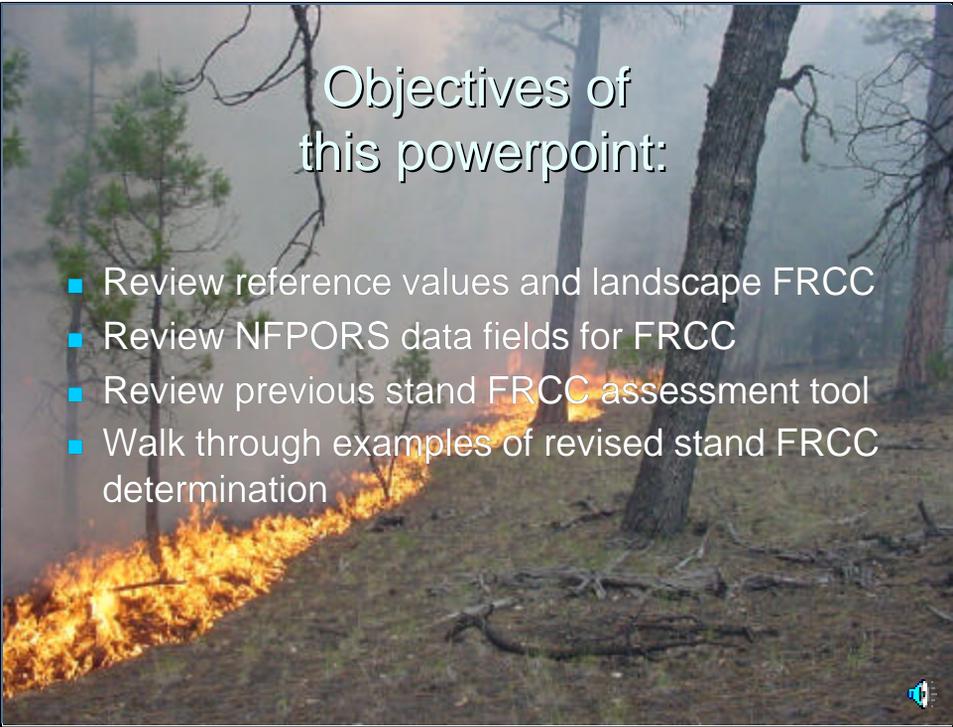


This powerpoint is provided to assist field users in applying Fire Regime Condition Class methods to fuels reporting. Specifically, it will explain the newly developed stand assessment tool, which is embedded in the Standard Landscape Method.

## Materials needed to understand this powerpoint:

- Chapter 3 of FRCC Guidebook (downloadable at [www.FRCC.gov](http://www.FRCC.gov))
- Reference value tables (above website, select “Documents”, “FRCC documents”, “PNVG Descriptions”, “Reference Condition Summary Tables”, select both “Western US Shrubland” and “Western US Forest”)
- You will also need to have a prior understanding of the FRCC definitions and methods, specifically the standard landscape method





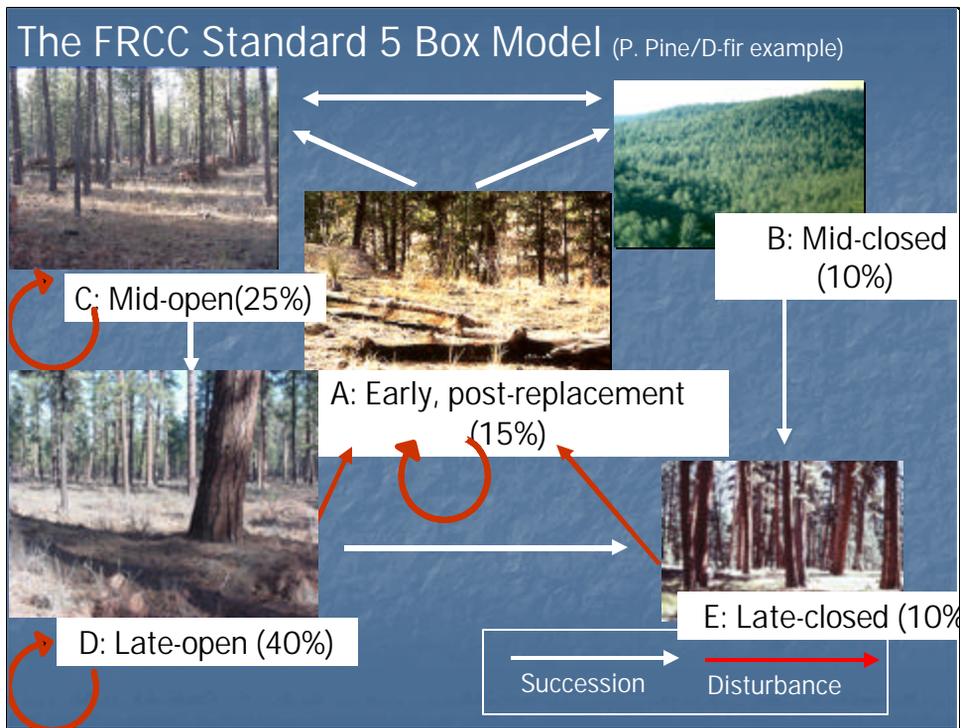
## Objectives of this powerpoint:

- Review reference values and landscape FRCC
- Review NFPORS data fields for FRCC
- Review previous stand FRCC assessment tool
- Walk through examples of revised stand FRCC determination

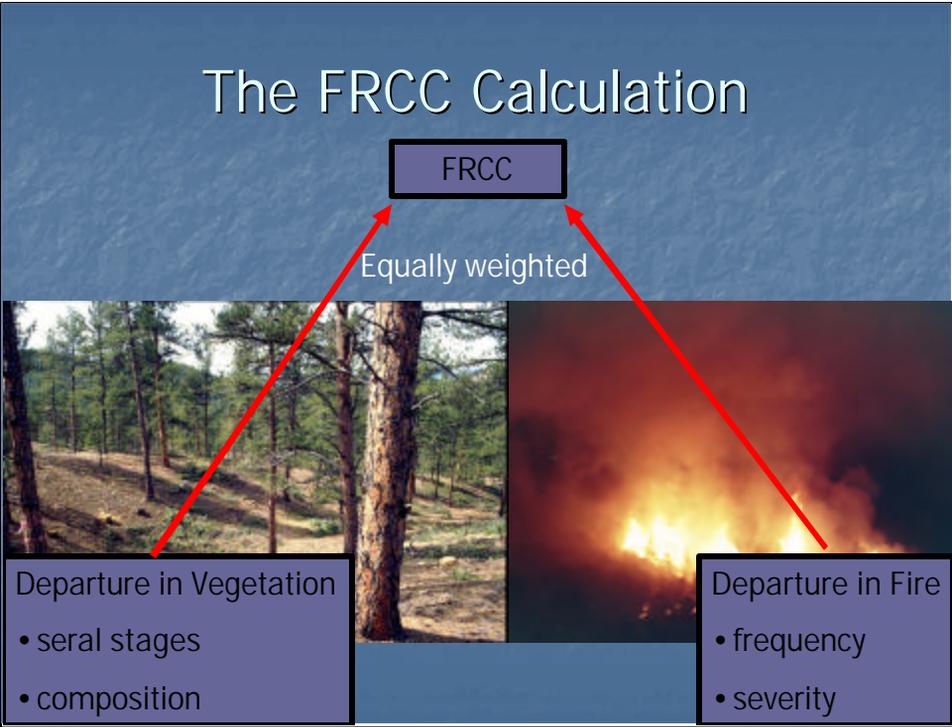
## What are the basic components of FRCC evaluation using the Standard Landscape Method?

