

Fuels and Fire Behavior Digital Dictionary

The Fire Behavior Assessment Team

Beaver Fire
Plot 8

8/10/2014
Region5/Klamath NF



Transect 1, Pre, 0-50 ft



Transect 1, Post, 0-50 ft



Transect 1, Pre, 50-0 ft



Transect 1, Post, 50-0 ft



Transect 2, Pre, 0-50 ft



Transect 2, Post, 0-50 ft



Transect 2, Pre, 50-0 ft



Transect 2, Post, 50-0 ft



Transect 3, Pre, 0-50 ft



Transect 3, Post, 0-50 ft



Transect 3, Pre, 50-0 ft



Transect 3, Post, 50-0 ft

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Fuels, Topography, Weather

Site Info	
Veg Type	Open mixed conifer, shrub and grass understory
Slope (%)	40
Aspect (deg)	300
Elev (ft)	1,833

Climatic Variables	
Fire Arrival (Date, Time)	8/10/14, 20:55
Burn End (Date, Time)	8/10/14, 21:30
20ft Wind (mph), 10min avg./gusts	4/7
Onsite wind (mph)	n/a
Wind direction	115
RH%	27
Temp (F)	80
ERC/BI	60/42
Drought Index	n/a
Live FM% (Herb/Woody) from RAWS	30/94
Live FM% (taken onsite)	n/a
Dead FM% (1/10/100/1000hr)	6/7/10/11

Fuel Model (low/high)
183/188

Surface Fuels - Pre	Tons/ac
1-hour	0.6
10-hour	0.7
100-hour	1.9
1000-hour	82.6
Litter	7.0
Duff	30.9
Total Fuels	123.7

Understory Veg.	Tons/ac
Live/Dead Shrub	0.03 / 0.01
Live/Dead Herbaceous	<0.005 / <0.005

Canopy & Stand	
Canopy Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	0.08
Canopy Base Height (ft)	12
Basal Area (ft ² /ac)	130
Overstory Trees/ac	363

Climatic Variable Details

Weather and fuel moisture taken from the Oak Knoll RAWS using NFDRS2016. ERC and BI are scores not percentiles.

Site History:

Fire Behavior

Fire Behavior	
Primary Fire Type	Surface, mod-high intensity
Secondary Fire Type	Torching
ROS - sensor source (ch/hr)(min/max/avg.)	3.8 / 55.6 / 13.3
ROS - video interp. (ch/hr) (min/max/avg.)	n/a
Flame Length (ft) (min/max)	0.5
Direction Fire Spread is going (azimuth)	~270

Fire Video	Description

Fire management actions affecting plot:



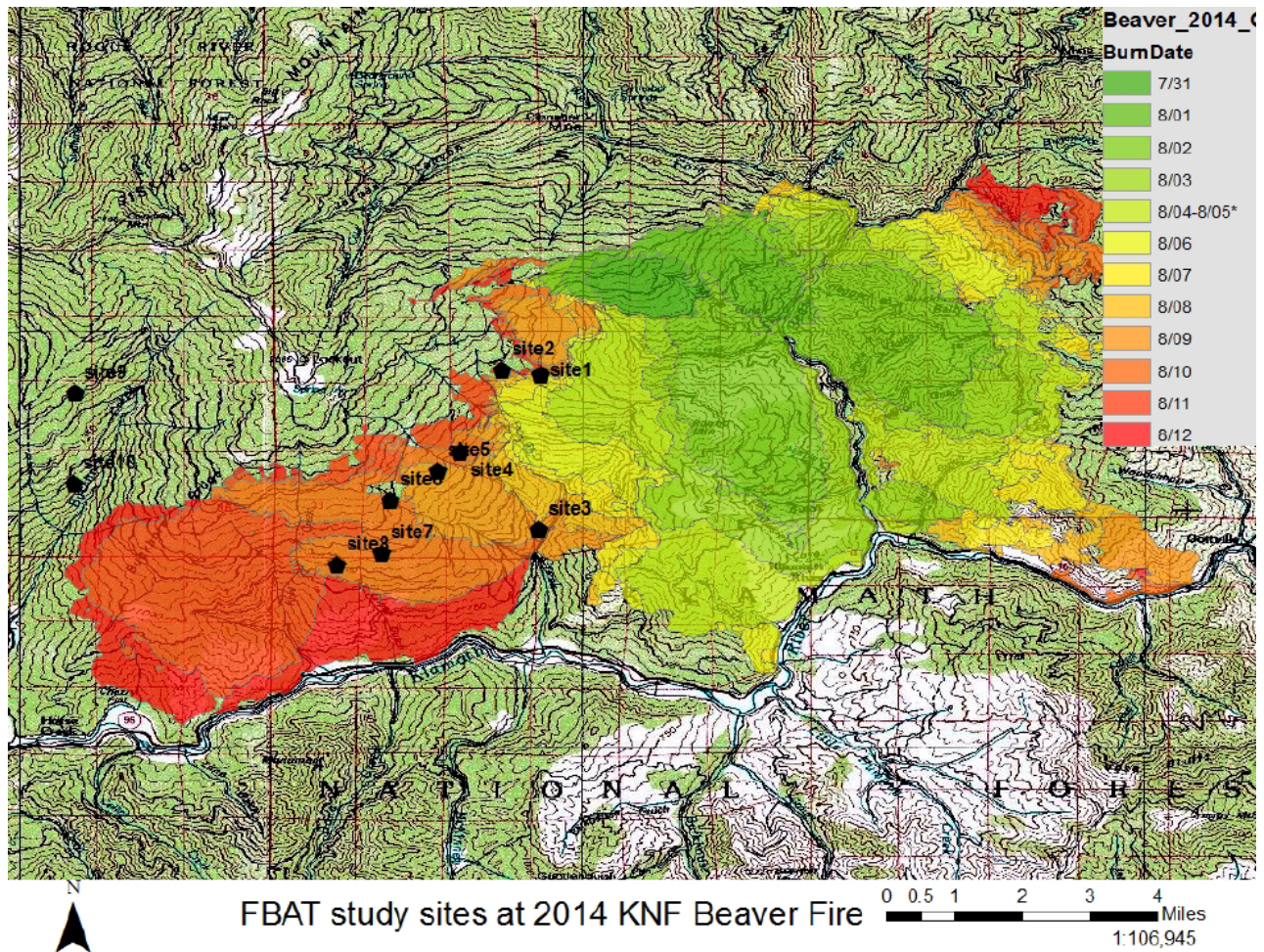
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Fire Effects

Fire Severity	
Substrate Score (1-5)	4.1
Understory Vegetation Score (1-5)	4.9
Avg. % tree canopy scorch	45
Avg. % tree canopy torch	55
Avg. tree bole char (ft)	52

Fuel Consumption	%
1-hour	100
10-hour	100
100-hour	100
1000-hour	99
Litter	100
Duff	100

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



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/2014_FBATReport_BeaverFire_043015update_091015formatting.pdf