

Introduction

FWI CALCULATOR v.10.0.0.104 (17 October 2014)

This application was created to solve an immediate need, and in doing so developed well beyond its initial scope. FWI Calculator provides the following facilities...

WHAT'S NEW IN THIS VERSION

- FWICalc can now read the Weather Input File every 15 minutes after the initial midday reading. If your Weather Station software keeps updating this file (eg. every 10-15 minutes), FWICalc will record the Peak temperature and other associated weather values, it will then recalculate FFDI & GFDI, and can also recalculate CBI, FMI & Angstrom indexes if enabled.
- Email and Alarm system now incorporated.
- Danger Fire Board can now have extra messages placed at its base.

AND WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOU

- Manually accepts weather & environment data, then calculates daily FWI, BUI, ISI, DC, DMC, FFMC, GFDI, FFDI, DF, BKDI, Angstrom Index and FMI.
- Saves weather data & FWI indices in a recoverable data file.
- Automatically interprets text files produced by remote weather station software containing weather data and calculates daily FWI indices.
- Automatically parses text files, allowing for insertion of FWI data into web documents etc.
- Capable of creating a HTML table containing specified FWI data.
- FTP facilities are provided for uploading of parsed output file.
- Displays charted data for FWI, FFMC, DMC, DC, ISI, BUI, CBI, Angstrom, FMI and allows them to be saved to file (csv).

Disclaimer: No warranty is supplied with this software. It is currently freeware at this version. The software producer (SoftRock) will not be liable for any damage or data loss created by use of this software. You use it at your own peril.

FWI CALCULATOR (v.8.8.1.96)

File Edit Display Web Graphs Help

WEATHER DATA
Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature (°C): 20.1
Relative Humidity (%): 44
Wind Speed (kmph): 1.6
Rainfall (mm): 0.00

PREVIOUS FIRE WEATHER DATA
Date: 20/02/2013
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 36
DC: 133
ISI: 16.8
BUI: 43
FWI: 29.7
CBI: 43.5

CALC
Calculate

SETTINGS
FWI Setup
Web Files
ISP / FTP
FTP Files
Restart

FIRE WEATHER DATA
Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature: 20.1 °C
Humidity: 44 %
Wind Speed: 1.60 km/h
Rainfall: 0.00 mm
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 39
DC: 140
ISI: 4.2
BUI: 46
FWI: 11.0 (MD)
CBI: 27.0 (LW)
Angstrom: 2.9 (HI)
FMI: 16.0

WEATHER STATION
Site: Arthur's Pass
Hemisphere: Southern
Country: New Zealand
Longitude: 171.5667
Latitude: -42.9417
Altitude: 730
Last Save: 21/02/2013
WEB FUNCTIONS (12:57)
Parse Enabled
Last Parse:
FTP Enabled
Last FTP:

System Requirements

Platform: Windows (98, XP, 2000, ME, Vista & Windows 7 & 8 (32bit Windows systems). It may function on some 64bit systems.

Disk Space: 3Mb for application, 800Kb required for database files created over 10yrs.

Modem/Broadband: Optional (required for FTP transfers)

Video: Super VGA (800x600 min)

Memory: Usage 16Mb

Internet Access: Broadband connection or better, if uploading files or requiring automatic download of updates. May not work behind some Firewalls.

Other Applications: Notepad.exe (comes with Windows)

FWI Setup

Menu Item - *Edit / FWI Setup*

General

- This dialog allows you to set up everything necessary to get FWI Calculator working with your weather station data in 3 steps.
- You can *Check* your settings at anytime. The 3 stages will turn colour to "green" when valid settings are chosen. Pink/Red indicates invalid settings - errors or suggestions will be shown in the text box (bottom right). Light blue indicates the section being disabled.
- *Initial Values* in the 2. *INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT* section must be chosen once when you first install FWI Calculator (*Replace First*).
- Unchecking the *Parse Enabled* in the *WX STATION DATA FILE* section will disable this section (no parsing of weather station data will occur. FWI Calculator will be manual input only).

The screenshot shows the FWI Setup dialog box with the following sections:

- 1. STATION SETTINGS** (Green background):
 - Hemisphere: Southern
 - Country: New Zealand
 - Station Name: Arthur's Pass
 - Altitude ASL (m): 730
 - Longitude (decimal): 171.56666664941400
 - Latitude (decimal): -42.94166664941410
 - Units & Calibration:
 - Temperature: Celsius
 - Humidity %: 0
 - Windspd: kmph
 - Rainfall: mm
 - Fire Environs: Metres / Hectare / Km
- 2. INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT** (Green background):
 - Initial Values:
 - FFMC: 78
 - DMC: 10
 - DC: 17
 - BKDI (Met): 100
 - Environment:
 - FOREST: 15 Slope: 81 - Beech forest (Fagus)
 - 15.0 Tonnex/Ha 3700 Av. Annual Rainfall (mm)
 - SCRUBLAND: 15 Slope: 0
 - 2 Height (m) 99 % Curing
 - WINTER (SNOW): 3.0 Max. Tonnex/Ha
- 3. WX STATION DATA FILE** (Green background):
 - Data File Type and Location: VWS (data.csv or data2.csv)
 - C:\HTML\mg\wxstn\data2.csv
 - Line Feed: Data Delimiter Character
 - Thousand Separator Used (Rainfall Only): 12:02 Parse Time (eg. 12:02)
 - Total Rainfall Used: 735.58 Set Yesterday Total Rainfall (mm)
 - CBI Use Max. Temp: FMI Use Max. Temp: Angstrom Use Max. Temp: Data File Layout Guide
 - Parse Enabled: Fudge Enabled
- Application Settings** (Grey background):
 - Ord: 2 Chart Title: Temp Show: [checked]
 - 3 Humidity Show: [checked]
 - 4 Wind Speed Show: [checked]
 - Show Danger Colours in Grid: [checked]
 - Minimise to System Tray on Startup: [checked]
 - Notify me of Updates: [checked]
 - Error Logging Enabled: [checked]
 - Restore Standard Chart Titles: [checked]
- Status Bar** (Yellow background): SETTINGS APPEAR VALID! (Click Apply to activate these settings, or Close to save & exit)

1. STATION SETTINGS

Hemisphere - Select Northern or Southern hemispheres. This is a compulsory setting. It is used to determine some [calibration](#) factors in some FWI indices, and is used as a default if the latitude & longitude values create errors.

Country - Select your country from the drop-down list.

Station Name - Choose a station name (eg. Arthur's Pass). This is used in printed reports and headings.

Height ASL - Enter the height of your weather station above sea level (feet or metres).

Longitude - Enter in decimal form (eg. 171.5583) the global longitude of your station location. This is a compulsory entry, it directly effects the way some indices are calculated. Remember that eastwards from the Prime Meridian (0° at Greenwich, England) will be positive to +180° and westwards negative to -180°.


Latitude - Enter in decimal form (eg. -45.94166) the global latitude of your station location. Note: Northern hemisphere latitudes are positive whilst Southern hemisphere latitudes should be entered as negatives. This is a compulsory entry, it directly effects the way some indices are calculated.

Units

Use the selection boxes to select the units your station provides data in. These directly effect the way ALL FWI indices are calculated as they go through a conversion process. They are also used to display units on graphs & reports.

Calibration corrections can be chosen for Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed & Rainfall. These corrections will be applied to all input data before processing - use with caution!.

Application Settings

Select what Data Columns you want displayed on the main window chart by checking/unchecking the boxes as required. You may also drag & drop the order of the columns by clicking on the Ord. column and dragging it. Note: The Date field cannot be changed or deselected as this is the primary key for the editing functions! Column Titles can be edited by clicking on them. To return the column headings to their defaults click the  button.

Select whether you want Fire Danger Colours to be displayed in the main window chart (these will be associated with columns displaying danger codes, and the colours will be those chosen by the user).

Select whether you want FWI Calculator to minimise to the System Tray area (lower right side of screen) on startup.

Select whether Error Logging is active or not (very useful if you are getting error messages from application). Attach FWI.error.log file to a email when notifying SoftRock of errors experienced.

2. INITIAL FWI/ ENVIRONMENT

Initial Values

FWI CALCULATOR requires a minimum of previous day FFMC, DMC, DC & BKDI to be able to "on calculate" all subsequent data.

To obtain these startup values it is best you track down a FWI or FDI weather station in your locality that is typically effected by similar weather patterns. On entering these values it is best you wait from 10-15 days before the calculated indices for your station "settle down" and can be relied upon.

If you cannot obtain local FWI values it is best you enter the following values...

FFMC: 60

DMC: 25 Click the **Suggest** button and these values will be inserted!

DC: 250

BKDI: 100mm or 395in (depending whether you are using millimetres or inches as your rainfall units)

these values will initiate your station with a MODERATE fire risk value. On entering these values it is best you wait from 15-20 days before the calculated indices for your station "settle down" and can be relied upon.

It doesn't matter at this stage which of the other options are checked, however I will describe their function here...

Do Nothing: if this is checked nothing will change.

Replace First : if this is checked when you click the OK or Apply buttons the very first Initialisation Data found at the beginning of the data file will be replaced and ALL subsequent data will be recalculated either to the end, or until another set of Initialisation Data is found.

IMPORTANT: You cannot delete these above entries.

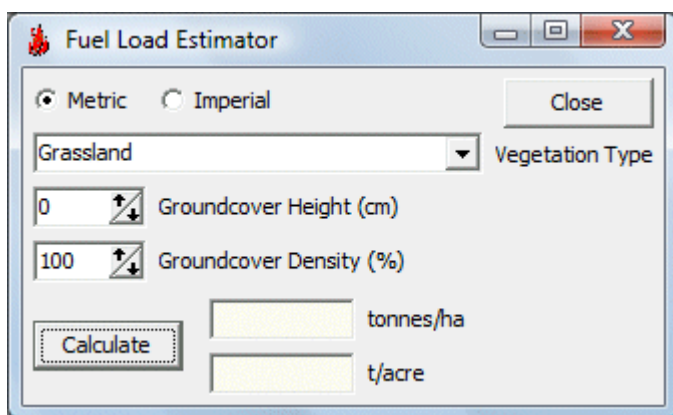
Create Now - Click this button to write your *Initial Values* to the database.

Environment

Enter data specific to the fire landscape in the *Environment* section. This data is used specifically to calculate the fire intensity (FI), Drought Factor (DF) and Fire Danger Index (FDI) values, and therefore Danger Codes specific to forest, scrubland and grassland environments. If you can't find a forest type appropriate select "Conifer plantation".

The FOREST section requires a fuel loading value. This can be in Tons/Acre or Tonnes/Hectare depending on your units settings. This is a difficult calculation, if you are unsure set the value to 10T/ha (4.4T/Acre). Plantation and dense Eucalypt forest could be set at 20-25T/ha (9-11 Ton/Acre). Average Annual Rainfall estimate can be entered in inches or millimetres.

The GRASSLAND section requires a Maximum Fuel Loading value. This can be in Tons/Acre or Tonnes/Hectare depending on your units settings. This is a difficult calculation, if you are unsure set the value to 3T/Ha (1.3 T/Acre). Set to the **Maximum** fuel loading present during a year, FWICalc will then estimate the seasonal variation in this loading. For a visual explanation of estimation visit <http://www.wilddata.org.nz/fwicalc/pdf/PhotoGuideForGrassFuelLoads.pdf>.



Fuel Load Estimator : Click this button to open a Fuel Load Estimation dialog. Select whether you want Metric (cm) or Imperial (inches) inputs. Select the Vegetation Type (eg. Grassland, Shrub Type, Forest

Type). Choose a Groundcover Height value (this does not include forest height, only fine fuels such as duff, grasses & shrub). Choose the Density of the Groundcover, this is expressed as a percentage of the area, Click the Calculate Button. Values for Fuel Loading will be displayed in Tonnes/Hectare and Tons/Acre.

Please note that the values entered here are used as constants across ALL new records in the fwi data file. To obtain Application defaults click the "Use Defaults" button (initially these are generic presets, but default to your values after setup).

WINTER SNOW - If you receive permanent winter ground snow at your weather station this effects all FWI indices (generally they are not of any value); you may choose the Start & Last months of this occurrence here. Leaving these settings as zero indicates no period of winter ground snow is present. Setting these values will cause FWI Calculator to change Danger Codes to NA (Not Available) and on the 1st of the month following this period insert new initial (post winter) start values for FFMC, DMC & DC.

3. WX STATION DATA FILE

Data File: This file will be created by some other third party software that interfaces directly with a weather station (eg. WeatherLink, Cumulus, VWS, Weather Display, WeatherView32, Wetterstation etc). Most weather software available on the market today comes with this capability (in most cases it will parse another file containing specific "web tags" particular to that software to create a "Custom File" that can be read by FWICalc).



This custom file must be in ascii/text format. All data MUST be separated by a "delimiting character or line feed", the type used is selectable in the "Data Delimiter Character" drop down menu.

If you are running VWS or Cumulus software, you can choose to use the data.csv / data2.csv files updated by VWS, or the realtime.txt file created by Cumulus,

Note: VWS data.csv contains raw/native data from your weather station. Best to use data2.csv that contains converted data in the units (metric or imperial) as selected by the user in VWS!

You need to tell FWICalc what type of input file you are using (Custom Data / Web File, VWS or Cumulus). **If you created the file yourself to be parsed by your weather station software (eg. WeatherLink, WeatherDisplay, WeatherView), or the file is available via online, choose Custom Data / Web File, and select the output file created by your weather station data.** Note: FWICalc can parse files held remotely. The filename must be a fully qualified URL beginning with http, https or www. A broadband connection is required to use this facility.

Warning: Some weather station software includes alpha-characters and punctuation in its output (eg. ° etc), make sure the delimiting character you choose to separate values does not appear in the normal output values, otherwise parsing errors will occur (out of range errors)!

The data must be in the following order... Date, Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed and Rainfall (24hr or Total Annual Rainfall) . The file can be named anything. Browse to it with the  button. View/Edit this file with the  button.

Using 24hr Rainfall (semi-colon delimiter)...

□ **VWS:** ^vst142^;^vxv007^;^vxv005^;^vxv002^;^vxv123^

>

- ☐ **Cumulus:** <#date>;<#temp>;<#hum>;<#wlatest>;<#r24hour>
- ☐ **Weather Display:** %date%;%temp%;%hum%;%avgspd%;%totalrainlast24hours%
- ☐ **Wetterstation (de):** %ws_date%;%curval[0]%;%curval[18];%avg10minwind%;%rain24h%

Using Annual Rainfall (semi-colon delimiter)...

- ☐ **WeatherLink (Davis):**
<!--date-->;<!--outsideTemp-->;<!--outsideHumidity-->;<!--wind10Avg-->;<!--totalRain-->
- ☐ **Cumulus:** <#date>;<#temp>;<#hum>;<#wlatest>;<#year>
- ☐ **VWS:** ^vst142^;^vxv007^;^vxv005^;^vxv002^;^vxv009^
- ☐ **Weather Display:** %date%;%temp%;%hum%;%avgspd%;%yearn%
- ☐ **WeatherView32:** wvdatewv;wvcur01wv;wvcur13wv;wvcur18wv;wvcrtdwv
- ☐ **Wetterstation (de):** %ws_date%;%curval[0]%;%curval[18];%avg10minwind%;%rainyear%

These examples use the semi-colon as the delimiter. You could use any separator in the FWI Calc "Data Delimiter Character" list as long as it doesn't appear in a Web Tag or is used as your decimal separator. If using Total Annual Rainfall, remember to insert yesterday's total annual rainfall in the "Set Yesterday Total Rain" box, and check the "Total Rainfall Used" box!

Dates cause the biggest issues - FWI Calculator is looking for the "Short Date Format" ie. **mm/dd/yy** or **dd/mm/yy** depending on your countries date format (the year may be 4 digits; the date separator can be / or - or .) - it tries it's darnest to read a viable date. Some weather programs provide web tags for day, month & year, so you could create a date tag that consistently works eg. Cumulus:

<#month>/<#day>/<#year>. **If you can't get it to work place the tag <fwidate> or ^fwidate^ in place of your programs date entry, FWI Calc will automatically insert the date (todays) at the time of parsing.**

Thousand Separator Used (Rainfall Only): Some weather software packages may insert a thousand separator character into numbers (eg. 1,000 or 1.000). This will only affect rainfall. If your data file does include thousand separators, check this box to avoid errors when the file is parsed - **DO NOT CHECK THIS BOX OTHERWISE!**

Parse Time: By protocol this should be somewhere around 12:00hrs (noon/midday) daily. It should be timed to coincide with the updating of the Data File. ie. If the weather station software updates the Data file at 12:00hrs daily you should set the "Parse at time" to 12:02hrs. FTP could be setup to upload the parsed file to the server at 12:05hrs. FWI CALCULATOR uses the system clock as its basis. If you have any "Graph Layouts" stored all of these will be renewed at this time to the "graphs" folder in the program folder. **Note: some weather station software has its own "clock", this can cause problems in FWI Calc should these clocks drift from the system clock time causing parses to miss the new data. Most of this software has an option to synchronise it with the system (computer) clock - do this!**

Set yesterday total rain: Must be set if "Total rainfall used" is checked for the very first data record. It is the total rainfall reading for the same time on the previous day. Do not change this parameter again once the automatic system is enabled, FWI CALCULATOR will automatically update it.

Total rainfall used: Some weather stations cannot report rainfall in the previous 24hrs as is required by FWI CALCULATOR. Checking this box will report to FWI CALCULATOR that the incoming rainfall reading is "total rainfall" to that point in time. If this is going to be the case, you must for the very first data record supply the "total rainfall" reading for the same time on the previous day.

NOTE: FWI Calc will read the Weather Data File every 15 minutes after the initial reading (Parse Time).

If the temperature increases these values will be stored as Peak values. Humidity & wind speed will be recorded at this Peak time. Peak values will be used to recalculate FFDI & GFDI. FWI values cannot use Peak values as these indexes are designed around a midday reading.

CBI Use Max: CBI values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

FMI Use Max: FMI values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

Angstrom Use Max: Angstrom values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

Parse enabled: When checked, and the application is running parse and calculate operations will automatically occur at the prescribed time. The "Parse Enabled" checkbox on the Main Window will colour red for one minute when it is parsing files.

Fudge Enabled: Use this feature with caution. Should automated uploads from a weather station data file stop for some reason (eg. wx stn software crash) enabling this feature allows FWI Calculator to automatically insert correctly dated data fields that carry on the last known FFMFC, DMC & DC values. In the past FWI Calculator just stopped and that was that, which I have discovered to be a real agony. With Fudge enabled FWI Calculator will continue inserting these dummy fields until a legitimate weather station input file becomes available (eg. your wx stn software is rebooted). The obvious caution is if you don't notice it, it could continue for some time (ever). To enable you to find and correct these "fudged" records quickly Choose Display/Fudged Records on the menu bar, only "fudged" records will be shown. You may edit these as normal to insert the correct data for that day/days. If there are far too many records to edit you may wish to insert new [Initialisation Values](#) at the end of the record file, or just let FWI Calculator progress with the new weather station data (DC will be most effected value).

