



Notes:

- 1 [ICS-209](#): For 2008 and 2009, Daily, and for 2010, weekly, reports of wildland fires >100 acres in timber, >300ac in brush/grassland. Does not include fires managed exclusively with State resources (relevant to Alaska).
- 2 [GeoMac](#): USGS web-based system for reporting daily fire perimeters. Used by Federal agencies.
- 3 [BAER](#): Burned Area Emergency Response program headed by the Remote Systems Applications Center (RSAC). Uses satellite imagery to quickly determine burn severity and extent for some large wildfires.
- 4 [MTBS](#): Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity. RSAC program to consistently map burn severity and fire perimeters across the US through 2010. Latest available data as of May 2010 is the 2007 fire year.
- 5 [Wiedinmyer Method](#): A method of constructing fire emission inventories using MODIS fire products. Intended as a gap-filling technique for areas with little or no reporting.
- 6 [SMARTFIRE](#): A burn-reconciliation program that creates daily products of burned area by combining satellite fire detections with ICS-209 ground-based reports (see Note 1).
- 7 [LANDFIRE](#): A 30-meter vegetation classification product cross-walked to FCCS, making it useful for emissions calculation with CONSUME3. On of the intent of LANDFIRE is to regularly update vegetation layers to account for changing landscapes.
- 8 [NASS Crop Layers](#): National Agricultural Statistics Service 30-meter vegetation layers, by State, classified by crop type. For many States layers exist for multiple years, allowing for more-accurate GIS-based crop type assignment for burns with no reported crop type.