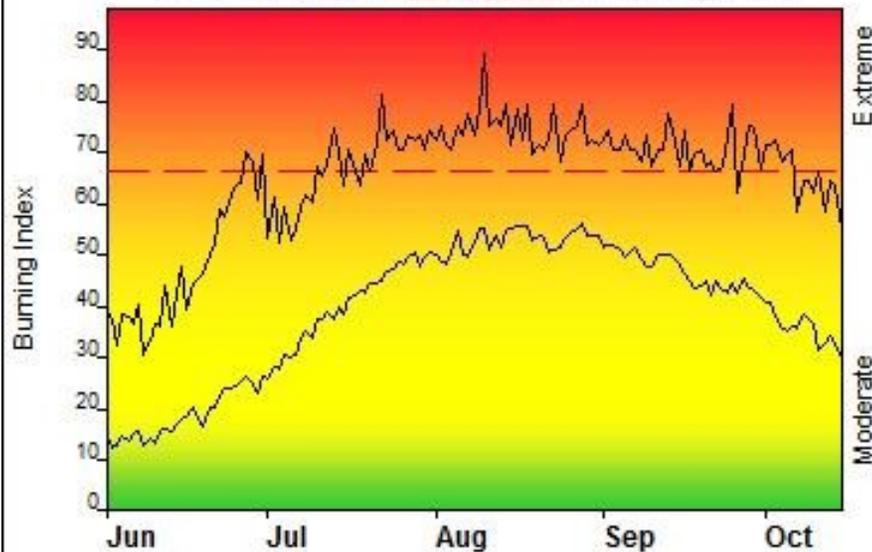


FIRE DANGER -- River Breaks < 3000ft

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 20 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ ID-NCF < 3000 ft
- ◆ Fire WX ID Zone's 102/103
- ◆ Slate Creek RAWS 101037
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

See Map
on Back

Fire Danger Interpretation:



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

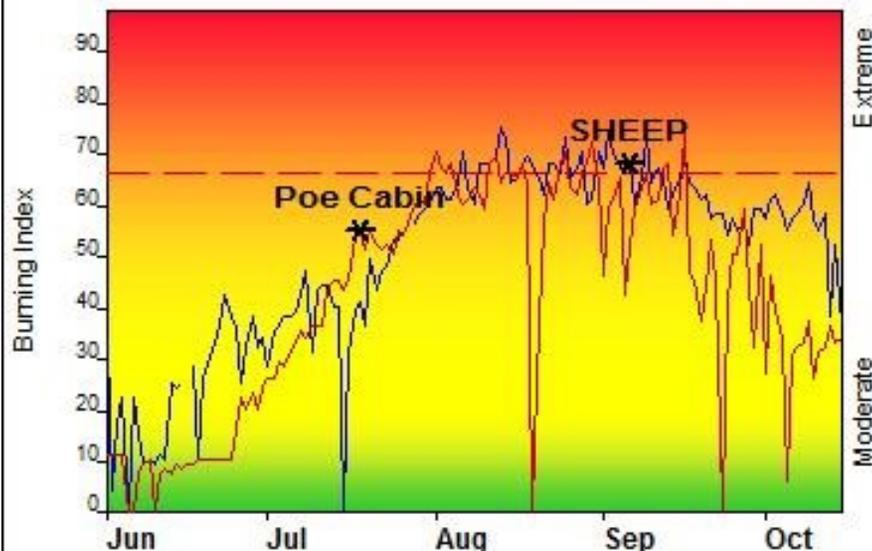
Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1994 - 2013

Average -- shows peak fire season over 20 years (2691 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2691 days from 1994 - 2013 had an Burning Index above 66

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, Burning Index over 40

Years to Remember: 2012 2007



Fuel Model: C - Pine-Grass Savanna

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

FM2 dominates the River Breaks below 3000ft. Flash fuels, steep slopes and rolling material aid rapid fire growth that will surprise you. BI of 40 equates to a 4' flame length and handtools may become ineffective. Steep slopes can make escape routes difficult. Consider indirect attack to nearest "best" ridge to increase safety margin and success probability. Both the 2012 Sheep (48,626 ac) and 2007 Poe Cabin (58,520 ac) Fires exhibited rapid upslope fire spread (ROS > 350 ch/hr) with FL > 12' on slopes 50% to 70%.

Responsible Agency: USFS-NCF

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