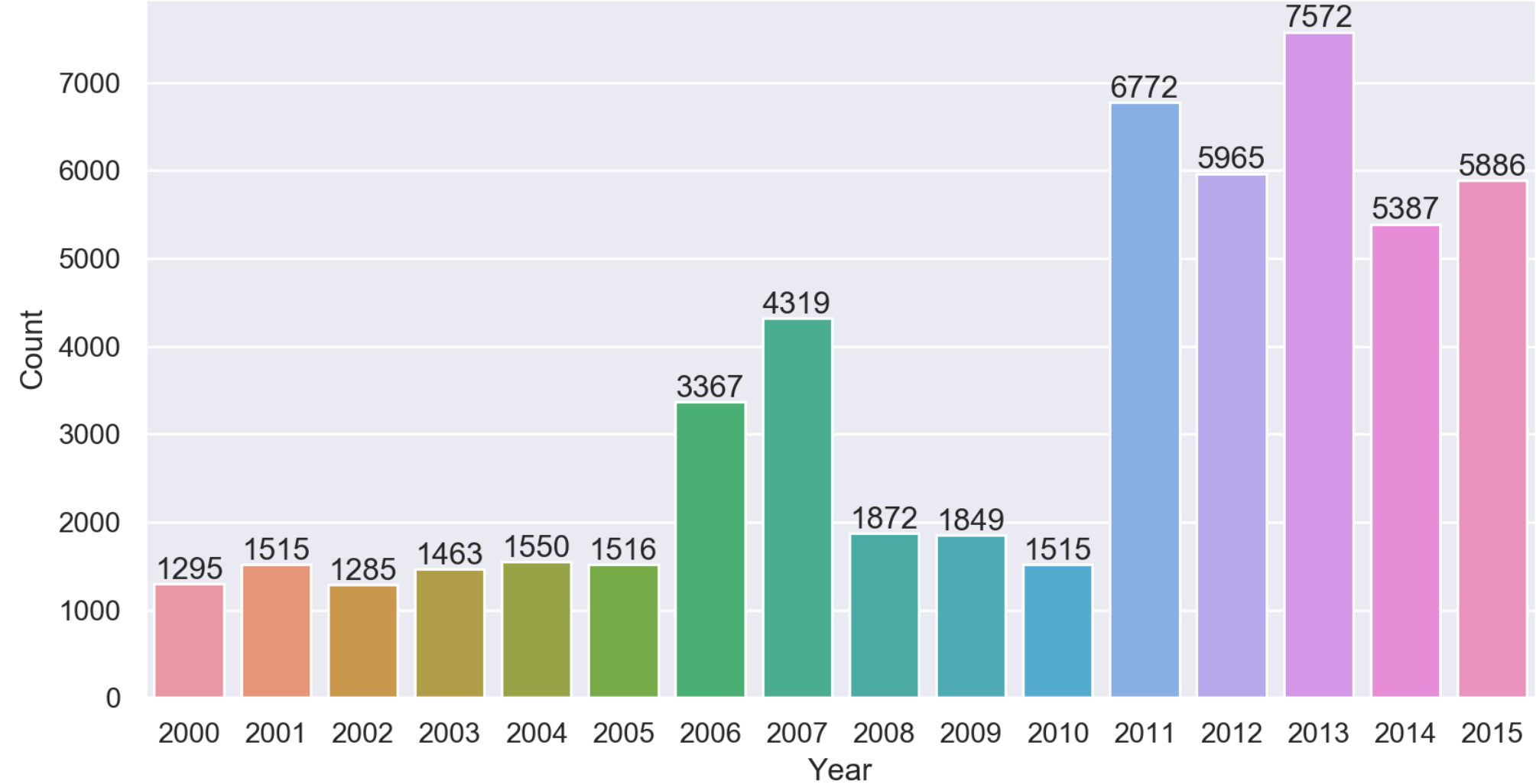


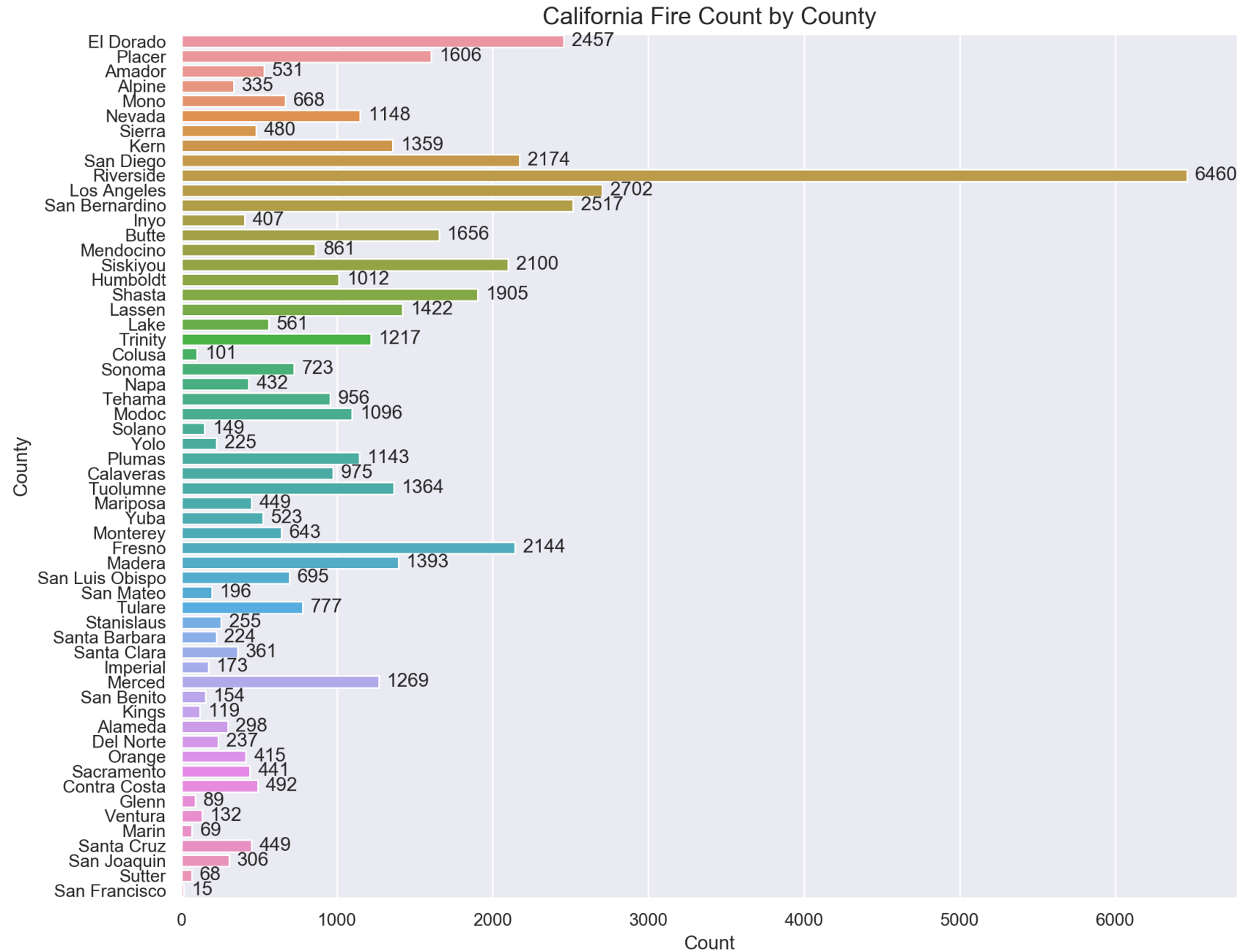
California Fire Count by Month





California Fire Count by Year





# Fire Cause – Multi-class, without labels

Confusion Matrix for Fire Cause (Random Forest)

