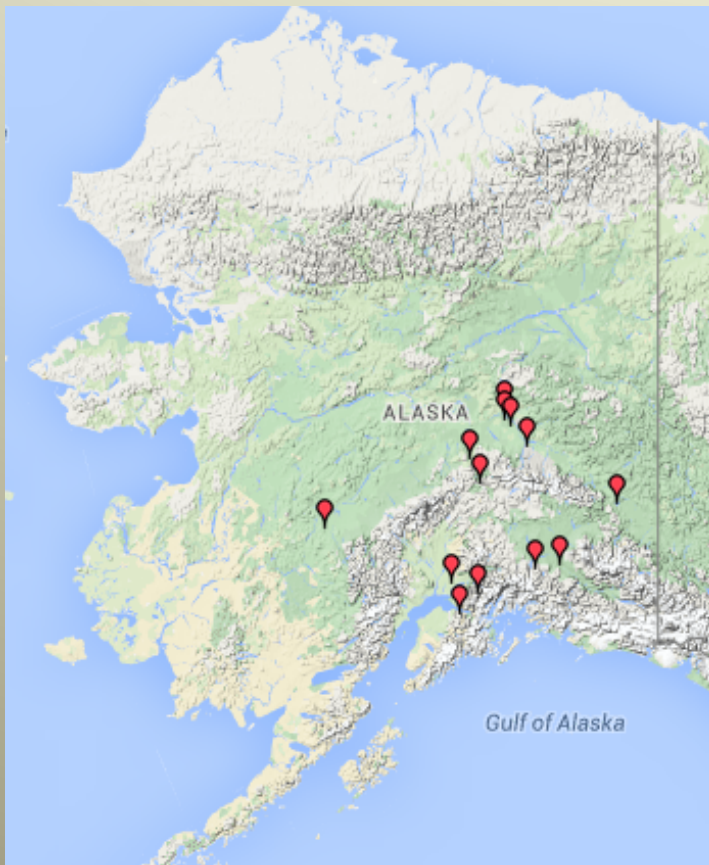


2012-2014

Duff Fuel Moisture and FWI Codes



**Seasonal sampling
2012-2014**



**Jennifer Barnes - NPS AKR Fire Ecologist
Eric Miller - BLM-AFS Fire Ecologist
Lisa Saperstein - FWS Fire Ecologist
Oct 2014 - CFFDRS Summit**

Why Duff Sample?

- Do the FWI codes reflect actual moisture content of the duff layers?
- To calibrate a weather station for CFFDRS. For example station start up values may be “Default” or “Overwintered” or “Fuel Moisture Calculated” values.
- For prescribed fire
 - To determine within prescription
 - To start a new portable RAWS or if no nearby RAWS
- Weather station has been down for a while (to re-start codes)
- Convert a code to a moisture content – relate to probability of ignition

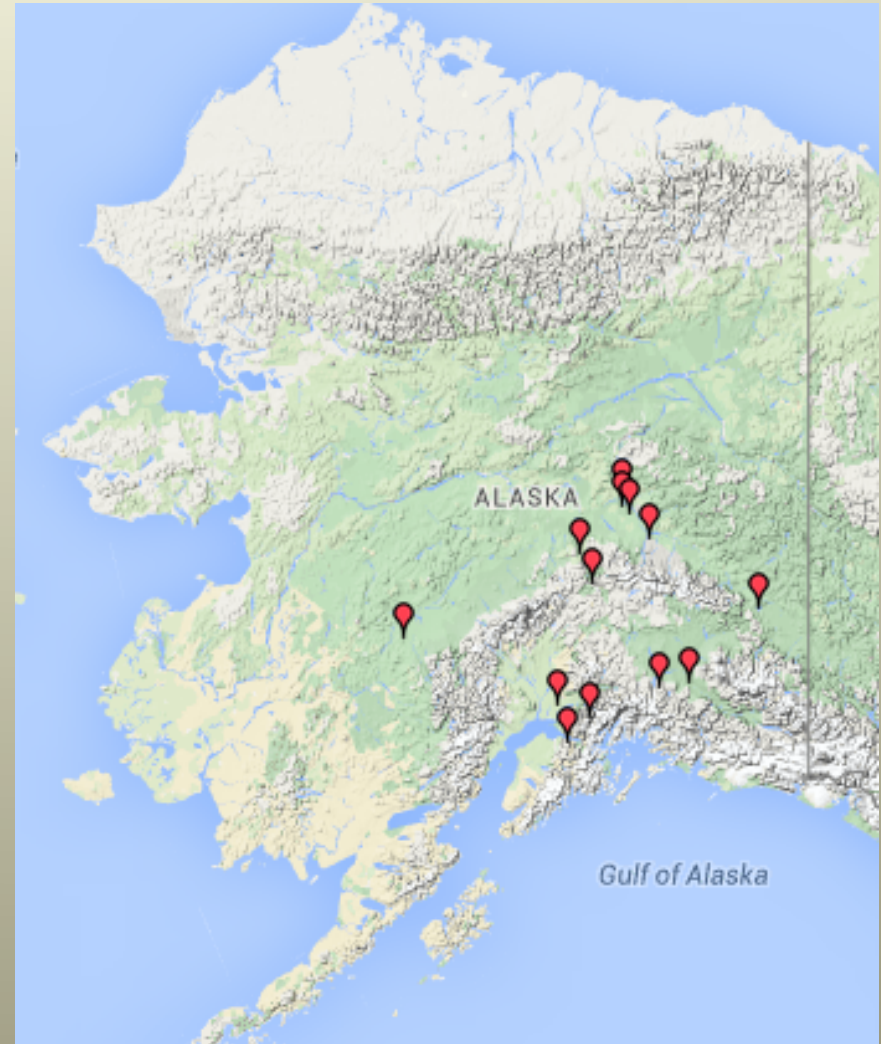
Background on FWI and Duff Sampling

- History of duff sampling in Alaska
 - 1990s – Tetlin, L. Vanderlinden – duff moisture and probability of ignition
 - Brenda Wilmore's Thesis 2001 – develop Alaska specific curves and assess question of overwintering
 - 2002-2004 field sampling using Wilmore recommendations (Report: Jandt, Allen and Horschel 2005)
 - 2012 – 2014...

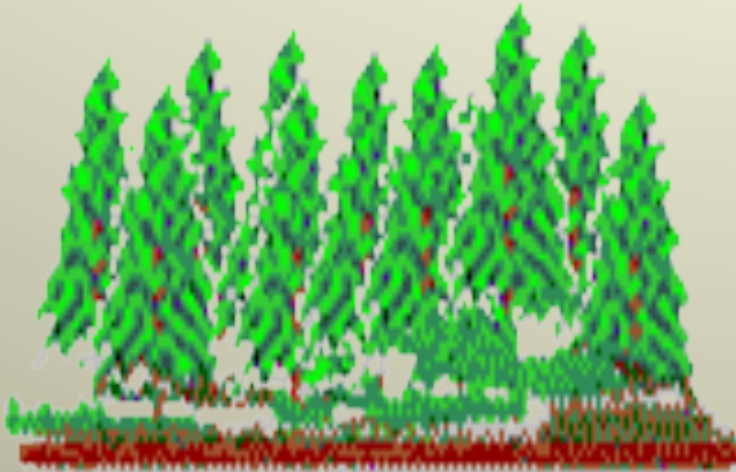
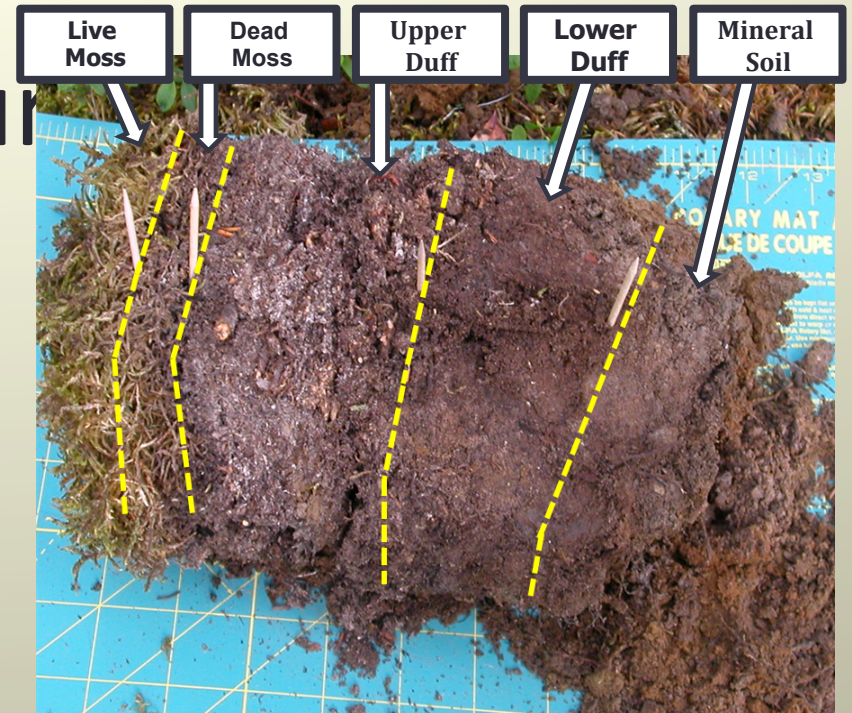
2012-2014

Seasonal Fuel Moisture Sampling

- Verify FWI codes in Alaska
- Three seasons
 - 10 Sites
 - 108 Sample events
 - ~ 324 Duff samples
- Sampled ~ every 2 weeks



Fuel Moisture



FFMC Surface layer 1-2 cm deep

DMC Duff layer 5-10 cm deep

DC Deep duff layers 10-20 cm deep



Alaska Duff Sampling

Sampling based on organic soil strata type (versus sampling by depth) – Wilmore 2001 recommendations