- Reference Values
  1. Veg-fuel class proportions
  2. Fire frequency/severity
- Current Values
  1. Veg-fuel class proportions
  2. Fire frequency/severity

The process used to arrive at condition class assignments is called similarity indexing, where current values are compared with reference values. This comparison allows you to calculate a similarity, and inversely a departure, for the key variables of seral stage proportions and fire frequency/severity.



This is a “State and transition” model for the Inland Northwest Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir BPS. Most forested systems can be portrayed with a 5 box “state and transition” model. Simpler biophysical settings may be described using 2 or 3 box models, such as grassland or shrub types. For each Biophysical Setting, or historic vegetation type, reference values are provided which portray the seral stage proportions and fire regime variables. For each BPS, the proportion of each seral stage, a fire frequency, and a fire severity value are provided. In this Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir example, the reference values are: 15% class A, 10% class B, 25% class C, 40% class D, and 10% class E. In addition to these seral stage proportions, the reference fire frequency is 22 years and the reference fire severity is 24%. These values can be found on your reference condition summary table for Western US Forests.



Using the FRCC Guidebook or the Reference Value summary tables, you are able to access the reference values for a given BPS. You must also obtain current values as well, typically done through inspecting the landscape firsthand, GIS layers, or other types of field data. The two types of departure displayed here have equal weighting in determining landscape condition class.

# Treatment Reporting

- NFPORS serves as the national database for WUI and non-WUI fuels treatment reporting
- The average treatment unit reported in NFPORS is approximately 35 acres; this is stand scale
- FRCC is an ecological measure that depicts fire regime and vegetation departure for much larger areas that are landscape scale
- Condition class of stands can be determined once a landscape FRCC is calculated

It is important to recognize that FRCC is a landscape attribute. That is, fire regimes operate over landscapes and determine pattern, mosaics, and fire behavior variables. The fire regime for a stand is that of the surrounding landscape, and its condition class is likewise dependent on veg-fuel class proportions in the larger landscape.

The screenshot displays the National Fire Plan Operations & Reporting System interface. The main content area is titled "Record Condition Class Observation" and contains the following form fields:

- Treatment unit name: Nixon Center Burn
- Area (acres): 285
- Fire regime: II
- Observation Date (m/d/yyyy): May 5, 2004
- Condition class 1: [ ] %
- Condition class 2: [ ] %
- Condition class 3: [ ] %

Administrative Tasks and Quick Links are visible on the right side of the interface. A text box on the right side of the form contains the text "Unit area" and "Breakdown of Condition Class", with red arrows pointing to the "Area (acres)" and "Condition class 2" fields respectively. A larger text box at the bottom left of the screenshot contains the text "Inputting a new or updated FRCC observation".

In the NFPORS system, users are asked to report treatment unit size, fire regime group, and the percentages of each condition class in the unit.

The screenshot displays the NFPORS web application interface. The main content area shows details for a treatment unit named 'T183012'. Fields include Area (112 acres), Fine regime (radio buttons), Latitude (42.3917), Longitude (-123.0583), State (Oregon), County (Jackson), Congressional district (n/a), and Representative (n/a). There are 'Cancel', 'Delete', and 'Save' buttons at the bottom of this section.

On the right side, there are sections for 'Current Treatments' and 'Treatment Unit History'. The 'Current Treatments' section lists three items: 'Isabelle 13 (001) Burn Hand Pile (11-Isabelle, FY2005)', 'Isabelle 13 (001) Hand Pile and Cov (116-Isabelle, FY2004)', and 'Isabelle 13 (001) Slashing (116-Isabelle, FY2004)'. The 'Treatment Unit History' section shows 'Record created: 11/25/2003 by USDA User' and 'Last modified: 11/25/2003 by USDA User'.

The 'Condition Class Observations' section at the bottom left contains a table with the following data:

Observation Date	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
2/24/2004	0%	0%	100%
11/24/2003	0%	0%	100%

A red arrow points from the text box 'Condition Class changes tracked through time' to the table. A '[New Observation]' link is located below the table.

Users are also able to update NFPORS with multiple condition class observations over time for a treatment unit.

Previous sta



### Fire Regime Condition Class Stand Worksheet

**Landscape Project**

Reg Code(1): J812    Proj Code(2): Juniper1    Proj Name(3): 1  
 Char Cls(4): 01/22/2004    Landscape Method(5): Standard    Scorecard

Examiner Name(6): jsmith@zenoliga    Area(7): 60    Acres

Stands	1	2	3	4	5
PROJ Code Not 00 on Standard Landscape Not 00 on Landscape Scorecard	WS452				
State Natl (8)	1				
Stand Code (9)	BLK1				
Stand Code 1 (10)	NFP01				
Stand Code 2 (11)	BLKX				
Stand Name (12)	JUN15-016				
Latitude (13)	36.44891				
Longitude (14)	94.24812				
Elevation (15)	993894				
Photo (16)	0760146919				
Photo Date (17)	08/15/2003				
Veg Pool Class (18)	LP15				
UPC Abundance (19) Not 00 on Standard Landscape or nomogram	1E0H				
State FRCC (20) Not 00 on Standard Landscape Not 00 on Landscape Scorecard	3				
Restoration Difficulty (21) Low, Moderate, High	2				
Uncharacteristic Anomaly (22) None, Present, Some, Sub- stantial	2				
Stand FRCC (23) From Graph 1	3				
Stand FRCC Disparity (24) From Graph 2	80				

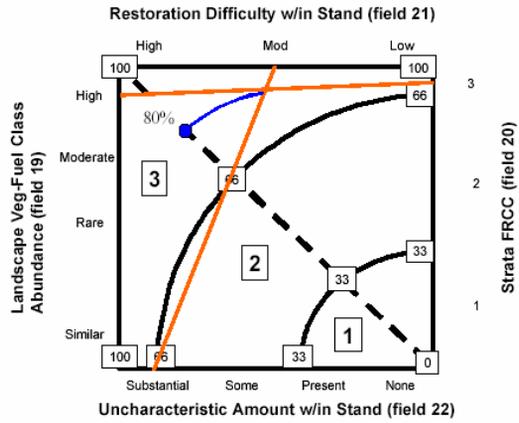
Stand FRCC Disparity (24) From Graph 2

FRCC Stand Worksheet Worksheet Version 1.0.6 (03/03/2006)  
 Stand FRCC Disparity (24) From Graph 2  
 Stand FRCC Disparity (24) From Graph 2

In the last version of the FRCC guidebook, a “stand scorecard” was developed which enabled users to assess stand FRCC for treatment reporting. Once a landscape FRCC was determined, a stand scorecard was completed which linked stand with landscape condition class. The first step in the stand tool was completing a worksheet, which provided 4 tickmarks to be used in the following nomogram.

