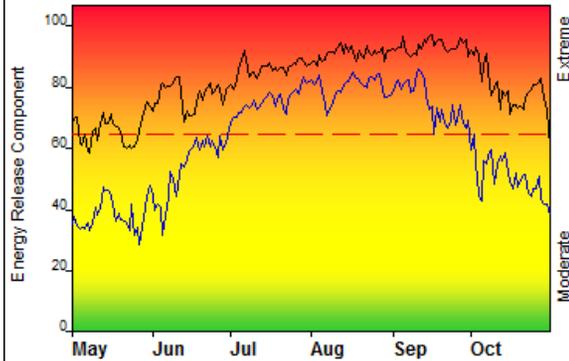


FIRE DANGER -- Modoc NF 2016

Maximum, Average, and 43th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Northeastern California
- ◆ Modoc National Forest
- ◆ Weather stations below
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



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

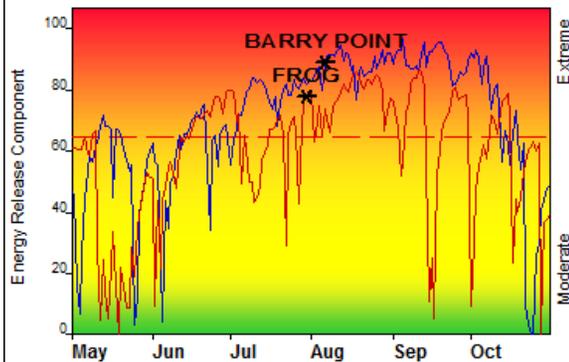
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2006 - 2015

Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1836 observations)

43th Percentile -- Only 43% of the 1836 days from 2006 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component below 64

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 5 mph, RH less than 20%,
 Temperature over 90, Energy Release Component over 64

Years to Remember: 2012 2015



Fuel Model: K - Light Slash

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:

Be Alert Severe and often unpredictable weather changes caused by thunderstorms or weather fronts can cause erratic winds and downdrafts. Increasing areas of bug kill trees located throughout the forest. Weather stations: Blue Mtn, Timber Mtn, Round Mtn, Rush Creek, Cold Springs, Bear Flat.

Fire History	RH--Temp--WS--BI--ERC
Barry Point	15--87-----4--58--89.
Frog fire	13--91-----6--80--77.

Additional fire information located on the reverse side.

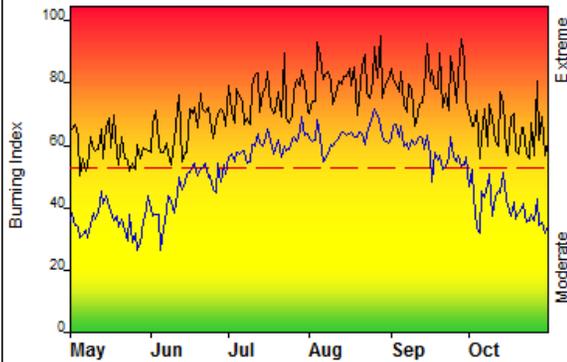
Responsible Agency: USFS

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Modoc NF 2016

Maximum, Average, and 47th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Northeastern California
- ◆ Modoc National Forest
- ◆ Weather stations on back
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



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

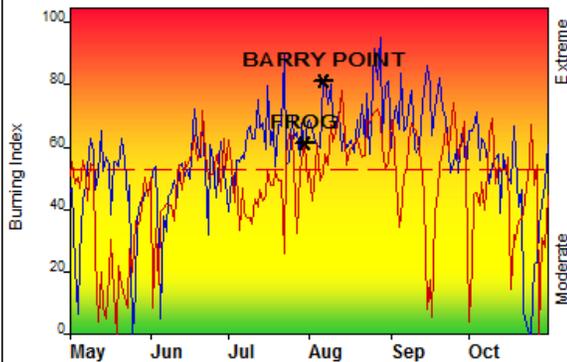
Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 2008 - 2015

Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1836 observations)

47th Percentile -- Only 47% of the 1836 days from 2008 - 2015 had an Burning Index below 52

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 5 mph, RH less than 20%,
 Temperature over 90, Burning Index over 51

Years to Remember: 2012 2015



Fuel Model: K - Light Slash

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:

- The east side of the Warner Mtn. Range has lake effect, strong down canyon winds in the afternoon. - Flat terrain makes posting lookouts difficult - Utilize lookout stations and aerial observers.
- During peak fire season humidity recovery often does not occur until just before daylight.
- 7/30/2015 Frog Fire burned 4812 acres resulting in a firefighter fatality. ERC was 77 and the BI was 80.
- 08/13/2012 the Barry Point fire burned onto the Modoc NF, burning nearly 20,000 acres, the BI was 58 and the ERC was 89. Additional information on reverse side.

Responsible Agency: USFS

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