Process Now: Clicking this button will process the current data file. It will overwrite any existing data for that date. If you use Total Rainfall make sure correct values for Total Rainfall are "Applied" before clicking this button. Use with caution!

Test: Clicking this button will test the delimiting structure of the current data file. If the file is held online, FWICalc will attempt to download it and save its contents to a temporary file. If it is successful you should see your data appear correctly against the various fields in the memo box (bottom right). This button uses the delimiting character selected in the drop down menu. Once you find something that works click the Apply button to save the selection. Note: the software will remove leading delimiter characters & double delimiter characters.

Optional Requirements

Weather station interface software capable of creating a text output file containing Date, Temp, Humidity, Windspeed & Rainfall (total or 24hr).

Installation Notes

Once you have initially installed the software use the "Check for Updates" function in the Help menu to update FWI Calculator to the latest available version automatically (an internet broadband connection is required).

Windows Installer Package (fwicalc.msi)

1) Open fwicalc.msi and follow onscreen instructions.

Windows Installer will deploy the following files in folder "program files\FWI"

****NOTE: On 64bit systems it might be wise to deploy this program in its own folder (eg. C:\FWI) as there can be security issues with the program being unable to update it's own files if installed in the Program Files (x86) folder!</B**

The setup application will install the following files on your PC...

readme.txt

FWI.exe (application file)

fwicalc.chm (Windows HTML Help File - this file)

fwidat.dll (DLL containing data functions)

fwimath.dll (DLL containing math functions) licence.rtf (Licence File)

readme.txt (Readme File)

To view information on transferring the database files to a new folder of the computer [Click Here](#).

Run FWI.exe for first time...

If you have a previous version database, it should be automatically modified to the newer version without data loss.

To setup FWI Calculator go to Edit / Setup FWI.

To start using FWI Calculator...

•Start entering sequential (day after day) weather data in the WEATHER DATA panel and click the "Calculate" button.

As easy as that! If you own a weather station that is permanently connected to a PC, consider running this software on the same machine and having it upload data automatically each day (see [Edit / Setup FWI](#)).

Version History

v10.0.0.104 (16-10-2014)

Final version, no further updates will be issued. Have removed automatic update facility from this version.

v9.9.1.97 - 9.2.4.103 (1-06-2013)

Changes to way BKDI is calculated (modified Crane 1982 algorithm). Created Email Alarm system. FWICalc can now read weather data file every 15 minutes and use peak daily values in FFDI, GFDI and optionally in CBI, FMI and Angstrom indexes. Have changed BKDI index so it now stores as a fractional number (displays as integer however), this creates more accurate calculations and conversions.

v8.8.1.96 (21-02-2013)

Removed some bugs notified in previous version. FWICalc can now open remote weather files (<http>, <https>, www).

v8.7.3.92-95 (07-02-2013)

Web table settings are now preserved with version update, however front-page grid will need to be revised if necessary.

v8.6.0.90-91 (Not Released)

Changed main window user interface. Corrected errors in GFDI and FFDI calculations, now takes into account seasonal variation of grass fuel load. Upgraded error logging system.

v8.4.1.87 - 89 (Not Released)

Rehashed how FDI (Aussie FWI) is calculated. Added FDI, Drought Factor and Byram-Keetch Drought Index.

v8.3.0.86 (11-01-2013)

Moved FWI Math and some file functions to DLL libraries. Parse.dat no longer shipped with product, now automatically created by DLL if missing.

v8.1.0.84 - 85 (30-12-2012)

Complete revamp of database file format. New fire indexes (Angstrom, FMI) and calculation of Australian Code Red index (from FWI). Fireboard now allows for 6 segment Code Red board, with segment colours selectable via the colour scheme dialog (ie. FWI, FWI Code Red, CBI & Angstrom). Main page window now allows for selection of shown indexes (date is still compulsory). ^fwitable^ now allows for selection and order of indexes plus more flexibility in formatting. Print routine also allows for selection and order of indexes. Multiple new webtags available. Strengthened file backup system.

v7.6.1. Builds 81 - 83 (01-12-2012)

All BETA releases with tweaking of ^fwitable^ Webtag format.

v7.6.0.80 (03-11-2012)

Included 2D Fireboard graphic design function. Import/Export now remembers most previous settings. Minor fixes.

v7.5.0.79 (06-08-2012)

Redesigned Import/Export feature to make it less memory intensive when used with large input files. Changed FTP Server setup procedure to prevent log-in failures with some servers. Extended FTP log to

provide more detail information. Other minor changes. Found solution to errors caused by VWS data files not localising list or decimal separators.

v7.4.0.78 (26-05-2012)

Windspeed units/input can now be m/sec or ft/sec. Both VWS & Cumulus data files can now be directly imported into FWICalc. Numerous other adaptations and changes to take advantage of the new compiler functions.

v7.3.0.77 (27-02-2012)

Completely transferred application production to new compiler language. This version never released as always in TEST BETA.

v7.2.0.76 (14-01-2012)

Fire Danger Codes (FFDC, SFDC, GFDC) can now be displayed as kW/m² in both the main data grid and in web tables, and are now selectable in the Graphing Setup page as a data source (kW/m²). The Restart Button system now inserts all missing days at the end of the data file as Fudge Records. An information dialog is now available that shows general information & statistics of the FWI Data File. Fixed some minor bugs & general house-keeping.

v7.1.3.75 (07-01-2012)

Included CSV File Import function. Repaired bug that disallowed negative temperatures on some operating systems. Removed a few caution screens that were no longer required.

v7.1.2.74 (05-01-2012)

Fixed issue with time errors (12 vs 24 hour) on Windows 7 platform. Included CSV File Export function (import is still being designed). Removed some memory overhead. Fixed errors in Web File parse process (and increased speed). Improved Fudge feature (a little smarter). Front screen editing is now achieved by double-clicking data grid. Fixed other minor issues.

v7.01.73 (26-10-2011)

Maintenance upgrade. Fixed reported issues.

v7.00.72 (10-06-2011)

Added Forest Type selection in Environment setup. This enhances the accuracy of FFDC. Some minor bugs fixed.

v6.18.71 (28-05-2011)

Introduced a quick front-page method of restarting FWICalc after catastrophic failure (automatic data entry fails), will introduce a new SET point using last known data (FFMC, DMC, DC) up to 30 days old or introduce new startup values.

v6.17.70 (14-05-2011)

Fixed an issue with the calculation of the monthly CBI value. Further WebTags added for current year highs/lows. Messed with graphing package to create more robust 3D graphs.

v6.16.69 (3-05-2011)

•Fixed error in FTP component causing freeze up if broadband connection fails during transfers. HTML Table Column headings can now be edited by the user & up to 100 rows of data permitted. Further WebTags added.

v6.15.68 (7-01-2011)

- Incorporated automatic update function (see Check for Updates in Help menu).

v6.14.67 (6-01-2011)

- Included setup function to account for winter ground snow at weather station. Also modified HTML Table function to allow for full expansion of table headings.

v6.13.66 (14-10-2010)

- Error repaired that prevented temperature being written to parsed web files.

v6.12.65 (22-09-2010)

- File fwiweb.xml is now produced irrespective of File Settings, so it can be uploaded using 3rd party FTP software .

v6.11.64 (7-08-2010)

- Fixed error that prevented acceptance of comma in decimal number formats.

v6.10.63 (1-08-2010)

- An error in the CBI recalculation process has been fixed.

v6.00.62 (4-07-2010)

- Installed patches & fixes for Windows 7 compatibility, and repaired some errors in RAS (dialup modem) setup.

v6.00.61 (21-06-2010)

- Patch installed to remedy "Can't find previous day data!" error in Windows 7 and some 64 bit system operating systems.

v6.00.60 (09-06-2010)

- Revamped the setup process to make it more intuitive (hopefully). Fixed several minor program errors.

v5.23 Build 58+59 (31-05-2010)

- Repaired some FTP issues inherent in previous versions. Configuration files are now portable, so running more than one instance of Application is now possible (multiple weather stations).

v5.22 Build 57 (24-05-2010)

- Fixed minor bugs. Created new web tag ^parsetime^. Changed Installer to 32bit.

v5.22 Build 56 (05-12-2009)

- Introduced HTML Help for XP, Vista Users. FTP Log file and Minimise to System Tray now available.

v5.21 Build 55 (29-11-2009)

- Can now upload a preformatted XML file to your website, that in turn can be uplifted to the www.wilddata.org.nz website and utilised in Google Mapping services etc.

v5.2 Build 55 (26-11-2009)

- Can now upload a preformatted XML file to your website, that in turn can be uplifted by this website and utilised in Google Mapping services etc.

v5.1 Build 54 (05-11-2009)

- Database now revamped to future proof. Further graphing capabilities added including transparent GIF images.

v5.0 Build 53 (1-11-2009)

- Fixed errors in CBI Danger analysis.

v5.0 Build 52 (29-10-2009)

- Replaced graphing package, now can create & FTP dynamic graphs as required.

v5.0 Build 51 (19-10-2009)

- Ressurrected program from ashes; have changed FTP system, included CBI calculations, more Table Options & removed some minor bugs.

v4.1 Build 50 (14-06-2007)

- Included method of changing Fire Danger Rating colors (Edit/Fire Danger Color Scheme).

v4.1 Build 49 (04-05-2007)

- ADSL/Broadband connection now selectable in RAS/FTP setup dialog.

v4.1 Build 48 (15-04-2007)

- Fixed bug effecting HTML table units displayed.

v4.1 Build 47 (20-03-2007)

- Fixed some user identified bugs. Enabled the "[GRASS CURE TABLE](#)" feature.

v4.1 Build 46 (23-05-2006)

- Found a memory leak that needed patching, also reduced the CPU load during processing functions. Removed some redundant buttons. Added the "[FUDGE](#)" feature.

v4.1 Build 45 (19-05-2006)

- Just some subtle improvements to the graphing package - can now change the colour of most graph elements, can now swap which series is shown in front (handy on area graphs), changed the graph print routine so you can choose printer & print properties, you can now show a red band on the graph which indicates high-extreme fire danger for the chosen indice.

v4.1 Build 44 (17-05-2006)

- Wouldn't you know it as soon as I release the new version someone points out a bug. The ActiveX bug in the installer program has been remedied (I hope). I have also allowed for selectable delimiting characters in the Weather station input files (default is Line Feed).

v4.1 Build 43 (16-05-2006)

- YES there has been a huge gap in the development time. That is because a cooked PC and corrupted backups meant I lost the original source code for the project. I have now rewritten, and reverse engineered the 37,000 lines of code used to create this application. It may look the same, but builds 1..42 have seen a dramatic change in the way it handles the algorithms and other routines. RAS & FTP procedures have been completely rehashed (made more simple I hope), multiple bugs fixed, unit of measurement selection added, hemisphere & country selection added, latitude & longitude now effect some indices, print feature is now enabled, the graphing package has been rewritten, plus a few other tweaks.

v4.0 (16-04-03)

- Added "Start Minimised" checkbox on main entry form. This permits the application to start "off screen" which is useful if it is part of a series of applications running automatically on the host PC (such as in an automatic weather station situation).

v3.9 (31-03-03)

- Added "Process Now" button to Web Options page to allow forcing of Data File processing irrespective of data already existing (use with caution).
- Moved "Parse Now" button on Web Options page, and limited function to only parsing files. Data File is no longer processed.

v3.8 (28-03-03)

- Added 43 new statistical tags to the parse file tag list (^sta...^).

v3.5 to v3.7 (05-01-03) (Don't ask)

- Allowed for extra file in Parse file routine (now x4), but now very extendable.
- Added Last Fire Danger Rating colour tags to parse file tag list for FF, SF & GF.
- Streamlined save routines and extended capability of setup routines.
- Added "Apply" buttons to Web Options & Graph pages to enable changes without leaving page.
- Sorted out Environment Set/Use default value system.
- Added "New" to file menu, and rehashed method of file creation.

v3.4 (02-01-03)

- Corrected flaw in Display menu "year" routine.
- Fully automated builtin version updater for versions 3.1+.
- Slight changes to way display updates itself (no more added blank lines) .

v3.3 (23-12-02)

- Corrected occasional errors on selecting data in grid.
- Address data file directly for ALL values now. Save on change now automatic.
- Changed graphing routine so date range or last record count can be used (limit 100 records displayed).
- Changed web tags slightly. Only major change ^fwi today^ becomes ^fwifwi^. This was because "todays" records may not be available at time of parsing so "last" record is displayed instead.
- Added "Parse Now" button on Web/Options form. If "Input File" date is already present in current records the data WILL NOT be processed, however the "Parse File" WILL be parsed as normal. This prevents Total Rainfall being corrupted.
- Added "Display" menu item. This allows various options on how many records to display in visual grid on base of main form. Year (eg. 2002) is also available.
- Corrected graph component to accept 100 X-Axis values.
- Corrected fault in parse file routine.

v3.2 (01-12-02)

- Changed some terrible grammatical errors (whoops).
- Working on PRINT routine, harder than expected, unfinished.
- Provided a routine to automatically upgrade version non-compatible data files if required.
- Repaired fault in "Save As" routine.
- "Print" routine has been disabled in this version whilst I rewrite the code.

v3.1 (29-11-02)

- Included algorithms for Forest, Scrubland and Grassland fire intensity (FI) and danger codes

(FFDC,SFDC,GFDC). Environment input panel added to Main Page.

- Updated parse tags to reflect changes to available danger codes (^fwiffdc^,^fwisfdc^,^fwigfdc^) .
- Minor help system fixes.
- Revamped & simplified fwicalc.ini file creation process.
- Realigned, centred text, buttons, edit boxes etc (neatened the thing up).

v3.0 (26-11-02)

- Incorporated FTP & Dial-up Connection procedures.
- Incorporated 96bit encryption routine for password storage.
- Revised data file storage system from ascii text based to binary random access system. Required creating two data files per profile (*.fwi = fwi data, *.fws = profile setup).
- Stress tested application.
- Simplified date format checking routines & error pickup.
- Repaired StringGrid TopRow bug.
- Repaired Fire Danger Rating bug.
- Repaired FTP timer bug.

v2.1 (19-11-02)

- Added 2nd series overlay procedure to graphing routines.
- Included automatic version updater for data files.

v2.0 (17-11-02)

- Designed and incorporated graphing capability.

v1.1 (26-10-02)

- Added file parse and HTML table routines.
- Created Windows help file for application.

v1.0 (13-10-02)

- First Beta version written. FWI calculations only.

Fire Weather

FIRE DANGER RATING

A fire danger rating system should supply an objective answer to the question: 'What is the probability of a fire starting, spreading and doing damage today?' It enables fire managers to properly assess the levels of preparedness and the suppression resources needed to keep fire losses to a minimum. A fire danger rating system measures the variable elements which cause day to day changes in fire risk, and interprets the information gained. The information is used to:

- * define the fire season
- * determine appropriate fire prevention measures
- * assess the likelihood of fire occurring
- * determine fire suppression response and resources
- * inform the public
- * make decisions to close areas at high risk
- * issue or cancel burn permits
- * plan and conduct controlled burns

The [Chandler Burning Index \(CBI\)](#), [Angstrom Index and Fire Moisture Index \(FMI\)](#) are other Fire Rating Systems developed in North America and Scandinavia.

FIRE WEATHER INDEX (FWI)

The Fire Weather Index (FWI) System is the first part of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) introduced into New Zealand in 1980. It has proved to be a suitable fire danger rating system for this country. The FWI was evaluated for several seasons before it was introduced for the 1980-81 fire season.

The FWI is based on weather readings taken at noon standard time and rates fire danger at the mid afternoon peak from 2:00 – 4:00 pm. Weather readings required are:

- * Air temperature (in the shade)
- * Relative Humidity (in the shade)
- * Wind speed (at 10 metres above ground level for an average over 10 minutes)
- * Rainfall (For the previous 24 hours)

The Fire Weather Index has six components:

Three Fuel Moisture Codes

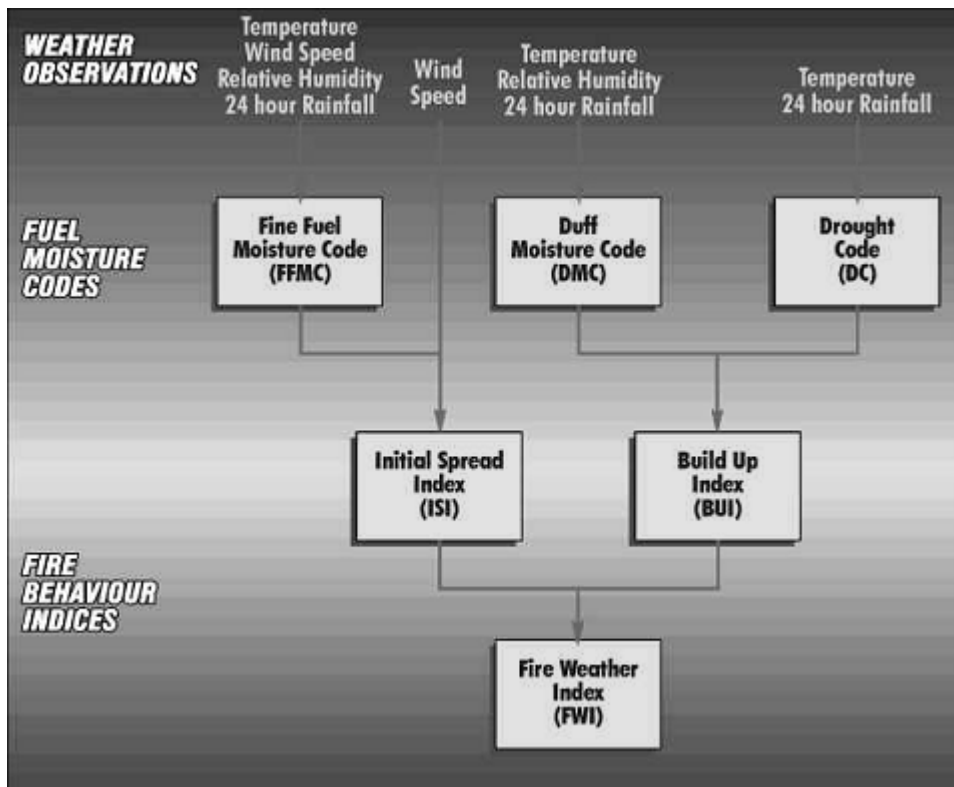
1. Fine Fuel Moisture Code
2. Duff Moisture Code
3. Drought Code

Three Fire Behaviour Indices

1. Initial Spread index
2. Build Up Index

3. Fire Weather Index

FWI CALCULATIONS



The fire weather index calculation structure.

