

Fire Regime Condition Class Software Application User's Guide

Version 1.3.2.4

Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape - Worksheet

Forms

Fire Regime Condition Class - Standard Landscape version 1.3.2.4

File Project Stratum SClass

Project Data:

Reg Code: ITID Proj Code: NICKCR Proj Num: 1 Char Date: 05/05/2005
 Examiner: idoe@fs.fed.us Proj Name: Nick Creek Area: 15000 Acres
 Latitude: 46.135440 Longitude: 114.062448 Datum: NAD27
 Photo: browse Date:
 Ref Photo: browse Date:
 Comment: Sample project

Stratum Data:

Stratum Num: 1 Code: PPIN St. Name: Ponderosa Pine
 Char Date: 05/05/2005 Lifeform: CF Bp Setting: PPIN2
 Species: PIPO CAGA3 Loc BpS: Landform: GMF
 Ave Slope: MOD Ins Class: HIGH Low Elev: 3800 High Elev: 7000 Feet
 Comp (%): 40 Tot Comp: 100 Latitude: 46.141505 Longitude: 114.027089 NAD27
 Photo: browse Date:
 Ref Freq: 16 Curr Freq: 40 Ref Sev: 7 Curr Sev: 35
 Ref Src: D Cur Src: R Nat Am: C
 BC Break: 35 DE Break: 35 Comment:

Succession Class Data:	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	
	AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3				10	5	sp
	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	sp
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	sp
Perc. Total:	DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	sp
Ref 100	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3				5	5	sp
Cur 100												

Report Save Exit



National Interagency
Fuels Coordination Group

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Section 1: Getting Started

1.1 Installing the Software

Follow these steps to install the FRCC Software Application (FRCCSA):

1. Download the FRCC Software Application installation file from the FRCC website at www.frcc.gov. The FRCC Software Application installation file can be downloaded by clicking on the **FRCC Software** menu item in the FRCC “Quick Links” section (which will re-route you to fire.org). Then, scroll down to the **Fire Regime Condition Class Software Application Installation File** row and select the **Download** link.
2. When asked whether to “Run Save or Cancel,” choose “Save” and save it into the file directory of your choice.
3. Install Microsoft Access if needed. The FRCC database was developed as a Microsoft Access 2000 database. FRCCSA will run with Microsoft Access 2000 or a later version of Microsoft Access.
4. Once the initial download is complete, you will be prompted to “Run or Cancel;” choose “Run”. You may receive the following warning “The publisher could not be verified. Are you sure you want to run this software?” Continue by pressing “Run”. The set up will now continue; simply follow the promptings.
5. It is preferable to have the computer connected to the Internet while installing the software so the Lookup Tables can be updated with the latest values from the FRCC National Database in Step 6 below. If connecting to the Internet is not possible, the Lookup Tables will be loaded with the values that were included with the installation package when version 1.3.2.4 of the software was released.
6. While the installation package is running, a dialog box will be displayed asking “Would you like to import an FRCC database from an installation prior to version 1.2.2.2?”
 - a. If this is a fresh install of FRCCSA (in other words, no previous versions of the application have been installed), click **No**.
 - b. If you had previously installed an older version of the FRCC Software Application (one prior to v. 1.2.2.2), click **Yes**. An open file dialog box will then appear. Navigate to the FRCC database (either **FRCC.mdb** or **FRCCdata.mdb**) that contains the data from your previous installation of FRCCSA.

Note: The download process will take a few minutes.

7. If the installation package is able to establish a connection to the FRCC National Database, a message dialog box will appear stating: "Updating the Lookup Tables from the FRCC National Database. This will take a few minutes." In the event the table update process experiences network connectivity problems while updating these tables, a message will display saying "Could not connect to the FRCC National Database." Click **OK**. This message will be followed by another message saying "Unable to connect to FRCC National Database. Did not update local database lookup tables." Click **OK** again. The software installation will continue to completion. When these messages are displayed, note that the software will still be installed correctly; however, the local FRCC database on your machine will not have been updated from the FRCC National Database. You can update the BpS Lookup Table and associated default values from the FRCC National Database after the installation is complete and when you have an Internet connection between your computer and the FRCC National Database Server (see [Appendix A](#)).
8. If you had previously installed an older version of the FRCC Software Application and had created a shortcut on the desktop to the **frcc.jar** self-executing jar file, remove that shortcut so you don't accidentally run the old version of the software.

1.2 Starting the Program

Start the FRCC Software Application by clicking on the Windows **Start** button, then click on **Programs**, then **Fire Regime Condition Class**, then **FRCC Standard Landscape – Worksheet**, as shown below in figure I-1.

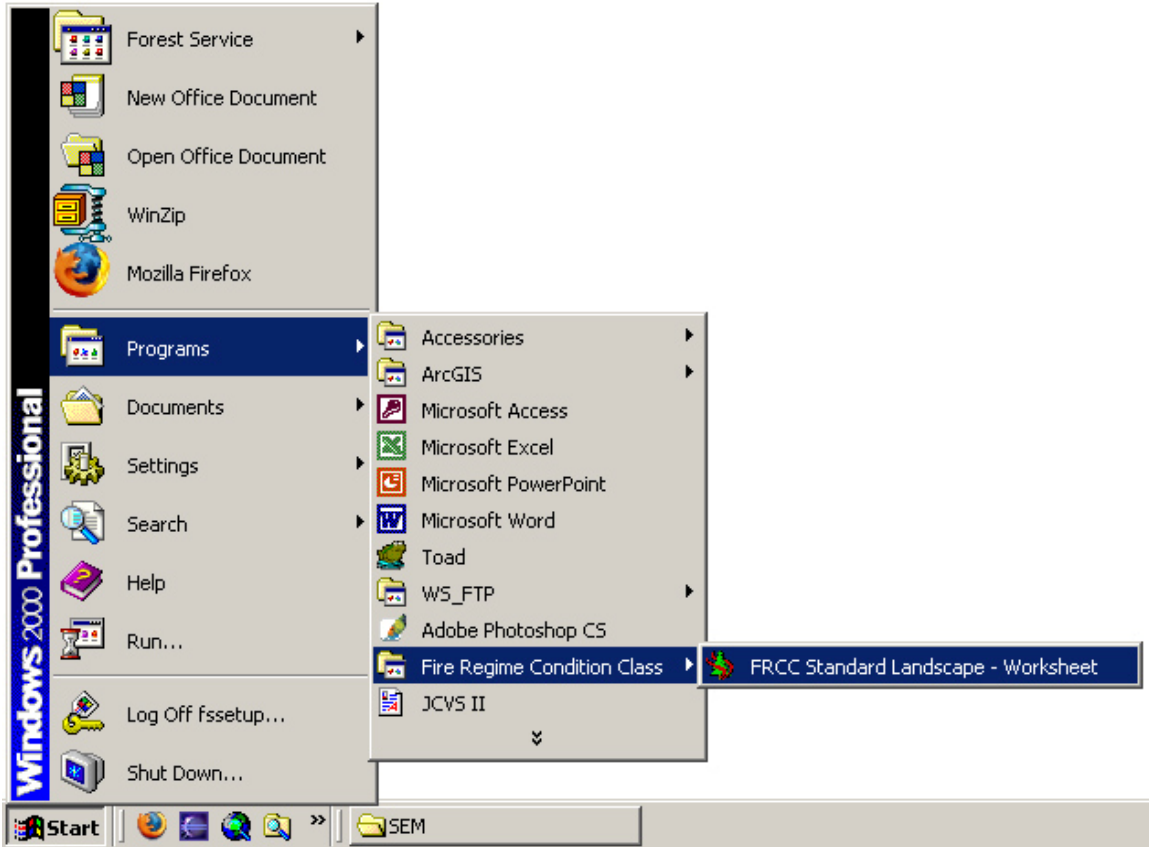


Figure 1-1. Starting the FRCC Software Application.

After FRCCSA starts, the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form will open in the FRCC desktop.

Section 2: Standard Landscape Data Entry Form

To open the FRCC Standard Landscape Data Entry Form in the FRCC Software Application (if it did not open automatically), click the Forms menu from the FRCC desktop, choose Data Entry Forms, and then click Standard Landscape (fig. 2-1).

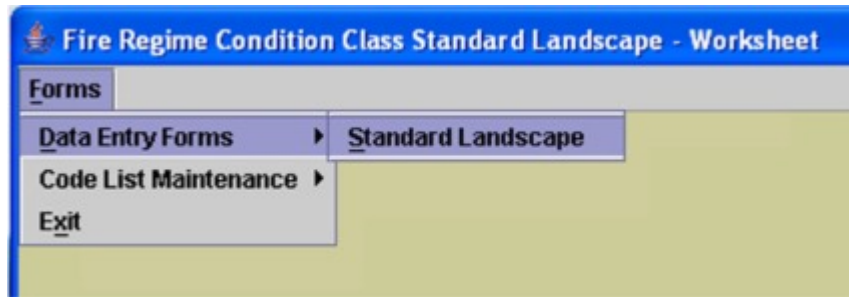


Figure 2-1. Opening the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form from the FRCC Desktop.

