

CHAPTER 5 – STAND SCORECARD METHOD

This scorecard (qualitative) method provides a quick approach for field determination of the fire regime condition class (FRCC) at size scales of patch, stand or small project areas that do not meet the definition of a landscape. You must complete the standard (chapter 3) or landscape scorecard (chapter 4) determination of landscape fire regime and FRCC prior to using this method. Two of the inputs for the stand FRCC come from the landscape FRCC determination and provide the context for the stand. These are the landscape abundance of the vegetation-fuel class that the stand is in and the landscape FRCC. The other two inputs for the stand FRCC come from assessment of within stand conditions and include a rating of the restoration difficulty based on the combination of characteristic and uncharacteristic conditions that occur, and an estimate of the amount of uncharacteristic conditions that occur within the stand.

The field methods described here are the recommended procedures for conducting the scorecard method for determination of stand FRCC. The stand fire regime is the same as that for the landscape fire regime.

Field Numbers

Fields are generally numbered sequentially. However, often there are field numbers that are not used. These are numbers that are retained for use by the computer or for storage of data from a former version.

Stand Scorecard Procedure Summary Fields (Fields 1 - 5)

The first four fields (Registration Code ID, Project Code, Project Number, Project Characterization Date) allow the unique cross-reference to the landscape FRCC project area, which provide the context and 2 of the inputs for the stand FRCC.

These data provide the information for characterization of the stand FRCC. The stand fire regime is the same as that for the landscape fire regime

Registration Code ID (Field 1-REGCOD) – Required— For federal agency and TNC personnel using the web version or downloading the stand alone version the Registration Code is a 4-character code assigned from the FRCC help desk based on your agency affiliation. Standard codes are assigned to all federal agency and TNC units that cannot be used by other units (check the website at <http://frcc.gov/> for an updated list, contact the help desk at helpdesk@frcc.gov if your land management unit is not listed). For users that do not have web access and for non-

federal agency users contact your federal, state, TNC or private agency coordinator (a list is provided on the training CD). We encourage non-federal agency users to use one Registration Code per “group”, and then use a Project Code for separate monitoring projects.

Project Code (Field 2-PROCOD) – Required – The Project Code is an 8-character code used to identify project work that is done within the unit. You are not required to use all eight characters.

Some examples of Project Codes are:

TCRESTOR = Tenderfoot Creek Restoration

BurntFk = Burnt Fork Project

SCPF1 = Swan Creek Prescribed Fire, Unit 1

BoxCkDem = Box Creek Demonstration Project

You may want to use the same code you would use in the National Fire Plan Operations Reporting System (NFPORS) or, if you are a non-federal employee, link it to whatever reporting system you may use.

It will be easier to read sorted results if you do not include digits in the left most position of the project code. For instance, if two of your projects are 22Lolo and 9Lolo, when sorted 22Lolo will come before 9Lolo. The preferred option would be to name the projects Lolo09 and Lolo22, although Lolo9 and Lolo22 will sort in the proper order, also.

Project Number (Field 3 – PLOJID) – Required – Identifier that corresponds to the fire, vegetation, and fuel management landscape or project area. Integer value.

Landscape Characterization Date (Field 4) - The landscape characterization date is the date you assigned to the landscape or project summary as a whole that makes this data unique from previous or subsequent characterization. The date of characterization should be entered in Field 4 of the FRCC sampling form as an 8-digit number in the MM/DD/YYYY format where MM is the month number, DD is the day of the month, and YYYY is the current year. So, April 10, 2001 would be entered 04/10/2001. You would get this data from Field 4 of the landscape method you used.

Landscape Methodology (Field 5-METHD) – Required – Landscape Methodology used to calculate the Project FRCC. Enter or circle either “Standard” or “Scorecard” for the landscape method used.

Stand Procedure Stand Fields (Fields 6- 28)

Stand Number (Field 6 – STDNUM) – Required – Stand number is provided on the worksheet and in the software. If you have more than 5 stands and are not using the software you will need to cross out the numbers on the worksheet and change them to 6-10 and so on (i.e. the worksheet only had room for 5 stands and they are labeled 1-5, the software will automatically label them incrementally for you).