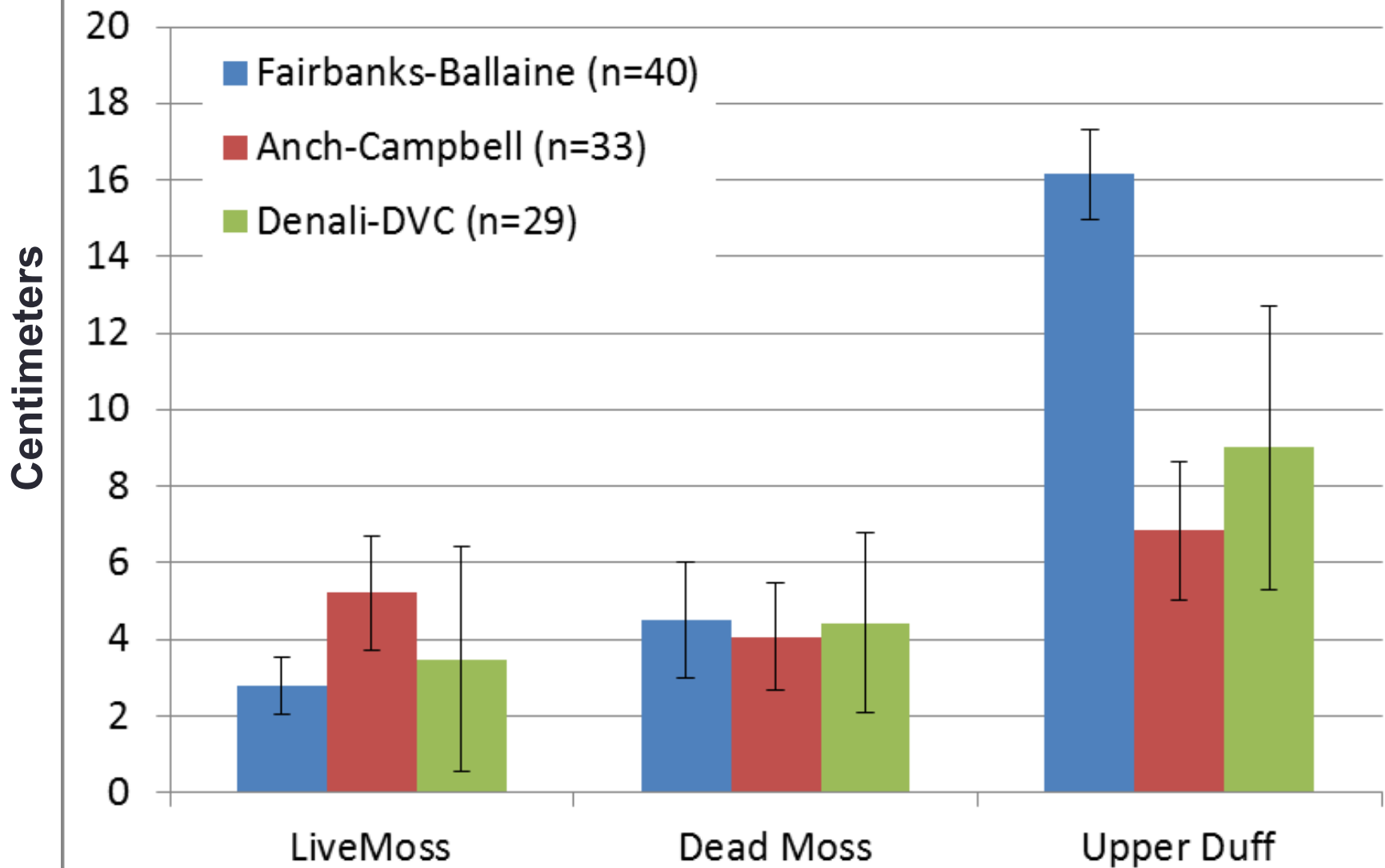
- “Live moss” ~ FFMC
- “Dead moss” ~ DMC
- “Upper duff” ~ DC

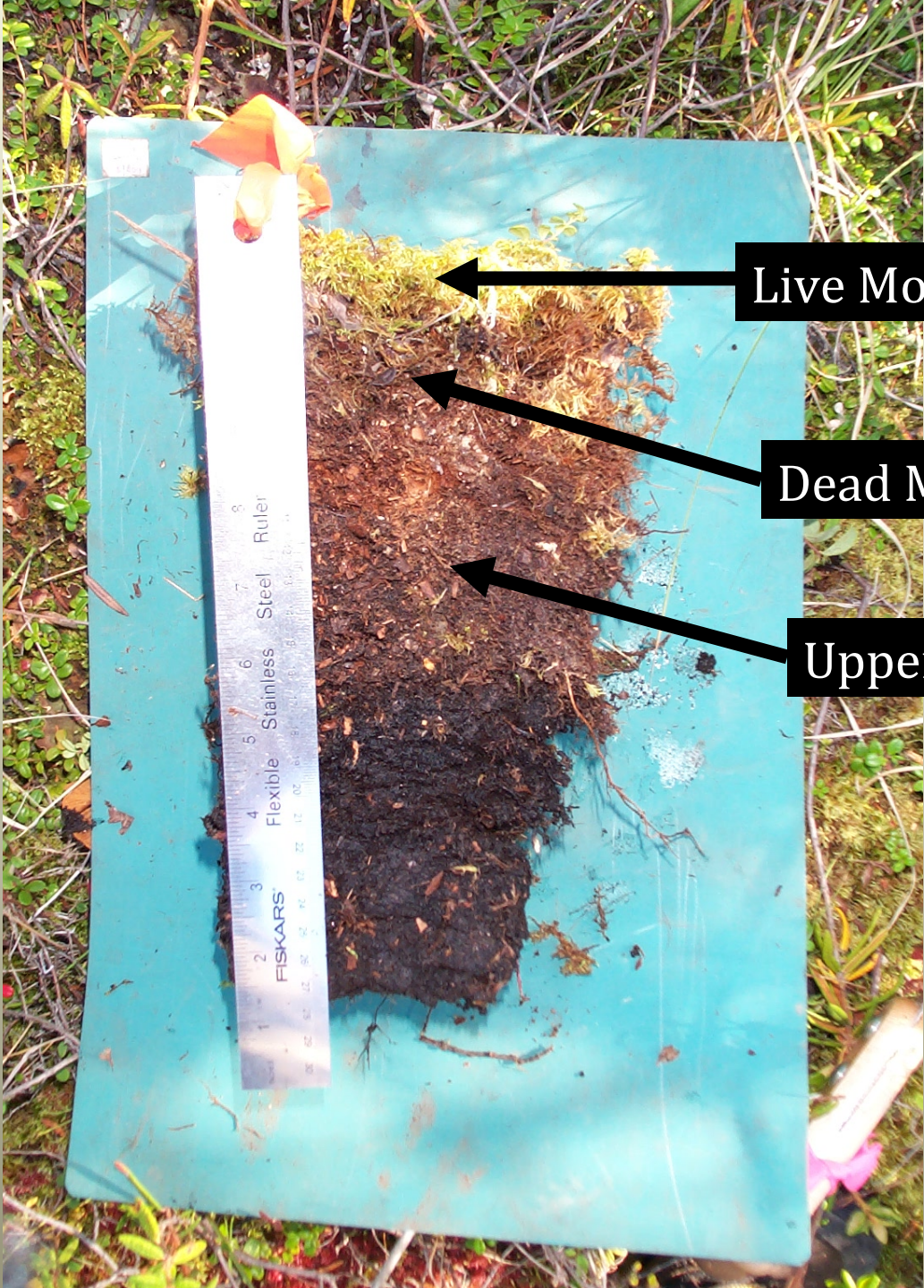


Duff Layers



Duff Layer Thickness by Site





Live Moss ~ FFMC

Dead Moss ~ DMC

Upper Duff ~ DC

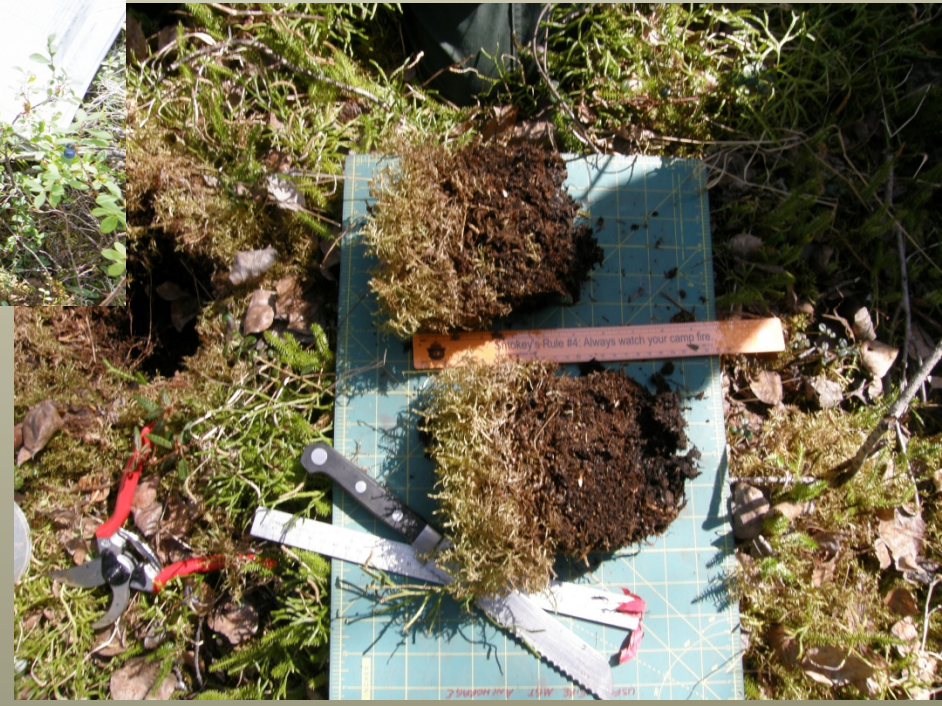
Published equations from Canada and Alaska

- Compare Alaska data to published equations
 - DMC to Moisture Content (Lawson et. al. 1997 Whitehorse FM Eq)
 - DC to Moisture Content (Lawson & Dalrymple 1996; Wilmore 2001)
- Utilized standard published equations to convert duff moisture to CFFDRS codes (DMC & DC)
 - $MC = -108.09 \ln(DC) + 833.15$ (published format)
 - $DC = 1 / \exp[(MC - 833.15) / 108.09]$

