

Wildfire, Smoke & Social Media

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A dramatic photograph of a forest fire. The scene is filled with intense orange and yellow flames rising from the ground, consuming trees and undergrowth. In the foreground on the left, the dark silhouette of a firefighter is visible, wearing a helmet and holding a tool, looking towards the fire. The background shows a dense forest of tall, thin trees, some of which are partially obscured by the smoke and fire. The overall atmosphere is one of a major natural disaster.

Climate
Change

Health

Ecology

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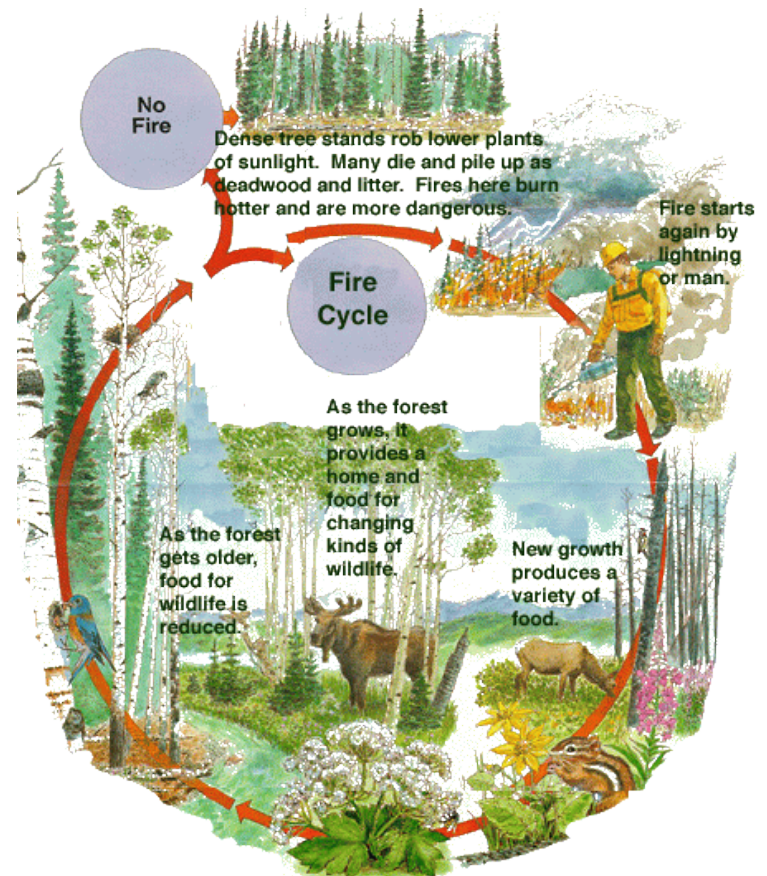
Fire Ecology

- Fire is a constant/necessary component in many ecosystems

- Fosters regrowth
- Creates pasture and grazelands
- Critical for seed germination
- Increased biodiversity
- Soil health
- Kills pests
- Safety barriers

- Without fire:

