Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2018 classified

Metadata:

- Identification_Information
- Data_Quality_Information
- Spatial_Data_Organization_Information
- Spatial_Reference_Information
- Entity_and_Attribute_Information
- Distribution_Information
- Metadata_Reference_Information

Identification_Information:

Citation:

Citation_Information:

Originator: Dillon, Gregory K.
Publication_Date: 2018
Title:
Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2018 classified
Edition: 2nd
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
Publication_Information:

Publication_Place: Fort Collins, CO
Publisher: Forest Service Research Data Archive

Online_Linkage: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046-2

Description:

Abstract:
Federal wildfire managers often want to know, over large landscapes, where wildfires are likely to occur and how intense they may be. To meet this need we developed a map that we call wildfire hazard potential (WHP) – a raster geospatial product that can help to inform evaluations of wildfire risk or prioritization of fuels management needs across very large spatial scales (millions of acres). Our specific objective with the WHP map was to depict the relative potential for wildfire that would be difficult for suppression resources to contain. To create the 2018 version, we built upon spatial estimates of wildfire likelihood and intensity generated in 2016 with the Large Fire Simulation system (FSim), as well as spatial fuels and vegetation data from LANDFIRE 2012 and point locations of fire occurrence from FPA (ca. 1992 – 2013). With these datasets as inputs, we produced an index of WHP for all of the conterminous United States at 270 meter resolution. We present the final WHP map as five WHP classes of very low, low, moderate, high, and very high. On its own, WHP is not an explicit map of wildfire threat or risk, but when paired with spatial data depicting highly valued resources and assets such as structures or powerlines, it can approximate relative wildfire risk to those specific resources and assets. WHP is also not a forecast or wildfire outlook for any particular season, as it does not include any information on current or forecasted weather or fuel

moisture conditions. It is instead intended for long-term strategic fuels management.

Purpose:
> This dataset is the classified wildfire hazard potential (WHP). It is intended for use in strategic wildland fuels and land management planning at mostly regional to national scales. We have classified continuous WHP values into very low, low, moderate, high, and very high WHP classes, with national wildland fire and fuels planning objectives in mind.

Supplemental_Information:
> This data publication is a second edition. The first edition (https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046) represents WHP mapped in 2014, depicting landscape conditions as of 2010. This second edition is the 2018 version, and depicts landscape conditions as of 2012. (See \Supplements\WHP2014_to_2018_ChangeSummary.pdf for a summary of the changes between the first and second editions of these data.)
>
> To check for the latest version of the WHP geospatial data and map graphics, as well as documentation on the mapping process, see: https://www.firelab.org/project/wildland-fire-potential.
>
> Details about the Wildfire Hazard Potential mapping process can be found in Dillon et al. 2015. Steps described in this paper about weighting for crown fire potential have been dropped in the 2018 version due to changes to the FSim modeling products used as the primary inputs to WHP mapping.
>
> The FSim products used to create the 2018 version of WHP can be found here in Short et al. 2016.
>
>
> Dillon, Gregory K.; Menakis, James; Fay, Frank. 2015. Wildland fire potential: A tool for assessing wildfire risk and fuels management needs. In: Keane, Robert E.; Jolly, Matt; Parsons, Russell; Riley, Karin. Proceedings of the large wildland fires conference; May 19-23, 2014; Missoula, MT. Proc. RMRS-P-73. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. p. 60-76. https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/pubs/49429
>
> Short, Karen C.; Finney, Mark A.; Scott, Joe H.; Gilbertson-Day, Julie W.; Grenfell, Isaac C. 2016. Spatial dataset of probabilistic wildfire risk components for the conterminous United States. Fort Collins, CO: Forest Service Research Data Archive. https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034

Time_Period_of_Content:

> *Time_Period_Information:*

>> *Single_Date/Time:*

>>> *Calendar_Date:* 2012

> *Currentness_Reference:*
> Ground condition

Status:

> *Progress:* Complete
> *Maintenance_and_Update_Frequency:* As needed

Spatial_Domain:

> *Description_of_Geographic_Extent:*
> conterminous United States
> *Bounding_Coordinates:*

West_Bounding_Coordinate: -127.972202
East_Bounding_Coordinate: -65.258792
North_Bounding_Coordinate: 51.632799
South_Bounding_Coordinate: 22.765684

Keywords:

Theme:

Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: ISO 19115 Topic Category
Theme_Keyword: environment

Theme:

Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: National Research & Development Taxonomy
Theme_Keyword: Ecology, Ecosystems, & Environment
Theme_Keyword: Fire
Theme_Keyword: Fire detection
Theme_Keyword: Fire ecology
Theme_Keyword: Fire effects on environment
Theme_Keyword: Fire suppression, pre-suppression
Theme_Keyword: Prescribed fire
Theme_Keyword: Environment and People
Theme_Keyword: Forest Management
Theme_Keyword: Landscape management

Theme:

Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: None
Theme_Keyword: burn probability
Theme_Keyword: hazard
Theme_Keyword: fuels management
Theme_Keyword: fire supression
Theme_Keyword: fire likelihood
Theme_Keyword: fire planning
Theme_Keyword: risk assessment
Theme_Keyword: wildland fire potential
Theme_Keyword: wildfire hazard potential

Place:

Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: None
Place_Keyword: conterminous United States
Place_Keyword: United States
Place_Keyword: CONUS

Access_Constraints: None
Use_Constraints:
These data were collected using funding from the U.S. Government and can be used without additional permissions or fees. If you use these data in a publication, presentation, or other research product please use the following citation:

Dillon, Gregory K. 2018. Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2018 classified. 2nd Edition. Fort Collins, CO: Forest Service Research Data Archive. https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046-2

Please note: This dataset is the product of modeling, and as such carries an inherent degree of error and uncertainty. Users must read and fully comprehend the metadata and other available documentation prior to data use. Users should acknowledge the Originator when using this dataset as a source. Users should share data products developed using the source dataset with the Originator. No warranty is made by the Fire Modeling Institute (FMI) or USDA Forest Service as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by FMI. Inputs to the WHP map, and therefore the WHP map as well, are intended to support 1) national (all states) strategic planning, 2) regional (single large states or groups of smaller states) planning, and 3) strategic and possibly tactical planning for large sub-regional landscapes (including significant portions of states or multiple federal administrative entities). The applicability of the WHP map to support fire and land management planning on smaller areas will vary by location and specific intended use. Further investigation by local and regional experts should be conducted to inform decisions regarding local applicability. It is the sole responsibility of the local user, using product metadata and local knowledge, to determine if and/or how the WHP map can be used for particular areas of interest. The WHP map is not intended to replace local products where they exist, but rather serve as a back-up by providing wall-to-wall cross-boundary data coverage. It is the responsibility of the user to be familiar with the value, assumptions, and limitations of WHP map. Managers and planners must evaluate the WHP map according to the scale and requirements specific to their needs. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Point_of_Contact:

Contact_Information:

Contact_Organization_Primary:

Contact_Organization: USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute (FMI)

Contact_Address:

Address_Type: mailing and physical
Address: Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory
Address: 5775 US Hwy 10 W
City: Missoula
State_or_Province: MT
Postal_Code: 59808
Country: USA

Contact_Voice_Telephone: 406-329-4800
Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: `fmi@fs.fed.us`
Contact_Instructions: https://www.firelab.org/fmi

Data_Set_Credit:
Funding for this project provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire and Aviation Management. Funding also provided by USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute, which is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station's Fire, Fuel and Smoke Science Program.

Native_Data_Set_Environment:
Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.5.1.7333

Cross_Reference:

Citation_Information:

Originator: Dillon, Gregory K.
Publication_Date: 2015
Title:

Wildland Fire Potential (WFP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2012
classified
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
Publication_Information:

> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
> *Publisher:* Forest Service Research Data Archive

Online_Linkage: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0044

Cross_Reference:

Citation_Information:

> *Originator:* Dillon, Gregory K.
> *Publication_Date:* 2015
> *Title:*
> Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2014
> classified
> *Edition:* 1st
> *Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form:* raster digital data
> *Publication_Information:*
>
>> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
>> *Publisher:* Forest Service Research Data Archive
>
> *Online_Linkage:* https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046

Cross_Reference:

Citation_Information:

> *Originator:* Dillon, Gregory K.
> *Publication_Date:* 2018
> *Title:*
> Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the conterminous United States (270-m GRID), version 2018
> continuous
> *Edition:* 2nd
> *Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form:* raster digital data
> *Publication_Information:*
>
>> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
>> *Publisher:* Forest Service Research Data Archive
>
> *Online_Linkage:* https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0047-2

Cross_Reference:

Citation_Information:

> *Originator:* Dillon, Gregory K.
> *Originator:* Menakis, James
> *Originator:* Fay, Frank
> *Publication_Date:* 2015
> *Title:*

