Fire index	Acronym	Predictive purpose	Fire ignition	Fire intensity	Fire spread	Place, climate and/or vegetation type where the index was developed	Input data	Resolution of input data and/or observation time	Cumulative	Start of the index calculation		Literature
										Particular starting conditions	Particular starting value	
Angstrom index	-		x			Sweden	T [°C] H [%]	Daily, at 1 pm		None	None	Chandler et al. (1983)
Baumgartner index	-	Drought index				Bavaria (Germany)	P [mm] T, T_{max} and T_{min} [°C] U [m/s] Elevation [m a.s.l.] Latitude [rad]	Daily, at 2 pm	x	The index calculation starts after snowmelt.	None	Baumgartner et al. (1967)
Fine fuel moisture code (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	FFMC	Fine fuel flammability	x			Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%] P [mm] U [km/h]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	The index calculation starts on the third day after snow has essentially left the area. Where snow cover is not a significant feature, the calculation starts on the third successive day with noon temperature greater than 12°C.	The starting value of the index has to be set to 85.	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Duff moisture code (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	DMC	Duff flammability				Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%] P [mm]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	Cf. FFMC	The starting value of the index has to be set to 6	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Drought code (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	DC	Drought/deep organic layer flammability				Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] P [mm]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	Cf. FFMC	The starting value of the index has to be set to 15	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Initial spread index (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	ISI	Fire spread			x	Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%] P [mm] U [km/h]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	Cf. FFMC	Cf. FFMC, DMC and DC	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Buildup index (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	BUI	Amount of fuel available to the spreading fire			x	Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%] P [mm]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	Cf. FFMC	Cf. FFMC, DMC and DC	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Fire weather index (from the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) System)	FWI	It combines all influencing factors of fire activity in one number.	x	x	x	Canada / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%] P [mm] U [km/h]	Daily, at noon to estimate fire danger prediction at midafternoon, i.e. about 4 pm	x	Cf. FFMC	Cf. FFMC, DMC and DC	Van Wagner (1985) Van Wagner (1987)
Carrega index 87	I87	Surface and deep litter flammability	x		x	Southern France / Mediterranean climate	T [°C] U [m/s] H [%] T_m [°C] Latitude [rad] Dew occurrence	Daily or hourly	(x)	No particular conditions are stipulated when starting the index calculation .However, the deep and surface water reserves r and r_s have to be saturated, as e.g. after strong rainfall.	The starting value of r has to be set to 150 mm, and of r_s to 10 mm.	Carrega (1988)
Fosberg fire weather index	FFWI	Fine fuel flammability	x			USA	T [°F] H [%] U [mph]	Hourly		None	None	Fosberg (1978)
Modified Fosberg fire weather index	mFFWI	Fine fuel flammability and fuel availability	x			USA	T [°F] H [%] U [mph] P [in] Mean annual sum of P [in]	Hourly	(x)	No particular conditions are stipulated when starting the index calculation. However, as the mFFWI includes the KBDI in its formulation, the starting conditions for the KBDI have to be met, i.e. the soil layer has to be saturated with water, e.g. after a period o abundant rainfall, e.g. 6 or 8 [in] in a period of a week.	The starting value of the KBDI component has to be set to 0.	Fosberg (1978) Goodrick (2002)
Keetch-Byram drought index	KBDI	Drought index (from deep to surface litter)				USA	T [°F] P [in] Mean annual sum of P [in]	Daily, at time of basic observation (e.g. weekly or monthly)	x	The soil layer has to be saturated with water, e.g. after a period of abundant rainfall, e.g. 6 or 8 [in] in a period of a week.	The starting index value has to be set to 0.	Keetch & Byram (1968)
Keetch-Byram drought index (in S.I. units)	$KBDI_{si}$	Drought index (from deep to surface litter)				USA	T [°C] P [mm] Mean annual sum of P [mm]	Daily, at time of basic observation (e.g. weekly or monthly)	x	The soil layer has to be saturated with water, e.g. after a period of abundant rainfall, e.g. 152 or 203 [mm] in a period of a week.	The starting index value has to be set to 0.	Crane (1982) Alexander (1990)