The FRCC Standard Landscape Data Entry Form (shown below in fig. 2-2) will open, displaying a project from the database.

The screenshot shows the 'Fire Regime Condition Class Standard Landscape - Worksheet' form. It contains several sections for data entry:



- Project Data:** Includes fields for Reg Code (ITID), Proj Code (NICKCR), Proj Num (1), Char Date (05/05/2005), Examiner (idoe@fs.fed.us), Proj Name (Nick Creek), Area (15000 Acres), Latitude (46.135440), Longitude (114.062448), Datum (NAD27), Photo, Ref Photo, and Comment (Sample project).
- Stratum Data:** Includes fields for Stratum Num (1), Char Date (05/05/2005), Lifeform (CF), Code (PPIN), St. Name (Ponderosa Pine), Species (PIPO), CAGAS, Bp Setting (PPIN2), Ave Slope (MOD), Ins Class (HIGH), Low Elev (3800), High Elev (7000), Comp (%) (40), Tot Comp (100), Latitude (46.141505), Longitude (114.027089), Photo, Ref Freq (16), Curr Freq (40), Ref Sev (7), Curr Sev (35), Ref Sre (D), Cur Sre (R), Nat Am (C), BC Break (35), DE Break (35), and Comment.
- Succession Class Data:** A table with columns: Code, Lifeform, Size, Closure, Spec 1, Spec 2, Spec 3, Spec 4, Fuel Mdl, Ref %, Cur %, and SP.

Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	SP
AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3				10	5	SP
BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	SP
CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	SP
DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	SP
ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3				5	5	SP
Perc. Total:											
Ref									100		
Cur									100		

Figure 2-2. The FRCC Desktop with Standard Landscape Data Entry Form displaying sample project.

If this is a first-time installation, a sample project will be loaded into the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form.

2.1 Viewing Data

After the creation of multiple projects with this tool, you will be able scroll through previously entered projects using the  (previous project) and the  (next project) buttons located to the right of the Characterization Date field.

2.2. Entering Data

Data is entered into three blocks: Project Data, Stratum Data, and Succession Class Data; each is explained in detail below. The names of required fields appear in blue font (and names of optional fields appear in black). An error message will appear when a project is saved if required fields are incomplete.

Refer to the Interagency FRCC Guidebook for information about individual fields on the form. The Guidebook is available at www.frcc.gov under the FRCC “Quick Links” section on the left side of the webpage. Specifically, Chapter 3 of the FRCC Guidebook provides detailed explanations of the various fields to be populated in the Guidebook’s Standard Landscape Worksheet, which corresponds to those on the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form.

For reference purposes, [Appendix B](#) at the end of this document shows the Standard Landscape Worksheet field numbers that correspond to the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form.

2.2.1 Project Data block

Starting a new project. Since the database automatically opens with an example project already entered, you will need to create a new project. Click on the **Project** menu and then select the **New** menu item (see fig. 2-3 below).

Tip: You can move to the next field with the “tab” key on your keyboard. When you come to a drop-down menu, use the up and down arrow keys to choose the menu item you want and then hit the tab key to move to the next field.

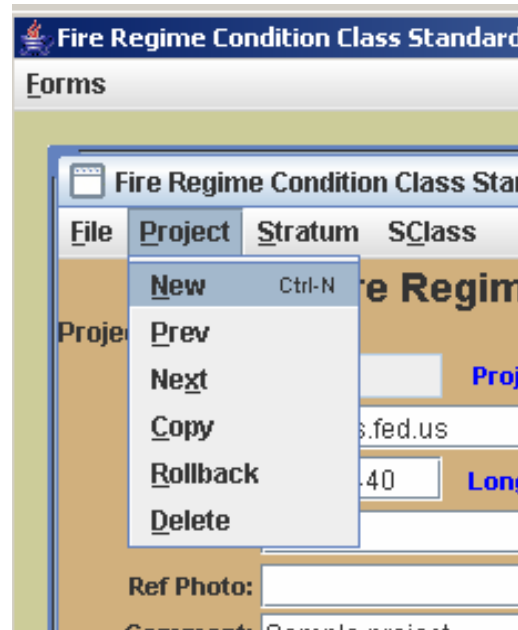


Figure 2-3. Creating a new project.

Tip: After you have learned how to create a new document, you will need to close the new document you have created and again open the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form (which contains a sample project) to continue progressing through this user's guide (refer to the beginning of [Section 2](#) above).

Adding photos. Photos of the project can be stored in a project as hyperlinks. To enter a photo, place an electronic copy of the photo on your computer's hard drive. It is recommended that the photo be stored in a compressed format such as TIFF or JPEG. Click the **browse** button next to the Photo field to load a photo. Navigate to the folder containing the photo file, click on the photo file, and click the **Save** button. Once a photo has been added to the project, the photo can be viewed by clicking the **Photo** button. When a photo is added to the project, the Photo Date field will also be populated with the date associated with the photo on your hard drive. This default photo date can be overwritten if desired.

Copying a project. Click on the **Project** menu and select the **Copy** menu item. Simply change one or more of the primary key values in the pop-up box that appears (Registration Code, Project Code, Project ID, or Characterization Date) to copy the current project to a new project (see fig. 2-4 below). In the process of creating the new copy, the existing project will be retained.

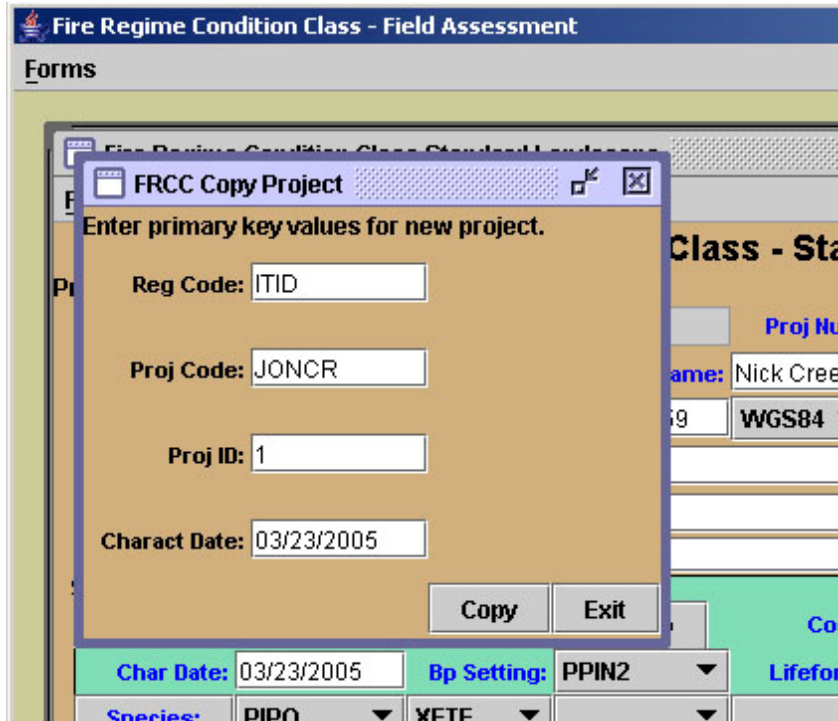


Figure 2-4. Copying a new project.

Rolling back a project. To disregard any changes made to a project and reload it as it was last saved to the database, click on the **Project** menu and then select **Rollback**.

Deleting a project. To delete a project, move to the project to be deleted by clicking on the **Next Project** and **Previous Project** buttons. Once the project to be deleted is displayed in the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form, click on the form's **Project** menu and click the **Delete** menu item. A dialog will appear asking "Do you want to delete this project?" Click **Yes**.

2.2.2 Stratum Data block

Stratum Data:									
Stratum Num:	1	<	>	New	Code:	PPIN	St. Name:	Ponderosa Pine	
Char Date:	05/05/2005	Lifeform:	CF	Bp Setting:	PPIN2				
Species:	PIPO	CAG3		Loc BpS:		Landform:	GMF		
Ave Slope:	MOD	Ins Class:	HIGH	Low Elev:	3800	High Elev:	7000	Feet	
Comp (%):	40	Tot Comp:	100	Latitude:	46.141505	Longitude:	114.027089	NAD27	
Photo:				browse	Date:				
Ref Freq:	16	Curr Freq:	40	Ref Sev:	7	Curr Sev:	35		
Ref Src:	D	Cur Src:	R	Nat Am:	C				
BC Break:	35	DE Break:	35	Comment:					

Figure 2-5. Example Stratum Data block of the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form with default project entered.

