

Stochastic Approach on Forest Fire Spatial Distribution from Forest Accessibility in Forest Management Units, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study explores stochastic approach to analyzing the forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility using 2-parameters Weibull distribution model. MODIS firespot data, as a proxy for forest fire location, from 2001 to 2012 was analyzed by correlating its spatial distribution with the distance from settlement and road/lake in 11 Forest Management Units (FMUs) in South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The distribution parameters for 11 FMUs are $\alpha_s = 5.45$; $\beta_s = 1.42$ for the distance from settlement and $\alpha_{rl} = 0.87$; $\beta_{rl} = 0.86$ for the distance from road/lake. The forest fire spatial distribution equations are therefore $F_s(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-(x/5.45)^{1.42}\right]$ from settlement and $F_{rl}(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-(x/0.87)^{0.86}\right]$ from road/lake, where x is the distance (km) from either settlement or road/lake. Further, a correlation was found between forest accessibility conditions and forest fire spatial distribution. The α - and β -parameters correlate to number of settlement (NS) and road intensity (RI) by $\alpha_s = 5.103 - 57.248 \cdot NS$ (with $R^2 = 0.77$; $Fsig = 0.01$); $\beta_s = 1.476 + 0.063 \cdot RI$ (with $R^2 = 0.65$; $Fsig = 0.03$) for firespot spatial distribution from settlement and $\alpha_{rl} = 1.617 - 0.12 \cdot RI$ (with $R^2 = 0.57$; $Fsig = 0.01$); $\beta_{rl} = 1.015 - 0.015 \cdot RI$ ($R^2 = 0.33$; $Fsig = 0.07$) for firespot spatial distribution from road/lake. The stochastic approach using 2-parameters Weibull distribution model has a reliable and practical application on assessing forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility.

Keywords

Distribution, Firespot, Weibull, MODIS

1. Introduction

The effect of the anthropogenic factor on forest fire is obvious. It has been reported that forest fire is rather anthropogenic phenomena [1]-[4]. More quantitatively Adinugroho, Suryadiputra, Saharjo and Siboro [5] stated that 99% of Indonesian fire is human triggered. The similar finding was revealed by Tomich, *et al.* [6] that Indonesian forest fire occurs because it is the main tool for land preparation in shifting cultivation, transmigration, and timber and oil plantation. Study on anthropogenic factors on forest fire distribution is based on the assumption that the main fire hazard source is human and the probability of the fire is higher where the accessibility is easier [7]. Therefore, the Indonesian forest fire spatial distribution is related to forest accessibility.

The forest fire risk study has been done through overlaying various potential influencing factors such as slope, altitude, proximity to road/settlement, vegetation cover [8], stand age, species' composition, and crown closure [9]. Accessibility (proximity to road/settlement) has been accommodated arbitrarily. Erten, Kurgun and Musaoglu [10], for example, classified the distance from settlement into very high (0 - 1000 m), high (1000 - 2000 m), medium (2000 - 3000 m) and low (>3000 m) fire risk classes. Meanwhile, Darmawan, Aniya and Tsuyuki [11], buffered the forest from the road by high (0 - 250 m), moderate (250 - 500 m), low (500 - 1000 m), and none (>1000 m) fire risk classes in a forest fire study, in Indonesia. A more simple classification was used by Badarinath, Madhavalatha, Chand and Murthy [12] in developing a Human Risk Index for modeling potential forest fire danger using 1 kilometer from roads, 1.5 kilometers from settlements and 100 meters from the river as the class limits. That arbitrary classification has been widely used due to unavailability of the quantitative classification technique on forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility. However, since the accurate and consistent fire probability classes are essential for efficient forest fire management [13], a more quantitative method is required. Therefore, better approaches need to be introduced to quantify the forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility.

Stochastic approaches have been widely used in forest fire studies. Finey, *et al.* [14] studied a simulation on probabilistic fire assessment on the continental scale. Jiang, Zhuang and Mandallaz [15] used Poisson distribution to modeled large fire frequency and burned area in Canada. Grissino-Mayer [16] also studied forest fire interval in United State using Weibull Model. A study on forest fire growth model was conducted by Boychuk, *et al.* [17] using a stochastic approach. Forest fire is, therefore, considered as stochastic phenomena [18] and stochastic approach also has a possible application to analyze the forest fire spatial distribution.

The objective of this study is to model and explore the application of stochastic approach on forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility features, *i.e.* settlement, road and lake using 2-parameters Weibull distribution model.

2. Methods

MODIS firespot data from 2001 to 2012 was used as the proxy of the forest fire location. The distances of fire-spot from the closest settlement and road/lake were calculated, ranked and plotted. Distribution fittings were run to find the Weibull distribution α - and β -parameters. Then, validations on the reliability of the estimated distributions using goodness-of-fit test were performed on the resultant distributions. Resultant parameters were correlated with possible explanatory variables using multiple linear regression analyses.