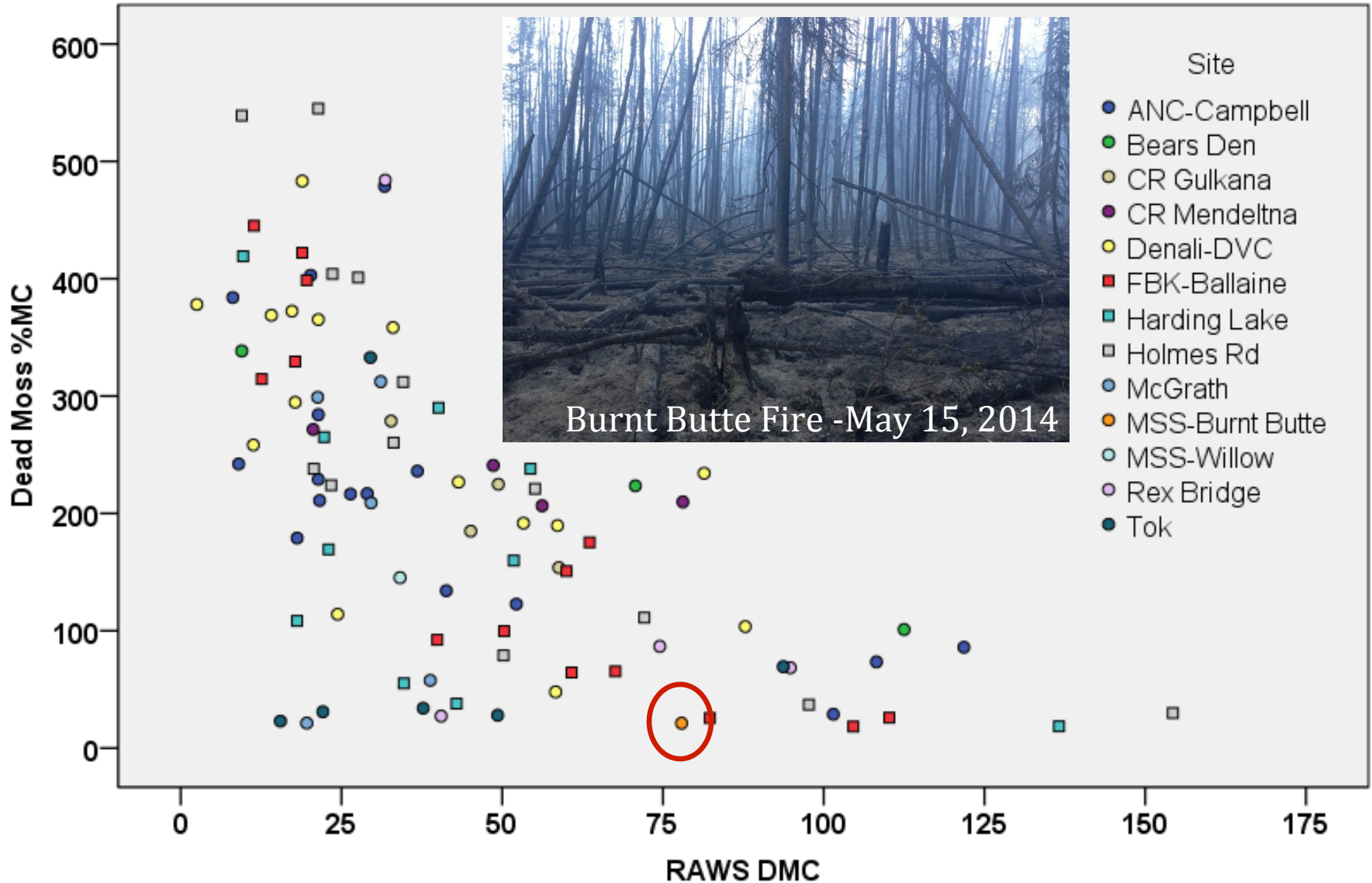
Moisture content and codes

- Do the codes reflect moisture content?
- Are there regional or geographic patterns?
- Are there seasonal patterns?

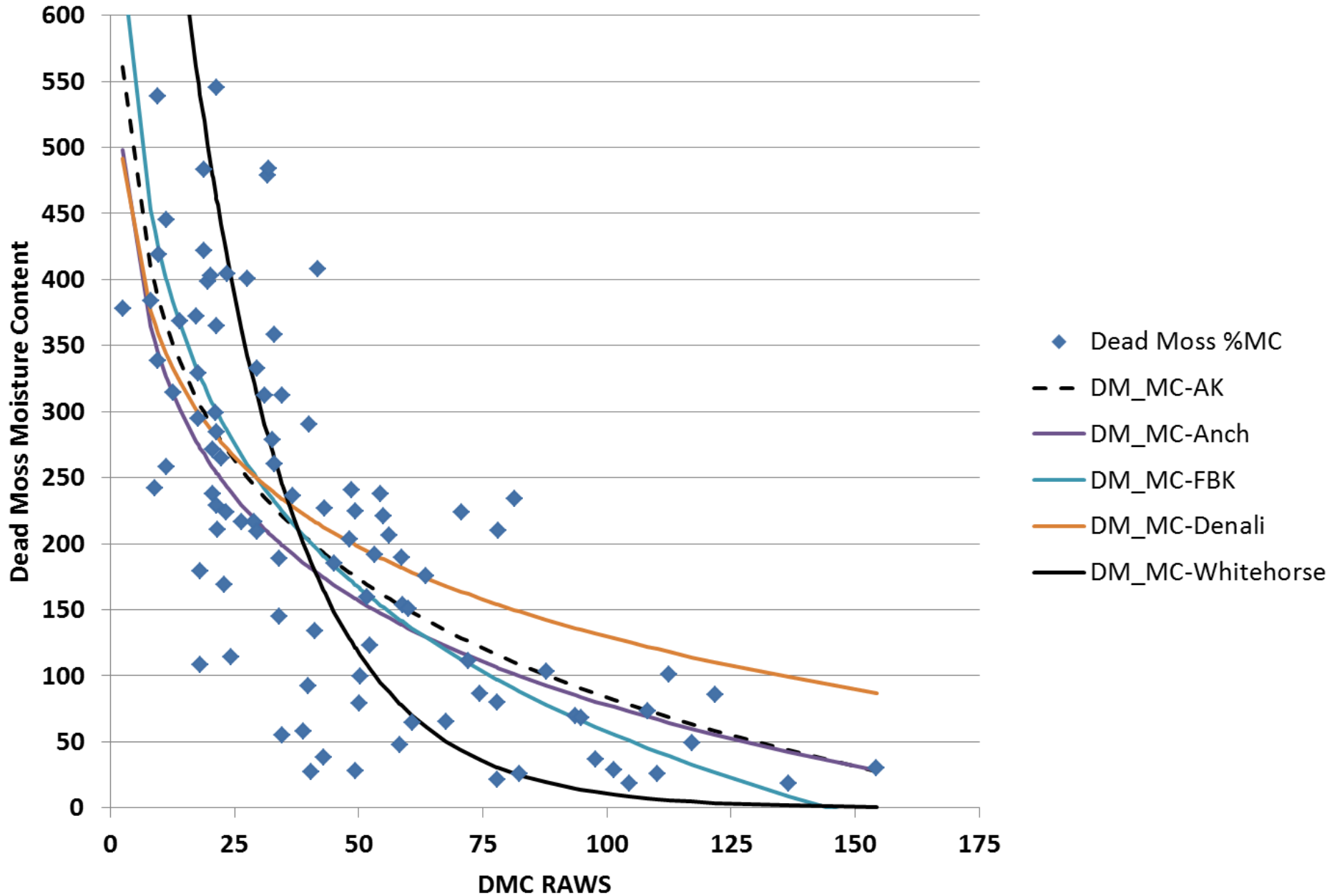
DMC and Fuel Moisture in AK



DMC vs Dead Moss Moisture



Alaska DMC and Dead Moss % MC (2012-2014 data)