Adding strata. To add additional strata to the project, click on the **New** button located to the right of the Stratum Number field. Once multiple strata have been entered for a project, the **<** (previous stratum) and the **>** (next stratum) buttons can be used to scroll between strata. To copy an existing stratum, click on the **Stratum** menu and then click **Copy**. The new stratum will be assigned the next available stratum number.

Tip: Error messages will appear in black text in the lower left portion of the screen.

Selecting a biophysical setting (BpS or, in the user interface, "BpSetting"). Biophysical settings can be selected from a drop-down list of codes. To see the title of each of the biophysical settings in the list, hold the cursor over a code in the drop-down list. A caption containing the BpS title will appear.

The list of BpS codes that appears in the drop-down menu can be reduced to a local set of codes by selecting the local BpS codes in the Biophysical Settings Lookup Form.

Creating a list of biophysical settings for your local area

The Biophysical Settings Lookup Form is used to add or remove species from the Biophysical Setting "Locally Used" List, which populates the Biophysical Settings drop-down menu on the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form. This list is managed from the Biophysical Settings Lookup Form (see fig. 2-6 below). To open the form, click on the **Forms** menu on the FRCC desktop and then select the **Code List Maintenance** submenu followed by **Biophysical Settings Lookup**.

Note: the form may take a minute to open, so click once and wait. If it does not open, check that it is not behind the main data entry form.

Code	Name	Active	Local
AMBM	Alaska, Marsh/Bog/Wet Meadow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AMDW	Alpine Meadows-Barren	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AMSH	Alaska, Moist Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AONH	Transition Appalachian Oak - Northern Ha...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
APOK	Appalachian oak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASLP	Dry-Mesic Pine (Shortleaf pine)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASTT	Alaska, Sedge/Tussock Tundra	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATFO	Alaska, Coastal/Boreal Transition Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AVAP	Appalachian Oak Forest ? Virginia Pine va...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AWPS	Atlantic Wet Pine Savannas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARN	Barren	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLBE	Blackbelt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BSAG1	Sagebrush-Basin Big	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BSAG2	Sagebrush-Basin Big, With Trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BSPI	Black Spruce Interior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BSPS	Black Spruce Southcentral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAME	California Mixed Evergreen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAST1	California Steppe Grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAST2	California Steppe With Shrubs/Trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CBTF	Coastal Boreal Transition Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save Exit

Figure 2-6. Example Biophysical Settings Lookup Form.

The Biophysical Settings Lookup Form provides the code and name for each biophysical setting (BpS) in the software's internal database. The "local" checkboxes allow the user to identify and specify those biophysical settings that are used most frequently for the local project area. Selecting a "local" checkbox adds that biophysical setting to the Biophysical Setting "Locally Used" List, which appears in the "Bp Setting" drop-down menu in the Stratum Data block. Biophysical settings can also be added to the Biophysical Setting "Locally Used" List by importing a Biophysical Setting "Locally Used" List from the FRCC National Database using the Code List Imports Form, which is discussed in [Appendix A](#). The Biophysical Setting "Locally Used" List can be cleared from the **Reset Code Lists** submenu, also explained in [Appendix A](#).

The "active" checkboxes indicate to the user whether the biophysical setting is currently in use and listed on the FRCC website (www.frcc.gov). An unchecked "active" box indicates an obsolete biophysical setting. Obsolete biophysical settings are retained in the local database to accommodate project data that might still reference them.

In the event that the Biophysical Setting “Locally Used” List is empty, the software will place all active biophysical settings on the biophysical settings drop-down menu in the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form.

Note: See [Appendix A](#) for instructions on importing lists of local biophysical settings created by other users for a particular registration code area, exporting your list to the national database for other users, or resetting the local list when moving to a new project area with a different set of local biophysical settings.

Now, select a BpS from the drop-down list. Once a BpS has been selected, there are a variety of fields in both the Stratum Data and Succession Class Data blocks that can be populated with BpS default values. These fields (field numbers reflect those used in the FRCC Guidebook, refer to [Appendix B](#) in this document) include:

- Stratum Indicator Species 1-4 (fields 27-30)
- Stratum Reference Condition Fire Frequency (field 51)
- Stratum Reference Condition Fire Severity (field 53)
- Stratum B to C Succession Class Breakpoint (field 58)
- Stratum D to E Succession Class Breakpoint (field 59)
- Succession Class Upper Layer Lifeform (field 63)
- Succession Class Upper Layer Size Class (field 64)
- Succession Class Upper Layer Canopy Closure (field 65)
- Succession Class Dominant Species (field 66-69)
- Succession Class Fire Behavior Fuel Model (field 70)
- Succession Class Reference Percent Composition (field 72)

When a BpS code from the drop-down menu is selected, the software will ask if it should use the BpS's default values for the Species, Upper Layer, Fire Behavior Fuel Model, and Class Breakpoint fields if those fields have already been populated by the user. Click **Yes** to replace the values already entered with the default values or click **No** to retain the values already entered. Note that the Reference Frequency, Severity, and Percent Composition will be overwritten regardless of the user response.

Note: The FRCC Guidebook (available at www.frcc.gov) provides details on the various data entry fields.

The software tracks the current (most recently updated) version of the BpS that was selected. When the BpS is displayed on the Stratum Page of the Standard



Landscape Report, the version of the BpS is displayed in parentheses along with the BpS Code.

Entering stratum composition. In the Stratum Data block, you are required to enter a percentage in the Stratum Composition field, indicating what percentage of the project area is composed of this stratum. As you enter data for each stratum, the Total Stratum Composition field will be automatically updated with the sum of percentages for all strata. If the sum of the strata percentages does not total 100, the software will alert the user by displaying the value as red on yellow.

Entering species codes. When entering the Indicator Species, use the NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) species code. There are two ways to enter NRCS codes into the Indicator Species fields:

1. Entering NRCS codes using the Species button

Opening the NRCS Species Lookup Form with the Species button. Select a species code from the NRCS Species Lookup. Click the button labeled **Species**. The NRCS Species Lookup Form will appear (see fig. 2-7 below).

Searching for species in the NRCS Species Lookup Form. Scroll through the species using the  (previous species) and the  (next species) buttons. There are over 82,000 species to choose from in the species list, so it will be necessary to query the species list for the species you are looking for. Click on the **Build Query** button to put the NRCS Species Lookup Form into query mode (see fig. 2-7 below).

The screenshot shows a window titled "FRCC NRCS Species Lookup". The main heading is "NRCS Species Lookup". Below the heading, there are several input fields and buttons:

- Code:** PIPO (with left and right navigation arrows and a "Build Query" button)
- Lifeform:** Tree
- Scientif Name:** Pinus ponderosa
- Comm Name:** ponderosa pine
- Used Locally**
- Bottom left: Species 1 of 3
- Bottom right: "Exit w/ Code" and "Exit" buttons

Figure 2-7. NRCS Species Lookup Form.



Enter either the scientific name in the "Scientif Name" field or the common name in the "Comm Name" field, and then press the **Exe Query** (execute query) button (see fig. 2-8 below).

The screenshot shows the same window as Figure 2-7, but in a query mode. The fields are as follows:

- Code:** (empty field with left and right navigation arrows and an "Exe Query" button)
- Lifeform:** (empty field)
- Scientif Name:** (empty field)
- Comm Name:** ponderosa pine
- Used Locally**
- Bottom right: "Exit w/ Code" and "Exit" buttons

Figure 2-8. NRCS Species Lookup Form in Query Mode, ready to query the database for all species with a common name of "ponderosa pine."

The form will query the list of species stored in the database looking for one with the scientific or common name entered. When specifying either the scientific or common name you wish to look for, a wildcard entry of "%" may be used. If more than one species is found for the

name you specified for the query, use the  (previous species) and the  (next species) buttons to scroll through the species returned from the query.

Exiting the NRCS Species Lookup Form with a species code for an Indicator Species field. The code for the species can be propagated to the Species field on the form by pressing the **Exit w/ Code** button.

Using the NRCS Species Lookup Form to add species to the “Used Locally” list. Prior to pressing either the **Exit w/ Code** or **Exit** buttons, the species can be added to the list of “Used Locally” species by selecting the Used Locally check box. These will then automatically appear on the species drop-down menus. The species drop-down menu consists of species on the Used Locally list in addition to any additional species found in either the strata or succession classes for this project. Additional information on maintaining the list of local species used to populate the species drop-down menus can be found below in the below inset section [Creating a list of species for your local area](#).

2. Entering NRCS codes using the indicator species drop-down menus

The second way to enter NRCS codes into the Indicator Species fields is by using the indicator species drop-down menus to select species (see fig. 2-9 below).