Wildland fire potential: A tool for assessing wildfire risk and fuels management needs
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: conference proceedings
Other_Citation_Details:
> p. 60-76

Online_Linkage: https://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/49429
Larger_Work_Citation:

> *Citation_Information:*

>> *Originator:* Keane, Robert E.
>> *Originator:* Jolly, Matt
>> *Originator:* Parsons, Russell
>> *Originator:* Riley, Karin
>> *Publication_Date:* 2015
>> *Title:*
>> Proceedings of the large wildland fires conference
>> *Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form:* conference proceedings
>> *Series_Information:*

>>> *Series_Name:* Proceedings
>>> *Issue_Identification:* Proc. RMRS-P-73

>> *Publication_Information:*

>>> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
>>> *Publisher:* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station

>> *Other_Citation_Details:*
>>> May 19-23, 2014; Missoula, MT; 345 p.
>> *Online_Linkage:* https://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/49166

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Data_Quality_Information:

> *Attribute_Accuracy:*

>> *Attribute_Accuracy_Report:*
>>> WHP, by its nature, is an abstract index of fire potential. Its accuracy, therefore, cannot be quantitatively measured. It is intended to be a relative measure of wildfire hazard potential. The FSim burn probability (BP) used as a primary input to the WHP map was objectively evaluated and calibrated within 128 distinct regions of contemporary wildfire activity (pyromes) across CONUS, using historic reference data on fire size distributions and annual area burned. More information on the FSim modeling outputs can be found in Short et al. 2016 (https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034). Some LANDFIRE fuels and vegetation data used as inputs have also been evaluated for efficacy and calibrated to meet the objectives of LANDFIRE. More information can be found at: https://www.landfire.gov/lf_evaluation.php.
>> *Quantitative_Attribute_Accuracy_Assessment:*

>>> *Attribute_Accuracy_Explanation:*
>>>> Quantitative accuracy cannot be evaluated.

> *Logical_Consistency_Report:*
>> Values for non-burnable lands (6) and open water (7) were taken directly from a national mosaic of the

FBFM40 layer in the landscape files used in national FSim modeling. The source for these landscape files was LANDFIRE 1.3.0 (2012) data resampled to 270-meter resolution.

Completeness_Report:

All pixels that are part of the land and water of the conterminous United States have valid non-zero values.

Lineage:

Source_Information:

Source_Citation:

Citation_Information:

Originator: Short, Karen C.
Originator: Finney, Mark A.
Originator: Scott, Joe H.
Originator: Gilbertson-Day, Julie W.
Originator: Grenfell, Isaac C.
Publication_Date: 2016
Title:
Spatial dataset of probabilistic wildfire risk components for the conterminous United States
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
Publication_Information:

Publication_Place: Fort Collins, CO
Publisher: Forest Service Research Data Archive

Online_Linkage: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034

Type_of_Source_Media: online
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:

Time_Period_Information:

Single_Date/Time:

Calendar_Date: 20101231
Time of Day: 120000

Source_Currentness_Reference:
ground condition

Source_Citation_Abbreviation:
FSim Burn Probability (BP) [bp_20160830]
Source_Contribution:
Burn probability modeled with FSim was a primary spatial input to calculating the large wildfire potential. This layer provided information about the overall probability of any 270 meter pixel experiencing a large fire of any intensity.

Source_Information:

Source_Citation:

Citation_Information:

Originator: Short, Karen C.

Originator: Finney, Mark A.
Originator: Scott, Joe H.
Originator: Gilbertson-Day, Julie W.
Originator: Grenfell, Isaac C.
Publication_Date: 2016
Title:
Spatial dataset of probabilistic wildfire risk components for the conterminous United States
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
Publication_Information:

>> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
>> *Publisher:* Forest Service Research Data Archive

> *Online_Linkage:* https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034

Type_of_Source_Media: online
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:

> *Time_Period_Information:*

>> *Single_Date/Time:*

>>> *Calendar_Date:* 20101231
>>> *Time of Day:* 120000

> *Source_Currentness_Reference:*
> ground condition

Source_Citation_Abbreviation:
FSim FILs ([fil1_20160830], fil2_20160830], fil3_20160830], fil4_20160830], fil5_20160830], fil6_20160830])
Source_Contribution:
Conditional flame lengths modeld with FSim were a primary spatial input to calculating the large wildfire potential. This set of layers provided information about the conditional probability of particular fire intensity levels (i.e., likelihood of a particular intensity level, given a fire) for every 270 meter pixel.

