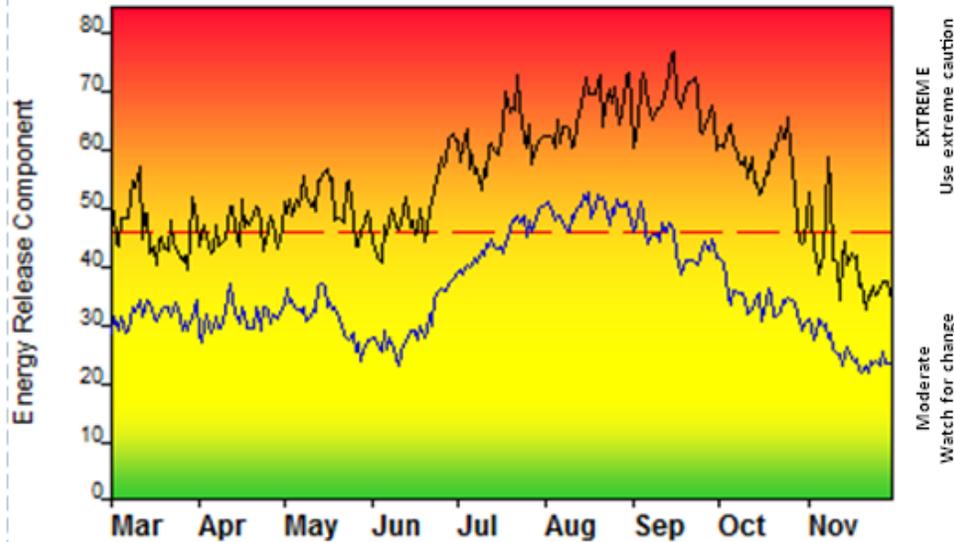


FIRE DANGER -- SWMT East Cont. Divide - High

Maximum, Average, & Critical Value, based on 16 years of Data



Fire Danger Area

- SWMT East of Divide High Elev. (Timbered & Mountainous)
- MT Fire Wx Zones 110/111
- RAWs: Yellowmule(244606), Wise Rvr(245405), red Rocks(245410), French Creek(245415),



Fire Danger Interpretation

Maximum— Highest ERC by day for 2000-2015

Average— shows peak fire season over 16 years (3893 observations)

Critical Value— Fire activity increases rapidly above ERC >44 and increase of large fire potential with ERC > 60. 23% of the 4376 days from 2000-2015 had ERC above 44.

Local Thresholds—WATCH OUT: 20' wind speed over 15 mph

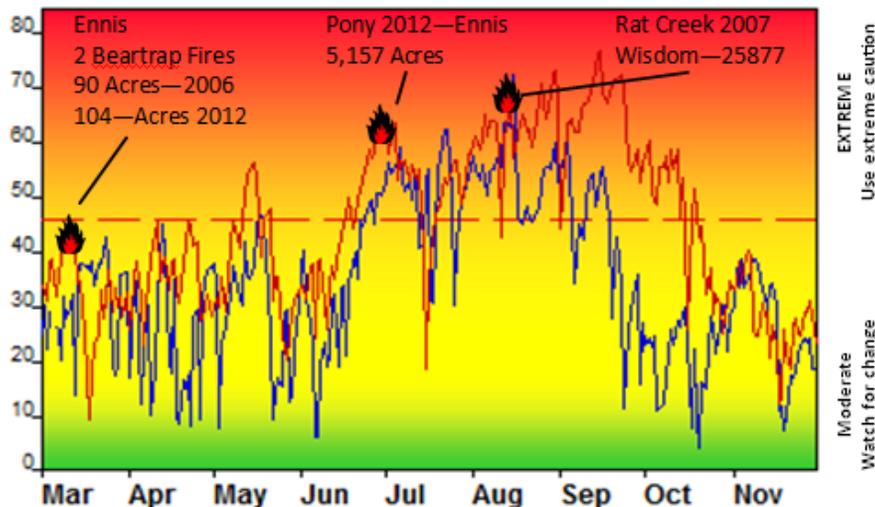
Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior.

RH Less than 20%,

Temperature over 80°

1000 hr fuels < 12%

Years to Remember: 2007 2012



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precipitation duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation
- Watch local conditions & variations across the landscape—Fuels, Weather & Topography
- Listen to forecasts—especially WIND

Past Experience:

