Fire deficit product

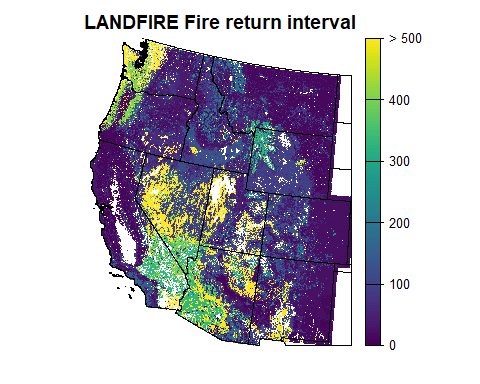
Lora Murphy

2025-04-07

# Summary tables

# Landfire historical fire regime / fire return interval

Fire return interval data is from [Landfire](https://landfire.gov/fire-regime/fri). Let’s check the completeness of the raster - looks pretty complete.



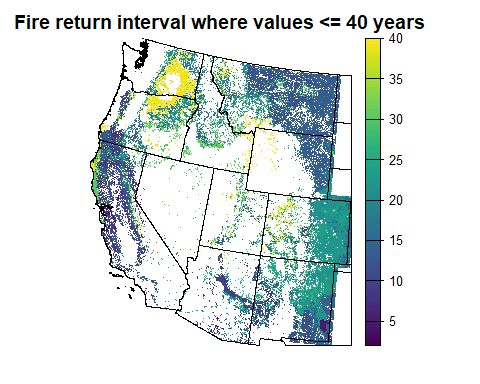
## Alaska

No locations in Alaska have a FRI 40 years. No further products will be created for Alaska at this time.

**Output:** none.

## Western US map of Fire Return Interval

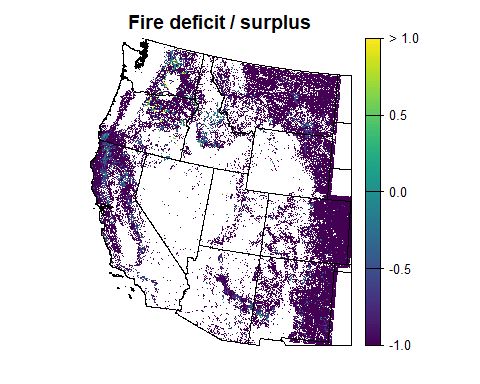
**Output:** raster called “west\_us\_FRI.tif”, of CONUS cropped to the WFFRC study area, with a map of Landfire’s 2016 FRI\_ALLFIR values where FRI\_ALLFIR is 40. (See appendix for summary Landfire documentation.)



# Fire deficit / surplus for FRI 40 years

**Output:** raster called “western\_us\_fire\_deficit.tif”. The value in each raster is:

where is the number of times each cell has burned in the 1984-2024 period, FRI is the fire return interval (from the “west\_us\_FRI.tif” raster), and 40 is the length of the study period. Thus, the value will be number of fires divided by number of expected fires. After that, 1 is subtracted to peg the values to 0; values greater than 0 indicate a fire surplus, and less than 0 are a deficit.



# Forest Area

**Output:** raster called “western\_us\_forest.tif”

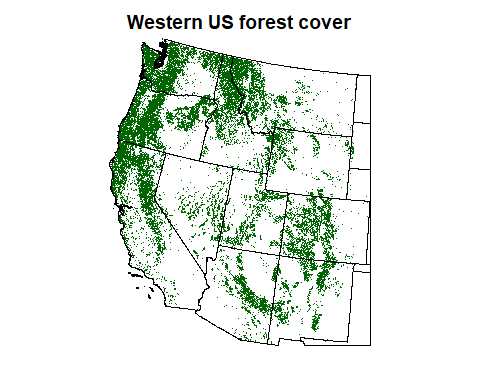
A value of 1 indicates forest according to our definition, NA for all others. Our definition of forest is a pixel that is one of the following cover classes in the [Landfire EVC](https://landfire.gov/vegetation/evc):

* Developed-upland deciduous forest
* Developed-upland evergreen forest
* Developed-upland mixed forest
* Tree cover - 20% to 100%

Note: we originally tried tree cover at 50-100%, but 20% was a closer approximation to the LCMS definition of forest, and helped sort out some mixed cover classes.

We originally used a definition of forest that was the intersection between Landfire and LCMS, but it turns out that LCMS does not do a good job of correctly differentiating between shrubs and trees, which is crucial for many of our areas. The exercise did help validate the Landfire cover classes.

(For a complete list of the cover classes, see the appendix.)



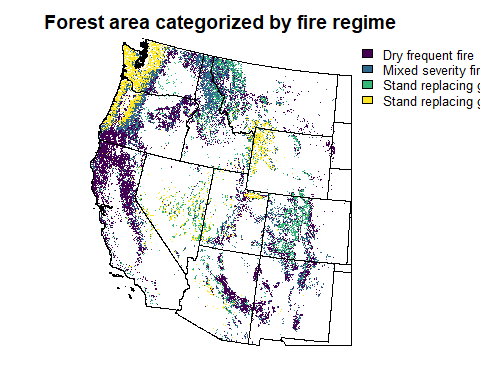
## Subdivide forest by fire regime

Our identified forest regions can be subdivided by fire regime as follows:

**Output:** Raster called “western\_us\_frg\_forest.tif” with the following values:

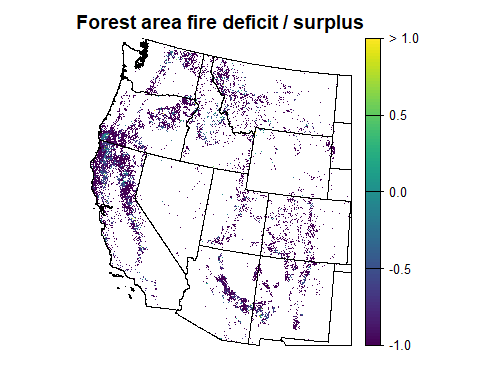
* 1: dry frequent fire forest (FRG groups I-A, I-B, and I-C))
* 2: mixed severity fire forest (FRG groups IIIA and IIIB)
* 3: long interval stand replacing fire forest (FRG groups IV-A and IV-B)
* 4: long interval stand replacing fire forest (FRG groups V-A, and V-B)

(See appendix for a complete list of FRG codes.)



## Forest area fire deficit/surplus where FRI 40 years

**Output:** raster called “forest\_deficit.tif”, where the values in the raster “western\_us\_fire\_deficit.tif” are masked out to areas in our forest raster (“western\_us\_forest.tif”).



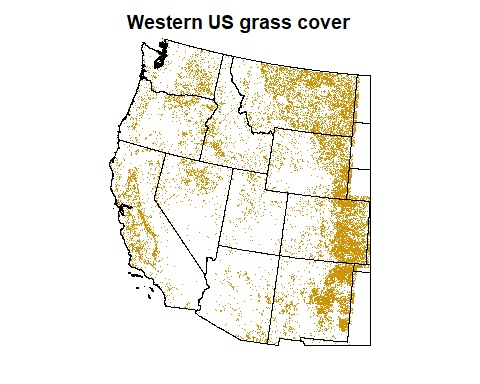
# Grassland Area

**Output:** raster called “west\_us\_grass.tif”

A value of 1 indicates grassland according to our definition, NA for all others. Our definition of grassland is a pixel that is one of the following cover classes in [Landfire EVC](https://landfire.gov/vegetation/evc) 2016:

* Developed-Upland Herbaceous
* Developed - Open Space
* Herb cover 20-90%

There are herb cover classes < 20%, but this appears to indicate a pixel that is mostly barren.



