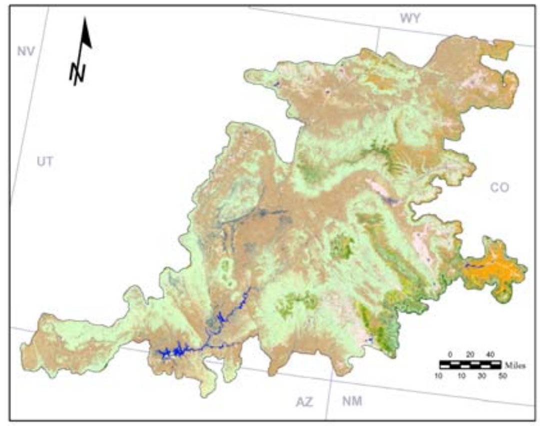
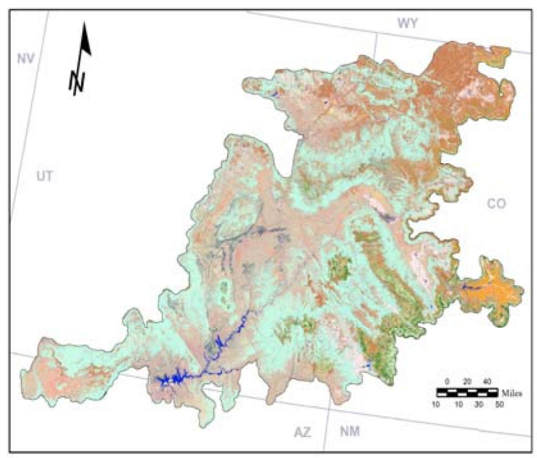
13 Anderson Fire Behavior Fuel Models



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Fire Behavior Fuel Model 13

These standard 13 fire behavior fuel models serve as input to Rothermel's mathematical surface fire behavior and spread model (Rothermel 1972). Fire behavior fuel models represent distinct distributions of fuel loading found among surface fuel components (live and dead), size classes, and fuel types. The fuel models are described by the most common fire-carrying fuel type (grass, brush, timber litter, or slash), loading and surface area-to-volume ratio by size class and component, fuelbed depth, and moisture of extinction. These fire behavior fuel models can serve as input to the FARSITE fire growth simulation model (Finney 1998) and FlamMap fire potential simulator (Stratton 2004). Further detail on these original fire behavior fuel models can be found in Anderson (1982) and Rothermel (1983).

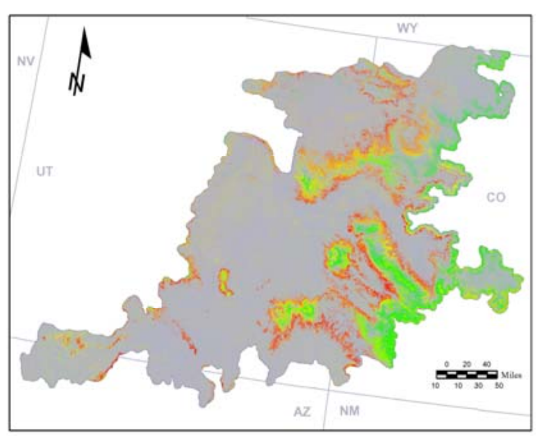
40 Scott and Burgan Fire Behavior Fuel Models



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Fire Behavior Fuel Model 40

This recently developed set of standard fire behavior fuel models contains more fuel models in every fuel type (grass, shrub, timber, and slash) than does Anderson's set of 13 fuel models. The main objective in creating these new models was to increase the ability to illustrate the effects of fuel treatments using fire behavior modeling. These fire behavior fuel models can serve as input to the FARSITE fire growth simulation model (Finney 1998), FlamMap fire potential simulator (Stratton 2004), BehavePlus fire behavior model (Andrews and others 2005), NEXUS crown fire potential model (Scott 2003), and FFE-FVS forest stand simulator (Reinhardt and Crookston 2003). Nomographs for estimating fire behavior using the new fuel models without the use of a computer are now available (through Rocky Mountain Research Station Publications). Further detail about these 40 fire behavior fuel models can be found in Scott and Burgan (2005).

