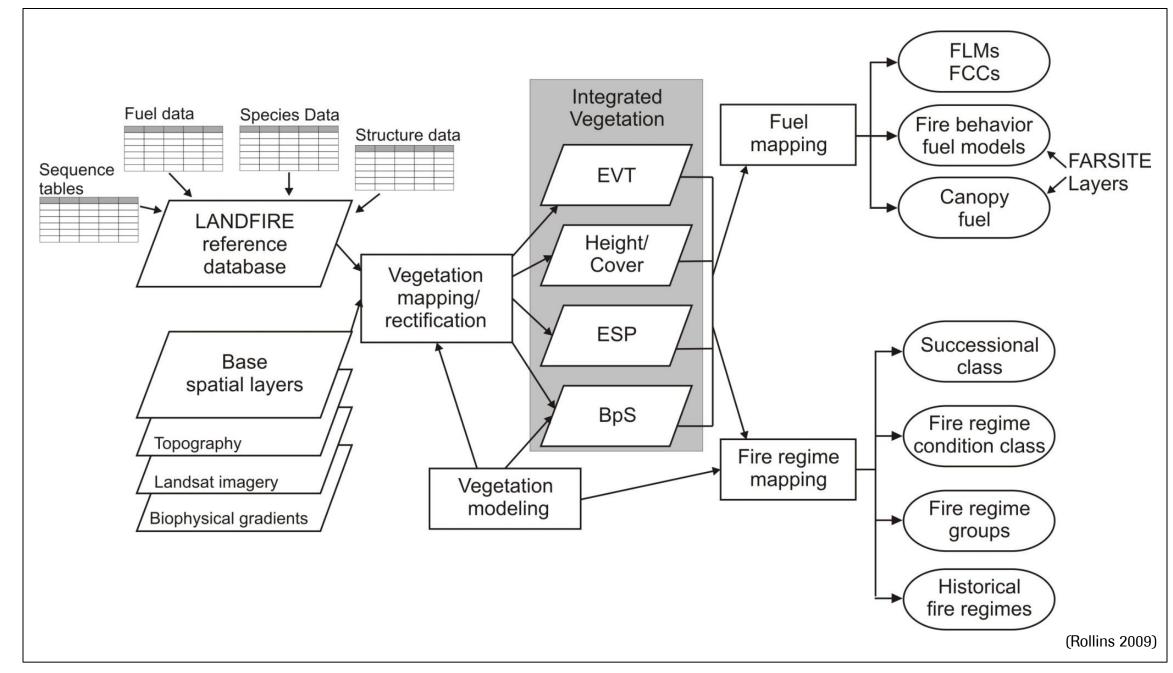


Process

LANDFIRE is a nation-wide multi-partner program designed to map and model vegetation, fire regimes, and fuel characteristics using a consistent, peer-reviewed, scientifically based methodology.

Methods



Updates

LANDFIRE products are updated to reflect changes caused by management activities, natural disturbances and successional processes with the LANDFIRE Public Events Geodatabase (a collection of recent natural disturbance and land management activities), Landsat satellite imagery, Burned Area Reflectance Classification, Rapid Assessment of Vegetation Condition after Wildfire, Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity and ancillary data.

	National	2001	2008	2010
Description	Original products	Systematic improvements Existing vegetation type, cover, height	Updated for disturbance and succession	Updated for disturbance and succession
Completed	2009	2011	2011	2013
Imagery Date	1999-2003	1999-2003 with newer imagery where change was detected	1999-2003 with newer imagery where change was detected	1999-2003 with newer imagery where change was detected
Current as of	Circa 2001	Circa 2001	Circa 2008	Circa 2010

Scale

Major LANDFIRE

Versions

LANDFIRE products are designed to be used in support of strategic vegetation, fire and fuel management planning to evaluate management alternatives across boundaries. They were designed to work at: 1) national, 2) regional (large states or groups of smaller states) and 3) large sub-regional landscapes and Fire Management Units (such as significant portions of states or multiple federal administrative entities). The applicability of LANDFIRE products to support fire and land management planning on smaller areas will vary by product, location and specific use.



LANDFIRE: Data for Land Management

Products

Vegetation Dynamics Models provide a quantitative representation of every Biophysical Setting mapped by LANDFIRE.