## Stand Fire Regime Condition Class

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class - Graph 1



The second step to the stand scorecard was graphing the departure using intersecting lines on a nomogram.

Previous sta

Fire Regime Condition Class  
Stand Worksheet



Landscape Project

Reg Code(1): JR12 Proj Code(2): Juniper Proj Num(3): 1  
 Char Cl(4): 01/22/2004 Landscape Method(5): Standard Scorecard  
 Examiner Name(6): jsmith@resnl.gov Area(7): 60 50 hectares

Stands	1	2	3	4	5
Photo Code Not 38 on Standard Landscape Not 45 on Landscape Scorecard	WS452				
State Nat(16)	1				
Stand Code (8)	BLR1				
Stand Code 1 (18)	NFP01				
Stand Code 2 (19)	BLR1				
Stand Name (13)	JUN15-4N6				
Latitude (15)	35.44891				
Longitude (14)	94.24812				
Elevation (16)	99384				
Photo (16)	0760146765				
Photo Date (17)	08/15/2003				
Veg Pool Class (18)	UP15				
VFC Abundance (16) Not 38 on Standard Landscape Not 45 on Landscape Scorecard	HE01				
Stand FRCC (20) Not 38 on Standard Landscape Not 45 on Landscape Scorecard	3				
Restoration Difficulty (21) Low, Moderate, High	2				
Uncharacteristic Anomaly (22) None, Present, Some, Sub- stantial	2				
Stand FRCC (23) From Stand 1	3				
Stand FRCC Departure (24) From Stand 1	80				

Please email your comments and suggestions to: [Stand\\_Worksheet@resnl.gov](mailto:Stand_Worksheet@resnl.gov) or [jsmith@resnl.gov](mailto:jsmith@resnl.gov)  
 FRCC Stand Worksheet Worksheet Version 1.0.0 (03/03/2004)

The final step was interpreting the nomogram for stand FRCC and the stand departure, which were transferred to fields 23 and 24. In this example, the stand condition class is 3 and the departure value is 80%.

## Revised Stand Assessment Tool

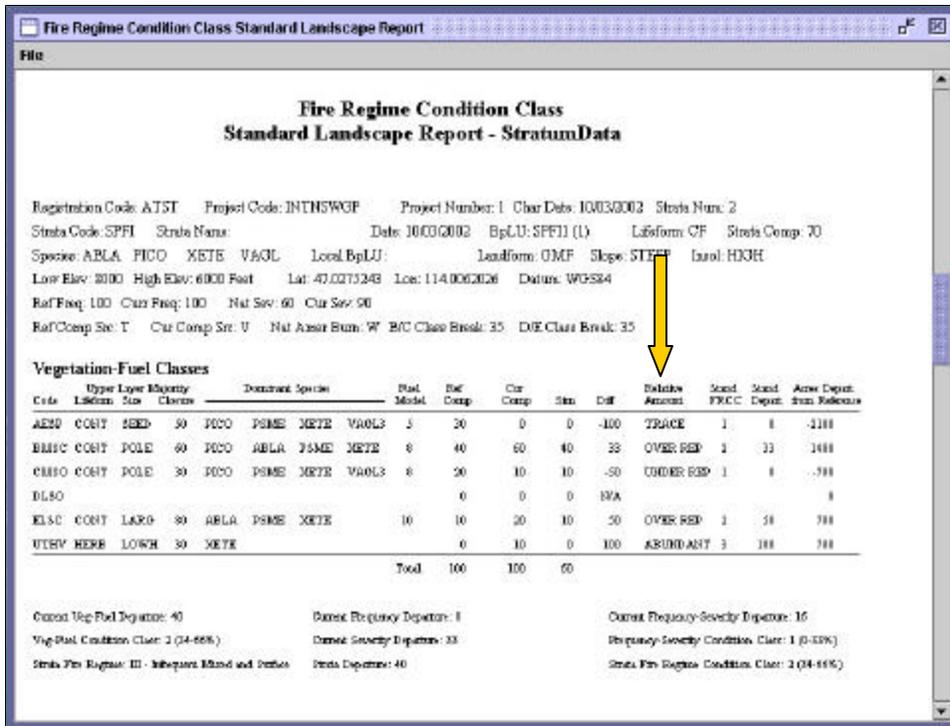
- The Stand Scorecard tool shown in prior slides is being discontinued
- In its place, a new stand-level tool is built into the Standard Landscape Method

Based upon scientific peer review and field user feedback, the stand scorecard has been discontinued and a stand assessment tool is built into the Standard Landscape Method.

## Revised Stand Assessment Tool

- Uses the “relative amount” classification built into the Standard Landscape Method
- Considers whether the relative amount of a given veg-fuel class is trace, underrepresented, similar, overrepresented, or abundant when compared against a reference value
- Assigns Condition Class 3 to all uncharacteristic vegetation-fuel classes

Now that we’ve reviewed the components of Landscape FRCC assessment, let’s take a closer look at Stand-scale FRCC determination. Simply put, the stand condition class reflects if the seral stage in which the stand is located is too scarce, approximately right, or too abundant when compared to reference conditions.



This is a screen image of the Standard Landscape Method FRCC report. You might recall that in the previous versions of the Standard Landscape method (such as this), an “abundance rating” was one component. This rating applied classes of rare, similar, moderate, and high to describe the relative abundance of seral stages when compared with reference values. This abundance rating is now replaced with a “relative amount” rating, which will be used in all upcoming forms and software versions. Let’s take a look at how the relative amount rating crosswalks with stand condition classes.