- Increase fuel
- Hotter, more severe fires
- More destruction





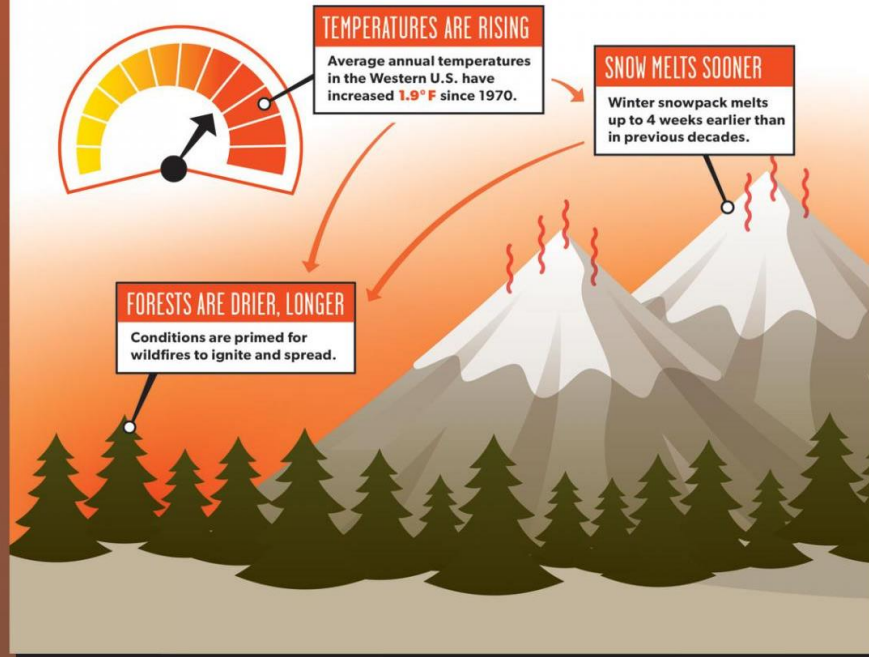
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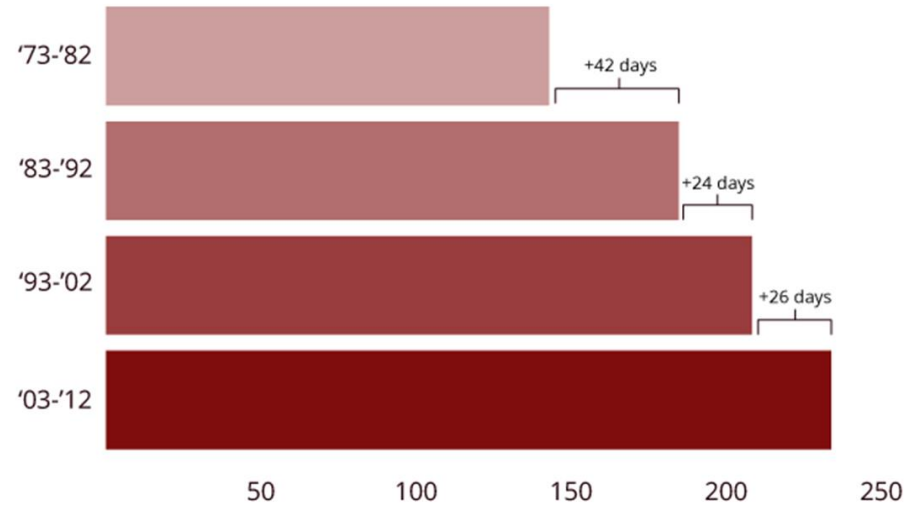
Ecology

Climate change is driving up temperatures and **increasing wildfire risk.**



The season for large fires in the West is getting longer

Days between first and last fire greater than 1,000 acres, decade average



States: CA, NV, OR, WA, ID, MT, WY, UT, CO, AZ

Source: Anthony Westerling

CLIMATE DESK

~ 10 million acres is the new norm

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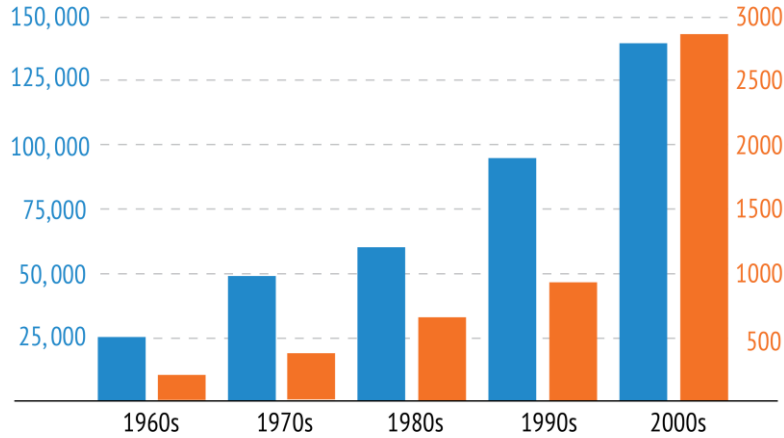
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Living in the danger zone

As the **population living in the wildland urban interface** has expanded, the **average number of structures** that have been destroyed by fires each year has grown. Those additional homes at risk of burning make firefighting more challenging and expensive.



