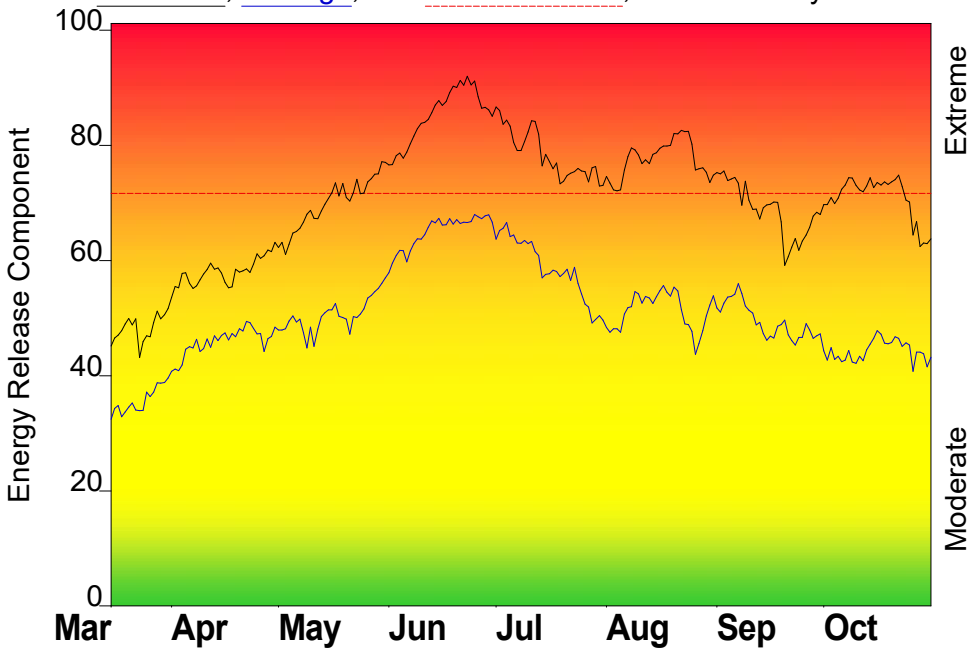
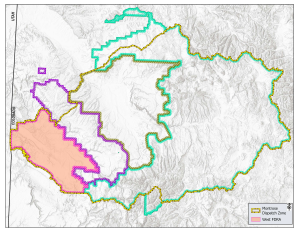
FIRE DANGER -- West

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 14 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- West
- FWZ 290
- 55710/53807
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2011 - 2024

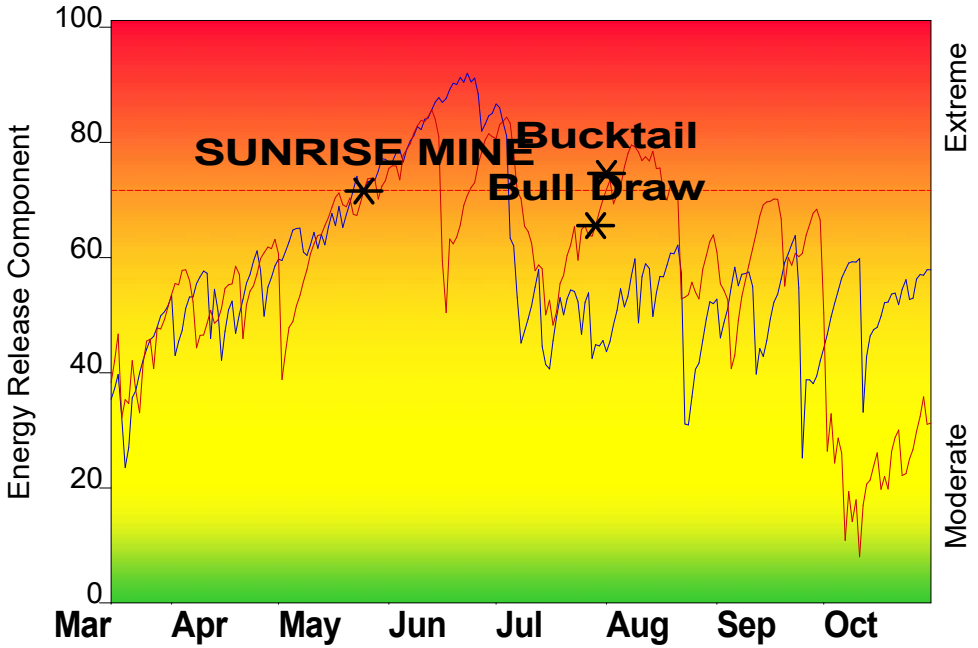
Average -- shows peak fire season over 14 years (3233 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 3233 days from 2011 - 2024 had an Energy Release Component above 72

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, **RH** less than 15%, **Temperature** over 90

Years to Remember: 2012 2018



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ☑ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ☑ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ☑ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

West Fire Danger Rating Area consists of valley bottoms that rise to steep mesas and ridges. Fuels ranging from riparian, grasslands, shrublands, and Pinyon/Juniper woodland. Large fires generally occur when the ERC is 72 or greater in combination with other local threshold values. Both tamarisk and cheat grass are abundant and can burn with high intensity and high rates of spread. In wet years, cheat grass dominates many of the low elevation areas. Gambel oak can burn intensely when live foliar moisture is less than 95%.

Responsible Agency: USFS/BLM

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team