McArthur Mark 5 forest fire danger index	FFDI		x	x	x	Eastern Australia / Eucalyptus forests	T [°C] H [%] U [km/h] P [mm] Mean annual sum of P [mm]	Daily, at 3 pm	(x)	None	None	McArthur (1967) Noble et al. (1980)

Fire index	Acronym	Predictive purpose	Fire ignition	Fire intensity	Fire spread	Place, climate and/or vegetation type where the index was developed	Input data	Resolution of input data and/or observation time	Cumulative	Start of the index calculation		Literature
										Particular starting conditions	Particular starting value	
Munger drought index	-	Drought index				Oregon (USA)	P [in]	Daily, 24-hr precipitation sum	x	Wet conditions are required for starting the index calculation (daily rainfall > 0.05 [in] on the day preceding the start of the calculation).	The starting value has to be set to 0.	Munger (1916)
Käse index	M68	Fine fuel moisture	x			Eastern Germany / Pine forests	T [°C] H [%]	Daily, at 1 pm		The index calculation has to be started on the 15 of February, or once the snow has melted.	None	Käse (1969)
1-hour timelag dead fuel moisture model (from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS))	MC1	Fine fuel flammability				USA	T [°F] H [%] Sky cover [%]	Daily, at early to midafternoon time (i.e. 1 to 3 pm), but can also be calculated on an instantaneous basis according to the available data.		None	None	Burgan et al. (1977) Deeming et al. (1977) Cohen & Burgan (1985)
10-hour timelag dead fuel moisture model (from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS))	MC10	Fine fuel and duff flammability				USA	T [°F] H [%] Sky cover [%]	Daily, at early to midafternoon time (i.e. 1 to 3 pm).		None	None	Deeming et al. (1977) Cohen & Burgan (1985)
100-hour timelag dead fuel moisture model (from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS))	MC100	Moisture content of 100-hr timelag fuels				USA	Latitude [rad] T_{max} and T_{min} [°F] H [%] $P_{duration}$ [hr]	Daily, at early to midafternoon time (i.e. 1 to 3 pm).		The index calculation has to be started 4 weeks before the beginning of the fire season.	The starting value of the index has to be set to 30 %.	Burgan et al. (1977) Deeming et al. (1977) Cohen & Burgan (1985)
1000-hour timelag dead fuel moisture model (from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS))	MC1000	Moisture content of 100-hr timelag fuels				USA	Latitude [rad] T_{max} and T_{min} [°F] H [%] $P_{duration}$ [hr]	Daily, at early to midafternoon time (i.e. 1 to 3 pm).		The index calculation has to be started 4 weeks before the beginning of the fire season.	The starting value of the index has to be set to 30 %.	Burgan et al. (1977) Deeming et al. (1977) Cohen & Burgan (1985)
Orieux index	-	Surface and deep litter flammability				Southern France / Mediterranean climate	P [mm] U [km/h] T [mm] T_m [mm] Latitude [rad]	Daily, at the time of basic weather observation	x	The index calculation should be started when the water reserve *r* is saturated (i.e. 150 mm), as e.g. after strong rainfall.	The first index value has to be set to 150.	Orieux 1974 rieux 1979
Nesterov ignition index	-	Fine fuel moisture	x			USSR	T [°C] Tdew [°C] P [mm]	Daily, at 3 pm	x	Wet conditions are required for starting the index calculation (daily rainfall > 1 [mm] on the day preceding the start of the calculation).	The starting value has to be set to 0.	Nesterov (1949) Käse (1969) Chandler et al. (1983)
Numerical risk	RN		x		x	Southern France / Mediterranean climate	T [°C] Tdew [°C] T_m [mm] Latitude [rad]	Daily or hourly	(x)	The water reserves have to be saturated, as e.g. after strong rainfall.	The first value of the soil water reserve *r* has to be set to 150.	Sol (1990)
Sharples fuel moisture index	FMI	Fine fuel moisture	x			Southern Australia / Eucalyptus forests	T [°C] H [%]	Daily or hourly		None	None	Sharples et al. (2009a)
Sharples fire danger rating index	F	Fine fuel moisture	x		x	Southern Australia / Eucalyptus forests	T [°C] H [%] U [km/h]	Daily or hourly		None	None	Sharples et al. (2009b)
Modified Sharples fire danger rating index	Fd	Fine fuei moisture and fuel availability	x		x	Southern Australia / Eucalyptus forests	T [°C] H [%] U [km/h] P [mm] Mean annual sum of P [mm]	Daily or hourly	(x)	No particular conditions are stipulated when starting the index calculation. However, as the F_d includes the $KBDI_{SI}$ in its formulation, the soil layer has to be saturated with water, e.g. after a period of abundant rainfall, e.g. 152 or 203 [mm] in a period of a week.	The starting value of the KBDI component has to be set to 0.	Sharples et al. (2009b)