Forest Canopy Bulk Density

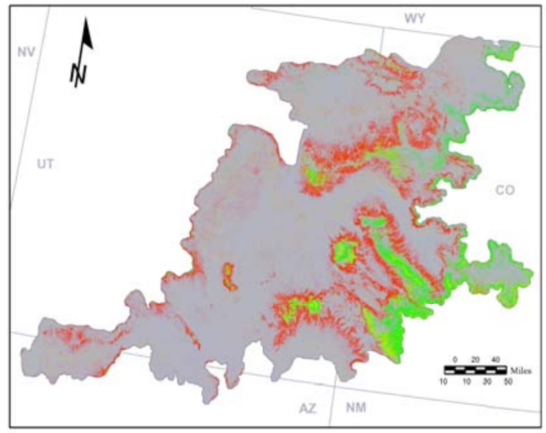


LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Canopy Bulk Density

Canopy bulk density (CBD) describes the density of available canopy fuel in a stand. It is defined as the mass of available canopy fuel per canopy volume unit. Geospatial data describing canopy bulk density supplies information for fire behavior models, such as FARSITE (Finney 1998), to determine the initiation and spread characteristics of crown fires across landscapes (VanWagner 1977, 1993). The Canopy Bulk Density layer is generated using a predictive modeling approach that relates Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of CBD from field training sites. Because of model requirements, these data are provided for forested areas only. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Canopy Bulk Density layer are kg m^{-3} * 100.

Forest Canopy Base Height

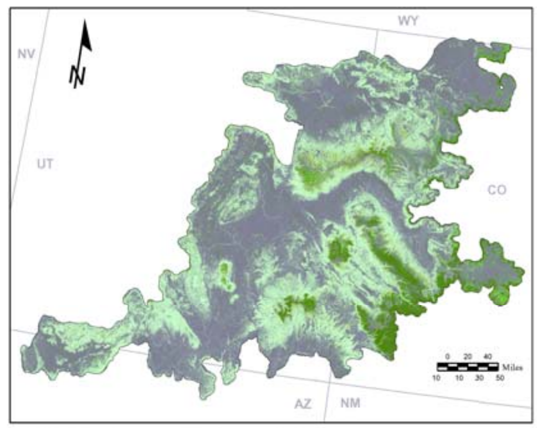
Canopy base height (CBH) describes the average height from the ground to a forest stand's canopy bottom. Specifically, it is the lowest height in a stand at which there is a sufficient amount of forest canopy fuel to propagate fire vertically into the canopy. Geospatial data describing canopy base height provides information for fire behavior models, such as FARSITE (Finney 1998), to determine areas in which a surface fire is likely to transition to a crown fire (VanWagner 1977, 1993). The Canopy Base Height layer is generated using a predictive modeling approach that relates Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of CBH from field training sites. Because of model requirements, these data are provided for forested areas only. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Canopy Base Height layer are meters * 10.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Canopy Base Height

Forest Canopy Height

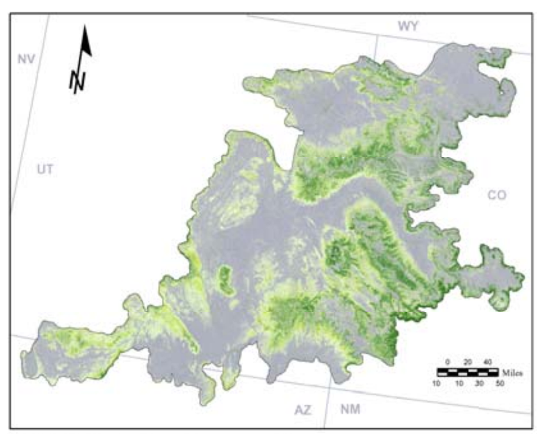
Forest canopy height describes the average height of the top of the vegetated canopy. Geospatial data describing canopy height supplies information to fire behavior models, such as FARSITE (Finney 1998), to determine the probability of crown fire ignition, calculate wind reductions, and compute the volume of crown fuel (VanWagner 1977, 1993). The Canopy Height layer is generated using a predictive modeling approach that relates Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of average dominant height from field training sites. Because of model requirements, these data are provided for forested areas only. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Canopy Height layer are meters * 10.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Canopy Height