Probability of ignition

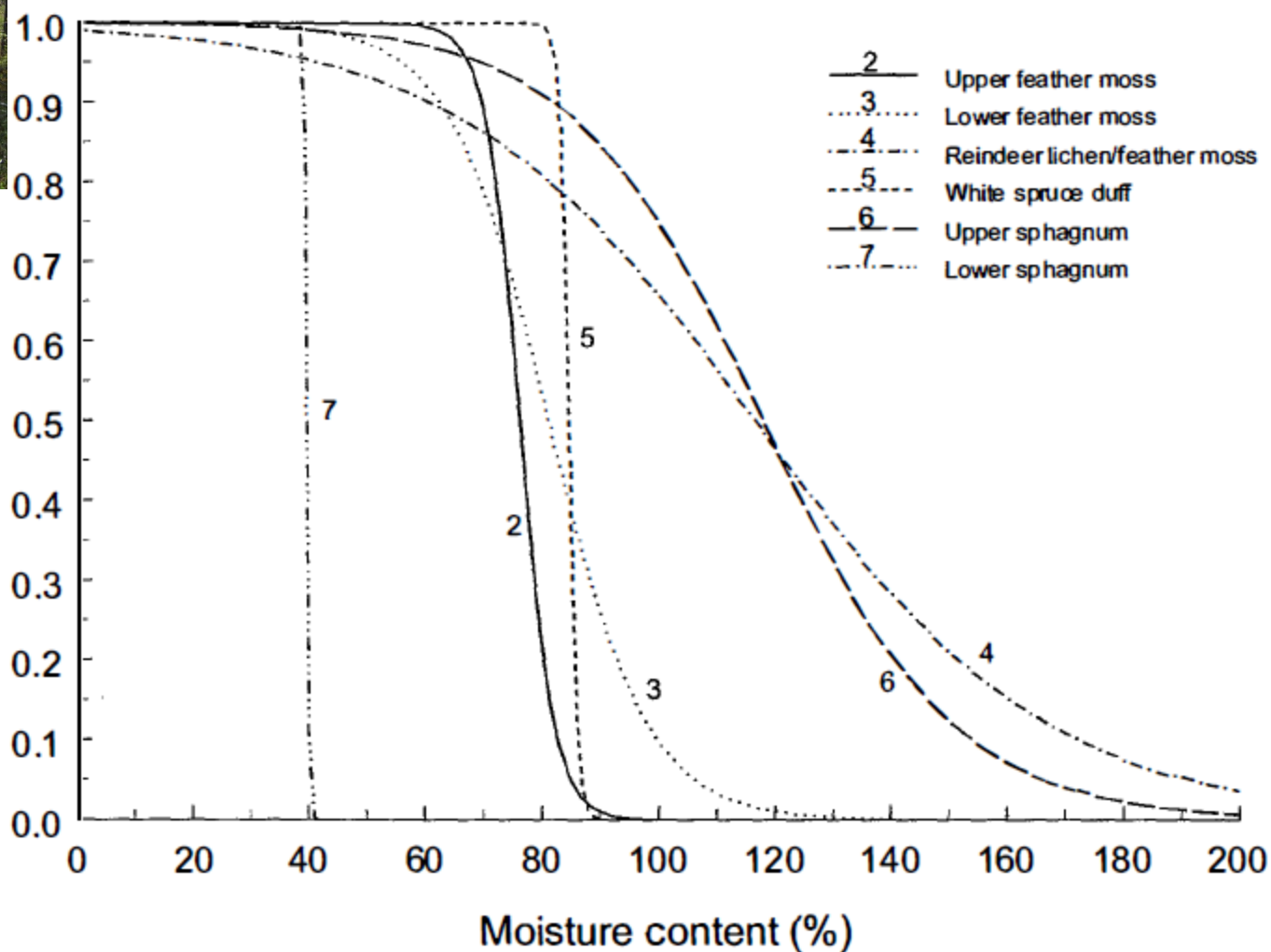
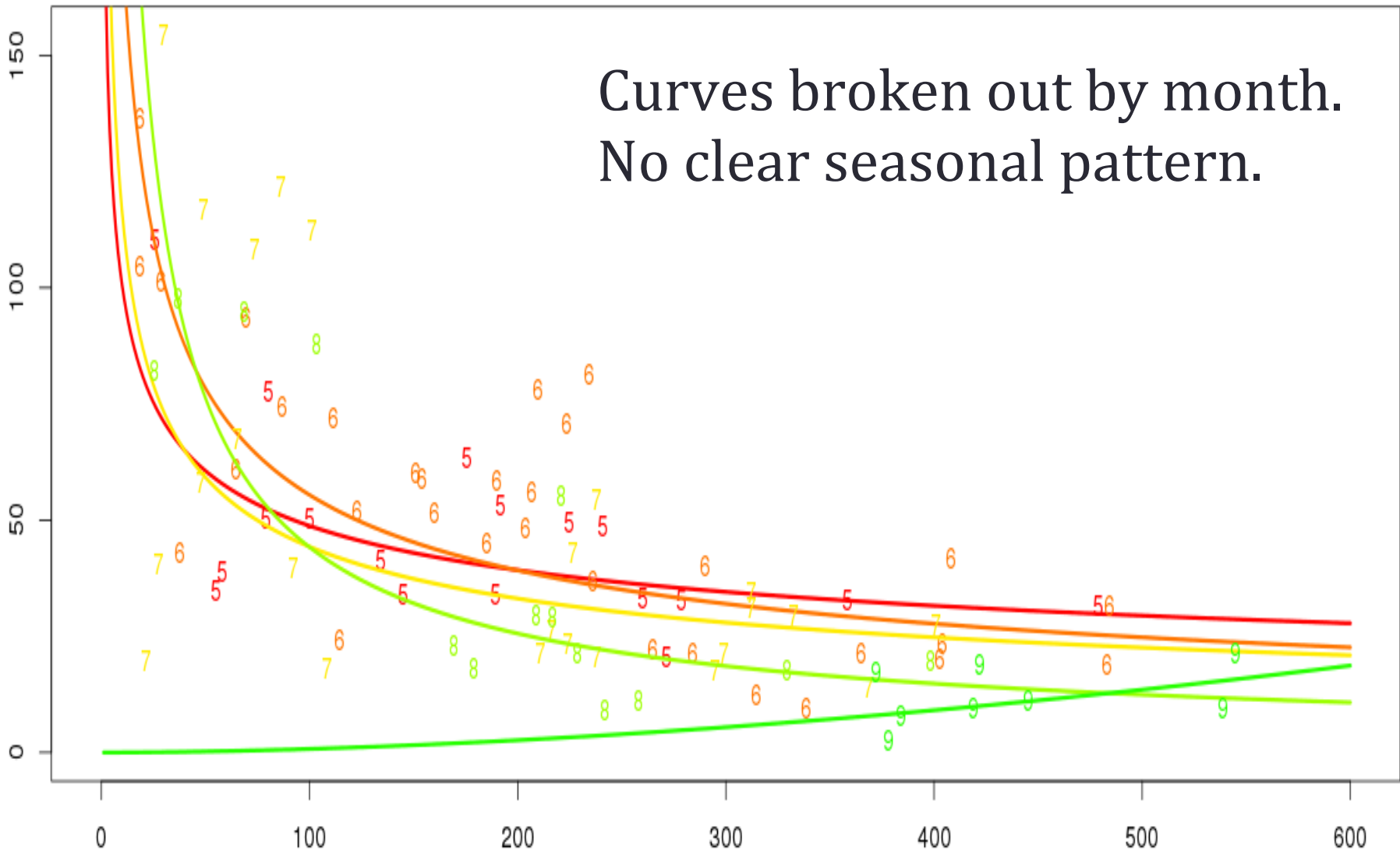


Figure 2. Probability of sustained smoldering ignition as a function of duff moisture content for several boreal forest duff types.

Lawson, B.D.; Frandsen, W.H.; Hawkes, B.C.; Dalrymple, G.N. 1997. Probability of sustained smoldering ignition for some boreal forest duff types. Nat. Resour. Can., Can. For. Serv., North. For. Cent., Edmonton, Alberta. For. Manage. Note 63.

Curves broken out by month.
No clear seasonal pattern.

Duff Moisture Code

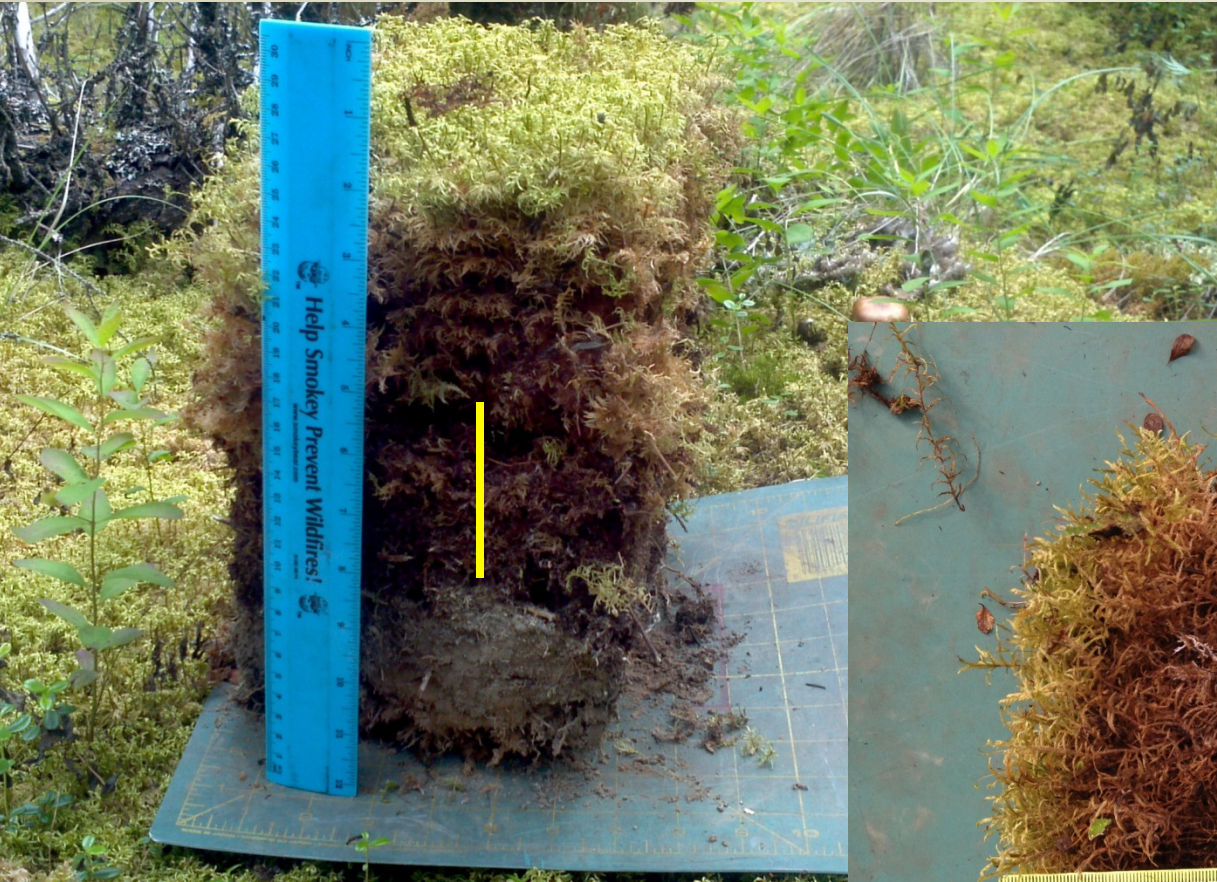


Dead Moss Moisture Content (%)

