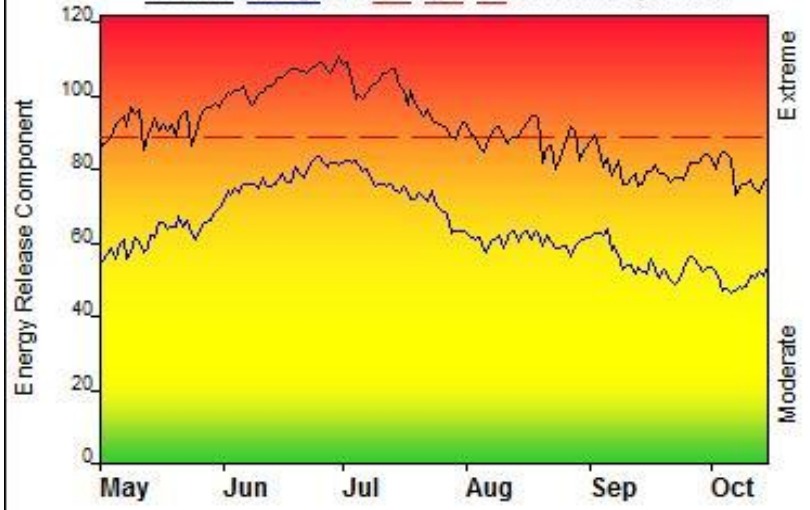
FIRE DANGER -- Low Elevation

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 21 years data

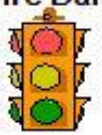


Fire Danger Area:

- Low Elevation
- Fire WX Zones 290 &292
- Low Elevation SIG

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:



EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1994 - 2014

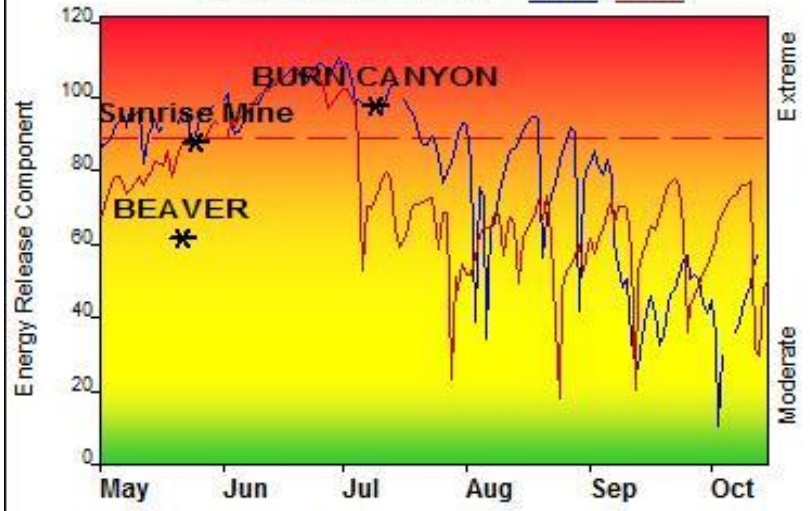
Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3483 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3483 days from 1994 - 2014 had an Energy Release Component above 88

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

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

Years to Remember: 2002 2012



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm 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:

NFDRS Fuel Model G trends best with historical fire danger.
Large fires can occur during 3-5 day wind events when ERC values are considered average or below. e.g.: Beaver Fire -2600 acres in 2010.

Oakbrush can exhibit extreme fire behavior when live fuel moistures are less than 95%. Watchout for periods of drought and frost kill.

Responsible Agency: Montrose Interagency Dispatch Area

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team