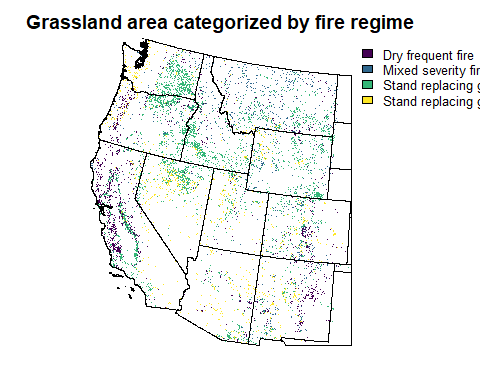
## Subdivide grass by fire regime

Our identified forest regions can be subdivided by fire regime as follows:

**Output:** Raster called “western\_us\_frg\_grass.tif” with the following values:

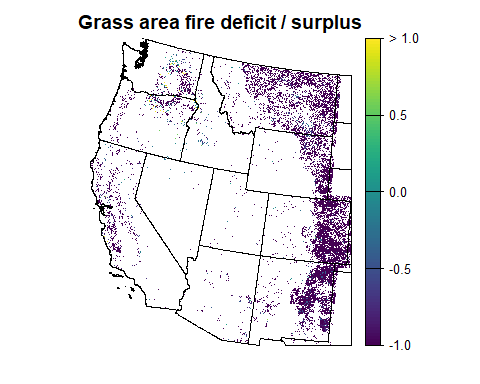
* 1: dry frequent fire (FRG groups I-A, I-B, and I-C))
* 2: mixed severity fire (FRG groups IIIA and IIIB)
* 3: long interval stand replacing fire (FRG groups IV-A and IV-B)
* 4: long interval stand replacing fire (FRG groups V-A, and V-B)

(See appendix for a complete list of FRG codes.)



## Grass area fire deficit/surplus where FRI 40 years

**Output:** raster called “grass\_deficit.tif”, where the values in the raster “western\_us\_fire\_deficit.tif” are masked out to areas in our grass raster (“western\_us\_grass.tif”).



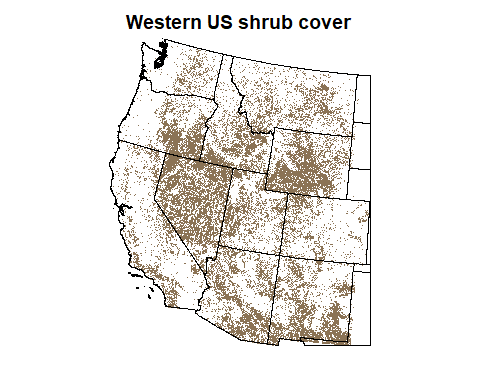
# Shrub/chaparral Area

**Output:** raster called “west\_us\_shrub.tif”

A value of 1 indicates shrubland according to our definition, NA for all others. Our definition of shrubland is a pixel that is one of the following [Landfire EVC](https://landfire.gov/vegetation/evc) 2016 cover classes:

* Developed-Upland Shrubland
* Shrub cover 20-90% (although actual values only appear up to 79%)

There are shrub cover classes < 20%, but this appears to indicate a pixel that is mostly barren.



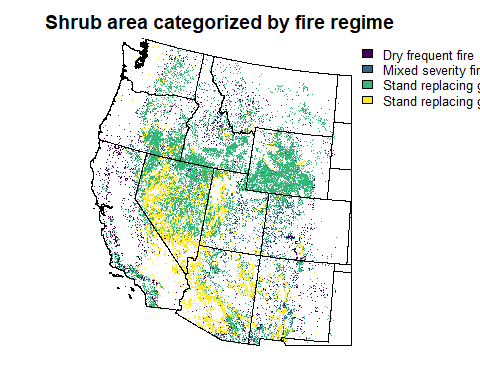
## Subdivide shrubland by fire regime

Our identified forest regions can be subdivided by fire regime as follows:

**Output:** Raster called “western\_us\_frg\_shrub.tif” with the following values:

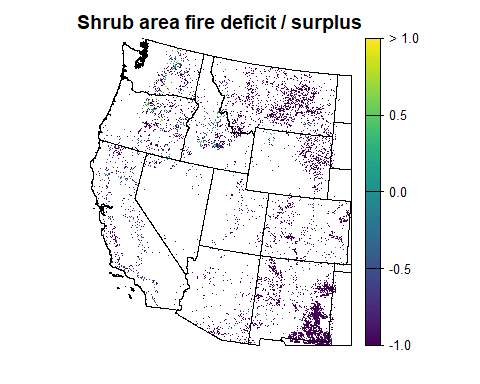
* 1: dry frequent fire (FRG groups I-A, I-B, and I-C))
* 2: mixed severity fire (FRG groups IIIA and IIIB)
* 3: long interval stand replacing fire (FRG groups IV-A and IV-B)
* 4: long interval stand replacing fire (FRG groups V-A, and V-B)

(See appendix for a complete list of FRG codes.)



## Shrub area fire deficit/surplus where FRI 40 years

**Output:** raster called “shrub\_deficit.tif”, where the values in the raster “western\_us\_fire\_deficit.tif” are masked out to areas in our shrub raster (“western\_us\_shrub.tif”).



# Fire deficit / surplus for FRI 40 years

Method from [Clark-Wolf et al 2023](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/acee16/meta)

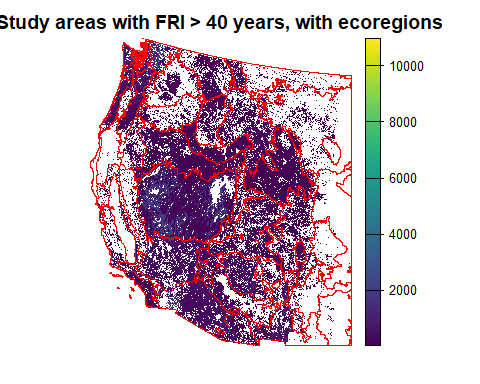
This uses a space-for-time substition to calculate a fire rotation period (FRP), defined as the time it takes to burn an area equal in size to the study area.

where *t* is the time period evaluated, is annual area burned in year *i*, and *A* is the size of the study area.

This is the contemporary FRP. We can take the mean ecoregion FRI as the historical value. Ecoregion-level deficit / surplus will thus be contemporary divided by historical.

**Need a double check here to make sure I’ve understood this right:** When considering the area *A* and the burned areas , I am only considering pixels within the subsetted areas: within the ecoregion, within those areas where FRI > 40 years, within the vegetation type in question. Same when calculating mean FRI.

All areas with FRI > 40 years, ignoring vegetation type:



## Total area stats

| Level 3 Ecoregion | Total Area (ha) | Total Area Burned (ha) | FRP | Mean FRI | Deficit/Surplus |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona/New Mexico Mountains | 5,092,808 | 1,215,334 | 167.6 | 179.7 | -0.1 |
| Arizona/New Mexico Plateau | 10,621,808 | 209,581 | 2027.2 | 297.3 | 5.8 |
| Aspen Parkland/Northern Glaciated Plains | 15 | 0 | NA | 50.0 | NA |
| Blue Mountains | 2,466,370 | 797,383 | 123.7 | 90.2 | 0.4 |
| California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands | 4,405,453 | 1,825,151 | 96.5 | 94.5 | 0.0 |
| Canadian Rockies | 1,437,204 | 441,539 | 130.2 | 167.9 | -0.2 |
| Cascades | 3,760,565 | 813,264 | 185.0 | 427.7 | -0.6 |
| Central Basin and Range | 26,994,770 | 4,709,067 | 229.3 | 696.9 | -0.7 |
| Central California Valley | 323,393 | 43,866 | 294.9 | 67.5 | 3.4 |
| Chihuahuan Desert | 3,567,789 | 83,336 | 1712.5 | 408.4 | 3.2 |
| Coast Range | 3,631,261 | 18,830 | 7713.8 | 476.0 | 15.2 |
| Colorado Plateaus | 9,724,486 | 355,378 | 1094.6 | 227.9 | 3.8 |
| Columbia Mountains/Northern Rockies | 4,689,995 | 463,232 | 405.0 | 105.4 | 2.8 |
| Columbia Plateau | 2,824,428 | 734,832 | 153.7 | 99.7 | 0.5 |
| Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills | 2,694,824 | 530,445 | 203.2 | 129.3 | 0.6 |
| High Plains | 664,741 | 35,100 | 757.5 | 58.4 | 12.0 |
| Idaho Batholith | 3,574,867 | 2,175,555 | 65.7 | 139.6 | -0.5 |
| Klamath Mountains | 257,727 | 92,869 | 111.0 | 135.2 | -0.2 |
| Madrean Archipelago | 3,191,419 | 813,270 | 157.0 | 216.8 | -0.3 |
| Middle Rockies | 9,698,237 | 1,443,121 | 268.8 | 185.1 | 0.5 |
| Mojave Basin and Range | 9,462,203 | 872,414 | 433.8 | 383.7 | 0.1 |
| Nebraska Sand Hills | 367 | 0 | NA | 51.0 | NA |
| North Cascades | 1,872,636 | 330,578 | 226.6 | 1282.2 | -0.8 |
| Northern Basin and Range | 12,042,805 | 4,626,478 | 104.1 | 138.4 | -0.2 |
| Northwestern Glaciated Plains | 1,282,378 | 24,701 | 2076.7 | 68.1 | 29.5 |
| Northwestern Great Plains | 4,565,723 | 428,729 | 426.0 | 91.7 | 3.6 |
| Sierra Nevada | 1,294,045 | 385,861 | 134.1 | 110.9 | 0.2 |
| Snake River Plain | 4,917,494 | 2,375,315 | 82.8 | 153.2 | -0.5 |
| Sonoran Desert | 9,202,590 | 284,985 | 1291.7 | 478.3 | 1.7 |
| Southern Rockies | 7,969,553 | 660,969 | 482.3 | 113.8 | 3.2 |
| Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains | 979,921 | 659,105 | 59.5 | 102.0 | -0.4 |
| Southwestern Tablelands | 1,286,194 | 57,333 | 897.3 | 136.4 | 5.6 |
| Strait of Georgia/Puget Lowland | 1,463,121 | 136 | 431503.7 | 384.2 | 1122.1 |
| Wasatch and Uinta Mountains | 2,618,797 | 255,124 | 410.6 | 109.7 | 2.7 |
| Willamette Valley | 385,908 | 2,242 | 6885.3 | 400.5 | 16.2 |
| Wyoming Basin | 11,891,930 | 365,835 | 1300.3 | 99.2 | 12.1 |

