

Effectiveness of public health messaging and communication channels during smoke events: a rapid systematic review

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15062

Exposure to smoke emitted from wildfire and planned burns (i.e., smoke events) has been associated with numerous negative health outcomes, including respiratory symptoms and conditions. This rapid review investigates recent evidence (post-2009) regarding the effectiveness of public health messaging during smoke events. The...

Author(s): Jennifer A. Fish, Micah D. J. Peters, Imogen Ramsey, Greg Sharplin, Nadia Corsini, Marion Eckert

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article, Synthesis

Impact of wildfires on some greenhouse gases over continental USA: a study based on satellite data

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15027

Wildfire episodes are becoming more rampant with global warming and climate change. Every year it causes lot of damage in terms of burnt acres and also impacts the air quality and climate through emission of various trace greenhouse gases. As emissions from large fires increase with time, it is essential to monitor the extent and...

Author(s): Bokhwa Kim, Sudipta Sarkar

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

A large source of dust missing in particulate matter emission inventories? Wind erosion of post-fire landscapes

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16292

Wind erosion of soils burned by wildfire contributes substantial particulate matter (PM) in the form of dust to the atmosphere, but the magnitude of this dust source is largely unknown. It is important to accurately quantify dust emissions because they can impact human health, degrade visibility, exacerbate dust-on-snow issues (...)

Author(s): Natalie S. Wagenbrenner, Serena H. Chung, Brian K. Lamb

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Application of an original wildfire smoke health cost benefits transfer protocol to the western US, 2005-2015

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15529

Recent growth in the frequency and severity of US wildfires has led to more wildfire smoke and increased public exposure to harmful air pollutants. Populations exposed to wildfire smoke experience a variety of negative health impacts, imposing economic costs on society. However, few estimates of smoke health costs exist and none for...

Author(s): Benjamin A. Jones, Robert P. Berrens

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Public use of information about smoke emissions: application of the risk information seeking and processing (RISP) model

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16281

In the last few decades, the number of people living in fire-prone ecosystems has increased, placing more people and private property at risk to future fire events. Substantial research has demonstrated consistent public support for the use of prescribed fires in fuel-reduction efforts; however, continuing public concern regarding...

Author(s): Kathleen M. Rose, Eric Toman, Christine Olsen

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Airborne measurements of western U.S. wildfire emissions: Comparison with prescribed burning and air quality implications

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15367

Wildfires emit significant amounts of pollutants that degrade air quality. Plumes from three wildfires in the western U.S. were measured from aircraft during the Studies of Emissions and Atmospheric Composition, Clouds and Climate Coupling by Regional Surveys (SEAC4RS) and the Biomass Burning Observation Project (BBOP), both in...

Author(s): Xiaoxi Liu, L. Gregory Huey, Robert J. Yokelson, Vanessa Selimovic, Isobel J. Simpson, Markus Muller, Jose L. Jimenez, Pedro Campuzano-Jost, Andreas J. Beyersdorf, Donald R. Blake, Zachary Butterfield, Yonghoon Choi, John D. Crouse, Douglas A. Day, Glenn S. Diskin, Manvendra K. Dubey, Edward Fortner, Thomas F. Hanisco, Weiwei Hu, Laura E. King, Lawrence Kleinman, Simone Meinardi, Tomas Mikoviny, Timothy B. Onasch, Brett B. Palm, Jeff Peischl, Ilana B. Pollack, Thomas B. Ryerson, Glen W. Sachse, Arthur J. Sedlacek, John E. Shilling, Stephen Springston, Jason M. St. Clair, David J. Tanner, Alexander P. Teng, Paul O. Wennberg, Armin Wisthaler, Glenn M. Wolfe

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Aligning smoke management with ecological and public health goals

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15053

Past and current forest management affects wildland fire smoke impacts on downwind human populations. However, mismatches between the scale of benefits and risks make it difficult to proactively manage wildland fires to promote both ecological and public health. Building on recent literature and advances in modeling smoke and health...

Author(s): Jonathan Long, Leland W. Tarnay, Malcolm P. North

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Phase dynamics of wildland fire smoke emissions and their secondary organic aerosols

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15581

Biomass burning is an important source to the atmosphere of carbonaceous particulate matter that impacts air quality, climate, and human health. The semivolatile nature of directly emitted organic particulate matter can result in particle evaporation as smoke plumes dilute. Further, oxidation of emitted and volatilized precursors can...

Author(s): Sonia M. Kreidenweis, Jeffrey R. Pierce

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Occupational Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon of Wildland Firefighters at

Prescribed and Wildland Fires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16419

Wildland firefighters suppressing wildland fires or conducting prescribed fires work long shifts during which they are exposed to high levels of wood smoke with no respiratory protection. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are hazardous air pollutants formed during incomplete combustion. Exposure to PAHs was measured for 21...

Author(s): Kathleen M. Navarro, Ricardo Cisneros, Elizabeth M. Noth, John R. Balmes, Katharine Hammond

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Social media approaches to modeling wildfire smoke dispersion: spatiotemporal and social scientific investigations

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15552

Wildfires have significant effects on human populations, economically, environmentally, and in terms of their general well-being. Smoke pollution, in particular, from either prescribed burns or uncontrolled wildfires, can have significant health impacts. Some estimates suggest that smoke dispersion from fire events may affect the...

Author(s): Sonya Sachdeva, Sarah M. McCaffrey, Dexter Locke

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Wildfire smoke exposure and human health: significant gaps in research for a growing public health issue

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16286

Understanding the effect of wildfire smoke exposure on human health represents a unique interdisciplinary challenge to the scientific community. Population health studies indicate that wildfire smoke is a risk to human health and increases the healthcare burden of smoke-impacted areas. However, wildfire smoke composition is complex...

Author(s): Carolyn Black, Yohannes Tesfaigzi, Jed A. Bassein, Lisa A. Miller

Year Published: 2017

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Critical assessment of wildland fire emissions inventories: methodology, uncertainty, effectiveness

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15585

The project addressed the following tasks: 1) Review and summarize the technical details of major FEIS. 2) Quantify the uncertainty of the components of burned area, fuel loading, and emission factors of each FEIS. 3) Quantify the uncertainty of emissions estimated by each FEIS at scales relevant to modeling ozone, PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and...

Author(s): Wei Min Hao, Shawn P. Urbanski, Helen T. Naughton

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Toward an integrated system for fire, smoke and air quality simulations

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14375

In this study, WRF-Sfire is coupled with WRF-Chem to construct WRFSC, an integrated forecast

system for wildfire behaviour and smoke prediction. WRF-Sfire directly predicts wildfire spread, plume and plume-top heights, providing comprehensive meteorology and fire emissions to chemical transport model WRF-Chem, eliminating the need...

Author(s): Adam K. Kochanski, Mary Ann Jenkins, Kara M. Yedinak, Jan Mandel, Jonathan Beezley, Brian K. Lamb

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Characterizing public tolerance of smoke from wildland fires in communities across the United States

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14813

Little is known about public tolerance of smoke from wildland fires. By combining data from two household surveys, we sought to determine whether tolerance of smoke from wildland fires varies with its origin or managerial rationale, to describe geographical variation in tolerance of smoke, and to describe the relationship between...

Author(s): Jesse M. Engebretson, Troy E. Hall, Jarod Blades, Christine Olsen, Eric Toman, Stacey S. Frederick

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Review of the health effects of wildland fire smoke on wildland firefighters and the public

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14633

Each year, the general public and wildland firefighters in the US are exposed to smoke from wildland fires. As part of an effort to characterize health risks of breathing this smoke, a review of the literature was conducted using five major databases, including PubMed and MEDLINE Web of Knowledge, to identify smoke components that...