Interpretation of FWI Codes and Indices

To interpret the system the three fuel moisture codes and the three behaviour indices need to be understood. Each code and index is a numerical rating related to likely fire behaviour. The scales start at zero, and except for the Fine Fuel Moisture Code which has a maximum of 99, all are open-ended. Low ratings indicate high moisture content, and ratings rise as moisture content decreases. Ratings rise as fire weather becomes more severe.

Fuel Moisture Codes

The FWI System evaluates fuel moisture content and relative fire behaviour using past and present weather effects on ground level fuels. The moisture codes reflect the nett effects of daily moisture gains and losses.

Fine Fuel Moisture Code – FFMC

This is a numerical rating of the moisture content of surface litter and other cured fine fuels. It shows the relative ease of ignition and flammability of fine fuels. The moisture content of fine fuels is very sensitive to the weather. Even a day of rain, or of fine and windy weather, will significantly affect the FFMC rating. The system uses a time lag of two-thirds of a day to accurately measure the moisture content in fine fuels. The FFMC rating is on a scale of 0 to 99. Any figure above 70 is high, and above 90 is extreme.

Duff Moisture Code – DMC

DMC is a numerical rating of the average moisture content of loosely compacted organic layers of moderate depth. The code indicates the depth that fire will burn in moderate duff layers and medium size woody material. Duff layers take longer than surface fuels to dry out but weather conditions over the past couple of weeks will significantly affect the DMC. The system applies a time lag of 12 days to calculate the DMC. A DMC rating of more than 30 is dry, and above 40 indicates that intensive burning will occur in the duff and medium fuels. Burning off operations should not be carried out when the DMC rating is above 40.

Drought Code – DC

The DC is a numerical rating of the moisture content of deep, compact, organic layers. It is a useful indicator of seasonal drought and shows the likelihood of fire involving the deep duff layers and large logs. A long period of dry weather (the system uses 52 days) is needed to dry out these fuels and affect the Drought Code. A DC rating of 200 is high, and 300 or more is extreme indicating that fire will involve deep sub-surface and heavy fuels. Burning off should not be permitted when the DC rating is above 300.

Fire Behaviour Indices

The three behaviour indices are relative to the fuel moisture content. They indicate what a fire is likely to do. The lower the moisture content, the higher the Fuel Moisture Codes, and the higher the Fire Behaviour Indices – and the more active the fire will be.

Initial Spread Index – ISI

This indicates the rate fire will spread in its early stages. It is calculated from the FFMC rating and the wind factor.

The open-ended ISI scale starts at zero and a rating of 10 indicates high rate of spread shortly after ignition. A rating of 16 or more indicates extremely rapid rate of spread.

Build -Up Index – BUI

This index shows the amount of fuel available for combustion, indicating how the fire will develop after initial spread. It is calculated from the Duff Moisture Code and the Drought Code.

The BUI scale starts at zero and is open-ended. A rating above 40 is high, above 60 is extreme.

Fire Weather index - FWI

Information from the ISI and BUI is combined to provide a numerical rating of fire intensity – the Fire Weather Index. The FWI indicates the likely intensity of a fire.

The FWI is divided into four fire danger classes:

Low 0 – 7 Medium 8 – 16 High 17 – 31 Extreme 32+

The system ratings for High and Extreme are:

CLASS	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI
HIGH	70-90	30-40	200-300	10-16	40-60	17-31
EXTREME	90+	40+	300+	16+	60+	32+

FIRE DANGER CODES (FFDC, SFDC, GFDC)

The FWI is further refined into indices that represent the Fire Intensity likely in the three vegetation types (Forest, Scrub & Grasses). These three codes are divided into five fire danger classes (Low, Moderate, High, Very high & Extreme) and calculate the fire intensity in kilowatts per square metre (kw/m²).

LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	EXTREME
0..10kw/m ²	11-500kw/m ²	501-2000kw/m ²	2001-4000kw/m ²	4000+kw/m ²

FFDC (Forest Fire Danger Code)

Based on predicted generated "fire intensity (kw/m²)" in highly flammable forest type vegetation (conifer, eucalypt). This code denotes how difficult it would be to control a fire in this vegetation type should one start.

SFDC (Scrub Fire Danger Code)

Based on predicted generated "fire intensity (kw/m²)" in flammable scrub type vegetation (tea tree, broom, gorse, manuka). This code denotes how difficult it would be to control a fire in this vegetation type should one start.

GFDC (Grass Fire Danger Code)

Based on predicted generated "fire intensity (kw/m²)" in grass type vegetation (dry grass, tussock). This code denotes how difficult it would be to control a fire in this vegetation type should one start.

Interpreting The Information

1. The moisture codes (FFMC, DMC and DC) indicate what fuels will be involved and their ease of ignition. This will vary during the season. Each code must be considered to assess potential burning characteristics.

Example: 1

FFMC = 86 DMC = 25 DC = 120

These ratings indicate:

- * fine fuels will ignite easily
- * fire will involve the light fuels and to a limited extent the medium and duff layer fuels
- * fire will not become deep seated

Example: 2

$$\text{FFMC} = 94 \text{ DMC} = 45 \text{ DC} = 320$$

These ratings indicate:

- * fine fuels will ignite extremely easily
- * fire will involve all fuel levels
- * extreme fire behaviour is likely

2. The fire behaviour indices (ISI, BUI, FWI) indicate the likely initial spread, total fuel availability, and potential intensity.

Example: 3

$$\text{ISI} = 5 \text{ BUI} = 120 \text{ FWI} = 21$$

These ratings indicate:

- * slow initial spread
- * high volume of fuel available for combustion
- * potentially high level of fire intensity

In general terms, a hot, but slow moving fire. The type of fire likely to occur on a windless day in mid-summer after a long dry period.

Example: 4

$$\text{ISI} = 25 \text{ BUI} = 10 \text{ FWI} = 21$$

Note the same FWI as example 3.

These ratings indicate:

- * extremely fast initial spread
- * low volume of fuel available for combustion
- * potentially high level of intensity

In general, a fast moving fire involving fine fuels only.

Likely to be either:

1. a fire in early spring or late autumn when medium and heavy fuels have a moisture content and winds are strong, or
2. a fire after rain on a day with strong winds

Return to [Fire Danger Rating](#).

CHANDLER BURNING INDEX (CBI)

The Chandler Burning Index (CBI) uses the air temperature and relative humidity to calculate a numerical index of fire danger. That number is then equated to the Fire Danger severity of either extreme, very high, high, moderate, or low. It's based solely on weather conditions, with no adjustment for fuel moisture.

In FWICalc daily CBI ratings are calculated, and an averaged 30 day historical rating is also calculated.

$$\text{Daily CBI} = (0.0167 * (104.5 - (1.373 * H) + (0.54 * T)) * (124 * \text{Power}(10, (-0.0142 * H))))$$

In the United States the National Weather Service calculates a 30 day Chandler Burning Index based on forecasted weather conditions for the month.

$$\text{Monthly} = (((110 - 1.373 * H) - 0.54 * (10.20 - T)) * (124 * \text{power}(10, (-0.0142 * H)))) / 60$$

LOW (Green) <50

Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.

MODERATE (Blue) 50 - 75

Fires can start from most accidental causes but, with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.

HIGH (Yellow) >75 - 90

- All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.

VERY HIGH (Orange) >90 - <97.5

Fires start easily from all causes and, immediately after ignition, spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.

EXTREME (Red) 97.5+

Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the

weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.

ANGSTROM INDEX (Angstrom)

The Angstrom Index (Angstrom) is used primarily in Sweden, it uses the air temperature and relative humidity to calculate a numerical index of fire danger. That number is then equated to the Fire Danger severity of either Extreme, High, Moderate, or Low. It's based solely on weather conditions, with no adjustment for fuel moisture. The lower the number, the higher the fire risk.

$$\text{Angstrom Index} = (H/20) + ((29 - T)/10)$$

where H = Relative Humidity as % (0-100)
and T = Temperature in Degrees Celcius.

> 4.0 Fire occurrence unlikely
4.0 – 2.5 Fire conditions unfavourable
2.5 – 2.0 Fire conditions favourable
< 2.0 Fire occurrence very likely

FUEL MOISTURE INDEX (FMI)

The Fuel Moisture Index (FMI) is very basic but showed in a study presented by its developer Sharpes a very good performance in comparison with other fuel moisture indices. It uses the air temperature and relative humidity to calculate a numerical index of fire danger. No fire danger classification exists for this index. The lower the number, the higher the fire risk.

$$\text{FMI} = 10 - 0.25 (T - H)$$

where H = Relative Humidity as % (0-100)
and T = Temperature in Degrees Celcius.

FOREST FIRE DANGER INDEX (FFDI)

The Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) was developed in the 1960s by CSIRO scientist A.G. McArthur to measure the degree of danger of fire in Australian forests. The index combines a record of dryness, based on rainfall and evaporation, with meteorological variables for windspeed, temperature and humidity.

A FFDI of between 12 and 25 on the index is considered a "high" degree of danger, while a day having a danger rating of over 50 is considered an "Severe" fire danger rating. Above this level in 2010 a distinction was made between Forest and Grassland fuels. For Forest fuels, an FDI over 75 is categorised as "Extreme" and over 100 as "Catastrophic" (In Victoria the alternate rating name of "Code Red" has been adopted). For Grassland Fuels the threshold FDI values for the Extreme and Catastrophic Ratings was increased to 100 and 150 respectively.

GRASSLAND FIRE DANGER INDEX (GFDI)

The Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI) is calculated from air temperature, relative humidity and wind speed. It also varies according to the greenness or curing of the pasture. It provides a figure directly related to the chances of a fire starting, its rate of spread, difficulty of control and the amount of damage it will do. The formula used in FWICalc is generally for Australian conditions, but can be adapted by varying the environment variables for any part of the world.

THE BYRAM-KEETCH DROUGHT INDEX (BKDI) & DROUGHT FACTOR (DF)

The Byram-Keetch Drought Index (BKDI) attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. It is a closed system ranging from 0 to 203 units (0 - 800 imperial) and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 203 millimetres (0 - 8 inches) of water through the soil layer. At 203 millimetres (8in) of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. Zero is the point of no moisture deficiency and 203 (800) is the maximum drought that is possible. At any point along the scale, the index number indicates the amount of net rainfall that is required to reduce the index to zero, or saturation.

The inputs for KBDI are weather station latitude, mean annual precipitation, maximum dry bulb temperature, and the last 24 hours of rainfall. Reduction in drought occurs only when rainfall exceeds 5mm (0.20 inch) (called net rainfall).

Drought Factor (DF): A key component of the FFDI is the modelling of the dryness of the fuel. This is expressed by the Drought Factor (DF), which ranges from 0 to 10. If this is multiplied by 10 and called a percent, it gives the percentage of fine fuel that would be removed by a fire under the current conditions.

The DF is based on recent rainfall and on the Byram-Keetch Drought Index (BKDI).

FWI Setup

Menu Item - *Edit / FWI Setup*

General

- This dialog allows you to set up everything necessary to get FWI Calculator working with your weather station data in 3 steps.
- You can *Check* your settings at anytime. The 3 stages will turn colour to "green" when valid settings are chosen. Pink/Red indicates invalid settings - errors or suggestions will be shown in the text box (bottom right). Light blue indicates the section being disabled.
- *Initial Values* in the 2. *INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT* section must be chosen once when you first install FWI Calculator (*Replace First*).
- Unchecking the *Parse Enabled* in the *WX STATION DATA FILE* section will disable this section (no parsing of weather station data will occur. FWI Calculator will be manual input only).

The screenshot shows the 'FWI Setup' dialog box with the following sections:

- 1. STATION SETTINGS** (Green background):
 - Hemisphere: Southern
 - Country: New Zealand
 - Station Name: Arthur's Pass
 - Altitude ASL (m): 730
 - Longitude (decimal): 171.56666664941400
 - Latitude (decimal): -42.94166664941410
 - Units & Calibration:
 - Temperature: Celsius
 - Humidity %: 0
 - Windspd: kmph
 - Rainfall: mm
 - Fire Environs: Metres / Hectare / Km
- 2. INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT** (Green background):
 - Initial Values:
 - FFMC: 78
 - DMC: 10
 - DC: 17
 - BKDI (Met): 100
 - Environment:
 - FOREST: 15 Slope: 81 - Beech forest (Fagus)
 - 15.0 Tonnex/Ha 3700 Av. Annual Rainfall (mm)
 - SCRUBLAND: 15 Slope: 0
 - 2 Height (m) 99 % Curing
 - WINTER (SNOW): 3.0 Max. Tonnex/Ha
- 3. WX STATION DATA FILE** (Green background):
 - Data File Type and Location: VWS (data.csv or data2.csv)
 - C:\HTML\mg\wxstn\data2.csv
 - Line Feed: Data Delimiter Character
 - Thousand Separator Used (Rainfall Only): 12:02 Parse Time (eg. 12:02)
 - Total Rainfall Used: 735.58 Set Yesterday Total Rainfall (mm)
 - CBI Use Max. Temp: FMI Use Max. Temp: Angstrom Use Max. Temp: Data File Layout Guide
 - Parse Enabled: Fudge Enabled
- Application Settings** (Grey background):
 - Ord: 2 Chart Title: Temp Show: [checked]
 - 3 Humidity Show: [checked]
 - 4 Wind Speed Show: [checked]
 - Show Danger Colours in Grid: [checked]
 - Minimise to System Tray on Startup: [checked]
 - Notify me of Updates: [checked]
 - Error Logging Enabled: [checked]
 - Restore Standard Chart Titles: [checked]
- Status Bar** (Yellow background): SETTINGS APPEAR VALID! (Click Apply to activate these settings, or Close to save & exit)

1. STATION SETTINGS

Hemisphere - Select Northern or Southern hemispheres. This is a compulsory setting. It is used to determine some [calibration](#) factors in some FWI indices, and is used as a default if the latitude & longitude values create errors.

Country - Select your country from the drop-down list.

Station Name - Choose a station name (eg. Arthur's Pass). This is used in printed reports and headings.

Height ASL - Enter the height of your weather station above sea level (feet or metres).

Longitude - Enter in decimal form (eg. 171.5583) the global longitude of your station location. This is a compulsory entry, it directly effects the way some indices are calculated. Remember that eastwards from the Prime Meridian (0° at Greenwich, England) will be positive to +180° and westwards negative to -180°.


Latitude - Enter in decimal form (eg. -45.94166) the global latitude of your station location. Note: Northern hemisphere latitudes are positive whilst Southern hemisphere latitudes should be entered as negatives. This is a compulsory entry, it directly effects the way some indices are calculated.

Units

Use the selection boxes to select the units your station provides data in. These directly effect the way ALL FWI indices are calculated as they go through a conversion process. They are also used to display units on graphs & reports.

Calibration corrections can be chosen for Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed & Rainfall. These corrections will be applied to all input data before processing - use with caution!.

Application Settings

Select what Data Columns you want displayed on the main window chart by checking/unchecking the boxes as required. You may also drag & drop the order of the columns by clicking on the Ord. column and dragging it. Note: The Date field cannot be changed or deselected as this is the primary key for the editing functions! Column Titles can be edited by clicking on them. To return the column headings to their defaults click the  button.

Select whether you want Fire Danger Colours to be displayed in the main window chart (these will be associated with columns displaying danger codes, and the colours will be those chosen by the user).

Select whether you want FWI Calculator to minimise to the System Tray area (lower right side of screen) on startup.

Select whether Error Logging is active or not (very useful if you are getting error messages from application). Attach FWI.error.log file to a email when notifying SoftRock of errors experienced.

2. INITIAL FWI/ ENVIRONMENT

Initial Values

FWI CALCULATOR requires a minimum of previous day FFMC, DMC, DC & BKDI to be able to "on calculate" all subsequent data.

To obtain these startup values it is best you track down a FWI or FDI weather station in your locality that is typically effected by similar weather patterns. On entering these values it is best you wait from 10-15 days before the calculated indices for your station "settle down" and can be relied upon.

If you cannot obtain local FWI values it is best you enter the following values...

FFMC: 60

DMC: 25 Click the **Suggest** button and these values will be inserted!

DC: 250

BKDI: 100mm or 395in (depending whether you are using millimetres or inches as your rainfall units)

these values will initiate your station with a MODERATE fire risk value. On entering these values it is best you wait from 15-20 days before the calculated indices for your station "settle down" and can be relied upon.

It doesn't matter at this stage which of the other options are checked, however I will describe their function here...

Do Nothing: if this is checked nothing will change.

Replace First : if this is checked when you click the OK or Apply buttons the very first Initialisation Data found at the beginning of the data file will be replaced and ALL subsequent data will be recalculated either to the end, or until another set of Initialisation Data is found.

IMPORTANT: You cannot delete these above entries.

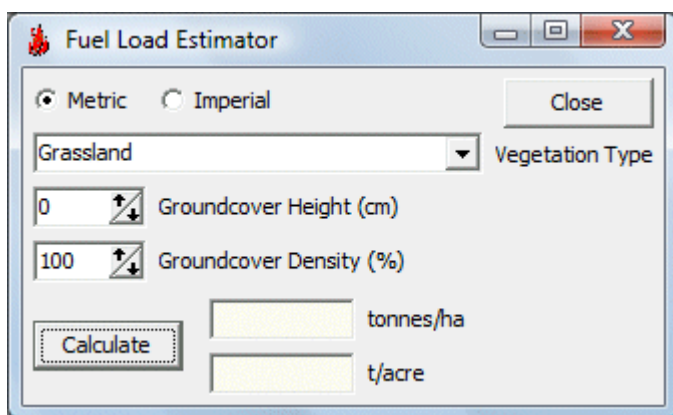
Create Now - Click this button to write your *Initial Values* to the database.

Environment

Enter data specific to the fire landscape in the *Environment* section. This data is used specifically to calculate the fire intensity (FI), Drought Factor (DF) and Fire Danger Index (FDI) values, and therefore Danger Codes specific to forest, scrubland and grassland environments. If you can't find a forest type appropriate select "Conifer plantation".

The FOREST section requires a fuel loading value. This can be in Tons/Acre or Tonnes/Hectare depending on your units settings. This is a difficult calculation, if you are unsure set the value to 10T/ha (4.4T/Acre). Plantation and dense Eucalypt forest could be set at 20-25T/ha (9-11 Ton/Acre). Average Annual Rainfall estimate can be entered in inches or millimetres.

The GRASSLAND section requires a Maximum Fuel Loading value. This can be in Tons/Acre or Tonnes/Hectare depending on your units settings. This is a difficult calculation, if you are unsure set the value to 3T/Ha (1.3 T/Acre). Set to the **Maximum** fuel loading present during a year, FWICalc will then estimate the seasonal variation in this loading. For a visual explanation of estimation visit <http://www.wilddata.org.nz/fwicalc/pdf/PhotoGuideForGrassFuelLoads.pdf>.