## Forest area stats

| Level 3 Ecoregion | Total Area (ha) | Total Area Burned (ha) | FRP | Mean FRI | Deficit/Surplus |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona/New Mexico Mountains | 1,607,008 | 456,974 | 140.7 | 126.2 | 0.1 |
| Arizona/New Mexico Plateau | 486,462 | 20,397 | 954.0 | 144.8 | 5.6 |
| Aspen Parkland/Northern Glaciated Plains | 1 | 0 | NA | 50.0 | NA |
| Blue Mountains | 982,308 | 277,597 | 141.5 | 89.8 | 0.6 |
| California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands | 521,248 | 257,100 | 81.1 | 76.5 | 0.1 |
| Canadian Rockies | 993,417 | 228,935 | 173.6 | 167.4 | 0.0 |
| Cascades | 3,458,403 | 713,031 | 194.0 | 418.0 | -0.5 |
| Central Basin and Range | 3,596,306 | 189,276 | 760.0 | 236.5 | 2.2 |
| Central California Valley | 18,076 | 1,185 | 610.3 | 72.3 | 7.4 |
| Chihuahuan Desert | 57,161 | 5,825 | 392.5 | 172.0 | 1.3 |
| Coast Range | 3,175,250 | 14,834 | 8562.1 | 477.4 | 16.9 |
| Colorado Plateaus | 1,362,305 | 77,185 | 706.0 | 120.0 | 4.9 |
| Columbia Mountains/Northern Rockies | 3,627,670 | 255,117 | 568.8 | 107.0 | 4.3 |
| Columbia Plateau | 254,043 | 30,568 | 332.4 | 99.9 | 2.3 |
| Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills | 1,335,186 | 243,715 | 219.1 | 93.2 | 1.4 |
| High Plains | 15,443 | 231 | 2670.7 | 56.0 | 46.7 |
| Idaho Batholith | 1,969,731 | 958,475 | 82.2 | 136.8 | -0.4 |
| Klamath Mountains | 155,438 | 51,098 | 121.7 | 139.4 | -0.1 |
| Madrean Archipelago | 302,796 | 131,039 | 92.4 | 112.4 | -0.2 |
| Middle Rockies | 4,004,420 | 616,659 | 259.7 | 224.0 | 0.2 |
| Mojave Basin and Range | 191,960 | 16,914 | 454.0 | 241.3 | 0.9 |
| Nebraska Sand Hills | 4 | 0 | NA | 51.0 | NA |
| North Cascades | 1,564,209 | 212,458 | 294.5 | 1276.8 | -0.8 |
| Northern Basin and Range | 530,840 | 77,966 | 272.3 | 145.1 | 0.9 |
| Northwestern Glaciated Plains | 23,262 | 541 | 1719.2 | 77.2 | 21.3 |
| Northwestern Great Plains | 167,807 | 21,206 | 316.5 | 97.5 | 2.2 |
| Sierra Nevada | 706,070 | 218,623 | 129.2 | 85.1 | 0.5 |
| Snake River Plain | 90,624 | 4,697 | 771.8 | 136.7 | 4.6 |
| Sonoran Desert | 119,988 | 17,886 | 268.3 | 389.4 | -0.3 |
| Southern Rockies | 4,549,068 | 407,684 | 446.3 | 116.3 | 2.8 |
| Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains | 107,074 | 70,171 | 61.0 | 101.7 | -0.4 |
| Southwestern Tablelands | 425,401 | 10,903 | 1560.7 | 128.8 | 11.1 |
| Strait of Georgia/Puget Lowland | 893,722 | 78 | 457614.9 | 342.3 | 1336.0 |
| Wasatch and Uinta Mountains | 1,162,483 | 111,221 | 418.1 | 127.2 | 2.3 |
| Willamette Valley | 183,015 | 1,548 | 4729.1 | 348.1 | 12.6 |
| Wyoming Basin | 259,754 | 15,259 | 680.9 | 130.8 | 4.2 |

## Grassland area stats

| Level 3 Ecoregion | Total Area (ha) | Total Area Burned (ha) | FRP | Mean FRI | Deficit/Surplus |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona/New Mexico Mountains | 442,201 | 94,894 | 186.4 | 207.8 | -0.1 |
| Arizona/New Mexico Plateau | 940,633 | 12,212 | 3080.9 | 319.4 | 8.6 |
| Aspen Parkland/Northern Glaciated Plains | 9 | 0 | NA | 50.0 | NA |
| Blue Mountains | 404,751 | 183,963 | 88.0 | 81.7 | 0.1 |
| California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands | 1,283,740 | 367,288 | 139.8 | 83.4 | 0.7 |
| Canadian Rockies | 66,546 | 38,530 | 69.1 | 156.6 | -0.6 |
| Cascades | 146,111 | 34,639 | 168.7 | 518.3 | -0.7 |
| Central Basin and Range | 2,547,638 | 1,588,359 | 64.2 | 592.6 | -0.9 |
| Central California Valley | 240,968 | 32,262 | 298.8 | 65.1 | 3.6 |
| Chihuahuan Desert | 342,585 | 14,950 | 916.6 | 300.8 | 2.0 |
| Coast Range | 271,987 | 1,486 | 7321.1 | 478.7 | 14.3 |
| Colorado Plateaus | 378,050 | 26,495 | 570.8 | 220.1 | 1.6 |
| Columbia Mountains/Northern Rockies | 343,678 | 53,947 | 254.8 | 87.7 | 1.9 |
| Columbia Plateau | 719,854 | 261,993 | 109.9 | 98.9 | 0.1 |
| Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills | 375,892 | 66,483 | 226.2 | 195.0 | 0.2 |
| High Plains | 424,799 | 18,280 | 929.5 | 62.2 | 13.9 |
| Idaho Batholith | 231,668 | 188,661 | 49.1 | 120.8 | -0.6 |
| Klamath Mountains | 37,942 | 5,940 | 255.5 | 173.7 | 0.5 |
| Madrean Archipelago | 546,465 | 187,626 | 116.5 | 217.6 | -0.5 |
| Middle Rockies | 1,289,542 | 164,068 | 314.4 | 147.2 | 1.1 |
| Mojave Basin and Range | 128,714 | 27,633 | 186.3 | 369.1 | -0.5 |
| Nebraska Sand Hills | 325 | 0 | NA | 51.0 | NA |
| North Cascades | 100,660 | 37,931 | 106.2 | 1345.8 | -0.9 |
| Northern Basin and Range | 1,615,622 | 1,219,601 | 53.0 | 157.1 | -0.7 |
| Northwestern Glaciated Plains | 729,961 | 18,858 | 1548.4 | 66.4 | 22.3 |
| Northwestern Great Plains | 2,080,763 | 219,072 | 379.9 | 85.5 | 3.4 |
| Sierra Nevada | 81,635 | 32,071 | 101.8 | 132.8 | -0.2 |
| Snake River Plain | 1,109,679 | 811,279 | 54.7 | 151.1 | -0.6 |
| Sonoran Desert | 227,321 | 17,887 | 508.3 | 629.5 | -0.2 |
| Southern Rockies | 1,157,754 | 89,325 | 518.4 | 134.5 | 2.9 |
| Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains | 75,876 | 39,857 | 76.1 | 115.6 | -0.3 |
| Southwestern Tablelands | 430,131 | 22,370 | 769.1 | 152.0 | 4.1 |
| Strait of Georgia/Puget Lowland | 217,037 | 27 | 320468.4 | 480.7 | 665.7 |
| Wasatch and Uinta Mountains | 165,776 | 18,063 | 367.1 | 79.6 | 3.6 |
| Willamette Valley | 89,171 | 468 | 7620.8 | 462.2 | 15.5 |
| Wyoming Basin | 965,506 | 50,611 | 763.1 | 94.3 | 7.1 |

