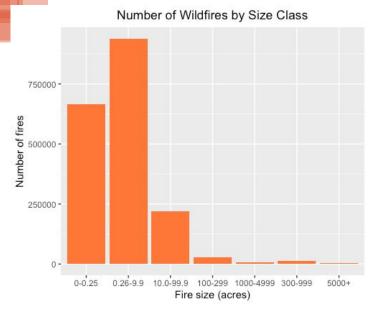
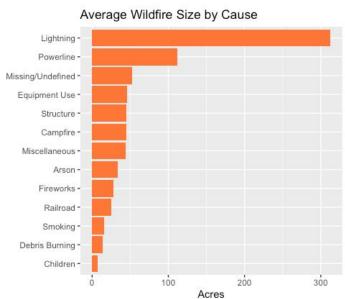
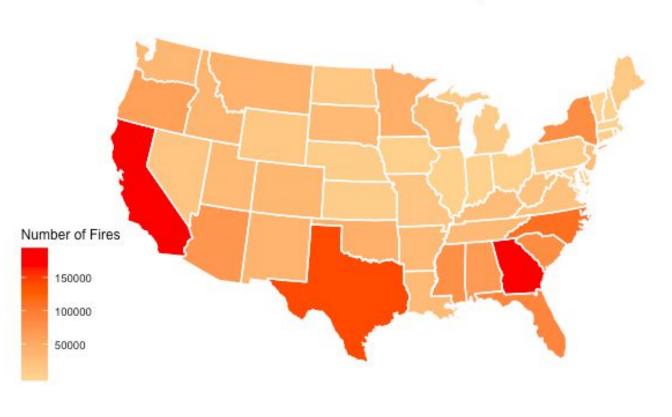


Wildfire behavior: uneven distribution of size and duration graphically and timely. California is hot.



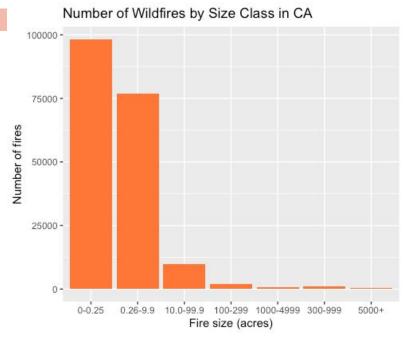




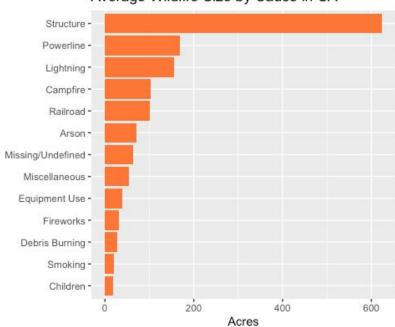


Data source: US fire program system



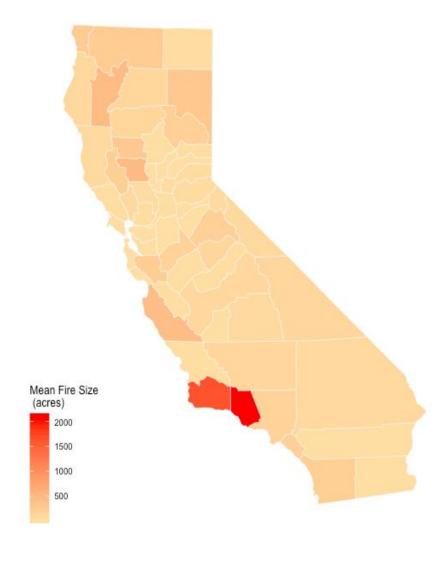




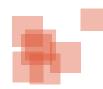


Wildfire in California: Not big, but frequent

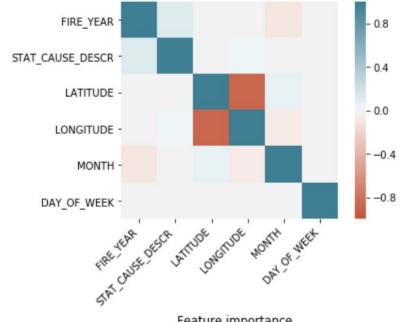
Average Fire Size of CA Wildfires by County 1992-2015

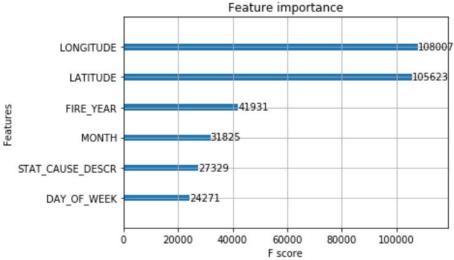






Forecasting wildfire scale: XGBoost Method





1. Selecting Features:

X: Year, cause, coordinations, month and weekdays.

Y: the classes of wildfile scale (0-7)

- Checking correlations: No strong correlation between the features.
- Fitting the Prediction Model:
 Use XGBoost Classifier for the dataset of California.
 (over 180,000 instances)

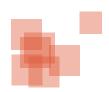
`	•	,			
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	A=0-0.25 acres	0.64	0.76	0.69	32330
	B=0.26-9.9 acres	0.57	0.53	0.55	25547
	C=10.0-99.9 acres	0.00	0.00	0.00	3213
	D=100-299 acres	0.00	0.00	0.00	698
	E=300 to 999 acres	0.00	0.00	0.00	389
	F=1000 to 4999 acres	0.00	0.00	0.00	248
	G=5000+ acres	0.00	0.00	0.00	127
	accuracy			0.61	62552
	macro avg	0.17	0.18	0.18	62552
	weighted avg	0.56	0.61	0.58	62552

Checking the importance of each feature:
 The location matters most, then the date comes second.



accuracy: 61%

baseline: 34.3%



How to predict the duration once fire occured? SVM: A multi-classification method



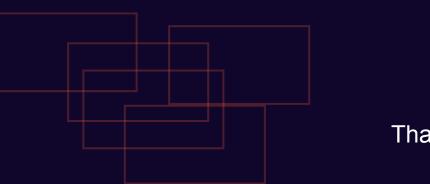


Result:

Foresee the scale and the duration of wildfires

Application:

- reduce the cost of facing such disasters
- get fully prepared for fires



Thanks for your time.