

Spatial Uncertainty Quantification in Wildfire Forecasting for Climate-Resilient Emergency Planning

Aditya Chakravarty

Independent Research
7 December 2025

MOTIVATION

The Problem



The Gap

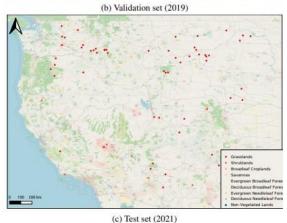
- Current ML models give deterministic predictions
- Fire managers need to know:
 Where might the model be wrong?
- Gap: No spatial uncertainty quantification for high-res wildfire forecasts

"Uncertainty isn't noise—it's a signal for where to focus resources"

DATASET OVERVIEW





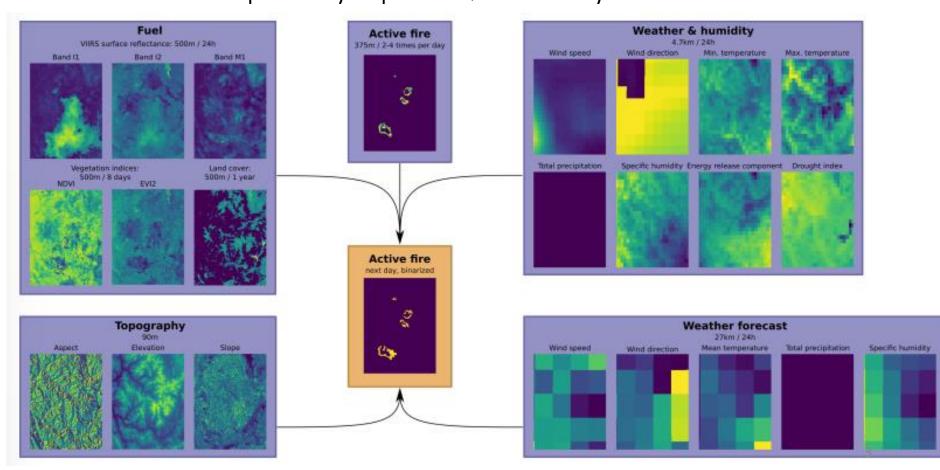


WildfireSpreadTS Dataset (Gerard et al., 2023)

607 fire events, 2018-2021, Western US

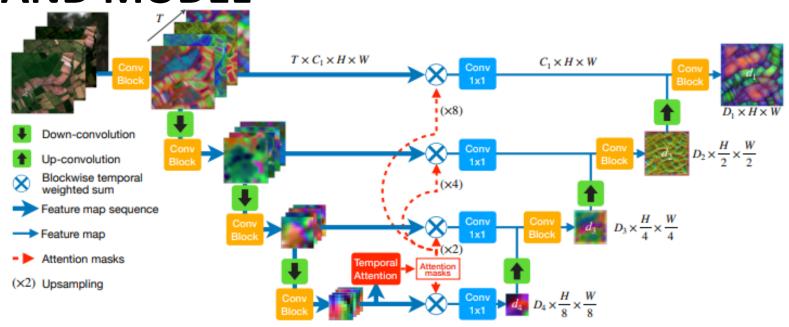
13,607 daily images at 375m resolution

Input: 5-day sequences → Predict: Day 6 burn mask



METHODS AND MODEL

5-day inputs \rightarrow UTAE (1M params) \rightarrow Binary fire mask



UQ Approaches

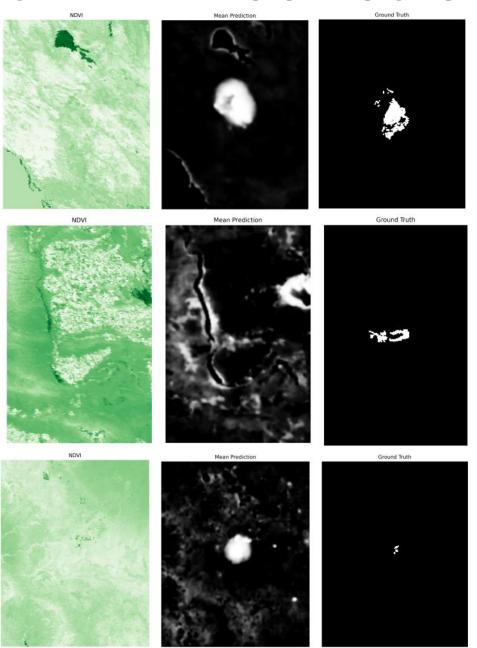
MC Dropout (20 forward passes) → Epistemic uncertainty

Deep Ensemble (5 models \times 20 passes each) \rightarrow More robust

Also tested BNN with variational inference—computationally expensive, marginal gains

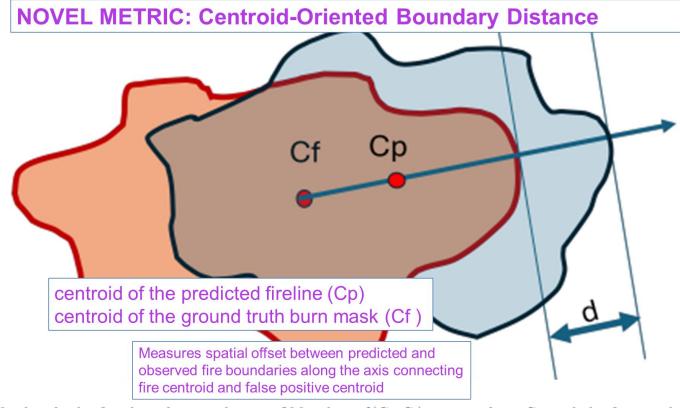
Feature Group	Mean AP
Persistence baseline	0.191 ± 0.063
Vegetation + active fire	0.378 ± 0.083
Weather + active fire	0.323 ± 0.078
Land cover + active fire	0.319 ± 0.092
Topography + active fire	0.317 ± 0.082
All Features (veg $+$ Weather $+$ Land $+$ Topo) $+$ active fire	0.319 ± 0.077
ConvLSTM (veg. + active fire)	0.304 ± 0.093

