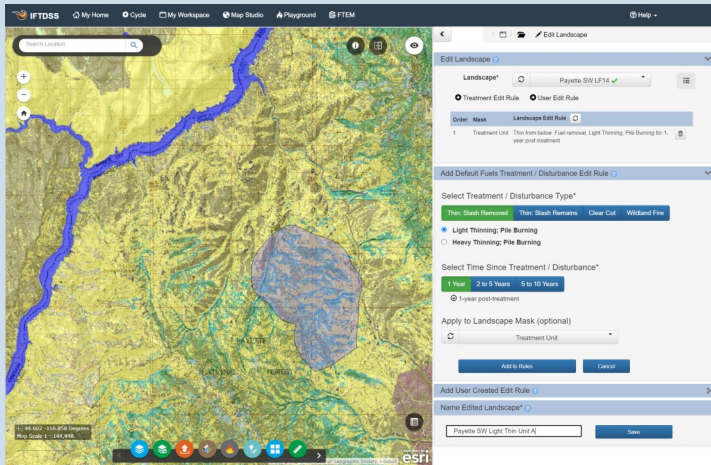


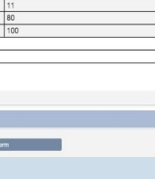
IFTDSS Brings Spatial Modeling and Visualization to Prescribed Fire Planning



**All IFTDSS user accounts are FREE and easy to create. Most federal employee accounts are available immediately.*

- Evaluate and edit local landscapes using LANDFIRE data.
- Model fire behavior under a variety of conditions to better understand potential problem areas or evaluate fuel treatment effectiveness.
- View results on the map to enhance communication with line officers, partners and other planners.
- Compare weather scenarios with fire behavior modeling results side-by-side.
- Inform and enhance burn plans with data and visuals, *“a picture is worth a thousand words!”*

Pending Compare Selections

	LOW	DESIRED	HIGH
1			
2			
3			

Model Output	Cyrus_LOW_END_live_high	Cyrus_DESIRED_live_high	Cyrus_HIGH_END_live_high
Model Type	Landscape Fire Behavior (Basic)		
Landscape	cyrus2014_Sns_GPR_LCP		
LANDFIRE Version	LANDFIRE 2014		
Wind Type	Gridded Winds		
Wind Speed (mph)	2	10	10
Wind Direction (deg)	270		
Crown Fire Method	Scott/Reinhardt		
Fuel Moisture Constant (%)	100		
1 hr Fuel Moisture (%)	10	7	5
10 hr Fuel Moisture (%)	13	10	8
100 hr Fuel Moisture (%)	18	13	11
Herbaceous Fuel Moisture (%)	120	100	80
Woody Fuel Moisture (%)	140	120	100
Fuel Moisture Conditioning	Off - initial fuel moisture used		
Conditioning Period	N/A		

Save Compare Weather Selections

Compare Weather Name: [] Save Clear Form

COMPARE WEATHER

Generate side-by-side comparisons of fire behavior outputs based on varying weather conditions. Available for all three fire behavior models in IFTDSS. Use the visuals to enhance your plans.

National reference layers are maintained and updated regularly. Add local data to include Values at Risk.



IFTDSS makes it easy to include visuals in the Burn Plan



BALD HILLS FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT UNIT-SPECIFIC ATTACHMENT

UNIT NAME: **LYONS UPPER**

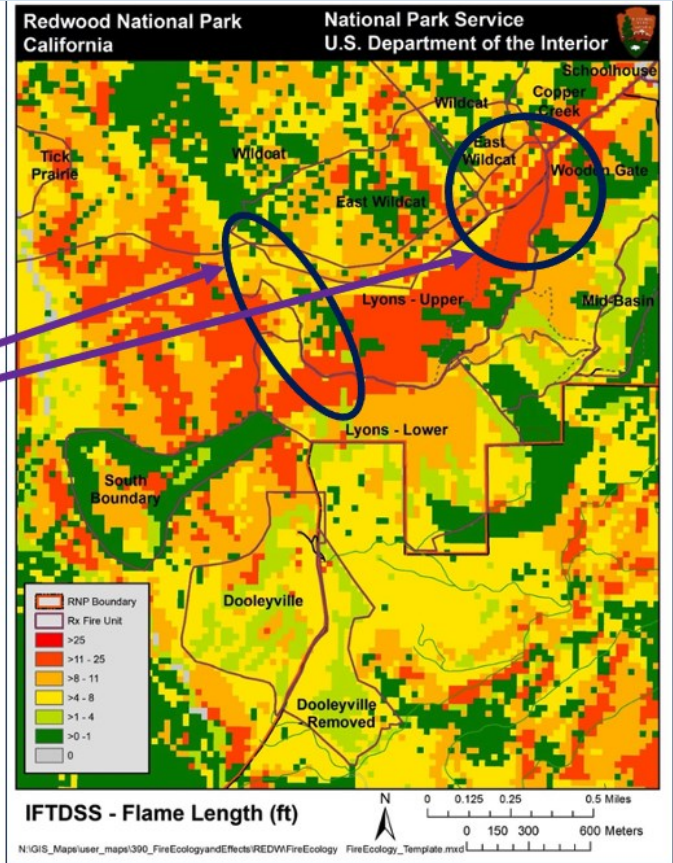
Unit-Specific Attachment Inclusion Authorization

ELEMENT 16: Holding Plan

A. General Procedures for Holding: The Burn Boss will make the final decision on appropriate holding strategies, tactics and resources to be utilized. Holding actions may include all standard fire suppression actions approved within current Fire Management Plan, relevant NEPA compliance and policy documents. In general, Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) will be used whenever possible. However, at no time should MIST be applied if they compromise firefighter safety or suppression objectives.

Critical Holding Points and Actions: A critical holding point is the Hektner vegetation plot. Firing the perimeter of the plot will not exceed the holding resources capabilities. A charged hoselay with water source and personnel to hold this area will be in place prior to ignition of this area. The private residence near the North West corner of the unit is a critical holding area, depending on winds. Firing may be slowed or stopped until holding resources are in position to respond to unwanted fire near the residence. Direct suppression tactics should be used if any single point ignitions establish outside any portion of holding line.

****Example of IFTDSS Fire Behavior Outputs in Element 16 of a Holding Plan****



IFTDSS can be used to generate fire behavior outputs like Flame Length and Rate of Spread. These outputs can be put directly into a Prescribed Fire Plan document. These visuals are extremely useful for communicating expected fire behavior, fire effects, critical holding points and various prescription scenarios.

Model and View Potential Spot Fire Spread for Contingency Plans

Minimum Travel Time Fire Spread (MTT) simulates fire spread and behavior based on user-specified ignitions and optional barriers. Outputs from MTT are useful in identifying potential spread pathways, rates, patterns, and distances over time. MTT creates a variety of vector and raster maps of potential fire behavior characteristics and environmental conditions.

