

## ***Introduction***

This lesson, providing a general overview of the BehavePlus fire modeling system, is based on 'BehavePlus fire modeling system: past, present, and future' presented at the 7<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Fire and Forest Meteorological Society, October 2007. The paper is available on the BehavePlus Publications page of [www.firemodels.org](http://www.firemodels.org). It is appropriate to provide that paper as a handout.

## ***Objectives***

1. Understand the relationship of BehavePlus to other fire behavior systems: FlamMap, FARSITE, and FSPRo.
2. Understand the relationship of BEHAVE to BehavePlus.
3. See an overview of the fire modeling capabilities of BehavePlus
4. See ideas regarding the future of BehavePlus

## ***Where This Lesson Fits In***

This lesson is the first in the Overview Unit. It is a PowerPoint lesson. This is not a hands-on lesson; therefore the BehavePlus program is not run.

As a self-study, a person can view the PowerPoint slides in **Normal** mode to see the notes associated with each slide.

Following are the notes in a form that a presenter can use when showing the **Slide Show**.

# BehavePlus fire modeling system— Past, Present, and Future

## Introduction Lesson

### Objectives

- Relationship of BehavePlus to other fire behavior systems: FlamMap, FARSITE, and FSPro
- Mathematical models included in BehavePlus and their grouping as modules
- Overview of fire modeling capabilities of BehavePlus
- Recognition of the past
- Thoughts for the future

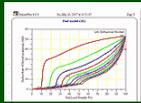


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Overview Unit  
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Slide 1

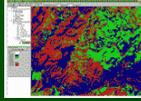
The slide features a dark green background with white text. At the bottom, there is a horizontal strip showing a landscape with a forest of evergreen trees in the foreground and a large, bright orange and yellow fire in the background under a cloudy sky.

- This lesson is based on a presentation to the 7th Symposium on Fire and Forest Meteorological Society, October 2007.
- A paper related to this presentation is available on the BehavePlus publications page of [www.firemodels.org](http://www.firemodels.org)
- We will start with a brief discussion of the relationship of BehavePlus to other fire behavior systems: FlamMap, FARSITE, and FSPro.
- We will then demonstrate how mathematical models are grouped together as modules in BehavePlus.
- A brief overview of the fire modeling capabilities of BehavePlus will be given.
- I will then say a few words about the history of BEHAVE, which is now BehavePlus.
- And we have some thoughts for the future of BehavePlus and other systems.

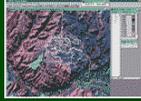
## Suite of fire behavior systems



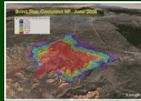
- BehavePlus fire modeling system



- FlamMap fire behavior mapping and analysis system



- FARSITE fire area simulator



- FSPro fire spread probabilities

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Slide 2

- We start with the question of whether BehavePlus even has a future given the availability of the more sophisticated spatial systems.
- The simple answer is 'yes'.
- We will start with a brief overview of the relationship of BehavePlus to these other fire behavior systems, which we call a 'suite of fire behavior systems'.

## Suite of fire behavior systems

- Based on essentially the same fire models (equations)
- Spatial systems don't eliminate the need for a point-based BehavePlus
- BehavePlus should be used in direct support of the spatial systems



- We call this a 'suite of fire behavior systems' because they are all based on essentially the same mathematical fire models (the equations that form the basis of the systems).
- The spatial systems don't eliminate the need for the point-based BehavePlus fire modeling system.
- In fact, the value of BehavePlus might be increased because it should be used in direct support of the spatial fire behavior systems.
- A person should use the tables and graphs produced by BehavePlus to understand the models (e.g. crown fire, wind adjustment factor).
- Then the user can focus on spatial data and application of the spatial systems.