Examiner Name (Field 7-NAME) – Required – The Examiner code is the email address of the crew boss or lead examiner. The examiner's email address corresponds to the Examiner's UserID in the central FRCC database at <http://frcc.gov/>. There is only one examiner per worksheet allowed. If another examiner is assessing stands in the same project, another worksheet needs to be initiated. Be sure not to duplicate stand #'s when multiple examiners are assessing the same project (i.e. there can only be one stand 1 per project).

If the project is exported to the central database, the website will verify that the examiner is a certified FRCC user or trainer. If the examiner is not certified, the FRCC website will not allow the project to be viewed by other users or exported to the NFPORS or LANDFIRE databases.

For users that do not have an email address, but have downloaded software, enter a UserID assigned to you by the help desk at the time you receive your registration ID.

For users that do not have an email address, do not have software, and have not been assigned a UserID by the help desk, but are using the field forms and worksheets to hand calculate FRCC, enter your first and last name.

If multiple users are filling out stand worksheets for a project, each user must have their own worksheet as only one user name can be entered.

Stand Area (Field 8-AREA) – Required – The area of the project is an integer value. The project area is the size of the overall landscape or project area where you will be applying the field procedures for FRCC.

Stand Area Units (Field 9-UNITS) – Required - Choose either acres or hectares for the size of the stand.

Stand Characterization Date (Field 10-SDATE) – Required – The characterization date is the date you want assigned to the stand that makes this data unique from previous or subsequent characterization. The date of characterization should be entered in Field 10 of the FRCC stand scorecard worksheet as an 8-digit number in the MM/DD/YYYY format where MM is the month number, DD is the day of the month, and YYYY is the current year. So, April 10, 2001 would be entered 04/10/2001.

If the same stand is being re-measured after treatment of one or more units or to update condition class following a period of succession or unplanned disturbances, be sure to keep the same project code and project number. The only item to change will be the stand characterization date.

Strata Bp Land Unit Code (Field 11-BpLU) – Required - Enter the PNVG code. You get this from either the Standard Landscape (field 25) or the Landscape Scorecard (field 19) Method.

Strata Number (Field 12- STRATANUM) – Required – Enter the number of the Strata. This is the project strata that contains the stand. If you used the Standard Landscape Method you would get this number from field 21. If you used the Landscape Scorecard Method you would get this number from field 15.

Crosswalk Code 1 (Field 14-CODE1) – Not Required – Code that is used to crosswalk the strata to a reporting system, such as NFPORS.

Crosswalk Code 2 (Field 15-CODE2) – Not Required – Code that is used to crosswalk the strata to a mapping system, such as for Forest Service FSVEG.

Stand Name (Field 16-NAME) – Not Required – Name associated with the stand.

Latitude (Field 17-LATC) – Not Required – Enter the latitude for a central point in the stand in decimal degrees to the sixth decimal place (e.g., 45.951234).

Longitude (Field 18-LONGC) – Not Required – Enter the longitude for a central point in the stand in decimal degrees to the sixth decimal place (e.g., 95.951234).

Datum (Field 19) – Not Required – Enter the Datum for the coordinates. Datum is a model used to represent map coordinates on the earth's surface. If unsure of what datum to use, we recommend WGS84 which is commonly used in fire management.

Current Photo (Field 20-STDPHOTO) – Not Required – Use the browser to enter the file name path. The digital photo file will be uploaded with the database when you upload to the central location.

Current Photo Date (Field 21-STDHOTODT) – Not Required – Enter the date the Current Photo was taken.

Landscape Vegetation-Fuel Class of Stand (Field 22) – Required – Enter the code for the landscape vegetation-fuel class in which the stand resides. This will be one of the vegetation-fuel classes identified for the current condition from your landscape fire regime and FRCC determination.

If you are entering your stand data into computer software and you used the Standard Landscape Method you must enter a current vegetation-fuel class for which you determined an amount and entered into that database.

If you are entering your stand data into computer software and you used the Landscape Scorecard Method then review your landscape scorecard field forms, photos, table 5-2 characteristic and uncharacteristic ratings, return to the landscape view point if necessary, use air photos if needed, and determine the landscape vegetation-fuel class in which the stand is within. Make sure that this is one of the vegetation-fuel classes assessed from your standard or scorecard landscape FRCC assessment.