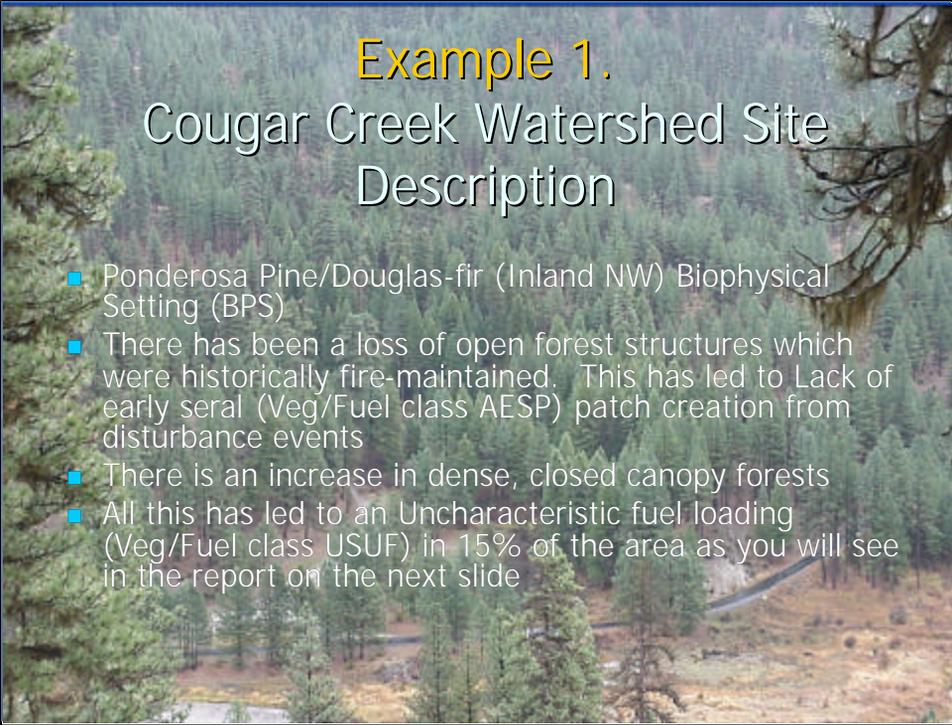
### Crosswalk of Percent Difference, “Relative Amount” ratings, and Stand Condition Class

Departure from reference for veg-fuel class (seral stage) on landscape	Relative Amount Class	Stand Condition Class	Possible Mgmt Implication
If class is more negative than - 66% departed	Trace	1	Protect or Increase
If class is =- 66% to <- 33% departed	Under-represented	1	Protect or Increase
If class is =-33% and = +33% departed	Similar	1	Protect or Maintain
If class is >+33% to = +66% departed	Over-represented	2	Reduce
If class is > + 66%, or is an uncharacteristic class	Abundant	3	Reduce

These rule sets allow a user to crosswalk a relative amount rating to a stand condition class.

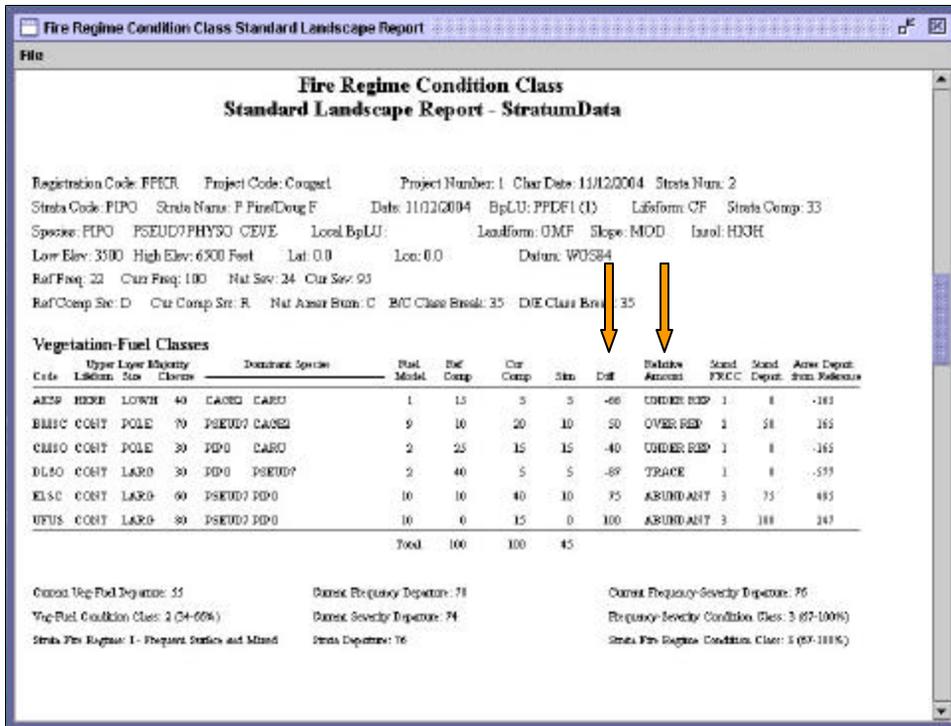
## Let's look at three examples of how to determine stand scale Condition Class

- Cougar Creek Watershed, Idaho
- Madera Canyon, Arizona
- Juniper Basin, Utah



## Example 1. Cougar Creek Watershed Site Description

- Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir (Inland NW) Biophysical Setting (BPS)
- There has been a loss of open forest structures which were historically fire-maintained. This has led to Lack of early seral (Veg/Fuel class AESP) patch creation from disturbance events
- There is an increase in dense, closed canopy forests
- All this has led to an Uncharacteristic fuel loading (Veg/Fuel class USUF) in 15% of the area as you will see in the report on the next slide



Notice the reduction of AESP from 15 to 5.

Notice the addition of the Uncharacteristic type (UFUS) of 15%.

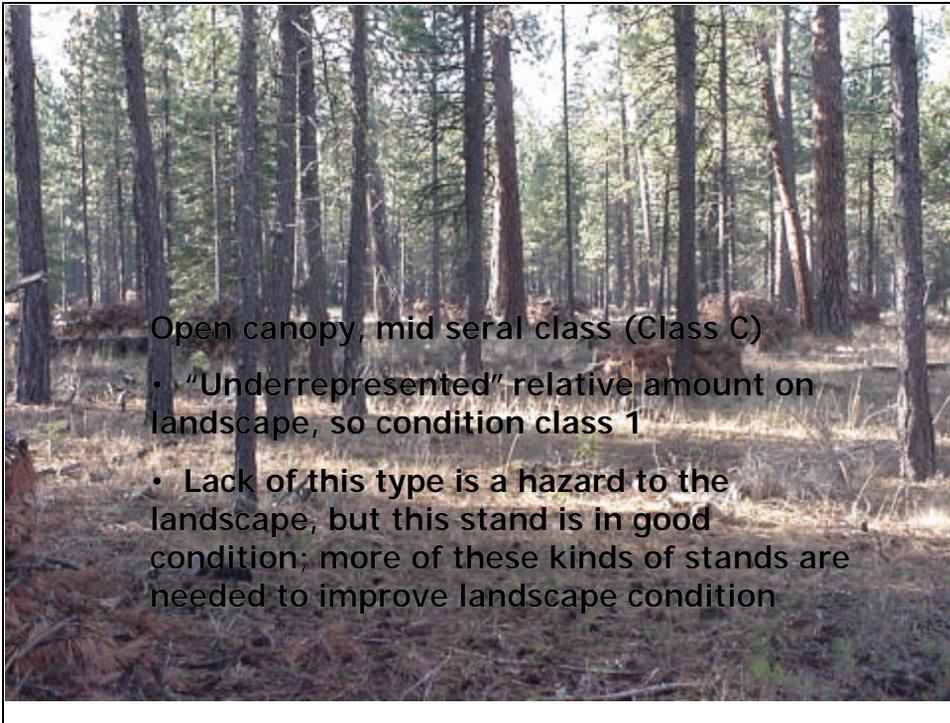
Notice the increase in late closed types and the decrease in late open types.