## BehavePlus

- Conditions constant in time, uniform in space
- Rarely is a single calculation done
- Look at the effect of a range of values on the results

Rate of Spread vs. Live Fuel Moisture for four Fuel Models

Fire type (surface, torching, crowning) for 20-ft wind 0 to 30 mi/h

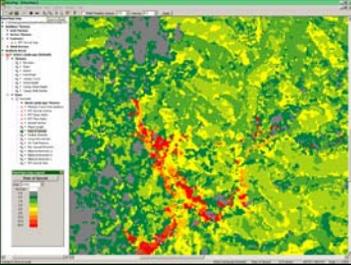
20-ft Wind mi/h	Fuel Model	Flame Length ft	Time Ratio	Transition to Crown?	Active Ratio	Active Crown?	Fire Type
0	31	2.2	0.73	No	0.07	No	Surface
5	61	3.0	1.44	Yes	0.26	No	Torching
10	112	3.9	2.65	Yes	0.59	No	Torching
15	176	4.9	4.16	Yes	0.99	No	Torching
20	250	5.7	5.91	Yes	1.46	Yes	Crowning
25	333	6.5	7.86	Yes	1.98	Yes	Crowning
30	422	7.3	9.98	Yes	2.54	Yes	Crowning

BehavePlus Overview Unit Feb. 2008 Slide 4

- While the fire models at the foundation of the systems are essentially the same, there are differences in temporal and spatial aspects of the systems.
- Each calculation in BehavePlus is for conditions that are assumed to be constant in time and uniform in space.
- It is sometimes referred to as a 'point' system because these conditions are static for a given run.
- But rarely is a single calculation done.
- Tables and graphs are used to look at the effect of a range of values on the results.
- The plot on the left shows calculated surface fire rate of spread for live fuel moisture from 30 to 300% for four fuel models.
- This graph shows the implications of choice of fuel model in spatial fuel model data layers.
- The table on the right shows fire type (surface, torching, crowning) for 20-ft wind speeds ranging from 0 to 30 mi/h.

## FlamMap

- Adds the spatial component
- Point calculations are done for each pixel
- Conditions are constant in time, but vary in space for basic options
  
- Also minimum travel time and
- Fuel treatment optimization options



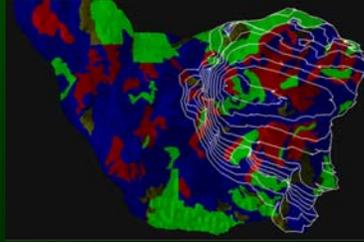
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Feb. 2008  
Slide 5

The image shows a screenshot of the FlamMap software interface. It features a central map with a color scale legend on the left. The map displays a spatial distribution of values, with a color scale ranging from green (low) to red (high). The interface includes various menu options and a legend for the map's data.

- FlamMap adds the spatial component.
- For the basic FlamMap products, point calculations are done for each pixel. It is as if an independent BehavePlus run is performed for each pixel.
- The calculations for a given point (cell or pixel) are independent of neighboring cells.
- Conditions (fuel, wind, and fuel moisture) are constant in time, but vary in space.
  
- FlamMap now offers features beyond the basic products just described.
- It includes calculation of minimum travel time and fuel treatment optimization options.

## FARSITE

- Conditions vary in both space and time
- Fire growth simulation
- Fire perimeter projection
- The fire behavior in a pixel depends on the adjoining pixels and the time of day that it burned

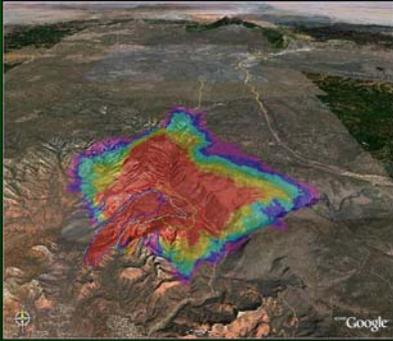


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Feb. 2008  
Slide 6

- FARSITE has the spatial features of FlamMap but adds an additional temporal component.
- Therefore, conditions vary in both space and time.
- The result is a fire growth simulation which gives fire perimeter projections.
- The fire behavior in a given pixel depends on where the fire came from, whether it is a backing or head fire, and the conditions under which it burned, which can vary by time of day.

## FSPro

- Produces hundreds or thousands of fire growth simulations
- Simulates seasonal weather from fire danger climatology
- The probability of the fire reaching each point from the known fire perimeter during the specified simulation duration (e.g. 14 days)
- **Not** fire perimeter probability



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Feb. 2008  
Slide 7

- FSPro has the temporal and spatial features of FARSITE, but adds an additional probability component.
- Results are based on hundreds or thousands of fire growth simulations.
- Each simulation is driven by simulated seasonal weather which is derived from fire danger climatology.
- This is a means of projecting beyond available weather forecasts.
- The result is **not** a fire perimeter probability. It is rather the probability of the fire reaching each point from the known perimeter during the simulated time.