Codes

Code	Composition- Structure	Class Name
AESP	Characteristic	Early Seral
BMSC	Characteristic	Mid Seral Closed
CMSO	Characteristic	Mid Seral Open
DLSO	Characteristic	Late Seral Open
ELSC	Characteristic	Late Seral Closed
UINP	Uncharacteristic	Invasive Plants
UTHV	Uncharacteristic	Timber Harvest
UGRZ	Uncharacteristic	Grazing
UFUS	Uncharacteristic	Fuel/Sucn/LackFireEffects
UFEF	Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects
USHD	Uncharacteristic	Soil/Hydrology
UIDS	Uncharacteristic	Insects/Disease
UOTH	Uncharacteristic	Other disturbances
UCLR	Uncharacteristic	Cultural
UPAT	Uncharacteristic	Pattern

Landscape Vegetation-Fuel Class Abundance (field 23) – if you used the Standard Landscape Method for your landscape assessment, copy the information from field 81 here.

If you used the Landscape Scorecard Method for your landscape assessment, you must enter an estimated abundance of the vegetation-fuel class that your stand is occurs within.

Review your landscape scorecard field forms, photos, table 5-2 characteristic and uncharacteristic ratings, return to the landscape view point if necessary, use air photos if needed, and estimate the abundance class.

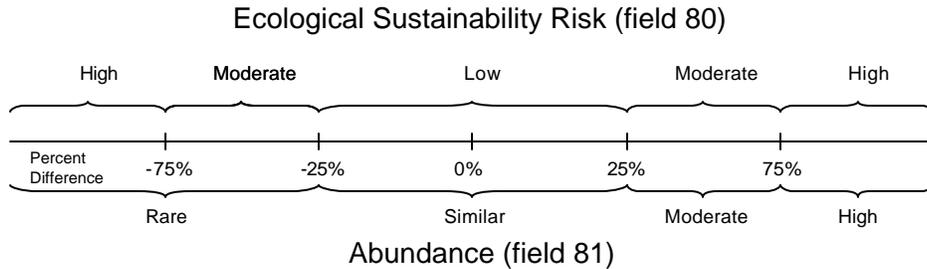
Abundance Classes:

R - RARE ($\leq -25\%$ Diff);

S - SIMILAR ($> -25\%$ & $< +25\%$ Diff);

M - MODERATE ($\geq +25\%$ and $\leq +75\%$ Diff);

H - HIGH ($> +75\%$ Difference or $> 0\%$ Uncharacteristic).



Similar implies that the abundance is within the natural or historical range of variability, while rare implies that the class is below the amount characteristic of that range and moderate and high is above that amount.

Difference is calculated as: $\% \text{ Difference} = ((\text{Current} - \text{reference}) / (\text{Current} + \text{Reference})) * 100$.

Strata FRCC (field 24) – Review the FRCC determination from the standard or scorecard landscape FRCC process for the strata FRCC. If you used the Standard Landscape Method enter the value from field 88. If you used the Landscape Scorecard Method enter the value from field 46.

Enter the class (1, 2, or 3).

Uncharacteristic Amount Within the Stand (field 25) – Estimate the percent of the area within the stand that is occupied by uncharacteristic vegetation-fuel conditions.

Enter the code for amount:

N – none;

Sm – some (> 0 – 25%)

M – moderate (>25-45%)

S – substantial (> 45%)

Stand Restoration Difficulty (field 26) – for guidance review table 5-2 and suggested guidelines below to estimate a level of difficulty for either your characteristic or uncharacteristic type and enter the code L, M, or H (Low, Moderate, High). Use the highest rating for the final input (e.g. if you have 3 L's and one H enter the H into Field 26). Focus on which ones are relevant you do not have to fill out all categories.

Codes:

L – relatively easy to restore or maintain

M – moderately difficult to restore or maintain

H – very difficult to restore or maintain

Develop local guidelines such as:

Level of difficulty can relate to length of time to achieve success:

L – less than 5 years (e.g. thin small trees, leave large trees)

M – 5 – 35 years

H – greater than 35 years (e.g. thin small trees, but need long time to grow large trees)

Level of difficulty can relate to cost:

L – less than \$100 per acre

M – \$100-500 per acre

H – greater than \$500 per acre

Level of difficulty can relate to needing multiple treatments to achieve objectives:

L – one or no treatments

M – two treatments

H – more than two treatments

Level of difficulty can relate to lack of technology to achieve objectives

L – technology available and proven (low risk of not meeting objectives)

M – technology available but not prove (risk of not meeting objectives)

H – technology not available

Level of difficulty can relate to other factors required to achieve objectives, such as lack of access or land designations that limit the treatment options.