2.1. Study Site

South Kalimantan Province is located in the south-east part of Borneo Island. It lays from 114°21'E to 116°33'E and from 1°17'S to 4°18'S. With the land size about 3.75 million hectares, it has forest area about 48% or 1.8 million hectares [19]. It has been designed that all forests are managed under eleven Forest Management Units (FMUs) as can be seen in **Figure 1**. All FMUs were used as the study sites of this study. However, for validation and simulation purpose, only FMU XI was selected.

2.2. Data

The study used two data types, *i.e.* forest firespot locations and forest accessibility features. MODIS firespots data, as a proxy for forest fire location, is the near real-time position of active fires that are derived from standard MODIS MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product. It was acquired from Fire Information for Resource Management System [20]. The numbers of 5,678 firespot within FMUs from 2002 to 2012 were recorded (**Table 1**). Forest accessibility features, *i.e.* settlement, road and lake were extracted from Indonesian Basemap

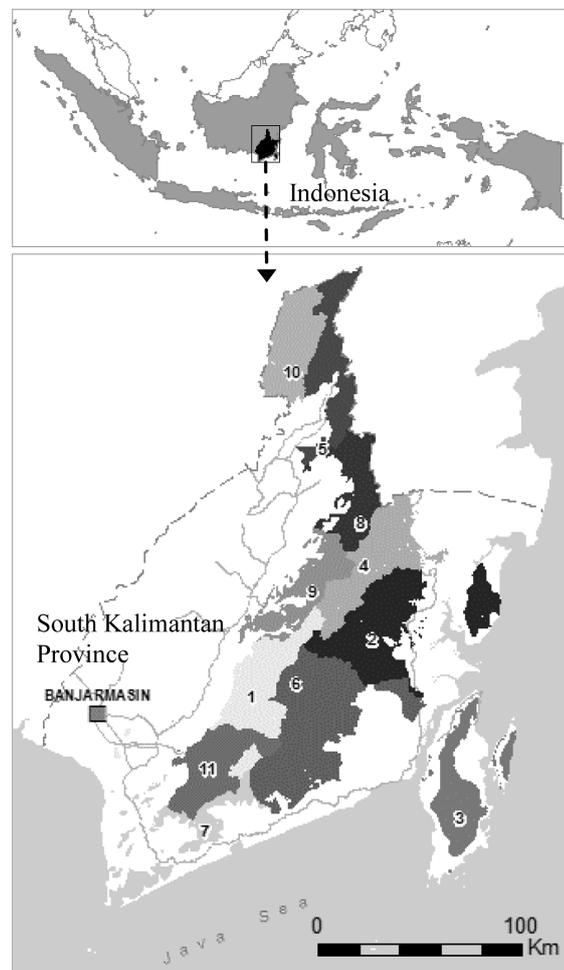


Figure 1. Eleven forest management units in South Kalimantan province, Indonesia.

Table 1. Number of firespot in eleven FMUs from 2001 to 2012.

FMU	Year												Total
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
I	14	169	84	138	56	158	33	6	104	3	57	26	848
II	1	189	55	96	54	121	14	6	74	1	30	61	702
III		129	23	43	26	192	13	8	103	1	37	53	628
IV	1	65	11	29	7	39	5		49		18	17	241
V	3	26	4	26	12	37	12	11	32	1	4	8	176
VI	10	160	52	146	37	224	24	6	71	2	35	34	801
VII	15	102	81	149	51	150	13	4	147	6	75	44	837
VIII		19	11	26	7	30	10	4	9		4	7	127
IX	31	62	35	37	26	62	20	1	45	2	45	15	381
X	6	37	5	10	6	20	5	5	33	1	20	5	153
XI	38	119	88	102	57	168	30	7	91	4	47	33	784
Total	119	1077	449	802	339	1201	179	58	758	21	372	303	5678

of scale 1:50,000 issued in 2007 by Indonesian National Mapping and Survey Coordination Agency (BAKOSURTANAL). Additional data of FMUs boundaries were obtained from Forestry Service of South Kalimantan Province. All spatial data was processed in digital format using WGS84 datum and UTM Zone 50S projection.

2.3. Distribution Parameters Estimation

Two parameter estimations were performed in firespot spatial distribution from settlement and firespot spatial distribution from road/lake. Euclidean distances from the closest settlement and closest road/lake were calculated for each firespot. The Empirical Distribution Function (EDF) was estimated on ascending sorted distance data using a median formula [21] of $\hat{F}(x_i) = (i - 0.3)/(n + 0.4)$ where $\hat{F}(x_i)$ is the cumulative empirical probability, i is the rank of the i -th sorted firespot distance and n is the total number of firespot. The resultant EDF has possible value within 0 - 1 range.