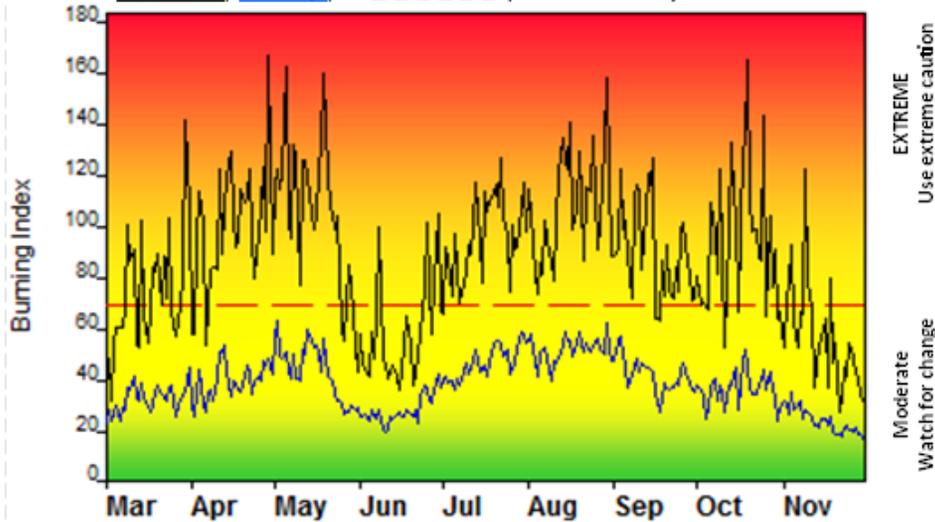
This area includes higher elevation mixed conifer timber fuel types. Fuel loading and dryness are the primary contributing factors in the area. Fire activity generally increases above an ERC of 44. Fire growth potential tends to increase after short drying periods (7 days) with a combination of ERC > 60, and 1000 hour fuel moisture < 12%. Surface fires can transition to crown fires rapidly under these conditions. Slope and wind alignment can increase spread by a factor of 15X. Rat Creek and Pony grew rapidly with crowning after morning inversions broke. The Bear Trap fires were early season fires that grew rapidly with steep slope and alignment in combination with ERC near 48 and 1000 hr fuels < 12%. Long range spotting common in sub-alpine fir. Fuels effected by mountain pine beetle may exhibit faster rates of spread (5X-10X), may have more receptive fuel bed to spotting and transition more quickly from a surface fire in both the red and gray stages.

Developed by the SWMT Interagency NFDERS Team (USFS, MT DNRC) FF+ build 1321 05/23/2016

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

FIRE DANGER -- SWMT East Cont. Divide - Low

Maximum, Average, & Critical Value, based on 16 years of Data



Fire Danger Area

- SWMT East of Divide Low Elev. (Valley bottoms & open fuel areas)
- Fire Wx Zones 110/111
- RAWs: Brenner(245409), Jefferson(243204), Ennis (245501), Red Rocks(245410), Antelope(245412)



Fire Danger Interpretation

Maximum—Highest Burning Index by day for 2000-2015

Average— shows peak fire season over 16 years (4371 observations)

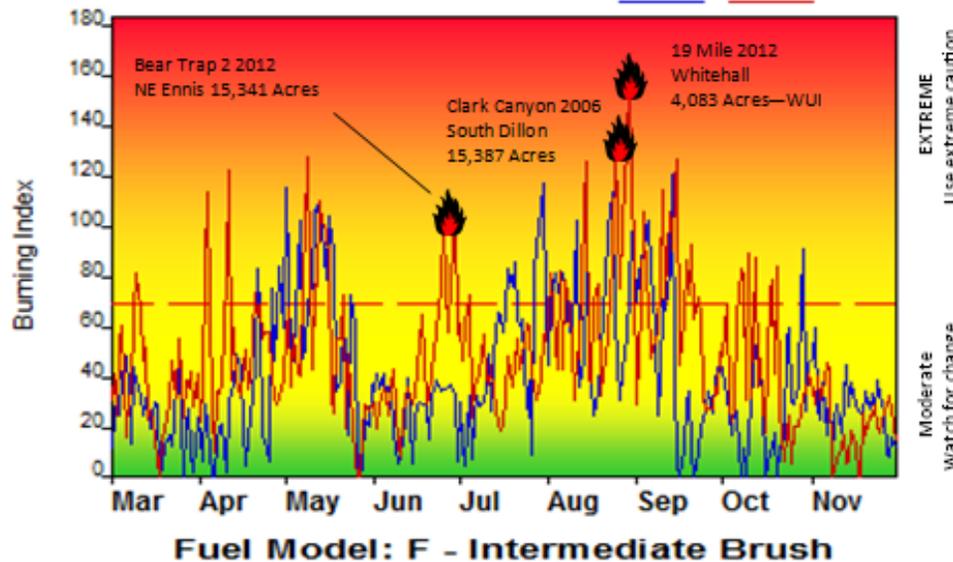
Critical Value— probability of multiple & large fire days increases when the Burning Index is above 70. 12% of the 3884 days from 2000-2015 had a Burning index above 70.