Fuel Load Estimator : Click this button to open a Fuel Load Estimation dialog. Select whether you want Metric (cm) or Imperial (inches) inputs. Select the Vegetation Type (eg. Grassland, Shrub Type, Forest

Type). Choose a Groundcover Height value (this does not include forest height, only fine fuels such as duff, grasses & shrub). Choose the Density of the Groundcover, this is expressed as a percentage of the area, Click the Calculate Button. Values for Fuel Loading will be displayed in Tonnes/Hectare and Tons/Acre.

Please note that the values entered here are used as constants across ALL new records in the fwi data file. To obtain Application defaults click the "Use Defaults" button (initially these are generic presets, but default to your values after setup).

WINTER SNOW - If you receive permanent winter ground snow at your weather station this effects all FWI indices (generally they are not of any value); you may choose the Start & Last months of this occurrence here. Leaving these settings as zero indicates no period of winter ground snow is present. Setting these values will cause FWI Calculator to change Danger Codes to NA (Not Available) and on the 1st of the month following this period insert new initial (post winter) start values for FFMC, DMC & DC.

3. WX STATION DATA FILE

Data File: This file will be created by some other third party software that interfaces directly with a weather station (eg. WeatherLink, Cumulus, VWS, Weather Display, WeatherView32, Wetterstation etc). Most weather software available on the market today comes with this capability (in most cases it will parse another file containing specific "web tags" particular to that software to create a "Custom File" that can be read by FWICalc).



This custom file must be in ascii/text format. All data MUST be separated by a "delimiting character or line feed", the type used is selectable in the "Data Delimiter Character" drop down menu.

If you are running VWS or Cumulus software, you can choose to use the data.csv / data2.csv files updated by VWS, or the realtime.txt file created by Cumulus,

Note: VWS data.csv contains raw/native data from your weather station. Best to use data2.csv that contains converted data in the units (metric or imperial) as selected by the user in VWS!

You need to tell FWICalc what type of input file you are using (Custom Data / Web File, VWS or Cumulus). **If you created the file yourself to be parsed by your weather station software (eg. WeatherLink, WeatherDisplay, WeatherView), or the file is available via online, choose Custom Data / Web File, and select the output file created by your weather station data.** Note: FWICalc can parse files held remotely. The filename must be a fully qualified URL beginning with http, https or www. A broadband connection is required to use this facility.

Warning: Some weather station software includes alpha-characters and punctuation in its output (eg. ° etc), make sure the delimiting character you choose to separate values does not appear in the normal output values, otherwise parsing errors will occur (out of range errors)!

The data must be in the following order... Date, Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed and Rainfall (24hr or Total Annual Rainfall) . The file can be named anything. Browse to it with the  button. View/Edit this file with the  button.

Using 24hr Rainfall (semi-colon delimiter)...

□ **VWS:** ^vst142^;^vxv007^;^vxv005^;^vxv002^;^vxv123^

>

- ☐ **Cumulus:** <#date>;<#temp>;<#hum>;<#wlatest>;<#r24hour>
- ☐ **Weather Display:** %date%;%temp%;%hum%;%avgspd%;%totalrainlast24hours%
- ☐ **Wetterstation (de):** %ws_date%;%curval[0]%;%curval[18];%avg10minwind%;%rain24h%

Using Annual Rainfall (semi-colon delimiter)...

- ☐ **WeatherLink (Davis):**
<!--date-->;<!--outsideTemp-->;<!--outsideHumidity-->;<!--wind10Avg-->;<!--totalRain-->
- ☐ **Cumulus:** <#date>;<#temp>;<#hum>;<#wlatest>;<#year>
- ☐ **VWS:** ^vst142^;^vxv007^;^vxv005^;^vxv002^;^vxv009^
- ☐ **Weather Display:** %date%;%temp%;%hum%;%avgspd%;%yearn%
- ☐ **WeatherView32:** wvdatewv;wvcur01wv;wvcur13wv;wvcur18wv;wvcrtdwv
- ☐ **Wetterstation (de):** %ws_date%;%curval[0]%;%curval[18];%avg10minwind%;%rainyear%

These examples use the semi-colon as the delimiter. You could use any separator in the FWI Calc "Data Delimiter Character" list as long as it doesn't appear in a Web Tag or is used as your decimal separator. If using Total Annual Rainfall, remember to insert yesterday's total annual rainfall in the "Set Yesterday Total Rain" box, and check the "Total Rainfall Used" box!

Dates cause the biggest issues - FWI Calculator is looking for the "Short Date Format" ie. **mm/dd/yy** or **dd/mm/yy** depending on your countries date format (the year may be 4 digits; the date separator can be / or - or .) - it tries it's darnest to read a viable date. Some weather programs provide web tags for day, month & year, so you could create a date tag that consistently works eg. Cumulus:

<#month>/<#day>/<#year>. **If you can't get it to work place the tag <fwidate> or ^fwidate^ in place of your programs date entry, FWI Calc will automatically insert the date (todays) at the time of parsing.**

Thousand Separator Used (Rainfall Only): Some weather software packages may insert a thousand separator character into numbers (eg. 1,000 or 1.000). This will only affect rainfall. If your data file does include thousand separators, check this box to avoid errors when the file is parsed - **DO NOT CHECK THIS BOX OTHERWISE!**

Parse Time: By protocol this should be somewhere around 12:00hrs (noon/midday) daily. It should be timed to coincide with the updating of the Data File. ie. If the weather station software updates the Data file at 12:00hrs daily you should set the "Parse at time" to 12:02hrs. FTP could be setup to upload the parsed file to the server at 12:05hrs. FWI CALCULATOR uses the system clock as its basis. If you have any "Graph Layouts" stored all of these will be renewed at this time to the "graphs" folder in the program folder. **Note: some weather station software has its own "clock", this can cause problems in FWI Calc should these clocks drift from the system clock time causing parses to miss the new data. Most of this software has an option to synchronise it with the system (computer) clock - do this!**

Set yesterday total rain: Must be set if "Total rainfall used" is checked for the very first data record. It is the total rainfall reading for the same time on the previous day. Do not change this parameter again once the automatic system is enabled, FWI CALCULATOR will automatically update it.

Total rainfall used: Some weather stations cannot report rainfall in the previous 24hrs as is required by FWI CALCULATOR. Checking this box will report to FWI CALCULATOR that the incoming rainfall reading is "total rainfall" to that point in time. If this is going to be the case, you must for the very first data record supply the "total rainfall" reading for the same time on the previous day.

NOTE: FWI Calc will read the Weather Data File every 15 minutes after the initial reading (Parse Time).

If the temperature increases these values will be stored as Peak values. Humidity & wind speed will be recorded at this Peak time. Peak values will be used to recalculate FFDI & GFDI. FWI values cannot use Peak values as these indexes are designed around a midday reading.

CBI Use Max: CBI values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

FMI Use Max: FMI values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

Angstrom Use Max: Angstrom values will be recalculated using Peak Daily values.

Parse enabled: When checked, and the application is running parse and calculate operations will automatically occur at the prescribed time. The "Parse Enabled" checkbox on the Main Window will colour red for one minute when it is parsing files.

Fudge Enabled: Use this feature with caution. Should automated uploads from a weather station data file stop for some reason (eg. wx stn software crash) enabling this feature allows FWI Calculator to automatically insert correctly dated data fields that carry on the last known FFMFC, DMC & DC values. In the past FWI Calculator just stopped and that was that, which I have discovered to be a real agony. With Fudge enabled FWI Calculator will continue inserting these dummy fields until a legitimate weather station input file becomes available (eg. your wx stn software is rebooted). The obvious caution is if you don't notice it, it could continue for some time (ever). To enable you to find and correct these "fudged" records quickly Choose Display/Fudged Records on the menu bar, only "fudged" records will be shown. You may edit these as normal to insert the correct data for that day/days. If there are far too many records to edit you may wish to insert new [Initialisation Values](#) at the end of the record file, or just let FWI Calculator progress with the new weather station data (DC will be most effected value).

Process Now: Clicking this button will process the current data file. It will overwrite any existing data for that date. If you use Total Rainfall make sure correct values for Total Rainfall are "Applied" before clicking this button. Use with caution!

Test: Clicking this button will test the delimiting structure of the current data file. If the file is held online, FWICalc will attempt to download it and save its contents to a temporary file. If it is successful you should see your data appear correctly against the various fields in the memo box (bottom right). This button uses the delimiting character selected in the drop down menu. Once you find something that works click the Apply button to save the selection. Note: the software will remove leading delimiter characters & double delimiter characters.

Fire Danger Color Scheme

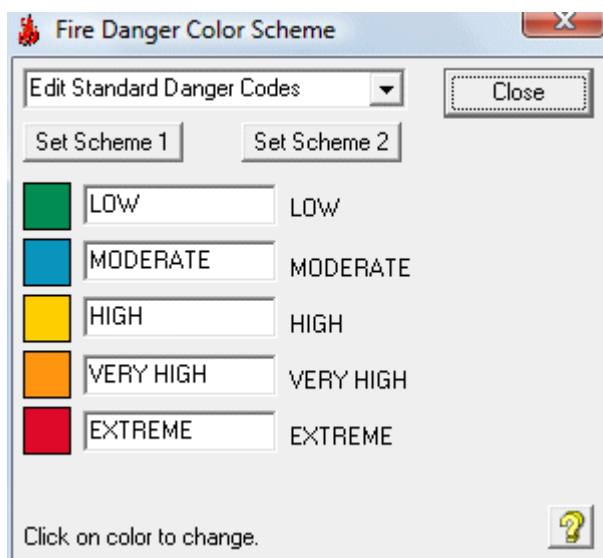
Menu Item - *Edit / Fire Danger Color Scheme*

FIRE DANGER COLOR SCHEME

Some countries of the world use different colors to represent visually the five levels of fire danger (ie. Low, Moderate, High, Very High and Extreme). This form allows you to change the color scheme used in FWI Calculator to any color of your choice, or select from two default schemes available. You may also change the text used to describe these danger levels (this will be used on the Fire Danger Board graphic and in webtag - long danger codes for FWI, FDI, CBI, Angstrom Index, GFDC, SFDC & FFDC).

FWICalc uses these to represent the fire danger codes associated with FWI, FDI, CBI, Angstrom Index, FFDC, SFDC & GFDC. They are reflected in the WebTags associated with Danger Code Colours, and on the application interface.

- Select whether to Edit... Standard Danger Codes or the Code red Danger Codes (used in some States of Australia).
- Set Scheme 1 : Some southern hemisphere countries (Australia, NZ etc).
- Set Scheme 2 : Some northern hemisphere countries (Canada etc).



The colors used in the Chandler Burning Index (CBI) and Code Red FWI Index are fixed to the accepted standard (Scheme 1).

Colors can be individually changed by clicking on the color patch and choosing a new color from the palette.

Edit danger code text by entering text in the appropriate edit box. Note: try and keep short, otherwise the Fire Danger Board graphic will overlap text.

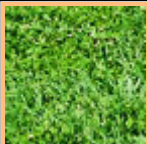
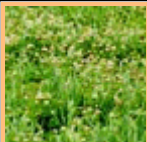
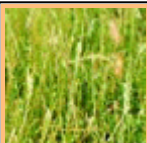
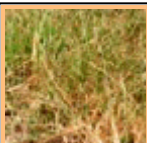
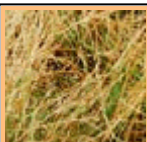
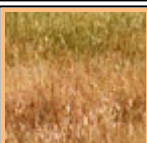



Click Close to save your changes and exit.

Grass Cure Calculation

Determining the amount of curing (dryness) of grasses is a difficult process, but necessary to achieve the most realistic results for grassland fire behaviour indexes.

- It is recommended that observers study the grasslands in their climatic zone at close quarters at a number of individual sites.
- Determine the overall colour of the grassland and check for seed head development. Match these with the appropriate description in the guide below and select the "percentage cured" figure.
- Ensure that the selected figure is appropriate to other grassland species within the district by carrying out observations at a number of other locations.
- The "percentage cured" may now be used in the FWI Calc model.

Table : Various Stages of Curing (Barber 1966)

% Cured	Colour	Physiological Change	Example
0	Green	From the beginning of growth to commencement of seed head development	
10	Green	Seed heads formed and flowering	
20	Yellowish-Green	Seed heads maturing and seed dropping	
30	Yellowish-Green	Most seed heads mature and seed dropping	
40	Yellow-Green	Most seed heads mature and seed dropping	
50-60	Straw - odd patch of green and greenish-yellow	Up to ½ of all stems have dropped their seed, some areas may be fully cured, others may be quite green	
70-80	Straw - very little green showing anywhere	Most seed heads have dropped their seed, lower third of stalk may be green	
90	Straw - odd green gully	Essentially all seed has dropped, odd individual stalk may be green	
100	Bleached	All stalks fully cured, seed heads and stalks break easily	

Grass Cure Table

Menu Item - *Edit / FWI Setup*

See *INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT* section

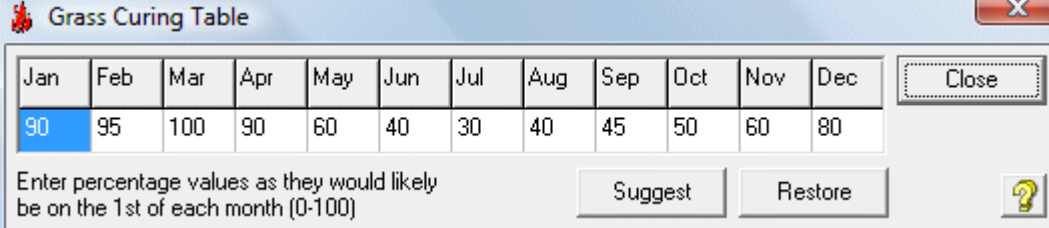
GRASS CURE TABLE

See [Grass Cure Calculation](#) to view information on determining grassland cure percentages from field observations.

If you are aware that the cured grass percentage remains fairly constant on a monthly basis, year to year, you may enter a constant for each month of the year. Enter values that represent the estimated percentage curing values as they may be on the **1st of each month**. The range of values must be 0-100%. The application will adjust the curing values in a linear sweep on a day to day basis based on the range difference from month to month. Click Close to accept the values,

Suggest - Clicking this button will suggest cure values based on your Hemisphere setting. Generally summer values will be fully cured (100%) while winter values will be lower.

Restore - Clicking this button will restore cure values to their previously saved values prior to opening this dialog.



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
90	95	100	90	60	40	30	40	45	50	60	80

Enter percentage values as they would likely be on the 1st of each month (0-100)

Suggest Restore

Close

?

On the *FWI Setup* window there is a "Use Cure Table" checkbox in the *Environment* settings section, check this box to use your curing table values.

Danger Code Thresholds

Menu Item - *Edit / Danger Code Thresholds*

Some danger code (Low, Moderate, High etc) value thresholds can vary between regions. Notably FWI seems to be the most effected. Users can choose the threshold at which danger codes are activated, and whether a four or five tier system is used.

		FWI	CBI
EXTREME	>=	32.0	97.5
VERY HIGH	<	32.0	97.5
HIGH	<	32.0	90.0
MODERATE	<	18.0	75.0
LOW	<	8.0	50.0

Danger Codes are calculated for FWI and CBI from Extreme to Low (top to bottom), with "less than" comparisons being made on the value presented. To prevent a code (eg. Very High) from showing make it's test value equal to the value below (eg. High), and it will be bypassed.

The Default buttons will reapply normal accepted values for FWI and CBI. Note that FWI default uses a four tier system (No Very High).

The hemisphere, longitude and latitude are used to calibrate FWI Calculator in terms of expected monthly "Daylight" ratios for the regions global position, and some expected leaf & duff moisture constants. These are used in calculations of Drought Code (DC) and DUFF MOISTURE CONTENT (DMC). Unfortunately it doesn't take into account terrain, such as mountains shading your location, however this is somewhat compensated for by the collected "micro" weather data.

Manually Entering Weather Data

The weather data you enter into FWI Calculator should be obtained from a reliable and accurate weather station and be read at about 12:00hrs daily (Standard Time). It is very important the rainfall you enter be for the full period of 24hrs previous to the reading time (ie. 12:00hrs yesterday to 12:00hrs today).

FWI Calculator will only accept weather data if...

1) An INITIAL VALUE data record is the last record in the data file

OR

the previous day's weather data is present.

2) The values entered in the WEATHER section is valid.

DISPLAY

The chart on the base of the main page displays columns of data as chosen in the FWI Setup dialog. The titles will automatically word-wrap and resize to the largest content. Scrollbars will automatically appear as required. The Date field is always the first column. The Display Menu Item (or right-click on data grid) gives you various options that select how many records are displayed in the chart (All Records, Last ##, First ##, Year, [Fudged Records](#)). Be very careful if you choose the "All Records" option as the application may freeze or create errors if the file is too large as memory usage could be extreme. **We recommend using Display Last 30 to minimise memory over use!**

WEATHER DATA

Enter your data in the edit boxes in the WEATHER DATA panel. Date, Temperature (°C or °F), Humidity (%), Windspeed (km/hr, mph, m/sec or ft/sec) & Rainfall (mm or inches - past 24hr period) are required.

Once you have entered this data click the "Calculate" button in the CALC panel. If there is any problem with your data a message box will tell you so, otherwise the panel will be updated and the record table will have your new data added to it.

Note: FWI Calculator displays the forecast FWI Indices for later in that day (14:00hrs-16:00hrs).

You can overwrite pre-existing data by double-clicking on the data entry in the data grid, or by entering the same date as that entry in WEATHER DATA edit boxes. Once you have entered this data click the "Calculate" button in the CALC panel.

FWI CALCULATOR (v.8.8.1.96)

File Edit Display Web Graphs Help

WEATHER DATA
Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature (°C): 20.1
Relative Humidity (%): 44
Wind Speed (kmph): 1.6
Rainfall (mm): 0.00

PREVIOUS FIRE WEATHER DATA
Date: 20/02/2013
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 36
DC: 133
ISI: 16.8
BUI: 43
FWI: 29.7
CBI: 43.5

CALC
Calculate

SETTINGS
FWI Setup
Web Files
ISP / FTP
FTP Files
Restart

FIRE WEATHER DATA
Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature: 20.1 °C
Humidity: 44 %
Wind Speed: 1.60 km/h
Rainfall: 0.00 mm
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 39
DC: 140
ISI: 4.2
BUI: 46
FWI: 11.0 (MD)
CBI: 27.0 (LW)
Angstrom: 2.9 (HI)
FMI: 16.0

WEATHER STATION
Site: Arthur's Pass
Hemisphere: Southern
Country: New Zealand
Longitude: 171.5667
Latitude: -42.9417
Altitude: 730
Last Save: 21/02/2013
WEB FUNCTIONS (12:57)
Parse Enabled
Last Parse:
FTP Enabled
Last FTP:

Editing Existing Entries

You have three choices...