The 2-parameters Weibull distribution model was selected because its elasticity which can mimics many distributions such as Normal, Lognormal, Exponential and Rayleigh distributions [21]. The distribution also has ability to fit data from various field such as life, weather, economics, administration, hydrology, biology or engineering science [22]. The Weibull Probability Density Function (PDF) is the distribution for continuous variables. Bedient and Huber [23] suggested using Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) which is the integral form of the PDF. The PDF of 2-parameters Weibull Distribution can be written as

$$f(x) = (\beta/\alpha)(x/\alpha)^{\beta-1} \exp\left(-(x/\alpha)^\beta\right) \tag{1}$$

with its corresponding CDF of

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\left(-(x/\alpha)^\beta\right) \tag{2}$$

where

x : distance from either settlement or lake/road ($x \geq 0$) (km)

α : scale parameter ($\alpha \geq 0$)

β : shape parameter ($\beta \geq 0$)

To estimates the distribution parameters from sample data, some parameter estimation methods have been developed. This study uses Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE) to estimate α - and β -parameters because it is a robust and converge estimation for the Weibull distribution [24]. Moreover, the software to perform the MLE is available in the open source R Statistical Software [25] with additional fitdistrplus, survival, splines and re-shape 2 packages.

The likelihood function assumes that there is an unknown parameter (θ) in the PDF (Equation (1)) which is then written as $f(x, \theta)$. Thus, the likelihood function of the random sample is the joint density of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n and the unknown parameter (θ) [26] as follow.

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(x, \theta) \tag{3}$$

Using the Equation (1) and Equation (3), the likelihood function is then written as

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \alpha, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\beta/\alpha)(x/\alpha)^{\beta-1} \exp\left(-(x/\alpha)^\beta\right) \tag{4}$$

The MLE of θ is the value of θ that maximize the value of the likelihood function (L). By taking logarithm of Equation (4) and then differentiated it respect to β and α and equating to zero, the Equations (5) and (6) were generated.

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\beta \ln x_i = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{-n}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha = 0 \tag{6}$$

By eliminating α in the Equations (5) and (6), the Equation (7) was used to estimate β .

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\beta \ln x_i / \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\beta \right) - \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0 \quad (7)$$

The iterative calculation was applied to solve the Equation (7). If β -parameter has been estimated from the iteration, the α -parameter can be solved by the Equation (8).

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\beta / n \quad (8)$$

2.4. Goodness-Of-Fit Test

This study used Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test (K-S test) to measure the discrepancy between the resultant distribution (Weibull CDF) and the firespot data distribution (EDF). A significance level of $\rho = 0.01$ was used in the test. If the resultant probability of K-S test (K-S ρ) was bigger than 0.01, then the resultant distribution fit the data. K-S test calculated the maximum value of the difference (D) of EDF and CDF [22] which can be shown in the following formula.

$$D = \sup(|\text{EDF} - \text{CDF}|) \quad (9)$$

where

D : The maximum different between CDF and EDF

EDF : Empirical Distribution Function

CDF : Cumulative Distribution Function

2.5. Probability Classification

Probability classification of forest fire spatial distribution was performed. The numbers of four classes (Class I – IV) were derived from the CDF of firespot in all fit distributions by using equal proportions method. Thus, the fire probability was divided by 3 quartiles, *i.e.* Q_1 ($F(x) = 0.25$), Q_2 ($F(x) = 0.5$) and Q_3 ($F(x) = 0.75$) as shown in **Figure 2**. The resultant four classes were compared with a number of firespot falls within each class to validate the result. The Sultan Adam Forest Park (FMU XI) was selected for validation.

2.6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In order to find a correlation between resultant firespot spatial distributions and accessibility conditions in **Table 2**, multiple regression analyses were performed using backward elimination method by the following model.

$$\alpha_s; \beta_s; \alpha_{rl}; \beta_{rl} = f(A, NS, PS, RI) \quad (10)$$

where

α_s = scale parameter (from settlement)

β_s = shape parameter (from settlement)

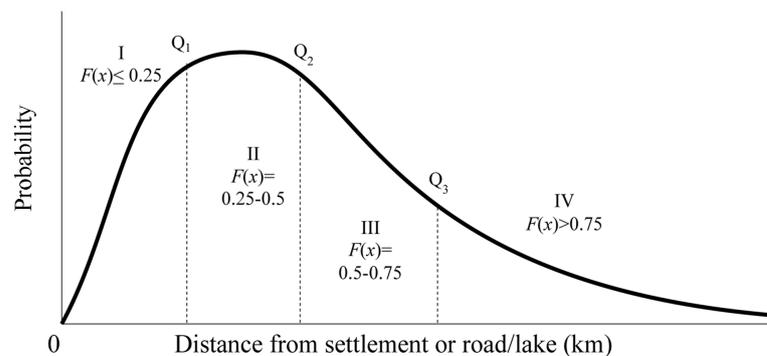


Figure 2. Forest fire spatial Probability classes.

Table 2. Potential explanatory variables of forest accessibility conditions for α - and β -parameters.