## BehavePlus -- Past

- The old BEHAVE system consisted of 5 programs
  - BURN subsystem: FIRE1, FIRE2, RxWindow
  - FUEL subsystem: NEWMDL, TSTMDL



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Feb. 2008  
Slide 8

- We have just two slides on the 'past' of BehavePlus. There is much more information in the paper.
- The BehavePlus system replaces the 5 programs that made up the old BEHAVE fire behavior prediction and fuel modeling system.
- BEHAVE was first available for field application in 1984, when computer technology made it possible.

1984 –  
BEHAVE fire behavior prediction and fuel modeling system  
Silent 700 remote terminals  
“Are you using a computer with a screen?”  
... **NO** ...



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Feb. 2008  
Slide 9

- The BEHAVE programs had the question “Are you using a computer with a screen?”
- Can you imagine answering ‘No’? (I’m sure that some of you can.)
- The answer of ‘No’ put the program into the ‘terse’ mode where fewer words were typed on the paper.

- Fire Models are grouped into Modules

- SURFACE – Surface fire spread
- CROWN – Crown fire
- SAFETY – Safety zone size
- SIZE – Size of a point source fire
- CONTAIN – Fire containment
- SPOT – Spotting distance
- SCORCH – Crown scorch
- MORTALITY – Tree mortality
- IGNITE – Probability of ignition



- ‘BEHAVE’ is not equal to ‘Rothermel’s fire model’



- And now, back to the ‘present’.
- A number of things have changed since 1984.
- The many fire models in BehavePlus are grouped according to modules.
- BEHAVE or BehavePlus is sometimes incorrectly used as a synonym for Rothermel’s surface fire spread model.
- However, that is only one of the models in BehavePlus (although a very important one).

Table 3--Models that are included in each of the BehavePlus modules with citations and notes.

BehavePlus Module	Model	Reference and Notes
SURFACE	Surface fuel fire rate of spread	(Rothermel 1972)
	Reaction fibrous fuel per unit area	(VW minor adjustments by (Aben 1976a))
	Rothermel model: characteristics, dead fuel moisture, fuel moisture of extinction, random packing ratio, etc.	(Rothermel 1972)
	Fireline intensity	(Brown 1993) with adjustments to work with Rothermel's surface fire spread model by (Aben 1976a)
	Flame length	(Anderson 1969)
	Surface fire flame residence time (used to calculate fireline intensity)	(Rothermel 1982) using manual vectoring (Anderson 1969) (Finney 1988) calculations based on Rothermel's wind and slope factor
	Direction of maximum spread	(Rothermel 1982)
	Fire characteristics chart, relationship among rate of spread, fuel per unit area, fireline intensity, and flame length	(Andrews and Rothermel 1982)
	Spread in direction from ignition point from a point source fire	(Andrews 1969)
	Spread and fireline intensity in direction from a line source fire	(Calkins et al. 1982, Calkins et al. 1983)
Effective wind speed	(Aben 1976b)	
Wind adjustment factor	(Aben and Baughman 1979, Baughman and Aben 1980, Rothermel 1982)	
Wind speed at 10 m adjusted to 20 ft	(Turner and Lawson 1976)	
13 standard fire behavior fuel models	(Rothermel 1972) (11 fuel models (Aben 1976b) (slight revision of the 11 plus two new fuel models) (Anderson 1982) (fuel model selection guide)	
40 standard fire behavior fuel models	(Scott and Burgan 2005)	
Custom fire behavior fuel models	(Burgan and Rothermel 1984, Burgan 1987)	
Dynamic fuel load transfer	(Burgan 1979b) (Burgan and Rothermel 1984, Andrews 1988) as used in BEHAVE (Scott and Burgan 2005) as used in the 2005 standard fire behavior fuel models	
Two fuel models weighted rate of spread	(Rothermel 1982)	
Two fuel models, harmonic mean	(Fujita 1985)	
Two fuel models, 3-dimensional expanded spread	(Finney 2003)	
Pinelawn gullyberry special case fire behavior fuel model	(Hough and Aben 1976)	
Western Aspen special case fire behavior fuel model	(Brown and Semmens 1986)	
Western aspen mortality	(Brown and Semmens 1986)	

