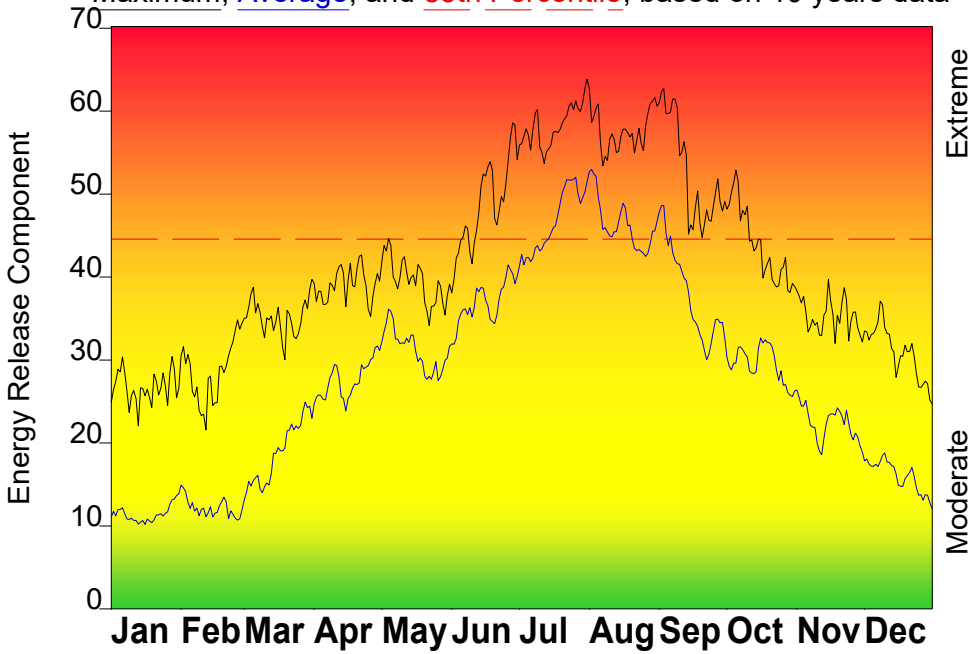
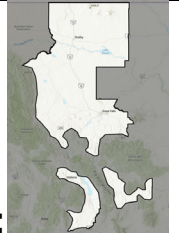
FIRE DANGER -- FDRA 1

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



Fire Danger Area:



- FDRA1 Grassland Prairie
- 112, 114, 116, 117, 118
- 241907, 241910, 243302
  * 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

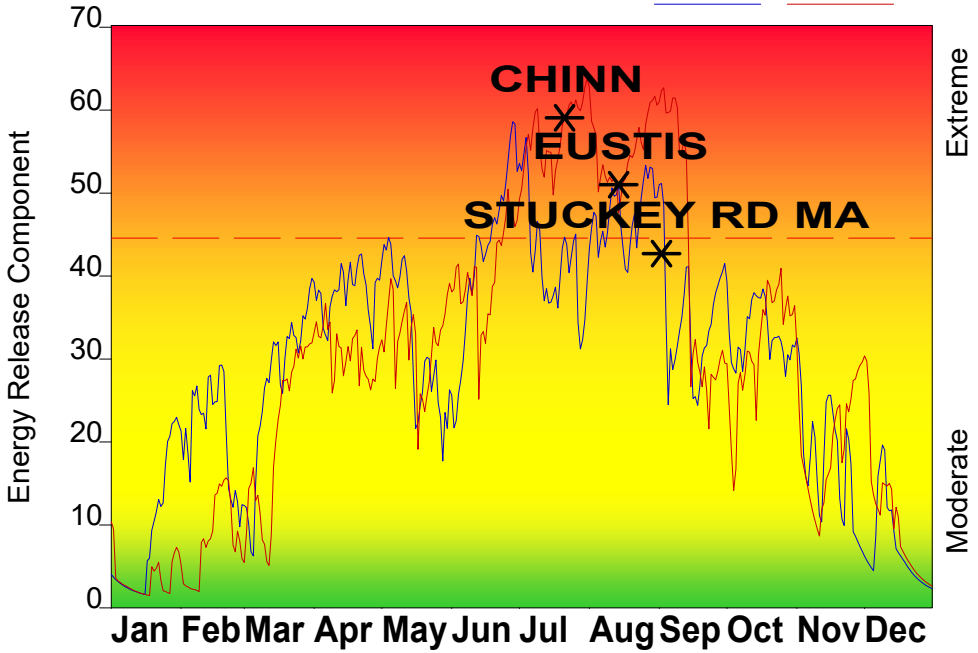
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (3650 observations)

85th Percentile -- 15% of the 3650 days from 2015 - 2024 had an Energy Release Component above 45

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



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:

Large fire growth is more likely when more than 50% of the grass fuels are cured. Dry cold fronts can increase fire behavior significantly due to high winds and low RH's associated with the frontal passage. Eye level winds >14 mph in combination with cured fuels, temperatures above 80 degrees and RH's below 20% can result in rapid fire growth and resistance to control. High winds of 30-60 mph are common in the fall and early spring and have caused large wind driven fires.

Responsible Agency: MONTANA DNRC, USFS, and USWFS

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