LANDFIRE Events Data Dictionary

Fields highlighted in yellow are attributes we collect from the source data sets that are contributed.

Attribute	Description
Event_ID	LANDFIRE unique identifier for the vegetation/fuel treatment or disturbance event.
LF_ID	LANDFIRE unique identifier for the vegetation/fuel treatment or disturbance event within the original dataset.
DB_ID	Unique identifier for the disturbance or treatment event or polygon within the source dataset, if applicable.
DB_Source	Name of data field in source dataset where the DB_ID information can be found, if applicable.
Event_Type	Type of disturbance or treatment event represented by the polygon. LANDFIRE assigns one of the following terms to each disturbance or treatment: **Development** - conversion of natural lands into housing, commercial, or industrial building sites. Involves permanent land clearing. **Clearcut** - the cutting of essentially all trees, producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class. **Harvest** - 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. **Thinning** - 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. **Mastication** - means by which vegetation is mechanically "mowed" or "chipped" into small pieces and changed from a vertical to horizontal arrangement. **Mechanical Add** – Treatment type was added in 2024. Forest and rangeland mechanical treatments that resulted in a rearrangement of the fuel profile or increased biomass across the landscape. Examples include lop and scatter, pruning, slashing, and rearrangement of fuels where fuels/biomass were not removed from the site. **Mechanical Remove** - Treatment type was added in 2024. Forest and rangeland mechanical treatments that reduce biomass across the landscape. Examples include invasives removal, yarding, piling of fuels, thinning of hazardous fuels, fuel breaks, and range cover conversions where fuels/biomass were removed from the site. **Mechanical Unknown** - Treatment type was added in 2024. Forest and rangeland mechanical treatments related to fuels reduction and site preparation. The term mechanical unknown was assigned to events where there was not enough information to determine if fuels/biomass were added or removed from the site. **Other Mechanical** - 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. Mechanical treatments were labeled as Other Mechanical for data from 1999-2023. Starting in 2024 LANDFIRE broke out the Other Mechanical treatment type into Mechanical Add, Mechanical Remove, and Mechanical Unknown

Attribute	Description
Event_Type (cont.)	**Wildfire*** - 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.
	Wildland Fire Use* - 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.
	Prescribed Fire* - 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.
	Wildland Fire* - 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.
	Weather - a weather related event that results in loss of vegetation such as blowdown, hurricane, or tornado.
	Insecticide - application of a chemical substance used to kill insects.
	Chemical - 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.
	Insects - infestations of unwanted insects that can affect vegetative health such as bark beetle.
	Disease - infestations of disease that can affect vegetative health such as root rot.
	Insects/Disease - 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.
	Herbicide - application of a chemical substance used to kill or inhibit the growth of plants.
	Biological - the use of living organisms, such as predators, parasites, and pathogens, to control weeds, pest insects, or diseases.
	Planting - reestablishing a vegetative community by planting.
	Reforestation reestablishing a vegetative community by planting or seeding.
	Seeding - reestablishing a vegetative community by seeding.
	* 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.
Event_Subtype *Required*	Type of disturbance or treatment assigned to the event in source dataset.
Event_Name	Name or title of disturbance or treatment assigned to the event in source dataset.
Year	Calendar year (YYYY) in which the disturbance or treatment occurred.
Start_Date	Date (MMDDYY) on which the disturbance or treatment began.

LANDFIRE Events Data Dictionary (cont.)

Attribute	Description
End_Date	Date (MMDDYY) on which the disturbance or treatment 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 the disturbance or treatment event.
Source_Code	LANDFIRE internal source code assigned to each data source. For more information on data sources consult the table "lutSource_Code" found at https://landfire.gov/reference/publicevents
Comments	Supplemental information about the disturbance or treatment event pulled from the source dataset. Such as effects of disturbance/treatment on vegetation or fuels
FiscalYear *Required*	Fiscal year (YYYY) in which the disturbance or treatment event occurred. Fiscal year is from October 1st through September 30th. This is a new attribute added in 2021 when LANDFIRE started processing Event data by fiscal year.