## 38 models 41 references

Table 3 (continued)

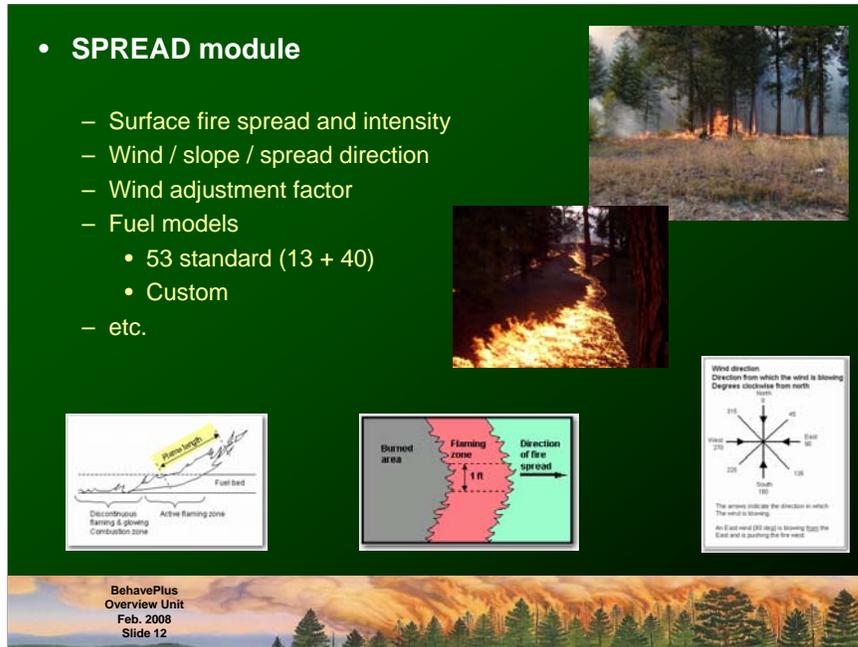
BehavePlus Module	Model	Reference and Notes
CROWN	Critical surface intensity needed for transition from surface to crown fire	(Van Wagner 1977)
	Transition to crown fire: relationship of surface fire intensity and critical surface fire intensity	(Finney 1982) (Scott and Reinhardt 2001)
	Crown fire rate of spread, area, and perimeter	(Rothermel 1991)
	Critical crown fire rate of spread, needed for an active crown fire	(Van Wagner 1993)
	Active crown fire, relationship of crown fire rate of spread and critical crown fire rate of spread	(Finney 1982) (Scott and Reinhardt 2001)
SAFETY	Fire type: surface, torching, conditional crown, crowning	(Finney 1982) (Scott and Reinhardt 2001)
	Fire type: surface, torching, conditional crown, crowning	(Scott and Reinhardt 2001)
SAFETY	Safety zone size, separation distance, radius	(Baker and Cohen 1996, 1998b, 1999a)
SIZE	Elliptical fire size and shape, area, perimeter, length-to-width ratio	(Anderson 1983) double ellipse simplified to single ellipse by (Andrews 1988)
CONTAIN	Fire containment	(Aben et al. 1970) in the old BEHAVE (Finney and Finney 1986) in BehavePlus
SPOT	Spotting distance from torching trees	(Aben 1976)
	Spotting distance from a burning pile	(Aben 1981)
	Spotting distance from a wind-driven surface fire	(Aben 1983a, Aben 1983b)
SCORCH	Crown scorch height	(Van Wagner 1977)
MORTALITY	Tree mortality	(Ryan and Reinhardt 1988, Reinhardt and Crookston 2002)
	Bark thickness	(Ryan and Reinhardt 1988, Reinhardt and Crookston 2002)
IGNITE	Probability of ignition from firebrand	(Schroeder 1966)
	Probability of ignition from lightning	(Latham and Schletter 1988)
Final dead fuel moisture	Final dead fuel moisture tables	(Rothermel 1983)



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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 11

- The paper includes a table of the 38 mathematical models included in BehavePlus.
- It is not important that you can't read the words in this slide.
- The number of models depends on how you count.
- The 53 standard fuel models were counted as one model.
- Rothermel's surface fire spread model also counts as one model, although the model has many possible outputs.
- The main point of this discussion is that BehavePlus is much more than Rothermel's model.
- These *models* are grouped as *modules* for ease of application.