Reno, August 2013, During Rim Fire

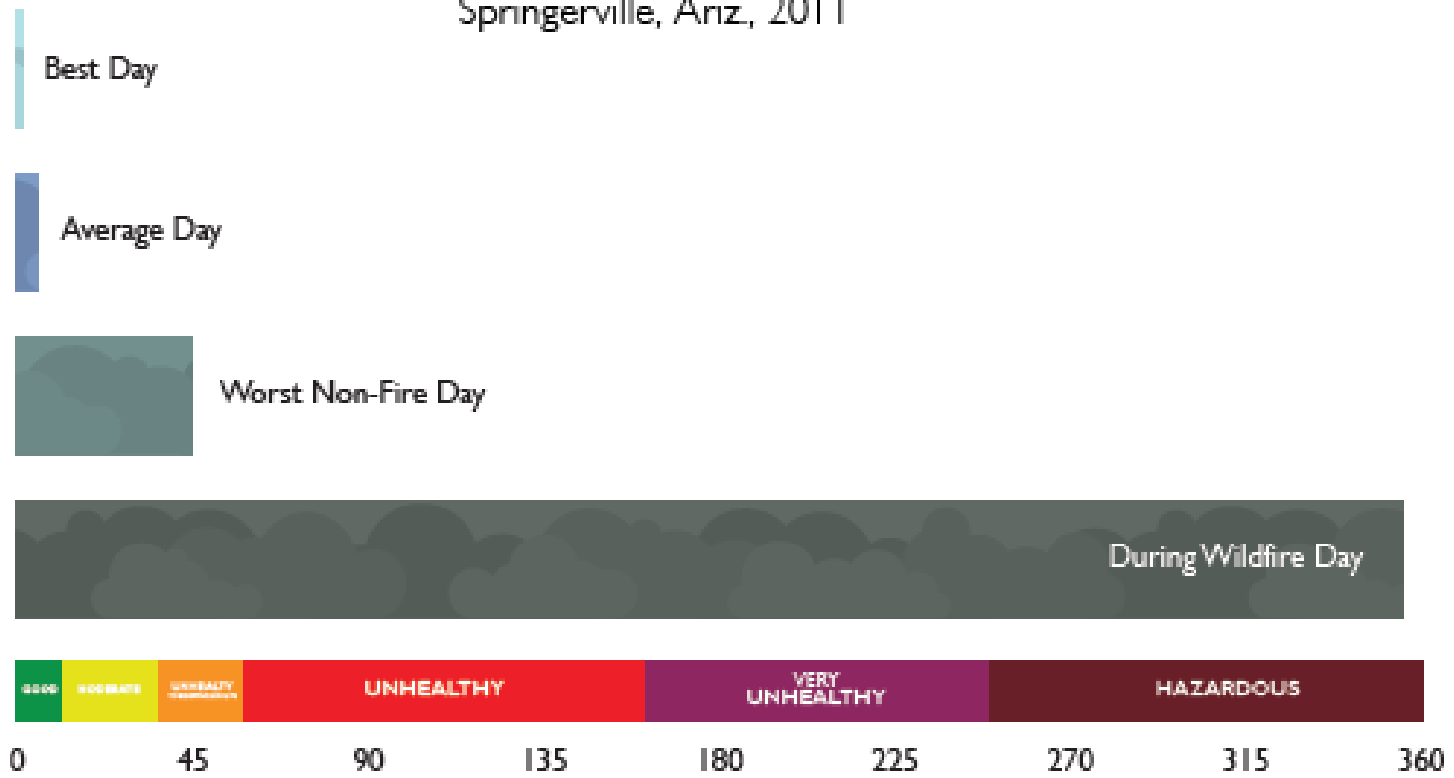


-Smoke from wildfires creates haze for hundreds of miles, releases particulate matter

- NRDC analysis shows that about two-thirds of the United States (212 million people) lived in counties affected by smoke conditions

Wildfires Often Cause the Worst Air Pollution Days of the Year

Springerville, Ariz, 2011



Why is smoke dangerous?

Smoke releases microscopic particulate matter (PM2.5)

Wildfire smoke has been shown to cause:

- Respiratory illnesses (asthma, coughing, wheezing, COPD)
- Cardiovascular outcomes (heart attacks, chest pain symptoms)
- Other health effects including:
 - Lower birth weight
 - Higher inflammation
 - Bone marrow content
 - Physical strength

Air quality warning extended; residents encouraged to stay indoors

Wildfire smoke leads to air quality alert

Updated: 4:54 PM EST Nov 15, 2016



Pediatrician: Take precautions to protect children with asthma from wildfire smoke

Liv Osby, losby@gannett.com 11:32 a.m. EST November 15, 2016

Another code red smog alert amid hazy skies



Lauren Foreman - The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
10:20 a.m. Wednesday, Nov. 16, 2016 | Filed in Metro Atlanta / State news

Wildfire smoke engulfs Chattanooga, endangering health of residents

Chronic asthma sufferers are advised to remain indoors

November 15th, 2016 | by Steve Johnson | in Local Regional News | Read Time: 3 mins.



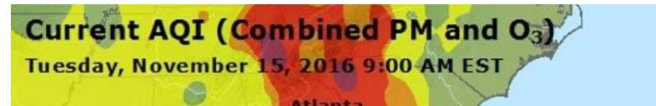
FEATURED

Smoke from wildfires casts pall over Georgians' health

By Andy Miller
Georgia Health News Nov 15, 2016 (0)

LOCAL NOVEMBER 15, 2016 10:01 AM

Unhealthy air quality forcing some Middle Georgians to stay inside due to heavy smoke



FORECLOSURE AUCTION
Tuesday, Dec 6th

Current Problem:

