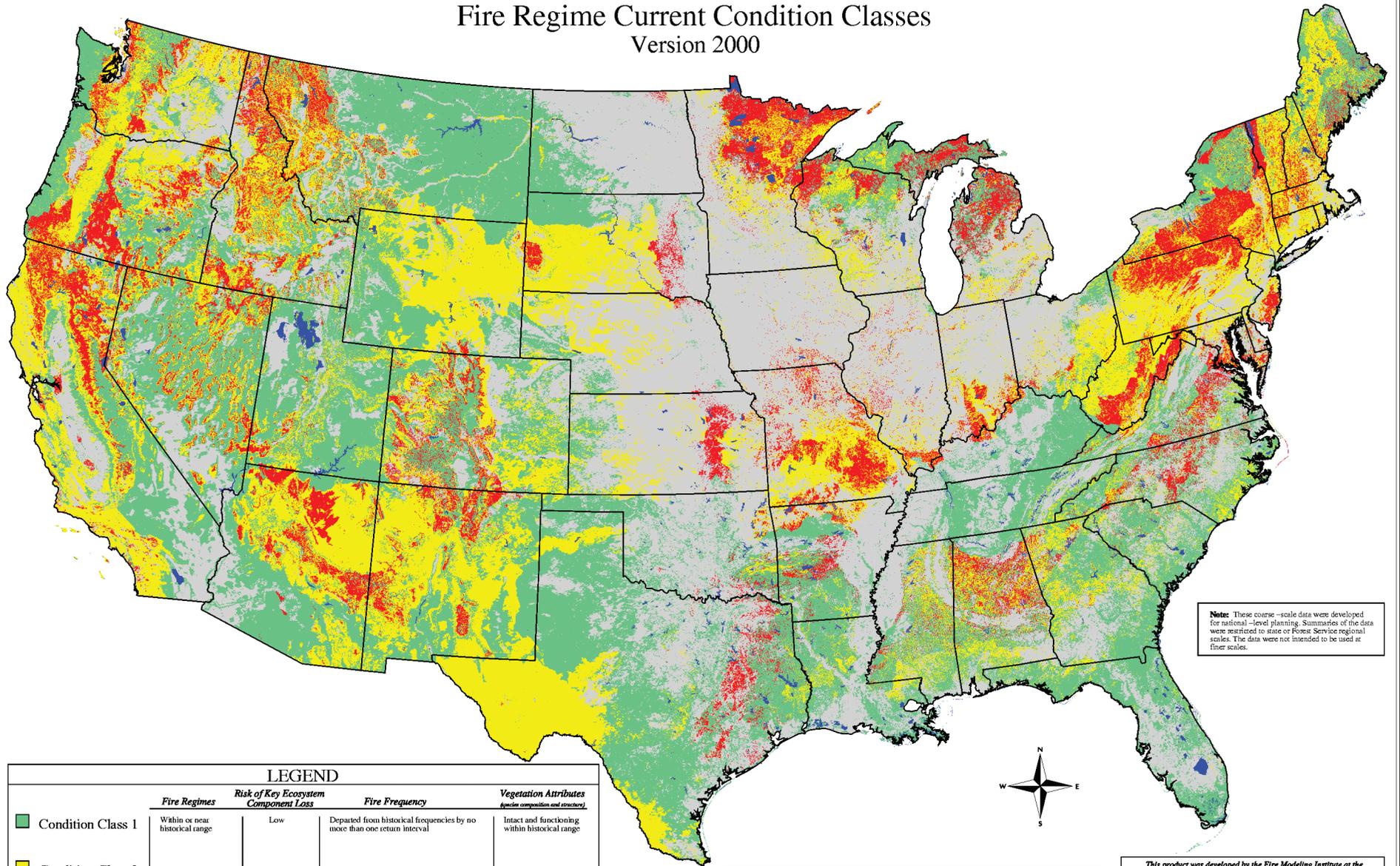


Fire Regime Current Condition Classes

Version 2000



Notes: These coarse-scale data were developed for national-level planning. Summaries of the data were restricted to state or Forest Service regional scales. The data were not intended to be used at finer scales.



LEGEND

	Fire Regimes	Risk of Key Ecosystem Component Loss	Fire Frequency	Vegetation Attributes <i>(species composition and structure)</i>
 Condition Class 1	Within or near historical range	Low	Departed from historical frequencies by no more than one return interval	Intact and functioning within historical range
 Condition Class 2	Moderately altered from historical range	Moderate	Departed (4+/4) from historical frequencies by more than one return interval, moderately changing: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity, and/or landscape patterns	Moderately altered from historical range
 Condition Class 3	Significantly altered from historical range	High	Departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals, dramatically changing: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity, and/or landscape patterns	Significantly altered from historical range
 Water				
 Agriculture & Non-Vegetated Areas				

Current Condition Classes are a qualitative measure of the degree of departure from Historical Natural Fire Regimes resulting in alterations of **key ecosystem components** such as: species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire exclusion, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities. Current Condition Classes are defined as the relative risk of losing one or more key components that define an ecological system. The risk of losing key components increases for each Current Condition Class, with little or no risk at the Class 1 level to significant risk at the Class 3 level.

Current Condition Classes were assigned to generalized successional pathway diagrams. Diagrams were developed by combining Historical Natural Fire Regimes, Potential Natural Vegetation Groups, and Ecological Subregions. Expect regional panels assigned current condition classes to combinations of current cover types and forest densities for each stratification.

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