## Shrubland area stats

| Level 3 Ecoregion | Total Area (ha) | Total Area Burned (ha) | FRP | Mean FRI | Deficit/Surplus |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona/New Mexico Mountains | 1,564,569 | 94,894 | 659.5 | 249.5 | 1.6 |
| Arizona/New Mexico Plateau | 4,637,483 | 12,212 | 15189.3 | 306.5 | 48.6 |
| Aspen Parkland/Northern Glaciated Plains | 1 | 0 | NA | 50.0 | NA |
| Blue Mountains | 796,338 | 183,963 | 173.2 | 89.9 | 0.9 |
| California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands | 1,487,404 | 367,288 | 162.0 | 87.4 | 0.9 |
| Canadian Rockies | 211,195 | 38,530 | 219.3 | 170.2 | 0.3 |
| Cascades | 93,718 | 34,639 | 108.2 | 493.1 | -0.8 |
| Central Basin and Range | 17,572,396 | 1,588,359 | 442.5 | 767.6 | -0.4 |
| Central California Valley | 13,856 | 32,262 | 17.2 | 76.0 | -0.8 |
| Chihuahuan Desert | 2,382,367 | 14,950 | 6374.2 | 436.9 | 13.6 |
| Coast Range | 87,523 | 1,486 | 2355.8 | 385.5 | 5.1 |
| Colorado Plateaus | 3,170,502 | 26,495 | 4786.6 | 234.5 | 19.4 |
| Columbia Mountains/Northern Rockies | 397,679 | 53,947 | 294.9 | 107.8 | 1.7 |
| Columbia Plateau | 812,906 | 261,993 | 124.1 | 120.3 | 0.0 |
| Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills | 677,475 | 66,483 | 407.6 | 143.2 | 1.8 |
| High Plains | 96,089 | 18,280 | 210.3 | 50.0 | 3.2 |
| Idaho Batholith | 840,103 | 188,661 | 178.1 | 138.3 | 0.3 |
| Klamath Mountains | 55,382 | 5,940 | 372.9 | 93.3 | 3.0 |
| Madrean Archipelago | 2,132,342 | 187,626 | 454.6 | 230.6 | 1.0 |
| Middle Rockies | 3,257,921 | 164,068 | 794.3 | 150.0 | 4.3 |
| Mojave Basin and Range | 3,033,009 | 27,633 | 4390.5 | 422.4 | 9.4 |
| Nebraska Sand Hills | 1 | 0 | NA | 51.0 | NA |
| North Cascades | 99,130 | 37,931 | 104.5 | 1221.1 | -0.9 |
| Northern Basin and Range | 9,042,929 | 1,219,601 | 296.6 | 133.5 | 1.2 |
| Northwestern Glaciated Plains | 119,458 | 18,858 | 253.4 | 83.7 | 2.0 |
| Northwestern Great Plains | 1,618,209 | 219,072 | 295.5 | 99.5 | 2.0 |
| Sierra Nevada | 328,077 | 32,071 | 409.2 | 123.6 | 2.3 |
| Snake River Plain | 2,176,891 | 811,279 | 107.3 | 154.4 | -0.3 |
| Sonoran Desert | 3,325,419 | 17,887 | 7436.5 | 463.7 | 15.0 |
| Southern Rockies | 1,470,598 | 89,325 | 658.5 | 89.7 | 6.3 |
| Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains | 621,312 | 39,857 | 623.5 | 95.9 | 5.5 |
| Southwestern Tablelands | 342,407 | 22,370 | 612.3 | 125.3 | 3.9 |
| Strait of Georgia/Puget Lowland | 34,231 | 27 | 50543.4 | 398.2 | 125.9 |
| Wasatch and Uinta Mountains | 865,865 | 18,063 | 1917.4 | 92.1 | 19.8 |
| Willamette Valley | 7,517 | 468 | 642.4 | 397.6 | 0.6 |
| Wyoming Basin | 9,431,046 | 50,611 | 7453.7 | 98.3 | 74.8 |

# Appendix - Landfire FRI documentation

The most recent data for CONUS is 2016. For Alaska it is 2023. Considering that the previous AK dataset is 2001, I will go ahead and use the most recent data for both even though they are not from the same timeframe.

There are 4 possible fire return interval codes:

* Fire Return Interval (FRI) replacement fire (FRI\_REPLAC)
* Fire Return Interval mixed fire (FRI\_MIXED)
* Fire Return Interval surface fire (FRI\_SURFAC)
* Fire Return Interval all fire. Quantifies the average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime. Previously Mean Fire Return Interval (MFRI) (FRI\_ALLFIR)

From the metadata for the fire return interval product:

The Fire Return Interval (FRI) product quantifies the average period between fires under the presumed historical fire regime. FRI is intended to describe one component of historical fire regime characteristics in the context of the broader historical time period represented by the LANDFIRE Biophysical Settings (BpS) product and BpS Model documentation. To learn more about FRI go to https://landfire.gov/fire-regime/fri. At the release of LF 2016 Remap Fire Regime Groups (FRG\_NEW), Percent of Low-severity Fire (PRC\_SURFAC), Percent of Mixed-severity Fire (PRC\_MIXED), Percent of Replacement-severity Fire (PRC\_REPLAC), and Fire Return Interval (FRI\_ALLFIR) were included as attributes in the Biophysical Settings (BPS) product. Then in 2024 these products became stand-alone products once again. With the 3 Percent Severity products merged into a single product called Percent Fire Severity (PFS). These products can now be found in both places, as attributes of BPS and as their own individual products.

LF 2016 Remap (LF Remap) is a comprehensive mapping effort that uses recent data to create a new base map product suite that better represents contemporary conditions. LF Remap represents circa 2016 ground conditions and is designed to produce vegetation, disturbance, and fuels products that inform wildland fire and ecological decision systems. LF Remap has improved past methodologies and processes to incorporate current satellite imagery, contemporary data sources, and the latest software and hardware technologies. Final LF Remap products offer significant improvements to all previous LF versions (read more about versions here https://www.landfire.gov/lf\_schedule.php). LF Remap products are designed to facilitate national and regional level strategic fire and resource management planning and reporting of management activities. The principal purposes of the products include providing, 1) national level, landscape scale geospatial products to support fire and fuels management planning, and 2) consistent fuels products to support fire planning, analysis, and budgeting to evaluate fire management alternatives. Products are created at a 30 meter raster; however, the applicability of products varies by location and specific use. LF products were designed to support 1) national (all states) strategic planning, 2) regional (single large states or groups of smaller states), and 3) strategic/tactical planning for large sub regional landscapes and Fire Management Units (FMUs) (such as significant portions of states or multiple federal administrative entities). The applicability of LF products to support fire and land management planning on smaller areas will vary by product, location, and specific use. Managers and planners must evaluate LF products according to the scale and requirements specific to their needs.