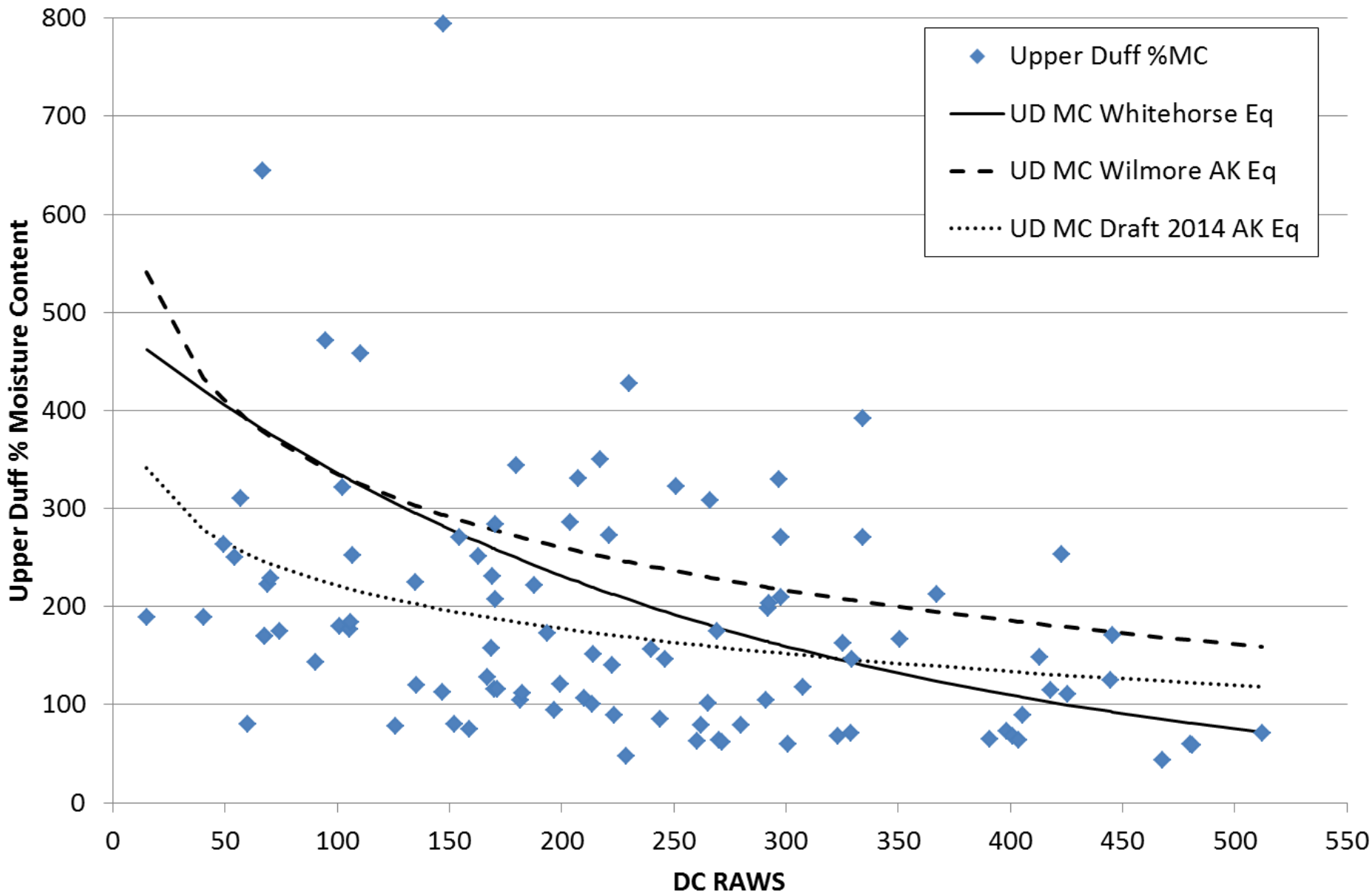
Duff Moisture Code Conclusions

- DMC appears to represent moisture content of 'dead moss' layers
- Curve different from Whitehorse or National Standard
- Weak regional differences detected within Alaska
- No seasonal effect detected (works throughout most months)

DC and Upper Duff Moisture



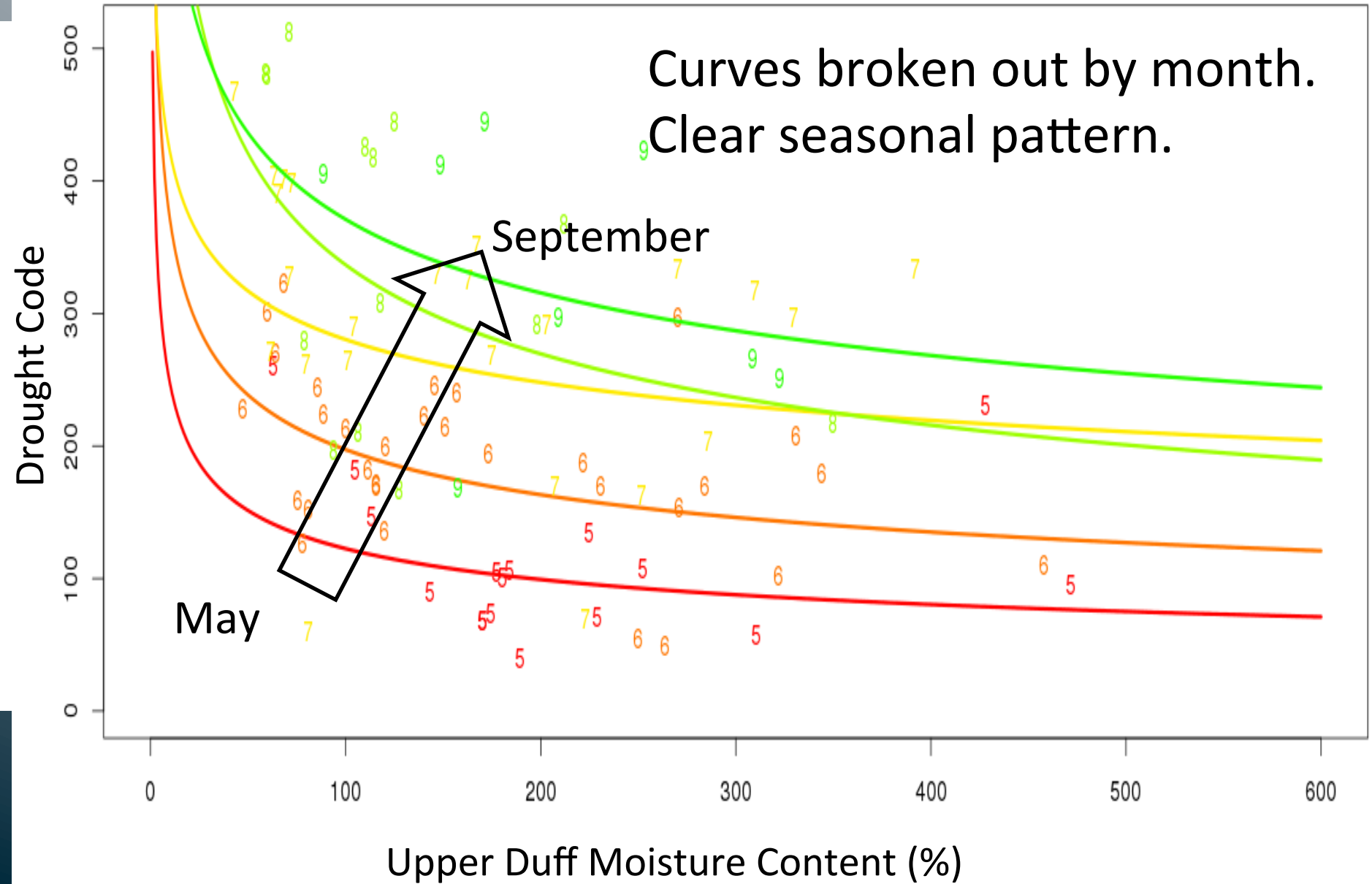
Drought Code and Upper Duff Moisture Content (AK 2012-2014)



Curves broken out by month.
Clear seasonal pattern.

September

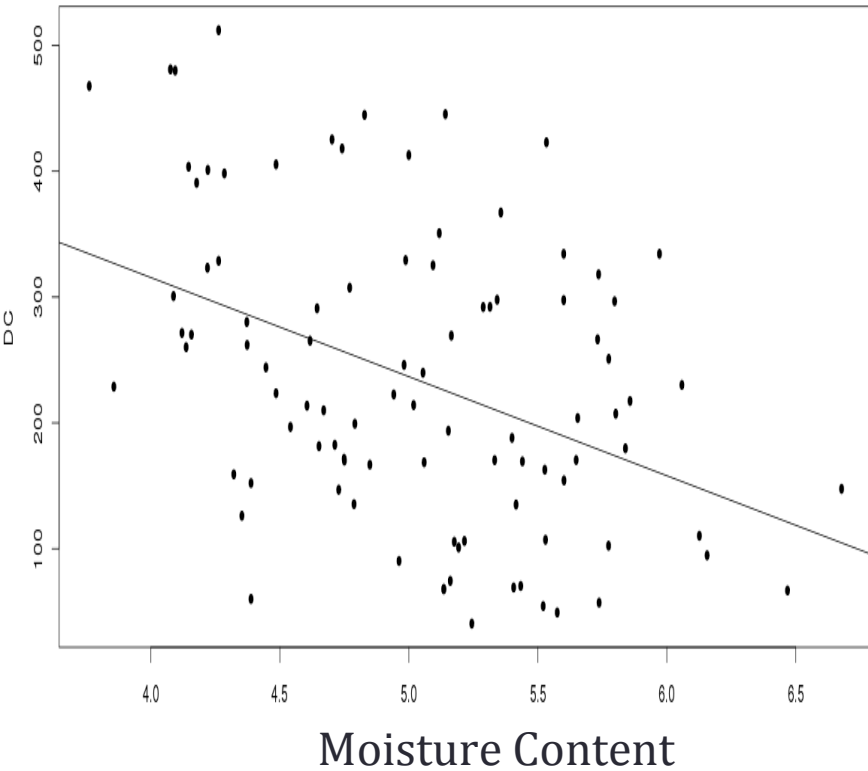
May



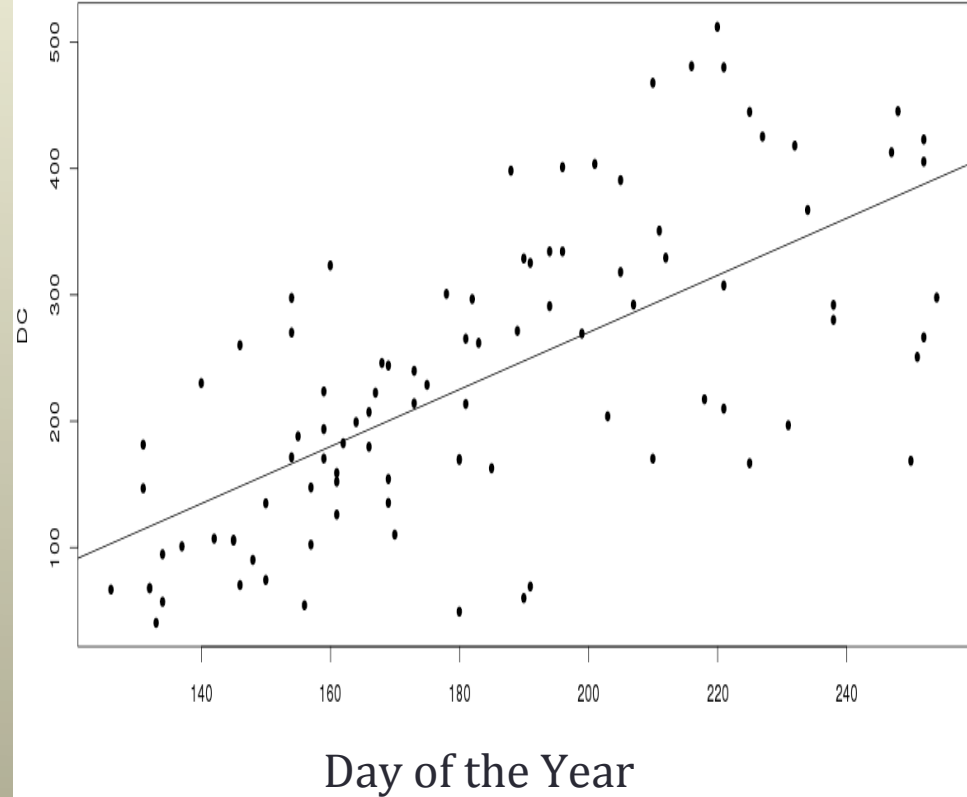
Drought Code

- We think we have a moisture effect
- But we also have a seasonal effect
- Which is more important?