Forest Canopy Cover

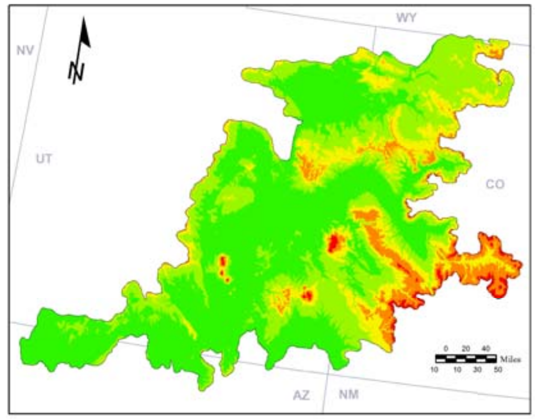
Forest canopy cover describes the percent cover of the tree canopy in a stand. Specifically, canopy cover describes the vertical projection of the tree canopy onto an imaginary horizontal surface representing the ground's surface. A spatially explicit map of canopy cover supplies information to fire behavior models, such as FARSITE (Finney 1998), to determine surface fuel shading for calculating dead fuel moisture and for calculating wind reductions. The Canopy Cover layer is generated using a predictive modeling approach that relates Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of average canopy cover from field training sites and digital orthophoto quadrangles. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Canopy Cover layer are percent.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Canopy Cover

Elevation

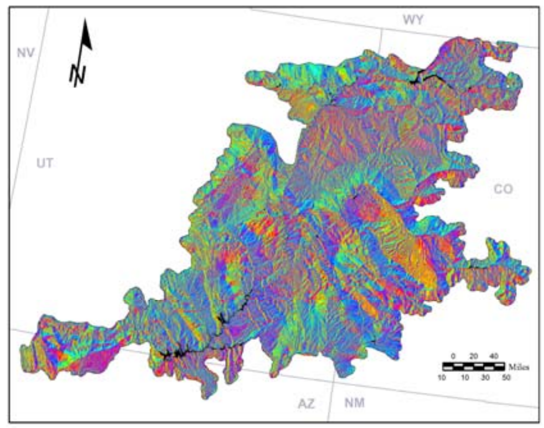
Elevation represents land height, in meters, above mean sea level. Elevation data for LANDFIRE were provided by the Elevation Derivatives for National Applications (EDNA) database. EDNA topographic data were derived from the National Elevation Dataset (NED). NED comprises merged 7.5 minute quadrangle topographic data resulting in a high quality, consistent elevation data set that spans the entire United States. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Elevation layer are meters above mean sea level.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Elevation

Aspect

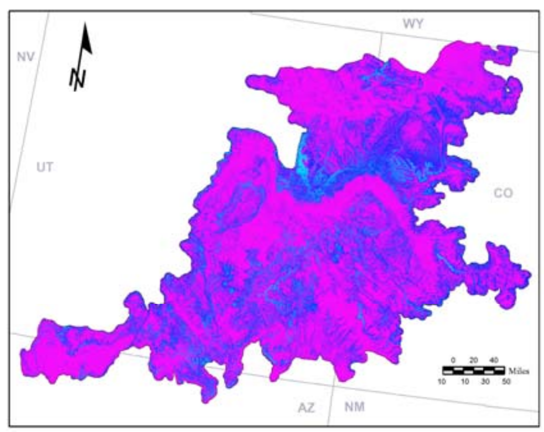
Aspect represents the azimuth of the sloped surfaces across a landscape. Aspect data for LANDFIRE were provided by the Elevation Derivatives for National Applications (EDNA) database. EDNA topographic data were derived from the National Elevation Database (NED). NED comprises merged 7.5 minute quadrangle topographic data resulting in a high quality, consistent elevation data set that spans the entire United States. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Aspect layer are degrees.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Aspect

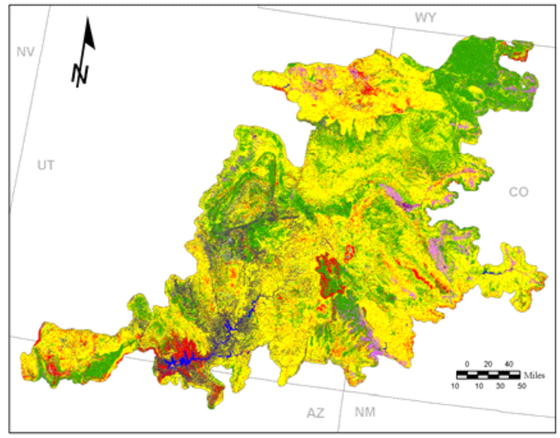
Slope

Slope represents the percent change of elevation over a specific area. Slope data for LANDFIRE were provided by the Elevation Derivatives for National Applications (EDNA) database. EDNA topographic data were derived from the National Elevation Database (NED). NED comprises merged 7.5 minute quadrangle topographic data resulting in a high quality, consistent elevation data set that spans the entire United States. The units of measurement for the LANDFIRE Slope layer are degrees.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Slope

