

## Surface Fuels

### Lab objectives:

- 1) Become familiar with techniques (e.g., adapted Brown 1974, Gen. Tech. Report INT-16) used to estimate surface fuel loads important to understanding fire behavior;
- 2) Identify appropriate fuel models (standard 13; Anderson 1982; Gen. Tech. Report INT-122) in the field based on the anticipated fuels that would be consumed during a surface fire;
- 3) Use BehavePlus to simulate fire behavior characteristics for multiple fuel models given provided fuel moisture content and wind speed values.

**Assignment:** Submit: 1) written methods (past-tense, proofread, error free, your words.): including general site characteristics, fuel model, average percent ground cover by litter, grass, and shrub fuels;  
2) results table (properly formatted) summarizing the average fuel loads (tons/ac) by: 1-, 10-, 100-, and 1,000-hr classes; litter depth; and the overall (all size classes) stand average for downed woody material fuel load (tons/ac);  
3) raw data sheets showing plot-level calculations;  
4) BehavePlus outputs showing Surface Rate of Spread (ch/hr), Fireline Intensity (Btu/ft/s), and Flame length (ft) for simulations using data provided below.

### **In Field: Fuel plots (downed woody material)**

At 4 sampling point locations (one chain apart, instructor will direct you to first point):

- 1) Fuel transects
  - a. Layout two-25 ft transects across plot center (azimuths of 30° & 120°)
  - b. For each transect (keep data separately for each transect), use the Go-No-Go gauge to tally the number of intersections with:
    - i. 1-hr ( $\leq 1/4$ " diameter) & 10-hr ( $> 1/4$  to  $\leq 1$ ") fuels along the southernmost 6 feet of each transect
    - ii. 100-hr ( $> 1$  to  $\leq 3$ ") fuels along the southernmost 10 feet of each transect
    - iii. 1,000-hr ( $> 3$ ") fuels along all 25 feet of both transects
      1. For each 1,000-hr fuel- measure/estimate diameter at point of intersection & determine whether it is sound or rotten
  - c. Measure litter depth using the ruler in an undisturbed area near each tape end
  - d. Visually estimate litter, grass, and shrub percent ground cover as potential fuels
  - e. Record slope (%) for the plot location (use % side on clinometer)

**BehavePlus simulations:** (\*\* Note: this is separate and not necessarily related to your field fuel load measurements! \*\*)

**Scenario 1: Fuel Model 2** (Timber grass & understory)

**Scenario 2: Fuel Model 9** (Long needle or hardwood litter)

Fuel moistures: 1-hr (7%), 10-hr (9%), 100-hr (13%) live herbaceous (45%)

Midflame wind speed: 10 mph; Slope: 1%

















**After field plots: Calculate fuel loads**

**Equations to calculate:**

$$\mathbf{1, 10, 100\text{-hr fuels (tons/acre)} = \frac{\mathbf{k \times n \times d^2 \times s \times a \times c}}{\mathbf{N \times L}}}$$

where, **k** = a constant

**n** = # of fuels (occurrences) that crossed the transect

**d<sup>2</sup>** = midpoint of diameter range squared (for instance, for 1-hr: 0 to ¼” would be 0.125<sup>2</sup>)

**s** = specific gravity (differs by size & species)

**a** = horizontal slope of fuel

**c** = slope correction factor

**N** = # of transects per plot

**L** = transect length (feet)

$$\mathbf{1,000\text{-hr fuels (tons/acre)} = \frac{\mathbf{k \times \Sigma d^2 \times s \times a \times c}}{\mathbf{N \times L}}}$$

where, **k** = a constant

**Σd<sup>2</sup>** = sum of all squared diameters

**s** = specific gravity of species (differs by size, species, & whether fuel is solid)

**a** = horizontal slope of fuel

**c** = slope correction factor

**N** = # of transects per plot

**L** = transect length (feet)

**For each plot: use these provided equations to calculate 1, 10, 100, & 1,000-hr fuels**

$$\text{1-hr (tons/acre)} = \frac{(11.64) \times (n) \times (0.156) \times (0.48) \times (1.0) \times (1.0)}{(2) \times (6)}$$

$$\text{10-hr (tons/acre)} = \frac{(11.64) \times (n) \times (0.289) \times (0.48) \times (1.0) \times (1.0)}{(2) \times (6)}$$

$$\text{100-hr (tons/acre)} = \frac{(11.64) \times (n) \times (2.76) \times (0.40) \times (1.0) \times (1.0)}{(2) \times (10)}$$

$$\text{Solid: 1,000-hr (tons/acre)} = \frac{(11.64) \times (\text{sum of squared diameters}) \times (0.40) \times (1.0) \times (1.0)}{(2) \times (25)}$$

$$\text{Rotten: 1,000-hr (tons/acre)} = \frac{(11.64) \times (\text{sum of squared diameters}) \times (3.0) \times (1.0) \times (1.0)}{(2) \times (25)}$$

**Calculated fuel loads (turn this page in!)**

**Plot 1:**

**1-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**10-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**100-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Solid 1,000-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Rotten 1,000-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Plot 1 total fuel load =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Show work for Plot 1 below:**

**Plot 2:**

**1-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**10-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**100-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Solid 1,000-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Rotten 1,000-hr =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Plot 2 total fuel load =** \_\_\_\_\_

**Show work for Plot 2 below:**

**Calculated fuel loads (turn this page in!)**

**Plot 3:**

1-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

10-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

100-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Solid 1,000-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Rotten 1,000-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Plot 3 total fuel load = \_\_\_\_\_

Show work for Plot 3 below:

**Plot 4:**

1-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

10-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

100-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Solid 1,000-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Rotten 1,000-hr = \_\_\_\_\_

Plot 4 total fuel load = \_\_\_\_\_

Show work for Plot 4 below:

Average Fuel Load for stand \_\_\_\_\_ (average plot values)