Upper Duff MC explains 16%
of the error in DC

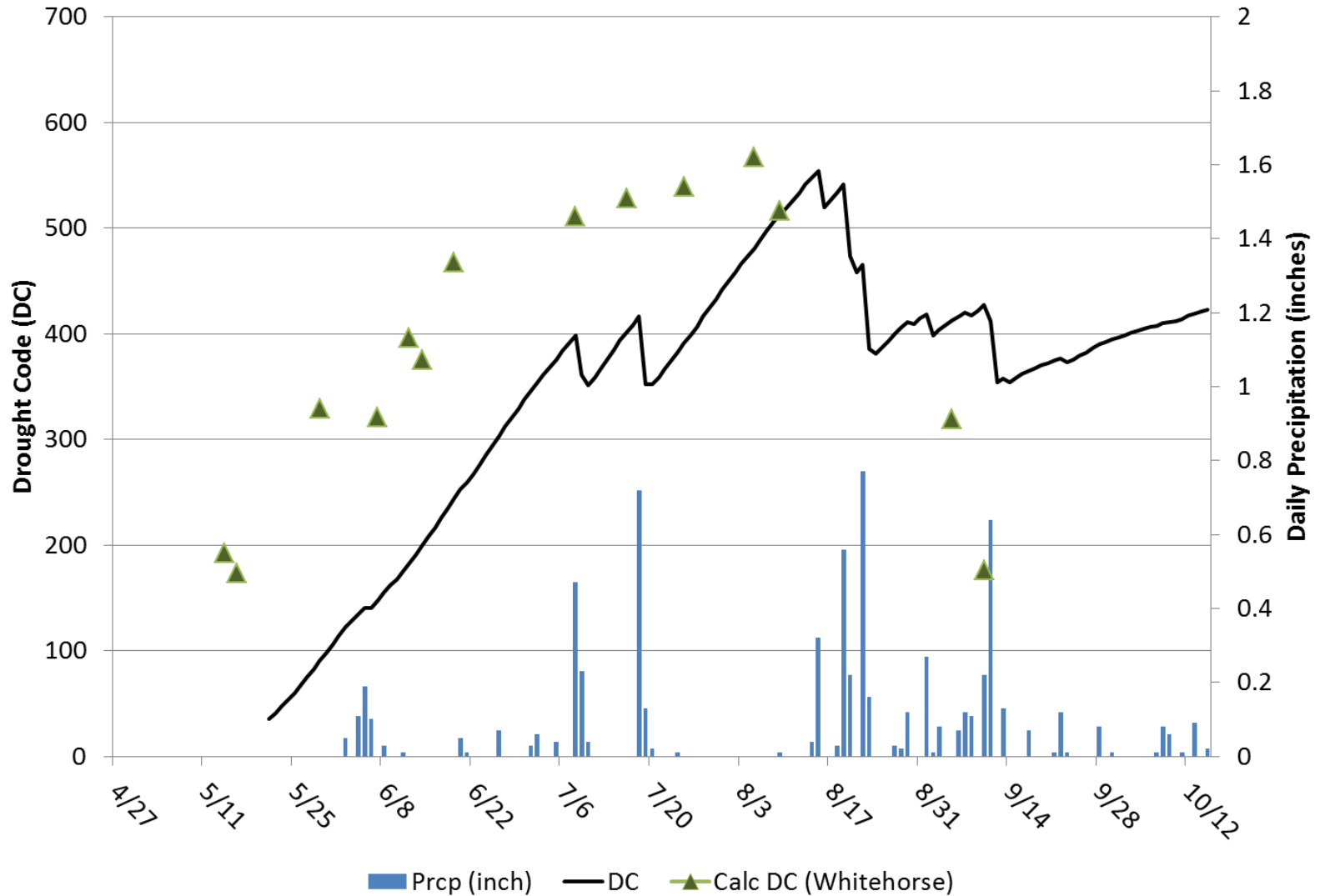


Day of Year explains 54%.



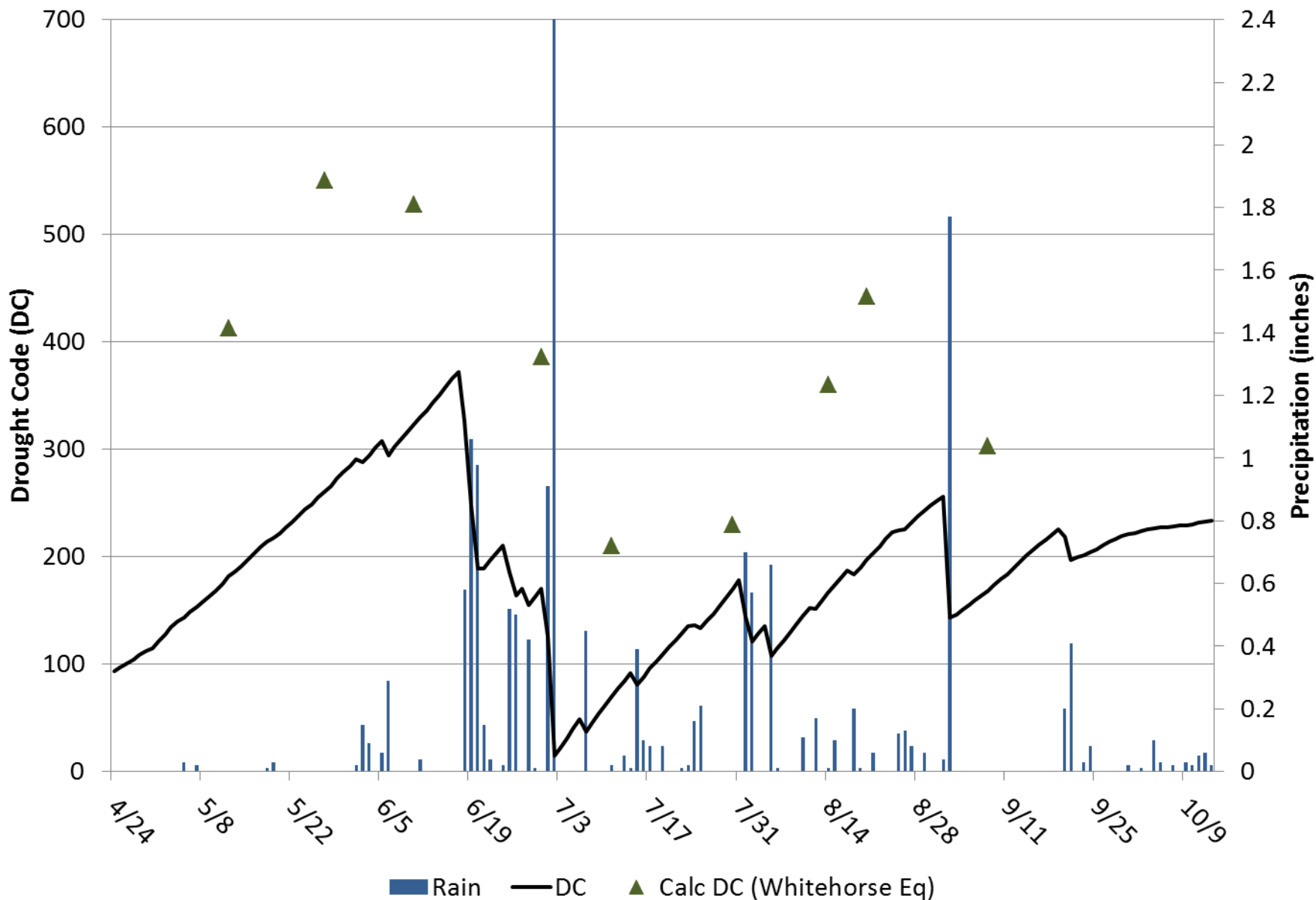
- Suggests we have a DC problem

2013 FBK Fairbanks RAWS DC and Duff Sample DC



- DC tends to continue rising over the season

2014 FBK Fairbanks RAWS DC and Duff Sample DC



Drought Code Conclusion

- Factors
 - MC not relevant
 - Possible regional differences
 - Duff property differences across sites (next slide)
 - Season (correlated but not causative)
- Moisture sampling suggests
 - Drier in spring than DC suggests
 - Wetter in fall than DC suggests
- DC does not appear to represent Upper Duff moisture content

Conclusions / Next Steps

- DMC conversion is reasonable
- DC is probably not telling us as much as we think about moisture content in the upper duff layer
- Is it meaningful to provide a DC:MC equation?
- Mine old duff sampling data
- Decide on an equation form