## Where does FRI come from?

We want to know the inputs into the fire regime maps to know what we can make them say. For instance, if FRI is partially modeled based on vegetation type, it makes no sense to do analysis comparing FRI to vegetation type because OF COURSE they will correlate.

From the technical documentation:

“The fire return intervals and percentage of expected severity for pre-European fire regimes were revised from LF National with updated BpS [biophysical settings] descriptions. The descriptions were updated with the input of more than 800 experts around the country during 5 years of workshops (Blankenship and others, 2021).”

The full citation: Blankenship, K., Swaty, R., Hall, K.R., Hagen, S., Pohl, K., Shlisky Hunt, A., Patton, J., Frid, L., and Smith, J., 2021, Vegetation dynamics models—A comprehensive set for natural resource assessment and planning in the United States: Ecosphere, v. 12, no. 4, art. e03484, 22 p. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3484>

Notes from Blankenship et al:

We stratified vegetation systems according to LANDFIRE’s Biophysical Setting (BpS) classification system (Rollins 2009). Models for each BpS and their accompanying description documents (collectively referred to as the BpS model library) synthesize fundamental ecological information about ecosystem dynamics, structure, composition, and disturbance regimes.

The BpS model library—developed collaboratively by more than 800 experts—includes over 900 vegetation dynamic models and associated BpS descriptions for different terrestrial vegetation communities covering the USA and its territories ([LANDFIRE 2020a](https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecs2.3484#ecs23484-bib-0037)).

To support the goal of providing data to prioritize fire and fuel management activities, LANDFIRE developed historical reference conditions for vegetation composition and fire regimes using a simulation modeling approach. While the details of the approach varied slightly between different Program development phases, vegetation dynamic models, called state-and-transition simulation models (STSMs), were a key component of all phases (Appendix S1). STSMs divide an ecosystem into discrete states linked by pathways that define the rates of growth and frequency and effects of disturbances ([https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/2041-210X.12597](Daniel%20et%20al.%202016)). LANDFIRE used STSMs to estimate reference fire regime and vegetation conditions. Then using a similarity index, called vegetation condition class (Barrett et al. 2010), the Program measured the difference between its modeled historical vegetation reference conditions and current conditions mapped from satellite imagery (Rollins 2009).

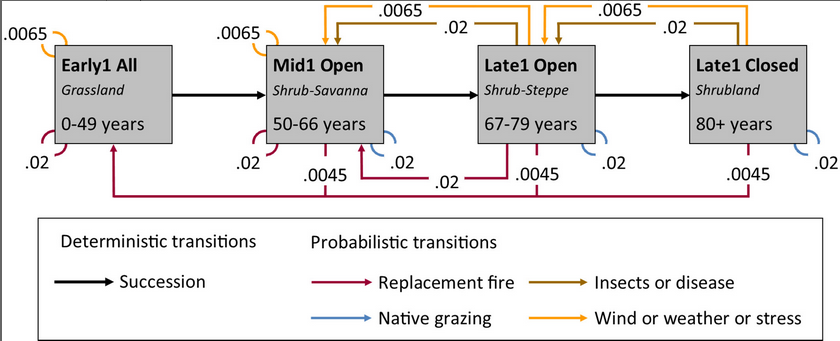
Because literature alone was insufficient to fully parameterize a set of STSMs that could represent the breadth of ecosystems across the USA (Long et al. 2006), LANDFIRE chose an expert-based approach to develop the BpS model library. The Program identified a set of modeling leaders, including the authors, to coordinate the effort. We invited experienced land and fire managers, natural resource specialists, biologists, ecologists, and others with knowledge of ecosystem composition, structure, and disturbance regimes to collaborate and co-create a national BpS model library.

Each LANDFIRE STSM and its accompanying narrative represents a BpS—a potential vegetation concept reflecting the native vegetation community that was likely to have existed in the pre-settlement reference period, based on an approximation of historical disturbance regimes and the current biophysical environment ([https://www.publish.csiro.au/wf/WF08088](Rollins%202009)).

In workshops and follow-up efforts, modeling leaders and developers conceived an STSM for each BpS by dividing it into states (also called succession classes) and defining the causes and rates of transitions between them (Fig. 2). Models were initially developed in the Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool (ESSA 2007) and later in SyncroSim’s ST-Sim package (ApexRMS 2019; Appendix S1). Both are flexible and free software platforms for developing STSMs.

To describe how vegetation transitioned among the various states, model developers defined growth and disturbance pathways for each STSM and represented these processes as deterministic or probabilistic transitions. Model developers used deterministic transitions to represent growth or successional trajectories and probabilistic transitions to represent disturbances. Given LANDFIRE’s use of the STSMs to define reference fire regimes, we asked model developers to further specify fire transitions by severity class based on the percent top-kill of the upper vegetation canopy: 0–25% for surface, 25–75% for mixed, and greater than 75% for replacement severity. Model developers included all important system drivers, such as those that could have delayed natural succession or caused a transition to a new state as they built and tested their STSMs.

Model developers ran each STSM to estimate how the set of states and transitions they had specified for a BpS resulted in an equilibrium state distribution and fire regime under pre-settlement conditions (i.e., the LANDFIRE reference condition).



A LANDFIRE STSM represents the vegetation dynamics of a BpS. This graphic representation of the Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe BpS STSM (LANDFIRE 2020d) shows the rate of growth between states and the frequency and impact of disturbances. Each state represents a discrete developmental stage defined by its vegetation cover, structure, and age range. The impact and frequency of disturbances is described by the starting and ending state and an annual probability of occurrence indicated by the value associated with each probabilistic transition pathway. All fires in this STSM are considered replacement fires following LANDFIRE’s definition because over 75% of the dominant herbaceous and shrub species in this BpS are top-killed by fire.

To produce a set of STSMs with comparable levels of detail across the country and to ensure compatibility with other LANDFIRE products, we designed modeling rules, such as restricting model developers to defining five or fewer states (Appendix S5: Table S1). In addition, we standardized and constrained the software functions available to model developers to help ensure consistency in outputs and facilitate quality checking hundreds of STSMs (Appendix S5: Table S2). Advanced modeling functions, such as simulating temporal variability in disturbance regimes, were prohibited because they required additional data that were unavailable for most locations and disturbance types.

# Appendix - LANDFIRE Fire Regime Group Codes (FRG)

| FRG\_NEW | Fire Regime Group |
| --- | --- |
| I-A | Percent replacement fire less than 66.7%, fire return interval 0 to 5 years. |
| I-B | Percent replacement fire less than 66.7%, fire return interval 6 to 15 years. |
| I-C | Percent replacement fire less than 66.7%, fire return interval 16 to 35 years. |
| II-A | Percent replacement fire greater than 66.7%, fire return interval 0 to 5 years. |
| II-B | Percent replacement fire greater than 66.7%, fire return interval 6 to 15 years. |
| II-C | Percent replacement fire greater than 66.7%, fire return interval 16 to 35 years. |
| III-A | Percent replacement fire less than 80%, fire return interval 36 to 100 years. |
| III-B | Percent replacement fire less than 66.7%, fire return interval 101 to 200 years. |
| IV-A | Percent replacement fire greater than 80%, fire return interval 36 to 100 years. |
| IV-B | Percent replacement fire greater than 66.7%, fire return interval 101 to 200 years. |
| V-A | Any severity, fire return interval 201 to 500 years. |
| V-B | Any severity, fire return interval 501 or more years. |

# Appendix - vegetation type documentation

## Landfire Existing Vegetation Cover (EVC)

### Lifeform Modeling

From the technical documentation, on how vegetation cover is assigned:

The first step for vegetation modeling and mapping was to separate the landscape into three lifeforms: herbaceous, shrub, and treed areas. Each LFRDB plot is assigned to one of these three dominant physiognomic or lifeform types based on the assigned EVT–ES label derived from the Auto-Key.