Fire Regime Condition Class - Standard Landscape version 1.3.2.4

Project Data:
 Reg Code: ITID Proj Code: NICKCR Proj Num: 1 Char Date: 05/05/2005
 Examiner: idoe@fs.fed.us Proj Name: Nick Creek Area: 15000 Acres
 Latitude: 46.135440 Longitude: 114.062448 Datum: NAD27
 Photo: [browse] Date: []
 Ref Photo: [browse] Date: []
 Comment: Sample project.

Stratrum Data:
 Stratrum Num: 1 Code: PPIN St. Name: Ponderosa Pine
 Char Date: 05/05/2005 Lifeform: CF Bp Setting: PPIN2
Species: PIPO CAGA3 Loc BpS: Landform: GMF
 Ave Slope: PIPO Ins Class: HIGH Low Elev: 3800 High Elev: 7000 Feet
 Comp (%): POA Tot Comp: 100 Latitude: 46.141505 Longitude: 114.027089 NAD27
 Photo: POPUL
 Ref Freq: PORE5 Curr Freq: 40 Ref Sev: 7 Curr Sev: 35
 Ref Src: POSA12 Cur Src: R Nat Am: C
 BC Break: PRVI DE Break: 35 Comment: []
 Succession: PORE5

Class Data	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	SI
New	AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3			10	5	SI
	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3			10	35	SI
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3			20	5	SI
Perc Total:	DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3			55	50	SI
Ref 100	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3			5	5	SI
Cur 100											

Report Save Exit

Figure 2-9. Indicator Species fields.

As with biophysical settings, the list of species that appears in the drop-down menu can be reduced to a local set using the NRCS Species Lookup Form.

Creating a list of species for your local area

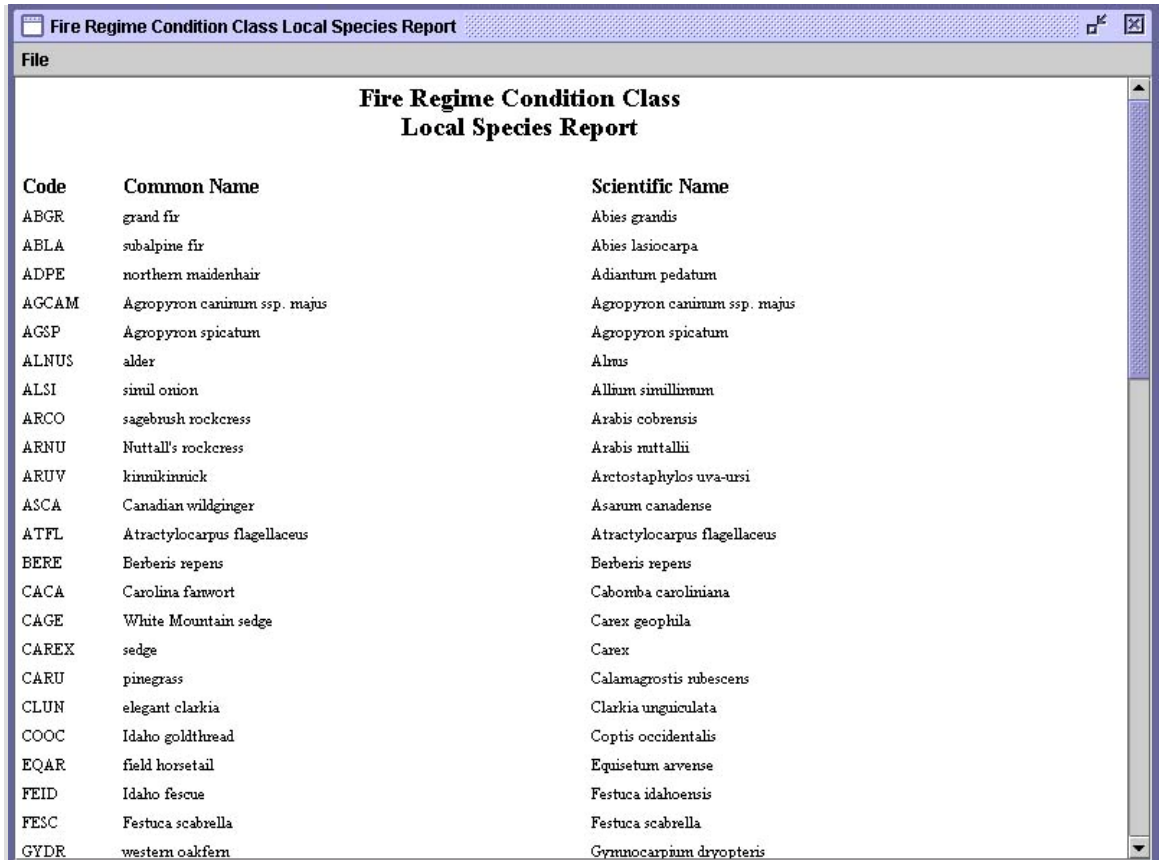
The NRCS Species Lookup Form (fig. 2-10 below) is used to add and remove species from the Species “Used Locally” List that populates the species drop-down menus on the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form. The NRCS Species Lookup Form accesses the same NRCS Species database as the form used to directly insert species codes into the Species fields using the species button. However, the NRCS Species Lookup Form is slightly different because it does not have an “Exit w/ Code” button. Instead, it’s used solely to search for species to add to the species “Used Locally” list available in the Species fields drop-down menus. To add a species to the Species “Used Locally” List from the NRCS Species Lookup Form, select the “Used Locally” box at the bottom of the NRCS Species Lookup Form. The form can be opened by clicking on the **Forms** menu on the FRCC desktop and then selecting **Code List Maintenance** followed by **Species Lookup**.

Figure 2-10. Example NRCS Species Lookup Form. (Note: this example species will *not* appear in the Species “Used Locally” List because its “Used Locally” box is not selected).

The NRCS Species Form allows users to search the species database to find the codes that correspond to local species. See above section [Searching for species in the NRCS Species Lookup Form](#).

Species can also be added to the Species “Used Locally” List by importing a Species “Used Locally” List from the FRCC National Database with the Code List Imports Form, which is discussed in [Appendix A](#). The Species “Used Locally” List can also be cleared from the Reset Code Lists submenu (see [Appendix A](#)).

The application also contains a Local Species Report (see fig. 2-11 below) in which the user can view which local species are included in the drop-down list. To view the report, click on the **Forms** menu on the FRCC desktop and then select the **Code List Maintenance** submenu followed by the **Local Species Report**.



Code	Common Name	Scientific Name
ABGR	grand fir	Abies grandis
ABLA	subalpine fir	Abies lasiocarpa
ADPE	northern maidenhair	Adiantum pedatum
AGCAM	Agropyron caninum ssp. majus	Agropyron caninum ssp. majus
AGSP	Agropyron spicatum	Agropyron spicatum
ALNUS	alder	Alnus
ALSI	simul onion	Allium simullinum
ARCO	sagebrush rockcress	Arabis cobrensis
ARNU	Nuttall's rockcress	Arabis nuttallii
ARUV	kinnikinnick	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
ASCA	Canadian wildginger	Asarum canadense
ATFL	Atractylocarpus flagellaceus	Atractylocarpus flagellaceus
BERE	Berberis repens	Berberis repens
CACA	Carolina fanwort	Cabomba caroliniana
CAGE	White Mountain sedge	Carex geophila
CAREX	sedge	Carex
CARU	pinegrass	Calamagrostis rubescens
CLUN	elegant clarkia	Clarkia unguiculata
COOC	Idaho goldthread	Coptis occidentalis
EQAR	field horsetail	Equisetum arvense
FEID	Idaho fescue	Festuca idahoensis
FESC	Festuca scabrella	Festuca scabrella
GYDR	western oakfern	Gymnocarpium dryopteris

Figure 2-11. Example of a Local Species Report.

Note: See [Appendix A](#) for instructions on importing lists of local species created by other users for a particular registration code area, exporting your list to the national database for other users, or resetting the local list when moving to a new project area with a different set of local species.

Adding photos. Please refer to above section [2.2.1 Project Data block: Adding Photos](#).

Populating the drop-down menu fields. The following fields are all populated using drop-down menus: BpS Lifeform, Indicator Species, Landform, Average Slope, Insolation Class, Elevation Type, Datum, Reference Composition Source, Current Composition Source, and Native American Influence. Click the grey buttons associated with the fields, and then click on the item you want from the drop-down menu. Alternately, use the “tab” key to move to the next field and then use the up and down arrows to select the desired menu item from the drop-down menu.

Tip: When selecting a code from a drop-down menu, briefly hold the cursor over the item (code) in the menu. A tool tip will appear with a description corresponding to the code.

Deleting strata. To delete a stratum, move to the stratum to be deleted by clicking on the **Next Stratum** and **Previous Stratum** buttons. Once the stratum to be deleted is displayed in the Stratum Data block of the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form, click on the form's **Stratum** menu and then click on the **Delete** menu item. A dialog box will appear asking "Do you want to delete this stratum?" Click Yes.