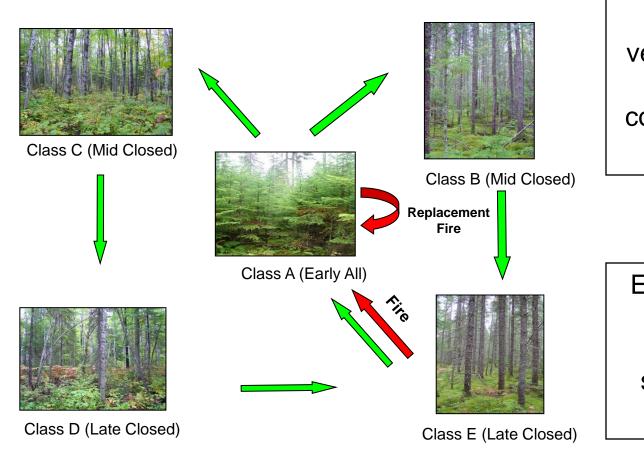
The models can be used to: understand and set reference conditions,

 represent current or desired conditions,

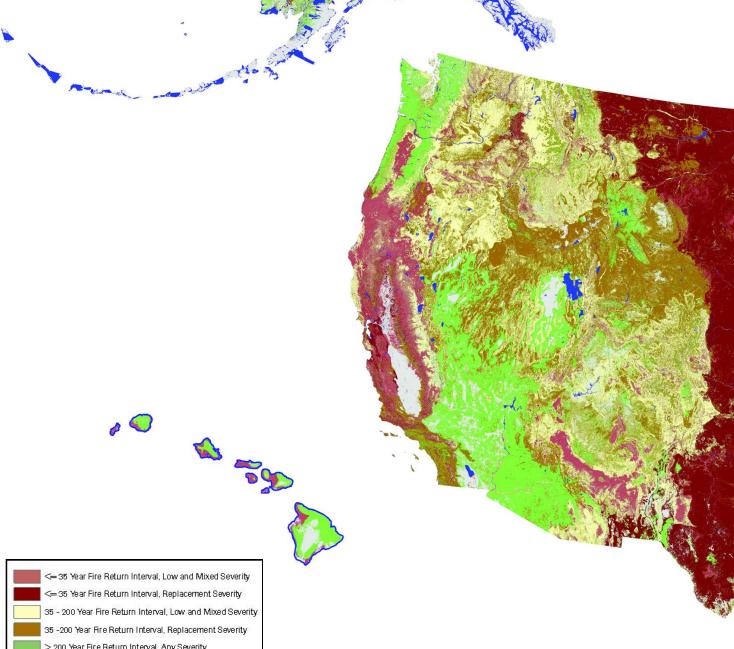
•predict future conditions,

•test land management strategies.

Northeast Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest Model



Geospatial Layers mapped by LANDFIRE include a suite of over 25 vegetation, fire, fuel and topography datasets. Data products are created at a 30-meter grid spatial resolution and cover the entire U.S. Fire Regime Groups Map



Products

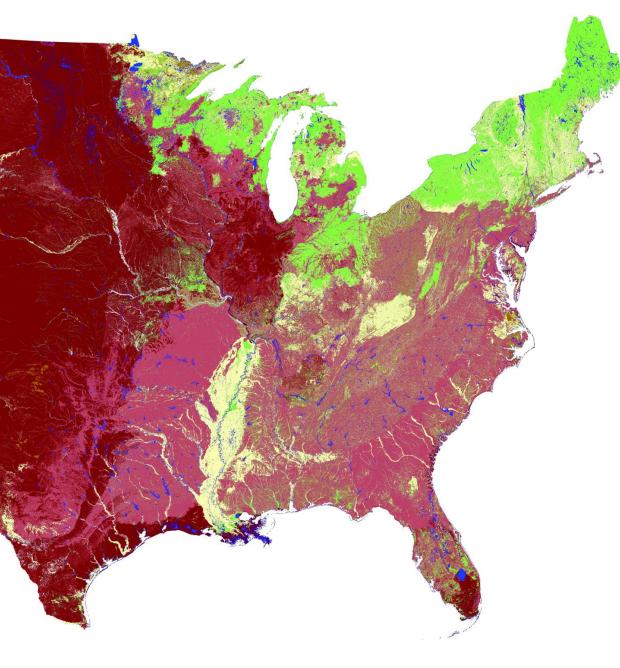
Vegetation	Fue
Environmental Site Potential	13 F
Biophysical Settings	40 F
Existing Vegetation	Can
Existing Vegetation Height	Fuel
Existing Vegetation Cover	Fuel
Vegetation Dynamics Models	Fore
	Fore
Fire Regime	Fore
Fire Regime Groups	Fore
Mean Fire Return Interval	
% Low-severity Fire	
% Mixed-severity Fire	Dist
% Replacement-severity Fire	Dist
Vegetation Condition Class	Fuel
Vegetation Departure	Veg
Succession Classes	Pub

