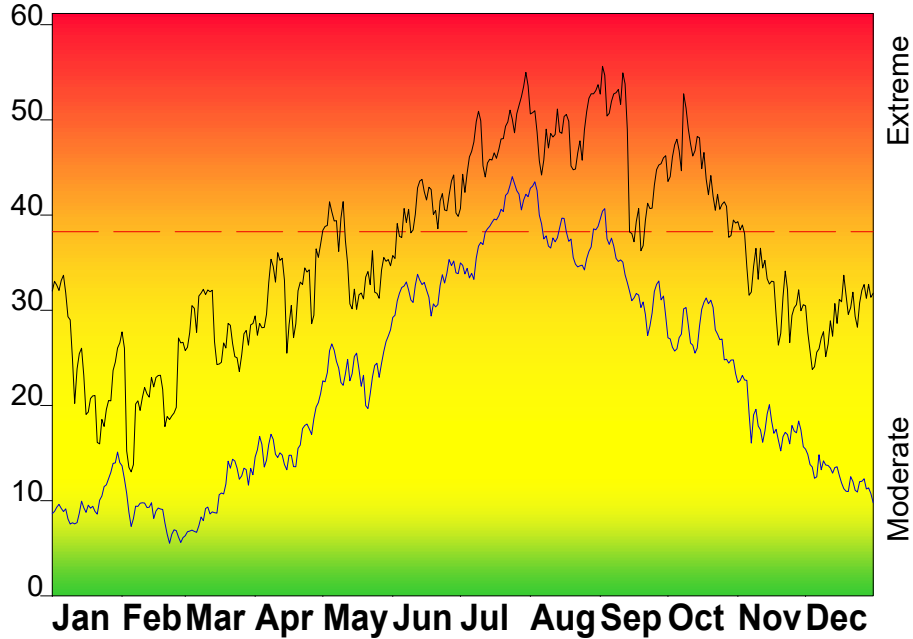


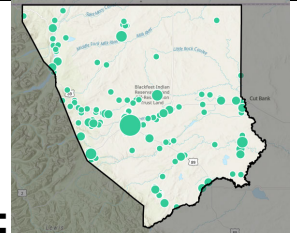
FIRE DANGER -- FDRA 3

Maximum, Average, and 85th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA 3 BLACKFEET
- 112
- 241802, 240307
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



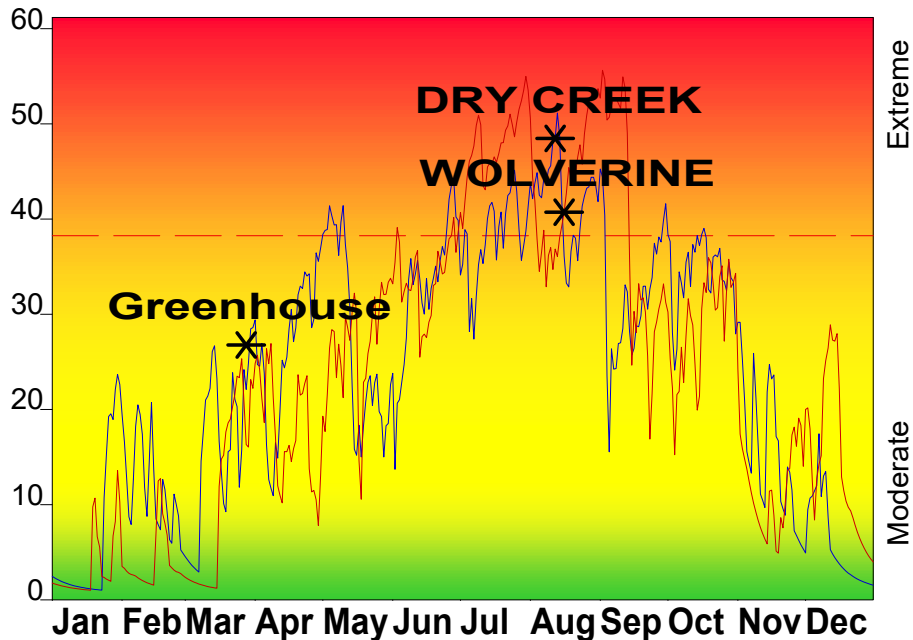
Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2015 - 2024
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (3650 observations)
85th Percentile -- 15% of the 3650 days from 2015 - 2024 had an Energy Release Component above 38

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, **RH** less than 20%,
Temperature over 80, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 13

Years to Remember: 2015 2017



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:

Most large fires are WIND DRIVEN. Expect rapid fire growth with only a few days of drying and winds exceeding 15 mph. Dry cold fronts can increase fire behavior significantly due to high winds and low RH's associated with the frontal passage. Any new starts during a Chinook on the Rocky Mountain Front can grow exponentially and have extreme fire behavior. Large fires (especially in the grass) can occur on 50 to 60-degree days and RH's of 30 when the winds grab it. Of note is the Greenhouse fire, which occurred in March with no snow cover and a Chinook