

Fuels and Fire Behavior Digital Dictionary

The Fire Behavior Assessment Team

Antelope Fire
Plot 17

7/10/2007
Region5/Plumas NF



Transect 1, Pre, 0-50 ft



Transect 1, Post, 0-50 ft

Fuels, Topography, Weather

Site Info	
Veg Type	Dense yellow pine, light grass understory
Slope (%)	No data
Aspect (deg)	230
Elev (ft)	No data

Climatic Variables	
Fire Arrival (Date, Time)	7/10/07, 23:50
Burn End (Date, Time)	unknown
20ft Wind, 10min avg/gusts	4/8
Onsite wind, eyelevel (10min avg.)	n/a
Wind direction	215
RH	46
Temp	67
ERC/BI	51/36
Drought Index	n/a
Live FM% (Herb/Woody)	30/60
Dead FM% (1/10/100/1000hr)	11/9/10/10

Fuel Model (low/high)
183/188

Surface Fuels - Pre	Tons/ac
1-hour	0
10-hour	0.9
100-hour	0
1000-hour	18
Litter	9.6
Duff	22.8
Total Fuels	51.3

Understory Veg.	Tons/ac
Live&Dead Shrub	0
Live&Dead Herbaceous	0.03

Canopy & Stand	
Canopy Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	0.17
Canopy Base Height (ft)	13
Basal Area (ft ² /ac)	33
Overstory Trees/ac	506

Climatic Variable Details

Weather and Fuel moistures taken from Coyote RAWs at 2400hrs Using NFDRS2016. ERC and BI are scores, not percentiles.

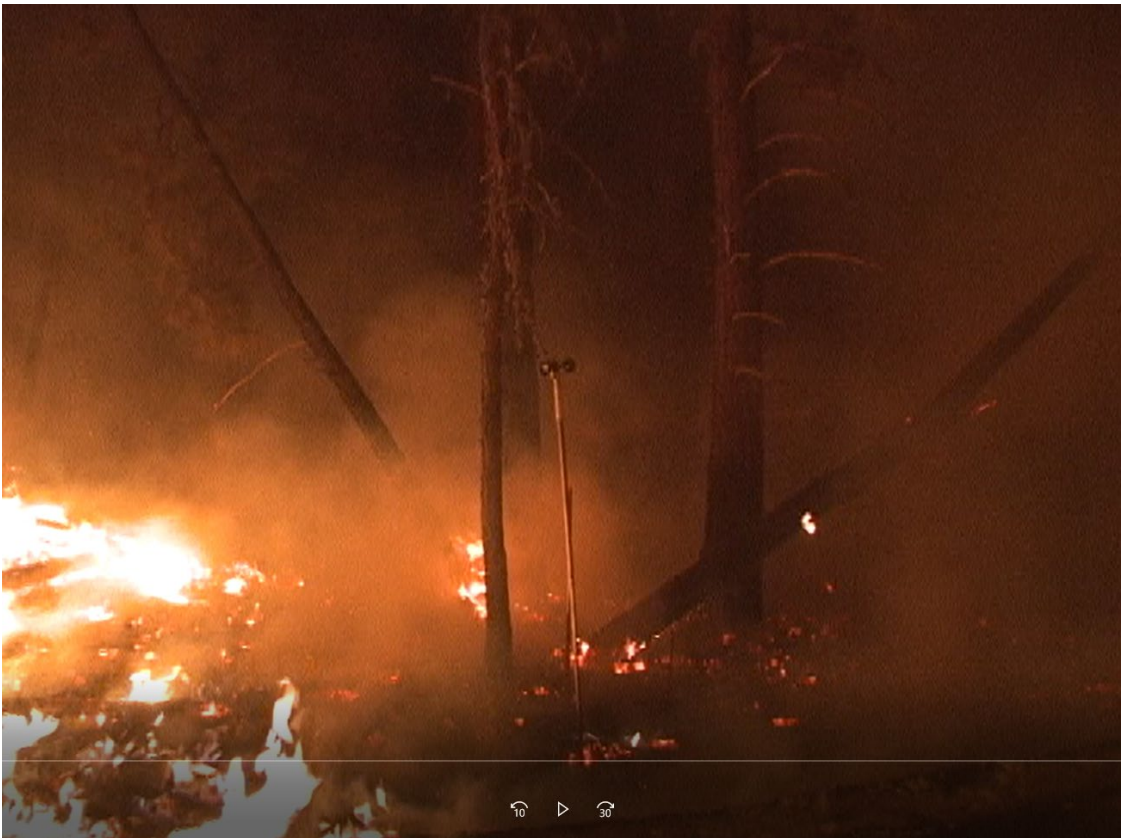
Site History: Untreated

Fire Behavior

Fire Behavior	
Primary Fire Type	Surface, low intensity, night
Secondary Fire Type	n/a
ROS - sensor source (ch/hr) (min/max/avg.)	0.67
ROS - video interp. (ch/hr) (min/max/avg.)	unknown
Flame Length (ft) (min/max/avg.)	2, 2, 2
Direction Fire Spread is going (azimuth)	300

Fire Video	Description
n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a

Fire management actions affecting plot: n/a



Low intensity surface fire, burning in direction of light wind. Low slope.

Fire Effects

Fire Severity	
Substrate Score (1-5)	3.5
Understory Vegetation Score (1-5)	3
Avg. % tree canopy scorch	50
Avg. % tree canopy torch	0
Avg. tree bole char (ft)	No data

Severity category definitions: 1= unburned, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high

Fuel Consumption	%
1-hour	0
10-hour	100
100-hour	0
1000-hour	100
Litter	100
Duff	100

About the Fire Behavior Assessment Team (FBAT)

Abstract

Despite the scope of the US wildfire problem, capabilities for monitoring active wildfires to answer pressing questions about fire behavior and personnel safety are severely limited. The **Fire Behavior Assessment Team (FBAT)** is the only team currently collecting [applied science data on active wildfires](#). FBAT functions in collaboration with land managers and interested research groups. In coordination with incident management, sites are placed opportunistically ahead of the fire accounting for current and expected fire behavior, safe access, and fire management tactics.

FBAT can collect standard weather, fire behavior and fire severity observations as well as set up dataloggers which store wind speed, direction, temperature and RH. FBAT can also take plot data which includes:

- Heat resistant fire behavior equipment left on-site (video camera, 5-foot anemometer, sensor array for rate of spread/temperature profile through time, heat flux sensor).
- Fuels data collected on canopy, surface and ground fuels before and after the fire, and fire severity assessment post-fire. Fuel moisture data is often collected prior to the fire.

More information about methods and data can be found on the FBAT website:

<https://www.frames.gov/fbat/home>

The report for this fire which includes field methods and other background can be found at: https://www.fs.fed.us/adaptivemanagement/reports/fbat/Antelope_detail.pdf