A common occurrence that arose during the LF 2016 Remap effort was the assignment of multiple lifeforms to a given ES. These types and their associated lifeform options were identified before modeling with assistance from Nature-Serve and comparison to previous products. Where feasible, plots for these types were reassigned the appropriate lifeform using species absolute cover information from the LFRDB. Table and field descriptions are available in the LFRDB data dictionary (LANDFIRE, 2021b).

Lifeform cover was derived from LFTreeCov, LFShrubCov, and LFHerbCov fields in the stands table using the following logic:

* If both tree and shrub lifeforms were present in a plot and tree cover was greater than or equal to () 10-percent, it was assigned tree, otherwise shrub.
* If both tree and herbaceous lifeforms were present in a plot and shrub cover was 10-percent, it was assigned shrub, otherwise herbaceous.
* If no cover was present for the plot, then the higher lifeform of the options (the dominant lifeform) was assigned.

### Complete cover class listing for LANDFIRE

| VALUE | CLASSNAMES |
| --- | --- |
| -9999 | Fill-NoData |
| 11 | Open Water |
| 12 | Snow/Ice |
| 13 | Developed-Upland Deciduous Forest |
| 14 | Developed-Upland Evergreen Forest |
| 15 | Developed-Upland Mixed Forest |
| 16 | Developed-Upland Herbaceous |
| 17 | Developed-Upland Shrubland |
| 21 | Developed - Open Space |
| 22 | Developed-Low Intensity |
| 23 | Developed-Medium Intensity |
| 24 | Developed-High Intensity |
| 25 | Developed-Roads |
| 31 | Barren |
| 32 | Quarries-Strip Mines-Gravel Pits-Well and Wind Pads |
| 61 | NASS-Vineyard |
| 63 | NASS-Row Crop-Close Grown Crop |
| 64 | NASS-Row Crop |
| 65 | NASS-Close Grown Crop |
| 68 | NASS-Wheat |
| 69 | NASS-Aquaculture |
| 82 | Cultivated Crops |
| 100 | Sparse Vegetation Canopy |
| 110 | Tree Cover = 10% |
| 111 | Tree Cover = 11% |
| 112 | Tree Cover = 12% |
| 113 | Tree Cover = 13% |
| 114 | Tree Cover = 14% |
| 115 | Tree Cover = 15% |
| 116 | Tree Cover = 16% |
| 117 | Tree Cover = 17% |
| 118 | Tree Cover = 18% |
| 119 | Tree Cover = 19% |
| 120 | Tree Cover = 20% |
| 121 | Tree Cover = 21% |
| 122 | Tree Cover = 22% |
| 123 | Tree Cover = 23% |
| 124 | Tree Cover = 24% |
| 125 | Tree Cover = 25% |
| 126 | Tree Cover = 26% |
| 127 | Tree Cover = 27% |
| 128 | Tree Cover = 28% |
| 129 | Tree Cover = 29% |
| 130 | Tree Cover = 30% |
| 131 | Tree Cover = 31% |
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| 135 | Tree Cover = 35% |
| 136 | Tree Cover = 36% |
| 137 | Tree Cover = 37% |
| 138 | Tree Cover = 38% |
| 139 | Tree Cover = 39% |
| 140 | Tree Cover = 40% |
| 141 | Tree Cover = 41% |
| 142 | Tree Cover = 42% |
| 143 | Tree Cover = 43% |
| 144 | Tree Cover = 44% |
| 145 | Tree Cover = 45% |
| 146 | Tree Cover = 46% |
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| 195 | Tree Cover = 95% |
| 196 | Tree Cover = 96% |
| 197 | Tree Cover = 97% |
| 198 | Tree Cover = 98% |
| 199 | Tree Cover >= 99% |
| 210 | Shrub Cover = 10% |
| 211 | Shrub Cover = 11% |
| 212 | Shrub Cover = 12% |
| 213 | Shrub Cover = 13% |
| 214 | Shrub Cover = 14% |
| 215 | Shrub Cover = 15% |
| 216 | Shrub Cover = 16% |
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| 294 | Shrub Cover = 94% |
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| 298 | Shrub Cover = 98% |
| 299 | Shrub Cover >= 99% |
| 310 | Herb Cover = 10% |
| 311 | Herb Cover = 11% |
| 312 | Herb Cover = 12% |
| 313 | Herb Cover = 13% |
| 314 | Herb Cover = 14% |
| 315 | Herb Cover = 15% |
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| 392 | Herb Cover = 92% |
| 393 | Herb Cover = 93% |
| 394 | Herb Cover = 94% |
| 395 | Herb Cover = 95% |
| 396 | Herb Cover = 96% |
| 397 | Herb Cover = 97% |
| 398 | Herb Cover = 98% |
| 399 | Herb Cover >= 99% |

## Cover class listing for LCMS

1: TREES: The majority of the pixel is comprised of live or standing dead trees.

2: TALL SHRUBS AND TREES MIX: (SEAK Only) The majority of the pixel is comprised of shrubs greater than 1m in height and is also comprised of at least 10 percent live or standing dead trees.

3: SHRUBS AND TREES MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of shrubs and is also comprised of at least 10 percent live or standing dead trees.

4: GRASS/FORB/HERB AND TREES MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of perennial grasses, forbs, or other forms of herbaceous vegetation and is also comprised of at least 10 percent live or standing dead trees.

5: BARREN AND TREES MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of bare soil exposed by disturbance (e.g., soil uncovered by mechanical clearing or forest harvest), as well as perennially barren areas such as deserts, playas, rock outcroppings (including minerals and other geologic materials exposed by surface mining activities), sand dunes, salt flats, and beaches. Roads made of dirt and gravel are also considered barren and is also comprised of at least 10 percent live or standing dead trees.

6: TALL SHRUBS: (SEAK Only) The majority of the pixel is comprised of shrubs greater than 1m in height.

7: SHRUBS: The majority of the pixel is comprised of shrubs.

8: GRASS/FORB/HERB AND SHRUBS MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of perennial grasses, forbs, or other forms of herbaceous vegetation and is also comprised of at least 10 percent shrubs.

9: BARREN AND SHRUBS MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of bare soil exposed by disturbance (e.g., soil uncovered by mechanical clearing or forest harvest), as well as perennially barren areas such as deserts, playas, rock outcroppings (including minerals and other geologic materials exposed by surface mining activities), sand dunes, salt flats, and beaches. Roads made of dirt and gravel are also considered barren and is also comprised of at least 10 percent shrubs.

10: GRASS/FORB/HERB: The majority of the pixel is comprised of perennial grasses, forbs, or other forms of herbaceous vegetation.

11: BARREN AND GRASS/FORB/HERB MIX: The majority of the pixel is comprised of bare soil exposed by disturbance (e.g., soil uncovered by mechanical clearing or forest harvest), as well as perennially barren areas such as deserts, playas, rock outcroppings (including minerals and other geologic materials exposed by surface mining activities), sand dunes, salt flats, and beaches. Roads made of dirt and gravel are also considered barren and is also comprised of at least 10 percent perennial grasses, forbs, or other forms of herbaceous vegetation.

12: BARREN OR IMPERVIOUS: The majority of the pixel is comprised of 1) bare soil exposed by disturbance (e.g., soil uncovered by mechanical clearing or forest harvest), as well as perennially barren areas such as deserts, playas, rock outcroppings (including minerals and other geologic materials exposed by surface mining activities), sand dunes, salt flats, and beaches. Roads made of dirt and gravel are also considered barren or 2) man-made materials that water cannot penetrate, such as paved roads, rooftops, and parking lots.

13: SNOW OR ICE: The majority of the pixel is comprised of snow or ice.

14: WATER: The majority of the pixel is comprised of water.

15: NON-PROCESSING AREA MASK: Where no cloud or cloud shadow-free data are available to produce an output.

### LCMAP Primary Land Cover (LCPRI)

From the docs:

The need for improved understanding and management of land surface change requires increased understanding of the basic drivers of change, identification of potential consequences of change on human and natural systems, and greater insight into the impacts and feedbacks of climate change. The geospatial community requires a new generation of monitoring data and information to meet this need for a wide range of applications. Land cover and land change products need to span larger geographic extents, over longer time periods, at higher spatial resolutions, and provide more systematic and consistent information on change than ever before. To help meet these growing demands, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has developed the Land Change Monitoring, Assessment, and Projection (LCMAP) initiative.

