

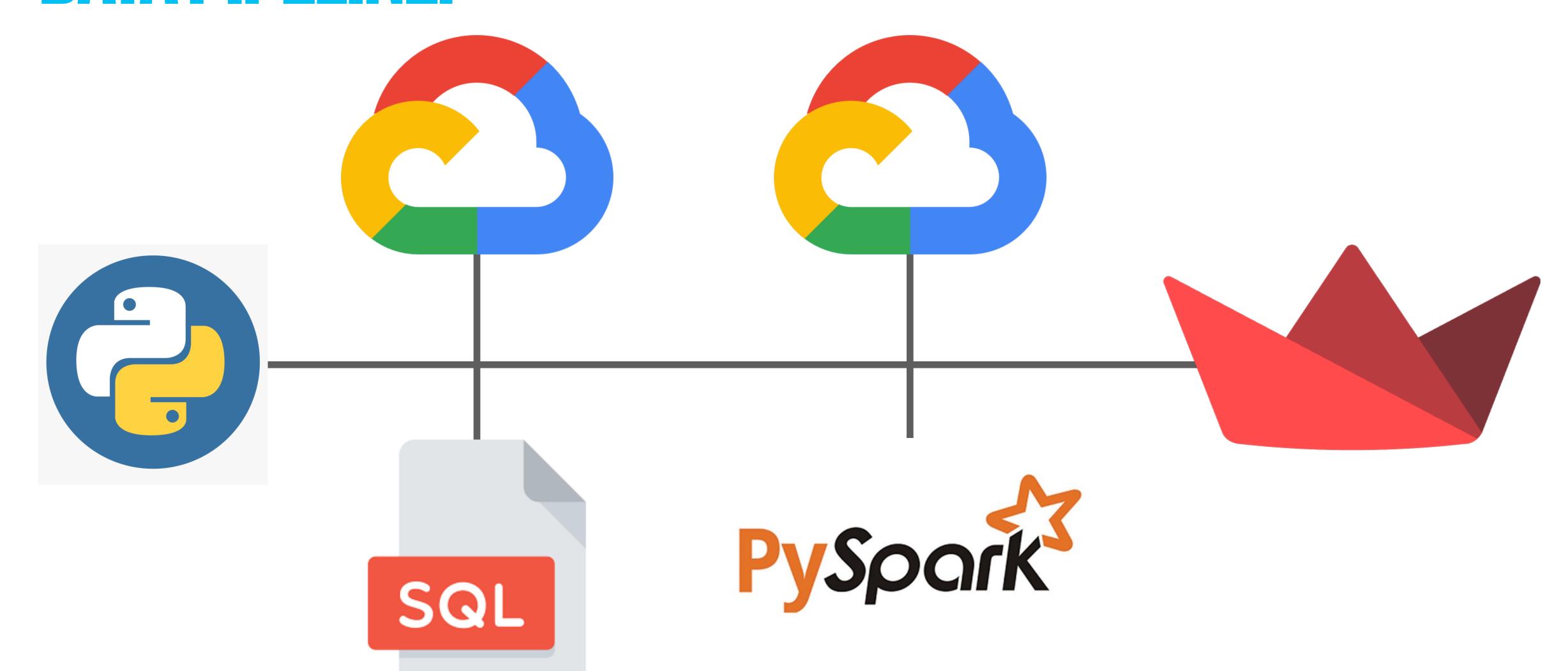
INTRODUCTION

- Wildfires are increasing due to climate change
- Can the severity of a wildfire be predicted?

