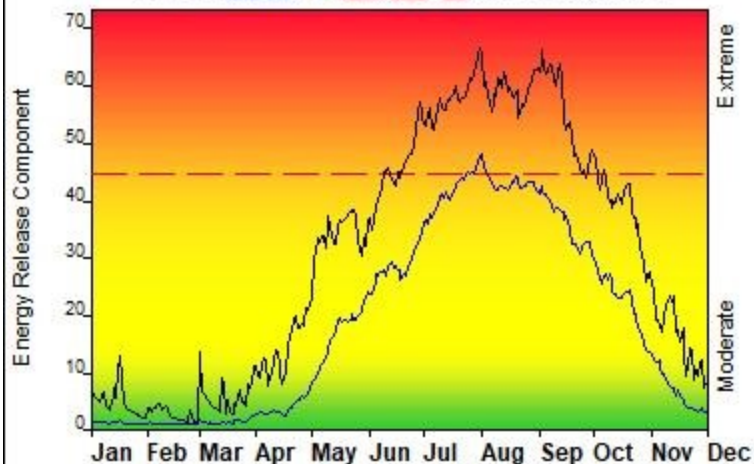


FIRE DANGER -- KIC - High Elevation

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 18 years data

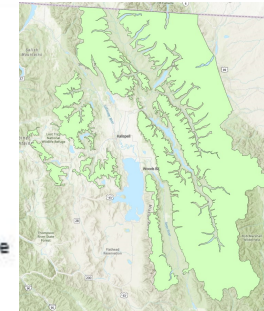


Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Kalispell Dispatch Center
- ◆ High Elevation (>4500)
- ◆ High Elevation SIG
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

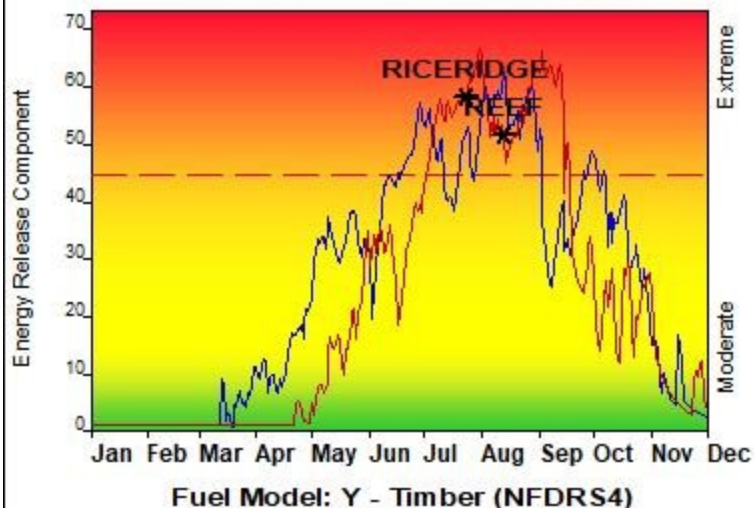
- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware



Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by 3 day period for 2009 - 2026
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 18 years (5801 observations)
 90th Percentile -- 10% of the 5801 days from 2009 - 2026 had an Energy Release Component above 44

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%,
 Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12

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:

SIG = 240225, 240224, 240227, 241512 - Fires typically are fuels driven and terrain influenced. Stands with mortality expect increased potential transition to crown fires. North aspects exhibit extreme fire behavior when in drought conditions or heavy mortality. Reef and Rice Ridge fires exhibited extreme behavior primarily due to fuel conditions (1000HR < 10%) and wind accelerated rapid fire growth (Gusts > 20MPH). Under these conditions we saw >7,000 acres of growth in one burn period primarily due to wind gusts between 20 and 40 MPH.

Responsible Agency: FNF DNRC GNP
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team