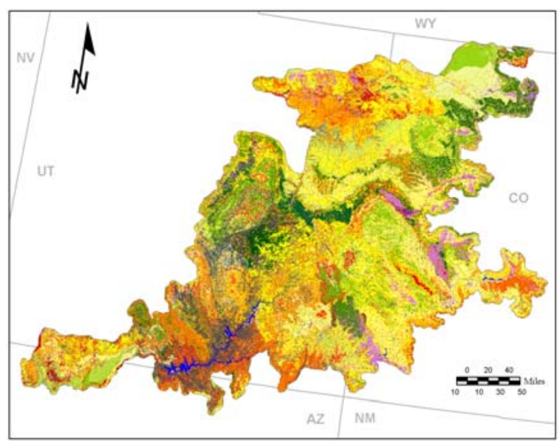
Fire Regime Condition Class



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Fire Regime Condition Class

Fire regime condition class (FRCC) is a discrete metric that quantifies the amount that current vegetation has departed from the simulated historical vegetation reference conditions (Hann and Bunnell 2001; Hardy and others 2001; Hann and others 2004; Holsinger and others 2006). The three condition classes describe low departure (FRCC 1), moderate departure (FRCC 2), and high departure (FRCC 3). This departure is calculated based on changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure. LANDFIRE produces maps of FRCC using methods derived from the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook (Hann and others 2004; Holsinger and others 2006). For a more detailed technical description, read *Developing the LANDFIRE Fire Regime Data Products* (Rollins and others 2007), available at www.landfire.gov. It is important to note that the LANDFIRE FRCC layer represents the departure of current vegetation conditions from simulated historical reference conditions, which is only one component of the FRCC characterization outlined in Hann and others (2004). LANDFIRE simulates historical vegetation reference conditions using the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002; Keane and others 2006; Pratt and others 2006). Current vegetation conditions are derived from a classification of LANDFIRE layers of existing vegetation type, cover, and height.

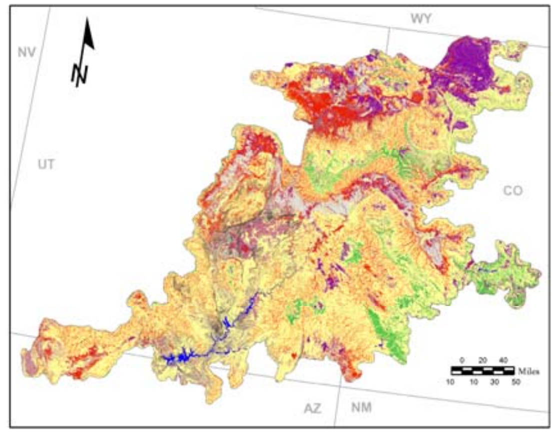
FRCC Departure Index



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Fire Regime Condition Class Departure

The Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Departure Index data product uses a range from 0 to 100 to depict the amount that current vegetation has departed from simulated historical vegetation reference conditions (Hann and Bunnell 2001; Hardy and others 2001; Hann and others 2004; Holsinger and others 2006). This departure results from changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure. LANDFIRE produces maps of FRCC Departure Index using methods derived from the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook (Hann and others 2004; Holsinger and others 2006). For a more detailed technical description, read *Developing the LANDFIRE Fire Regime Data Products* (Rollins and others 2007), available at www.landfire.gov. It is important to note that the LANDFIRE FRCC layer represents the departure of current vegetation conditions from simulated historical reference conditions, which is only one component of the FRCC characterization outlined in Hann and others (2004). LANDFIRE simulates historical vegetation reference conditions using the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002; Keane and others 2006; Pratt and others 2006). Current vegetation conditions are derived from a classification of LANDFIRE layers of existing vegetation type, cover, and height.

