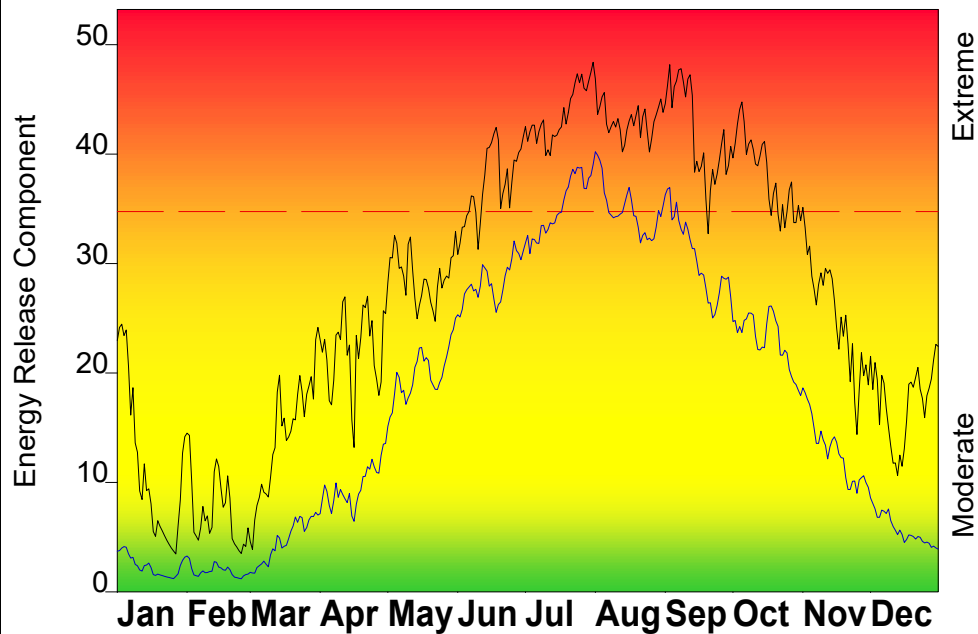


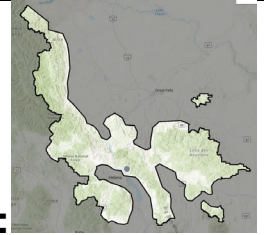
FIRE DANGER -- FDRA 2

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



Fire Danger Area:

- FDRA2 FORESTED
- 112, 114, 116, 117, 118
- 241901, 241904, 242102
- * 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

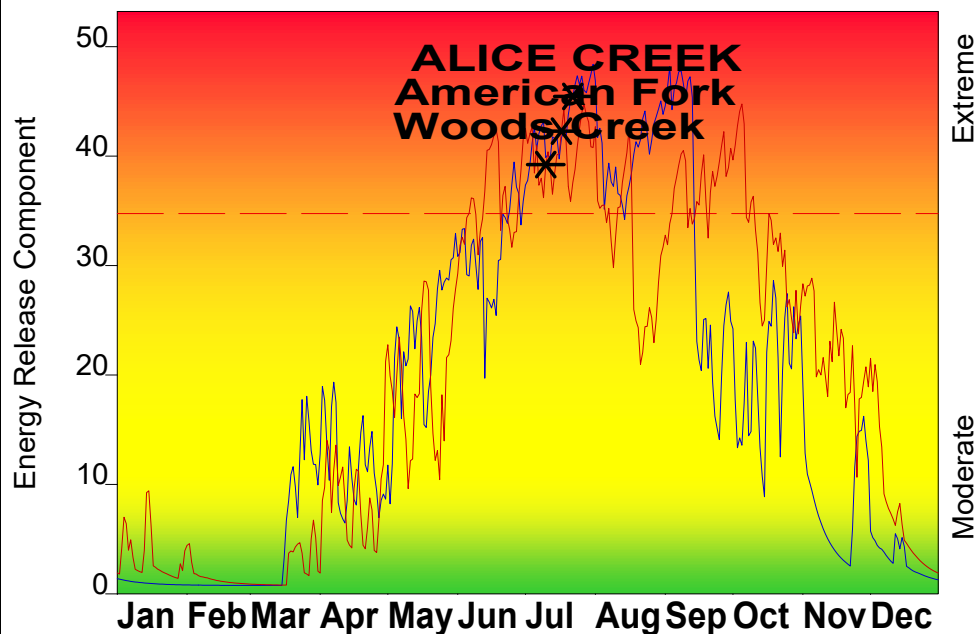
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (3650 observations)

85th Percentile -- 15% of the 3650 days from 2015 - 2024 had an Energy Release Component above 35

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 85, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 14

Years to Remember: 2017 2021



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 runs occur typically during the hottest and driest periods of the day (1500-1800). Although, significant growth can occur at any time of the day including nighttime hours. Dry cold fronts can increase fire behavior significantly due to high winds and low RH's associated with the frontal passage. Thermal belts are common and can increase overnight fire activity including spotting, torching, and passive crowning. Diurnal wind shifts especially during dry or drought years can also lead to increased fire behavior and large fire growth. Critical conditions occur at or above 85th percentile.