Background
A BpS model consists of two parts: 1) a descriptive document and 2) a quantitative state-and-transition model. It can be hard to understand one part without the other. This tutorial shows how to link the two components. See the tutorial: How to link the BpS model with the spatial data to learn how to link the model information to the BpS and Sclass spatial data.

Link the description to the model with the BpS code
- Every LANDFIRE BpS is identified by a unique 7 digit BpS code. This code is found at the top of each description document and on the Pathways tab in the ST-Sim (and VDDT) library.

Link the succession class information through the cover and structure
- Each succession class in a LANDFIRE BpS model is identified by a unique combination of cover and structure attributes. The cover/structure combination for each class is identified in the Succession Classes section of the description document and in the box-and-arrow diagram on the Pathways tab of ST-Sim.
- The succession class description often contains information that will help the user interpret the quantitative information found in the model class properties table.
**Succession Classes Section**

**Class A** 19

**Structural Information**
- Upper Layer: Lifeform: Tree
- Upper Layer Canopy Cover: 0 - 10%
- Upper Layer Canopy Height: Tree 0 - Tree 25
- Tree Size Class: 5 to 10 HBH

**Indicators/Species**
- QUAM: Quaking aspen
- TRAM: Tree maple
- FEAR: Feathered maple
- TADA: Tamarack
- ACMA: Acer saccharinum
- HLMA: Hackberry

**Description**
Branch break by ground cover with remaining oak and oak saplings following ground cover fire. Presence oak, hickory, and English maple may be common in the understory as a base in 0B. Replacement fire mostly dead standing trees to class C (mid-open). A review suggested that STSI (which indicates dominance) be added to the species composition for this class. Also, the description typically contains additional information about the model transitions such as assumptions, information quality and data sources.