- 1) To edit SET Initial Values you can either use Edit/FWI Setup to replace the very first occurrence,
- 2) To edit existing weather data, you may enter WEATHER DATA with the same date and click the "Calculate" button. All subsequent data will be recalculated.
- 3) Double-click on the entry in the record table you wish to edit. The existing data will be written to the WEATHER DATA panel where it can be edited. Click the "Calculate" button. All subsequent data will be recalculated. Fudge Data can also be edited this way.

FWI CALCULATOR (v.8.8.1.96)

File Edit Display Web Graphs Help

WEATHER DATA

Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature (°C): 20.1
Relative Humidity (%): 44
Wind Speed (kmph): 1.6
Rainfall (mm): 0.00

PREVIOUS FIRE WEATHER DATA

Date: 20/02/2013
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 36
DC: 133
ISI: 16.8
BUI: 43
FWI: 29.7
CBI: 43.5

CALC

Calculate

SETTINGS

FWI Setup
Web Files
ISP / FTP
FTP Files
Restart

FIRE WEATHER DATA

Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature: 20.1 °C
Humidity: 44 %
Wind Speed: 1.60 km/h
Rainfall: 0.00 mm

FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 39
DC: 140
ISI: 4.2
BUI: 46
FWI: 11.0 (MD)
CBI: 27.0 (LW)
Angstrom: 2.9 (HI)
FMI: 16.0

WEATHER STATION

Site: Arthur's Pass
Hemisphere: Southern
Country: New Zealand
Longitude: 171.5667
Latitude: -42.9417
Altitude: 730
Last Save: 21/02/2013

WEB FUNCTIONS (12:57)

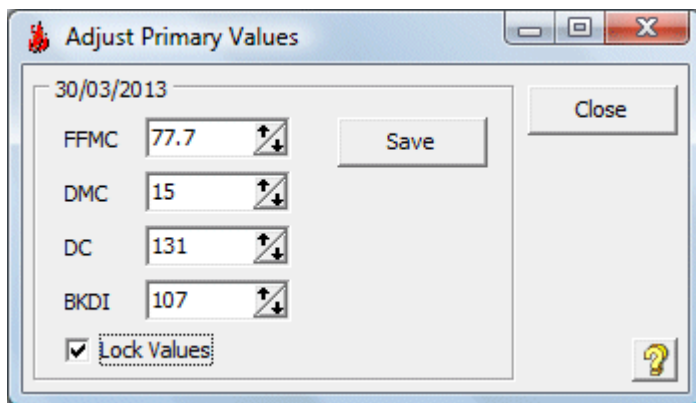
Parse Enabled
Last Parse:
FTP Enabled
Last FTP:

Date	Temp	Humidity	Wind Speed	Rainfall	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI	FWI DC	FFDI	FFDI DC	GFDI	GFDI DC	DF	BKDI
15/02/2013	15.9	61	8.0	0.00	85.9	26	101	3.5	32	7.6	MD	4.0	LM	4.2	LM	10	158
16/02/2013	15.3	67	3.2	0.00	85.5	28	107	2.6	34	5.9	LW	1.5	LM	3.1	LM	10	160
17/02/2013	22.8	55	0.0	0.00	86.4	30	114	2.5	36	6.0	LW	0.0	LM	4.4	LM	10	161
18/02/2013	18.9	59	14.5	0.00	86.4	32	120	5.3	38	11.9	MD	7.7	LM	6.5	LM	10	165
19/02/2013	20.0	51	20.9	0.00	87.1	34	127	8.1	41	17.1	MD	12.7	HI	9.6	LM	10	167
20/02/2013	18.3	35	29.0	0.00	89.4	36	133	16.8	43	29.7	HI	22.4	HI	15.5	HI	10	169
21/02/2013	20.1	44	1.6	0.00	89.4	39	140	4.2	46	11.0	MD	1.1	LM	4.9	LM	10	171

Adjust Primary Index Values

Chart Menu Item - *Adjust Primary Index Values*

From time to time it may be necessary to adjust the Primary Index Values (FFMC, DMC, DC, BKDI) of a database record. (eg. so the data realigns with a official FWI station in your region).



To edit a data record, right-click the entry on the frontpage chart, and select *Adjust Primary Index Values*. A dialog will open displaying the current data for FFMC, DMC, DC and BKDI. You may adjust the values as required.

Locked values will be highlighted orange in colour on the frontpage chart, and the values will be prefaced with "*".

Click *Save* to alter the database. You will be asked whether you want to overwrite the data. You will next be asked whether you want the database recalculated (if you answer Yes, it will be recalculated from the point of the adjusted data forward).

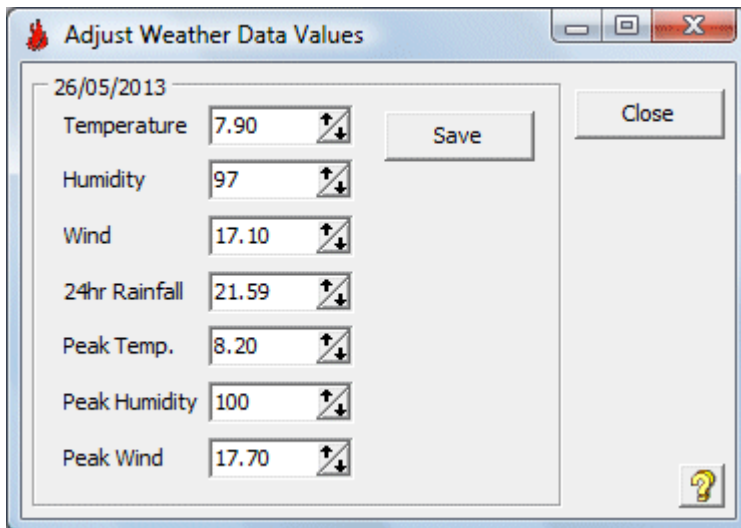
If you want to unlock values, right-click on them again, select *Adjust Primary Index Values*, and uncheck the Lock Values checkbox, then click *Save* - the values will be recalculated using available data.

Note : This primary data will effect ISI, BUI, FWI, DF, FFDI, GFDI indexes. Other indexes calculated using weather data directly will be unaffected (CBI, FMI, Angstrom).

Adjust Weather Data Values

Chart Menu Item - *Adjust Weather Data Values*

From time to time it may be necessary to adjust the Weather Data Values (Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed, Rainfall, Peak Temp., Peak Humidity and Peak Windspeed) of a database record. (eg. if Peak values vary from actual weather station values).



To edit a data record, right-click the entry on the frontpage chart, and select *Adjust Weather Data Values*. A dialog will open displaying the current weather data for that day. You may adjust the values as required.

Click *Save* to alter the database. You will be asked whether you want to overwrite the data. You will next be asked whether you want the database recalculated (if you answer Yes, it will be recalculated from the point of the adjusted data forward).

Note : This weather data will effect all indexes.

USE THIS FEATURE WITH CAUTION

Should automated uploads from a weather station data file stop for some reason (eg. wx stn software crash) enabling this feature allows FWI Calculator to automatically insert correctly dated data fields that carry on the last known FPMC, DMC, DC & BKDI values. In the past FWI Calculator just stopped and that was that, which I have discovered to be a real agony. With Fudge enabled FWI Calculator will continue inserting these dummy fields until a legitimate weather station input file becomes available (eg. your wx stn software is rebooted). The obvious caution is if you don't notice it, it could continue for some time (ever). To enable you to find and correct these "fudged" records quickly Choose Display/Fudged Records on the menu bar, only "fudged" records will be shown. You may edit these as normal to insert the correct data for that day/days. If there are far too many records to edit you may wish to insert new Initialisation Values at the end of the record file, or just let FWI Calculator progress with the new weather station data (DC will be most effected value).

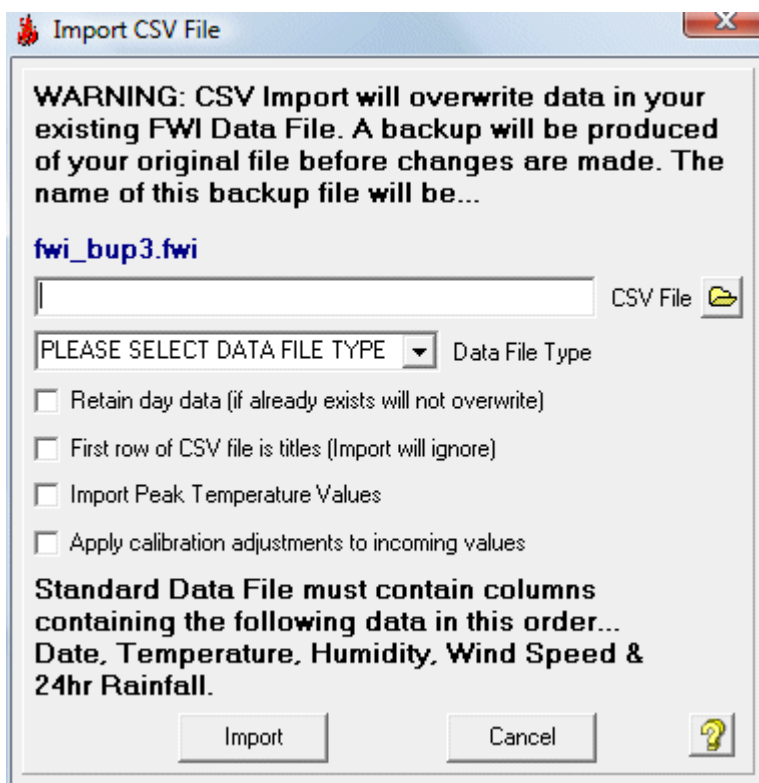
File Functions

Saving your data

When you exit the application, or the Application creates new records, or you change something the new data is automatically saved.

Note: as FWICalc is designed to standalone, and run 24/7 there should be little need to save or open files. FWICalc uses "default.fwi" as its default database, you may SaveAs a different name if required, or Open someone elses FWI data file. FWI data files are version dependant.

Import CSV File



FWICalc can import data to its main database from either a Standard Data File (CSV format) created by the user, or can upload data files created by either VWS or Cumulus weather software.

The Standard Data File is a "Comma Separated Value" file (CSV) can be uploaded to FWICalc. The CSV file must contain data in the following order per line... **Date** (in the same format as FWICalc), **Temperature**, **Humidity**, **Wind Speed**, **Daily Rainfall** and optionally **Peak Temperature**. The values can be separated by commas or semi-colons (this will depend on your countries decimal protocols). FWICalc will automatically create a backup file of your original data (eg. fwi_bup3.fwi), this will be saved in the installation folder of FWICalc (eg. C:\program files\FWI).

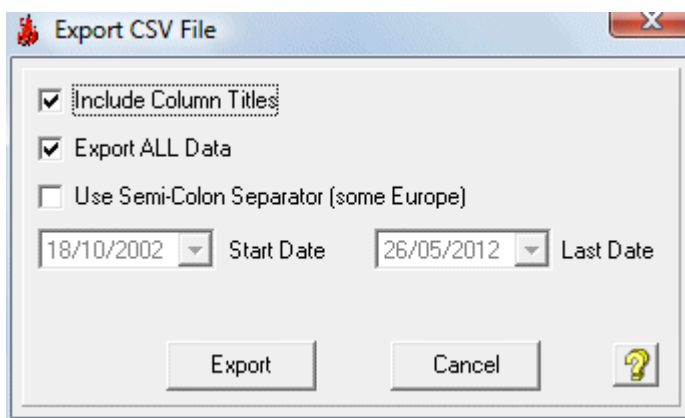
FWICalc will re-calculate all FWI values in the database after the import is complete.

- 1) Choose a valid CSV, VWS (eg. dbase.csv) or Cumulus (eg. jan12log.txt) Data File.
- 2) Choose the type of file to be uploaded (Standard, VWS, Cumulus). **Note: If you choose**

incorrectly corrupted data may be uploaded!

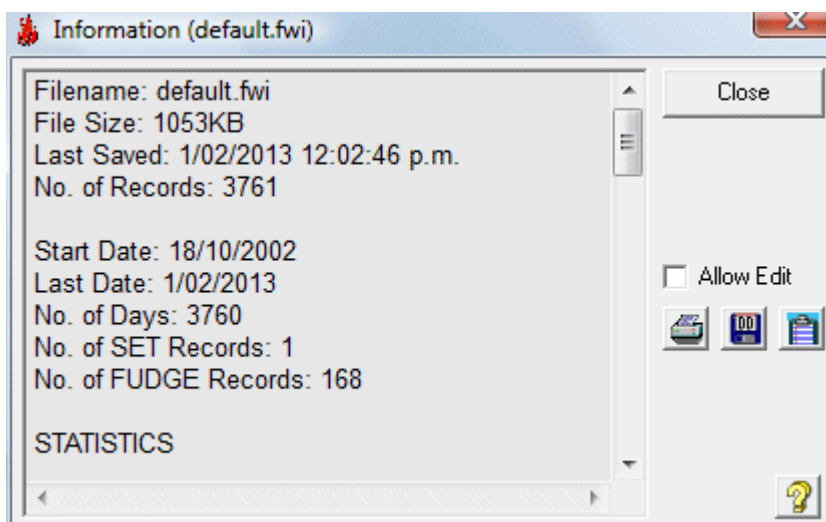
- 3) Select whether original weather data will be retained or not. The default is un-checked ie. Overwrite existing data!
- 4) Select whether 1st row of CSV File contains titles.
- 5) Select whether you want to import Peak Temperature Values. 6) Select whether to apply calibration adjustments to incoming values.
- 7) Click the Import button. Note: this can be a lengthy process. CSV file data will be checked (date ranges, data ranges etc), and inserted into the database.

Export CSV File



You can export all or part of the FWI data file as a "Comma Separated Value" file (CSV). This is useful if you wish to use the data in spreadsheet applications (eg. MS Excel). In the dialog, choose whether you need column titles, whether to export all data or just a date range, and whether you wish to use semi-colons as the separator character (some of Europe). When you click the Export button you will be asked to choose a file name.

Information



Opens a dialog displaying information and statistics of the FWI Data File. If you wish to insert your own

text or edit information before printing select the Allow Edit checkbox. Right-clicking on the information window will open the general editing menu (Copy, Cut, Paste Select All etc).

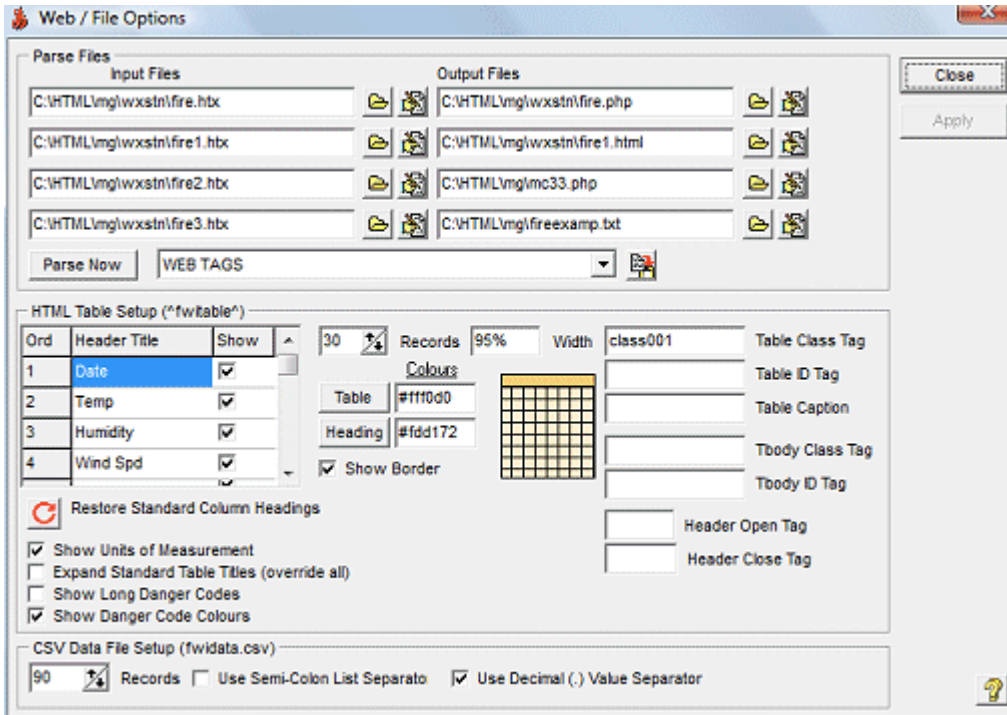
Recalculate Database : This function will recalculate ALL values and data in the database based on the current Initial Values, Settings and Environment variables. **Use with caution!**

Internet / File Options


See also .. [HTML Table Options](#)

Menu Item - *Internet / Web/File Options*

FWI CALCULATOR is capable of "parsing" up to 4 selected files to include FWI type data etc. Parsing means the application reads through the file/s progressively replacing "control tags" with the required data then outputting the file to a new file.



PARSE FILES

Input Files: These files will basically be a text or HTML style file containing a version of the final (output) files you wish to produce. They should contain "parse tags", as required, which will be replaced with the specified data etc. A drop down list contains all the current parse tags available (eg. ^fwifwi^); you may choose a tag in this list then click the  button to copy them to the Windows clipboard.

The file must be an ascii/text file and can be named anything. Browse to them with the  button.

View/Edit these files with the  button.

Example...