***FWI Codes are atmospheric weather driven –
not a hydrologic system***

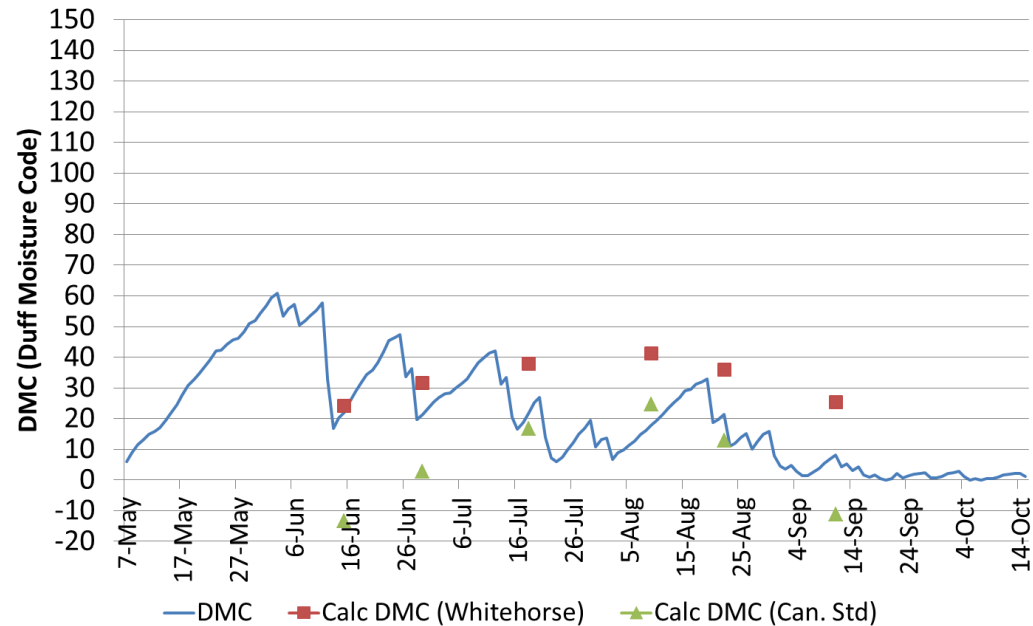
Discussion

- How are people using this data?
- Should we keep sampling?
- Should the data be used for setting or re-setting FWI codes for RAWs?
- How do we improve on the DC?
- Does the equation format matter? Do we want to calculate a code from moisture content?

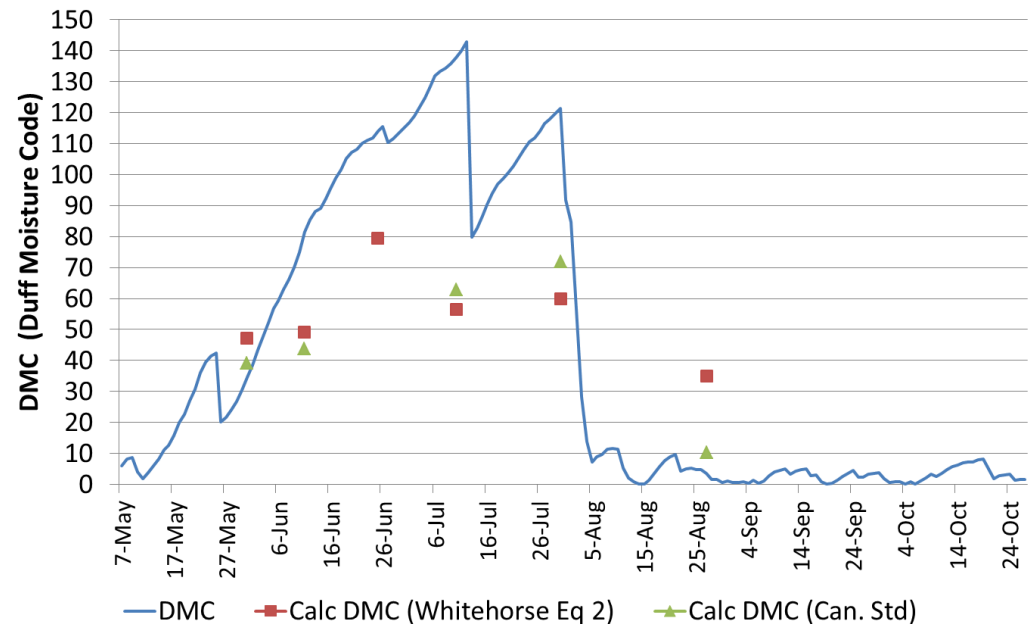
DMC - Duff Sampling Anchorage

- DMC RAWS shows seasonal weather patterns
- Campbell - Duff samples do not follow DMC RAWS well
- Which equation works or none?

2012 CBK Campbell RAWS DMC and Duff Sample DMC



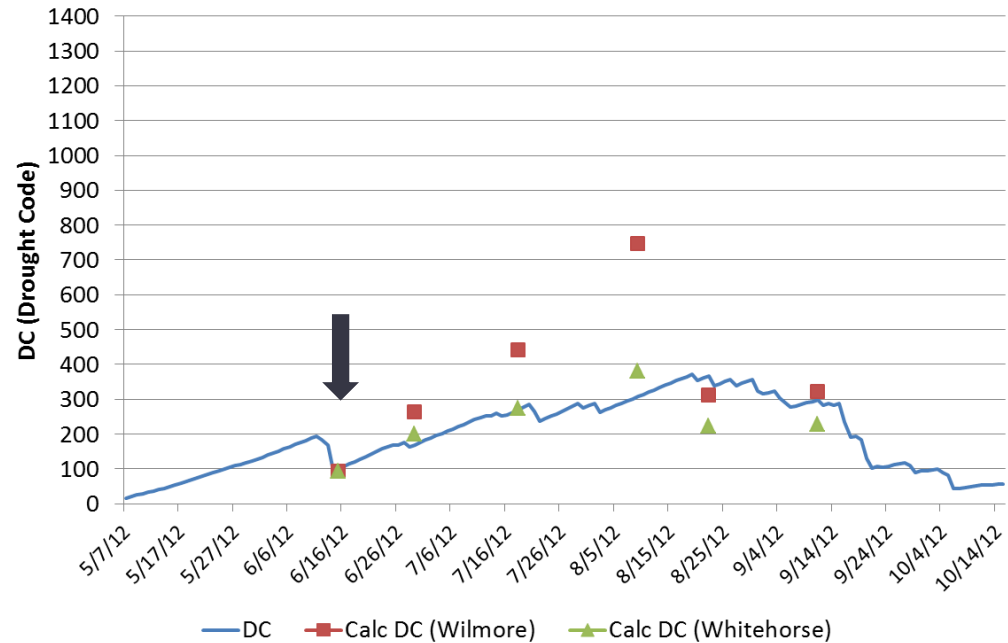
2013 CBK Campbell RAWS DMC and Duff Sample DMC