Author(s): Olorunfemi Adetona, Timothy E. Reinhardt, Joe Domitrovich, George Broyles, Anna M. Adetona, Michael T. Kleinman, Roger D. Ottmar, Luke P. Naeher

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Particulate air pollution from wildfires in the western US under climate change

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14558

Wildfire can impose a direct impact on human health under climate change. While the potential impacts of climate change on wildfires and resulting air pollution have been studied, it is not known who will be most affected by the growing threat of wildfires. Identifying communities that will be most affected will inform development...

Author(s): Jia Coco Liu, Loretta J. Mickley, Melissa P. Sulprizio, Francesca Dominici, Xu Yue, Keita Ebisu, Georgiana Brooke Anderson, Rafi F.A. Khan, Mercedes Bravo, Michelle L. Bell

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Forest fire policy: change conventional thinking of smoke management to prioritize long-term air quality and public health

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14467

Wildland fire smoke is inevitable. Size and intensity of wildland fires are increasing in the western USA. Smoke-free skies and public exposure to wildland fire smoke have effectively been postponed through

suppression. The historic policy of suppression has systematically both instilled a public expectation of a smoke-free...

Author(s): D.W. Schweizer, Richard Cisneros

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Non-deforestation fire vs. fossil fuel combustion: the source of CO2 emissions affects the global carbon cycle and climate responses

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14328

Non-deforestation fire – i.e., fire that is typically followed by the recovery of natural vegetation – is arguably the most influential disturbance in terrestrial ecosystems, thereby playing a major role in carbon exchanges and affecting many climatic processes. The radiative effect from a given atmospheric CO2 perturbation is...

Author(s): Jean-Sebastien Landry, H. Damon Matthews

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Emissions from prescribed burning of timber slash piles in Oregon

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14886

Emissions from burning piles of post-harvest timber slash (Douglas-fir) in Grande Ronde, Oregon were sampled using an instrument platform lofted into the plume using a tether-controlled aerostat or balloon. Emissions of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane, particulate matter (PM2.5), black carbon, ultraviolet absorbing PM,...

Author(s): Johanna Aurell, Brian K. Gullett, Dennis Tabor, Nick Yonker

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Management impacts on carbon dynamics in a Sierra Nevada mixed conifer forest

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14230

Forest ecosystems can act as sinks of carbon and thus mitigate anthropogenic carbon emissions. When forests are actively managed, treatments can alter forests carbon dynamics, reducing their sink strength and switching them from sinks to sources of carbon. These effects are generally characterized by fast temporal dynamics. Hence...

Author(s): Sabina Dore, Danny L. Fry, Brandon M. Collins, Rodrigo Vargas, Robert A. York, Scott L. Stephens

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Smoke management photographic guide: a visual aid for communicating impacts

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14538

Communicating emissions impacts to the public can sometimes be difficult because quantitatively conveying smoke concentrations is complicated. Regulators and land managers often refer to particulate-matter concentrations in micrograms per cubic meter, but this may not be intuitive or meaningful to everyone. The primary purpose of...

Author(s): Joshua C. Hyde, Jarod Blades, Troy E. Hall, Roger D. Ottmar, Alistair M. S. Smith

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Incorporating resource protection constraints in an analysis of landscape fuel-treatment effectiveness in the northern Sierra Nevada, CA, USA

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14012

Finding novel ways to plan and implement landscape-level forest treatments that protect sensitive wildlife and other key ecosystem components, while also reducing the risk of large-scale, high-severity fires, can prove to be difficult. We examined alternative approaches to landscape-scale fuel-treatment design for the same landscape...

Author(s): Christopher B. Dow, Brandon M. Collins, Scott L. Stephens

Year Published: 2016

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Future mega-fires and smoke impacts

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15579

"Megafire" events, in which large high-intensity fires propagate over extended periods, can cause both immense damage to the local environment and catastrophic air quality impacts on cities and towns downwind. Increases in extreme events associated with climate change (e.g., droughts, heat waves) are projected to result in more...

Author(s): Narasimhan K. Larkin, John T. Abatzoglou, Donald McKenzie, Brian E. Potter, E. Ashley Steel, Brian J. Stocks

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Wildfire smoke and public health risk

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13562

Wildfire activity is predicted to increase with global climate change, resulting in longer fire seasons and larger areas burned. The emissions from fires are highly variable owing to differences in fuel, burning conditions and other external environmental factors. The smoke that is generated can impact human populations spread over...

Author(s): Fabienne Reisen, Sandra M. Duran, Michael D. Flannigan, Catherine Elliott, Karen Rideout

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Forecasting integrated lightning and fuels ignition potentials in a system with real-time analysis of fire weather prediction accuracy

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15557

Weather forecasts can help identify environmental conditions conducive to prescribed burning or to increased fire danger. These conditions are important components of fire management tools such as fire ignition potential maps, fire danger rating systems, fire behavior predictions, and smoke dispersion modeling. Fire managers use...

Author(s): Miriam L. Rorig, Stacy Drury

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

A case study comparison of LANDFIRE fuel loading and emissions on a mixed conifer forest in

northern Idaho, USA

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13750

The use of fire as a land management tool is well recognized for its ecological benefits in many natural systems. To continue to use fire while complying with air quality regulations, land managers are often tasked with modeling emissions from fire during the planning process. To populate such models, the Landscape Fire...

Author(s): Joshua C. Hyde, Eva K. Strand, Andrew T. Hudak, Dale Hamilton

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Modeling study of the contribution of fire emissions on BC concentrations and deposition rates

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15578

Regional air quality simulations were performed to evaluate the contributions of wildland fires to inter-annual variability of black carbon (BC) concentrations and to assess the contributions of wildfires vs. prescribed fires to BC concentrations and deposition rates to glacier areas and snow-covered surfaces in the western US....

Author(s): Serena H. Chung, Brian K. Lamb, Farren Herron-Thorpe, Rodrigo Gonzalez-Abraham, Vikram Ravi, Tsengel Nergui, Joseph K. Vaughan, Narasimhan K. Larkin, Tara Strand

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Determination of the smoke-plume heights and their dynamics with ground-based scanning LIDAR

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13611

Lidar-data processing techniques are analyzed, which allow determining smoke-plume heights and their dynamics and can be helpful for the improvement of smoke dispersion and air quality models. The data processing algorithms considered in the paper are based on the analysis of two alternative characteristics related to the smoke...

Author(s): Vladimir A. Kovalev, Alexander P. Petkov, Cyle E. Wold, Shawn P. Urbanski, Wei Min Hao

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Verification of Spot Fire Weather Forecasts

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15563

Software was developed to evaluate National Weather Service (NWS) spot forecasts. Fire management officials request spot forecasts from the NWS to provide detailed guidance as to atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of planned prescribed burns as well as wildfires that do not have incident meteorologists on site. A multi-year set...

Author(s): John D. Horel, Timothy J. Brown

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Strategic operations planning-it's not just for wilderness! How the strategic operations planner can help

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14609

The Strategic Operational Planner (SOPL) wildland fire management position was created in the United States in 2009 to reflect updated terminology. SOPL merges the former Fire Use Manager positions

(FUM1 and FUM2) and is now an established position within the Incident Command System.

Traditionally, the FUM positions and the SOPL...

Author(s): Charles W. McHugh, Stu Hoyt, Brett Fay

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Characterizing large airtanker use in United States fire management

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16152

The appropriate role of large airtankers (LATs) in federal fire suppression in the United States has been the source of much debate and discussion in recent years as the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has faced impending decisions about how best to address an aging fleet of contracted aircraft. Questions of fleet efficiency are...