2.2.3 Succession Class Data block

Succession Class Data:	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	
	AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3				10	5	sp
New	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	sp
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	sp
Perc Total:	DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	sp
Ref	100	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3			5	5	sp
Cur	100											

Figure 2-12. The Succession Class Data block in the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form.

Entering succession classes. To view succession classes, go to the Succession Class Data block at the bottom of the data entry form. When you create a new stratum, five default characteristic succession classes will populate the table in the Succession Class Data block. Each row represents one characteristic succession class. From there, you'll fill in the information in the columns for each succession class. When you choose a BpS, all but the current composition will automatically populate the table if default values were assigned to the BpS. Note: The stratum will not accept two succession classes with the same succession class code.

Creating uncharacteristic succession classes. To create a new uncharacteristic succession class (SClass), click the New button located on the left of the Succession Class Data block right beneath the Succession Class Data label (fig. 2-13).

Succession Class Data:	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	
	AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3				10	5	sp
New	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	sp
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	sp
Perc Total:	DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	sp
Ref	100	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3			5	5	sp
Cur	100											

Figure 2-13. Creating an uncharacteristic succession class.

A new row will be added at the bottom of the Succession Class Data block. If a stratum contains more than one uncharacteristic SClass, you will need to scroll through the table with the vertical scrollbar on the right to see any additional succession classes (fig. 2-14).

Succession Class Data:	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %
	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35
New	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5
Perc Total:	DLSC	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50
Ref 100	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3				5	5
Cur 100	UCLRB									0	
	UCLRO									0	

Figure 2-14. Completing fields associated with uncharacteristic succession classes.

Completing required fields. If you fill-in a field for Upper Layer Lifeform, Size Class, or Canopy Closure, note that you then must complete the fields for the remaining two (as well as for Dominant Species 1) for that SClass. Required cells will have a light blue background.

Entering percent composition. Reference Percent Composition and Current Percent Composition are automatically totaled for each stratum and are displayed on the left side of the Succession Class Data block. If the total does not equal 100, the value will be displayed as red on yellow. In addition, if the user tries to view a report at this point, a message will appear stating that the percent composition field should equal 100 (the report, however, will still appear).

Selecting dominant species codes. Use the NRCS species codes. Refer to above section [2.2.2 Stratum Data block – Entering species codes](#) for more information on selecting the NRCS species codes. Dominant species can be selected from either the drop-down list for each dominant species cell or from the **Species** buttons on the Succession Class Data block. To see the buttons, scroll to the right with the horizontal scrollbar at the bottom of the table. Scrolling to the right will also display the Representative Photo and Representative Photo Date cells along with the Representative Photo Browsing and Representative Photo Viewing buttons (fig. 2-15).

Succession Class Data:	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	species	Photo		Date
		10	35	species		browse	view
New		20	5	species		browse	view
Perc Total:		55	50	species		browse	view
Ref 100		5	5	species		browse	view
Cur 100		0		species		browse	view
		0		species		browse	view

Figure 2-15. Scrolling right to view remaining fields.

Deleting uncharacteristic succession classes. To delete an uncharacteristic SClass (see fig. 2-16 below), click on that SClass' row in the Succession Class Data

block. (When selected, the row is highlighted in purple.) Click on the **SClass** menu and then select the **Delete** menu item. A dialog will appear asking “Do you want to delete this Succession Class?” Click **Yes**.

The screenshot shows the 'Fire Regime Condition Class - Standard Landscape' software window. The 'SClass' menu is highlighted with a red circle, showing 'New' and 'Delete' options. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Project Data:** Includes fields for Reg Code (ITID), Proj Code (NICKCR), Proj Num (1), Char Date (05/05/2005), Examiner (ldoe@fs.fed.us), Proj Name (Nick Creek), Area (15000 Acres), Latitude (46.135440), Longitude (114.062448), Datum (NAD27), Photo, Ref Photo, and Comment (Sample project).
- Stratum Data:** Includes fields for Stratum Num (1), Char Date (05/05/2005), Lifeform (CF), Bp Setting (PPIN2), Species (PIPO), CAGA3, Ave Slope (MOD), Ins Class (HIGH), Low Elev (3800), High Elev (7000), Comp (%) (40), Tot Comp (100), Latitude (46.141505), Longitude (114.027089), Ref Freq (16), Cur Freq (40), Ref Sev (7), Cur Sev (35), Ref Src (D), Cur Src (R), Nat Am (C), BC Break (35), DE Break (35), and Comment.
- Succession Class Data Table:**

	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	
New	AESP	CONT	SEED	0	PIPO	CAGA3				10	5	sp
	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	sp
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	sp
	DLSO	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	sp
Ref 100	ELSC					CAGA3				5	5	sp
Cur 100												

Buttons for 'Report', 'Save', and 'Exit' are located at the bottom right of the window.

Figure 2-16. Deleting the selected SClass.

2.3 Saving the Project

Once the data for the project, the associated strata, and associated succession classes have been entered, save the project to the database by pressing the **Save** button. The software will check the data for any errors before saving to the database (an error message will appear if an error is present in the data).

2.4 Viewing Reports

2.4.1 Standard Landscape Report

View a Standard Landscape Report (containing the data entered and the results of the FRCC calculations) by clicking on the **Report** button in the bottom right corner of the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form. A window will appear that displays the Standard Landscape Report for this project.

If the user generates a report for a project in which the stratum composition percentages do not total 100, the report will alert the user by generating the

stratum composition total in red. The report graphs will also have warnings that the composition total does not equal 100.

2.4.2 Landscape Project Summary page

The Landscape Project Summary page is the first page of the report (see fig. 2-17 below). It shows an overview of the strata departures and condition classes. This page is also useful for quickly scanning your work for data entry errors.

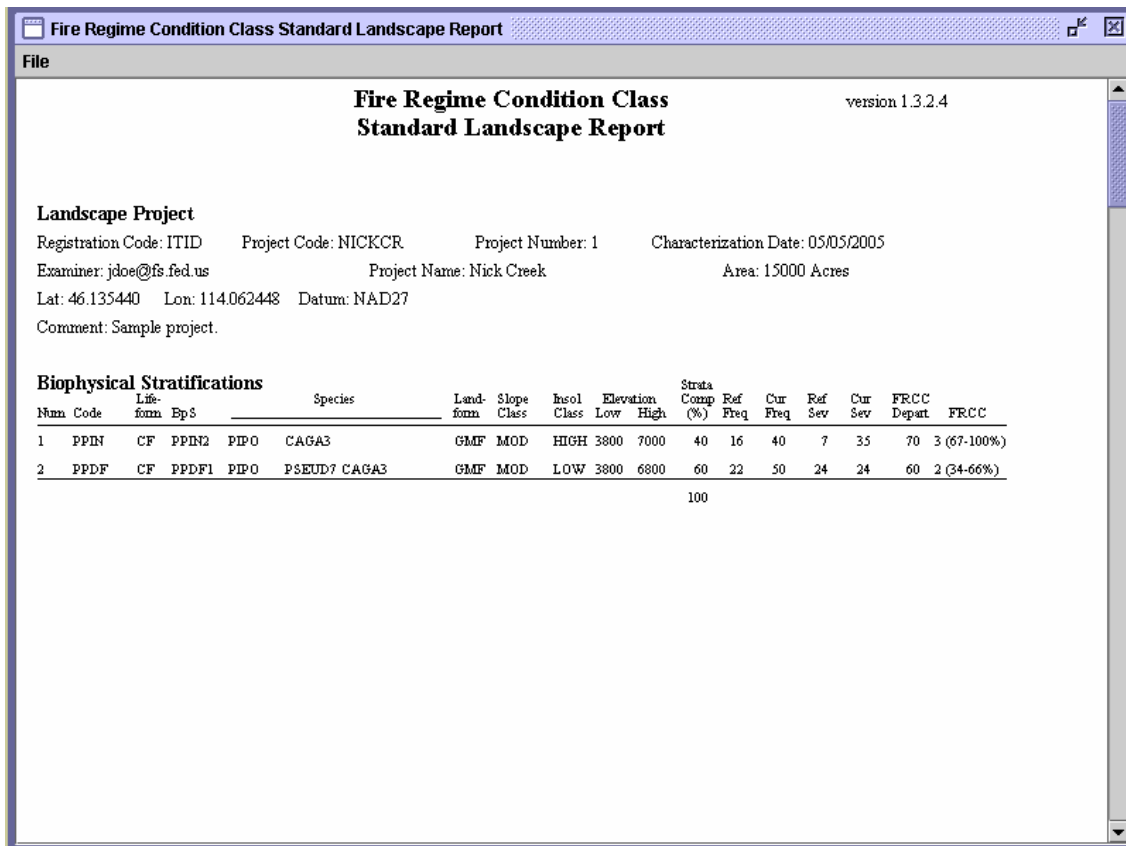


Figure 2-17. Example of the Standard Landscape Report's Landscape Project Summary page.