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class (Field 27 – SFRCC) – You do not need to enter this data unless you are doing this as a worksheet. The computer will do this automatically. The stand FRCC is determined from the intersection of the 2 nomogram lines.

If you are using the worksheet determine the FRCC where the 2 nomogram lines intersect and enter the code for the condition class onto the worksheet:

- 1 – FRCC 1 = \leq 33% departure from central tendency & low difficulty to restore
- 2 – FRCC 2 = 34 – 66% departure & moderate difficulty to restore
- 3 – FRCC 3 = $>$ 66% departure & high difficulty to restore

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class Departure (Field 28 - SFRCCD) – You do not need to enter this data unless you are doing this as a worksheet. The computer will do this automatically. The FRCC departure value is determined by interpolating a departure value of 0 to 100 percent based on the distance of the intersection of the 2 nomogram lines between the FRCC breaks (graph 5-1). The percentage departures of the FRCC breaks are 0 to 33 for class 1, 34-66 for class 2, and 67-100 for class 3. Values determined by the computer will be rounded to the nearest 1 percent.

If you are using the worksheet determine if the intersection of the nomogram lines is closer to the right side axis, center axis (diagonal from lower right to upper left), or bottom side axis. Each axis is marked on the graph with the class breaks (0, 33, 66, and 100). Based on the point where your nomograms lines intersect estimate the value between the class breaks rounded off to the nearest 5 or 10 percent.

Enter this value on the worksheet.

This field will be the FRCC value entered or exported into the NFPORS data base in the future. Since this is a continuous value and not a class, the value can be used to classify FRCC (1,2,3) or determine a trend in FRCC.

Trend to condition class 1 will be calculated using pre-treatment and post-treatment assessments or estimates using the “difference” formula. The software program will determine this value for you. If you would like to determine this yourself you will need a pre and post assessment and use the following formula (note this is not a field found on your worksheet – it is an output from the software).

Difference is calculated as: % Difference = ((Pretreatment - Posttreatment)/(Pretreatment)) * 100.

The results from the “difference” calculation will be used to classify trend as follows:

D – Degradation in Condition Class = $\leq - 10\%$

N – No change in Condition Class = $> - 10\%$ and $< + 10\%$

I – Improvement in Condition Class = $\geq + 10\%$

Landscape Calibration

There is little need for calibration of the stand scorecard if the two landscape inputs to the stand scorecard come from the Standard Landscape Method or a calibrated Landscape Scorecard Method. Most errors in use of the Stand Scorecard Method come from wrong determination of the PNVG at the landscape scale (resulting in wrong determination of FRCC and departure measure) or wrong determination of the vegetation-fuel abundance class at the landscape scale, of which the stand is a component.