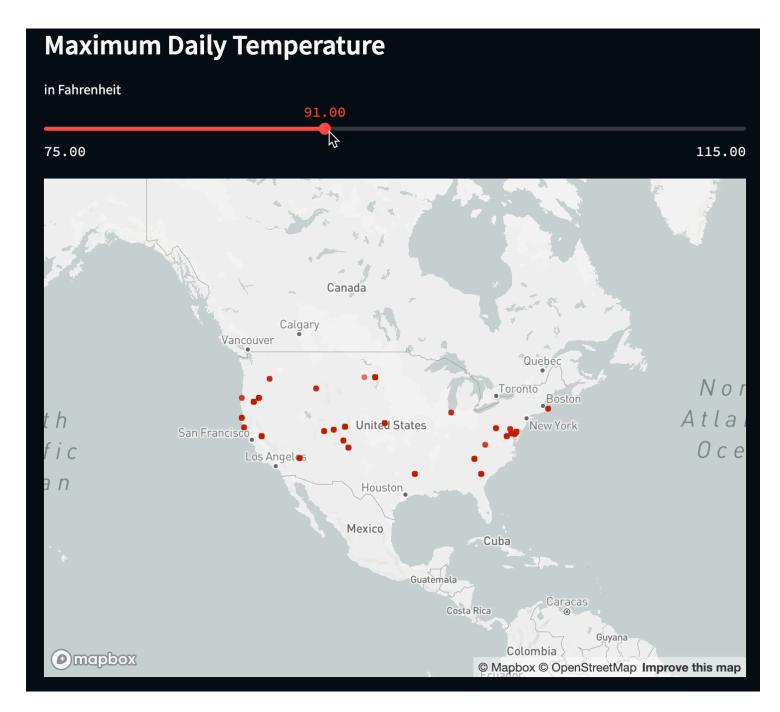
DATA

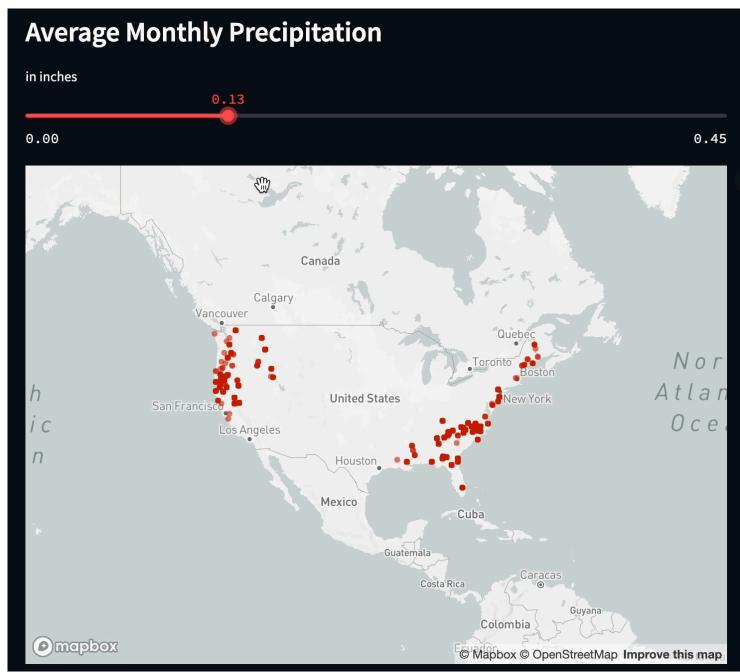
- Dataset #1:
 - Information about wildfires from 2000-2005 (~490,000 fires)
 - From the US Department of Agriculture
- Dataset #2:
 - Daily measurements of temperature (max and min) and precipitation from 1,218 weather stations from 2000-2005
 - From National Centers of Environmental Information

DATA PIPELINE:



EXPLORING THE DATA





- More fires with:
 - Hotter temperatures
 - Lack of rain

EXPLORING THE DATA



Seasonality does play a role, but not as significant

STREAMLITAPP

- Prediction of severity (size of fire)
- Features:
 - Latitude and Longitude
 - Maximum and Minimum Daily Temperature
 - Precipitation Level

Model loaded

Model accuracy:

0.5859574468085106

Enter your Latitude:

0.00	I	 +

Enter your Longitude:

0.00		-	+

Enter your daily high temperature (in F):

0.00		_	+
0.00			

Enter your daily low temperature (in F):

0.00			+

Enter your precipitation (in inches):

Predictions Classes of

	Class of Fire	Probability
0	Class A	0.0004
1	Class B	0.1354
2	Class C	0.8640
3	Class D	0.0002
4	Class E	0.0000
5	Class F	0.0000
6	Class G	0.0000

Classes of Fire

Class A: one-fourth acre or less

Class B - more than one-fourth acre, but less than 10 acres

Class C - 10 acres or more, but less than 100 acres

Class D - 100 acres or more, but less than 300 acres

Class E - 300 acres or more, but less than 1,000 acres

Class F - 1,000 acres or more, but less than 5,000 acres

Class G - 5,000 acres or more

CONCLUSION

- Temperature and precipitation do play a role in the likelihood of wildfires, but don't tell the whole story
- There may be better factors to consider, such as:
 - Environment
 - Land use (e.g., very developed)
 - Other meteorological phenomenon (e.g., lightning)