

Job Aid 6. Event Locator

The Event Locator is useful when you want to find special events or combinations of events based on weather values or NFDRS outputs as well as when you want to search for anomalies in the data.

1. Access the Event Locator by clicking on **Weather > Event Locator** or the shortcut icon (magnifying glass with question mark).



When you first open the tool in a database, there is nothing in it.

Event Locator

Period Length (Days):

Enter criteria for event:

Add Row Remove Row

Operator	Variable	Category	Operator	Value	Value Type
----------	----------	----------	----------	-------	------------

Load Defaults Set As Default OK Cancel

2. If the rows are blank, as shown above, select **Add Row**.

Event Locator

Period Length (Days):

Enter criteria for event:

Add Row Remove Row

Operator	Variable	Category	Operator	Value	Value Type
	Energy Release Component	Avg	>	75	Percentile

Load Defaults Set As Default OK Cancel

There are several options in the Event Locator.

- **Period Length** is the number of consecutive days needed to match the criteria in the query table. The Event Locator searches for any period of days that matches the query conditions. *This is different from the Working Set Period Length, which has fixed starting and ending dates.*
- You may enter up to three rows by selecting the **Add Row** button. Each row is a condition on one FireFamilyPlus analysis variable.

- You can delete a row by selecting it and clicking **Remove Row**. This removes both the row and the condition from the search.
 - Select the dropdown under **Variable** to select one of the variables in FireFamilyPlus.
 - Select the dropdown under **Category** to select how the data are combined. You can select Avg (average), Sum, Max, Min, or Daily. If the Period Length is 1 day, you most often want to use Avg for most variables and Sum for precipitation.
***Tip:** The category makes a difference if the Period Length is more than one day. For example, consider the variable Dry Bulb Temperature and a Period Length of 3 days. Assume the temperature on Day 1 is 50, Day 2 is 55, and Day 3 is 70. The outputs for each category are as follows.*
 - Avg: The average daily value for the period, or 58.3
 - Sum: The sum of the daily values for the period, or 175
 - Max: The maximum value during the 3-day period, or 70
 - Min: The minimum value during the 3-day period, or 50.
 - Daily: Selects the last day of the 3-day period, or 70***Tip:** Daily should only be used with Period Length of 1 day.*
3. Select the dropdown for **Operator** choices of equal to (=), less than or equal to (<=), greater than or equal to (>=), less than (<), or greater than (>).
 4. Type a number into the **Value** box.
 5. Select the dropdown for **Value Type**, either Percentile or Value, depending on the query.
***Tip:** A value (e.g., 1-hr fuel moisture of 6%) expressed as a percent is different than the percentile (e.g., the 10th percentile of 1-hr fuel moisture) associated with that value. In the S491 course, percent is a character (%), and you select Value. Percentile is a word, and you select Percentile.*
 6. If you have added more than one row, you must select the appropriate **Operator** for the row when constructing the query. Select AND if both conditions must be true or select OR if either condition must be true.