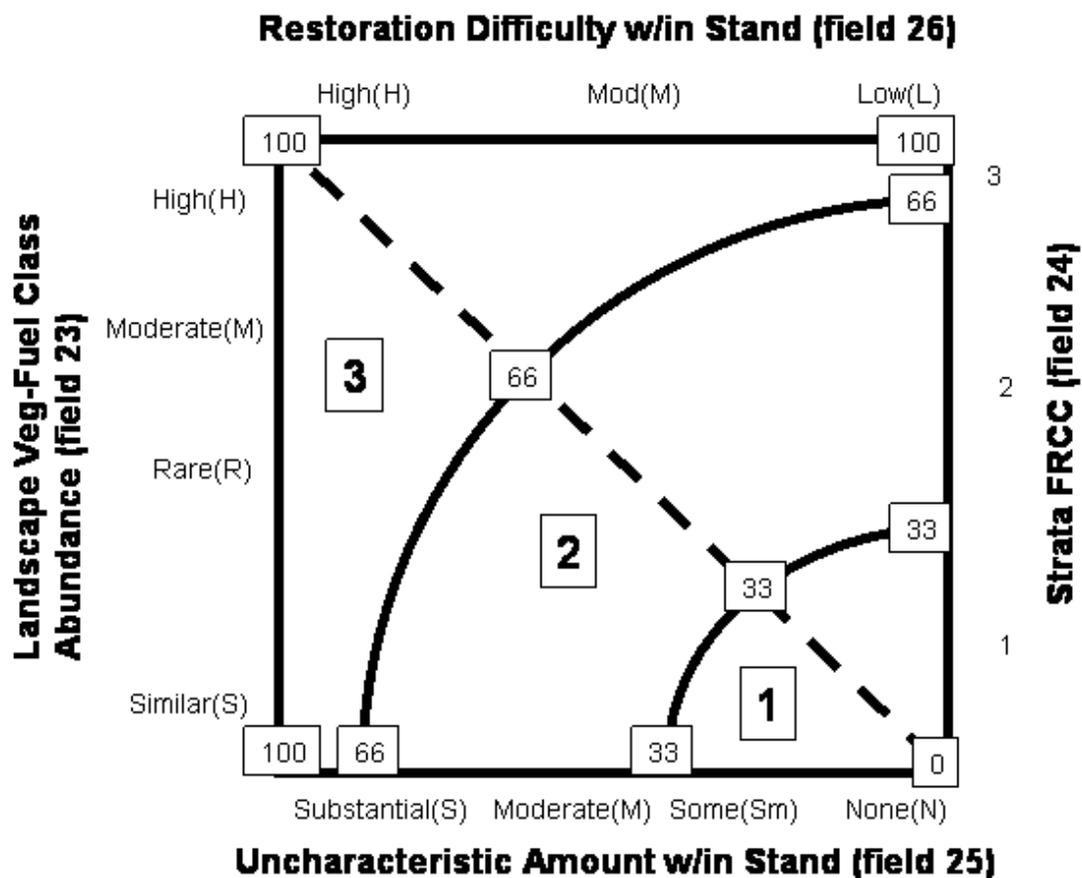
At this time there is no standard (quantitative) method at the stand scale to compare the scorecard results against. However, the two stand variables determined from within stand (restoration difficulty and uncharacteristic amount) that feed in to the stand scorecard are relatively simple stand scale ratings. Increased consistency and accuracy in the “restoration difficulty” rating can be achieved through development of regional or subregional guidelines and descriptions.

Table 5-1. Stand Scale (small area) Fire Regime Condition Class Scorecard for Graph Inputs. All definitions and terms are same as described for the standard guidebook method. Identify the majority vegetation-fuel class for each stand. This is the class that has the greatest amount within the stand scale (small area) unit. Determine if this class has an “abundance” rating of “rare”, “similar”, “moderate”, or “high” and circle the category. Review you Standard Landscape or Landscape Scorecard FRCC determination and circle the Strata FRCC (1, 2, or 3). Determine if the stand scale (small area) unit contains “uncharacteristic” conditions. Rate (circle) the amount of uncharacteristic conditions (N – none; Sm – some (> 0 – 25%); M – moderate (25-45%); S – substantial (> 45%)). Based on the vegetation-fuel class that is the primary restoration concern, identify the type as characteristic or select one of the uncharacteristic conditions; then circle the difficulty to restore rating (L – low; M – moderate; H – high) based on review of information in table 5-2.

Graph Axis	Indicator Variable Definition	Stand Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Field 23 -Landscape Vegetation-Fuel Class Abundance (circle the rating)	≤ - 25% difference from reference central tendency	Rare (R)					
	-24% to 24% of reference central tendency	Similar (S)					
	+ 25% to 74% difference from reference central tendency	Mod (M)					
	≥ 75% difference from reference central tendency or uncharacteristic	High (H)					
Field 24—Strata FRCC	From field 46 on Landscape Scorecard, field 88 on Standard Landscape	1, 2, 3					
Field 25— Uncharacteristic Amount w/in Stand	N = none; Sm = some (> 0 – 25%); M = moderate (25-45%); S = substantial (> 45%)	N, Sm, M, S					
Field 26 -Restoration Difficulty within Stand (identify the primary characteristic OR uncharacteristic vegetation-fuel class of concern for restoration; circle the appropriate rating – L = low; M = moderate; H = high); modify based on guidebook guidelines and your experience to select between L, M, and H. Use the highest rating for the final input (e.g. if you have 3 L’s and 1 H – use the H for field 26 and graph input).	Characteristic types	L, M, H					
	Uncharacteristic types:						
	Invasive Plants	L, M, H					
	Timber Harvest	L, M, H					
	Grazing	L, M, H					
	Fuel/Succession/Lack Fire Effects	L, M, H					
	Post-Fire Effects	L, M, H					
	Soil/Hydrology	L, M, H					
	Insects/Disease	L, M, H					
Cultural	L, M, H						
Other uncharacteristic types – define –	L, M, H						

