**4/6/05 DRAFT**

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Interagency Handbook
Reference Conditions

Modeler: Doug Havlina     Date: 4/6/05     PNVG Code: JUPI1

Potential Natural Vegetation Group: Juniper-Pinyon (Frequent Fire Type)

Geographic Area: Columbia Plateau, Central Rockies, Great Basin, Colorado Plateau, Southwest Desert, Southern Rockies.

Description: PNVG is widespread across Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Sites range from gently rolling uplands to moderately and very steep slopes. Juniper-Pinyon types occupy dry foothills, plateaus, mesas, and mountain slopes. Soils range from shallow to moderately deep; climate is semi-arid. This type occupies a band above desert shrub/grasslands and below montane forests. This woodland PVT is generally dominated by Colorado or singleleaf pinyon pine and Utah juniper, but also includes Rocky Mountain and one-seed juniper. Understory associates include manzanita spp., sagebrush spp., gambel oak, and a mixture of cool and warm season grasses.

Fire Regime Description: Fire Regimes I and IV; ranging from short- to moderately long interval (e.g., 30-100 yr) mixed severity- and stand replacement fires.

Vegetation Type and Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Percent of Landscape</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: post replacement</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Post-fire community of forbs and perennial grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: mid-development closed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mid-development, dense (&gt;40% cover) juniper-pinyon woodland; understory being lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: mid- open</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mid-development, open (&lt;40% cover) juniper-pinyon stand with mixed shrub/herbaceous community in understory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: late- open</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Late-development, open juniper-pinyon stand with “savannah-like” appearance; mixed shrub/herbaceous community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: late- closed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Late-development, closed juniper-pinyon forest. May be multi-storied. Substantial mortality within stand; depauperate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shrub/herbaceous community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Frequency and Severity</th>
<th>Modeled Probability</th>
<th>Pct, All Fires</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Fire</td>
<td>.0133</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Crown fire in dense stands in stages B and E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Replacement Fire</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Surface and mosaic fire causing single tree and small group mortality in stages B, C, and D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Fire Frequency*</td>
<td>.0323</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>*Sum of replacement fire and non-replacement fire probabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


MODELER FIELD REVIEWS
VDDT RESULTS

Graphs showing vegetation dynamics for different classes:

- Class A: Early-Develop, PstRpl
- Class B: Mid-Develop, Open
- Class C: Late-Develop, Open