This is based on the National Land Cover Database (NLCD), and looks to be currently deprecated in favor of the NLCD.

| Pixel Value | Land Cover Class |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Developed |
| 2 | Cropland |
| 3 | Grass/Shrub |
| 4 | Tree Cover |
| 5 | Water |
| 6 | Wetland |
| 7 | Ice/Snow |
| 8 | Barren |

# Appendix - evolution of methods

My first raster products were clipped to the 100th line of longitude instead of to the study domain. There is an email note where this is referenced.

The current vegetation class definitions were the result of some trial and error, and comparison with other vegetation products. Vegetation class definitions were initially based on Landfire EVC, and we elected to keep that basis.

## For forest:

EVC cover classes of interest:

* Developed-upland deciduous forest
* Developed-upland evergreen forest
* Developed-upland mixed forest
* Tree cover - 10% to 93%

The developed classes are based on National Landcover Database areas classified as “developed open space”. The complete definition, from NLCD:

Developed, Open Space- areas with a mixture of some constructed materials, but mostly vegetation in the form of lawn grasses. Impervious surfaces account for less than 20% of total cover. These areas most commonly include large-lot single-family housing units, parks, golf courses, and vegetation planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes.

From the LANDFIRE technical documentation:

NLCD class 21 (developed open space) was made “burnable” by splitting it into five “burnable urban” classes that capture the variety of lifeform (herb, shrub, tree) and leaf form (deciduous, evergreen, mixed) across the open space designation[…].

Based on this, I proposed a definition of “forest cover” as the three developed forest classes, plus those areas where tree cover is greater than 50%.

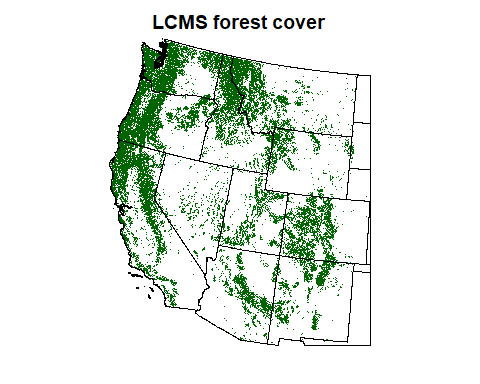
### Comparing this forest coverage to other forest coverage

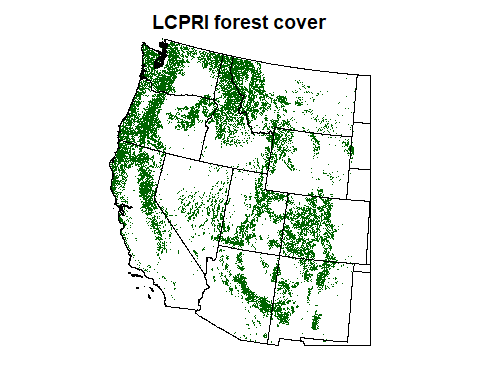
We’d like to compare forest to the two forest products used by Jennifer Balch’s team in the good fire analysis. About that, Mahsa says:

The forest data that they used is a combination of LCMS (landscape change monitoring system) and LCPRI (LCMAP Primary Land Cover). Technically, for this analysis, we need to evaluate each fire year using separate forest maps corresponding to that specific year. So, they didn’t use just one map for the analysis; instead, it’s a different forest map for each year. We use and analyze these image collections directly on Google Earth Engine (GEE). So the data used is multi-year LCMS and LCPRI, which are available both in GEE and their website.

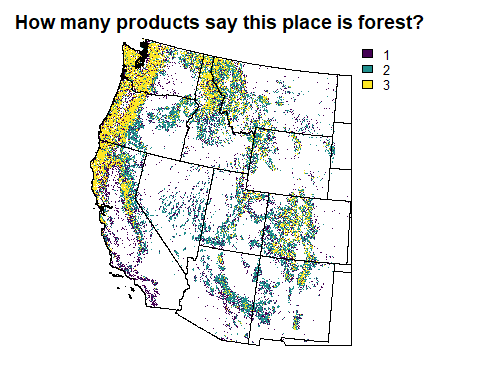
Jennifer’s team defined forested regions as areas where LCPRI equals 4 and LCMS equals 1.

Let’s compare 2016 data for these two products to ours.

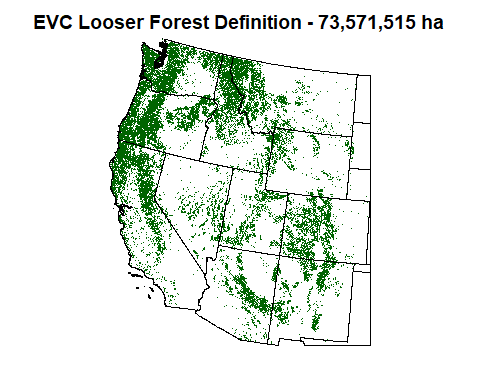




| Forest product | Area (ha) |
| --- | --- |
| Landfire EVC | 26,649,906 |
| LCMS | 79,246,265 |
| LCPRI | 70,939,594 |



This implies that our definition of “forest” is quite a bit stricter than the one used by Jennifer Balch. So let’s see if we can see how to align them (whether or not we decide to actually do so). Let’s say that all tree cover 20% is forest.



## For grassland:

Continuing with the Landfire EVC product - cover classes for grassland. I will assume that for fire fuel purposes, grain crops will **not** be counted in this category.

Mixed cover classes are hard! Let’s try:

* Developed-Upland Herbaceous
* Developed - Open Space (*not entirely sure on this one*)
* Herb cover 20-90%

The documentation states that the highest lifeform gets the class assignment, with the order being tree, shrub, herbaceous. If something is classed as herbaceous, the way I read that, there is less than 10% of either trees or shrubs present. **Do we assume that if herb cover is 10%, the other 90% of cover is essentially barren?** On the assumption that that is possible, I will not include herb cover < 20% (*higher?*)

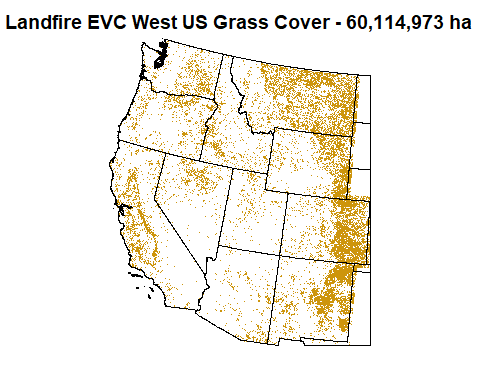
As before, let us compare with the other landcover products we have. For LCMS, let’s say that grassland is only GRASS/FORB/HERB.

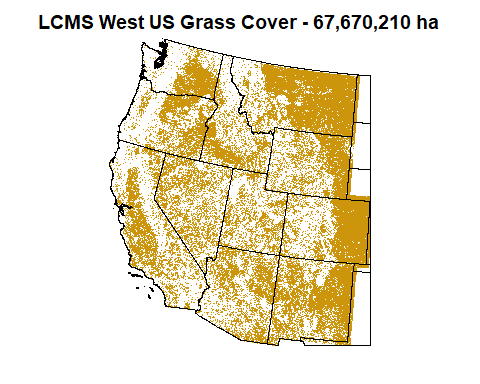
I will leave out GRASS/FORB/HERB AND TREES MIX, because it is at least 10% tree cover.

I will leave out GRASS/FORB/HERB AND SHRUBS MIX, semi-arbitrarily? But under the assumption that if it is included anywhere, this will go in our shrubland classification.

I will leave out BARREN AND GRASS/FORB/HERB MIX, although this might match up with our scanty herb cover classes.

LCPRI has one “Cropland” and one “Grass/Shrub” cover class. Since this does not split out grass and shrubs as we require, drop this for now.





Extra grass area from LCMS appears to be largely what Landfire has classified as cropland, based on visual inspection but not quantification.

## For shrub/chaparral:

Continuing with the Landfire EVC product - cover classes for shrubland.