2.4.3 Stratum Data pages

The next several pages provide detailed summaries for each stratum. The number of pages depends on how many strata your project area contains. We'll display only one here. As you can see below in figure 2-18, the page allows you to scan for data errors. Also notice the Similarity and Departure results (the results for the succession classes and the fire frequency and severity metrics) in the Succession Classes table. Finally, at the bottom-right side of the page, you'll see the condition class diagnosis for the stratum or strata. (Note: The BpS version was stored with the project data when the BpS code was selected. The

version number is displayed on the Stratum Summary page along with the BpS code. The version number is the number in parentheses to the right of the BpS code.)

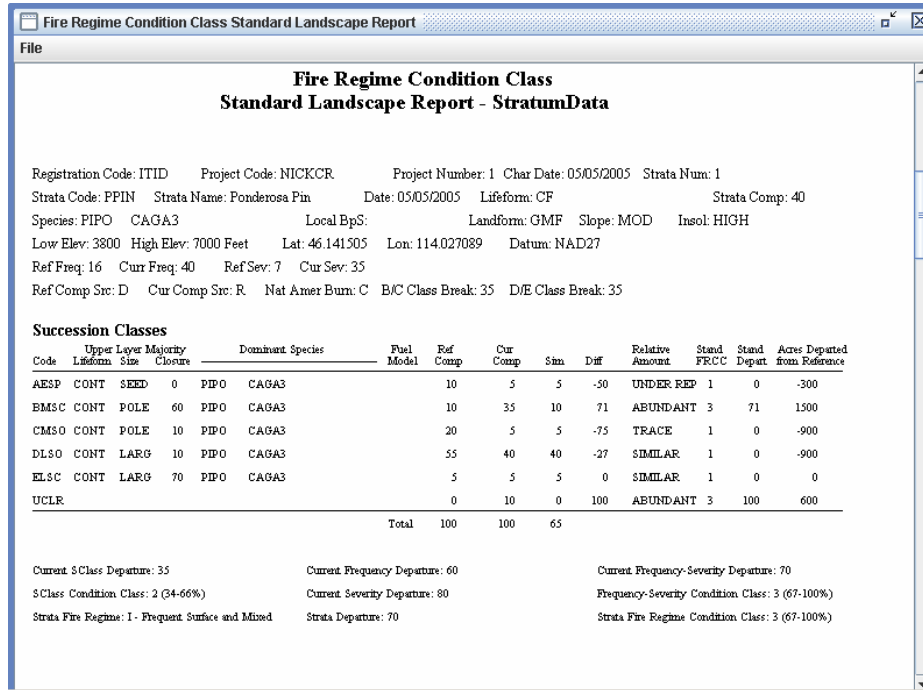


Figure 2-18. Example of the Standard Landscape Report's Stratum Summary page.

2.4.4 Natural Fire Regime Summary page

The last two pages of the report provide summary calculations for the project. The first of these two pages, the Natural Fire Regime Summary page, provides a summary of the fire regime results (see fig. 2-19 below). The table at the top of the page contains the calculations that determine the project's reference fire frequency and severity based on the weighted averages of the strata reference fire frequency and severity. The weighted averages are based on each stratum's areal percent of the project landscape. The fire regimes for the individual strata and for the landscape as a whole are represented graphically on the Frequency and Severity Classification graph. Notice that the bold black numbers on the graph correspond to the strata numbers and that the bold "P" denotes the project.

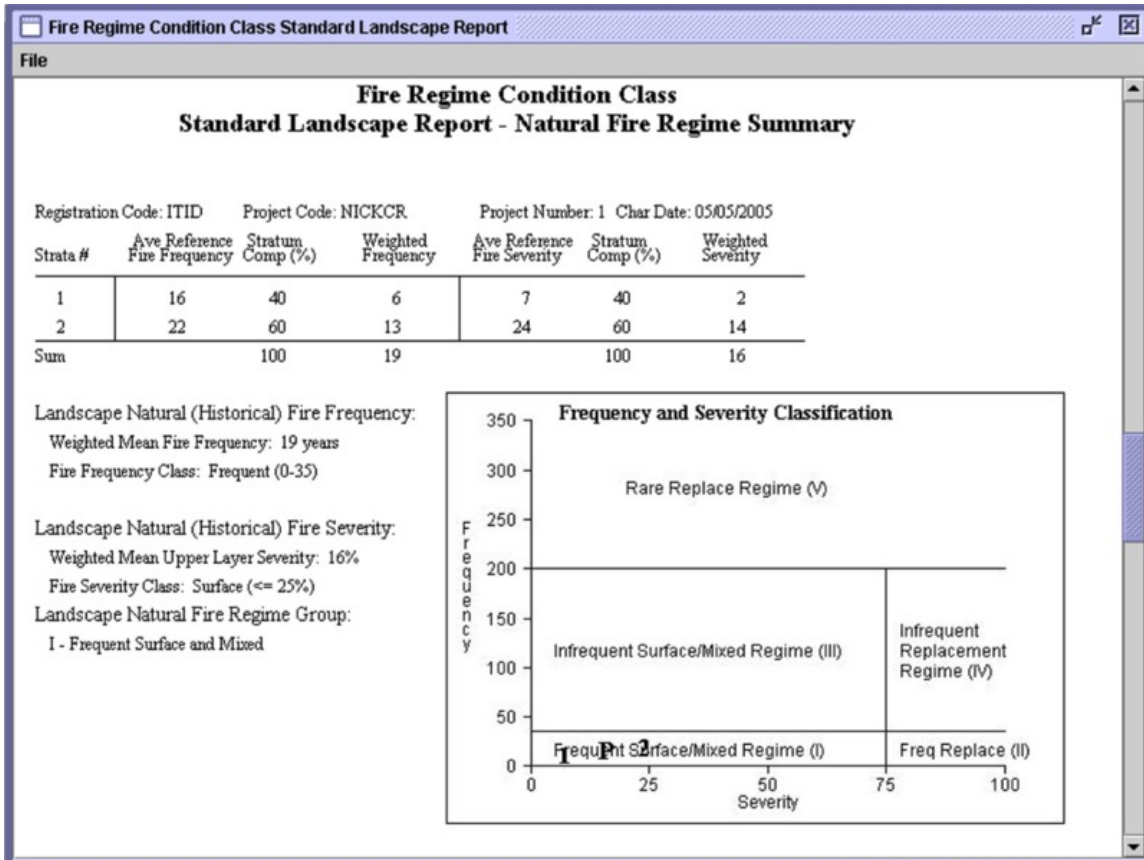


Figure 2-19. Example of the Standard Landscape Report's Natural Fire Regime Summary page.

2.4.5 Fire Regime Condition Class Summary page

The next page of the Standard Landscape Report, the Fire Regime Condition Class Summary page, contains the calculation and graphing of the weighted departures and fire regime condition class for the project (see fig. 2-20 below). The table at the top displays results for the individual strata (weighted according to their proportion of the landscape) as well as for the landscape as a whole. The Project Condition Class Restoration Context graph depicts the condition classes for the individual strata and for the project landscape. Graph points falling below the central diagonal line indicate vegetation departure. Conversely, results occurring above the diagonal line indicate departure in the fire frequency-severity component.