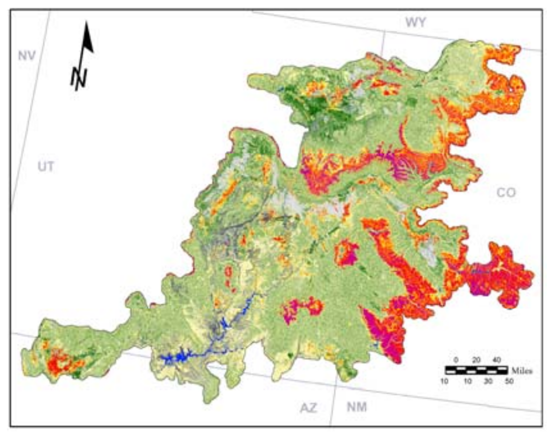
Fire Regime Groups



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Simulated Historical Fire Regime Groups

The Fire Regime Groups layer represents an integration of the spatial fire regime characteristics of frequency and severity simulated using the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002). These groups are intended to characterize the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context (Hann and others 2004). Fire regime group definitions have been altered from previous applications (Hann & Bunnell 2001; Schmidt and others 2002; Wildland Fire Communicator's Guide) to best approximate the definitions outlined in the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook (Hann and others 2004). These definitions were refined to create discrete, mutually exclusive criteria appropriate for use with LANDFIRE's fire frequency and severity data products.

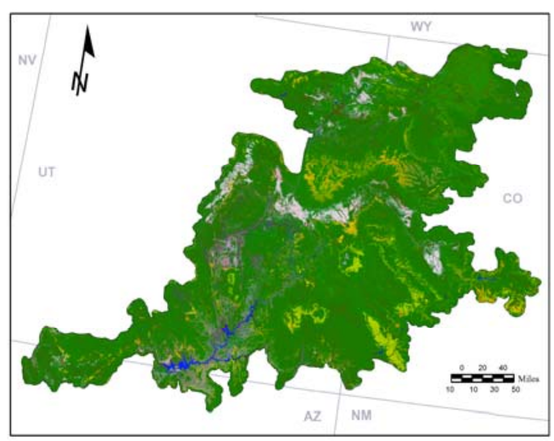
Mean Fire Return Interval



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Simulated Mean Fire Return Interval

The Mean Fire Return Interval layer quantifies the average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime. This frequency is derived from vegetation and disturbance dynamics simulations using LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002, Hann and others 2004). This layer is intended to represent one component of the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context.

Percent Low-severity Fire

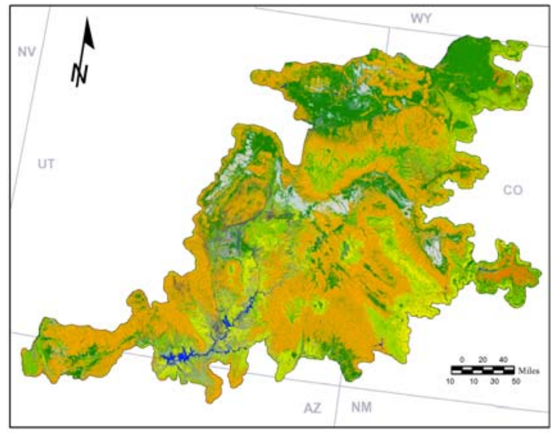


LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Simulated Historical Percent of Low Severity Fires

The Percent of Low-severity Fire layer quantifies the amount of mixed-severity fires relative to mixed- and replacement-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime. Low severity is defined as less than 25 percent average top-kill within a typical fire perimeter for a given vegetation type (Hann and others 2004). This percent is derived from vegetation and disturbance dynamics simulations using LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002). This layer is intended to represent one component of the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context.

Percent Mixed-severity Fire

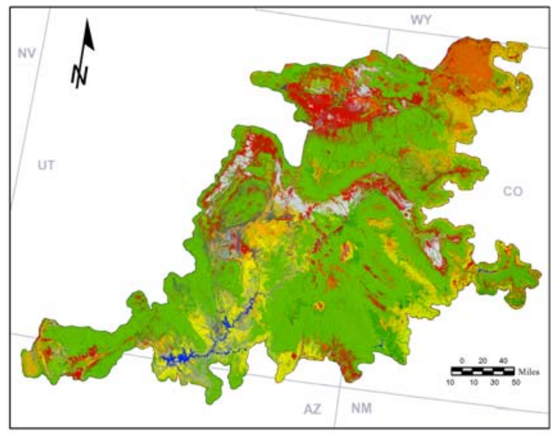
The Percent of Mixed-severity Fire layer quantifies the amount of low-severity fires relative to low- and replacement-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime. Mixed severity is defined as between 25 and 75 percent average top-kill within a typical fire perimeter for a given vegetation type (Hann and others 2004). This percent is derived from vegetation and disturbance dynamics simulations using LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002). This layer is intended to represent one component of the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Simulated Historical Percent of Mixed Severity Fires