Table 5-2. Characteristic and uncharacteristic vegetation-fuel classes and subclasses with associated restoration difficulty and description of process.

Composition-Structure	Class Name	Subclass Name	Class Code	Subclass Code	Restoratr Difficulty	Description
Characteristic	Early Seral		AESP		1, 2, 3	Characteristic post stand replacement vegetation and fuel composition and structure
Characteristic	Mid Seral Closed		BMSC		1, 2, 3	Characteristic mid development composition and structure (age and size) that has a relatively closed canopy
Characteristic	Mid Seral Open		CMSO		1, 2, 3	Characteristic mid development composition and structure (age and size) that has a relatively open canopy
Characteristic	Late Seral Open		DLSO		1, 2, 3	Characteristic late development composition and structure (age and size) that has a relatively open canopy
Characteristic	Late Seral Closed		ELSC		1, 2, 3	Characteristic late development composition and structure (age and size) that has a relatively closed canopy
Uncharacteristic	Invasive Plants		UINP		3	Invasive (exotic) plants
Uncharacteristic	Invasive Plants	Fires More Frequent	UINP	UINVPM	3	Invasive (exotic) plants increase the fire frequency due to higher ignitability/ flammability
Uncharacteristic	Invasive Plants	Fires Less Frequent	UINP	UINVPL	3	Invasive (exotic) plants decrease the fire frequency due to lower ignitability/ flammability
Uncharacteristic	Timber Harvest		UTHV		1, 2	Timber harvest does not result in the natural composition/structure/fuels
Uncharacteristic	Timber Harvest	MissingLarge/Old Trees	UTHV	UTHVT	3	Timber harvest selectively removes large/old fire tolerant trees and leaves the smaller and less fire tolerant trees
Uncharacteristic	Timber Harvest	Other	UTHV	UTHVO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Grazing		UGRZ		1, 2	Ong-term grazing system and effects does not result in the natural comp/structure/fuels
Uncharacteristic	Grazing	Soil/HydroDegredation	UGRZ	UGRZS	3	Excessive grazing has caused soil erosion or degradation of soil/hydrologic processes
Uncharacteristic	Grazing	LackFineFuels	UGRZ	UGRZF	1, 2	Grazing utilization reduces fine fuels to levels that won't sustain the fire regime; or change composition
Uncharacteristic	Grazing	Other	UGRZ	UGRZO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Fuel/Sucn/LackFireEffects		UFUS		1, 2	Fuel and vegetation composition and structure develops as a result of fire exclusion that is not characteristic of the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Fuel/Sucn/LackFireEffects	LowerIgnitability	UFUS	UFUSL	3	Fuel and vegetation composition and structure develops that has lowerflammabilityignitability than types in natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Fuel/Sucn/LackFireEffects	HigherIgnitability	UFUS	UFUSH	3	Fuel and vegetation composition and structure develops that has higher ignitability/ flammability than types in natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Fuel/Sucn/LackFireEffects	Other	UFUS	UFUSO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects		UFEF		1, 2	Fire effects more severe than the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects	Soil/HydroDegredation	UFEF	UFEFS	3	Fire effects more sever causing soil erosion and hydrologic degradation
Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects	Large/OldTreeMortality	UFEF	UFEFT	3	Fire effects more severe causing mortality to large old trees that would survive in the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects	Grass/ShrubMortality	UFEF	UFEFG	3	Fire effects more severe causing mortality to grasses & shrubs that would resprout in the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Post-Fire Effects	Other	UFEF	UFEFO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Soil/Hydrology		USHD		1, 2	Erosion, sedimentation, reduced water flow
Uncharacteristic	Soil/Hydrology	Mech/Soil/Hydro	USHD	USHDM	3	Mechanical displacement or erosion of soil and impacts on hydrologic system more severe than the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Soil/Hydrology	Soil/HydroErosion	USHD	USHDE	3	Erosion of soil typically caused by uncharacteristic fuel/succession development that results in a lack of soil cover
Uncharacteristic	Soil/Hydrology	Other	USHD	USHDO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Insects/Disease		UIDS		1, 2	Insects or disease uncharacteristic of the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Insects/Disease	Invasive	UIDS	UIDSI	3	Invasive (exotic) insects or disease
Uncharacteristic	Insects/Disease	NativeMoreSevere	UIDS	UIDSM	1, 2	Native insects or disease more severe than the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Insects/Disease	Other	UIDS	UIDSO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Other disturbances		UOTH		1, 2, 3	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Cultural		UCLR		1, 2	Cultural treatments that do not mimic the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Cultural	TimberStandImprovements	UCLR	UCLRT	1, 2	Timber stand improvements (thinning, planting, etc.) that do not result in the natural composition/structure/fuels
Uncharacteristic	Cultural	RangelImprovements	UCLR	UCLRR	1, 2	Range improvements (chaining, seeding, etc.) that do not result in the natural composition/structure/fuels
Uncharacteristic	Cultural	BurnedArea Restoration	UCLR	UCLRB	1, 2	Burned area restoration (seeding, planting, etc.) that compete with the native seed bank or precludes natural successional stages
Uncharacteristic	Cultural	RoadDensities/Patterns	UCLR	UCLRS	1, 2	Road densities or patterns that do not allow natural processes to function
Uncharacteristic	Cultural	Other	UCLR	UCLRO	1, 2	Other disturbances uncharacteristic of the natural regime - describe
Uncharacteristic	Pattern		UPAT		1, 2	Mosaic pattern and patch size and shape uncharacteristic of the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Pattern	Fragmented	UPAT	UPATF	1, 2, 3	More fragmented mosaic pattern with smaller patch sizes than the natural regime
Uncharacteristic	Pattern	Contiguous	UPAT	UPATC	1, 2, 3	More contiguous mosaic pattern with larger patch sizes than the natural regime

