



LANDFIRE Data Products Table



Data Products	Description
Reference	
Reference products represent data collected from public, government, and proprietary sources in order to inform the LANDFIRE mapping processes and update LANDFIRE products. Public versions of LANDFIRE reference database, which exclude proprietary and/or sensitive data, are available for download.	
LF Reference Database (LFRDB)	includes information from geo-referenced sample points depicting vegetation and fuel information
Events Geodatabase	a collection of polygons depicting recent natural disturbance and land management activities used to update existing vegetation and fuel layers
Forest Vegetation Simulator Ready Database	nationwide FVS analysis ready plot data (StandInit and TreeInit tables)
Landscape Change	
Disturbance products are developed to help inform updates to LANDFIRE data to reflect change on the landscape caused by management activities and natural disturbance. They are a compilation of data from multiple sources including time series Landsat imagery, fire mapping programs including Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS), Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC), Rapid Assessment of Vegetation Condition after Wildfire (RAVG), LANDFIRE Refresh events and other sources	
Disturbance 1999-CurrentUpdateYEAR	provide spatial, temporal and severity information related to landscape change to model vegetation transitions and inform subsequent updates to LANDFIRE vegetation, fuel, and other data
Integrated Vegetation and Fuel Disturbance	composites of Disturbance 1999-CurrentUpdateYEAR recoded by disturbance type, disturbance severity, and time since disturbance to meet fuel and vegetation assignment needs
Vegetation Transition Magnitude	provides a summary of the relationship between disturbance types and resulting effects on the vegetation in terms of changes in life-form and canopy cover
Forest Vegetation Transitions Database	forest vegetation transition rules in tabular format depicting relationship between disturbance type, severity, and time-since-disturbance and its effect on existing vegetation type, cover, and height
Non-forest Vegetation Transitions Database	non-forest vegetation transition rules in tabular format depicting the relationship between disturbance type, severity, and time-since-disturbance and its effect on existing vegetation type, cover, and height
Forest Vegetation Simulator Disturbance Database	FVS disturbance analysis outputs for fire, insect and disease, wind and mechanical disturbances modeled at a high, moderate and low severity and represented at three time-steps post disturbance



Vegetation

LF **existing** vegetation layers describe existing vegetation type, canopy cover, and height. These layers are created using predictive landscape models based on extensive field-referenced data, satellite imagery and biophysical gradient layers using classification and regression trees.

LF **potential** vegetation layers describe bio-physical settings and environmental site potential. These layers are created using predictive landscape models based on extensive field-referenced data and biophysical gradient layers using classification and regression trees.

Biophysical Settings	vegetation that may have been dominant on the landscape pre Euro-American settlement
Environmental Site Potential	vegetation that could be supported at a given site based on the biophysical environment
Existing Vegetation Cover	vertically projected percent cover of the live canopy layer for a specific area
Existing Vegetation Height	average height of the dominant vegetation
Existing Vegetation Type	complexes of plant communities
Biophysical Settings Models and Descriptions	state-and-transition models representing pre-settlement reference conditions for each biophysical setting

Fuel

LANDFIRE fuel data describe the composition and characteristics of surface and canopy fuel. LANDFIRE fuel products. These layers serve two purposes. The first to provide consistent fuel data to support fire planning, analysis, and budgeting to evaluate fire management alternatives. Second, is to supplement strategic and tactical planning for fire operations

Forest Canopy Bulk Density	density of available canopy fuel in a stand, kg m ⁻³ * 100
Forest Canopy Base Height	average height from the ground to a forest stand's canopy bottom at which there is a sufficient amount of forest canopy fuel to propagate fire vertically into the canopy, meters * 10
Forest Canopy Height	average height of the top of the vegetated canopy, meters * 10
Forest Canopy Cover	proportion of the forest floor covered by the vertical projection of the tree crowns
Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System* *Alaska only	Canadian system for rating the risk of forest fires, arranges fuel types into five major groups with 16 discrete fuel types that are qualitatively distinguished by variations in their forest floor and organic layer, their surface and ladder fuels, and their stand structure and composition.
13 Anderson (1982) Fire Behavior Fuel Models	a set of fire behavior fuel models that represent distinct distributions of fuel loading found among surface fuel components (live and dead), size classes, and fuel types, based on grass, shrub, timber, and slash fuel types and categorized into 13 models to help users estimate fire behavior, including rate of fire spread and fire intensity, generally represents severe fire conditions



40 Scott & Burgan (2005) Fire Behavior Fuel Models	a set of fire behavior fuel models that increases prediction accuracy by providing more models in the fuel types (grass, shrub, timber, slash) than Anderson's 13, captures moisture variations and unique fuel differences, allows user to plan or illustrate the effects of multiple or varying fuel and fire scenarios beyond the severe fire season, such as prescribed fire and fire use applications
Fuel Characteristics Classification System	describes the physical characteristics of a relatively uniform unit on a landscape that represents a distinct fire environment, provides land managers, regulators, and scientists with a nationally consistent and durable procedure to characterize and classify fuelbed characteristics to predict fuel consumption and smoke production
Fuel Loading Models	surface fuel classification system that characterize wildland surface fuel and contain representative loading for each fuel component (e.g., woody and non-woody) for typical vegetation classification systems, characterize fuel loading across all vegetation and ecological types
Fuel Rulesets Database	standalone fuel rulesets database exported from the LANDFIRE Total Fuel Change Toolbar
Fire Regime	
Historical fire regimes, intervals, and vegetation conditions are mapped using the Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool (VDDT). These data support fire and landscape management planning goals in the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.	
Fire Regime Groups	characterize the presumed historical fire regimes within landscapes based on interactions between vegetation dynamics, fire spread, fire effects, and spatial context, definitions were altered from previous applications to best approximate the definitions outlined in the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook and were refined to create discrete, mutually exclusive criteria appropriate for use with LANDFIRE's fire frequency and severity data products.
Mean Fire Return Interval	average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime
Percent Low-severity Fire	low-severity fires relative to mixed- and replacement-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime
Percent Mixed-severity Fire	mixed-severity fires relative to low- and replacement-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime
Percent Replacement-severity Fire	replacement-severity fires relative to low- and mixed-severity fires under the presumed historical fire regime
Succession Classes	current vegetation conditions with respect to vegetation species composition, cover, and height ranges of successional states occurring within each biophysical setting



Vegetation Condition Class	a discrete metric that quantifies the amount that current vegetation has departed from the simulated historical vegetation reference conditions
Vegetation Departure	range from 0 - 100 depicting the amount that current vegetation has departed from simulated historical vegetation reference conditions
Topographic	
Topographic data serve as input to the Landscape (.LCP) file which is used in models to predict wildland fire behavior and effects.	
Aspect	azimuth of the sloped surfaces across a landscape in degrees
Elevation	land height above mean sea level, in meters
Slope	percent change of elevation over a specific area, in degrees