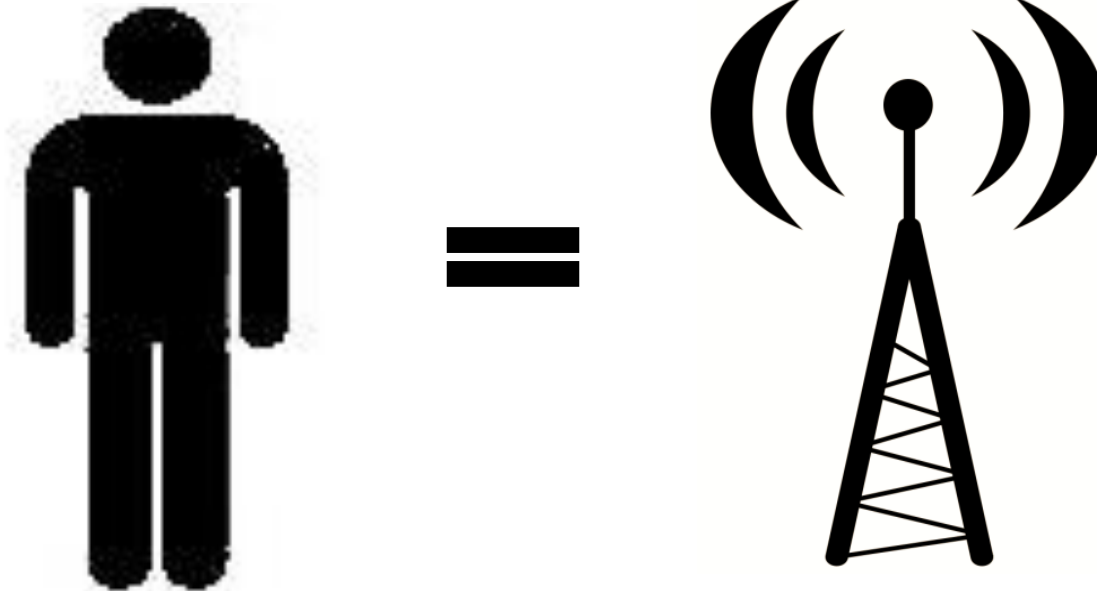
Accurate measurements of air quality impacts are often unavailable due to sparseness in monitoring center locations



ALL EPA MONITORING STATIONS

Possible Solution:

Can we estimate air quality without physical monitoring by using other, already available, information sources?