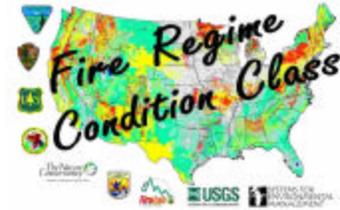


Graph 5-1. Nomogram style chart for classifying the stand-small area fire regime condition class (FRCC) and determining FRCC departure. Use the chart by connecting the left and right variables with a single line using the “sum’s” from table 5-1. Then connect the bottom and top variables with a similar line. Where the two lines cross indicates the stand-small area FRCC. Determine the departure by identifying the axis (bottom, center, or right) closest to the point where the lines cross. Interpolate between the class breaks (0, 33, 66, and 100) to estimate a departure value between 0 and 100, and round off to the nearest 5 to 10 percent.

APPENDIX 5-A

STAND SCORECARD METHOD
FORMS AND CODE SHEETS

Fire Regime Condition Class Stand Scorecard Worksheet



Landscape Project Data:

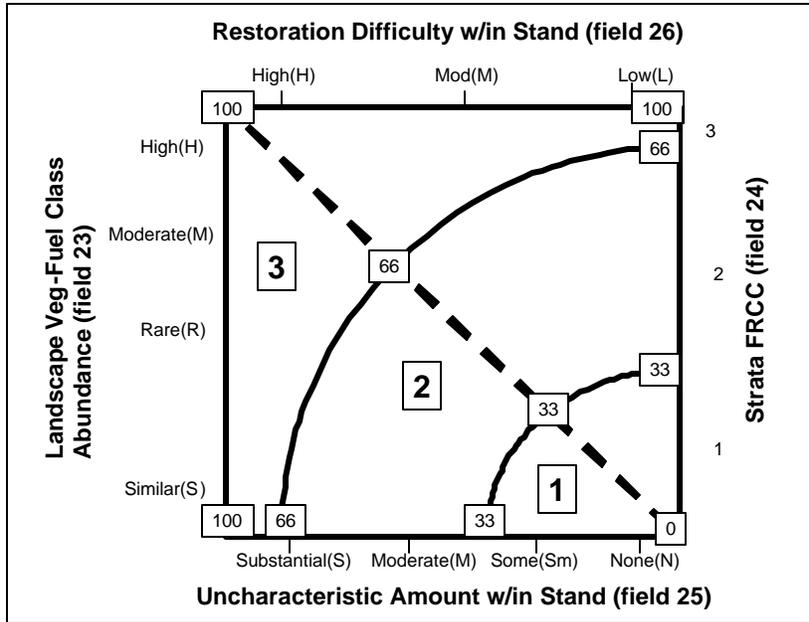
Reg Code(1): _____	Proj Code(2): _____	Proj Num(3): _____
Proj Char Dt(4): / /	Landscape Method(5): Standard/Scorecard	