Percent Replacement-severity Fire

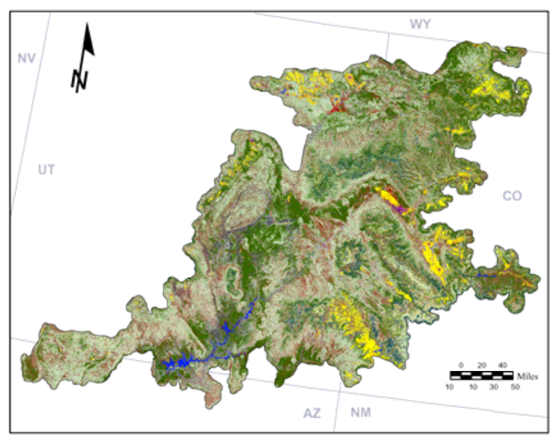
The Percent of Replacement-severity Fire layer quantifies the amount of replacement-severity fires relative to low- and mixed-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime. Replacement severity is defined as greater than 75 percent average top-kill within a typical fire perimeter for a given vegetation type (Hann and others 2004). This percent is derived from vegetation and disturbance dynamics simulations using LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002). This layer is intended to represent one component of the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Simulated Historical Percent of ed Replacement Severity Fires

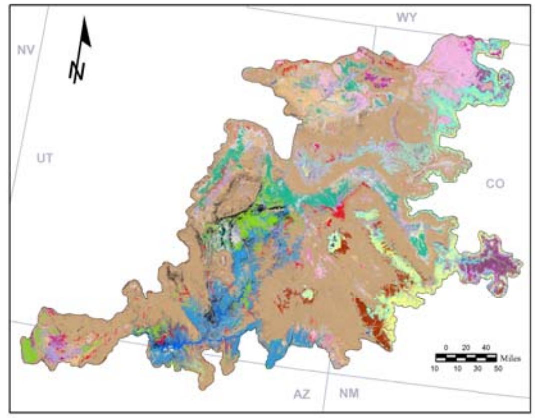
Succession Classes

Succession classes (termed vegetation-fuel classes in the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook version 1.0, Hann and others 2004) characterize current vegetation conditions with respect to the vegetation species composition, vegetation cover, and vegetation height ranges of successional states that occur within each biophysical setting. The historical reference conditions of these successional states are simulated using the vegetation and disturbance dynamics model LANDSUM (Keane and others 2002). The existing succession classes can also represent uncharacteristic vegetation components, such as exotic species, that are not found within the compositional or structural variability of successional states defined for a biophysical setting. The area contained in succession classes is compared to the simulated historical reference conditions to calculate measurements of vegetation departure, such as fire regime condition class. It is important to note that succession classes do not directly quantify fuel characteristics of the current vegetation, but rather represent vegetative states with unique succession or disturbance-related dynamics, such as structural development or fire frequency.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Succession Classes

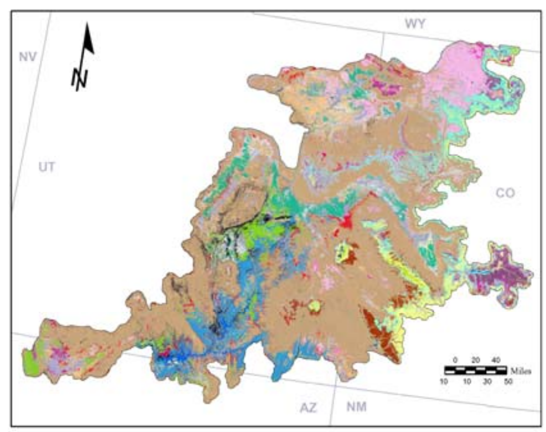
Environmental Site Potential



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Environmental Site Potential

The LANDFIRE Environmental Site Potential (ESP) layer represents the vegetation that could be supported at a given site based on the biophysical environment. This layer is used in LANDFIRE to inform the existing vegetation and fuel mapping processes. Map units are based on NatureServe's Ecological Systems classification, which is a nationally consistent set of mid-scale ecological units (Comer and others 2003). LANDFIRE's use of these classification units to describe environmental site potential differs from their intended use as units of existing vegetation. As used in LANDFIRE, map unit names represent the natural plant communities that would become established at late or climax stages of successional development in the absence of disturbance. They reflect the current climate and physical environment, as well as the competitive potential of native plant species. The LANDFIRE ESP concept is similar to that used in classifications of potential vegetation, including habitat types (Daubenmire 1968; Pfister and others 1977) and plant associations (Henderson and others 1989). The ESP layer was generated using a predictive modeling approach that relates spatially explicit layers representing biophysical gradients and topography to field training sites assigned to ESP map units. It is important to note that ESP is an abstract concept and represents neither current nor historical vegetation.