FMU	A (ha)	NS (ha ⁻¹)	PS (ha·km ⁻¹)	RI (m/ha)
I	144,448	0.0284	0.190	3.028
II	208,555	0.0110	0.162	5.040
III	108,849	0.0129	0.188	9.411
IV	145,116	0.0069	0.040	3.677
V	116,784	0.0103	0.306	3.731
VI	275,920	0.0022	0.011	7.085
VII	92,968	0.0151	0.153	10.432
VIII	91,709	0.0185	0.136	1.308
IX	99,042	0.0505	0.199	3.365
X	118,508	0.0017	0.007	3.721
XI	115,624	0.0242	0.191	1.579

A = size of the forest; NS = number of settlement; PS = proportion of settlement size; RI = road intensity.

- α_{rl} = scale parameter (from road/lake)
 β_{rl} = shape parameter (from road/lake)
A = size of the forest / FMU (ha)
NS = number of settlement (km⁻²)
PS = proportion of settlement size (ha·km⁻²)
RI = road intensity (m·ha⁻¹)

3. Results

Distribution fitting was successfully performed in both firespot spatial distribution from the settlement and road/lake. Sets of α - and β -parameters for all eleven FMUs and each FMU were successfully estimated. The plots of histograms and estimated firespot spatial distributions from the settlement are shown in **Figure 3**, while those from road/lake are shown in **Figure 4**.

The estimated parameters of firespot spatial distribution from the settlement in all 11 FMUs were $\alpha_s = 5.45$ and $\beta_s = 1.42$. However, parameters vary in each FMU within the range of $\alpha_s = 2.29 - 5.6$ and $\beta_s = 1.23 - 2.22$. While the estimated parameters from road/lake in all 11 FMUs were $\alpha_{rl} = 0.87$ and $\beta_{rl} = 0.86$ within the range of $\alpha_{rl} = 0.5 - 1.87$ and $\beta_{rl} = 0.81 - 1.03$. The list of estimated distribution parameters is presented in **Table 3**.

The discrepancies between estimated distribution and the firespot data distribution were tested by K-S test. It is observed that, from the settlement, there are four distributions of FMU III, FMU IV, FMU VI and FMU X which did not pass the K-S test. On the other hand, all firespot distributions from road/lake fit the firespot data in All FMUs (**Table 3**).

Since the firespot spatial distributions were estimated in probabilistic models, quartiles and mode of those distributions were easily derived from the model as shown in **Table 4**. For all FMUs, the first quartile (Q_{s1}) of 2.26 km, the second quartile (Q_{s2}) of 4.21 km and the third quartile (Q_{s3}) of 6.85 km were derived from firespot distribution from the settlement. Meanwhile, the first quartile (Q_{rl1}) of 0.2 km, the second quartile/median (Q_{rl2}) of 0.57 km and the third quartile (Q_{rl3}) of 1.27 km were derived from firespot distribution from road/lake. The modes Mo which represent the highest probability of firespot were derived at $Mo_s = 2.31$ km from settlement (ranges 1.04 - 3.77 km). Meanwhile, for the firespot distribution from road/lake, modes can be derived only in FMU I, FMU IX and FMU X with the range of 0.04 - 0.05 km.

Four classes were generated in FMU XI (**Figure 5**). From the settlement, number of firespots are 181 (23%) in class I, 200 (26%) in class II, 189 (24%) in class III and 214 (27%) in class IV. On the other hand, from road/lake classes, numbers of firespots are 189 (24%) in class I, 203 (26%) in class II, 191 (24%) in class III and 201 (26%) in class IV. The validation shows that the probabilities within the classes closely match with the ex-