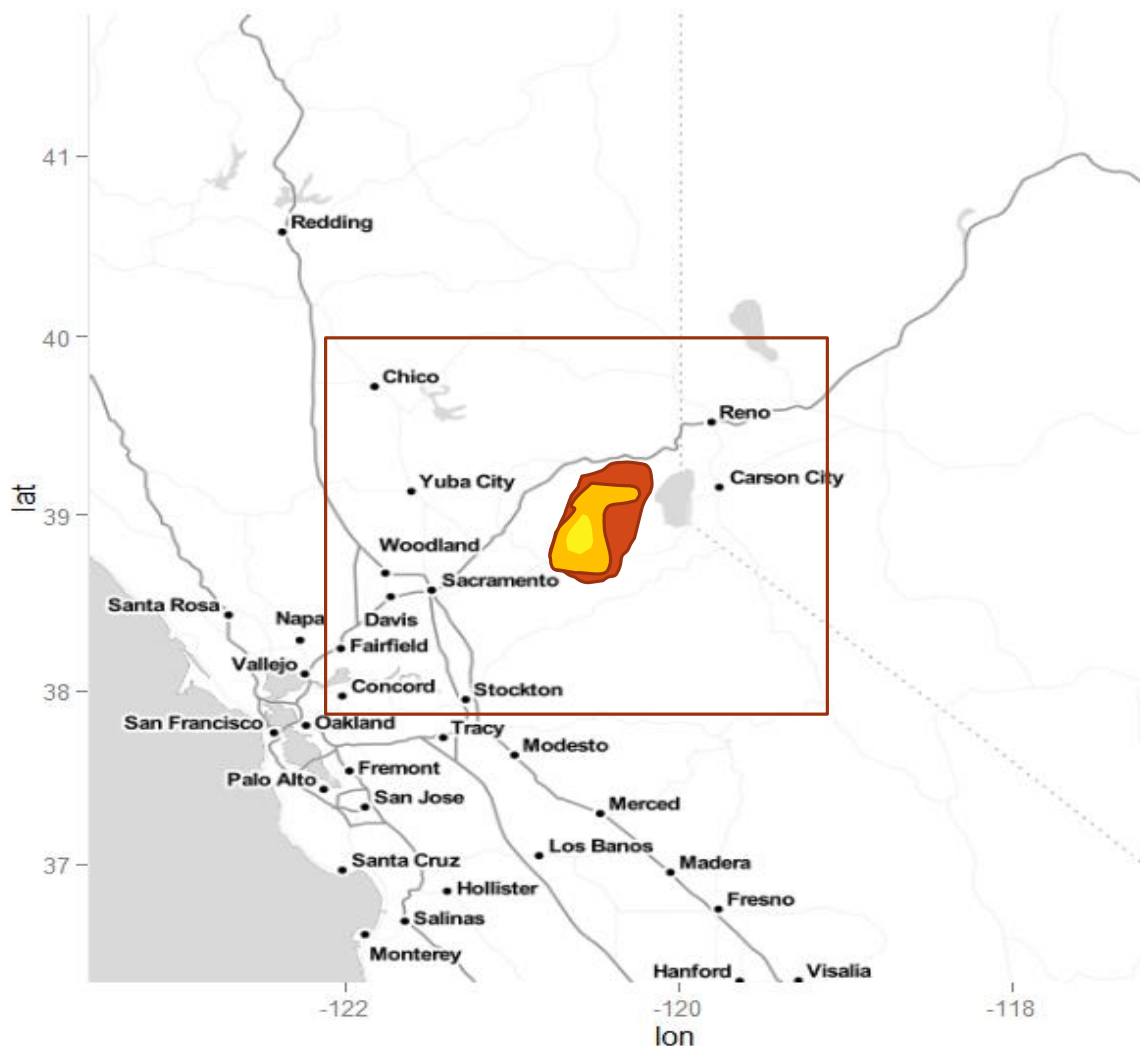


~30 minutes of Twitter geocoded data



- Any way of leveraging more widely available, dynamic data?
 - Social media data
- Twitter data has been applied in meaningful ways to address many societal issues
 - Health problems
 - Earthquake prediction
 - Traffic management

King Fire



Northern California wildfire
between September 13th
and October 15th

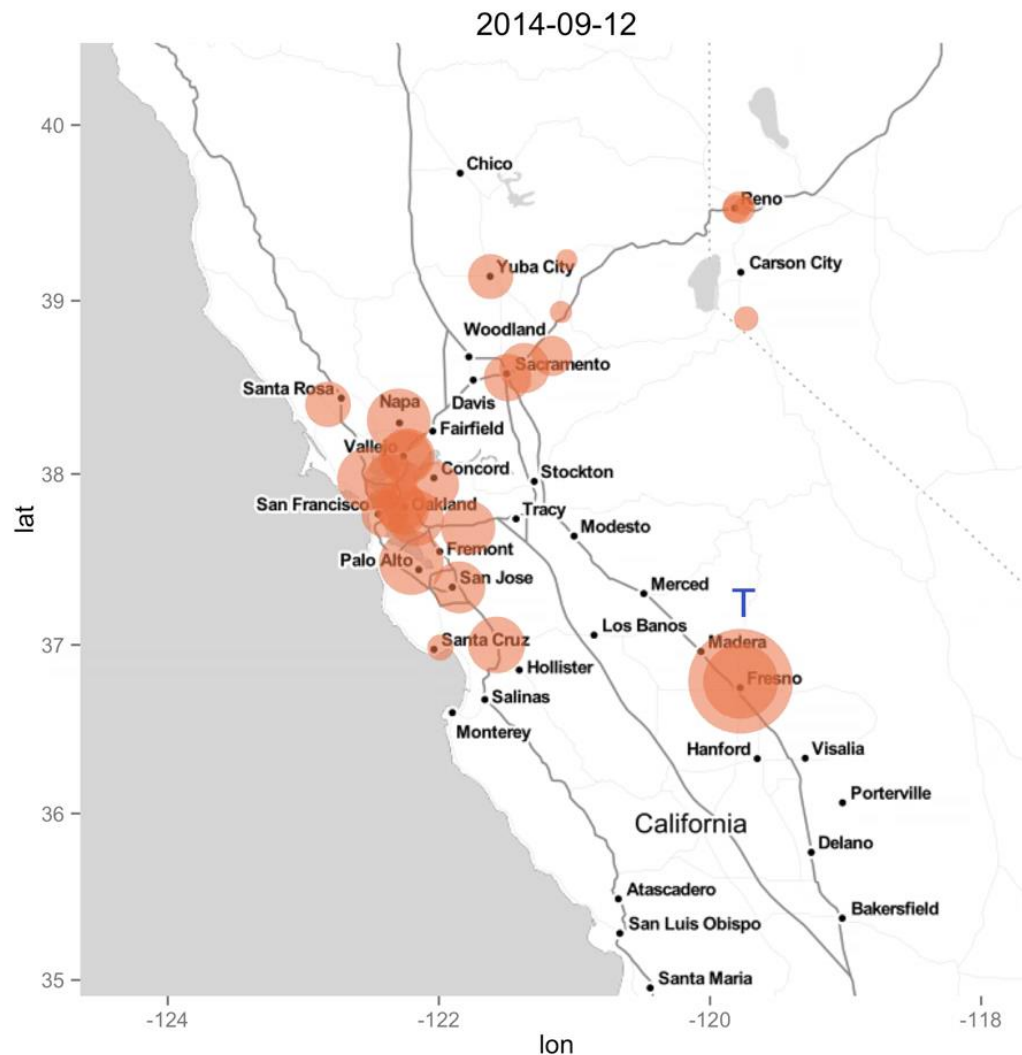
~ 97,000 acres of land

Collected ~15K tweets that
related to the King Fire between
September and October, 2014

Assessed correspondence with
Air Quality Data from the EPA

Sachdeva, S., McCaffrey, S., & Locke, D. (2016).
Social media approaches to modeling wildfire
smoke dispersion: spatiotemporal and social
scientific investigations. *Information,
Communication & Society*, 1-16.