Author(s): Crystal S. Stonesifer, Matthew P. Thompson, David E. Calkin, Charles W. McHugh

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Conference Proceedings

A systematic review of the physical health impacts from non-occupational exposure to wildfire smoke

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13262

Climate change is likely to increase the threat of wild fires, and little is known about how wild fires affect health in exposed communities. A better understanding of the impacts of the resulting air pollution has important public health implications for the present day and the future. Method: We performed a systematic search to...

Author(s): Jia C. Liu, Gavin Pereira, Sarah A. Uhl, Mercedes Bravo, Michelle L. Bell

Year Published: 2015

Type: Document

Synthesis

Impacts of mega-fires on large U.S. urban area air quality under changing climate and fuels

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15569

Mega-fires can adversely impact air quality in the United States and the impacts are likely to become more serious in the future due to the possibility of more frequent and intense mega-fires in response to the projected climate change. This study investigated U.S. mega-fires and fuel conditions and their environmental impacts under...

Author(s): Yongqiang Liu, Scott L. Goodrick, John A. Stanturf, Hanqin Tian

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Communicating about smoke from wildland fire: challenges and opportunities for managers

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12982

Wildland fire and associated management efforts are dominant topics in natural resource fields. Smoke from fires can be a nuisance and pose serious health risks and aggravate pre-existing health conditions. When it results in reduced visibility near roadways, smoke can also pose hazardous driving conditions and reduce the scenic...

Author(s): Christine Olsen, Danielle K. Mazzotta, Eric Toman, A. Paige Fischer

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Perverse incentives: the case of wildfire smoke regulation

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14235

Wildfire is on the rise. The United States is witnessing a spectacular increase in acres lost to catastrophic wildfires, a phenomenon fed by the generally hotter and dryer conditions associated with climate change. In addition to losses in lives, property, and natural resources, wildfires contribute thousands of tons of air...

Author(s): Kirsten H. Engel

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Six basic smoke management practices for prescribed burning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12384

Smoke management has become one of the leading challenges facing prescribed fire practitioners in the Southeast and the continued use of prescribed fire in the region may depend on effective smoke and emission mitigation practices. While not a comprehensive list of smoke management strategies, the 2011 USFS-NRCS guide to Basic Smoke...

Author(s): David R. Godwin, Alan J. Long, Peter Lahm

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Research Brief or Fact Sheet

Mapping day-of-burning with coarse-resolution satellite fire-detection data

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12764

Evaluating the influence of observed daily weather on observed fire-related effects (e.g. smoke production, carbon emissions and burn severity) often involves knowing exactly what day any given area has burned. As such, several studies have used fire progression maps - in which the perimeter of an actively burning fire is mapped at...

Author(s): Sean A. Parks

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

The climate-wildfire-air quality system: interactions and feedbacks across spatial and temporal scales

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13698

Future climate change and its effects on social and ecological systems present challenges for preserving valued ecosystem services, including local and regional air quality. Wildfire is a major source of air-quality impact in some locations, and a substantial contributor to pollutants of concern, including nitrogen oxides and...

Author(s): E. Natasha Stavros, Donald McKenzie, Narasimhan K. Larkin

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Smoke management of wildland and prescribed fire: understanding public preferences and trade-offs

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13012

Smoke from forest fires is a serious and increasing land management concern. However, a paucity of

information exists that is specific to public perceptions of smoke. This study used conjoint analysis, a multivariate technique, to evaluate how four situational factors (i.e., smoke origin, smoke duration, health impact, and advanced...

Author(s): Jarod Blades, Steven R. Shook, Troy E. Hall

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Reburns and their impact on carbon pools, site productivity, and recovery

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14531

Prior to fire suppression and exclusion, wildfires and other disturbances (e.g., insects, disease, and weather) sustained ecosystem processes in many landscapes of the Western United States. However, wildfires have been increasing in size, frequency, and intensity in recent years (Kellogg and others 2008). Recognizing the value of...

Author(s): Deborah S. Page-Dumroese, Theresa B. Jain, Jonathan Sandquist, Joanne M. Tirocke, John Errecart, Martin F. Jurgensen

Year Published: 2014

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Public perceptions and tolerance of smoke from wildland fire - draft

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13699

Land managers and officials need to understand the diverse public opinions toward smoke from wildland fires; however, a very limited amount of research has been conducted on this topic. Hence, land and fire managers are largely uncertain about society's willingness to tolerate smoke in the short-term for long-term benefits, and they...

Author(s): Jarod Blades, Troy E. Hall, Sarah M. McCaffrey

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Do carbon offsets work? The role of forest management in greenhouse gas mitigation

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12450

As forest carbon offset projects become more popular, professional foresters are providing their expertise to support them. But when several members of the Society of American Foresters questioned the science and assumptions used to design the projects, the organization decided to convene a task force to examine whether these...

Author(s): Marie Oliver

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Research Brief or Fact Sheet

Postfire changes in forest carbon storage over a 300-year chronosequence of Pinus contorta-dominated forests

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13540

A warming climate may increase the frequency and severity of stand-replacing wildfires, reducing carbon (C) storage in forest ecosystems. Understanding the variability of postfire C cycling on heterogeneous landscapes is critical for predicting changes in C storage with more frequent disturbance. We measured C pools and fluxes for...

Author(s): Daniel M. Kashian, William H. Romme, Daniel B. Tinker, Monica G. Turner, Michael G. Ryan

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Combustion efficiency and emission factors for wildfire-season fires in mixed conifer forests of the northern Rocky Mountains, US

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13481

In the US, wildfires and prescribed burning present significant challenges to air regulatory agencies attempting to achieve and maintain compliance with air quality regulations. Fire emission factors (EF) are essential input for the emission models used to develop wildland fire emission inventories. Most previous studies quantifying...

Author(s): Shawn P. Urbanski

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Gas-particle partitioning of primary organic aerosol emissions: 3. Biomass burning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13476

Atmospheric organic aerosol concentrations depend in part on the gas-particle partitioning of primary organic aerosol (POA) emissions. Consequently, heating and dilution were used to investigate the volatility of biomass-burning smoke particles from combustion of common North American trees/shrubs/grasses during the third Fire Lab...

Author(s): Andrew A. May, Ezra Levin, Christopher J. Hennigan, Ilona Riipinen, Taehyoung Lee, Jeffrey L. Collett, Jose L. Jimenez, Sonia M. Kreidenweis, Allen L. Robinson

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

The merits of prescribed fire outweigh potential carbon emission effects

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12426

While North American ecosystems vary widely in their ecology and natural historical fire regimes, they are unified in benefitting from prescribed fire when judiciously applied with the goal of maintaining and restoring native ecosystem composition, structure, and function. On a modern landscape in which historical fire regimes...

Author(s): Association for Fire Ecology, International Association of Wildland Fire, Tall Timbers Research Station, The Nature Conservancy

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Wildfire and fuel treatment effects on forest carbon dynamics in the western United States

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11981

Sequestration of carbon (C) in forests has the potential to mitigate the effects of climate change by offsetting future emissions of greenhouse gases. However, in dry temperate forests, wildfire is a natural disturbance agent with the potential to release large fluxes of C into the atmosphere. Climate-driven increases in wildfire...