- **SPREAD module**
  - Surface fire spread and intensity
  - Wind / slope / spread direction
  - Wind adjustment factor
  - Fuel models
    - 53 standard (13 + 40)
    - Custom
  - etc.

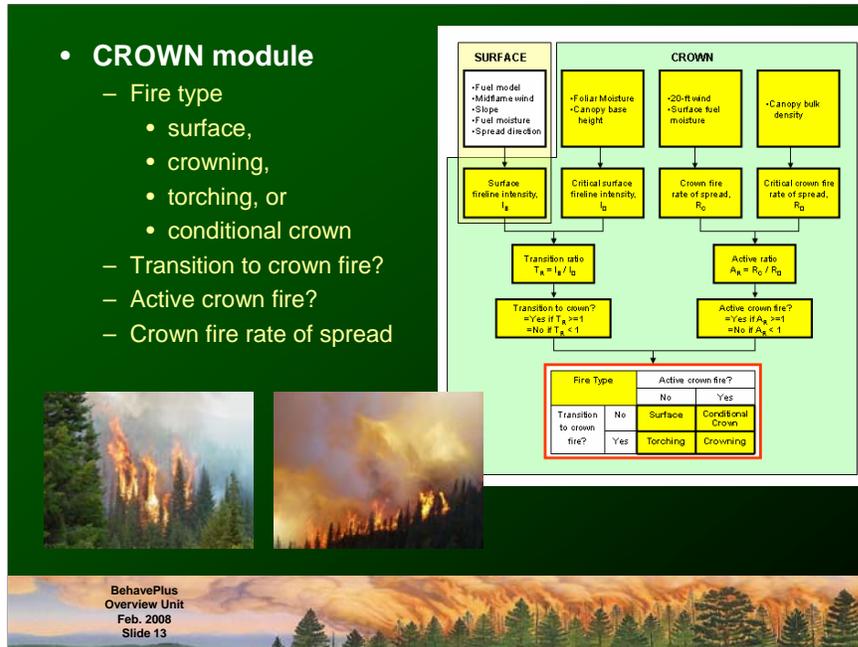


The image contains several components:
 

- A photograph of a forest fire with smoke and flames.
- A close-up photograph of a fire's edge with bright orange flames.
- A diagram of a fuel bed showing a flame length, a combustion zone, and a wind direction indicator.
- A diagram showing a fire front with a 'Burned area' (grey), a 'Flaming zone' (red), and a 'Direction of fire spread' (green arrow).
- A wind direction diagram showing a compass rose with degrees (0, 45, 90, 135, 180, 225, 270, 315) and a note: 'Wind direction: Direction from which the wind is blowing. Degrees clockwise from north.' Below it, it says: 'The arrows indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing. An E (east wind) (90 deg) is blowing from the East and is pushing the fire west.'

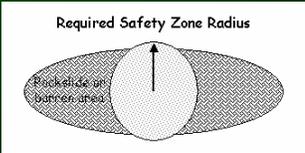
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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 12

- Following is a quick overview of the fire modeling capabilities in each of the modules:
- The SPREAD module is used to calculate surface fire spread and intensity.
- It includes many models and offers many options. It is the core of the BehavePlus fire modeling system.
- There are options for wind, slope, and fire spread directions.
- The wind adjustment factor (which reduces 20-ft wind to midflame wind) can be calculated.
- The 53 standard fuel models are available.
- Custom fuel models can be developed and saved.
- And more...



- The CROWN module calculates fire type: surface, torching, conditional crown, or crown.
- Conditions indicate whether a fire will transition from surface to crown fire and whether an active crown fire is possible.
- Crown fire rate of spread can be estimated.

- **SAFETY module**
  - Safety zone size
    - Area
    - Radius
    - Separation distance
  - Based on flame length

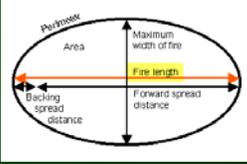


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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 14

- The SAFETY module is used to calculate safety zone size, which is estimated from flame length.