Spatio-temporal Model: Air Quality & Frequency of Tweets

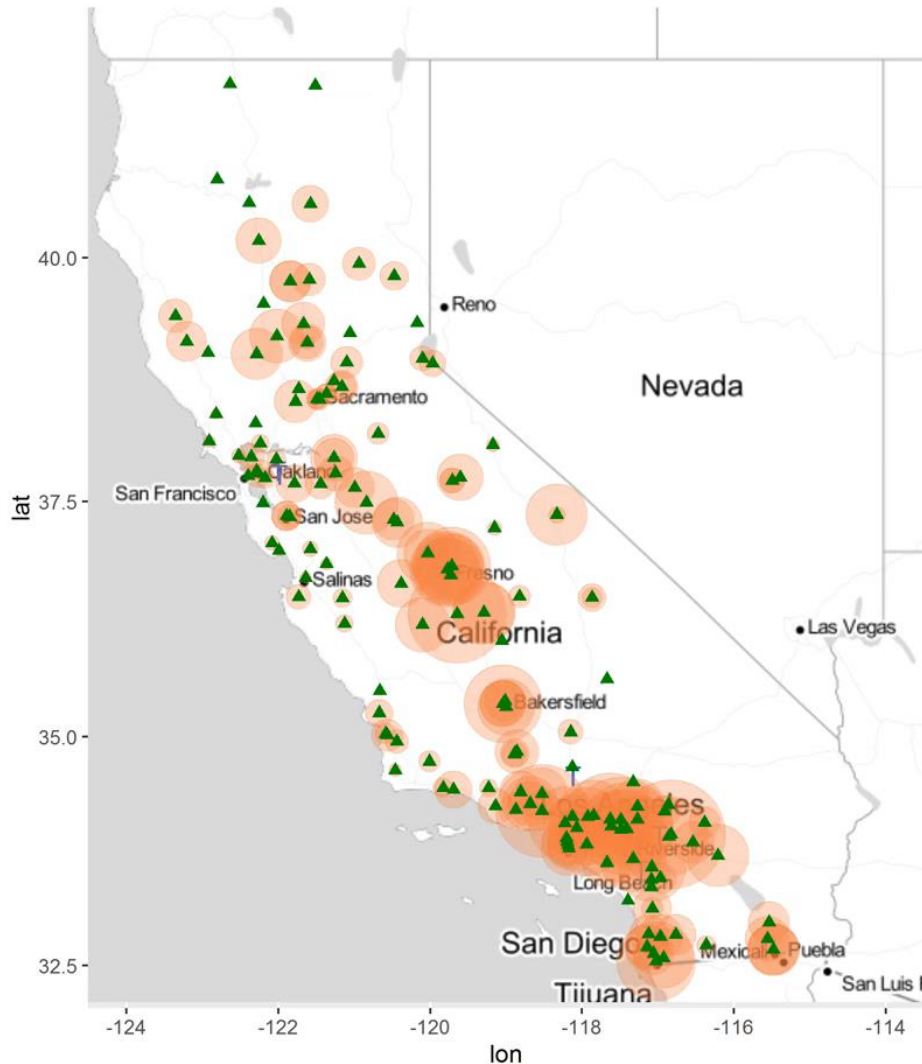


23% of daily variation in PM2.5 can be explained by the number of tweets relating to the King Fire

Sachdeva, S., McCaffrey, S., & Locke, D. (2016). Social media approaches to modeling wildfire smoke dispersion: spatiotemporal and social scientific investigations. *Information, Communication & Society*, 1-16.

Expanding to Statewide Fires – 2015 Data

2015-07-02



8,745 fires burned a total area of 893,362 acres

~40,000 tweets about wildfires

Similar relationship between frequency of tweets about wildfires and PM2.5 levels

Begin to see where there are gaps in monitoring station data.

- Not as much of a concern in California, but useful in more other remote places

Combining Social Science with Spatio-temporal Modeling

- In addition to geographic information, tweets give real-time insight into how people *encounter*, *adapt* and *manage* wildfire and smoke risk
- Used topic modeling approach to understand semantic content embedded in social media conversations about wildfire

Examples of Tweets

“my eyes are burning smelling smoke and i am coughing too...staying inside”

“cough-cough. hazy skies over merced caused by wind change and rough fire smoke.”