Author(s): Joseph C. Restaino, David L. Peterson

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Fuel moisture influences on fire-altered carbon in masticated fuels: an experimental study

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12021

Biomass burning is a significant contributor to atmospheric carbon emissions, but may also provide an avenue in which fire-affected ecosystems can accumulate carbon over time, through the generation of highly resistant fire-altered carbon. Identifying how fuel moisture, and subsequent changes in the fire behavior, relates to the...

Author(s): Nolan W. Brewer, Alistair M. S. Smith, Jeff A. Hatten, Philip E. Higuera, Andrew T. Hudak, Roger D. Ottmar, Wade T. Tinkham

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Public perceptions of smoke from wildfire, prescribed fire, and fire use

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13483

Managers and policy-makers across broad disciplines and organizations are calling for a better understanding of public opinion on natural resource issues. One such issue is that of fire and its role in the management of our forests and rangelands. Public perceptions of fuel reduction techniques, with a particular emphasis on using...

Author(s): Stacey S. Frederick

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Dissertation or Thesis

Bridging natural resource communication boundaries: public perceptions of smoke from wildland fires and forest managers' perspectives of climate change science

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13479

Land managers of the northern Rocky Mountains and south-central U.S. are challenged with numerous social and ecological changes, many of which are linked to climate change. The work presented here focuses on two important research gaps: 1) managers do not understand public opinions toward smoke from prescribed fires (a necessary...

Author(s): Jarod Blades

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Dissertation or Thesis

Impacts of disturbance on the terrestrial carbon budget of North America

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12404

Because it is an important regulator of terrestrial carbon cycling in North America, extensive research on natural and human disturbances has been carried out as part of the North American Carbon Program and the CarboNA project. A synthesis of various components of this research was carried out, and the results are presented in the...

Author(s): Eric S. Kasischke, Brian D. Amiro, Nichole N. Barger, Nancy H. F. French, Scott J. Goetz, Guido Grosse, Mark E. Harmon, Jeffrey A. Hicke, Shuguang Liu, Jeffrey G. Masek

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Wildfire smoke and health impacts: a closer look at fire attributes and their marginal effects

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12143

Existing studies on the economic impact of wildfire smoke have focused on single fire events or entire seasons without considering the marginal effect of daily fire progression on downwind communities. In

addition, neither approach allows for an examination of the impact of even the most basic fire attributes, such as distance and...

Author(s): K. Moeltner, Man-Kuen Kim, E. Zhu, W. Yang

Year Published: 2013

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Chapter 2: Effects of climatic variability and change

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12588

Climate profoundly shapes forests. Forest species composition, productivity, availability of goods and services, disturbance regimes, and location on the landscape are all regulated by climate. Much research attention has focused on the problem of projecting the response of forests to changing climate, elevated atmospheric carbon...

Author(s): Michael G. Ryan, James M. Vose

Year Published: 2012

Type: Document

Synthesis, Technical Report or White Paper

Research perspectives on the public and fire management: a synthesis of current social science on eight essential questions

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12601

As part of a Joint Fire Science Program project, a team of social scientists reviewed existing fire social science literature to develop a targeted synthesis of scientific knowledge on the following questions: 1. What is the public's understanding of fire's role in the ecosystem? 2. Who are trusted sources of information about fire...

Author(s): Sarah M. McCaffrey, Christine Olsen

Year Published: 2012

Type: Document

Synthesis

A synthesis of current knowledge on forests and carbon storage in the United States

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12598

Using forests to mitigate climate change has gained much interest in science and policy discussions. We examine the evidence for carbon benefits, environmental and monetary costs, risks and trade-offs for a variety of activities in three general strategies: (1) land use change to increase forest area (afforestation) and avoid...

Author(s): Duncan C. McKinley, Michael G. Ryan, Richard A. Birdsey, Christian P. Giardina, Mark E. Harmon, Linda S. Heath, Richard A. Houghton, Robert B. Jackson, James F. Morrison, Brian C. Murray, Diane E. Pataki, Kenneth E. Skog

Year Published: 2011

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

The wildland fire emission inventory: western United States emission estimates and an evaluation of uncertainty

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8356

Biomass burning emission inventories serve as critical input for atmospheric chemical transport models that are used to understand the role of biomass fires in the chemical composition of the atmosphere, air quality, and the climate system. Significant progress has been achieved in the development of regional and global biomass...

Author(s): Shawn P. Urbanski, Wei Min Hao, Bryce L. Nordgren

Year Published: 2011
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Emissions of air pollutants by Canadian wildfires from 2000 to 2004

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14707

A wildfire emission model, based on the Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System and the Canadian weather forecast Global Environmental Multiscale model, was applied to forest fires that occurred in Canada between 2000 and 2004. Emissions of 21 chemical species and injection heights were calculated hourly for a regular 0.4...

Author(s): David Lavoue, Brian J. Stocks
Year Published: 2011
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Situational awareness: nighttime smoke and fog on prescribed burns

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12440

Nighttime smoke dispersal from most prescribed fires is critical for public health and safety. For this reason, prescribed fire training and guidelines include detailed information about smoke management and remind burn managers to be constantly aware of weather, fuel, and other situations that might lead to smoke dispersion...

Author(s): Anthony Matthews, Vince Carver
Year Published: 2011
Type: Document
Research Brief or Fact Sheet

The combustion of sound and rotten coarse woody debris: a review

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13132

Coarse woody debris serves many functions in forest ecosystem processes and has important implications for fire management as it affects air quality, soil heating and carbon budgets when it combusts. There is relatively little research evaluating the physical properties relating to the combustion of this coarse woody debris with...

Author(s): Joshua C. Hyde, Alistair M. S. Smith, Roger D. Ottmar, Ernesto Alvarado, Penelope Morgan
Year Published: 2011
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Sink or source? Fire and the forest carbon cycle

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12620

As the size and severity of fires in the western U.S. continue to increase, it has become ever more important to understand carbon dynamics in response to fire. Many subalpine forests experience stand-replacing wildfires, and these fires and subsequent recovery can change the amount of carbon released to the atmosphere...

Author(s): Christine Frame
Year Published: 2010
Type: Document
Research Brief or Fact Sheet

The validity and utility of MODIS data for simple estimation of area burned and aerosols emitted by wildfire events

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8371

Wildfire emissions are challenging to measure and model, but simple and realistic estimates can benefit multiple disciplines. We evaluate the potential of MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) data to address this objective. A total of 11,004 fire pixels detected over 92 days were clustered into 242 discrete fire...

Author(s): Sarah B. Henderson, Charles Ichoku, Benjamin J. Burkholder, Michael Brauer, Peter L. Jackson

Year Published: 2010

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Prescribed fire as a means of reducing forest carbon emissions in the western United States

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8328

Carbon sequestration by forested ecosystems offers a potential climate change mitigation benefit. However, wildfire has the potential to reverse this benefit. In the western United States, climate change and land management practices have led to increases in wildfire intensity and size. One potential means of reducing carbon...

Author(s): Christine Wiedinmyer, Matthew D. Hurteau

Year Published: 2010

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

The economic cost of adverse health effects from wildfire: a review

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14534

The economic costs of adverse health effects associated with exposure to wildfire smoke should be given serious consideration in determining the optimal wildfire management policy. Unfortunately, the literature in this research area is thin. In an effort to better understand the nature of these economic costs, we review and...

Author(s): Ikuho Kochi, Geoffrey H. Donovan, Patricia A. Champ, John B. Loomis

Year Published: 2010

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Carbon concentrations and carbon pool distributions in dry, moist, and cold mid-aged forests of the Rocky Mountains

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8416

Although 'carbon' management may not be a primary objective in forest management, influencing the distribution, composition, growth, and development of biomass to fulfill multiple objectives is; therefore, given a changing climate, managing carbon could influence future management decisions. Also, typically, the conversion from...