LANDFIRE, Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools Project, is a shared program between the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and U.S. Department of Interior Forest Service. The Nature Conservancy is a program partner.

www.conservationgateway.org/topic/landfire ~ www.landfire.gov

Each box is a vegetation class representing composition and structure

Each arrow is a transition representing succession or disturbance



Fire Behavior Fuel Models Fire Behavior Fuel Models nadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System el Characteristic Classification System Fuelbeds el Loading Models rest Canopy Cover rest Canopy Height rest Canopy Bulk Density rest Canopy Base Height

sturbance sturbance 1990-2008 el Disturbance getation Disturbance blic Events Geodatabase

Topographic Aspect Elevation Slope

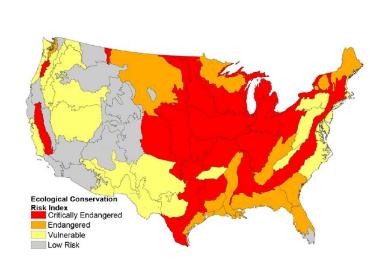
LANDFIRE Supports:

Land and Conservation Planning activities that meet governmental regulations and certification requirements by providing nationally consistent spatial datasets, ecological models and other valuable tools

Natural Resource Assessments that use landscape-scale vegetation maps and dynamic vegetation models to support effective and efficient management.

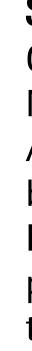
Wildlife Habitat Analyses of areas that are potentially suitable for species of concern by providing science-based information regarding cross ownership, seral stage, vegetation height and cover spatial data sets.

Wildland Fire Management activities that require current information on vegetation, surface and canopy fuels and topography including all the geospatial layers required to run fire behavior and effects models such as FARSITE.



Swaty et al. (2011) used LANDFIRE National's vegetation condition class map to calculate conservation risk in the conterminous U.S. By their estimate, the inclusion of ecological information in the conservation risk equation doubled the number of critically endangered ecoregions.







Ecological System	Current	20 Years No Mgmt	20 Years Ecological Mgmt
Alpine	5	5	n/a
Aspen	41	49	33
Basin Wildrye – Big Sagebrush	73	79	45
Juniper Savanna	35	29	n/a
Low Sagebrush	41	37	37
Montane Sagebrush Steppe	72	69	57
Montane-Subalpine Riparian	21	33	27
Mountain Mahogany Woodland	22	15	n/a
Mountain Shrub	39	49	n/a
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	29	30	n/a
Tobaccobrush	9	15	n/a
Wet Meadow	33	38	19
Wyoming Big Sagebrush (loamy)	74	70	58
Wyoming Big Sagebrush (sandy)	99	99	97

Applications

Conservation Risk Assessment

Statewide Assessment

Colorado, New Mexico and Hawai'i each utilized LANDFIRE National spatial layers to complete their state-wide Assessment and Strategy for Forest Resources as required by the "redesigning" approach within the State and Private Forestry organization of the USDA Forest Service. The process was aimed at helping partners identify the greatest threats to forest sustainability and to accomplish meaningful, landscape-level change in high-priority areas.

Fire Management

LANDFIRE fuel and vegetation layers are used to support Fire Program Analysis, Wildland Fire Decision Support System, Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System and the Cohesive Strategy just to name a few.

Landscape Conservation Forecasting TM

Landscape Conservation Forecasting (LCF) is an approach designed to help land managers identify a set of restoration strategies that provide the most benefit for the available budget. LCF was developed by The Nature Conservancy of Nevada (Louis Provencher, Greg Low and Susan Abele) with assistance from LANDFIRE and has been used on more than 14 landscapes including the Great Basin National Park, Cherokee National Forest and Bureau of Land Management's Bishop District.