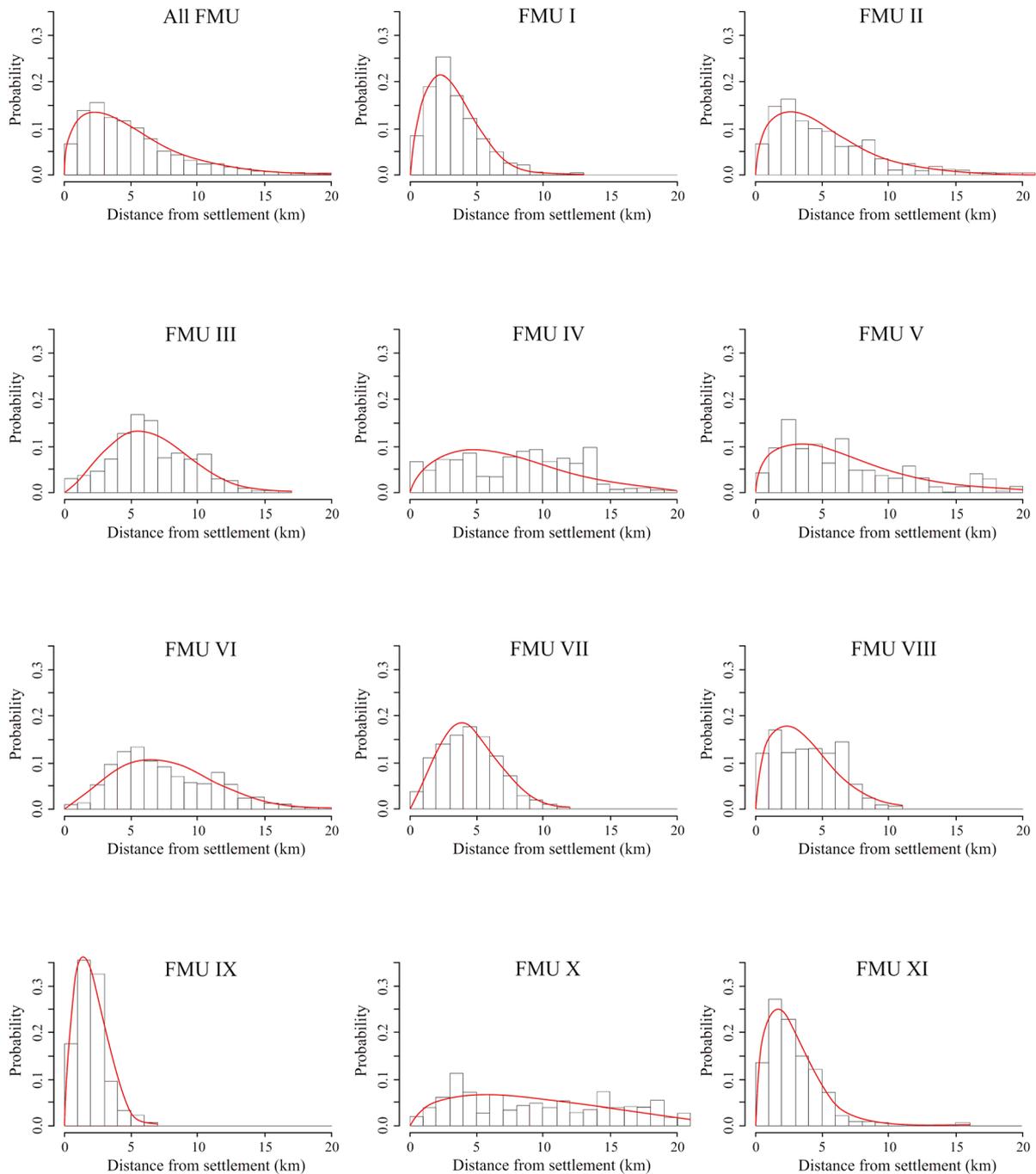


Figure 3. Histograms and estimated firespot spatial distribution from settlement in FMUs.

pected proportion of 25% in each class.

Multiple linear regression analysis regressed firespot spatial distribution (distribution parameters) and forest accessibility conditions. The selected linear models are $\alpha_s = 5.103 - 57.248 \cdot NS$ (with $R^2 = 0.77$; $F_{sig} = 0.01$) and $\beta_s = 1.476 + 0.063 \cdot RI$ (with $R^2 = 0.65$; $F_{sig} = 0.03$) for the firespot distribution from settlement. While, $\alpha_{rl} = 1.617 - 0.12 \cdot RI$ (with $R^2 = 0.57$; $F_{sig} = 0.01$) and $\beta_{rl} = 1.015 - 0.015 \cdot RI$ (with $R^2 = 0.33$; $F_{sig} = 0.07$) were selected for the firespot distribution from road/lake (Table 5).

The resultant regression models show that the firespot distribution depends on NS and or RI . The increase of both NS and RI from the currently estimated condition in FMU XI was simulated. The first simulation (S1)

