IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 4, March 2024

Intelligent System AI as A Service Life on Land

Nandhikasri P¹ and Dr Ganesh D²

PG Student, Department of MSc CS-IT¹
Professor, School of CS & IT²
Jain (Deemed-to-be University), Bangalore, India

¹nandhika.sri2k2@gmail.com and ²d.ganesh@jainuniversity.ac.in

Abstract: "Intelligent System - AI as a service", is a project to predict the occurrence of forest fire. Forest fires pose a significant threat to both the environment and human safety. Timely prediction of forest fires is crucial for effective mitigation and prevention efforts. To enhance real-time monitoring and early warning capabilities, the system incorporates remote sensing data using machine learning techniques.

Fires are now causing an additional 3 million hectares (7.5 million acres) of tree cover loss per year than they did in 2001, according to a newly released Global Forest Watch analysis that examined fires that burn all or most of a forest's living overstory trees. The majority of all fire-caused tree cover loss in the past 20 years (nearly 70%) occurred in boreal regions. Although fires are naturally occurring there, they are now increasing at an annual rate of 3% and burning with greater frequency and severity and over larger areas than historically recorded.

Forest fires pose significant threats to ecosystems, human lives, and property. Early prediction and mitigation of forest fires are crucial to reducing their destructive impact. This abstract presents an overview of a forest fire prediction system that leverages modern technology and data-driven approaches.

The proposed forest fire prediction system utilizes a combination of remote sensing data, weather information, historical fire data, and machine learning algorithms to forecast the likelihood of forest fires in specific regions. Advanced techniques such as deep learning and ensemble models are employed to analyze the complex interactions between various environmental factors that contribute to fire ignition and spread.

Fires are not naturally occurring in tropical rainforests, but in recent years, as deforestation and climate change have degraded and dried out intact forests, fires have been escaping into standing tropical rainforests. GFW findings suggest fires in the tropics have increased by roughly 5% per year since 2001.

Keywords: Analyzable AI, Sustainability, Machine Learning Algorithm ,Random Forest, linear regression, Remote sensing

REFERENCES

- [1] Bowman, D. M. J. S., & Ganzevoort, A. J. H. (2007). Pyrogeography and the Global Ecology of Fire. Springer.
- [2] Gitas, I. Z., &Kalaitzidis, C. (2021). Remote Sensing of Wildland Fires: From Theory to Application. CRC Press.
- [3] Holmes, T. P., Prestemon, J. P., &Abt, K. L. (2001). The Economics of Forest Disturbances: Wildfires, Storms, and Invasive Species. Springer.
- [4] Lindenmayer, D. B., et al. (2013). Mega-fires, tipping points and ecosystem services: managing forests and woodlands in an uncertain future. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 11(9), 500-507.
- [5] Butry, D. T., et al. (2017). The economic impacts of wildfires. Journal of Forestry, 115(3), 172-183.
- [6] Champ, P. A., et al. (2013). Social carrying capacity of wildland fire regimes. Environmental Management, 51(5), 987-995.
- [7] Flannigan, M. D., et al. (2009). Wildland fire management in Canada: Historical, current, and future trends. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 39(12), 1954-1969.
- [8] Krawchuk, M. A., et al. (2009). Global pyrogeography: the current and future distribution of wildfire. PLOS ONE, 4(4), e5102.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-15932

ISSN 2581-9429 IJARSCT

IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.53

Volume 4, Issue 4, March 2024

[9] Loomis, J. B., et al. (2019). Estimating the economic benefits of prescribed burning for wildfire risk reduction in the southeastern United States. Journal of Forestry, 117(3), 238-253.

[10] McCaffrey, S. M., et al. (2018). Social science research related to wildfires: An overview of recent findings and future research needs. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 27(7), 428-438.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-15932