Stand Data:

Stand number (6)	1	2	3	4	5
Examiner Name (7)					
Stand Area (8) acres/hectares (9)					
Stand Char Date (10)					
Strata BP Land Unit (11) field 25 on Standard Landscape field 19 on Landscape Scorecard					
Strata Num (12) field 21 on Standard Landscape field 15on Landscape Scorecard					
Xwalk Code 1 (14)					
Xwalk Code 2 (15)					
Stand Name (16)					
Latitude (17)					
Longitude (18)					
Datum (19)					
Photo (20)					
Photo Date (21)					
Veg-Fuel Class (22)					
VFC Abundance (23) field 81 on Standard Landscape or estimate (table 1)					
Strata FRCC (24) field 88 on Standard Landscape field 46 on Landscape Scorecard					
Uncharacteristic Amount (25) None, Some, Moderate, Substantial (table 1)					
Restoration Difficulty (26) Low, Moderate, High (table 1)					
Stand FRCC (27) from Graph 1					
Stand FRCC Departure (28) from Graph 1					

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class - Graph 1 (Graph 5-1 in guidebook)



Nomogram style chart for classifying the stand-small area fire regime condition class (FRCC) and determining FRCC departure. Use the chart by connecting the left and right variables with a single line using the "sum's" from table 1 below (5-1 in guidebook). Then connect the bottom and top variables with a similar line. Where the two lines cross indicates the stand-small area FRCC. Determine if the intersection of the nomogram lines is closer to the Y axis (right side), center axis (diagonal from lower right to upper left), or X axis (bottom side). Each axis is marked on the graph with the class breaks (0, 33, 66, and 100). Based on the point where your nomograms lines intersect estimate the value between the class breaks rounded off to the nearest 5 or 10 percent.

Stand Fire Regime Condition Class Scorecard for Graph Inputs Table 1 (Table 5-1 in guidebook)

Graph Axis	Indicator Variable Definition	Stand Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Field 23 - Landscape Vegetation-Fuel Class Abundance (circle the rating)	≤ - 25% difference from reference central tendency	Rare (R)					
	-24% to 24% of reference central tendency	Similar (S)					
	+ 25% to 74% difference from reference central tendency	Mod (M)					
	≥ 75% difference from reference central tendency or uncharacteristic	High (H)					
Field 24—Strata FRCC	From field 46 on Landscape Scorecard, field 88 on Standard Landscape	1, 2, 3					
Field 25—Uncharacteristic Amount w/in Stand	N = none; Sm = some (> 0 - 25%); M = moderate (25-45%); S = substantial (> 45%)	N, Sm, M, S					
Field 26 - Restoration Difficulty within Stand (identify the primary characteristic OR uncharacteristic vegetation-fuel class of concern for restoration; circle the appropriate rating – L = low; M = moderate; H = high); modify based on guidebook guidelines and your experience to select between L, M, and H. Use the highest rating for final input (e.g. 3 L's and 1 H = enter H).	Characteristic types	L, M, H					
	Uncharacteristic types:						
	• Invasive Plants	L, M, H					
	• Timber Harvest	L, M, H					
	• Grazing	L, M, H					
	• Fuel/Succession/Lack Fire Effects	L, M, H					
	• Post-Fire Effects	L, M, H					
	• Soil/Hydrology	L, M, H					
	• Insects/Disease	L, M, H					
• Cultural	L, M, H						
• Other uncharacteristic types – define –	L, M, H						