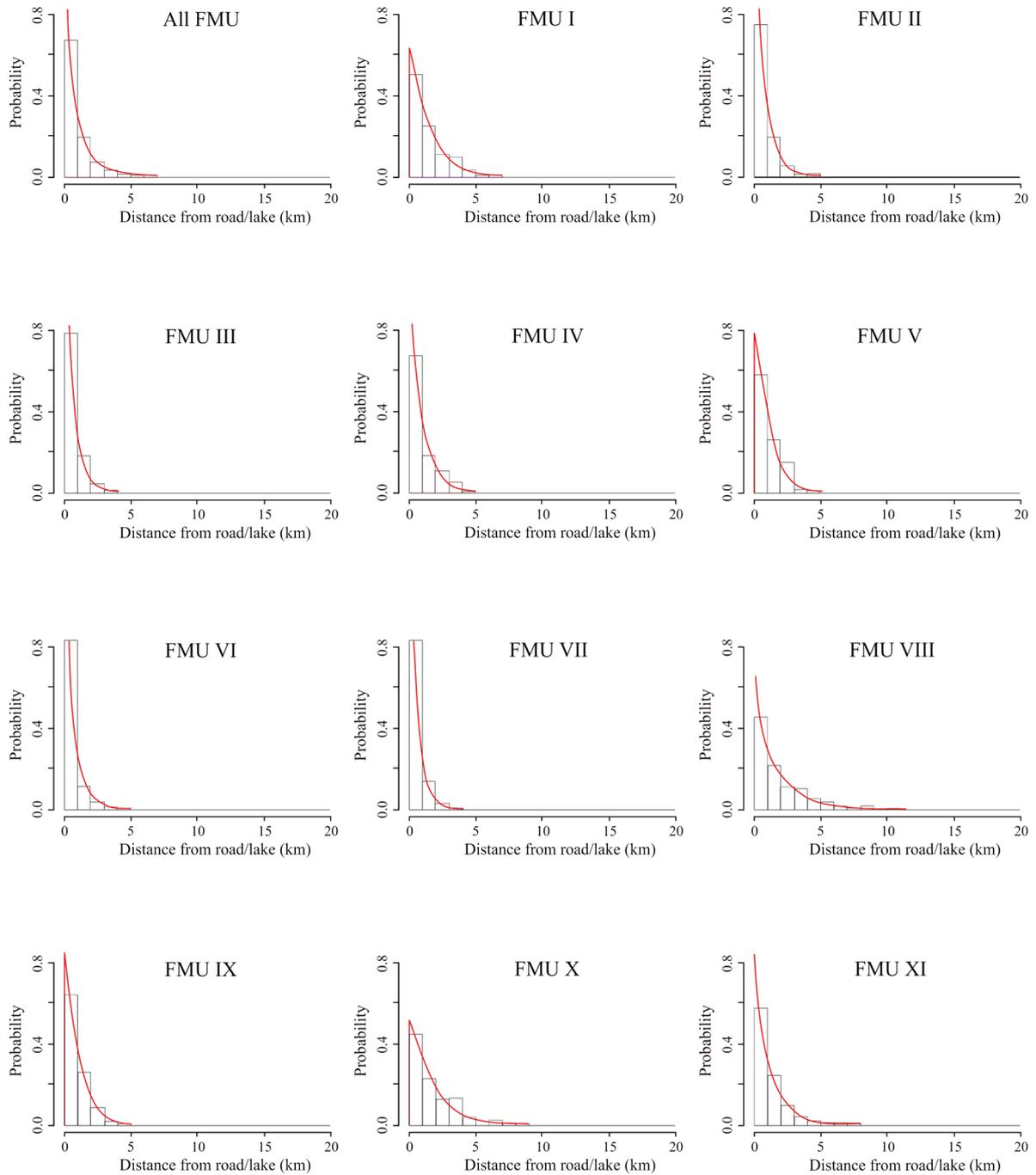


Figure 4. Histograms and estimated firespot spatial distribution from road/lake in FMUs.

shows that the increase of NS by 100% shifts the firespot distribution closer to settlement, while, the increase of RI by 400% shifts the firespot distribution away from the settlement and also closer to road/lake (**Figure 6**).

4. Discussion

Even the spatial forest fire spatial distribution has been modelled in many studies, it still faces a backward due to the adoption of an arbitrary method in the classification of forest fire risk from accessibility features, *i.e.* settlement, road and lake. In order to seek a more quantitative method, this study explores a stochastic approach using

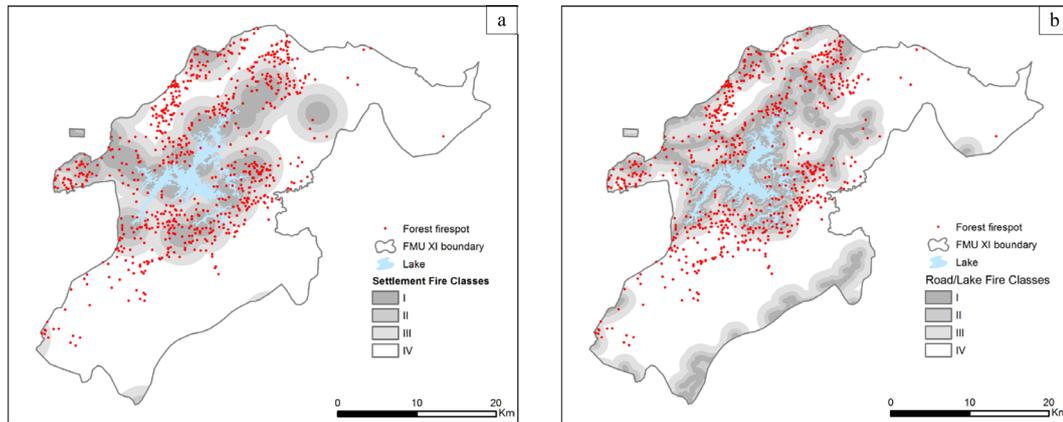


Figure 5. Map of firespot distribution in FMU XI overlaid with firespot spatial probability classes (a) from settlement and (b) from road/lake.