SPATIAL UNCERTAINTY IS STRUCTURED



- Uncertainty concentrates near fire perimeters
- Not random noise—spatially coherent patterns
- Modulated by vegetation gradients

BUFFER ZONES ARE QUANTIFIABLE



Distance Metric	Feature Set	Peak Distance (m)
Centroid Boundary Distance	Landcover	28.14
	Topography	31.26
	Vegetation	32.19
	Weather	35.17
	All Features	33.48
Average Surface Distance (ASD)	Landcover	46.72
	Topography	52.89
	Vegetation	64.15
	Weather	57.34
	All Features	55.86
Hausdorff Distance	Landcover	148.63
	Topography	153.42
	Vegetation	165.78
	Weather	159.11
	All Features	155.67

• Centroid Boundary Distance: 28-35 meters

Average Surface Distance: 47-64 meters

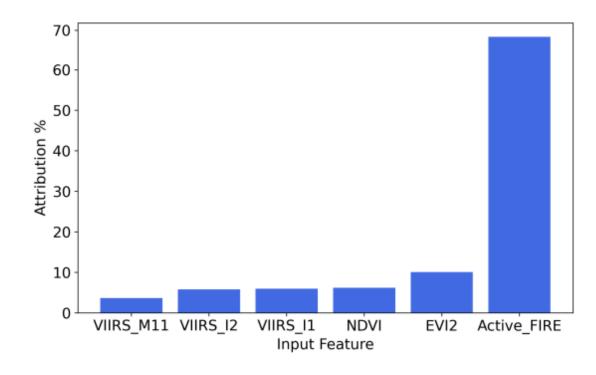
Hausdorff Distance: 148-166 meters

We identify the first boundary pixel $p_{\text{gt}} \in \partial M_{\text{gt}}$ along $\mathcal{L}(C_f, C_p)$ starting from C_f , and the first pixel $p_{\text{fp}} \in \partial M_{\text{fp}}$ from the opposite direction. The centroid-oriented boundary distance d is defined as:

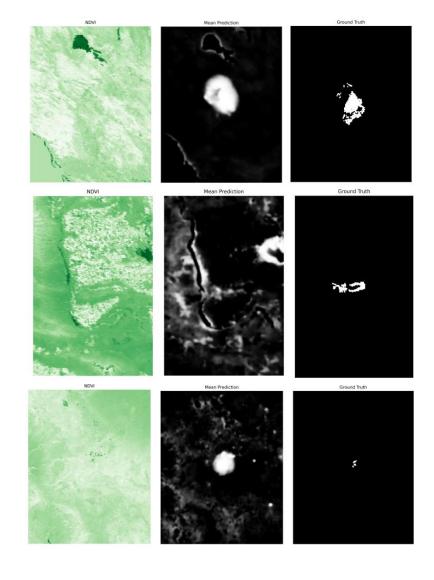
$$d = \|p_{\text{gt}} - p_{\text{fp}}\|_2 \cdot s,$$

Operational takeaway: ~30-70m buffer zones around predicted firelines capture typical model uncertainty

WHAT DRIVES UNCERTAINTY?



- Feature importance scores using Integrated Gradients on a CNN surrogate
- Active fire presence dominates attribution, followed by vegetation indices (NDVI, EVI2)
- Thermal bands are less influential in determining predictive confidence



CALIBRATION & LIMITATIONS

Table 2: Calibration metrics (12-fold averages) for the three UQ approaches. Lower values indicate better calibration. BNN shows slight improvements over MC Dropout but does not reach the performance of Deep Ensembles.

Metric	MC Dropout	BNN	Deep Ensemble
ECE	0.536 ± 0.015	0.525 ± 0.014	$\boldsymbol{0.512 \pm 0.018}$
Brier Score	0.294 ± 0.012	0.283 ± 0.019	$\boldsymbol{0.265 \pm 0.009}$
NLL	0.805 ± 0.020	0.794 ± 0.054	$\boldsymbol{0.731 \pm 0.023}$

Limitations

- US-only data (Western states)
- Epistemic uncertainty only (no aleatoric)
- Centroid metric assumes single fire focus

Next in the pipeline..

- Multi-region testing
- Fusion strategies for multi-resolution inputs

SUMMARY & IMPACT

Spatial Structure

•Uncertainty is not noise—it forms coherent 20-60m buffer zones around predicted fire boundary

Operational Utility

•Novel centroid-distance metric provides interpretable, actionable uncertainty maps for fire managers

Feature Insights

- Vegetation health + recent fire activity drive confidence
- •Ambiguous fuel signatures → high uncertainty



- •Uncertainty-aware wildfire forecasting can support safer, risk-informed decision-making
- •GitHub link https://github.com/roloccark/wildf-UQ