Biophysical Settings

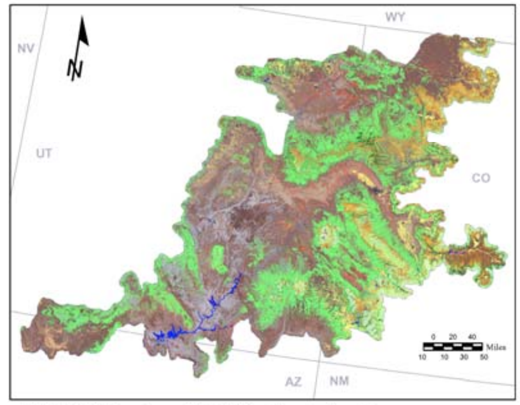


LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Biophysical Settings

The Biophysical Settings (BpS) layer represents the vegetation that may have been dominant on the landscape prior to Euro-American settlement and is based on both the current biophysical environment and an approximation of the historical disturbance regime. It is a refinement of the Environmental Site Potential layer; in this refinement, we attempt to incorporate current scientific knowledge regarding the functioning of ecological processes – such as fire – in the centuries preceding non-indigenous human influence. Map units are based on NatureServe's Ecological Systems classification, which is a nationally consistent set of mid-scale ecological units (Comer and others 2003). LANDFIRE's use of these classification units to describe biophysical settings differs from their intended use as units of existing vegetation. As used in LANDFIRE, map unit names represent the natural plant communities that may have been present during the reference period. Each BpS map unit is matched with a model of vegetation succession, and both serve as key inputs to the LANDSUM landscape succession model (Keane and others 2002). The LANDFIRE BpS concept is similar to the concept of potential natural vegetation groups used in mapping and modeling efforts related to fire regime condition class (Schmidt and others 2002; www.frcc.gov).

Existing Vegetation Type

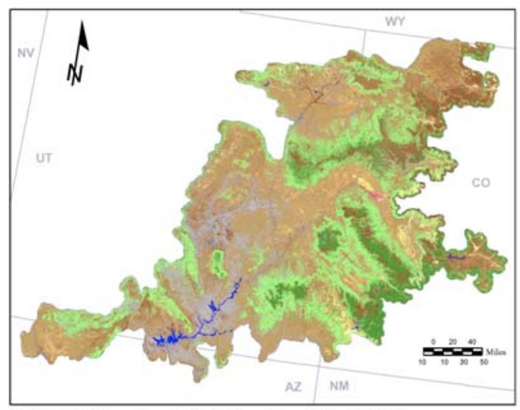
The Existing Vegetation Type (EVT) layer represents the vegetation currently present at a given site. LANDFIRE vegetation map units are derived from NatureServe's Ecological Systems classification, which is a nationally consistent set of mid-scale ecological units (Comer and others 2003). Existing vegetation is mapped through a predictive modeling approach using a combination of field reference information, Landsat imagery, and spatially explicit biophysical gradient data. Field data keyed to dominant vegetation type at the plot level were used as "training data" to drive the modeling process. Attribute information is provided that links the LANDFIRE EVT map units to existing classifications such as the National Vegetation Classification System and those of the Society of American Foresters and Society of Range Management.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Existing Vegetation Type

Existing Vegetation Height

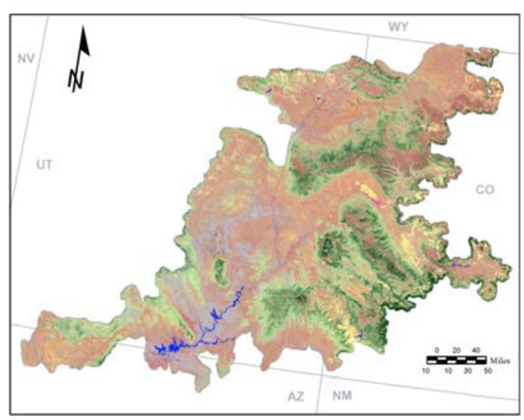
Vegetation height represents the average height of the dominant vegetation for a 30-m grid cell. The Canopy Height layer was generated using a predictive modeling approach that related Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of average dominant height from field training sites.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Existing Vegetation Height

Existing Vegetation Cover

Vegetation cover represents the average percent cover of existing vegetation for a 30-m grid cell. The Existing Vegetation Cover layer was generated using a predictive modeling approach that related Landsat imagery and spatially explicit biophysical gradients to calculated values of average canopy cover from field training sites and digital orthophoto quadrangles.