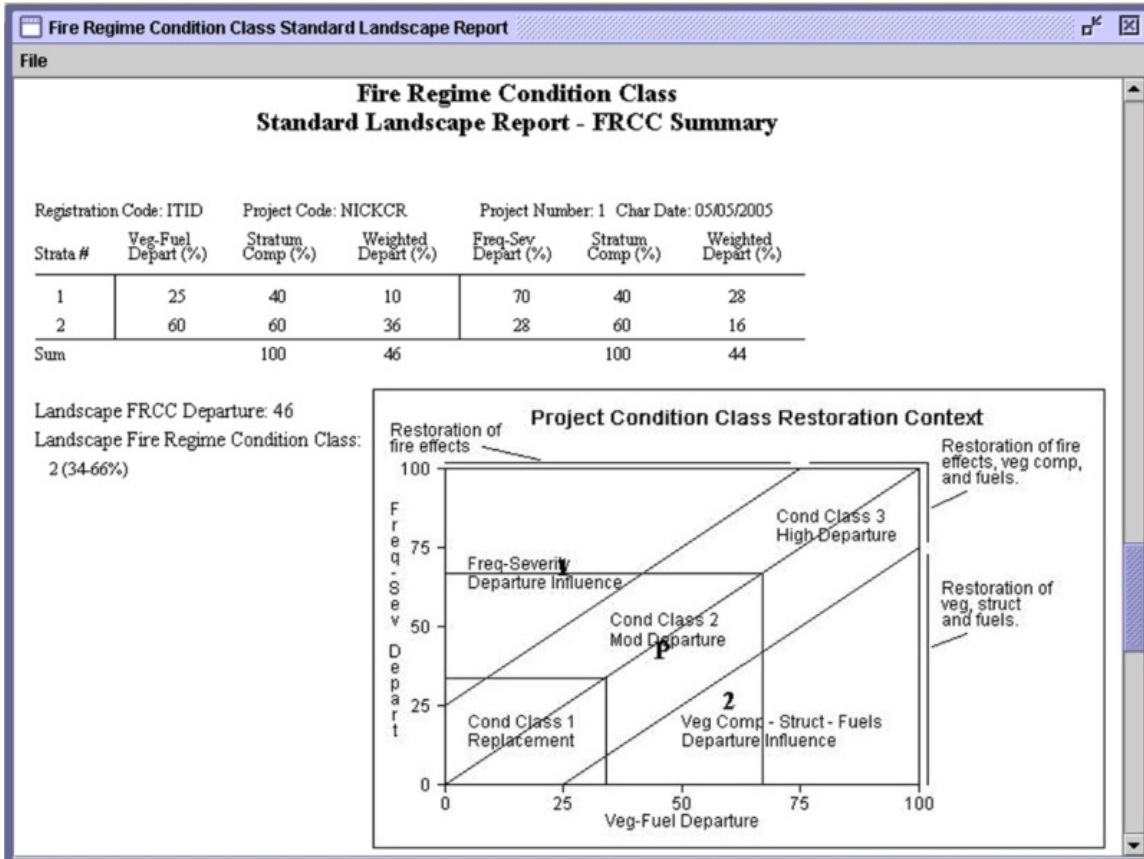


Figure 2-20. Example of The Standard Landscape Report's Fire Regime Condition Class Summary page.

2.4.6 Code Summary page

The final page of the report, the Code Summary page, contains a summary of codes used in the report (see fig. 2-21 below). The report can be printed by clicking on the **File** menu and then on the **Print** menu item. Click **Print** on the print options box that appears (make sure you select the correct printer from the print dialog box).

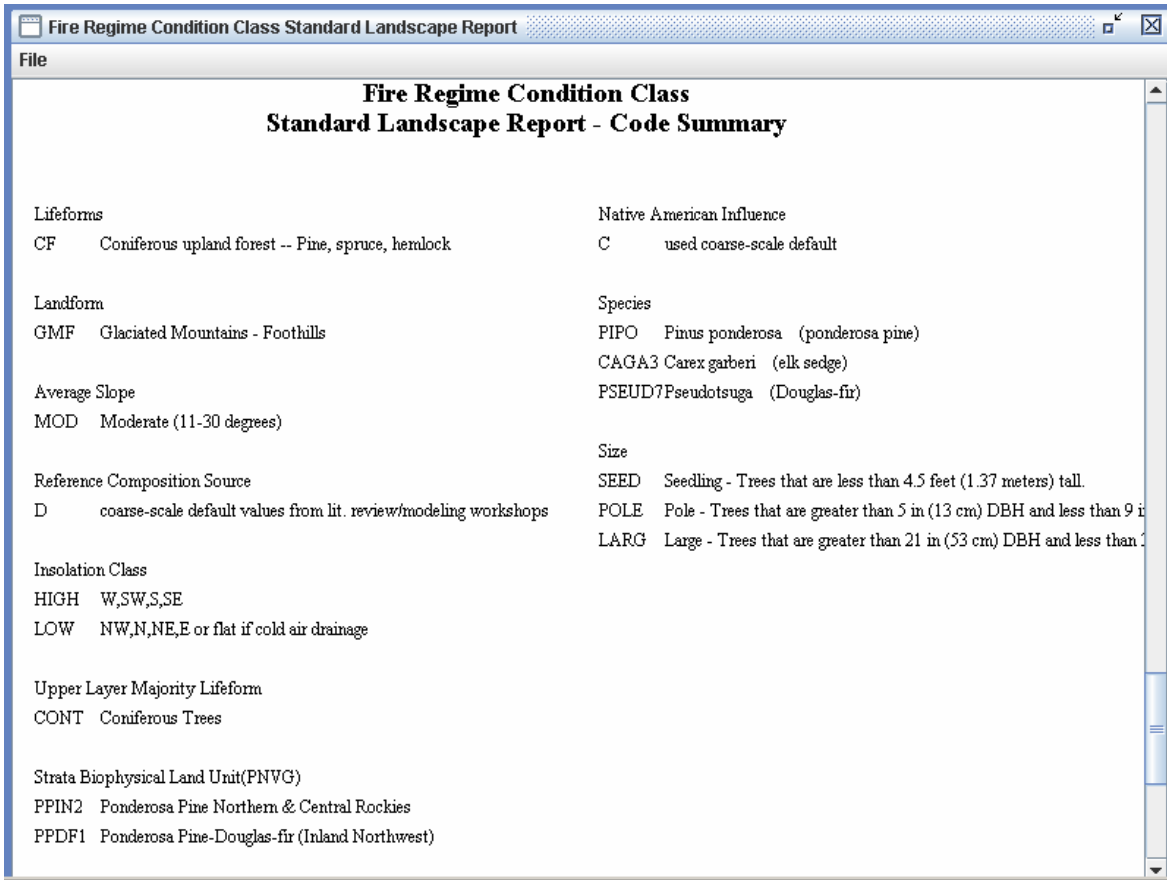


Figure 2-21. Example of the Standard Landscape Report's Code Summary page.

Appendix A: Importing, Exporting, & Resetting Code Lists

The Species “Used Locally” List and Biophysical Settings “Locally Used” List which populate drop-down menus in the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form (discussed above in section [2.2.2](#)) can be managed from the Code List Maintenance menu on the FRCC desktop (fig. A-1).

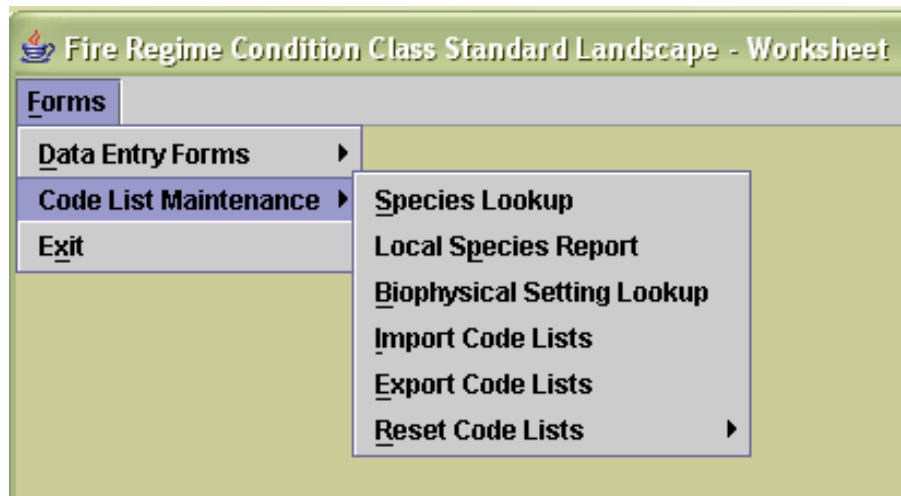


Figure A-1. The Code List Maintenance menu.

Code List Imports Form

The Code List Imports Form (see fig. A-2) updates lists of codes in the local FRCC database from the FRCC National Database. There are a variety of available updates. One group of updates will refresh the Species “Used Locally” List or Biophysical Setting “Locally Used” List with previously defined local lists from the FRCC National Database. The other group of updates will refresh the contents of specific drop-down menus. In figure A-2 below, the Biophysical Settings option is selected. The user can click on the **Import Code Lists** button to update the biophysical settings in the local database with the latest biophysical settings and their default values from the FRCC National Database.

***Tip:** Import another user’s list of local species from the FRCC National Database with the Code List Imports Form.*

The screenshot shows a software window titled "FRCC Code List Imports". The window has a title bar with standard icons. The main content area has a light tan background. At the top, it says "Fire Regime Condition Class Code List Imports". Below that, it instructs the user to "Please select the Code Lists to IMPORT from the FRCC National Database." There are four checkboxes on the left: "Biophysical Settings" (checked), "Registration Codes", "Species 'Used Locally' List", and "Biophysical Setting 'Used Locally' List". To the right of these checkboxes is a "Registration Code" label and two dropdown menus, both currently showing "FSR1". At the bottom right of the window are two buttons: "Import Code Lists" and "Exit".

Figure A-2. Example Code List Imports Form.

Selecting the Registration Codes checkbox and then clicking the **Import Code Lists** button will refresh the Registration Code List menus from the FRCC National Database with any new registration codes that have been assigned. These lists are used in some of the drop-down menus on the Code List Imports Form.