* Developed-Upland Shrubland
* Shrub cover 20-90% (although actual values only appear up to 79%)

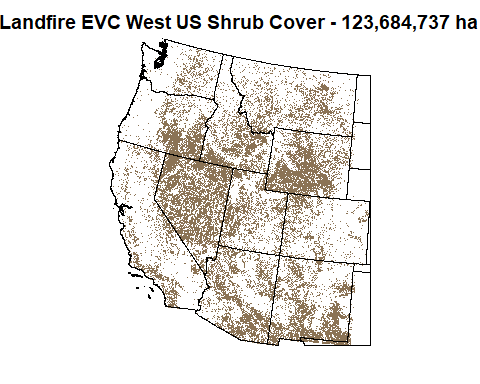
## Issues

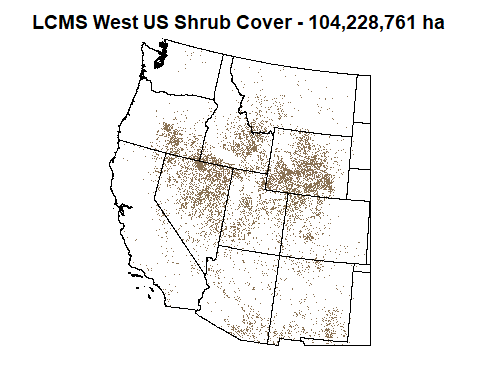
Same issue as grass: if shrubs are 10% of cover, what is the rest? Not trees, or it would be tree cover. It is probably grass or barren or some combination. I will omit covers below 20%, fairly arbitrarily.

Compare with LCMS. Again, we have a lot of mixed classes that may or may not count here. Let’s say that these classes are shrubland:

* GRASS/FORB/HERB AND SHRUBS MIX (this is at least 10% shrubs)
* TALL SHRUBS
* SHRUBS

Other possibilities that I am omitting in this version: TALL SHRUBS AND TREES MIX, SHRUBS AND TREES MIX, BARREN AND SHRUBS MIX





Disagreement between these rasters appears to be based on how much barren land is acceptable, and where mixed classes fall.

We eventually determined that LCMS did a pretty bad job of differentiating between shrubs and trees, identifying lots of shrubland in southern California as forest, so we gave it up as a bad job for our main rasters and thanked it for its service in helping validate cover choices.

# Appendix - communications and directives

### From Winslow, via Slack, 12/6/2024, kicking things off:

Moore program officers wanted us to calculate a 30 m fire deficit/fire surplus product for western US forests. I don’t think that’s possible for all western forests. But I do think think its possible to do 2 things.

1. calculate fire deficit and surplus for all counties and level 3 ecoregions in CONUS and Alaska and then calculate fire deficit at a 30-m resolution where the historical fire return interval is = or < the length of the observed record for fire 1984-2024.

To start looking at this, we need the following things.

1. Download the landfire/historical fire regime/ fire return interval product at https://landfire.gov/fire-regime/fri. Map out where historical fire regime is 40 years or less.
2. See what proportion of that area is in forest vs non forest vegetation types using landfire existing vegetation cover (https://landfire.gov/vegetation/evc).
3. Find the best more comprehensive record possible of fire perimeters for 1984-2024. This step will take longer but Mahsa and Jaz are both thinking about it. So we could group up on that piece!

### From Winslow, via Slack, 1/25/2025, in response to first drafts of forest and FRI rasters:

Hi Lora, […] Now that you have all fire perimeters, I think we are ready to move forward. So heres what I think the next steps are:

1. Take a look at the spatial distribution of fires on the eastern side. I think you may have too much of the great prairies included. We could use the DYNAFFOREST study area raster (I can give it to you) to limit our geographic domain.
2. I like your definition of forest. I’d also like to compare it to the two forest products used by Jennifer Balch’s team in the good fire analysis. Mahsa has those.
3. We need to classify where in the study area is grassland and where is shrubland/chapperal.
4. For all places where the landfire FRI is less than 40 years, we next produce a map of fire deficit and surplus by calculating the number of times each cell burned in the observational record, and dividing by its landfire historcal record. on the deficit side and surplus sides it will be a conservative estimate.
5. Then we need to know what the deficit vs surplus is for forests with longer FRIs than the observed record. We can’t do that at the pixel scale cuz we need to use space for time substitution. So at the level 3 ecoregion level we calculate the fire rotation by veg type (forest, grassland, shrub) the historical fire rotation is the mean fire return interval. The observed fire rotation is calculated as we calculated fire rotation periods (FRPs), defined as the time it takes to burn an area equal in size to the study area: t/∑ai/A , where t is the time period evaluated, ai is annual area burned in year i, and A is the size of the study area.

It is from this paper: https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/acee16/meta

Bonus: I also want to know how much of the western US forests and shrublands (including Alaska) was historically in a long interval stand replacing fire regime vs low severity frequent fire regime. To do so use the landfire fire regime group (frg\_new) IIIA, IvA and IVB (stand replacing) vs IA-IC (frequent fire low severity) from this dataset: https://landfire.gov/fire-regime/frg

### From Winslow, email, 2/11/2025, in response to multi-product forest comparison and first drafts of grass and shrub rasters:

A few comments here: […] I’m supportive of your classification strategies for veg type.

I think moving forward, given that our Landfire based classification and LCMS are more conservative in general than the LCPRI, We should do the classification as follows: drop LCPRI. If LCMS and our Landfire based classification agree that a pixel is a given veg type, it is that veg type, drop pixels with disagreement.

Once you create the final grassland, shrubland, forest raster layers, could you please: Further break forest into dry frequent fire forests, mixed severity fire forest, and long interval stand replacing fire forests by using the following groupings This can be accomplished using the FRG\_New variable in the BPS table. Dry frequent fire forests would be group 1 A-1C Mixed severity fire regimes would be group IIIA-IIIB Long interval stand replacing fire forests: IVA-IVB and potentiallly with VA and VB. I want to see how this looks including only the group IV categories alone and when IV and V categories are grouped together. Once I look at those maps, we can make adjustments. Then I’d like you to send the grassland, shrubland, dry frequent fire forests, mixed severity forests, and high severity forest rasters to Mahsa and Crystal for another paper we are working on.

Then we can keep on keeping on calculating deficit and suprlus as previously discussed.

### And also, same day:

I’m also thinking about analyses we could do with the pixel level fire deficit info for frequent fire forests once estimates of fire deficit/surplus are produced

1. We could calculate trends in the area in different fire deficits over the observational period
2. We could quantify the drivers of fire deficit/surplus in frequent fire forests as a function of climate (temp/precip/vpd normals), topography (slope, aspect), and human factors (distance to road, urban centers), vegetation type (three relevant classes; grassland/shrubland/frequent fire forests)

open to additional ideas

Then at the ecoregion III level that includes all forest types, we could run DYNAFFOREST to compare during the observational period and run the model into the future to determine when different ecoregions cross the threshold from deficit to surplus.

### Notes from meeting with Winslow, 2-21-2025

For fire surplus / deficit: because so much of the forest is in deficit, perhaps we peg deficit to -1 to help it show up better.

Can we judge the completeness of the FRI raster? To see what vegetation types and what historical fire deficit can be calculated.

Forest cover: use the 20% cutoff for forest cover.

For forest by categorized fire severity: it seems important to include V-A and V-B fires, to help pick up western coast and Yellowstone regions (for example). Create the same kind of map for grassland and shrubland to get a sense of how class V varies across those groups.

For grass and shrub comparisons, grass looks pretty good. Shrubs - we are gonna need to include some of the mixed classes. Prepare a map of the LCMS possible shrub classes so we can see their spatial distribution and see what we might want to include.

For long FRI groups, what I have calculated is the contemporary fire regime. Mean FRI on the ecoregion level is equal to the historical fire rotation period. So deficit/surplus is contemporary divided by historical.

Analysis: calculating deficit / surplus for all pixels where FRI < 40, regardless of vegetation type (exluding developed areas). Subset by veg type by masking out our veg rasters. Then do an equivalent approach at ecoregion level. Ecoregion level total deficit/surplus, then forest deficit/surplus, grassland, shrub.