Vegetation-Fuel	Reference %	Current %	Similarity (lower of Ref or Cur)	VFC Difference: If Cur < Ref then (Cur-Ref)/Ref Else (Cur-Ref)/(Cur)	
A – Early	15	5	5	-66	-66/Underrep → Stand CC1
B – Mid Closed	10	20	10	+50	+50/Overrep → Stand CC2
C – Mid Open	25	15	15	-40	-40/Underrep → Stand CC1
D – Late Open	40	5	5	-88	-88/Trace → Stand CC1
E – Late Closed	10	40	10	+75	+75/Abundant → Stand CC3
U – Uncharacteristic	0	15	0	100 %	+ 100/Abundant → Stand CC3
Sum	100	100	50		CC3
Departure (100-Sum Similarity)				50	
Vegetation-Fuel Condition Class (0-33 = 1; 34-66 = 2; 67-100 = 3)				2	

New Difference Calculation

There is a major difference between stand condition and landscape vegetation-fuel difference:  
 A vegetation-fuel class with a Relative Amount of trace (such as class D above) is a potential ecological hazard to the landscape. However, any one stand in that veg-fuel class may be in great condition

In this slide, we can see the comparison of reference against current values for the Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir example. We can see that historically, roughly 65% of this type was dominated by open canopy forests (i.e., classes C and D). Currently, the forest structure is dominated by closed canopy conditions (classes B and E). In addition, 15% of the type is in an uncharacteristic seral stage due to advanced succession and excessive fuel loading. When the similarity is calculated, we find that the current condition is 50% similar to the reference. Looking closer at each seral stage, we see that classes A, C, and D are underrepresented on the landscape. Because these are scarce compared to the reference conditions, the stands which fall into this seral stage are condition class 1. Classes B and E and moderately overrepresented compared to reference, so stands in these seral stages are condition class 2 and 3. Any uncharacteristic class by definition did not occur historically, so stands in class U are condition class 3.



Open canopy, mid seral class (Class C)

- “Underrepresented” relative amount on landscape, so condition class 1
- Lack of this type is a hazard to the landscape, but this stand is in good condition; more of these kinds of stands are needed to improve landscape condition



Closed canopy, mid seral class (Class B)

- "Overrepresented" relative amount on landscape, so condition class 2



**Open canopy, late-seral class (Class D)**

**"Trace" relative amount on landscape, so condition class 1**

**Lack of this type is a hazard to the landscape, but this stand is in good condition; more of these kinds of stands are needed to improve landscape condition**





**How would you report this condition class change?**

1. Pre-treatment unit (Class B – mid seral closed canopy) had overrepresented amount, so  $CC = 2$ .
2. Post-treatment unit (Class C – mid seral open canopy) had underrepresented amount, so  $CC = 1$ .

**Landscape** \_\_\_ Cougar Creek Watershed \_\_\_\_\_

**Biophysical Setting** \_\_\_ Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir \_\_\_\_\_

**Stand Fire Regime** = Landscape Fire Regime: \_Fire Regime Group 1\_

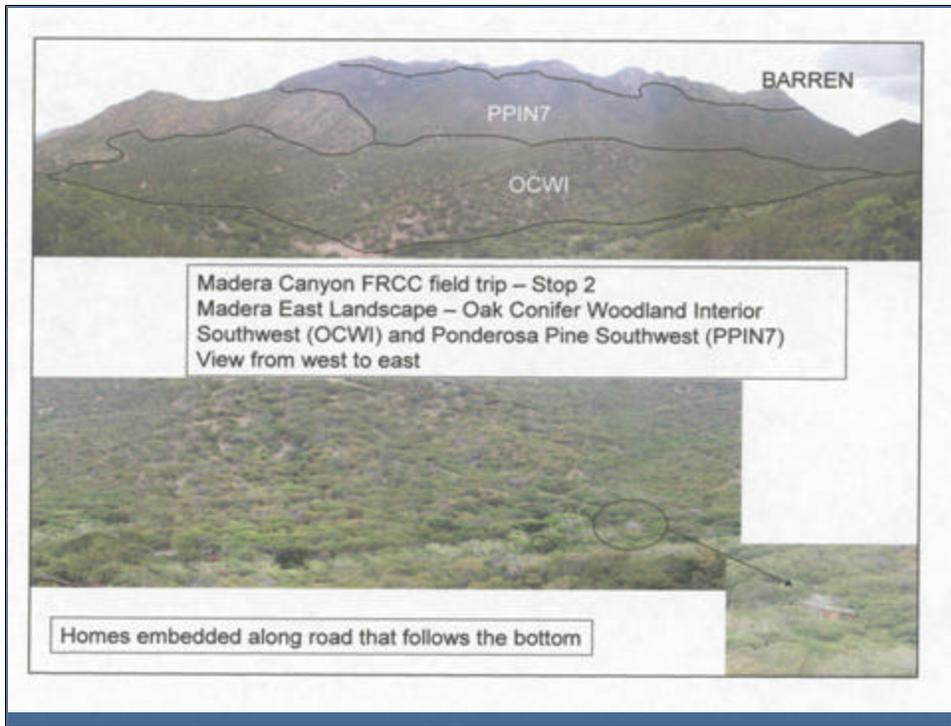
Stand condition: If Difference = 0, Then = 1; Else = Difference

Landscape Veg-Fuel Class	Difference from reference	Landscape Veg-Fuel Class Relative Amount	Stand Condition (0-100%)	Stand Condition Class
<b>A (early seral)</b>	- 66%	<b>Under-represented</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B (mid closed)</b>	+ 50%	<b>Over-represented</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C (mid open)</b>	- 40%	<b>Under-represented</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D (late open)</b>	- 88%	<b>Trace</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>E (late closed)</b>	+ 75	<b>Abundant</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>U (unchar . class)</b>	+ 100%	<b>Abundant</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>

This table summarizes conditions in the Cougar Creek watershed example.