Selecting the Species "Used Locally" List option allows the user to update the list of locally used species specified in the local database with a previously defined list of locally used species codes from the FRCC National Database. These previously defined lists are identified in the FRCC National Database by the registration code corresponding to the administrative unit for which the list is applicable. To retrieve the list for a desired unit, click on the Species "Used Locally" List checkbox, select that administrative unit's registration code from the drop-down menu to the right, and then click the **Import Code Lists** button. If the registration code for a particular unit is not in the drop-down menu, a list has not yet been created for that unit in the FRCC National Database. The creation and export of these lists is discussed below in the [Code List Exports Form](#) section. This update will not remove any species that were previously on the "Used Locally" list in the local database. Species codes on the "Used Locally" list in the local database can be removed either one-by-one with the Species Lookup Form or by clearing the list with the Reset Code Lists submenu discussed below.

The Biophysical Settings “Locally Used” List option allows the user to update the “Locally Used” list of biophysical settings specified in the local database with a previously defined list of locally used biophysical settings codes from the FRCC National Database. These previously defined lists are identified in the FRCC National Database by the registration code corresponding to the administrative unit for which the list is applicable. To retrieve the list for a desired unit, click on the **Biophysical Settings “Locally Used” List** checkbox, select that unit’s registration code from the drop-down menu to the right, and then click the **Import Code Lists** button. If the registration code for a particular unit is not in the drop-down menu, a list has not yet been created for that unit in the FRCC National Database. The creation and export of these lists is discussed below in the *Code List Exports Form* section. This update will not remove any biophysical settings that were previously on the “Locally Used” list in the local database. Biophysical settings codes on the “Locally Used” list in the local database can be removed either one by one with the Biophysical Settings Lookup Form or by clearing the list with the Reset Code Lists submenu discussed below.

Code List Exports Form

The Code List Exports Form (fig. A-3 below) exports a “Used Locally” list of codes from the local database to the FRCC National Database and tags the list with the registration code of the administrative unit for which the list is applicable. The list can then be imported by other individuals into their local databases as described the above section [Code List Imports Form](#).

Figure A-3. Example Code List Exports Form. In this example, the user is ready to export the Species “Used Locally” List and has tagged it as the local list for the Forest Service Northern Region (reg code = FSR1). Next, the user will click the **Export Code Lists** button to export the list to the FRCC National Database.

The Species “Used Locally” List option allows the user to retrieve from the FRCC National Database the codes of all the species in the local database which have the “Used Locally” checkbox marked. The list is tagged in the FRCC National Database with the registration code for the appropriate administrative unit (selected from the drop-down menu) which allows other users to download the list from the FRCC National Database using that registration code. Prior to clicking on the **Export Code Lists** button, the user can click on the **View List** button to view the Local Species Report (discussed above) and see which species are currently selected as “Used Locally” in the local database.

Tip: Consider putting your list of local species on the FRCC National Database so others can import the list rather than building the list themselves.

The Biophysical Settings “Locally Used” List option allows the user to retrieve the codes of all the biophysical settings for which the “Locally Used” checkbox is marked. The list of codes is exported to the FRCC National Database. The list is tagged in the FRCC National Database with the registration code selected from the drop-down menu, allowing other users to download the list from the FRCC National Database using that registration code. Prior to clicking on the **Export Code Lists** button, the

user can click the **View List** button to view the Biophysical Settings Lookup Form (discussed above), which can be used to manage the list of “Locally Used” biophysical settings in the local database.

Reset Code Lists Submenu

The local species and biophysical settings lists can be reset (cleared) with the Reset Code Lists submenu (see fig. A-4 below). Resetting a list removes all the codes from the list by un-checking the Used Locally box for all the codes. Users can employ this option to quickly clear one of the Used Locally lists prior to importing a set of lists from the FRCC National Database with the Import Code Lists Form discussed above.

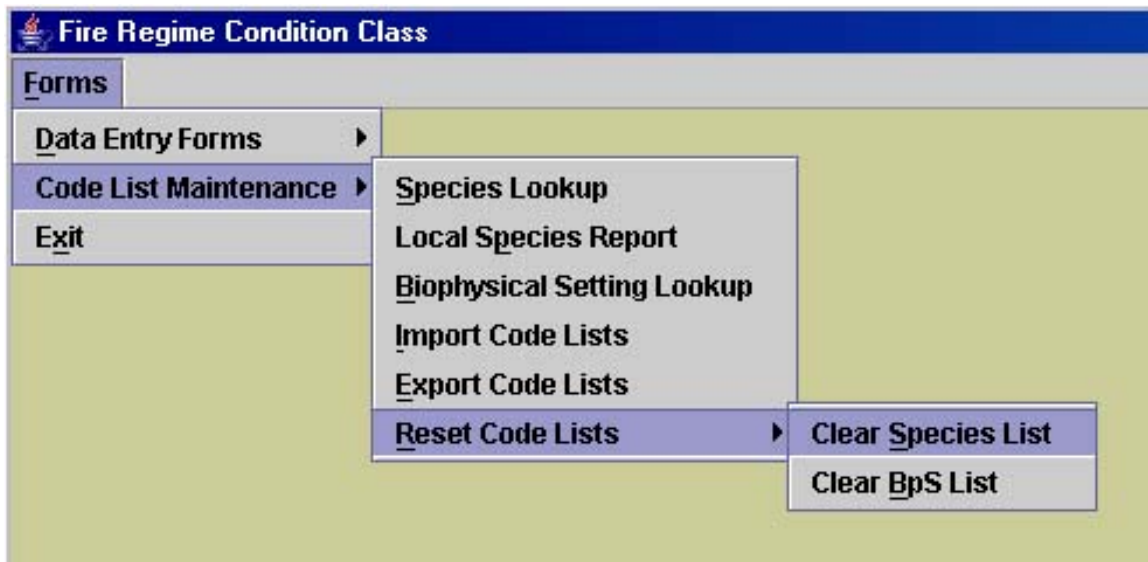


Figure A-4. Clearing the Species “Used Locally” List using the Reset Code Lists submenu and the Clear Species List menu item.

After the user selects either the Clear Species List or the Clear BpS List menu items, the software will ask the user to verify that he or she wants to clear that list. Click the **Yes** button only if you want to remove all the codes from that list.

Tip: Before you import a list of local species from the FRCC National Database into your local database, clear the list on your local database.

Appendix B: FRCC Standard Landscape Worksheet Field Numbers corresponding to the Standard Landscape Data Entry Form

For reference purposes, field numbers from the FRCC Guidebook's Standard Landscape Worksheet are superimposed (in dark red) on the Standard Landscape Data Entry form in figure below:

Fire Regime Condition Class - Standard Landscape version 1.3.2.4

Project Data:

Reg Code: ITID **1** Proj Code: NICKCR **2** Proj Num: 1 **3** Char Date: 05/05/2005 **4**

Examiner: jdoe@fs.fed.us **5** Proj Name: Nick Creek **6** Area: 15000 **7** Acres **8**

Latitude: 46.135440 **10** Longitude: 114.062448 **11** Datum: NAD27 **15**

Photo: **16** browse Date: **17**

Ref Photo: **18** browse Date: **19**

Comment: Sample project. **20**

Stratum Data:

Stratum Num: 1 **21** Code: PPIN **22** St. Name: Ponderosa Pine **23**

Char Date: 05/05/2005 **24** Lifeform: CF **25** Bp Setting: PPIN2 **26**

Species: PIPO **27** CAGA3 **28** **29** **30** Loc BpS: **31** Landform: GMF **32**

Ave Slope: MOD **34** Ins Class: HIGH **36** Low Elev: 3800 **38** High Elev: 7000 **39** Feet **40**

Comp (%): 40 **41** Tot Comp: 100 Latitude: 46.141505 **43** Longitude: 114.027089 **44** NAD27 **48**

Photo: **49** browse Date: **50**

Ref Freq: 16 **51** Curr Freq: 40 **52** Ref Sev: 7 **53** Curr Sev: 35 **54**

Ref Src: D **55** Cur Src: R **56** Nat Am: C **57**

BC Break: 35 **58** DE Break: 35 **59** Comment: **60**

Succession Class Data:	Code	Lifeform	Size	Closure	Spec 1	Spec 2	Spec 3	Spec 4	Fuel Mdl	Ref %	Cur %	
New	AESP 62	CONT 63	SEED 64	0 65	PIPO 66	CAGA3 67	68	69	70	10 72	5 73	sp
	BMSC	CONT	POLE	60	PIPO	CAGA3				10	35	sp
	CMSO	CONT	POLE	10	PIPO	CAGA3				20	5	sp
Perc Total:	DLSC	CONT	LARG	10	PIPO	CAGA3				55	50	sp
Ref	ELSC	CONT	LARG	70	PIPO	CAGA3				5	5	sp
Cur												

74 & 75 →

Report Save Exit