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
<title>My Fire Weather Page</title>
<meta name="description" content="FWI Data for Arthur's Pass, New Zealand">
<meta name="keywords" content="fire,fwi,arthur's pass">
```

```

<style type="text/css">
.class001 {font-size: 10pt;}
</style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ffffff" text="#000000" link="#0000ff" vlink="#800080">

<p>The following is FWI Data for the ^fwistation^ weather station.</p>

<p>Last Updated: ^fwitime^</p>
^fwitable^
</body>
</html>

```

All the ^fwi...^, ^sta...^ or ^unit...^ tags are the special parse tags required by FWI CALCULATOR. A list follows...

Data Tags

- 1) ^fwifwi^ - Last FWI
- 2) ^fwibui^ - Last BUI
- 3) ^fwisi^ - Last ISI
- 4) ^fwidc^ - Last FWI DC
- 5) ^fwidmc^ - Last DMC
- 6) ^fwiffmc^ - Last FPMC
- 7) ^fwicbi^ - Last Chandler Burning Index
- 8) ^fwicbimon^ - Monthly Chandler Burning Index
- 9) ^fwiang^ - Last Angstrom Index
- 10) ^fwifmi^ - Last FMI
- 11) ^fwiffdi^ - Last FFDI
- 12) ^fwiffdi^ - Last GFDI
- 13) ^fwidf^ - Last Drought Factor
- 14) ^fwibkdi^ - Last BKDI Metric
- 15) ^fwibkdiimp^ - Last BKDI Imperial
- 16) ^fwiffm^ - Last Forest Fuel Moisture
- 17) ^fwiffh^ - Last Forest Flame Height
- 18) ^fwifsd^ - Last Forest Spotting Distance
- 19) ^fwifros^ - Last Forest Rate Of Spread
- 20) ^fwiggm^ - Last Grass Fuel Moisture
- 21) ^fwigros^ - Last Grass Rate of Spread
- 22) ^fwidate^ - Last Date
- 23) ^fwitemp^ - Last Temperature
- 24) ^fwihumid^ - Last Humidity
- 25) ^fwiwind^ - Last Wind Speed
- 26) ^fwirain^ - Last Rainfall Amount
- 27) ^fwipeaktime^ - Last Peak Time
- 28) ^fwipeaktemp^ - Last Peak Temperature
- 29) ^fwipeakhumid^ - Last Peak Humidity
- 30) ^fwipeakwind^ - Last Peak Wind Speed
- 31) ^fwihemis^ - Weather Station Hemisphere
- 32) ^fwicountry^ - Weather Station Country
- 33) ^fwistation^ - Weather Station Name
- 34) ^fwiheight^ - Weather Station Altitude

- 35) ^fwilong^ - Weather Station Longitude
- 36) ^fwilat^ - Weather Station Latitude
- 37) ^fwitime^ - Computer Time / Date
- 38) ^fwigfdc^ - Last Grassland Fire Danger Code
- 39) ^fwisfdc^ - Last Scrubland Fire Danger Code
- 40) ^fwiffdc^ - Last Forest Fire Danger Code
- 41) ^fwigfdcl^ - Long Grassland Fire Danger Code
- 42) ^fwisfdcl^ - Long Scrubland Fire Danger Code
- 43) ^fwiffdcl^ - Long Forest Fire Danger Code
- 44) ^fwigfdckw^ - Last Grassland Fire Intensity kW
- 45) ^fwisfdckw^ - Last Scrubland Fire Intensity kW
- 46) ^fwiffdckw^ - Last Forest Fire Intensity kW
- 47) ^fwifwide^ - Last FWI Fire Danger Code
- 48) ^fwifwidcl^ - Last FWI Long Fire Danger Code
- 49) ^fwiffdidc^ - Last FFDI Fire Danger Code
- 50) ^fwiffdidcl^ - Last FFDI Long Fire Danger Code
- 51) ^fwigfdidc^ - Last GFDI Fire Danger Code
- 52) ^fwigfdidcl^ - Last GFDI Long Fire Danger Code
- 53) ^fwicbidc^ - Last CBI Danger Code
- 54) ^fwicbidcl^ - Last CBI Long Danger Code
- 55) ^fwicbimondc^ - Monthly CBI Danger Code
- 56) ^fwiangdc^ - Last Angstrom Danger Code
- 57) ^fwiangdcl^ - Last Angstrom Long Danger Code
- 58) ^fwibkdidc^ - Last BKDI Drought Code
- 59) ^fwifors^ - Forest Slope Setting
- 60) ^fwifort^ - Forest Type Setting
- 61) ^fwiforfl^ - Forest Fuel Load
- 62) ^fwiforar^ - Average Annual Rainfall
- 63) ^fwiscrs^ - Scrubland Slope Setting
- 64) ^fwiscrh^ - Scrubland Height Setting
- 65) ^fwigras^ - Grassland Slope Setting
- 66) ^fwigrac^ - Grassland Curing Setting
- 67) ^fwigrafl^ - Grassland Fuel Load
- 68) ^fwiffcol^ - Forest Fire Danger Web Colour
- 69) ^fwisfcol^ - Scrubland Fire danger Web Colour
- 70) ^fwigfcol^ - Grassland Fire Danger Web Colour
- 71) ^fwifwicol^ - FWI Fire Danger Web Colour
- 72) ^fwiffdicol^ - FFDI Fire Danger Web Colour
- 73) ^fwigfdicol^ - GFDI Fire Danger Web Colour
- 74) ^fwicbicol^ - Last CBI Web Colour
- 75) ^fwicbimoncol^ - Monthly CBI Web Colour
- 76) ^fwiangcol^ - Last Angstrom Web Colour

Statistic Tags

- 77) ^stadrou^ - Number of drought days
- 78) ^stahtemp^ - High temperature
- 79) ^stahtempd^ - High temperature date
- 80) ^stahhumid^ - High humidity
- 81) ^stahhumidd^ - High humidity date
- 82) ^stahwind^ - High wind speed
- 83) ^stahwindd^ - High wind speed date

- 84) ^stahrain^ - High rainfall
- 85) ^stahraind^ - High rainfall date
- 86) ^stahpeaktemp^ - High Peak Temp
- 87) ^stahpeaktempd^ - High Peak Date/Time
- 88) ^stahffmc^ - High FFMC
- 89) ^stahffmcd^ - High FFMC date
- 90) ^stahdmc^ - High DMC
- 91) ^stahdmcd^ - High DMC date
- 92) ^stahdc^ - High DC
- 93) ^stahdcd^ - High DC date
- 94) ^stahisi^ - High ISI
- 95) ^stahisid^ - High ISI date
- 96) ^stahbui^ - High BUI
- 97) ^stahbuid^ - High BUI date
- 98) ^stahfwi^ - High FWI
- 99) ^stahfwid^ - High FWI date
- 100) ^stahcbi^ - High CBI
- 101) ^stahcbid^ - High CBI date
- 102) ^stahang^ - High Angstrom
- 103) ^stahangd^ - High Angstrom date
- 104) ^stahfmi^ - High FMI
- 105) ^stahfmid^ - High FMI date
- 106) ^stahffdi^ - High FFDI
- 107) ^stahffdid^ - High FFDI date
- 108) ^stahgfdi^ - High GFDI
- 109) ^stahgfdid^ - High GFDI date
- 110) ^stahdf^ - High Drought Factor
- 111) ^stahdfd^ - High Drought Factor date
- 112) ^stahbkdi^ - High BKDI
- 113) ^stahbkdid^ - High BKDI date
- 114) ^staltemp^ - Low temperature
- 115) ^staltempd^ - Low temperature date
- 116) ^stalhumid^ - Low humidity
- 117) ^stalhumidd^ - Low humidity date
- 118) ^stalwind^ - Low wind speed
- 119) ^stalwindd^ - Low wind speed date
- 120) ^stalrain^ - Low rainfall
- 121) ^stalraind^ - Low rainfall date
- 122) ^stalffmc^ - Low FFMC
- 123) ^stalffmcd^ - Low FFMC date
- 124) ^staldmc^ - Low DMC
- 125) ^staldmcd^ - Low DMC date
- 126) ^staldc^ - Low DC
- 127) ^staldcd^ - Low DC date
- 128) ^stalisi^ - Low ISI
- 129) ^stalisid^ - Low ISI date
- 130) ^stalbui^ - Low BUI
- 131) ^stalbuid^ - Low BUI date
- 132) ^stalfwi^ - Low FWI
- 133) ^stalfwid^ - Low FWI date

- 134) ^stalcbi^ - Low CBI
- 135) ^stalcbid^ - Low CBI date
- 136) ^stalang^ - Low Angstrom
- 137) ^stalangd^ - Low Angstrom date
- 138) ^stalfmi^ - Low FMI
- 139) ^stalfmid^ - Low FMI date
- 140) ^stalffdi^ - Low FFDI
- 141) ^stalffdid^ - Low FFDI date
- 142) ^stalgfdi^ - Low GFDI
- 143) ^stalgfddid^ - Low GFDI date
- 144) ^staldf^ - Low Drought Factor
- 145) ^staldfd^ - Low Drought Factor date
- 146) ^stalbkdi^ - Low BKDI
- 147) ^stalbkdid^ - Low BKDI date
- 148) ^staraind^ - Number consecutive days of rain
- 149) ^staraint^ - Amount of rain

Current Year Statistic Tags

- 150) ^stayrain^ - Current year rainfall
- 151) ^stayraindays^ - Current year rain days
- 152) ^staydroudays^ - Current year drought days
- 153) ^stayhighrain^ - Current year high rain
- 154) ^stayhighraind^ - Current year high rain date
- 155) ^stayhightemp^ - Current year high temp
- 156) ^stayhightempd^ - Current year high temp date
- 157) ^staylowtemp^ - Current year low temp
- 158) ^staylowtempd^ - Current year low temp date
- 159) ^stayhighhumid^ - Current year high humid
- 160) ^stayhighhumidd^ - Current year high humid date
- 161) ^staylowhumid^ - Current year low humid
- 162) ^staylowhumidd^ - Current year low humid date
- 163) ^stayhighwind^ - Current year high wind
- 164) ^stayhighwindd^ - Current year high wind date
- 165) ^staylowwind^ - Current year low wind
- 166) ^staylowwindd^ - Current year low wind date
- 167) ^stayhpeaktemp^ - Current year peak max temp
- 168) ^stayhpeaktempd^ - Current year peak max temp date
- 169) ^stayhighffmc^ - Current year high FFMC
- 170) ^stayhighffmcd^ - Current year high FFMC date
- 171) ^staylowffmc^ - Current year low FFMC
- 172) ^staylowffmcd^ - Current year low FFMC date
- 173) ^stayhighdmc^ - Current year high DMC
- 174) ^stayhighdmcd^ - Current year high DMC date
- 175) ^staylowdmc^ - Current year low DMC
- 176) ^staylowdmcd^ - Current year low DMC date
- 177) ^stayhighdc^ - Current year high DC
- 178) ^stayhighdcd^ - Current year high DC date
- 179) ^staylowdc^ - Current year low DC
- 180) ^staylowdcd^ - Current year low DC date
- 181) ^stayhighisi^ - Current year high ISI
- 182) ^stayhighisid^ - Current year high ISI date

- 183) ^staylowisi^ - Current year low ISI
- 184) ^staylowisid^ - Current year low ISI date
- 185) ^stayhighbui^ - Current year high BUI
- 186) ^stayhighbuid^ - Current year high BUI date
- 187) ^staylowbui^ - Current year low BUI
- 188) ^staylowbuid^ - Current year low BUI date
- 189) ^stayhighfwi^ - Current year high FWI
- 190) ^stayhighfwid^ - Current year high FWI date
- 191) ^staylowfwi^ - Current year low FWI
- 192) ^staylowfwid^ - Current year low FWI date
- 193) ^stayhighcbi^ - Current year high CBI
- 194) ^stayhighcbid^ - Current year high CBI date
- 195) ^staylowcbi^ - Current year low CBI
- 196) ^staylowcbid^ - Current year low CBI date
- 197) ^stayhighang^ - Current year high Angstrom
- 198) ^stayhighangd^ - Current year high Angstrom date
- 199) ^staylowang^ - Current year low Angstrom
- 200) ^staylowangd^ - Current year low Angstrom date
- 201) ^stayhighfmi^ - Current year high FMI
- 202) ^stayhighfmid^ - Current year high FMI date
- 203) ^staylowfmi^ - Current year low FMI
- 204) ^staylowfmid^ - Current year low FMI date
- 205) ^stayhighffdi^ - Current year high FFDI
- 206) ^stayhighffdid^ - Current year high FFDI date
- 207) ^staylowffdi^ - Current year low FFDI
- 208) ^staylowffdid^ - Current year low FFDI date
- 209) ^stayhighgfdi^ - Current year high GFDI
- 210) ^stayhighgfdid^ - Current year high GFDI date
- 211) ^staylowgfdi^ - Current year low GFDI
- 212) ^staylowgfdid^ - Current year low GFDI date
- 213) ^stayhighdf^ - Current year high DF
- 214) ^stayhighdfd^ - Current year high DF date
- 215) ^staylowdf^ - Current year low DF
- 216) ^staylowdfd^ - Current year low DF date
- 217) ^stayhighbkdi^ - Current Year high BKDI
- 218) ^stayhighbkdid^ - Current Year high BKDI date
- 219) ^staylowbkdi^ - Current Year low BKDI
- 220) ^staylowbkdid^ - Current Year low BKDI date

Unit Tags

- 221) ^unittemp^ - Unit of Temperature
- 222) ^unitwind^ - Unit of Windspeed
- 223) ^unitdist^ - Unit of Distance
- 224) ^unithum^ - Unit of Humidity
- 225) ^unitrain^ - Unit of Rainfall
- 226) ^unitfuel^ - Unit of Fuel Load



Miscellaneous Tags

- 227) ^parsetime^ - FWI Parse Time
- 228) ^fwiversion^ - FWI Calc Version
- 229) ^fwifirst^ - FWI First Data Date
- 230) ^fwidateday^ - Last Date Day

- 231) ^fwidatemon^ - Last Date Month
232) ^fwidateyear^ - Last Date Year
233) ^fwidatelong^ - Last Date Long Format

Redundant Tags

- 234) ^fwifwidcau^ - Use ^fwiffdide^
235) ^fwifwidcaul^ - Use ^fwiffdidcl^
236) ^fwifwicolau^ - Use ^fwiffdicol^

Output Files: These are the files that FWI CALCULATOR will send the parsed input files to. Please note that it will recreate this file from new with each parse. Do not use spaces in the filename as some server types will not accept filenames in this format. This will most likely have a web type file extension (htm, html, php, txt etc). These files could be transferred to a remote server by FTP (File Transfer Protocol) after they have been parsed (see [FTP File List](#)). Browse to them with the  button. View/Edit these files with the  button (remember these files will be overwritten with each parse).

Parse Now: Clicking this button will parse all the input files immediately, overwriting all output files. No new data processing occurs.

HTML TABLE SETUP OPTIONS

A HTML table can be included in your parsed files (^fwitable^) which contains the latest records from the database.

Table Headings: You can edit the text used as the column title (limit is 70 characters and you can use HTML tags) and choose which columns to display by checking the checkboxes for the required Column Heading. The order the columns also appear can be changed by clicking on the Ord. column number and dragging it to its new location.



Restore Standard Column Headings: Clicking this button will change all Column Titles to their standard presentation (ie. no user title text).

Records: Select maximum number of records to show in table (1-200).

Width: Enter either number of pixels wide (eg. 750) or a percentage value of web page width (eg. 100%).

Table Class Tag: Enter a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) class (eg. class001) that can be used to format the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Table ID Tag: Enter a ID(eg. id001) that can be used by JavaScript etc to access the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Table Caption: Enter text that will appear in a caption above the table. Text formatting HTML tags are permitted.

Tbody Class Tag: Enter a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) class (eg. class002) that can be used to format the body of the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Tbody ID Tag: Enter a ID(eg. id002) that can be used by JavaScript etc to access the body of the

table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Heading Open Tag: If you want to format the title text you can place the opening HTML tag here eg.

All cells will be modified.

Heading Close Tag: If you want to format the title text you can place the closing HTML tag here eg.

All cells will be modified.

Colours - Table: Selects the table body colour. Enter a valid HTML color tag (eg. #ffbf80) or click the Table button or image to open a colour dialog box.

Colours - Heading: Selects the table header colour. Enter a valid HTML color tag (eg. #ffbf80) or click the Heading button or image to open a colour dialog box.

Show Border: When Show Border is checked the table will contain a grid of 1 pixel lines between all record fields (ie. border=1), otherwise no gridlines (borders) are visible.

Show Units of Measurement When checked units of measurement will appear in the column headings for Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed, Rainfall, FFDC, SFDC and GFDC.

Expand Standard Table Headings: When checked the table headings will be expanded (eg. FWI = Fire Weather Index, FFDC = Forest Fire Danger Code etc). This overrides edited Column Titles.

Show Long Danger Codes: When checked Danger Codes (LW,MD,HI etc) will be expanded to their long form (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH etc). If you have edited the long form in the Colour Scheme dialog these edited values will be displayed.

Show Danger Code Colours: If checked, cells containing Danger Codes (LW,MD, HI etc) will have a background colour as chosen in the Colour Scheme dialog.

CSV DATA FILE SETUP (fwidata.csv)

FWICalc can create a CSV (comma separated value) file containing daily FWI data. The CSV File format is fixed, so it can be parsed using server-side processing routines (eg. PHP). The file will be in ascending date order to the last valid data entry. The file (fwidata.csv) is created in the main folder where FWICalc is installed. It can be uploaded using the [FTP File List](#) dialog.

The format is...

20120906,6/09/2012,9.7,60,69.2,27.69,54.5,1,1,8.7,1,3.6,0,24541,2053,8.0,3.2,16.8,21.6,17.2,8,107

- 1) Date always YYYYMMDD
- 2) Date in local format
- 3) Temperature
- 4) Humidity
- 5) Windspeed
- 6) 24 Hour Rainfall
- 7) FFMC
- 8) DMC

- 9) DC
- 10) ISI
- 11) BUI
- 12) FWI
- 13) FFDC in kW
- 14) SFDC in kW
- 15) GFDC in kW
- 16) CBI
- 17) Angstrom Index
- 18) FMI
- 19) GFDI
- 20) FFDI
- 21) DF
- 22) BKDI

Records: Select maximum number of records to show in table (0 - 7300).

Use Semi-Colon List Separator Selecting this option will force a semi-colon between all values in the CSV File. The default is the system list separator.

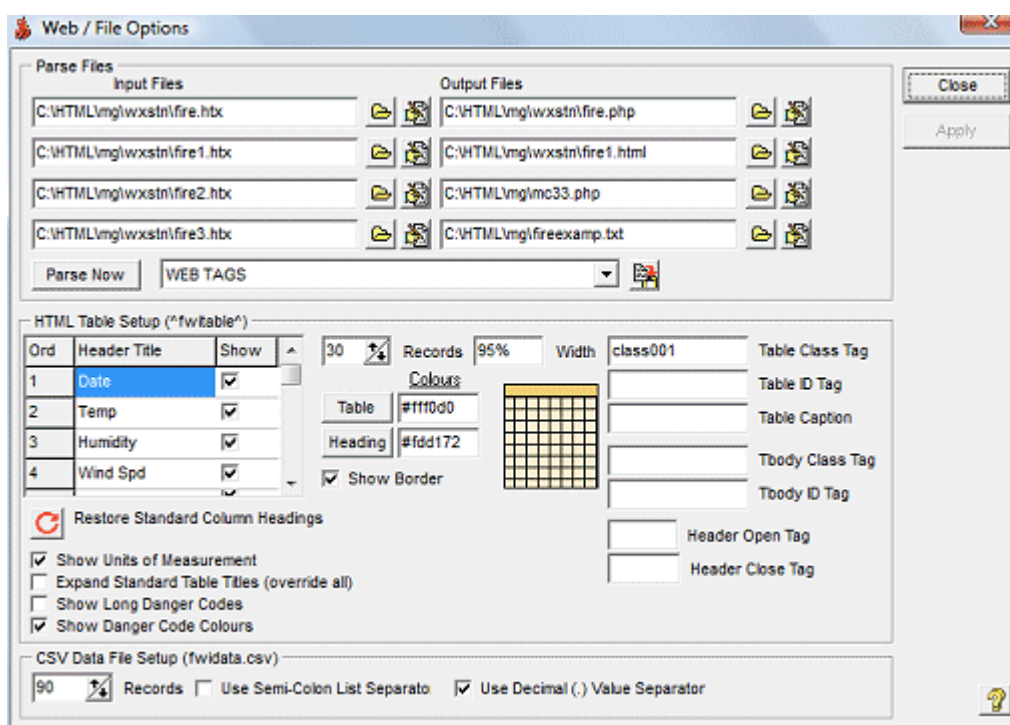
Use Decimal (.) Value Separator Selecting this option will force a decimal point (eg. 1.76) in floating point type values. The default is the system decimal separator.

HTML Table Setup

See also .. [File Options](#), [FTP File List Select](#)

Menu Item - *Internet / FileOptions*

FWI CALCULATOR can produce a web style (HTML) "table" containing a similar appearance to the chart on the Main Window.



Note: The table created can be given a STYLE ID, selectable in the ID Tag field (eg. id="style001") . This allows you to create a <style> tag in the <head> section of your parse file that will operate solely on this table.