Source_Information:

> *Source_Citation:*

> *Citation_Information:*

>> *Originator:* Short, Karen C.
>> *Publication_Date:* 2015
>> *Title:*
>> Spatial wildfire occurrence data for the United States, 1992-2013 [FPA_FOD_20150323]
>> *Edition:* 3rd Edition
>> *Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form:* vector digital data and database
>> *Publication_Information:*

>>> *Publication_Place:* Fort Collins, CO
>>> *Publisher:* Forest Service Research Data Archive

>> *Other_Citation_Details:*

Additional information is available in: Short, Karen C. 2014. A spatial database of wildfires in the United States, 1992-2011. Earth Systems Science Data 6:1-27. https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-6-1-2014

Online_Linkage: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2013-0009.3

Type_of_Source_Media: online
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:

Time_Period_Information:

Range_of_Dates/Times:

Beginning_Date: 19920101
Beginning_Time: 120000
Ending_Date: 20121231
Ending_Time: 120000

Source_Currentness_Reference:
ground condition

Source_Citation_Abbreviation:
FPA FOD
Source_Contribution:
The FPA point fire occurrence database (FPA FOD) was used to create a surface of small wildland fire potential. It was also used in the process of creating the burn probability (BP) and fire intensity level (FIL) rasters.

Source_Information:

Source_Citation:

Citation_Information:

Originator: LANDFIRE, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey
Publication_Date: 20151231
Publication_Time: 120000
Title:
LANDFIRE 1.3.0 40 Scott and Burgan Fire Behavior Fuel Models layer
Edition: 1.3.0
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
Other_Citation_Details:
Scott, Joe H.; Burgan, Robert E. 2005. Standard fire behavior fuel models: a comprehensive set for use with Rothermel's surface fire spread model. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-153. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 72 p. https://doi.org/10.2737/rmrs-gtr-153
Online_Linkage: https://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer/
Online_Linkage: https://www.landfire.gov/fuel.php

Type_of_Source_Media: online
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:

Time_Period_Information:

Single_Date/Time:

Calendar_Date: 20101231
                        Time of Day: 120000

            Source_Currentness_Reference:
                   ground condition

      Source_Citation_Abbreviation:
             LANDFIRE FBFM40
      Source_Contribution:
             The LANDFIRE Fire Behavior Fuel Models layer was a primary input to the FSim BP and FIL
             datasets. It was used as an input at various points in the WHP mapping process, including spatially
             applying resistance to control weights and bringing in non-burnable and water.

Source_Information:

      Source_Citation:

            Citation_Information:

                   Originator: LANDFIRE, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey
                   Publication_Date: 20151231
                   Publication_Time: 120000
                   Title:
                   LANDFIRE 1.3.0 Existing Vegetation Type layer
                   Edition: 1.3.0
                   Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data
                   Other_Citation_Details:
                          Rollins, Matthew G. 2009. LANDFIRE: a nationally consistent vegetation, wildland fire,
                          and fuel assessment. International Journal of Wildland Fire 18:235-249.
                          https://doi.org/10.1071/wf08088
                   Online_Linkage: https://www.landfire.gov/vegetation.php
                   Online_Linkage: https://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer/

      Type_of_Source_Media: online
      Source_Time_Period_of_Content:

            Time_Period_Information:

                   Single_Date/Time:

                          Calendar_Date: 20101231
                          Time of Day: 120000

            Source_Currentness_Reference:
                   ground condition

      Source_Citation_Abbreviation:
             LANDFIRE EVT
      Source_Contribution:
             The LANDFIRE Existing Vegetation Type layer was used to spatially apply resistance to control
             weights to create the final WFP.

Process_Step:

      Process_Description:

Step 1: Multiply overall burn probability for each flame length to get actual probabilities for each flame length class.

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
FSim FILs ([fil1_20160830], fil2_20160830], fil3_20160830], fil4_20160830], fil5_20160830], fil6_20160830])

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
FSim Burn Probability (BP) [bp_20160830]

Process_Date: 20180606

Process_Step:

Process_Description:
Step 2: Weight the probabilities in each flame length class by the potential hazard they represent and sum them to derive a measure of large wildfire potential.

Process_Date: 20180606

Process_Step:

Process_Description:
Step 3: Create a separate surface of small wildfire potential based on ignition locations for fires smaller than 300 acres (generally not accounted for in FSim).

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
FPA FOD

Process_Date: 20180606

Process_Step:

Process_Description:
Step 4: Integrate the large wildfire potential created in process steps 1-2 with the small wildfire potential created in process step 3. This was done by weighting each according to its relative contribution to total wildfire potential, then adding the weighted values.