## Example 2. Madera Canyon, Arizona Site Description

- Ponderosa Pine (southwest) BPS
- There is a loss of open forest structure
- Lack of disturbance has moved area toward closed canopy forests (classes B and E)



This landscape involves two strata, or Biophysical Settings. For the purposes of this example, we are only evaluating conditions in the ponderosa pine (PPIN7) strata. The strata is located above an oak-conifer woodland.

Madera East Landscape – Stop 2  
Ponderosa Pine Southwest (PPIN7)



C-Mid development open forest



B-Mid development closed forest



A-Post-fire



D-Late development open forest



E-Late development closed forest

As in the previous example,  
this landscape is deficient in  
seral stages A, C, and D

Vegetation-Fuel	Reference %	Current %	Similarity (lower of Ref or Cur)	VFC Difference: If C < R then (GR)/R Else (C-R)/(C)
A – Early	15	1	1	- 93/Trace → Stand CC1
B – Mid Closed	5	10	5	+ 50/Over → Stand CC2
C – Mid Open	15	4	4	- 73/Trace → Stand CC1
D – Late Open	60	5	5	- 92/Trace → Stand CC1
E – Late Closed	5	80	5	+ 94/Abundant → Stand CC3
U – Uncharacteristic	0		0	100 %
Sum	100	100	20	
Departure (100-Sum Similarity)	100-20 =			80
Vegetation-Fuel Condition Class (0-33 = 1; 34-66 = 2; 67-100 = 3)				3

New Difference Calculation

There is a major difference between stand condition and landscape vegetation-fuel difference:  
 A vegetation-fuel class that is a trace is a hazard to the landscape  
 However, any one stand in that veg-fuel class is in great condition

In this slide, we can see the comparison of reference against current values for the Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir example. We can see that historically, roughly 65% of this type was dominated by open canopy forests (i.e., classes C and D). Currently, the forest structure is dominated by closed canopy conditions (classes B and E). In addition, 15% of the type is in an uncharacteristic seral stage due to advanced succession and excessive fuel loading. When the similarity is calculated, we find that the current condition is 50% similar to the reference. Looking closer at each seral stage, we see that classes A, C, and D are underrepresented on the landscape. Because these are scarce compared to the reference conditions, the stands which fall into this seral stage are condition class 1. Classes B and E and moderately overrepresented compared to reference, so stands in these seral stages are condition class 2 and 3. Any uncharacteristic class by definition did not occur historically, so stands in class U are condition class 3.

**Landscape Fire Regime Condition Class – Veg-Fuel Components** p 7 Worksheet\*

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC)  
 Similarity, Departure, Condition Class, & Difference Worksheet

Old Difference  
 Calculation

Landscape Madera Canyon

PPIN7

Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV)

Vegetation-Fuel	Reference %	Current %	Similarity (lower of Ref or Cur)	Difference (Cur-Ref) / (Cur + Ref)*100 Abundance*
A – Early	15	1	1	- 88/Rare
B – Mid Closed	5	10	5	+ 33/Moderate
C – Mid Open	15	4	4	- 58/Rare
D – Late Open	60	5	5	- 85/Rare
E – Late Closed	5	80	5	+ 88/High
U – Uncharacteristic	0		0	100 %
Sum	100	100	20	
Departure (100-Sum Similarity)	100-20=80			80
Vegetation-Fuel Condition Class (0-33 = 1; 34-66 = 2; 67-100 = 3)				3
Fire Frequency Severity	Reference	Current	Sim	Dep

**Stand Fire Regime Condition Class – based on landscape Veg-Fuel conditions**

Landscape (Project) Madera Canyon

Potential Natural Vegetation = PPIN7

Stand Fire Regime = Landscape Fire Regime FRG = I

Stand Identification Code	Landscape Veg-Fuel Class	Landscape Veg-Fuel Class Difference If C < R Then (C - R)/R, Else (C - R)/C	Landscape Veg-Fuel class Relative Amount	Stand Condition	Stand Condition Class
24-12-013	E-Late Closed	+ 94%	Abundant	94	3
24-12-044	A-Early	- 93	Trace	0	1
24-12-102	B-Mid Closed	+ 50	Over-represented	50	2
24-12-133	C-Mid Open	- 73	Under-represented	0	1

•**Stand condition interpretation** – the higher the number the more this stand contributes to the difference of the vegetation-fuel class at the landscape scale. Difference values  $\leq 0$  indicate the stand no longer contributes.

•**Difference.** C – current veg-fuel class %; R – reference veg-fuel class %

•**Relative Amount.** "Trace" if Difference is  $\leq -66\%$ ; "Under-represented" if Difference is  $> -66\%$  and  $\leq -33\%$ ; "Similar" if  $> -33\%$  and  $< 33\%$ ; "Over-represented" if  $\geq 33\%$  to  $< 66\%$ ; "Abundant" if  $\geq 66\%$ .

•**Stand condition (departure).** If Difference = 0, Then = 1; Else = Difference

•**Stand condition class.** "1" if Relative Amount = Similar, Trace or Under-represented; = "2" if = Over-represented; = "3" if Abundant

Again, recognize that stand condition class is strongly tied to the landscape vegetation-fuel conditions.

**Landscape** \_\_\_Madera Canyon\_\_\_\_\_

**Biophysical Setting** \_\_\_Ponderosa Pine (PPIN7)\_\_\_\_\_

**Stand Fire Regime** = Landscape Fire Regime: \_Fire Regime Group 1\_

Stand condition: If Difference = 0, Then = 1; Else = Difference

Landscape Veg-Fuel Class	Difference from reference	Landscape Veg-Fuel Class Relative Amount	Stand Condition (0-100%)	Stand Condition Class
<b>A (early seral)</b>	- 93%	<b>Trace</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B (mid closed)</b>	+ 50%	<b>Over-represented</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>C (mid open)</b>	- 73%	<b>Trace</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D (late open)</b>	- 92%	<b>Trace</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>E (late closed)</b>	+ 94%	<b>Abundant</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>

This table summarizes conditions in the Madera Canyon example.

## What about uncharacteristic classes??

Uncharacteristic classes are seral stages which did not occur in the natural regime. In this picture, a solid cheatgrass understory makes this an uncharacteristic class.