- **SIZE module**
  - Area, Perimeter, Shape
  - Elliptically shaped, point source fire
  - Steady-state spread, uniform conditions





Effective wind speed m/h	Length-to-width ratio
1	1.3
3	1.8
5	2.3
7	2.8
11	3.8
15	4.8

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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 15

- The SIZE module calculates fire size and shape for a point source, elliptically shaped fire.
- The modeling is applicable only when conditions are close to uniform in both space and time.

- **CONTAIN module**
  - Containment of an elliptically shaped fire
  - Multiple resources
    - Arrival time
    - Duration
    - Line production rate
  - Containment success
  - Time to containment
  - Final fire size
  - Fireline constructed

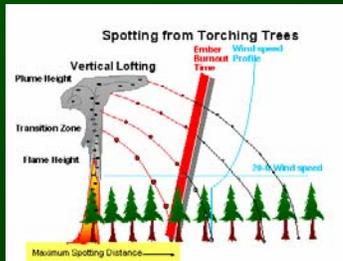


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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 16

- The CONTAIN module is especially useful for contingency planning for prescribed fire.
- The success of containment is modeled for given fire behavior and resource availability.
- There are options on number of resources, arrival time, line production rate, and so on.

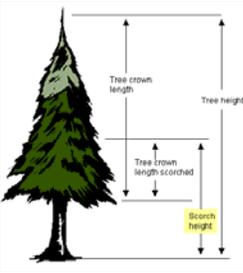
- **SPOT module**

- Maximum spotting distance from
  - Torching trees
  - Burning pile
  - Wind-driven surface fire



- The SPOT module calculates maximum spotting distance from torching trees, from a burning pile, or from a wind-driven surface fire.

- **SCORCH module**
  - Scorch height from surface fire flame length
- **MORTALITY module**
  - Probability of tree mortality
  - From crown scorch and bark thickness



The diagram shows a tree with several vertical measurement lines. The total height from the ground to the top of the crown is labeled 'Tree height'. The height from the ground to the top of the crown is also labeled 'Tree crown length'. The height from the ground to the top of the scorch on the crown is labeled 'Tree crown length scorched'. The height from the ground to the top of the scorch on the trunk is labeled 'Scorch height'.



The left photograph shows a single tree with a significant portion of its crown scorched, appearing brown and charred. The right photograph shows a large forest of trees on a hillside, with many trees showing significant crown scorching.

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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 18

- The SCORCH module calculates scorch height from surface fire flame length and from wind speed (as it affects flame tilt).
- The MORTALITY module calculates the probability of tree mortality from crown scorch height and bark thickness.

- **IGNITE module**

- Probability of ignition by firebrand
- Probability of ignition by lightning



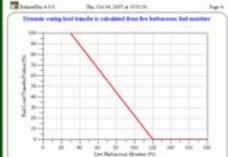
- The IGNITE module calculates probability of ignition from either a firebrand or from a lightning strike.

• **Dynamic fuel models**

- Curing calculated from live fuel moisture

**Example: Fuel model GR4**

- User specification of curing



Dynamic curing load transfer is calculated from live herbaceous fuel moisture

LFM = 120%  
Curing = 0% (calculated)  
ROS = 1 ch/h  
FL = 0.4 ft



Dynamic curing load transfer is input by the user

LFM = 120%  
Curing = 40% (user input)  
ROS = 30 ch/h  
FL = 5.3 ft



Dynamic curing load transfer is calculated from live herbaceous fuel moisture



Dynamic curing load transfer is input by the user

**120 %**

BehavePlus Overview Unit Feb, 2008 Slide 20

- One of the options added to version 4 is related to the dynamic fuel models. Some of the newer 40 fuel models include a transfer of load from the live to the dead class as a function of live fuel moisture as shown by the plot in the upper left graph.
- This can have a significant effect on fire behavior. The second plot shows calculated surface rate of spread for the grass fuel model GR4 for live herbaceous moisture from 30 to 180%.
- The black circle indicates the point where live fuel moisture (LFM) is 120%. According to the fuel load transfer function, curing is calculated to be 0%. No fuel is transferred to the dead category.
- In this case, rate of spread is 1 ch/h and flame length is less than ½ foot.
- You now have the option of entering a value for curing if you know it, rather than using the load transfer function.
- The graph on the right shows a curve for six values of curing: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100%.
- The circle indicates the point where live fuel moisture is 120% (as before) but with the user specification that curing is 40%.
- In this case, rate of spread is 30 ch/h and flame length is 5.3 ft.
- This is a huge difference (an understatement).
- This is an example of the importance of a person understanding the implication of choices and of the influence of various factors on results.
- BehavePlus will help you understand the models and influence of input values on results.

