

## LANDFIRE Public Events – Raw and Model Ready Events Data Dictionary

Attribute	Description
Event_ID <i>Required</i>	LANDFIRE unique identifier for the vegetation/fuel treatment or disturbance event.
LF_ID <i>Required</i>	LANDFIRE unique identifier for the vegetation/fuel treatment or disturbance event within the original dataset.
DB_ID	Unique identifier for the event or polygon within the source dataset, if applicable.
DB_Source	Name of data layer in source dataset where the DB_ID information can be found, if applicable.
Event_Type <i>Required</i>	<p>Type of event represented by the polygon. LANDFIRE assigned one of the following terms to each event:</p> <p><b>Development</b> - conversion of natural lands into housing, commercial, or industrial building sites. Involves permanent land clearing.</p> <p><b>Clearcut</b> - the cutting of essentially all trees, producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class.</p> <p><b>Harvest</b> - a general term for the cutting, felling, and gathering of forest timber. The term harvest was assigned to events where there was not enough information available to call them one of the 2 distinct types, clearcut or thinning.</p> <p><b>Thinning</b> - a tree removal practice that reduces tree density and competition between trees in a stand. Thinning concentrates growth on fewer, high-quality trees, provides periodic income, and generally enhances tree vigor.</p> <p><b>Mastication</b> - means by which vegetation is mechanically “mowed” or “chipped” into small pieces and changed from a vertical to horizontal arrangement.</p> <p><b>Other Mechanical</b> - catch all term for a variety of forest and rangeland mechanical activities related to fuels reduction and site preparation including; piling of fuels, chaining, lop and scatter, thinning of fuels, Dixie harrow, etc.</p> <p><b>Wildfire*</b> - an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to suppress or put out the fire.</p> <p><b>Wildland Fire Use*</b> - the application of the appropriate management response to naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in pre-defined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire*</b> - any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements (where applicable) must be met, prior to ignition.</p> <p><b>Wildland Fire*</b> - a catch all term used to describe any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined: wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire. The term wildland fire was assigned to events where there was not enough information available to call them one of the 3 distinct types.</p> <p><b>Weather</b> - a weather related event that results in loss of vegetation such as blowdown, hurricane, or tornado</p>

## LANDFIRE Public Events – Raw and Model Ready Events Data Dictionary (cont.)

Attribute	Description
Event_Type (cont.)  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Required</b></p>	<p><b><u>Insecticide</u></b> - application of a chemical substance used to kill insects.</p> <p><b><u>Chemical</u></b> - application of a chemical substance. The term chemical was assigned to events where there was not enough information available to call them one of the 2 distinct types, herbicide or insecticide.</p> <p><b><u>Insects</u></b> - infestations of unwanted insects that can affect vegetative health such as bark beetle.</p> <p><b><u>Disease</u></b> - infestations of disease that can affect vegetative health such as root rot.</p> <p><b><u>Insects/Disease</u></b> - infestations of insects and/or disease that can affect vegetative health. This term was assigned to events where there was not enough information available to call them one way or the other.</p> <p><b><u>Herbicide</u></b> - application of a chemical substance used to kill or inhibit the growth of plants.</p> <p><b><u>Biological</u></b> - the use of living organisms, such as predators, parasites, and pathogens, to control weeds, pest insects, or diseases.</p> <p><b><u>Planting</u></b> - reestablishing a vegetative community by planting.</p> <p><b><u>Reforestation</u></b> reestablishing a vegetative community by planting or seeding.</p> <p><b><u>Seeding</u></b> - reestablishing a vegetative community by seeding.</p> <p>* Fire policies have changed overtime for how fires are defined. Users need be aware of these changes as well as other aspects of the data as they are applied.</p>
Event_Subtype	Type of event assigned in source dataset to represent the polygon.
Year  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Required</b></p>	Year (YYYY) in which the event occurred.
Start_Date	Date (MMDDYY) on which the event began.
End_Date	Date (MMDDYY) on which the event ended.
Severity	Severity of vegetation/fuel treatment or disturbance event, in terms of biomass reduction. One of the following terms was used to indicate the effects of the event on the above-ground vegetation within a polygon:  Low = <20% above-ground biomass removed Moderate = 20-80% above-ground biomass removed High = >80% above-ground biomass removed
Agency	Reporting agency (or non-governmental organization) for event.
Source_Code  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Required</b></p>	LANDFIRE internal source code assigned to each data source.