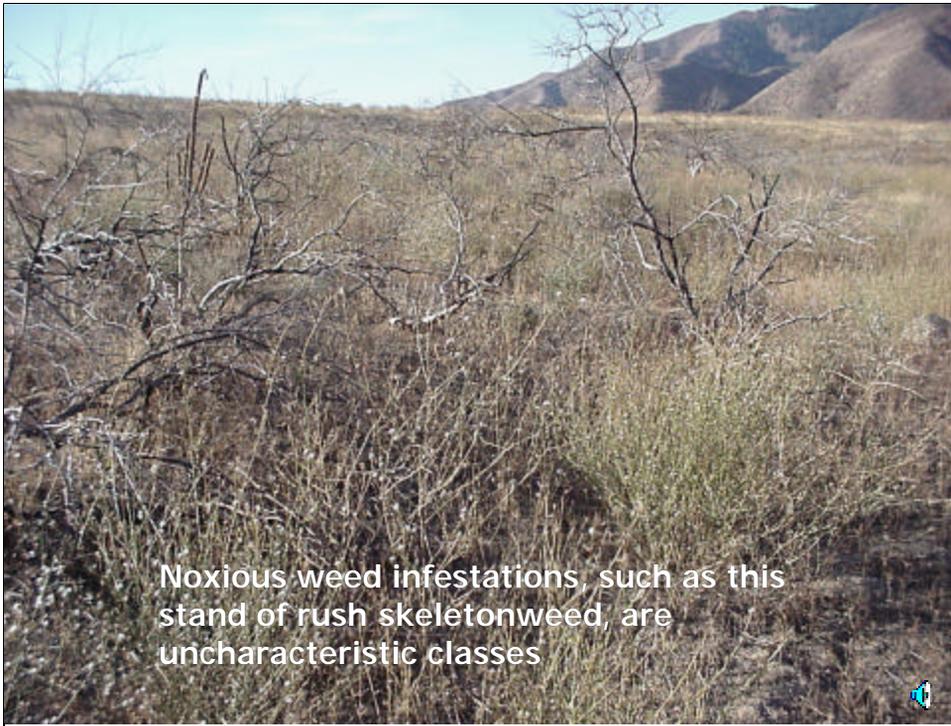
Because they did not occur in native communities, the veg-fuel class difference is calculated as  $(\text{Cur} - \text{Ref}) / \text{Cur}$ ; since  $\text{Ref} = 0$  then difference = +100%

Therefore stands in uncharacteristic classes are **always assigned Condition Class 3.**

A more comprehensive list of uncharacteristic classes is available in the FRCC Guidebook, Chapter 3 appendices. Let's look at a few examples of uncharacteristic seral stages, which by definition, never occurred in the natural regime. Therefore, stands which fall into an uncharacteristic seral stage are always assigned condition class 3.



Disturbances which do not mimic the intensity, duration, or effects of native disturbances may be uncharacteristic, such as improper grazing.



Noxious weed infestations were not part of the natural regime, and are designated as uncharacteristic seral stages.



Advanced succession which was not part of natural successional development often corresponds to uncharacteristic conditions. In this case, a large-scale loss of aspen communities due to conifer encroachment corresponds to an uncharacteristic class.



Much the same, advanced succession in many sagebrush systems creates an uncharacteristic class.



Now, let's look at the final example of calculating stand condition class.

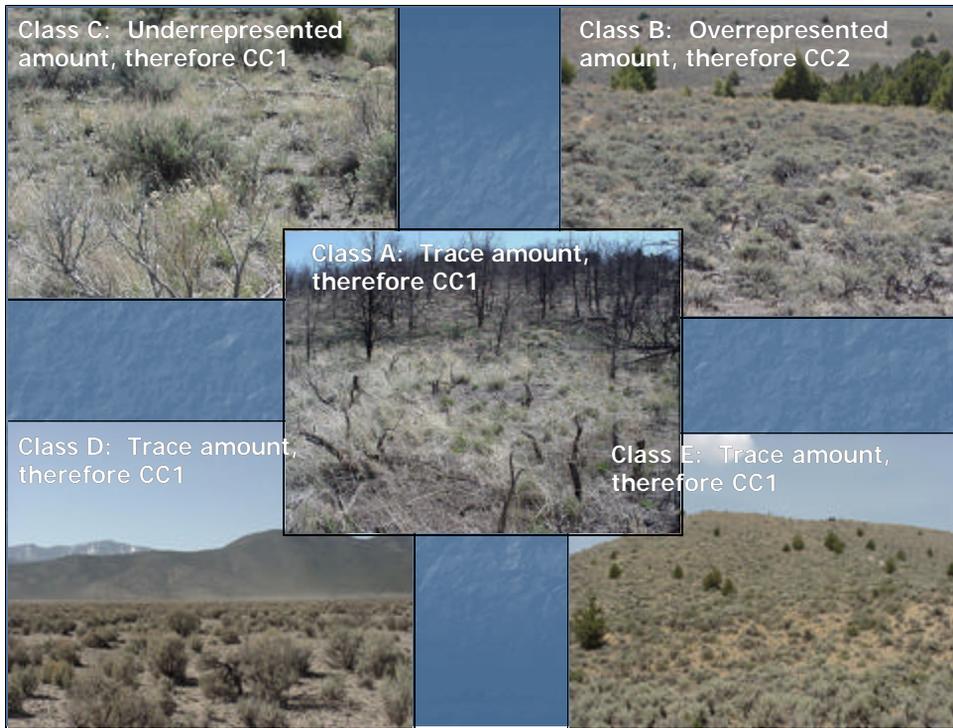


Let's look at the outlined Wyoming big sagebrush strata for this landscape. An obvious feature is the juniper encroachment which is occurring. As the existing values which display, nearly every seral stage is rare on the landscape. That is, there is a lack of the naturally occurring seral stages such as fire-created grass openings and open, diverse sagebrush stands.