Author(s): Theresa B. Jain, Russell T. Graham, David Adams

Year Published: 2010

Type: Document

Conference Proceedings

A synthesis of the science on forests and carbon for U.S. forests

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12589

Forests play an important role in the U.S. and global carbon cycle, and carbon sequestered by U.S. forest growth and harvested wood products currently offsets 12-19% of U.S. fossil fuel emissions. The cycle of forest growth, death, and regeneration and the use of wood removed from the forest complicate efforts to understand and...

Author(s): Michael G. Ryan, Mark E. Harmon, Richard A. Birdsey, Christian P. Giardina, Linda S. Heath, Richard A. Houghton, Robert B. Jackson, Duncan C. McKinley, James F. Morrison, Brian C. Murray, Diane E. Pataki, Kenneth E. Skog
Year Published: 2010
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Modeling the effects of fire and climate change on carbon and nitrogen storage in lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) stands

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13547

The interaction between disturbance and climate change and resultant effects on ecosystem carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) fluxes are poorly understood. Here, we model (using CENTURY version 4.5) how climate change may affect C and N fluxes among mature and regenerating lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia* Engelm. ex S. Wats.)...

Author(s): Erica A. H. Smithwick, Michael G. Ryan, Daniel M. Kashian, William H. Romme, Daniel B. Tinker, Monica G. Turner
Year Published: 2009
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

A MODIS direct broadcast algorithm for mapping wildfire burned area in the western United States

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8191

Improved wildland fire emission inventory methods are needed to support air quality forecasting and guide the development of air shed management strategies. Air quality forecasting requires dynamic fire emission estimates that are generated in a timely manner to support real-time operations. In the regulatory and planning realm,...

Author(s): Shawn P. Urbanski, J. Meghan Salmon, Bryce L. Nordgren, Wei Min Hao
Year Published: 2009
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Filling in the blanks for prescribed fire in shrublands: developing information to support improved fire planning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11086

By collecting information on fuel loading, fuel consumption, fuel moisture, site conditions and fire weather on fires in a variety of shrubland types, researchers are developing a fuller knowledge of shrubland fire effects. Results are being integrated into the software package CONSUME, a user-friendly software tool for predicting...

Author(s): Jake Delwiche
Year Published: 2009
Type: Document
Research Brief or Fact Sheet

Real time monitoring of the three dimensional distribution of smoke aerosol levels from prescribed fires and wildfires - Final Report to the Joint Fire Science Program

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11168

Particulates emitted by wildfires and prescribed fires can severely affect visibility and air quality resulting in car accidents, airport and road closures, and public health problems. Researchers have developed a new remote-sensing instrument (lidar) and are now calibrating and testing this and auxiliary instrumentation and new...

Author(s): Wei Min Hao, Vladimir A. Kovalev
Year Published: 2008
Type: Document
Technical Report or White Paper

Wildfire smoke: a guide for public health officials

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12451

Smoke rolls into town, blanketing the city, turning on streetlights, creating an eerie and choking fog. Switchboards light up as people look for answers. Citizens want to know what they should do to protect themselves. School officials want to know if outdoor events should be cancelled. The news media want to know how dangerous the...

Author(s): Michael Lipsett, Barbara Materna, Susan Lyon Stone, Shannon Therriault, Robert Blaisdell, Jeff Cook

Year Published: 2008

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Landscape heterogeneity following large fires: insights from Yellowstone National Park, USA

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8198

We characterised the remarkable heterogeneity following the large, severe fires of 1988 in Yellowstone National Park (YNP), in the northern Rocky Mountains, Wyoming, USA, by focussing on spatial variation in post-fire structure, composition and ecosystem function at broad, meso, and fine scales. Ecological heterogeneity at multiple...

Author(s): Tania L. Schoennagel, Erica A. H. Smithwick, Monica G. Turner

Year Published: 2008

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Charcoal and carbon storage in forest soils of the Rocky Mountain West

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/7920

Charcoal represents a super-passive form of carbon (C) that is generated during fire events and is one of the few legacies of fire recorded in the soil profile; however, the importance of this material as a form of C storage has received only limited scientific attention. Here, we review the formation of charcoal in temperate and...

Author(s): Thomas H. DeLuca, Gregory H. Aplet

Year Published: 2008

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article, Synthesis

Emissions of levoglucosan, methoxy phenols, and organic acids from prescribed burns, laboratory combustion of wildland fuels, and residential wood combustion

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11426

Biomass combustion emissions make a significant contribution to the overall particulate pollution in the troposphere. Wildland or prescribed burns and residential wood combustion emissions can vary due to differences in fuel, season, time of day, and the nature of the combustion. Inadequate understanding of the relevance of these...

Author(s): Lynn R. Mazzoleni, Barbara Zielinska, Hans Moosmuller

Year Published: 2007

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Prescribed fire: what influences public approval?

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8440

Except in remote areas, most prescribed fires will have some effect on members of the public. It is therefore important for land managers to work with the public before, during, and after a prescribed burn. To do this effectively, managers need to have an accurate idea of what people do and do not think about prescribed fire and...

Author(s): Sarah M. McCaffrey

Year Published: 2006

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Using focus groups to involve citizens in resource management - investigating perceptions of smoke as a barrier to prescribed forest burning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11214

Participants in a series of focus groups discussed how their tolerance for smoke varied by the source of the smoke and found their opinions changing as they talked with other participants. Even those opposed to smoke from agricultural burning eventually found smoke from prescribed forest burning would be acceptable under appropriate...

Author(s): Brad R. Weisshaupt, Matthew S. Carroll, Keith A. Blatner, Pamela J. Jakes

Year Published: 2006

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Federal Implementation Plans Under the Clean Air Act for Indian Reservations in Idaho, Oregon and Washington; Final Rule

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12014

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action on these Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for Indian reservations in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The FIPs put in place basic air quality regulations to protect health and welfare on Indian reservations located in the Pacific...

Author(s): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Year Published: 2005

Type: Document

Management or Planning Document

Acceptability of smoke from prescribed forest burning in the northern inland west: a focus group approach

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8393

Focus groups were used to gauge tolerance of smoke from broadcast prescribed forest burning in the wildland-urban interface of the northern Inland West. Focus group participants worked through issues surrounding prescribed burning as a management tool to determine if the origin of smoke made a difference in the acceptance of that...

Author(s): Brad R. Weisshaupt, Matthew S. Carroll, Keith A. Blatner, William D. Robinson, Pamela J. Jakes

Year Published: 2005

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Near real-time emissions of trace gases and aerosol particles from biomass burning based on MODIS direct broadcast data

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/10961

Biomass burning is an important source of many atmospheric trace gases and aerosol particles. Quantitative characterization of biomass burning emissions is critical for modeling atmospheric chemistry and assessing the impact of fires on air quality, tropospheric ozone chemistry, and global climate. However, advancement in...

Author(s): Wei Min Hao, J. Meghan Salmon, Bryce L. Nordgren, Shawn P. Urbanski

Year Published: 2005

Type: Document

Conference Proceedings

Simple algorithm to determine the near-edge smoke boundaries with scanning lidar

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/7957

We propose a modified algorithm for the gradient method to determine the near-edge smoke plume boundaries using backscatter signals of a scanning lidar. The running derivative of the ratio of the signal standard deviation (STD) to the accumulated sum of the STD is calculated, and the location of the global maximum of this function is...