• **More intermediate values**

Characteristic Dead Fuel Moisture  
 Characteristic Live Fuel Moisture  
 Live Fuel Moisture of Extinction  
 Characteristic SA/V  
 Bulk Density  
 Packing Ratio  
 Relative Packing Ratio  
 Dead Fuel Reaction Intensity  
 Live Fuel Reaction Intensity  
 Wind Factor  
 Slope Factor  
 Propagating Flux  
 Heat Sink  
 Flame Residence Time

**Characteristic dead fuel moisture from 1-h, 10-h, 100-h moisture**

BehavePlus Overview Unit Feb. 2008 Slide 21

- Version 4 also adds more intermediate output variables.
- This is especially useful for someone who wants to better understand Rothermel's surface fire spread model.
- One of the intermediate values is characteristic dead fuel moisture, which is a weighted value of 1-h, 10-h, and 100-h moisture values.
- It can be used to assess the relative influence of 1-h and 10-h moisture.
- [A tip on this topic is available on [www.firemodels.org](http://www.firemodels.org)]

**www.FireModels.org** Fire Behavior and Fire Danger Software

**Fire Behavior**

- BehavePlus
- FlamMap
- FARSITE
- FSPro

**Fire Danger**

- FireFamilyPlus
- WFAS

**Research**

- Wind Wizard
- FireStem

**Register for News**

**FireModels.org**  
Fire Behavior and Fire Danger Software  
Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory

**Fire Behavior Systems**

The following fire behavior systems are based on essentially the same mathematical fire models, are complementary, and are suited to different fire management needs. Fire behavior systems produce specific elements of a fire (spread rate, perimeter, flame length, scorch height, etc.) whereas fire danger systems produce indices.

- **BehavePlus** fire modeling system
  - PC program
  - Uses archived weather and fire data
- **FlamMap** fire mapping and analysis
  - PC software under development
  - When development is complete, will be based on fundamental thermodynamic
  - Additional species are being studied
- **FARSITE** fire area simulator
  - Authorized analysts run the program at a
  - Probability of fire spread from a known loc
  - Based on thousands of FARSITE simulation
  - Used in conjunction with information above
  - Used for long term projections of ongoing
- **FSPro** Fire spread probabilities
  - Authorized analysts run the program at a
  - Probability of fire spread from a known loc
  - Based on thousands of FARSITE simulation
  - Used in conjunction with information above
  - Used for long term projections of ongoing

**Fire Danger Systems**

The U.S. National Fire Danger Rating System produces indices such as Energy Release Component (ERC) that indicate the potential for fire activity. (There is not a computer program called NFDRS.)

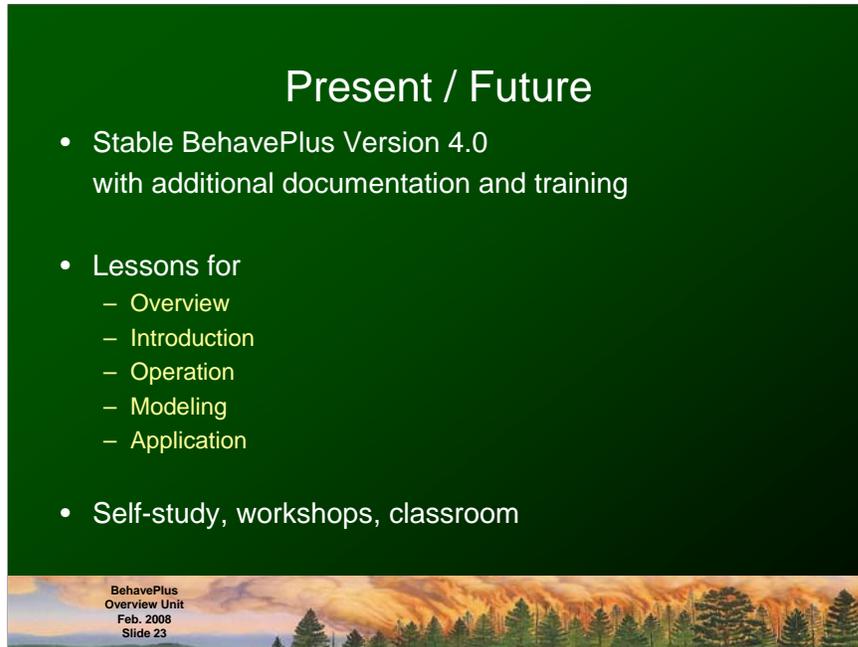
- **FireFamilyPlus**
  - PC program
  - Uses archived weather and fire data
- **WFAS**, Wildland Fire Assessment
  - Gridded wind model that reflects th
  - Not a forecast model
  - Uses general wind speed and direct
  - Used by FlamMap and FARSITE
- **Wind Wizard**
  - PC software under development
  - When development is complete, will be based on fundamental thermodynamic
  - Additional species are being studied
- **FireStem**
  - PC test program is available
  - When development is complete, will be based on fundamental thermodynamic
  - Additional species are being studied