LANDFIRE Map Zone 23 Existing Vegetation Cover

Vegetation Dynamics Models

Vegetation dynamics models describe the vegetation dynamics and disturbance regimes of each biophysical setting (BpS). Models consist of two parts: (1) a comprehensive model description and (2) a quantitative state-and-transition model developed using the software Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool (VDDT; ESSA Technologies Ltd. 2005). Descriptions explain the indicator species, geographic distribution, biophysical characteristics, succession stages, and disturbance regimes of each BpS. Descriptions also document the assumptions behind, the outstanding questions about, the contributors to, the resources used for, and the evolution of each model. To quantify the rates and pathways of succession and the frequencies and effects of disturbances, a state-and-transition model (Westoby and others 1989) is created for each BpS in VDDT. LANDFIRE vegetation models are created through a series of expert workshops attended by a variety of local and regional vegetation and fire ecologists, and the models then undergo a rigorous review process. For further information, visit the following sections of www.landfire.gov: Data Products > National, Data Products > Rapid Assessment, and How to Participate > Vegetation Modeling.

Model description

LANDFIRE Biophysical Setting Model

Biophysical Setting: 161011 Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest & Woodland

General Information

Modeler 1 Linda Chappell
Modeler 2 Robert Campbell
Modeler 3 Stan Kitchen

Vegetation Type: Forest and Woodland

Map Zones: 16

Dominant Species: POTR5

General Model Sources: ☑ Literature ☑ Local Data ☐ Expert Estimate

Model Zones: ☐ Alaska ☐ California ☑ Great Basin ☐ Great Lakes ☐ Northeast ☐ Northern Plains ☐ N-Cent.Rockies ☐ Pacific Northwest ☐ South Central ☐ Southeast ☐ S. Appalachians ☐ Southwest

Geographic Range

Great Basin and throughout the western USA on drier, higher sites. This is typically found in Nevada, Utah, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Eastern Oregon.

Biophysical Site Description

Vegetation Description

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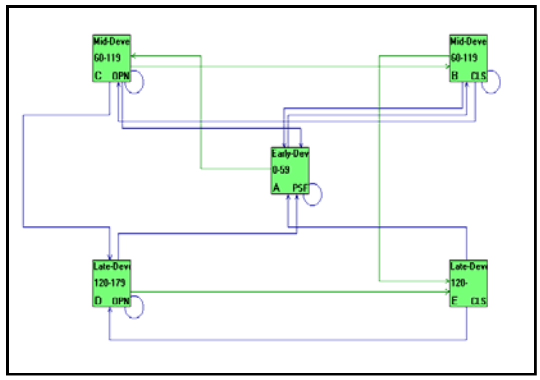
State and transition model



Fuel Loading Models

Fuel loading models characterize fuel conditions and may be used to simulate wildland fire effects using applications such as FOFEM (Reinhardt and others 1997) and CONSUME (Ottmar and others 1993). Fuel loading models contain representative loading for each fuel component (for example, woody and non-woody) for typical vegetation classification systems. They characterize fuel loading across all vegetation and ecological types. These fuel loading models are assigned to the LANDFIRE vegetation map unit classification systems. Geospatial representation of fire effects fuel models may be used to prioritize fuel treatment areas, evaluate fire hazard and potential status, and examine past, present, and future fuel loading characterizations.

Fuel Characteristics Classification System

The Fuel Characteristic Classification System (FCCS) – developed by the USDA, Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Laboratory (PWFSL) in Seattle, WA – is a system for describing wildland fuels. Fire managers can use the FCCS to assign fuelbed characteristics for the purposes of predicting fuel consumption and smoke production through PWFSL's CONSUME software. Upon full implementation, the LANDFIRE team plans to work with FCCS staff to provide crosswalk assignments of FCCS fuelbed numbers to LANDFIRE existing vegetation layers. The assignment of FCCS numbers to these layers is currently in developmental stage and will be implemented at a later date.

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