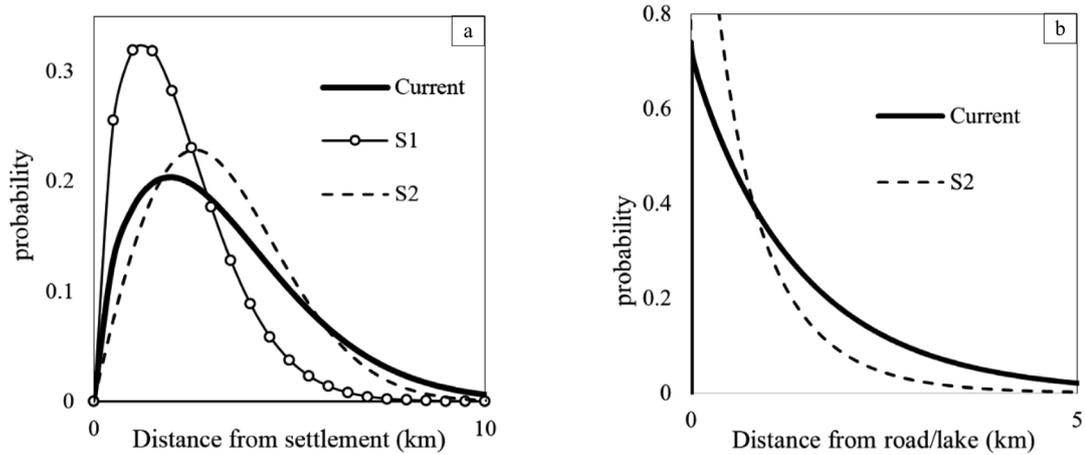


Figure 6. Simulations on the increase of NS and RI (in FMU XI) on firespot distribution (a) from settlement and (b) from road/lake.

Table 3. Estimated distribution parameters and K-S test Results.

FMU	From settlement			From road/lake		
	α_s	β_s	K-S ρ	α_{rl}	β_{rl}	K-S ρ
I	3.64	1.76	0.425	1.43	1.03	0.212
II	4.41	1.55	0.037	0.72	0.95	0.916
III	5.60	1.89	0.000*	0.57	0.91	0.036
IV	4.12	1.23	0.000*	0.93	0.99	0.136
V	4.20	1.55	0.111	0.93	0.99	0.136
VI	5.09	1.72	0.000*	0.57	0.81	0.587
VII	4.93	2.22	0.264	0.50	0.83	0.044
VIII	4.24	1.58	0.243	1.79	0.89	0.677
IX	2.29	1.83	0.156	0.94	1.03	0.957
X	3.71	1.42	0.007*	1.87	1.02	0.659
XI	3.02	1.62	0.643	1.23	0.93	0.887
All FMU	5.45	1.42	0.016	0.87	0.86	0.215

*Significant at 0.01.

Table 4. Quartiles and modes of estimated firespot spatial distribution.

FMU	From settlement				From road/lake			
	Q _{s1} (km)	Q _{s2} (km)	Q _{s3} (km)	Mo _s (km)	Q _{rl1} (km)	Q _{rl2} (km)	Q _{rl3} (km)	Mo _r (km)
I	1.80	2.96	4.39	2.26	0.43	1.00	1.96	0.05
II	1.98	3.48	5.44	2.27	0.19	0.49	1.01	-
III	2.89	4.61	6.65	3.76	0.15	0.38	0.81	-
IV	1.49	3.05	5.38	1.04	0.26	0.64	1.30	-
V	1.88	3.32	5.18	2.16	0.26	0.64	1.30	-
VI	2.47	4.11	6.15	3.07	0.12	0.36	0.85	-
VII	2.81	4.18	5.71	3.77	0.11	0.32	0.73	-
VIII	1.93	3.36	5.21	2.25	0.44	1.19	2.59	-
IX	1.16	1.87	2.74	1.49	0.28	0.66	1.28	0.04
X	1.54	2.86	4.67	1.56	0.55	1.31	2.58	0.04
XI	1.41	2.41	3.70	1.68	0.32	0.83	1.75	-
All FMU	2.26	4.21	6.85	2.31	0.20	0.57	1.27	-

Q₁ = first quartile; Q₂ = second quartile (median); Q₃ = third quartile; and Mo = modes (peak).

Table 5. The multiple regression analysis result between α - and β -parameters and forest accessibility conditions.

Distribution parameters	Explanatory Variables	R ²	Fsig	Models
α_s	NS	0.77	0.01	$\alpha_s = 5.103 - 57.248 \cdot NS$
β_s	RI	0.65	0.03	$\beta_s = 1.476 + 0.063 \cdot RI$
α_{rl}	RI	0.57	0.01	$\alpha_{rl} = 1.617 - 0.12 \cdot RI$
β_{rl}	RI	0.33	0.07	$\beta_{rl} = 1.015 - 0.015 \cdot RI$

α_s = scale parameter for settlement; β_s = shape parameter for settlement; α_{rl} = scale parameter for road/lake; β_{rl} = shape parameter for road/lake; NS = number of settlement (sett.km⁻²); RI = road density (m·ha⁻¹).

2-parameters Weibull distribution.