Author(s): Vladimir A. Kovalev, Cyle E. Wold, Jenny O. Newton, Wei Min Hao

Year Published: 2005

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Automated forecasting of smoke dispersion and air quality using NASA terra and aqua satellite data (Task 5) - Final Report to the Joint Fire Science Program

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11150

This document contains a description of the air quality forecasting system in operation at the Missoula Fire Science Laboratory. This air quality forecasting system has been steadily assimilating new techniques and algorithms as they have been developed over the past four years. Individual components as well as assemblies of...

Author(s): Wei Min Hao, Shawn P. Urbanski

Year Published: 2005

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Effects of tree density and stand age on carbon allocation patterns in postfire lodgepole pine

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8263

Validating the components of the carbon (C) budget in forest ecosystems is essential for developing allocation rules that allow accurate predictions of C pools and fluxes. In addition, a better understanding of the effects of natural disturbances on C cycling is critical, particularly in light of alterations to disturbance regimes...

Author(s): Creighton M. Litton, Michael G. Ryan, Dennis H. Knight

Year Published: 2004

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Smoke produced from residual combustion

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11140

Considerable research has been carried out to estimate the chemical composition and the amount of trace gases and particulate matter emitted during short-duration flaming and smoldering combustion of fuels in the fire-prone forest and grassland ecosystems. For other forest ecosystems, where long-duration residual smoldering...

Author(s): Ronald E. Babbitt, Wei Min Hao

Year Published: 2004
Type: Document
Technical Report or White Paper

Climate change, carbon, and forestry in northwestern North America: proceedings of a workshop

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11203

Interactions between forests, climatic change and the Earth's carbon cycle are complex and represent a challenge for forest managers-they are integral to the sustainable management of forests. In this volume, a number of papers are presented that describe some of the complex relationships between climate, the global carbon cycle and...

Author(s): David L. Peterson, John L. Innes, Kelly O'Brian

Year Published: 2004

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Wildland fire in ecosystems: effects of fire on air

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12587

This state-of-knowledge review about the effects of fire on air quality can assist land, fire, and air resource managers with fire and smoke planning, and their efforts to explain to others the science behind fire-related program policies and practices to improve air quality. Chapter topics include air quality regulations and fire;...

Author(s): David V. Sandberg, Roger D. Ottmar, Janice L. Peterson, John Core

Year Published: 2002

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Using a MODIS direct broadcast system to monitor fires and smoke, and forecast air quality

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/10960

The MODIS instrument on the NASA Terra satellite has been conducting routine global measurements of active fires and aerosol optical depths since late 2000. Currently, it takes more than 4 days to acquire MODIS data from the NASA DAAC Center, making it difficult to use the results to understand air quality and the extent of fire and...

Author(s): Wei Min Hao, Yoram J. Kaufman, Jacques Descloitres, Christopher O. Justice, Robert Sohlberg, Thomas Bobbe

Year Published: 2002

Type: Document

Conference Proceedings

Real-time smoke particulate sampling; fire storm 2000

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11202

Reports the findings of a study comparing the results of instruments measuring smoke particulate in real time to gravimetric samplers in Missoula and Hamilton, Montana, during the summer of 2000. Real-time, particulate monitoring instruments were evaluated to determine their accuracy when measuring smoke particulate concentrations...

Author(s): Andy Trent, Mary A. Davies, Richard Karsky, Richard W. Fisher

Year Published: 2001

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Are old forests underestimated as global carbon sinks?

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/7916

Old forests are important carbon pools, but are thought to be insignificant as current atmospheric carbon sinks. This perception is based on the assumption that changes in productivity with age in complex, multiaged, multispecies natural forests can be modelled simply as scaled-up versions of individual trees or even-aged stands....

Author(s): Elieen V. Carey, Anna Sala, Robert E. Keane, Ragan M. Callaway

Year Published: 2001

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Smoke exposure at western wildfires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11193

Smoke exposure measurements among firefighters at wildfires in the Western United States between 1992 and 1995 showed that altogether most exposures were not significant, between 3 and 5 percent of the shift-average exposures exceeded occupational exposure limits for carbon monoxide and respiratory irritants. Exposure to benzene and...

Author(s): Timothy E. Reinhardt, Roger D. Ottmar

Year Published: 2000

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Interim air quality policy on wildland and prescribed fires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12446

This policy statement has been prepared in response to plans by some Federal, tribal and State wildland owners/managers to significantly increase the use of wildland and prescribed fires to achieve resource benefits in the wildlands. Many wildland ecosystems are considered to be unhealthy as a result of past management strategies....

Author(s): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Year Published: 1998

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Open-path Fourier transform infrared studies of large-scale laboratory biomass fires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8401

A series of nine large-scale, open fires was conducted in the Intermountain Fire Sciences Laboratory (IFSL) controlled-environment combustion facility. The fuels were pure pine needles or sagebrush or mixed fuels simulating forest-floor, ground fires; crown fires; broadcast burns; and slash pile burns. Mid-infrared spectra of the...

Author(s): Robert J. Yokelson, David W. T. Griffith, Darold E. Ward

Year Published: 1996

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Comparisons of particulate-emissions and smoke impacts from presettlement, full suppression, and prescribed natural fire period in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8216

Total particulate matter (PM) emissions were estimated for recent fires (1979-1990) and the presettlement period (prior to 1935) in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (SBW) in Idaho and Montana. Recent period emissions were calculated by 10-day periods for surface fire and crown fire based on estimates of percentage fuel consumption...

Author(s): James K. Brown, Larry S. Bradshaw
Year Published: 1994
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

FTIR remote sensing of biomass burning emissions of CO₂, CO, CH₄, CH₂O, NO, NO₂, NH₃, and N₂O

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8301

This work introduces remote sensing of biomass burning emissions using high-resolution Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) absorption spectroscopy over open paths in smoke plumes from biomass fires. There are several advantages to this type of smoke composition measurement, which address some of the disadvantages of previous...

Author(s): David W. T. Griffith, William G. Mankin, Michael T. Coffey, Darold E. Ward, Allen R. Riebau
Year Published: 1991
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Hydrocarbon and biomass fuel fire field tests

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11021

Biomass and hydrocarbon fuel fires are two common sources of obscuring smoke which present significant operational challenges over a broad range of possible viewing wavelengths. This is especially true of very large fires where the primary smoke particles (approx. 0.1-0.3 um diameter) obscure vision by both scattering and absorption...

Author(s): Lawrence F. Radke, Dean A. Hegg, J. David Nance, Jaime H. Lyons, Krista K. Laursen, R. J. Ferek, Peter V. Hobbs, Raymond E. Weiss
Year Published: 1990
Type: Document
Conference Proceedings

Airborne measurements on smokes from biomass burning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8384

Airborne measurements have been made in the smokes from large fires of standing coniferous trees and logging debris, standing chaparral, fallen jack pine, and wheat stubble. Particle emission factors, particle size distributions, optical properties of the smokes, and trace gas concentrations in the emissions are derived from the...

Author(s): Lawrence F. Radke, Dean A. Hegg, Jaime H. Lyons, Charles A. Brock, Peter V. Hobbs, Raymond E. Weiss, Rei A. Rasmussen
Year Published: 1988
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Ammonia emissions from biomass burning

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/8302

Measurements in the plumes from seven forest fires show that the concentrations of NH₃ were considerably in excess of ambient values. Calculation of NH₃ emissions from the fires, based on the ratio of NH₃/CO in the plumes and emissions of CO from biomass burning, suggest that biomass burning may be a significant source of...