```
eg.<style type="text/css">
#style001 {font-size: 10pt;}
</style>
```

HTML TABLE SETUP OPTIONS

A HTML table can be included in your parsed files (^fwitable^) which contains the latest records from the database.

Table Headings: You can edit the text used as the column title (limit is 70 characters and you can use HTML tags) and choose which columns to display by checking the checkboxes for the required Column Heading. The order the columns also appear can be changed by clicking on the Ord. column number and dragging it to its new location.



Restore Standard Column Headings: Clicking this button will change all Column Titles to their

standard presentation (ie. no user title text).

Records: Select maximum number of records to show in table (1-200).

Width: Enter either number of pixels wide (eg. 750) or a percentage value of web page width (eg. 100%).

Table Class Tag: Enter a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) class (eg. class001) that can be used to format the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Table ID Tag: Enter a ID(eg. id001) that can be used by JavaScript etc to access the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Table Caption: Enter text that will appear in a caption above the table. Text formatting HTML tags are permitted.

Tbody Class Tag: Enter a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) class (eg. class002) that can be used to format the body of the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Tbody ID Tag: Enter a ID(eg. id002) that can be used by JavaScript etc to access the body of the table. Maximum of 30 characters. Do not include period (.).

Heading Open Tag: If you want to format the title text you can place the opening HTML tag here eg.

All cells will be modified.

Heading Close Tag: If you want to format the title text you can place the closing HTML tag here eg.

All cells will be modified.

Colours - Table: Selects the table body colour. Enter a valid HTML color tag (eg. #ffbf80) or click the Table button or image to open a colour dialog box.

Colours - Heading: Selects the table header colour. Enter a valid HTML color tag (eg. #ffbf80) or click the Heading button or image to open a colour dialog box.

Show Border: When Show Border is checked the table will contain a grid of 1 pixel lines between all record fields (ie. border=1), otherwise no gridlines (borders) are visible.

Show Units of Measurement When checked units of measurement will appear in the column headings for Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed, Rainfall, FFDC, SFDC and GFDC.

Expand Standard Table Headings: When checked the table headings will be expanded (eg. FWI = Fire Weather Index, FFDC = Forest Fire Danger Code etc). This overrides edited Column Titles.

Show Long Danger Codes: When checked Danger Codes (LW,MD,HI etc) will be expanded to their long form (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH etc). If you have edited the long form in the Colour Scheme dialog these edited values will be displayed.

Show Danger Code Colours: If checked, cells containing Danger Codes (LW,MD, HI etc) will have a background colour as chosen in the Colour Scheme dialog.

Dialup / FTP Setup

See also .. [FTP File List Select](#)

Menu Item - *Internet / ISP/FTP Setup*

FWI Calculator has builtin FTP (File Transfer Protocol) functionality.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Dial-Up / FTP Setup". It is divided into two main panels. The left panel, titled "ISP Connection", contains a checked checkbox for "Broadband Conn.", a "Service" dropdown menu, "User Name" and "Password" dropdown menus, and a "Test" button next to a red square status indicator. The right panel, titled "FTP Settings", contains text boxes for "FTP Server" (filled with "ftp.example.com"), "User Name" (filled with "example_user"), "Account", "Password" (filled with asterisks), "Port" (filled with "21"), and "Initial Dir". Below these are checkboxes for "Use PASSIVE MODE" and "Keep FTP Log", both of which are checked. There is also a "Test" button next to a red square status indicator. A "Close" button is located in the top right corner of the dialog. A help icon (?) is in the bottom right corner.

ISP CONNECTION

To allow FTP to operate a ISP Connection Service must first be allocated.

Note: Exiting this dialog using the OK Button will save the current settings, otherwise they will be lost. These settings will be used in the automated FTP routines.

Broadband Conn.: Check this box if you are using a Broadband/ADSL connection to connect to your ISP. No user or password information is required if using this option. All other RAS settings will be disabled.

SERVICE: Select from the drop-down list your existing ISP Connection Service. If none are visible you will need to go to My Computer / Dial-Up Networking / Make New Connection to establish a service.

USER NAME: Enter your ISP Connection username here. This field is compulsory. You may enter as many unique usernames here as required, and their associated passwords in the field below.

PASSWORD: Enter your ISP Connection password here (it will be encrypted for security reasons). This field is compulsory. You may enter as many unique passwords here as required, and their associated usernames in the field above.

TEST: Clicking this button will test the availability and establishment of the selected ISP Connection. If the result is OK the indicator square will change from a red to green colour. The scrolling Memo Box at the bottom will hold a list of all messages (errors & successes) sent by the RAS component.

FTP SETTINGS

FTP Settings are required to logon to the remote server.

FTP SERVER: Enter the IP address or ftp address of your server (eg. ftp.myserver.co.nz)

USER NAME: Enter your logon name here (eg. myserver)

ACCOUNT: Some FTP Servers require an Account Name to be sent, type your account name here, otherwise leave it blank. Note: Providing an account name causes FTP to login differently, it can cause a failure if it is not required!

PASSWORD: Enter your server access password here. It will be encrypted for security reasons.

PORT: Enter the port to specify which server to connect to. The port for an FTP server is almost always 21.

INITIAL DIRECTORY: Set the FULL directory path that ALL your parsed files will be uploaded to (eg. public_html/fwi). Do not include leading or trailing slashes (/), or spaces in the directory name.

Use PASSIVE MODE: Check this box if you cannot get FWICalc's FTP function to change directories or upload files successfully.

Keep FTP Log: Check this box to enable logging of the last FTP session.

TEST: Clicking this button will test the availability and establishment of a Dial-Up Connection, and FTP connectivity. If the result is OK the indicator squares will change from a red to green colour. The scrolling Memo Box at the bottom will hold a list of all messages (errors & successes) sent by the FTP component.

FTP File List Select

See also .. [Web / ISP/FTP Setup](#)

Menu Item - *Internet / FTP File List Select*

FWI Calculator has builtin FTP (File Transfer Protocol) functionality. You may select up to 8 individual files, the entire contents of the "graphs" folder, and the fwiweb.xml file to be transferred.

Transfer	File to Transfer		Server Path (Directory)	Xfer Time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C:\test_path\test_file.php		public_html/fwi	12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input type="checkbox"/>				12:05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Graphs		C:\Software Projects\Delphi\XE Projects\fw	12:05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data CSV		C:\Software Projects\Delphi\XE Projects\fw	12:05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WebXML		C:\Software Projects\Delphi\XE Projects\fw	12:05

Upload Daily after standard update Close

Transfer

Check these boxes to activate FTP transfers for the desired files (the fwidata.csv and fwiweb.xml are internally produced and cannot be renamed) or "graphs" folder (all graphs or files in this folder will be uploaded). **Note: These boxes will automatically uncheck on exiting if a file or folder does not exist on that computer.**

File to Transfer

Type the full path to a file you wish to transfer. Browse to them with the button. The "graphs" folder is fixed, it cannot be edited.

Server Path (Directory)

Type the FULL directory path (in respect of the login root directory) where you want your file uploaded to (eg. public_html/fwi). Do not include leading or trailing slashes (/), spaces or put file names in the directory name. If you want your file uploaded to the login root directory leave this input blank.

Xfer Time

Type the 24 hour time you want the file to be transferred (eg. 1205). If you are transferring parsed files make sure you transfer them a few minutes after parsing has been completed. Avoid having files transferring just a minute apart (5 minutes would be more appropriate), as the transfer queue may fail if there are errors or delays in transferring files, block them together with similar times. Alternatively use the block send method below.

Set Upload Frequency

If you want to send all selected files in a single block (Upload All), select the Upload frequency (after standard update, after any auto update, or a time between 12:00hrs and 20:00hrs).

Click the OK Button to save your settings and exit. Click the Cancel Button to exit without saving.

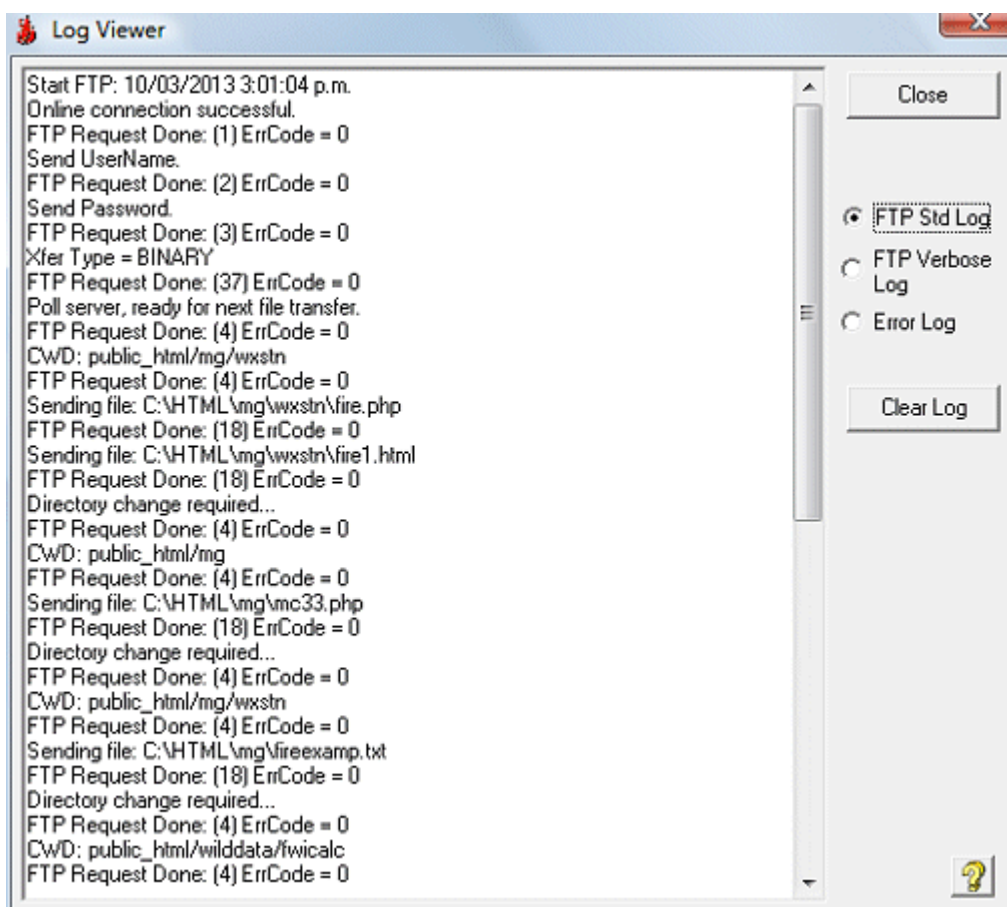
Log Viewer

Menu Item - *Internet / Log Viewer*

FWI Calculator can create 2 logs of all File Transfer Protocol (FTP) operations in the last FTP session. "Keep FTP Log" must be checked on the [Dial Up / FTP Setting](#) page to create the Standard Log, however the Verbose Log is always created. The Error Log, if available, can also be viewed (it cannot be cleared).

On opening, if a Standard Log file is available, it should be visible in the viewing window, otherwise the Verbose Log file, if available, will be shown. If it is empty, or contains data from a previous FTP session, it is likely the FTP process failed before the log could be saved.

To clear the selected FTP log click the Clear Log button.



Mail / Alarm Settings

Menu Item - *Internet / Email/Alarm Settings*

FWICalc can send daily data, or alarm conditions as Emails.

Email / Alarm Settings

Email Settings

smtp.myserver.co.nz SMTP Server 25 Port

None Authentication (Note: No SSL/TLS available)

Username Password

fwi@softrock.co.nz From Email

graemek@xtra.co.nz To Email

CC Email

BCC Email

FWI DAILY DATA Subject

Do not reply to this email. Message

Attachments

☒ Daily Output Data

☒ Fire Danger Board Graphic

Send at 16:00hrs Send Frequency

Send Test Email

Alarms

Fire Cross-Over > 0.0

Peak Temperature >= 27.0

None > 0.0

None > 0.0

Test Alarms Reset All Alarms ☒ Send Alarm Emails

EMAIL SETTINGS

SMTP Server: (Required) Enter your ISP SMTP server name eg. smtp.myserver.co.nz

Port: (default=25) If you are using a SSL server you may need port 465.

Authentication: Choose the method of logging in. "None" does not require Username or Password. Many SMTP servers will allow usage without login if it determines your IP address is one of its own.

Username & Password: Your login credentials if required.

From Email: (Required Field) Enter the email address that will identify the sender.

To Email: Enter an email address to send to.

CC Email: Enter an email address to send copy to.

BCC Email: Enter an email address to send blind copy to.

Subject: Enter text that will appear as email subject.

Message: Enter message text that will lead any following data or attachments. (eg. Weather Station Name and Location. This is an automated email, please do not reply.)

Attach Daily Output Data: Check this box if you want to include all daily data inline.

Attach Fire Danger Board Graphic: Check if you want the Fire danger Board (if available) attached to this email.

Send Frequency: Choose how often you want the emails sent. (Daily after standard update [12:00hrs], Daily after any auto update [this could be every 15 minutes after standard update if temperature continues to increase], 12:00hrs - 20:00hrs [Daily on preselected hour only]).

Test Email: Clicking this button should send a test email.

ALARMS

Four (4) alarms can be set. Choosing "None" makes a alarm inactive. Choose a Condition to meet (>,<,<=,>=,<=). Choose a Value to test against. Note: "Fire Cross-Over" does not require Condition or Value, as it tests temperature against humidity.

When an alarm is active a colour square appears to the right of the alarm. Green means the alarm is not triggered, Red means it is triggered. Clicking on these colour squares will toggle the alarm.

Test Alarms: Clicking this button will test the alarms against the current data. Note: if the current days data is not yet available (not midday yet) no alarms will activate.

Reset All Alarms: Clicking this button will reset ALL active alarms to Off.

Send Alarm Emails: Checking this box will send triggered alarm information as a email (any new alarm will send a email) , and include all triggered alarm information in any other email sent.

Print Records

Menu Item - *File / Print Records*

Print Records

☒ Last Records 1 Estimated Pages = 1

Date from 18/10/2002 to 25/12/2012

Ord	Header Title	Show
1	Date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Temp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Humidity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Wind Spd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Restore Headings

Print Options

Printer Setup: Brother HL-2270DW series

Font: AaBb1234 Copies: 1

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape


Print Now Abort Print

FWI Calculator is capable of sending to your printer reports made up of sequential data.

PRINT RECORDS

Last Records - select this radio button and type in or use up/down buttons to choose the number of "last" records you wish to display. The estimated number of pages will be automatically calculated based on your print option selections.

Date from - select this radio button and type in or select using the drop-down calendars the first and last record dates that should make up the sequence. The estimated number of pages will be automatically calculated based on your print option selections.

Data Column Selection - Check the boxes associated with the data you want displayed in the printout. You may also choose the Column Order by clicking on the Ord. Column and dragging it to its new location. Column Titles may be edited by clicking on them. Clicking on the  button will restore Column Titles to their defaults.

PRINT OPTIONS

Printer Setup - Click this button to select a different printer or change the printer settings.

Select Printer - Select your printer from the drop-down list.

Font - Click this button to choose the font used in the document. The size and style of the typeface can have a direct effect whether the 14 columns of data fit across your page.

Portrait/Landscape - Choose the orientation of the paper in respect of the printed text. If you are having trouble getting a large enough font to fit on a Portrait page try setting it to Landscape.

Copies - Select the number of copies you wish to print.

Print Now - Send the document to the printer now.

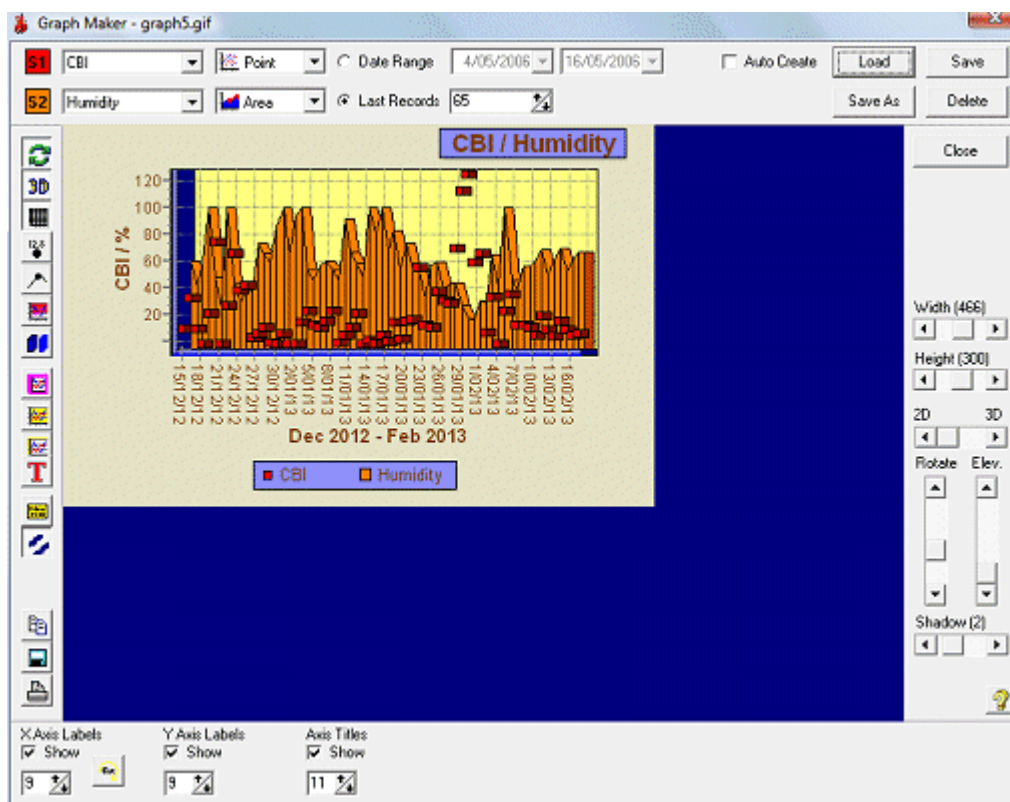
Abort Print - Stop a print job if it has not been sent to printer memory as yet.

Graph Maker

Menu Item - *Graphs / Graph Maker*

FWI Calculator has the capability to create simple 2D & 3D graphs.

Note: All settings are remembered by clicking the **Close Button** that then exits this window.



SERIES TYPE

Series 1

None, Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Rainfall, FFMFC, DMC, DC, ISI, BUI, FWI, CBI, Angstrom Index, FMI, FDI, DF, BKDI: Select what data should be displayed in Series 1 on the graph. The graph will automatically rescale its Y-Axis on changes. Choose the line colour of this series by clicking the color square on the left.

Series 2

None, Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Rainfall, FFMFC, DMC, DC, ISI, BUI, FWI, CBI, Angstrom Index, FMI, FDI, DF, BKDI: Select what data should be displayed in Series 2 on the graph. The graph will automatically rescale its Y-Axis on changes. Choose the line colour of this series by clicking the color square on the left.

Graph Types



You can mix & match graph types on the same graph. Choose from Line, Bar, Area, Point & Fast Line (not 3D) from the drop down list.

DATA RANGE

Date Range: Selecting this radio button allows you to select a range of dates to display in the graph. Either type in valid dates or use the drop-down calendar to choose dates. Dates outside the viable date range in the database cannot be chosen.

Records: Selecting this radio button allows you to select a number indicating the "last" records it should display. Use the up/down keys to change the record number. The limit is the number of viable records in the database.

TOOLBAR BUTTONS



Reverse which Series is shown in the foreground.



Display data in 3D/2D mode.



Display gridlines.



Display text values on points.



Display points.



Show High-Extreme danger band (in red) on graph.



Remove borders from graph elements.



Select background page colour of graph.



Select back wall colour of graph.



Select border colour of graph.



Select text colour on graph.



Select background colour of Title & Legend frames.



Change font size of axis labels (cycles 7-12 point).



Save GIF images as transparent backgrounds (Note: bottom left corner pixel is used as clear color).



Copy graph to Windows clipboard. This copies the graph as an image object to the windows memory clipboard. Once copied it is available for pasting into another graphics package (eg. Photoshop, Paint etc). Usually this function is available in the Edit / Paste menu of the other application.



Save graph as Bitmap, GIF or JPG file format.



Print graph to default printer.

ZOOM / SCROLL BUTTONS



Zoom In Graph.



Zoom Out Graph.



Reset Graph Zoom.



Scroll Graph Left.



Scroll Graph Up.



Scroll Graph Down.



Scroll Graph Right.

3D DEPTH, ROTATION, ELEVATION

The scroll controls on the lower right side of the window can be used to adjust the perspective of the graph images. Experiment with these to gain the desired effects.

STORING GRAPH LAYOUTS



Please note that all graph layouts stored will be

Auto Create: If this box is checked these layouts will be parsed and fresh graphic files saved to the "graphs" folder utilising the latest available data. Please note that ALL files in this folder will be transferred to the server if the FTP process is activated - [FTP File List Select](#)

Load: Clicking this button will recall previous graph layouts.

Save: Click this button to save the current graph layout.

Save As: Click this button to save the current graph to a new graph layout or overwrite an existing graph layout. Filenames must be a valid graphic file (gif, jpg, jpeg or bmp). Note: Although the system uses graphic type filenames, these are only a reference to a database record containing all the settings to the graph. They only represent a true graphic file once they are auto-created to the "graphs" folder.

Delete: This will delete the current graph layout. Please note that it does not remove the graphic from the "graphs" folder should it have been created, to do this from the main window go to menu item Graphs / Empty Graphs Folder, this will delete the entire contents of the "graphs" folder.

TESTING GRAPH CREATION

From the Main Page go to menu item Graphs / Create Graphs Now; this will immediately create any graphs stored with their "Create" field checked; these will be written to the "graphs" folder. You will see a progress bar temporarily open displaying how many fields are being created. This same process happens automatically when FWI Weather files are parsed. If FTP settings are set the entire contents of the "graphs" folder is uploaded to the server (irrespective of file type or size) .

CREATING WEB GRAPHS CHECK LIST

- 1) Design graph as required.
- 2) Store graph layout, remember to check the "Create" checkbox.
- 3) Enable the FTP File Upload function ([FTP File List Select](#))

Remember if you attempting to create GIF image files with a transparent background you must have the



button depressed before storing the layout!

Fire Danger Board

Menu Item - *Graphs / Fire Danger Board*

FWI Calculator can create a simple 2D Fire Danger Board graphic.

Danger Colours and Text is determined by settings in the [Fire Danger Color Scheme](#) dialog.

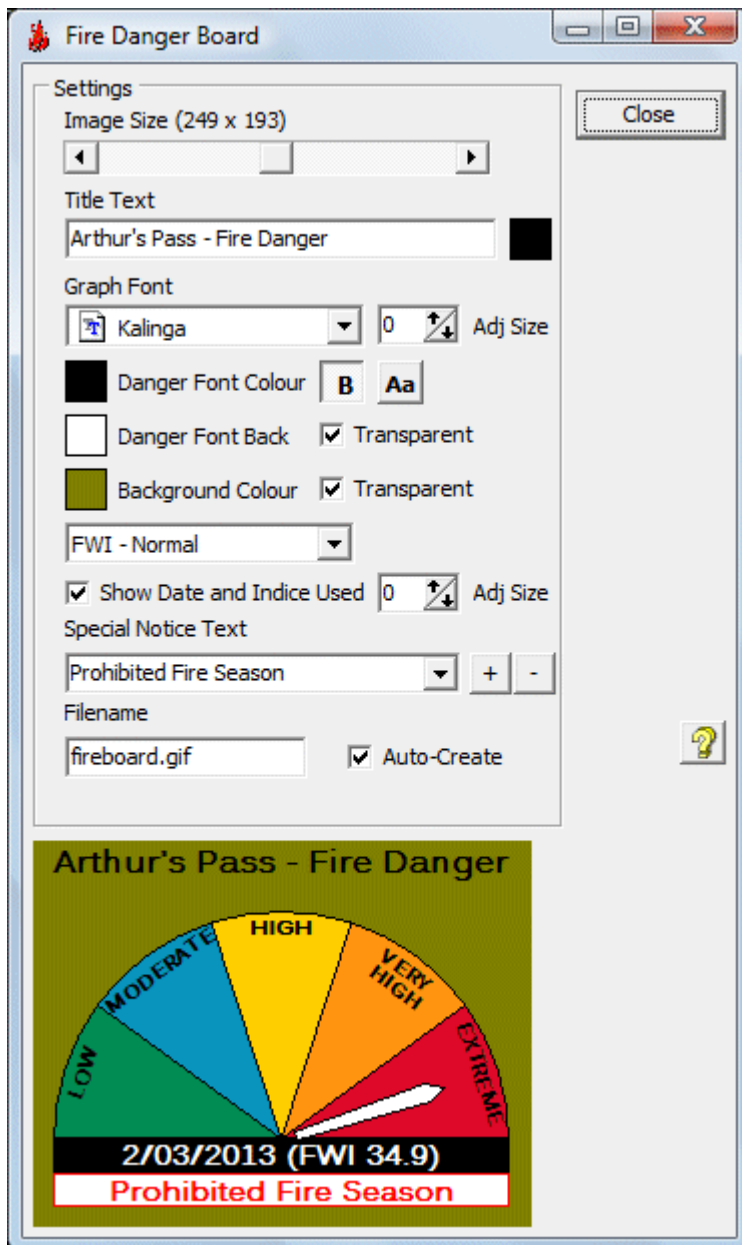


Image Size

Move the slider control to change the graphic size. Minimum width is 100 pixels, maximum width is 400 pixels. All graphics including text are automatically rescaled.

Title Text

The graphic can have a title if required. Type the text required in the edit box, it is scaled and displayed

above the danger wheel. Change the title colour by clicking on the colour box and choosing a new colour.

Graph Font

Choose a True-Type font from the drop-down list. This is used for all fonts on the graphic..

Adj Size

The font size of the Danger Code text can be tweaked for best fit.

Danger Font Colour, Bold & Uppercase

Select a colour for the Danger Level Text by clicking on the colour box. Clicking the **Bold** button toggles the font to Bold/Normal. Clicking the **Uppercase** button toggles the font to Uppercase/Normal.

Danger Font Back & Transparent

Select a background colour for the Danger Level Text by clicking the colour box. Check the transparent checkbox if you don't want any background colour displayed.

Background Colour & Transparent

Select a colour for the background of the graphic by clicking on the colour box. If you want a transparent background (GIF images only) check the transparent checkbox. Note: Do not select a colour already in use on the graphic if using transparent mode.

Fire Index to Use

Select the fire index that will determine the current (or last record) Fire Danger (FWI - Normal, FDI - Code Red, CBI, Angstrom Index). Use FWI - Normal if in any doubt (5 segment Fire Board). **Note: FWI - Code Red produces a 6 segment Fire Board.**

Show Date and Indice Used

Checking this box will produce a bottom text banner showing the date of the data used and Fire Index used to produce the Fire Board. **We recommend you use this feature so clients to your website are aware of the validity of the data!**

Adj Size

The font size of the Danger Date & Index text can be tweaked for best fit.

Special Notice Text

Text entered here will appear below the Fire Board. It will appear as bold red text on a white background, with a red border. This could be used to incorporate current local fire regulations (eg. TOTAL FIRE BAN, Prohibited Fire Season, Restricted Fire Season, No Fires without a permit etc). You can save your entries by clicking the + button, or remove them by clicking the - button. Note: semi-colons(;) are not permitted in text.

Filename

Type the filename required for the graphic. BMP, JPG, JPEG and GIF file extensions are permitted. To automatically create the file for FTP upload check the Auto-Create checkbox. The graphic will be created at the same time other graphs are created. It will be saved in the Graphs folder.

To save your settings click the Close button.

Minimising to the System Tray

As FWI Calculator is designed to run 24/7 it has been programmed to reside in the "System Tray". When ever you minimise or close the application it will return to the system Tray area of the Task Bar (this behaviour cannot be changed).

To exit the application either go to *File / Exit* on the main menu, or right-click the icon in the System Tray area and choose *Exit*. Left-click the icon to show the application.

A checkbox (Minimise to System Tray on Startup) is provided in the Application Settings area of the FWI Setup window.

The screenshot shows the 'FWI Setup' window with the following sections:

- 1. STATION SETTINGS**
 - Hemisphere: Southern
 - Country: New Zealand
 - Station Name: Arthur's Pass
 - Altitude ASL (m): 730
 - Longitude (decimal): 171.56866564941400
 - Latitude (decimal): -42.94166564941410
 - Units & Calibration
 - Temperature: Celcius
 - Humidity %: 0
 - Windspd: kmph
 - Rainfall: mm
 - Fire Environs: Metres / Hectare / Km
- 3. WX STATION DATA FILE**
 - Data File Type and Location: VWS [data.csv or data2.csv]
 - File Path: C:\HTML\mg\wxstn\data2.csv
 - Line Feed: [dropdown]
 - Data Delimiter Character: [dropdown]
 - Thousand Separator Used (Rainfall Only): [checkbox]
 - Parse Time (eg. 12:02): 12:02
 - Total Rainfall Used: [checkbox]
 - Set Yesterday Total Rainfall (mm): 735.58
 - CBI Use Max. Temp: [checkbox]
 - FMI Use Max. Temp: [checkbox]
 - Angstrom Use Max. Temp: [checkbox]
 - Data File Layout Guide: [dropdown]
 - Parse Enabled: [checkbox]
 - Fudge Enabled: [checkbox]
 - Buttons: Process Now, Test
- 2. INITIAL FWI / ENVIRONMENT**
 - Initial Values
 - FFMC: 78
 - DMC: 10
 - DC: 17
 - BKDI (Met): 100
 - Buttons: Suggest, Create Now
 - Environment
 - FOREST: 15 Slope: B1 - Beech forest (Fagus)
 - 15.0 Tonnes/Ha 3700 Av. Annual Rainfall (mm)
 - SCRUBLAND: 15 Slope: 0
 - GRASSLAND: 2 Height (m) 99 % Curing Cure Table
 - WINTER (SNOW): 3.0 Max. Tonnes/Ha
 - 0 First Month
 - 0 Last Month
 - Buttons: Fuel Load Est., Use Defaults
 - Application Settings
 - Table:

Ord	Chart Title	Show
2	Temp	[checkbox]
3	Humidity	[checkbox]
4	Wind Speed	[checkbox]
 - Checkboxes:
 - Show Danger Colours in Grid: [checked]
 - Minimise to System Tray on Startup: [checked]
 - Notify me of Updates: [checked]
 - Error Logging Enabled: [checked]
 - Restore Standard Chart Titles: [checkbox]
 - Buttons: Close, Apply, Check
 - Legend: ERROR (red), OK (green), DISABLE (blue)
 - Message: SETTINGS APPEAR VALID! (Click Apply to activate these settings, or Close to save & exit)

Getting Help

This is your only help file, however if you float the mouse pointer over most panels, buttons and edit boxes you will get a short description of their purpose in the Status Bar at the base of the main window.

FWI CALCULATOR (v.8.8.1.96)

File Edit Display Web Graphs Help

WEATHER DATA

Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature (°C): 20.1
Relative Humidity (%): 44
Wind Speed (kmph): 1.6
Rainfall (mm): 0.00

PREVIOUS FIRE WEATHER DATA

Date: 20/02/2013
FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 36
DC: 133
ISI: 16.8
BUI: 43
FWI: 29.7
CBI: 43.5

CALC

Calculate

SETTINGS

FWI Setup
Web Files
ISP / FTP
FTP Files
Restart

FIRE WEATHER DATA

Date: 21/02/2013
Temperature: 20.1 °C
Humidity: 44 %
Wind Speed: 1.60 km/h
Rainfall: 0.00 mm

FFMC: 89.4
DMC: 39
DC: 140
ISI: 4.2
BUI: 46
FWI: 11.0 (MD)
CBI: 27.0 (LW)
Angstrom: 2.9 (HI)
FMI: 16.0

WEATHER STATION

Site: Arthur's Pass
Hemisphere: Southern
Country: New Zealand
Longitude: 171.5667
Latitude: -42.9417
Altitude: 730
Last Save: 21/02/2013

WEB FUNCTIONS (12:57)

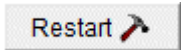
Parse Enabled
Last Parse:
FTP Enabled
Last FTP:

Date	Temp	Humidity	Wind Speed	Rainfall	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI	FWI DC	FFDI	FFDI DC	GFDI	GFDI DC	DF	BKDI
15/02/2013	15.9	61	8.0	0.00	85.9	26	101	3.5	32	7.6	MD	4.0	LM	4.2	LM	10	158
16/02/2013	15.3	67	3.2	0.00	85.5	28	107	2.6	34	5.9	LW	1.5	LM	3.1	LM	10	160
17/02/2013	22.8	55	0.0	0.00	86.4	30	114	2.5	36	6.0	LW	0.0	LM	4.4	LM	10	161
18/02/2013	18.9	59	14.5	0.00	86.4	32	120	5.3	38	11.9	MD	7.7	LM	6.5	LM	10	165
19/02/2013	20.0	51	20.9	0.00	87.1	34	127	8.1	41	17.1	MD	12.7	HI	9.6	LM	10	167
20/02/2013	18.3	35	29.0	0.00	89.4	36	133	16.8	43	29.7	HI	22.4	HI	15.5	HI	10	169
21/02/2013	20.1	44	1.6	0.00	89.4	39	140	4.2	46	11.0	MD	1.1	LM	4.9	LM	10	171

Problems

The biggest potential problem arises if the FWI CALCULATOR stops or freezes whilst it is meant to be updating data automatically.

Under normal conditions (ie. [Fudge](#) not enabled) when an error occurs with the input data or the sequence of data, FWI CALCULATOR will display an error message and STOP. It is very likely the missing data will need to be entered manually. Remember to SET YESTERDAY TOTAL RAIN for the previous day if need be before setting to Enable again.



Restart - On the front page this button when clicked will insert new missing days at the end of the file with FPMC, DMC & DC values. It will try and use the last valid indices found up to 30 days old, but will revert to normal (Moderate Fire Danger) indices otherwise.

If you choose to enable [Fudge](#) the application will continue to enter dated records BUT will only carry on the FPMC, DC & DMC values from the last known valid entry. This of course means that once it resumes it is in fact inaccurate in terms of not having the intervening lost weather data to calculate against. If you are using total rain as the parameter it also means once it resumes the first data record will contain a potentially high "rain burst" representing all missed rain over this period, and on the other hand if you are only entering 24hr rain you will miss all rain received throughout the down period.

UPGRADES

From Version 8.7.2.94 FWICalc will write 3 backup files with every upgrade. These look like...

fwibup20130206011804.bak (FWI Data)

fwsbup20130206011804.bak (Station Data)

xmlbup20130206011804.bak (Config Information)

These can be used by SoftRock to recover your data.

Moving Data Files & Running Other FWI Instances

MOVING DATA FILES

FWI Calculator may not function correctly if you move the Application (fwicalc.exe), Data Files (*.fwi) and Configuration File (config.xml) to a different folder or computer, or indeed move between different versions of FWI calculator.

NOTE: It is best you COPY only the data files (*.fwi) you wish to transfer.

DATA FILES (*.fwi)

If you are transferring the "default.fwi" to a computer or instance of FWI Calculator that has already been logging data, **DO NOT** overwrite these files present in the Applications main folder or you will lose ALL the original data. Instead copy the files to another folder then use the File / Open option on the menu to view and edit the transferred file. It may pay to rename them from "default" to prevent confusion (eg. "myfile.fwi")

FWI Calculator always remembers and reopens the data file that was last open when the Application was closed. To establish another file as the default to open, simply open the file using the File / Open option on the menu.

RUNNING OTHER FWI INSTANCES

From Version 5.23 (build 58) onwards it has been possible to run more than one instance of FWI Calculator. This is useful if you have more than one weather station producing data.

Note: You CANNOT use the Installation Program (fwi_calc.msi) to install two instances of FWI Calculator however, it can be achieved manually...

1) Create a new folder to hold the instance of FWI Calculator (eg. c:\FWI2) 2) From the original install folder COPY the following files & folders to the new folder...

FWI.exe
fwidat.dll
fwimath.dll
FWIupdate.exe
help\fwicalc.chm

If you want to maintain the front window chart layout and web table layout, copy these files across as well...

title.dat
chart.dat

NEVER COPY THE config.xml FILE, YOU WILL CORRUPT YOUR ORIGINAL INSTALLATION. WHEN YOU START THE NEW INSTANCE OF FWICalc! YOU WILL NEED TO VISIT SETUP AGAIN TO SET UP THE STATION, ENVIRONMENT and WX FILE SETTINGS!

Each time you upgrade the original instance of FWI Calculator you must remember to re-copy the files in Step 2 across so each instance remains current.