FEIS contains 3 types of reviews: Species Reviews, Fire Studies, and Fire Regime Syntheses. This tutorial shows you how to find and use all 3 types. If you can answer the questions below, you can navigate through FEIS successfully. Go to the link at the bottom of the page for answers.

1. Find the Species Review for Clark's nutcracker (Use the text box on the home page).

a. Who wrote it? Nancy McMurray

b. What year was it written? 2008

2. Look at the Table of Contents in the Clark's nutcracker review. Select DISTRIBUTION AND OCCURRENCE. Does the Clark's nutcracker occur in Idaho? yes

3. Find the Species Review for saltcedar and other Tamarix species.

a. b. Does saltcedar sprout after fire? yes

Who says so? List author(s) and date for one reference cited for that fact:

Possible answers: Brotherson & Dean 1987; Fox & others 2001; Hansen & others 1995; Ohmart & Anderson 1982; Smith & others 1998; Stevens 1989; Ellis 2001.

4. Use the advanced search for Species Reviews to find out:

a. b. c. How many FEIS Species Reviews cover bird species? (Select “Life form”, then select “Bird”, then select “Go”. See count near top of results screen.) 71

How many FEIS Species Reviews cover invasive forb species? (Select “Life form”, select “Forb”. Select “Invasiveness”, select “Invasive”, then select “Go”. 60

Scroll down to find the review on common St Johnswort (Hypericum perforatum). Select this species review (HYPPER). Do St Johnswort seeds germinate after fire? (Select “Fire effects” to quickly answer this question.) yes

5. Get a list of Species Reviews on nonnative, invasive forbs that may occur in Yellowstone National Park. (Do an advanced search for Species Reviews. Select “Life form”, select “forb”. Select “Nativity”, select “Nonnative”. Select “Invasiveness”, select “Invasive”. Select “Agency or plant community”, select “agency”, select “National Park Service”, select “Intermountain”, select “Yellowstone National Park”. Select “Go”.

a. How many reviews are there? 35

b. Select the review on Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense). Is Canada thistle more common in burned or unburned forest in Yellowstone National Park? (Once you are looking at the Species Review, select “Fire effects” to quickly find this answer). Burned

6. Is there a Species Review available for Snake River phlox (Phlox colubrina)? no If not, don’t give up on finding useful information in FEIS. Maybe you can find some information from a Fire Study. Use the advanced search for Fire Studies. Enter the species name. Open the study by selecting the link under “Summarizes research by…”

a. b. Where was the study conducted? Craig Mountain Wildlife Area, ID

Was the cover of Snake River phlox significantly different between burned and unburned plots in the third postfire year (use find function, Table 2)? Yes; it was higher in unburned plots.7. Look for information about fire regimes in plant communities where Wyoming big sagebrush may occur (Use the advanced search for Fire Regimes. Enter “Wyoming big sagebrush” in the “Scientific or common name” text box).

a. How many plant communities in FEIS contain information about fire regimes where Wyoming big sagebrush may occur? 24

b. Select the Fire Regime Synthesis for the community where Wyoming big sagebrush is dominant (hint: Wyoming big sagebrush is in the title). Read the ABSTRACT to find out if Wyoming big sagebrush communities burned more or less frequently than mountain big sagebrush communities? Wyoming big sagebrush communities tended to burn less frequently than mountain big sagebrush communities Why? Because sites dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush were drier and tended to produce fewer fine fuels

c. fire adaptations and postfire recovery patterns of big sagebrush and conifers;
analyses of charcoal fragments in soils or lake and wetland sediments;
evidence of fire from adjacent or intermixed conifers;

d. Look at the Table of Contents, under PRESETTLEMENT FIRE REGIMES, select “Fire Frequency Summary”. Read the first paragraph of the Fire Frequency Summary section. List 6 ways that fire frequency is estimated in big sagebrush communities.

contemporary fuel characteristics in big sagebrush communities;

1. 2. 3. 4. 6. Scroll back to the Table of Contents, under the POSTSETTLEMENT CHANGES IN FUELS AND FIRE REGIMES

section, INTRODUCTION. Read the first paragraph of the INTRODUCTION. Have fuel and fire regime

characteristics in many big sagebrush communities shifted outside of the range of historical variation? Yes
List two reasons why. A combination of interrelated factors, including fire exclusion; proliferation of
5. historical land-survey records;
and contemporary lightning ignition rates
nonnative invasive plants; woodland expansion; overgrazing by livestock; climate changes; land alteration
for agriculture and rangeland; and energy, urbanization, and infrastructure development.
8. FEIS provides information on fire regimes of plant communities in the US in 2 forms: "Fire Regime Syntheses" and "Fire Regime Reports". Fire Regime Syntheses integrate LANDFIRE data with information from the scientific literature to provide in-depth information on historical fire regimes and address contemporary changes in fuels and fire regimes. Fire Regime Reports summarize and facilitate access to LANDFIRE data; however; they do not include syntheses of the scientific literature.
Search for fire regimes that contain white spruce. You will notice that many of the resulting fire regimes have a publication date of 2012. Those are Fire Regime Reports. Select a Fire Regime Report and open/view it. Go back to your results and select a Fire Regime Synthesis (publication date >2012) and open/view it. Write one difference between a Fire Regime Report and a Fire Regime Synthesis. Fire Regime Reports do not contain a synthesis of the published literature; they only summarize LANDFIRE models of fire frequency and severity. Fire Regime Syntheses contain a synthesis of the published literature.