Appendix G
Condition Class Definition Table

Condition Class	Fire Regime[1]	Example Management Options[1]	Examples of Key Ecosystem Component Susceptibility to Changing Fire Condition Classes			
			Species composition and structure	Invasion by non-native species	Smoke production, Hydrology, and Soils	Insects and disease
Condition Class 1	Fire regimes are within an historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning within an historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas can be maintained within the historical fire regime by treatments such as fire use.	Species composition and structure are functioning within their historical range, especially at a landscape level.	Non-native species are currently not present or present in limited extent. Through time or following disturbance sites are potential vulnerable to invasion by non-native species.	Are functioning within their historical range.	Insect and disease populations are functioning within their historical range.
Condition Class 2	Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need moderate levels of restoration treatments, such as fire use and hand or mechanical treatments, to be restored to the historical fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been moderately altered from their historical range, especially at a landscape level. For example: Grasslands – Moderate encroachment of shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Shrublands – Moderate encroachment of trees, late seral shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Forestland – Moderate encroachment of shade tolerant tree species and/or moderate lose of shade intolerant tree species caused by logging, or exotic insects or disease.	Populations of non-native invasive species have increased, thereby increasing the potential risk for these populations to expand following disturbances, such as wildfires.	Have been moderately altered from their historical range.	Insect and disease population have been moderately altered from their historical range.

Condition Class	Fire Regime[1]	Example Management Options[1]	Examples of Key Ecosystem Component Susceptibility to Changing Fire Condition Classes			
			Species composition and structure	Invasion by non-native species	Smoke production, Hydrology, and Soils	Insects and disease
Condition Class 3	Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.	Where appropriate, these areas may need high levels of restoration treatments, such as hand or mechanical treatments, before fire can be used to restore the historical fire regime.	Species composition and structure have been significantly altered from their historical range, especially at a landscape level. For example: Grasslands – High encroachment and establishment of shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Shrublands – High encroachment and establishment of trees, late seral shrubs and/or invasive exotic species. Forestland – High and encroachment establishment of shade tolerant tree species and/or high lose of shade intolerant tree species caused by logging, or exotic insects or disease.	Populations of non-native invasive species are quite high and in some cases the dominant species on the landscape. Any disturbance will likely increase both the dominance and geographic extent of these invasive species.	Have been significantly altered from their historical range.	Insect and disease population have been significantly altered from their historical range.

Sources:

1 (in gray)**:** Schmidt, Kirsten M.; Menakis, James P.; Hardy, Colin C.; Hann, Wendall J.; Bunnell, David L. 2002. **Development of coarse-scale spatial data for wildland fire and fuel management.** Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-87. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 41 p. + CD.

2: Hardy, Colin C., Schmidt, Kirsten M., Menakis, James P., and Sampson R.N., 2001. **Spatial data for national fire planning and fuel management.** International Journal of Wildland Fire. 10: 353-372