Process_Date: 20180606

Process_Step:

Process_Description:
Step 5: Apply a set of resistance to control weights based on fireline construction rates in different fuel types

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
LANDFIRE EVT

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
LANDFIRE FBFM40

Process_Date: 20180606

Process_Step:

Process_Description:
Step 6: Convert WHP values to integers, then evaluate the statistical distribution of WHP values and classify them into fire classes: very high, high, moderate, low, very low. Add in non-burnable and water from the LANDFIRE FBFM40 layer to produce the final classified WFP.

Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation:
LANDFIRE FBFM40

Process_Date: 20180606

Spatial_Data_Organization_Information:

    Direct_Spatial_Reference_Method: Raster
    Raster_Object_Information:

        Raster_Object_Type: Grid Cell
        Row_Count: 10803
        Column_Count: 17133

Spatial_Reference_Information:

    Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition:

        Planar:

            Map_Projection:

                Map_Projection_Name: NAD 1983 Albers
                Albers_Conical_Equal_Area:

                    Standard_Parallel: 29.5
                    Standard_Parallel: 45.5
                    Longitude_of_Central_Meridian: -96.0
                    Latitude_of_Projection_Origin: 23.0
                    False_Easting: 0.0
                    False_Northing: 0.0

            Planar_Coordinate_Information:

                Planar_Coordinate_Encoding_Method: coordinate pair
                Coordinate_Representation:

                    Abscissa_Resolution: 0.00000000375279807229844474
                    Ordinate_Resolution: 0.00000000375279807229844474

                Planar_Distance_Units: meter

        Geodetic_Model:

            Horizontal_Datum_Name: D North American 1983
            Ellipsoid_Name: GRS 1980
            Semi-major_Axis: 6378137.0
            Denominator_of_Flattening_Ratio: 298.257222101

Entity_and_Attribute_Information:

    Detailed_Description:

        Entity_Type:

            Entity_Type_Label: whp2018_cls.vat

Entity_Type_Definition:
    Classes of Wildlfire Hazard Potential
Entity_Type_Definition_Source:
    None

Attribute:

Attribute_Label: Rowid
Attribute_Definition:
    Internal feature number
Attribute_Definition_Source:
    ESRI
Attribute_Domain_Values:

    Unrepresentable_Domain:
        Sequential unique whole numbers that are automatically generated.

Attribute:

Attribute_Label: VALUE
Attribute_Definition:
    Numeric WHP class values, determined by percentiles of the continuous WHP index.
Attribute_Definition_Source:
    None
Attribute_Domain_Values:

    Enumerated_Domain:

        Enumerated_Domain_Value: 1
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
            Very Low WHP
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
            Dillon et al. 2015

    Enumerated_Domain:

        Enumerated_Domain_Value: 2
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
            Low WHP
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
            Dillon et al. 2015

    Enumerated_Domain:

        Enumerated_Domain_Value: 3
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
            Moderate WHP
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
            Dillon et al. 2015

    Enumerated_Domain:

        Enumerated_Domain_Value: 4
        Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:
            High WHP

Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:
> Dillon et al. 2015

Enumerated_Domain:

> *Enumerated_Domain_Value:* 5
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:*
>> Very High WHP
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:*
>> Dillon et al. 2015

Enumerated_Domain:

> *Enumerated_Domain_Value:* 6
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:*
>> Non-burnable land
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:*
>> LANDFIRE 1.3.0 FBFM40: fuel model NB1 (urban or suburban development), NB2 (snow/ice), NB3 (agricultural field), NB9 (bare ground)

Enumerated_Domain:

> *Enumerated_Domain_Value:* 7
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition:*
>> Water
> *Enumerated_Domain_Value_Definition_Source:*
>> LANDFIRE 1.3.0 FBFM40: fuel model NB8 (open water)

Attribute:

Attribute_Label: COUNT
Attribute_Definition:
> Number of pixels in each class
Attribute_Definition_Source:
> ESRI
Attribute_Domain_Values:

> *Unrepresentable_Domain:*
>> Count of pixels in each WHP class.

Attribute:

Attribute_Label: CLASS_DESC
Attribute_Definition:
> Description of each wildfire hazard potential class. Percentiles of the continuous WHP index for each class are: Very Low: 0 to 44th percentile; Low: 45th to 67th percentile; Moderate: 68th to 84th percentile; High: 85th to 96th percentile; Very High: above 96th percentile.
Attribute_Definition_Source:
> Descriptive classes. See Dillon et al. 2015.
Attribute_Domain_Values:

> *Unrepresentable_Domain:*
>> Description of each wildfire hazard potential class.