The selection of the MODIS firespot data as a proxy of forest fire location has some limitations. The firespot points are not truly the locations of fires. The 1 kilometer spatial resolution of the MODIS images [27] can be considered as low spatial resolution image. Also, the real forest fire in the field never exists in point, but rather in the area. However, sensing the forest fire by the satellite images has enormous advantages from early fire detection capability [28], very high temporal resolution and near real time data availability. In addition, this study tried to assess the spatial forest fire distribution in a quite large study area. It is, therefore, considerably appropriate to use MODIS firespot to represent forest fire location in this study.

It was seen that in 4 FMUs (FMU III, FMU IV, FMU VI and FMU X) the estimated spatial distributions of firespot from settlement did not fit the data (Table 3) because the K-S ρ values were lower than the defined 0.01 threshold. As can be seen in Figure 3, the estimated distributions in those FMUs have wide discrepancies from the histograms. It is visually observed the presence of multimodality of firespot distribution on those four FMUs can be the reason for unfit Weibull distribution.

The highest firespot probability (mode) from settlement for all FMUs is at 2.31 km (Table 4). The mode is considerably far from the settlement even the settlement is considered as a source of forest fire hazard. It is possible to define the forest fire probability classification from settlement to start at the mode as the highest probability. However, since the settlement is both the hazard and the mitigation sources, it is still meaningful to classify the forest fire probability start from the settlement even the area closer to settlement has not the highest

probability of forest fire. On the other hand, in forest fire spatial distribution from road/lake, the mode is right on the road or edge of the lake. Hence, the forest fire probability classification can be started from the road or the lake.

The α -parameter determines the span of the Weibull distribution. It also shows the characteristic of life in which about 63.21% [22] of the forest fire occurs before $x = \alpha$. The α -parameter provides quick figure about the resultant distributions. In firespot distribution from the settlement, the characteristic of life for all FMUs is 5.45 (ranges 2.29 - 5.45 km) from settlement. While, in firespot distribution from road/lake, the characteristic of life for all FMUs is 0.87 (ranges 0.5 - 1.87 km). Hence, forest fire distribution is more concentrated around road/lake instead of around settlement.

The β -parameters determine the shape of the distribution and, therefore, determine the flexibility of the distribution. If $\beta = 1$ the distribution is identical to the exponential distribution, If $\beta = 2$ the distribution is identical to the Rayleigh distribution, and if β is between 3 and 4 the distribution is close to normal distribution [22]. In firespot distribution from settlement, the β -parameters is 1.42 (ranges 1.23 - 2.22), while for those from road/lake the β -parameters is 0.86 (ranges 0.81 - 1.03). Forest fire spatial distribution from road/lake has mode around the road or edge of the lake because β is close to 1. Meanwhile, the forest fire spatial distributions from settlement show the unimodal shape with mode noticeably far (ranges 1.04 - 3.77 km) from settlement.

Further, as an additional analysis to correlate the behavior of distribution (parameters) with explanatory variables, the regression analyses were used. The regression models in Table 5 are beneficial to predict the effect of the change of NS and RI on the forest fire spatial distribution from accessibility. As shown in Figure 6, the increase of NS shifts the firespot distribution closer to settlement. Higher NS within forest may reduce the range for human activities within the forest. While, the increase of RI shifts firespot distribution is farther from settlement and closer to road/lake. The RI affects not only the firespot spatial distribution from road/lake, but also from settlement. The road/lake extends the forest fire spatial distribution farther from settlement.

This study provides evidence that forest fire is more anthropogenic rather than naturally occurs. First, the forest fire probability is relatively low in the area closer to settlement and increase along the distance until it reaches the maximum probability. It shows that human prefers to minimize the forest fire in the area closer to settlement. Second, the probability of forest fire decreases along the increase of the distance from the settlement after it reaches the maximum probability. The distance barriers the forest fire to ignite deeper into the forest due to human limitation to travel from settlement to deeper forest. Third, the highest fire probability is right on the road or edge of the lake. Travelling farther from road/lake increase the cost and certainly not preferred.

The stochastic approach provides a more quantitative method compare to arbitrary approach for assessing the effect of the accessibility on the forest fire spatial distribution. This approach also has an advantage due to the nature of the forest fires are stochastic [18]. The approach also gives practical benefit for forest fire management due to its flexible application for probability classification.

4. Conclusion

The stochastic approach has reliable and practical applications on assessing forest fire spatial distribution from forest accessibility. The study proposes the cumulative forest fire spatial distribution models of $F(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-(x/5.45)^{1.42}\right]$ from settlement and $F(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-(x/0.87)^{0.86}\right]$ from road/lake. However, the distributions vary among the forests and, therefore, forest fire spatial distribution can be estimated in each forest by $\alpha_s = 5.105 - 57.248 \cdot NS$; $\beta_s = 1.476 + 0.063 \cdot RI$ from settlement and $\alpha_{rl} = 1.617 - 0.12 \cdot RI$; $\beta_{rl} = 1.015 - 0.015 \cdot RI$ from road/lake.

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