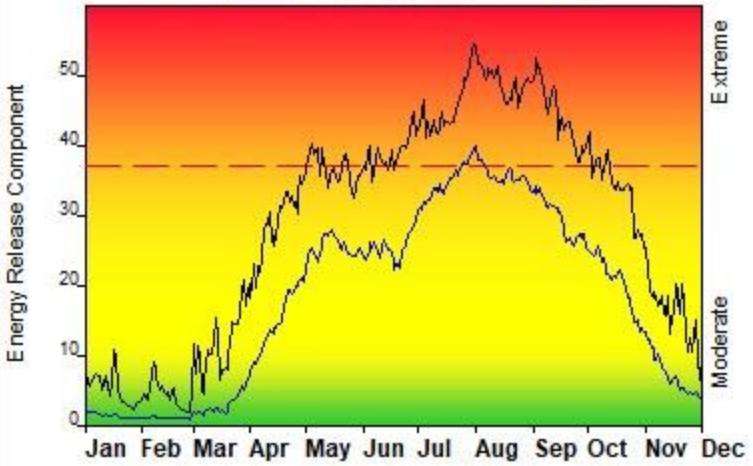
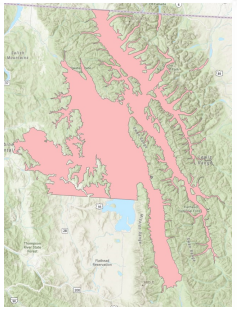
FIRE DANGER -- KIC - Valley Bottom

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



Fire Danger Area:

- Kalispell Dispatch Center
- Low Elevation (<4500)
- Valley Bottom 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 day for 2009 - 2026

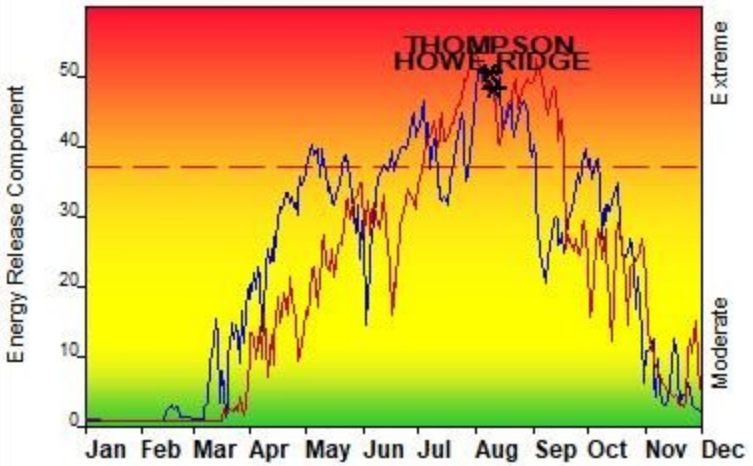
Average -- shows peak fire season over 18 years (5860 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 5860 days from 2009 - 2026 had an Energy Release Component above 37

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



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:

SIG = 240207, 240217, 240221, 240210, 240214, 241502. Fires are typically fuels driven and terrain influenced. Stands with mortality expect increased potential to transition to crown fire. North aspects exhibit extreme fire behavior when drought conditions exist (1000hr < 12%). Wind and Live fuel moistures are the primary driver of large fire growth. Winds sustained above 10 MPH and GSI values below .2 will set up rapid fire spread.

Responsible Agency: FNF DNRC GNP

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team