“over last 72 hours er visits from cough up 90% other resp. er visits up 411% according to fresno cty dept of public health roughfire”

“thank you butte fire you just reduced my life expectancy by about 3 years. <cough> <gag> <wheeze> lotsasmoke”

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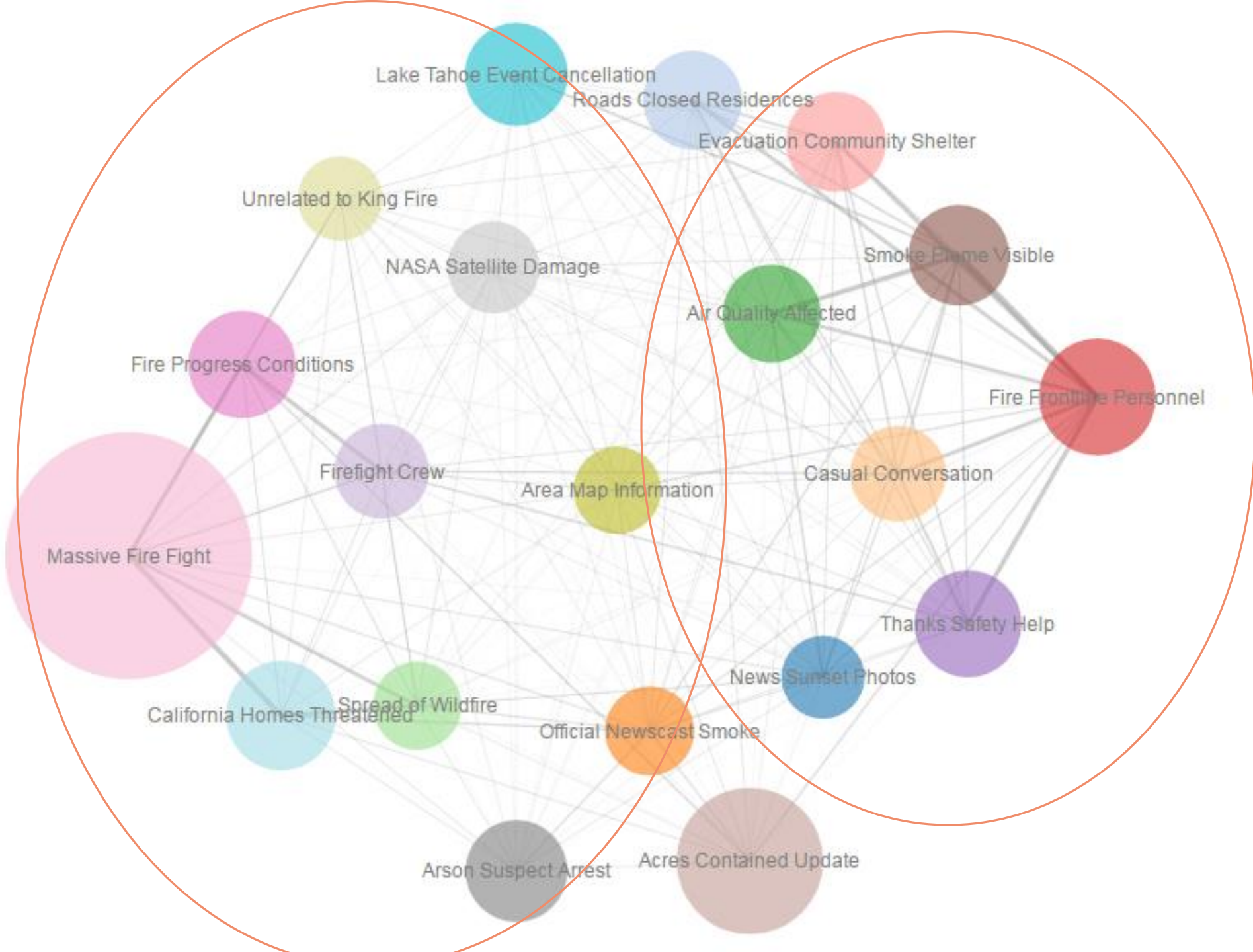
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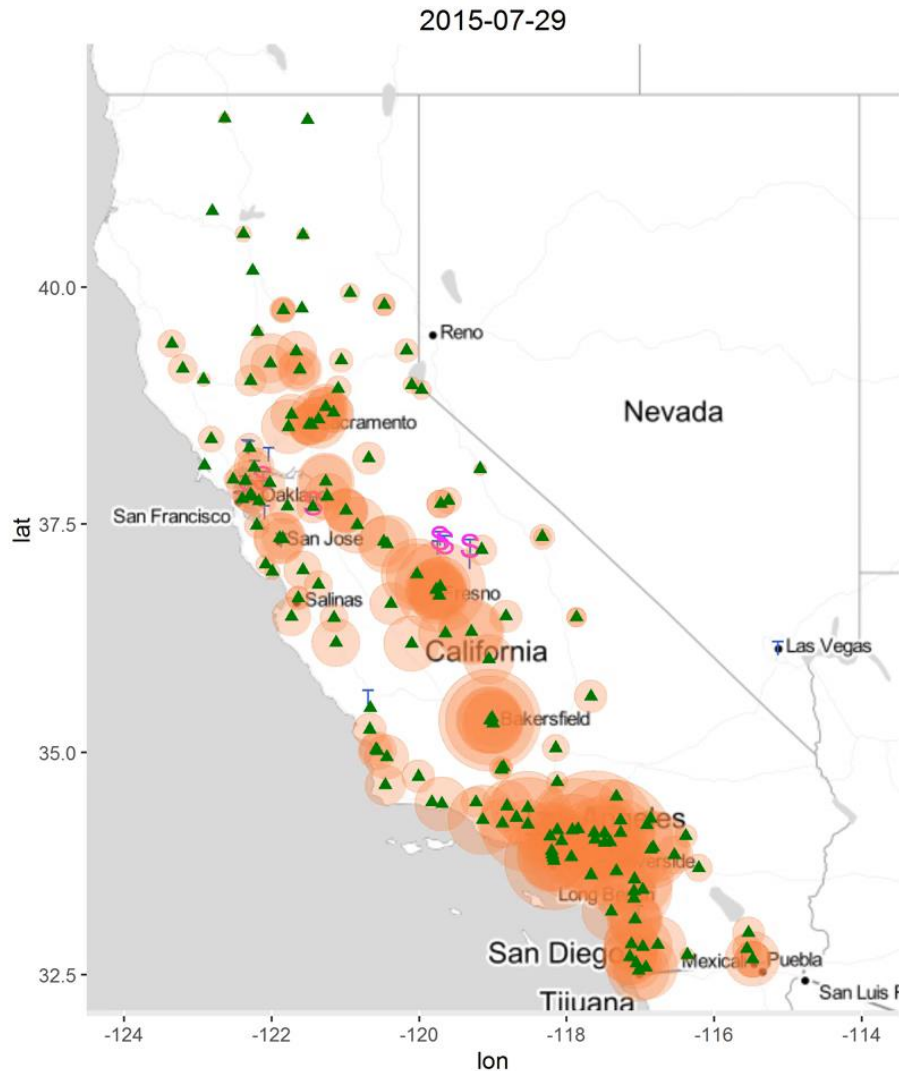
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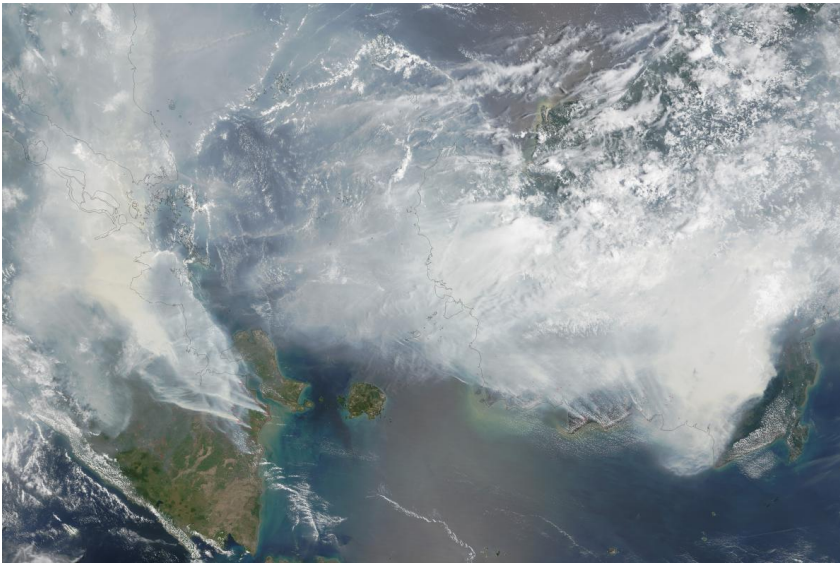


Expanding to Statewide Fires – 2015 Data



- Tweets that discussed smoke more often were better predictors of air quality than others
- Novel approach of combining the content of people's tweets with the location, yields greater insight into areas of concern

Fires beyond the US



- Indonesian wildfires in 2015 have burned 6.5million acres
- Estimates suggest that 100,000 premature deaths could be caused by respiratory effects from wildfire smoke
- Wildfires are not a strict ecological component within tropical rainforests
 - o Result from slash and burn practice of deforestation, conversion to farmland
- Our model could be essential in these regions