06/08/04 DRAFT

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Interagency Handbook Reference Conditions

Modeler: Ayn Shlisky, Steve Date: 6/8/04 PNVG Code: CHAP1

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Potential Natural Vegetation Group: Xeric chaparral.

Geographic Area: California Northern and Southern Coast and Transverse

Ranges.

Description: PNVG most extensively distributed in the southern Coast Ranges, but occurs in the Coast, Transverse and Peninsular ranges from Mendocino County to Baja California. Hot, xeric sites, mostly on south and west facing slopes and ridges, but can be found over a wide range of elevations, soils, latitudes, and distances from the coast. In southern California it is a ubiquitious dominant on outwash plains, mesas, ridges, and dry, south- and west-facing slopes at elevations up to 6,000 feet (1,800 m); alluvial fans and washed adjacent to coastal sage scrub and riparian woodland; azonal sands and gravels; includes chamise, ceanothus (northern California and some north slopes in southern California) and red shanks (southern California) chaparral.

Fire Regime Description: Fire Regime II, primarily short interval (e.g., 15-35 yr) stand replacement fires.

Vegetation Type and Structure

Class	Percent of	Description	
	Landscape		
A: post	20	Post-fire community of sprouting shrubs with	
replacement		sparse grass and forb layer	
B: mid-	45	Mid-seral, dense (>15%) canopy cover mixed	
development		shrub stands with depauperate understory	
closed			
C: mid- open	15	Mid-seral, open (<15%) mixed shrub	
		community with perennial grasses and forbs in	
		interspaces	
D: late- open	<1	,	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		community	
E: late- closed	20	, ,	
		, ,	
		component	
D: late- open E: late- closed		community with significant deadwood	

Total 100

Fire Frequency and Severity				
Fire Frequency-	Modeled	Pct, All	Description	
Severity	Probability	Fires	·	
Replacement Fire	.0367	99	Mostly occurs in A, B and E; includes grass/forb fires in A, C and D that kill shrubs.	
Non-Replacement Fire	.0005	1	Occurs in C and D where surface fires do not cause extensive shrub mortality.	
All Fire Frequency*	.037	100	•	

^{*}Sum of replacement fire and non-replacement fire probabilities.

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^{**}VDDT Model note: "OPTIONAL1" transitional probabilities refer to delayed succession as a result of the effect of native grazers/browsers (e.g., deer, rabbits) on new post-stand replacement shrub sprouts.

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