Overview_Description:

Entity_and_Attribute_Overview:

This dataset represents wildlfire hazard potential (WHP) in six classes: 1) very low, 2) low, 3) moderate, 4) high, and 5) very high. In addition, non-burnable lands (6) and open water (7) are represented as separate classes.

Also included in the download are the following files:

\Supplements\whp_2018_classified_lettersize.jpg: JPEG image file containing a letter sized map of the classified (very low, low, moderate, high, very high) wildfire hazard potential (WHP) plus non-burnable lands and water. (Resolution: 300 dots per inch [DPI] at 8.5x11 inches)

\Supplements\whp_2018_classified_midsize.jpg: JPEG image file containing a moderate sized map of the classified (very low, low, moderate, high, very high) wildfire hazard potential (WHP) plus non-burnable lands and water. (Resolution: 96 DPI at 44x34 inches, scales well for printing anything smaller than poster size)

\Supplements\whp_2018_classified_postersize.jpg: JPEG image file containing a poster sized map of the classified (very low, low, moderate, high, very high) wildfire hazard potential (WHP) plus non-burnable lands and water. (Resolution: 200 DPI at 44x34 inches)

\Supplements\WHP2014_to_2018_ChangeSummary.pdf: Adobe Acrobat PDF/a file containing a summary of the changes between the 2014 and 2018 Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) data publications.

Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:

Dillon, Gregory K.; Menakis, James; Fay, Frank. 2015. Wildland fire potential: A tool for assessing wildfire risk and fuels management needs. In: Keane, Robert E.; Jolly, Matt; Parsons, Russell; Riley, Karin. Proceedings of the large wildland fires conference; May 19-23, 2014; Missoula, MT. Proc. RMRS-P-73. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. p. 60-76. https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/pubs/49429

Distribution_Information:

Distributor:

Contact_Information:

Contact_Organization_Primary:

Contact_Organization: USDA Forest Service, Research and Development

Contact_Position: Research Data Archivist
Contact_Address:

Address_Type: mailing and physical
Address: 240 West Prospect Road
City: Fort Collins
State_or_Province: CO
Postal_Code: 80526
Country: USA

Contact_Voice_Telephone: see Contact Instructions
Contact_Instructions: This contact information was current as of October 2018. For current

information see Contact Us page on: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS.

Resource_Description: RDS-2015-0046-2
Distribution_Liability:

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Standard_Order_Process:

Digital_Form:

Digital_Transfer_Information:

Format_Name: GRID
Format_Version_Number: see Format Specification
Format_Specification:
ESRI ArcGIS 10.5.1 digital raster file
File_Decompression_Technique: Files zipped using 7-Zip 18.01

Digital_Transfer_Option:

Online_Option:

Computer_Contact_Information:

Network_Address:

Network_Resource_Name: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046-2

Digital_Transfer_Option:

Online_Option:

Computer_Contact_Information:

Network_Address:

Network_Resource_Name: https://www.firelab.org/project/wildfire-hazard-potential

Digital_Form:

Digital_Transfer_Information:

Format_Name: JPG
Format_Version_Number: see Format Specification
Format_Specification:
JPG image file

File_Decompression_Technique: Files zipped using 7-Zip 18.01

Digital_Transfer_Option:

Online_Option:

Computer_Contact_Information:

Network_Address:

Network_Resource_Name: https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0046-2

Digital_Transfer_Option:

Online_Option:

Computer_Contact_Information:

Network_Address:

Network_Resource_Name: https://www.firelab.org/project/wildfire-hazard-potential

Fees: None

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Metadata_Reference_Information:

Metadata_Date: 20181010
Metadata_Contact:

Contact_Information:

Contact_Organization_Primary:

Contact_Organization: USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute (FMI)
Contact_Person: Greg Dillon

Contact_Position: Spatial Fire Analyst
Contact_Address:

Address_Type: mailing and physical
Address: Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory
City: Missoula
State_or_Province: MT
Postal_Code: 59808
Country: USA

Contact_Voice_Telephone: 406-329-4800
Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: fmi@fs.fed.us
Contact Instructions: https://www.firelab.org/fmi

Metadata_Standard_Name: FGDC Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
Metadata_Standard_Version: FGDC-STD-001-1998
Metadata_Time_Convention: local time