Author(s): Dean A. Hegg, Lawrence F. Radke, Peter V. Hobbs, Philip J. Riggan
Year Published: 1988
Type: Document
Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Smoke column height related to fire intensity

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/11946

Height of slash fire smoke columns, commonly thought to be a function of atmospheric conditions alone, through a series of 10-acre experimental fires is shown to be strongly related to fire intensity. By conducting intense fires, land managers can possibly burn forest debris and still maintain air quality when atmospheric conditions...

Author(s): Rodney A. Norum

Year Published: 1974

Type: Document

Technical Report or White Paper

Fire and smoke in Montana forests

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13133

The concept of forest fire is especially difficult to deal with in an objective manner because fire has deep psychological associations for most animals, especially man. Moreover, attitudes toward forest fires have been greatly conditioned by what has been called the most effective advertising campaign in history...

Author(s): William R. Beaufait

Year Published: 1971

Type: Document

Book or Chapter or Journal Article

Current research on public perceptions of smoke from wildland and prescribed fire to inform communication and outreach

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12817

This webinar covered two large, multi-region studies of public perceptions of smoke from wildland and prescribed fire funded by the JFSP. A mail/internet survey conducted by the University of Idaho investigated perceptions of urban and rural residents in the northern Rocky Mountains and south-central U.S. Research investigated...

Type: Media

Webinar

Diagnosing carbon-climate feedbacks in the contemporary carbon cycle

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13765

The amount of carbon being taken up by the biosphere is clearly increasing; however, the variance in the global carbon cycle also appears to be increasing. This increasing variance may be indicative of C sink instability, or it may simply be noise in the global C cycle. Therefore identifying the mechanisms...

Type: Media

Seminar

Basic smoke management practices

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13061

A Southern Fire Exchange webinar presented by USDA Forest Service Air Resource Specialist Pete Lahm. This webinar presented an introduction to the six components of the USFS-NRCS Basic Smoke Management Practices.

Type: Media

Webinar

Smoke Management and Air Quality for Land Managers: An Online Training Resource

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/57

Smoke Management and Air Quality for Land Managers is meant for those who are looking for a tutorial on smoke management and air quality. The refresher is comprised of four lessons, each of which can be completed in about half an hour; however, links and interactions allow further investigation of several topics.

Type: Website

Online Course

Fire, carbon, and climate: past and future

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13031

Fire has a short-term impact on the exchange of carbon between the forest and the atmosphere, but over a cycle of a stand-replacing fire and regrowth, the carbon balance is usually carbon neutral. The only ways to permanently lower forest carbon with fire or any other disturbance are if regeneration does not occur and the forest...

Type: Media

Webinar

Public perceptions of smoke from wildland and prescribed fires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14312

This webinar touched on stakeholder values and perceptions of restoration.

Type: Media

Webinar

Smoke Management Photographic Guide: a visual aid for communicating smoke impacts.

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14881

Communicating emissions impacts to the public can sometimes be difficult because quantitatively conveying smoke concentrations is complicated. Regulators and land managers often refer to particulate-matter concentrations in micrograms per cubic meter, but this may not be intuitive or meaningful to everyone. The Smoke Management...

Type: Media

Webinar

Public and agency perceptions of smoke from wild and prescribed fire

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13669

Speaker: Christine Olsen, Research Social Scientist, Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, Oregon State University. Event: Restoring the West Conference 2015 - Restoration and Fire in the Interior West.

Type: Media

Video

Prescribed Fire: Smoke Management and Regulatory Challenges

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16358

Due to an error, the beginning of the webinar "Prescribed Fire: Smoke Management and Regulatory Challenges" was not recorded. The presentation begins with a segment on regulations and includes a Q&A session with the audience and panelists. Visit the WGA website for presentation slides (<https://goo.gl/MLnQ6w>). The session...

Type: Media

Webinar

Smoke management: preparing and informing the public

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12859

For several months during 2011, wildfires throughout the Southwest Area and Mexico caused air quality impacts on public health across the region, with significant impacts measured hundreds of miles away from individual wildfires. In order to address the emerging issue, a concerted multi-state interagency air quality coordination...

Type: Media

Webinar

Wildland fire smoke messaging and perception

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14140

The NWCG Smoke Committee (Smoc) hosted this webinar on June 28, 2011. Four presentations and a discussion period examined public perception and messaging about smoke and fire. The webinar was a key initial step in developing needed messaging about wildland fire smoke, and it also served as the Smoke Committee's beginning effort at...

Type: Media

Webinar

Smoke Management a Photographic Guide a visual aid for communicating smoke impacts

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14735

Communicating emissions impacts to the public can sometimes be difficult because quantitatively conveying smoke concentrations is complicated. Regulators and land managers often refer to particulate-matter concentrations in micrograms per cubic meter, but this may not be intuitive or meaningful to everyone. The Smoke Management...

Type: Media

Webinar

A dataset for the evaluation of smoke models-emissions, plume rise, and dispersion

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12843

An overview of the dataset "Airborne and Lidar measurements of smoke plume rise, emissions, and dispersion." The dataset consists of measurements of smoke emissions, plume rise, and dispersion for eight wildfires in the western United States and prescribed fires in California, Idaho, and North Carolina.

Type: Media

Webinar

The smoke management challenge and the need for leadership

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14096

A 50-minute presentation recorded in February 2009 as part of Effective Communication for Smoke Management in a Changing Air Quality Environment. It briefly outlines the rules, policies, and guidance dictating smoke management. This presentation is still applicable, though some of the maps may no longer be current.

Type: Media

Video

Predicting smoke impacts with uncertain emissions and meteorology

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12840

Smoke from wildland fires can have adverse impacts on visibility and also on public health. Models are available for simulating the dispersion, long-range transport, and chemical evolution of fire plumes and predicting their impacts on air quality. However, these models are not perfect tools for decision making

purposes. There are...

Type: Media

Webinar

Emissions composition and human health

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14093

A 13-minute presentation recorded in February 2009 as part of Effective Communication for Smoke Management in a Changing Air Quality Environment. This presentation defines and describes the constituents of smoke which impact human health. An example of wildland fire smoke affecting the health of a community is examined.

Type: Media

Video

Air Quality and Human Health

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15859

Roger Ottmar, Research Forester with the USFS Pacific Northwest Fire & Environmental Research Applications Team, gave a talk on air quality, wildfire smoke components and smoke impacts on human health with an eye to how air quality regulations may impact prescribed burn planning. This talk was for Intro to Fire Effects (RX-310)...

Type: Media

Webinar

Research insights into effective smoke communication with the public

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15117

On November 6-8, 2014, multiple stakeholders gathered to learn about, share and discuss smoke management issues related to wildland fire. The following video is a presentation that occurred during the event, "Wildland fire smoke in the air- What does it mean to ME?" *Due to videographer limitations during...

Type: Media

Video

Sub-canopy transport and dispersion of smoke: a unique observation dataset plus model evaluation of the BlueSky Framework

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12837

Low intensity prescription burning is used to reduce fuels, improve ecosystem health, and to mimic a natural fire pattern that is otherwise suppressed during the more intense wildfire season. There are many constraints that limit the ability to conduct prescribed burn operations, including (but not limited to) visibility reduction...

Type: Media

Webinar

Introduction to smoke management

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14089

A 36-minute video recorded in February 2009 as part of the Effective Communication for Smoke Management in a Changing Air Quality Environment workshops. A presentation describing a progressive approach and overarching principles of smoke management. Also covers the development of basic and enhanced smoke management programs, and...

Type: Media

Video

Global and Western US Smoke Chemistry and Impacts: Recent Progress

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15797

No description available. This webinar was presented as part of the RMRS Fire Sciences Laboratory's weekly seminar series for 2016-2017.