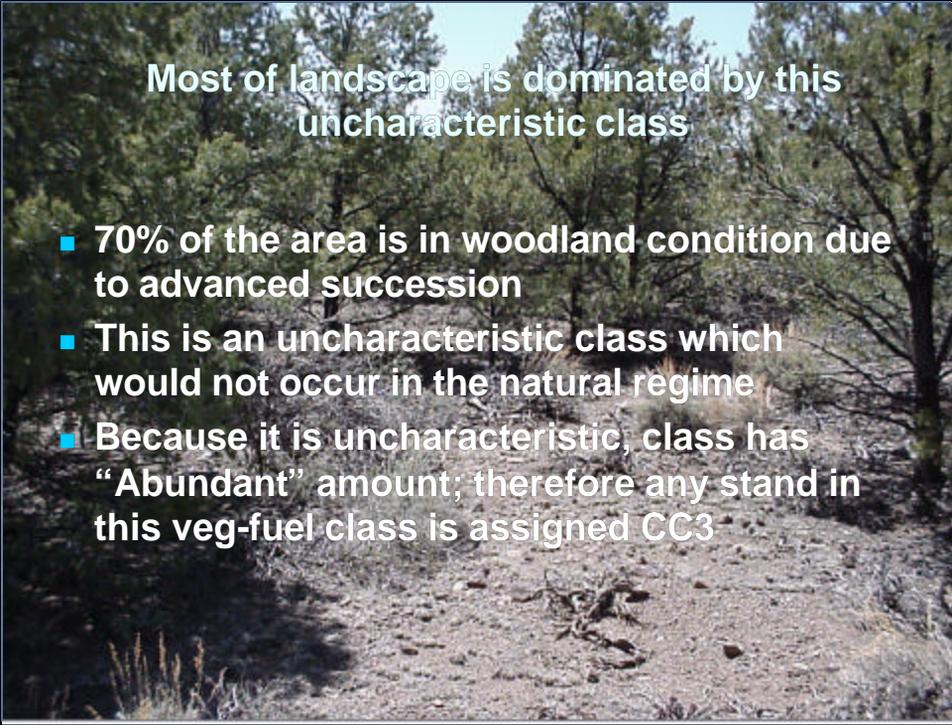
Vegetation-Fuel	Reference %	Current %	Similarity (lower of Ref or Cur)	VFC Difference: If C < R then (GR)/R Else (C-R)/(C) Abundance - 1	
A - Early	15	5	5	- 67/Trace → Stand CC1	
B - Mid Closed	5	10	5	+ 50/Over → Stand CC2	
C - Mid Open	10	5	5	- 50/Under → Stand CC1	
D - Late Open	50	5	5	- 90/Trace → Stand CC1	
E - Late Closed	20	5	5	- 75/Trace → Stand CC1	
U - Uncharacteristic	0	70	0	+ 100/Abundant → Stand CC3	
Sum	100	100	25		
Departure (100-Sum Similarity)	100-25 =			75	* Landscape deficient in all classes except B
Vegetation-Fuel Condition Class (0-33 = 1; 34-66 = 2; 67-100 = 3)				3	* Landscape dominated by uncharacteristic pinyon-juniper encroachment (Class U)

There is a major difference between stand condition and landscape vegetation-fuel difference:  
 A vegetation-fuel class that is a trace is a hazard to the landscape  
 However, any one stand in that veg-fuel class is in great condition

In this slide, we can see the comparison of reference against current values for the Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir example. We can see that historically, roughly 65% of this type was dominated by open canopy forests (i.e., classes C and D). Currently, the forest structure is dominated by closed canopy conditions (classes B and E). In addition, 15% of the type is in an uncharacteristic seral stage due to advanced succession and excessive fuel loading. When the similarity is calculated, we find that the current condition is 50% similar to the reference. Looking closer at each seral stage, we see that classes A, C, and D are underrepresented on the landscape. Because these are scarce compared to the reference conditions, the stands which fall into this seral stage are condition class 1. Classes B and E and moderately overrepresented compared to reference, so stands in these seral stages are condition class 2. Any uncharacteristic class by definition did not occur historically, so stands in class U are condition class 3.



These pictures illustrate the general structure of each veg-fuel class. These seral stages were found under a historic disturbance regimes and processes. The reference community would be composed of a mixture of these stages, which are given in the reference value proportions.



Most of landscape is dominated by this uncharacteristic class

- 70% of the area is in woodland condition due to advanced succession
- This is an uncharacteristic class which would not occur in the natural regime
- Because it is uncharacteristic, class has “Abundant” amount; therefore any stand in this veg-fuel class is assigned CC3



How would you report condition class change for this treatment unit?

1. The pre-treatment unit was in an uncharacteristic class, so **pre-treatment CC = 3**.
2. The post-treatment unit is Class A, the early seral herbaceous community. This was **Trace in the relative amount**, so **post-treatment CC = 1**.

**Landscape** \_\_\_Juniper Basin Assessment Area\_\_\_\_\_

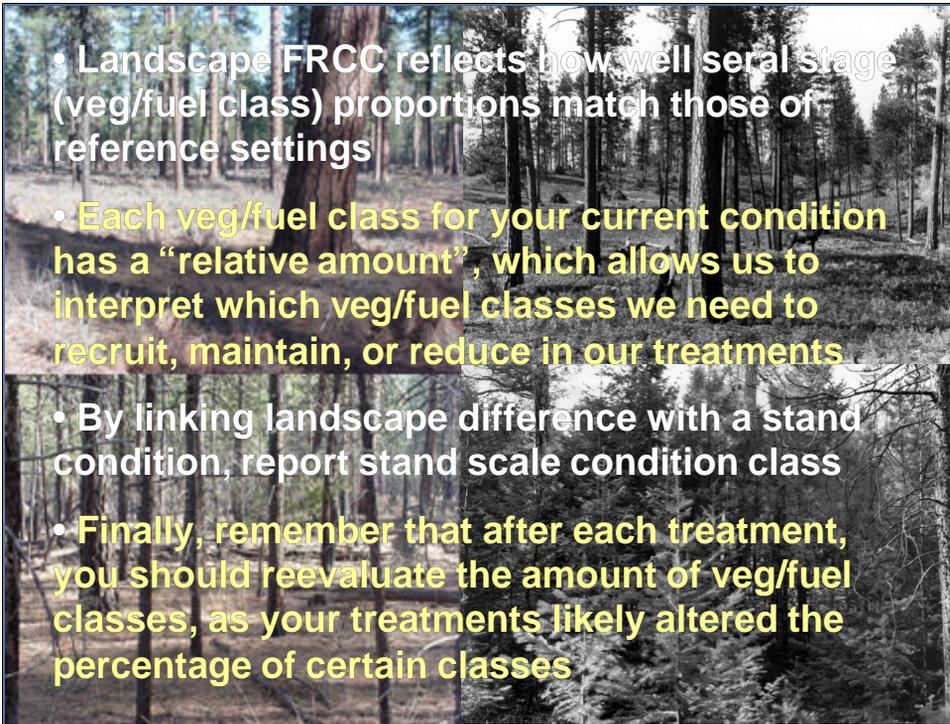
**Biophysical Setting** \_\_\_Wyoming Sagebrush w/ trees (WSAG2)\_\_\_

**Stand Fire Regime** = Landscape Fire Regime: \_Fire Regime Group 3\_

Stand condition: If Difference < 0, Then = 1; Else = Difference

Landscape Veg-Fuel Class	Difference from reference	Landscape Veg-Fuel Class Abundance	Stand Condition (0-100%)	Stand Condition Class
<b>A (early seral)</b>	- 67%	Trace	0	1
<b>B (mid closed)</b>	+ 50%	Over-represented	50	2
<b>C (mid open)</b>	- 50%	Under-represented	0	1
<b>D (late open)</b>	- 90%	Trace	0	1
<b>E (late closed)</b>	- 75%	Trace	0	1
<b>U (unchar . class)</b>	+100%	Abundant	100	3

This table summarizes conditions in the Juniper Basin Assessment area.



- If you have questions regarding this new stand level assessment method please contact the help desk at [helpdesk@frcc.gov](mailto:helpdesk@frcc.gov)