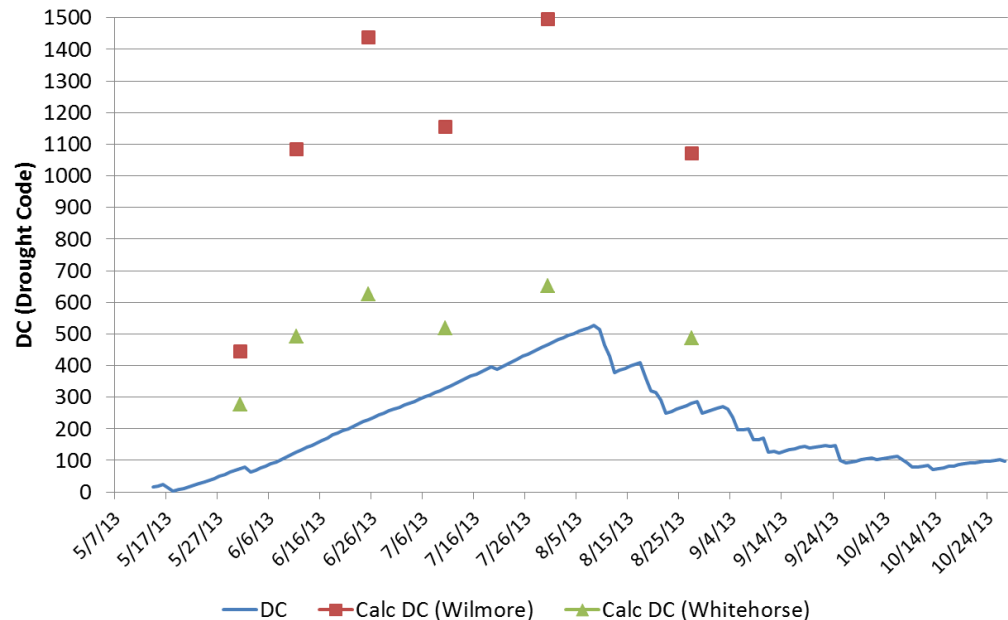
DC Duff Field Sampling - ANC

- CBK reset in 2012 but not 2013
- Yukon Eqn better than Wilmore's

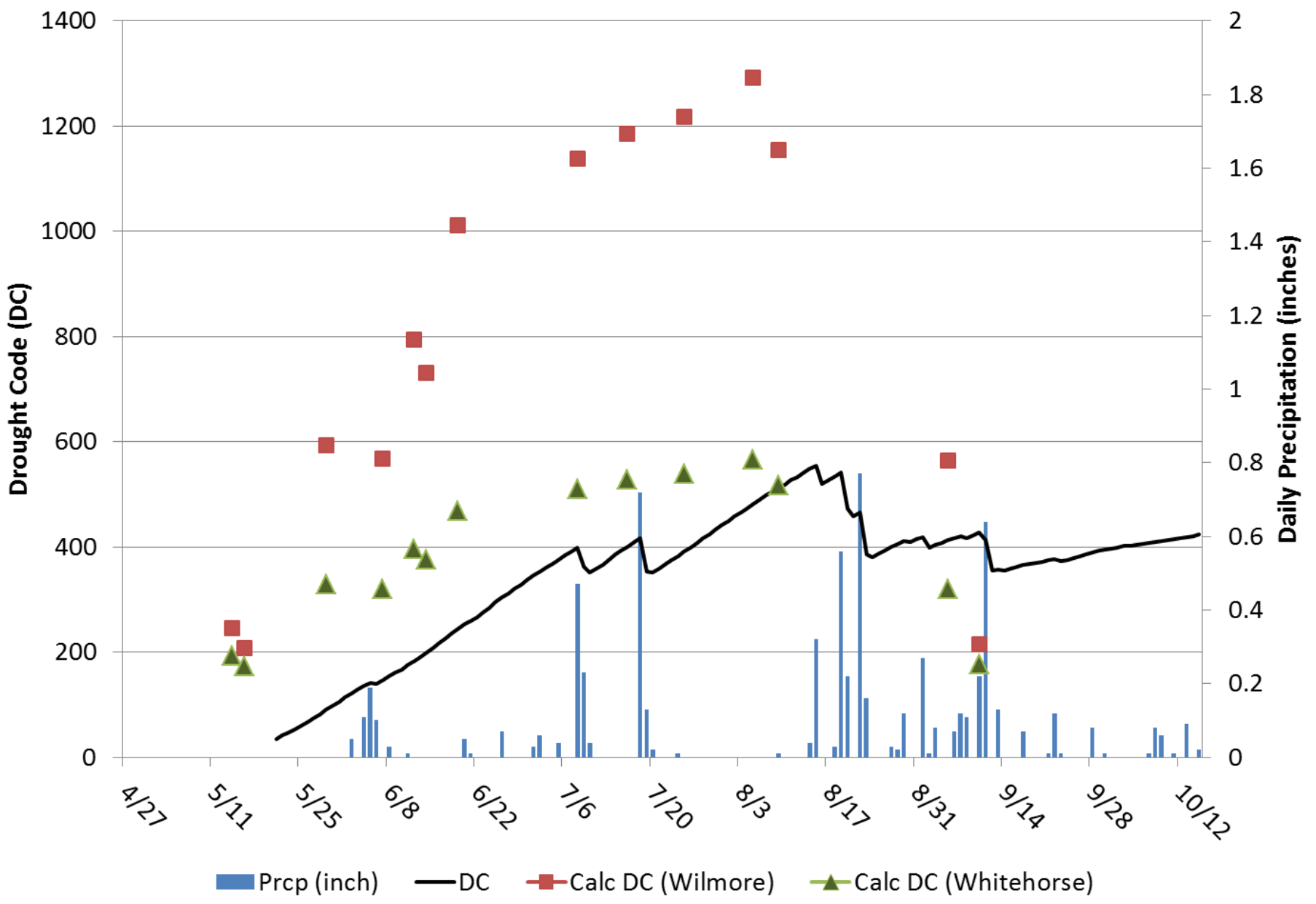
2012 CBK Campbell RAWS DC and Duff Sample DC



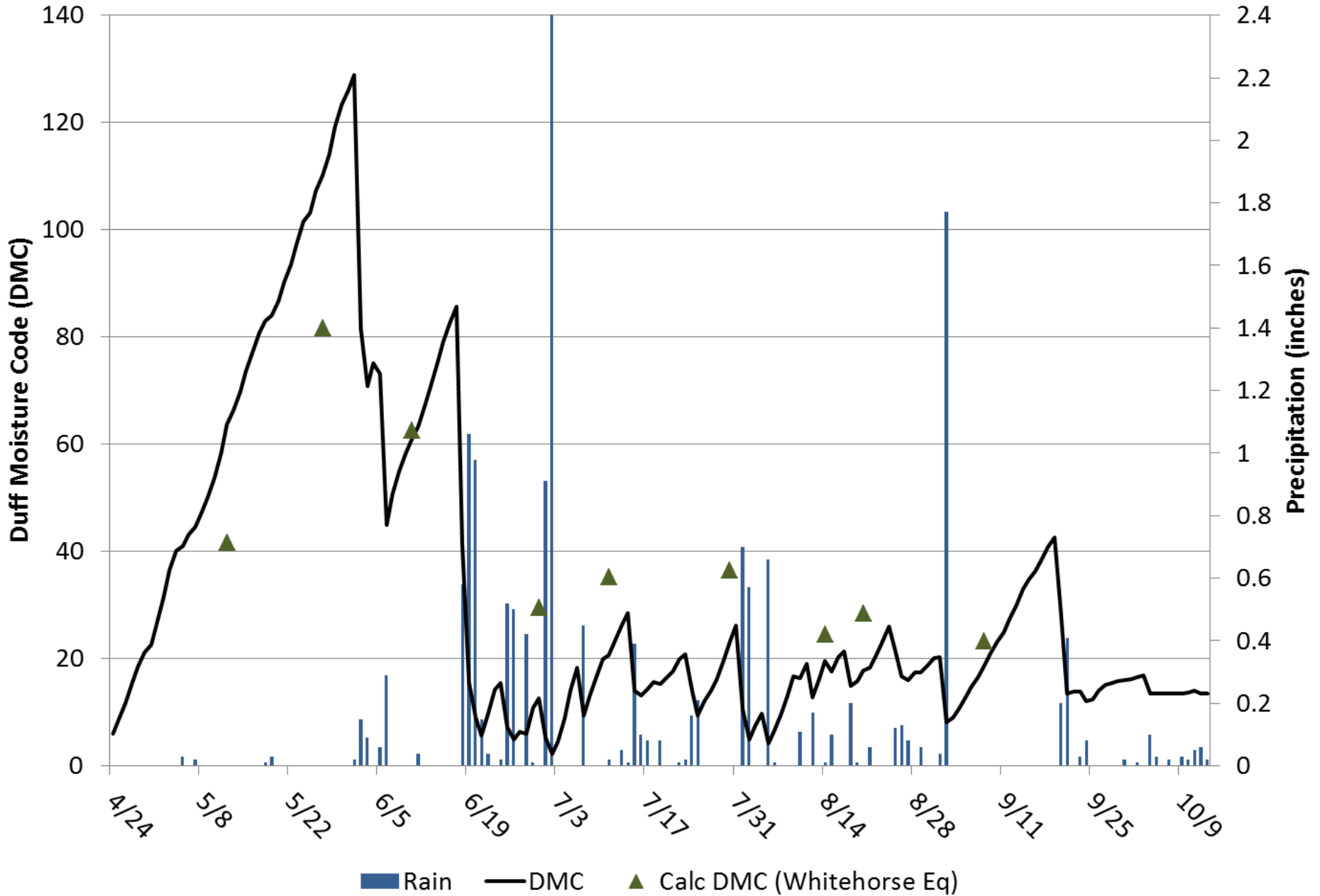
2013 CBK Campbell RAWS DC and Duff Sample DC



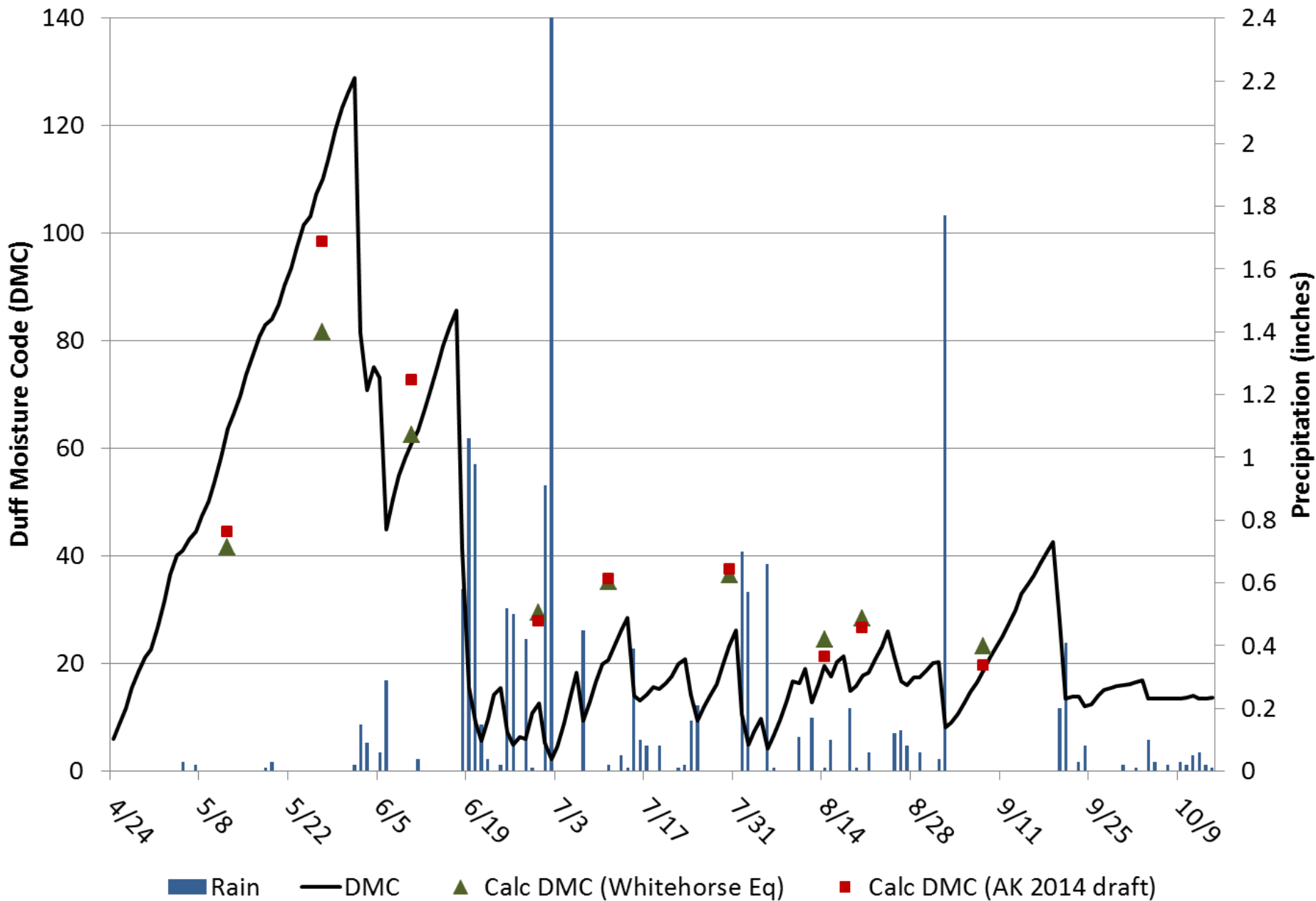
2013 FBK Fairbanks RAWS DC and Duff Sample DC



2014 FBK Fairbanks RAWS DMC and Duff Sample DMC



2014 FBK Fairbanks RAWS DMC and Duff Sample DMC



RAWS FFMC vs Live Feathermoss Moisture