Type: Media

Seminar

Indoor air quality during smoke events

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15071

Kris Ray from the Air Quality Program of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation presented his experience monitoring indoor air quality during the 2015 wildfire season, and Dr. Shelly Miller from the University of Colorado shared her findings on the effectiveness of air cleaning devices and weatherization for protecting...

Type: Media

Webinar

Uncertainty associated with estimating a short term 1-3 hr particulate matter concentration from a human-sited visual range

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12827

Several U.S. state and tribal agencies and other countries implement a methodology developed in the arid intermountain western United States, where short-term (1-3 hr) particulate matter (PM) concentrations are estimated from human-observed visual range (Vr) sightings. These PM2.5 concentration estimates are then linked to a public...

Type: Media

Webinar

Interdisciplinary applications of global terrestrial carbon cycle models

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13772

Terrestrial carbon cycle models, or dynamic global vegetation models (DGVMs), have long been used to estimate biogeochemical and biophysical feedbacks to climate. At their core, DGVMs represent vegetation and landscape dynamics using process-based representations of photosynthesis, carbon allocation, stand...

Type: Media

Webinar

High-Resolution Modeling of Environmental Transport Processes in Cities and Complex Terrain

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15786

Cities are diverse places with heterogeneous landscapes and are home to complex processes occurring over a wide range of length and time scales. Understanding and modeling these process is critical to improved sustainability related to goals of improving urban microclimate, reducing energy and water usage, increasing clean energy...

Type: Media

Seminar

Beyond the stability index: fire management and forecasting tools for air quality, weather and climate impacts of prescribed fires

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13063

This webinar introduced and described forecasting tools for air quality, weather and climate impacts of prescribed fires.

Type: Media

Webinar

Advancement of smoke emissions models utilizing geospatial and remote sensing data for wildland fire management and risk reduction

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/13058

A Southern Fire Exchange webinar presented by Joe Roise of the North Carolina State University, Siamak Khorram of the University of California, Berkeley, and Duncan Lutes with the USDA Forest Service. This webinar presented an introduction to some recent interdisciplinary research attempting to improve wildland fire smoke emission...

Type: Media

Webinar

Smoke forecasting tools: a case study in air quality response

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14311

This webinar reviews the current options for smoke modeling and tracking.

Type: Media

Webinar

Nitrogen chemistry in wildfire emissions

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14870

Nitrogen compounds can have a large impact on atmospheric chemistry even though they are trace components of wild fire emissions. Oxidized nitrogen compounds are involved in the formation of photochemical ozone and the oxidation of organic compounds. Reduced nitrogen species are involved in the formation of...

Type: Media

Webinar

Introduction to WFDSS - air quality tools

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12865

Introduction to WFDSS - Air Quality ToolsSmoke management is an important aspect of managing wildland fire. While mitigating smoke impacts from prescribed burns is important, smoke from large wildfire complexes (such as the AZ/NM fires in 2011) can expose millions of people to significant smoke, with hundreds of thousands living in...

Type: Media

Webinar

Fire and smoke model evaluation experiment (FASMEE)

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14757

This webinar provides a background to the FASMEE project, which was designed to provide critical measurement technique and observational data necessary to evaluate and advance operationally used fire and smoke modeling systems.

Type: Media

Webinar

Climate, Megafires, and Conservation Financing

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/16356

Join us in a discussion on how climatic changes can influence wildland fire activity across the globe and how these critical fire weather variables have changed over the last 40 years. These changes in key

weather variables have combined to both lengthen the fire season and increase the fire weather severity within the fire season....

Type: Media

Webinar

On the causes and movements of smoke-induced fog

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12856

Smoke from residual combustion in the aftermath of prescribed burns or wildfires can combine with certain atmospheric conditions usually late at night to produce superfog -- a fog reducing visibility to less than 10 feet, and frequently to less than 3 feet. When this smoke/fog is transported across a major roadway, the results are...

Type: Media

Webinar

A synthesis of the science on forests and carbon for U.S. forests

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14100

Dr. Mike Ryan, USDA Forest Service Research Forest Ecologist, presented a scientific synthesis of the forest carbon cycle. The synthesis covers the entire US, but Dr. Ryan focused on the western US for this webinar. Forests play a key role in the carbon cycle and their growth and harvested wood products currently offsets 12-19% of U...

Type: Media

Webinar

Proposed smoke management framework allows larger prescribed fires with fewer health risks

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15511

Before a single drip torch is lit or blade of grass ignited, fire management staff must consult with state or local air quality control officials to negotiate a fine balance between using fire as a restorative tool on the landscape with concerns about smoke and its impacts on public health. For years, these determinations have been...

Type: Media

Webinar

Evaluation and improvement of smoke plume rise models

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12842

Plume height is one of the smoke properties that fire and air quality managers need to estimate in order to determine how much pollutants emitted from a prescribed burn are transported to remote populated areas from the burn site.

Type: Media

Webinar

Introduction to air quality regulations

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14095

A 42-minute presentation recorded in February 2009 as part of Effective Communication for Smoke Management in a Changing Air Quality Environment. It provides an Introduction to federal regulations which address smoke management in the context of wildland fire.

Type: Media

Video

Let's clear the air: protect yourself from wildfire smoke

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15276

In 2015 more than 5 million acres burned in Alaska due to wildfires. This educational video gives simple steps for protecting yourself from wildfire smoke. It was produced by the Aleknagik Traditional Council in partnership with the U.S. EPA, ANTHC, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Association, Alaska...

Type: Media

Video

Smoke consequences of new wildfire regimes driven by climate change

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12838

Smoke from wildfires has adverse biological and social consequences, and various lines of evidence suggest that smoke from wildfires in the future may be more intense and widespread, demanding that methods be developed to address its effects on people, ecosystems, and the atmosphere. Don McKenzie presented webinar on March 19, 2014...

Type: Media

Webinar

Fire activity and emissions inventories: their use in smoke management decision making and state implementation plans

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/14091

A 47-minute presentation recorded in February 2009 as part of Effective Communication for Smoke Management in a Changing Air Quality Environment workshops. This presentation describes fire activity and emission inventories, common sources of error in modeling and examples of current models in use.

Type: Media

Video

Indoor Air Quality During Wildland Fires: Experience and Research

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15851

Kris Ray from the Air Quality Program of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation presented his experience monitoring indoor air quality during the 2015 wildfire season, and Dr. Shelly Miller from the University of Colorado shared her findings on the effectiveness of air cleaning devices and weatherization for protecting...

Type: Media

Webinar

Spatiotemporal dynamics of terrestrial ecosystem carbon flux and its influencing factor in US from 2000 to 2014

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15096

This webinar was presented as part of the 2016-2017 RMRS Fire Sciences Laboratory's weekly seminar series.

Type: Media

Seminar

Predicting local smoke dispersion during low-intensity wildland fires in forested environments

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/12835

Smoke generated from low-intensity prescribed fires used for fuels management can have an adverse impact on local air quality, raising human health and safety concerns especially in wildland-urban-interface areas. Local smoke behavior is a complex process and is highly dependent on local ambient atmospheric conditions (e.g....

Type: Media

Webinar

Development of a Fully Integrated Meteorological/Fire Behavior/Smoke Modeling

www.nrfirescience.org/resource/15793

An modeling/science team of the US Forest Service Washington Office, Rocky Mountain Research Station, and Pacific Northwest Research Station is conducting a proof-of-concept study integrating meteorological, fire behavior, fuels, and air quality models to improve the accuracy of smoke model dispersion forecasts. The atmospheric...

Type: Media

Seminar