**Research Systems Under Development**

As new research is complete, results will be incorporated into fire behavior and fire danger systems.

**BehavePlus Overview Unit**  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 22

- The latest information on BehavePlus and other fire behavior and fire danger systems is available on [www.firemodels.org](http://www.firemodels.org).
- You can register for news on the systems you are interested in.



**Present / Future**

- Stable BehavePlus Version 4.0  
with additional documentation and training
  
- Lessons for
  - Overview
  - Introduction
  - Operation
  - Modeling
  - Application
  
- Self-study, workshops, classroom

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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 23

- We hope to have a stable, well-documented version 4.0 for field application while options for future systems are examined.
  
- A series of lessons are being developed. This lesson is in the Overview Unit.
- The Introduction Unit includes 4 lessons which cover basic operation of the program.
- Other aspects of operation are covered in the Operation Unit (e.g., Table Shading, Units and Decimals).
- Various modeling capabilities are covered in the Modeling Unit.
- Specific applications are given in the Application Unit.
  
- Lessons can be completed as self-study or can be presented in a classroom.

## Thoughts for the Future

- Reexamination of internal structure to make it easier to add and change models, options, and features
- User interface same as other systems
  - FlamMap, FARSITE, FireFamilyPlus, ...
- Improved linkages
  - Weather files from FFP to BehavePlus
  - Inputs for a pixel in FlamMap and FARSITE to BehavePlus
  - BehavePlus as part of WFDSS
- Balance application needs
  - Simple and quick
  - Advanced analysis



- In thinking about the future, there is a lot to think about.
- In the future, we may need to reexamine the internal structure of the model so that it is easier to make changes.
- Having a consistent user interface across the various fire behavior systems would make it easier for the user to move from one system to the next.
- It would also be helpful if input information from the various systems could be extracted in such a way that it could be used in a different system (e.g., extract inputs for a given FlamMap pixel for use in BehavePlus).
- There is always the challenge of satisfying people who want a program that is quick and easy to use as well as those who have need for more advanced analysis.

## Future

- Continuing need for BehavePlus, a 'point' system.
- May be the proper tool for an application
- Will facilitate better use of spatial systems
  - Implications of fuel model selection, etc.

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Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 25

- In addition to using BehavePlus to understand the models in the spatial systems, specific direct linkages between the models might be developed.
- For example, a click on a pixel could provide the input to BehavePlus for further analysis – assigning values for fuel model, fuel moisture, slope, etc.
- This example shows the implication of other fuel models and live fuel moisture on calculated fire behavior.
- Prescribed fire planning includes the need for fire modeling.
- The graphs, tables, and table shading options in BehavePlus are well-suited to this application.



BehavePlus fire modeling system—  
Past, Present, and Future

[www.FireModels.org](http://www.FireModels.org)  
Fire Behavior and Fire Danger systems

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BehavePlus  
Overview Unit  
Feb. 2008  
Slide 26

The slide features a dark green background with white and yellow text. At the bottom, there is a horizontal strip showing a forest fire scene with a bright orange and yellow sky and dark green trees.