

Probability table for ponderosa pine.

Table 1: Probability of fire-induced mortality for ponderosa pine.

DBH	CROWN SCORCH VOLUME (PERCENT)									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
5	49%	53%	60%	68%	78%	86%	93%	97%	99%	99%
6	42%	46%	53%	62%	72%	83%	90%	95%	98%	99%
7	36%	40%	46%	55%	67%	78%	88%	94%	98%	99%
8	30%	34%	40%	49%	61%	74%	85%	93%	97%	99%
9	25%	28%	34%	43%	55%	69%	82%	91%	96%	99%
10	21%	24%	29%	37%	49%	64%	78%	89%	95%	98%
12	15%	17%	21%	28%	39%	53%	69%	84%	93%	97%
14	11%	12%	10%	21%	30%	43%	61%	77%	90%	96%
16	8%	9%	7%	16%	23%	35%	52%	71%	86%	94%
18	6%	7%	6%	12%	18%	29%	45%	65%	82%	93%
20	5%	5%	4%	10%	15%	24%	39%	59%	78%	91%
22	4%	4%	4%	8%	13%	21%	34%	54%	74%	89%
24	3%	4%	3%	7%	11%	18%	31%	50%	71%	87%
26	3%	3%	3%	6%	10%	16%	28%	47%	69%	86%
28	3%	3%	3%	6%	9%	15%	27%	45%	67%	85%
30	3%	3%	3%	6%	9%	15%	26%	44%	67%	85%

Sources/Notes: Table developed by David C. Powell, Forest Silviculturist, Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton, OR. These values are probabilities, expressed as a percent, of ponderosa pine of various diameters being killed by fire. They are based on an equation from Reinhardt and Ryan (1989) and a bark thickness factor from Keane et al. (1989). See Steele et al. (1996) for a description of the calculation methodology. White values on a black background denote combinations of crown scorch and DBH with a mortality probability $\geq 50\%$.