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 90°

Years to Remember: 2006 2012



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Burning Index gives day to day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & RH ranges, & precip. Duration
- Wind is part of BI calculation
- Watch local conditions & variations across the landscape—Fuels, Weather & Topography
- Listen to forecasts—especially WIND

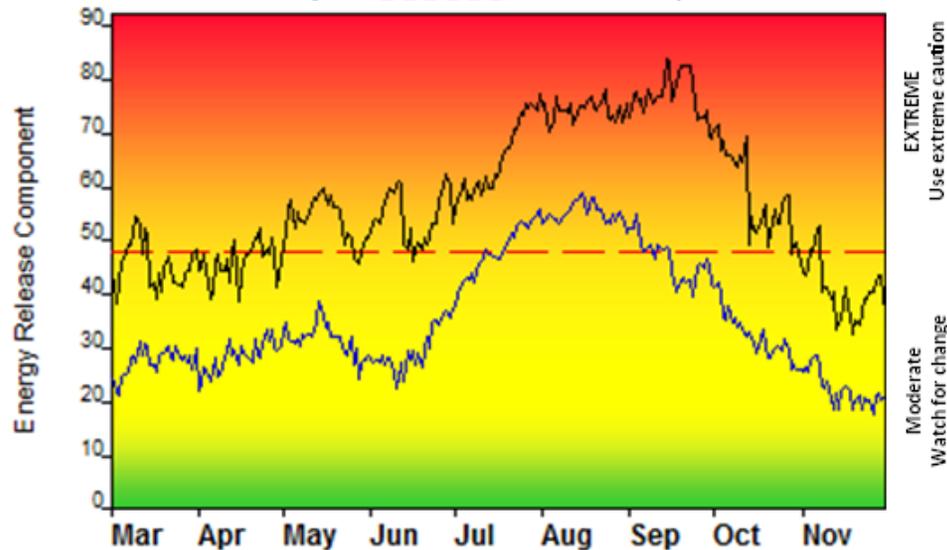
Past Experience:

This area is dominated by large areas of continuous grass and sagebrush with pockets of timber at upper elevations and north slopes. Heavy loadings exist after wet springs, and curing usually begins around early July. When dry & windy expect very rapid rates of spread. Generally, fire danger fluctuates hourly with summer monsoonal moisture. Clark Canyon fire was a human ignition during a Red Flag day for low RH, & High Winds. It reached 6000 acres within 30 minutes of ignition. The Bear Trap 2 fire was ignited by fireworks, and 19 Mile started from lightning. Both fires grew rapidly with high winds. Human caused incidents increase in the spring with open burning and fall during hunting season. Be especially vigilant on days with low RH, and high winds. Frontal assault in this fuel type should be avoided.

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FIRE DANGER -- SWMT West Divide High

Maximum, Average, & Critical Value, based on 16 years of Data



Fire Danger Area

- SWMT West of Divide High Elev. (Timbered & Mountainous)
- Fire Wx Zones 110
- RAWs: Teepee Point(242910), Gird(242911), PBURG(243002)



Fire Danger Interpretation

Maximum—Highest ERC by day for 2000-2015

Average— shows peak fire season over 16 years (4064 observations)

Critical Value— Fire activity increases rapidly above ERC >48 and increase of large fire potential with ERC > 63. 22% of the 4064 days from 2000-2013 had ERC above 48.

Local Thresholds—WATCH OUT: 20' wind speed over 15 mph

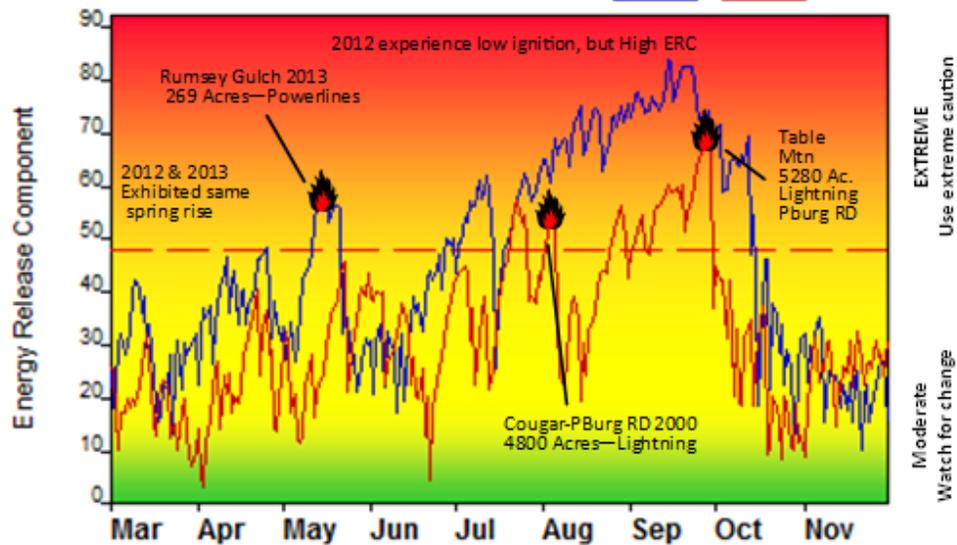
Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior.

RH Less than 20%,

Temperature over 80°

1000 hr fuels < 12%

Years to Remember: 2012 2009



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precipitation duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation
- Watch local conditions & variations across the landscape—Fuels, Weather & Topography
- Listen to forecasts—especially WIND

Past Experience:

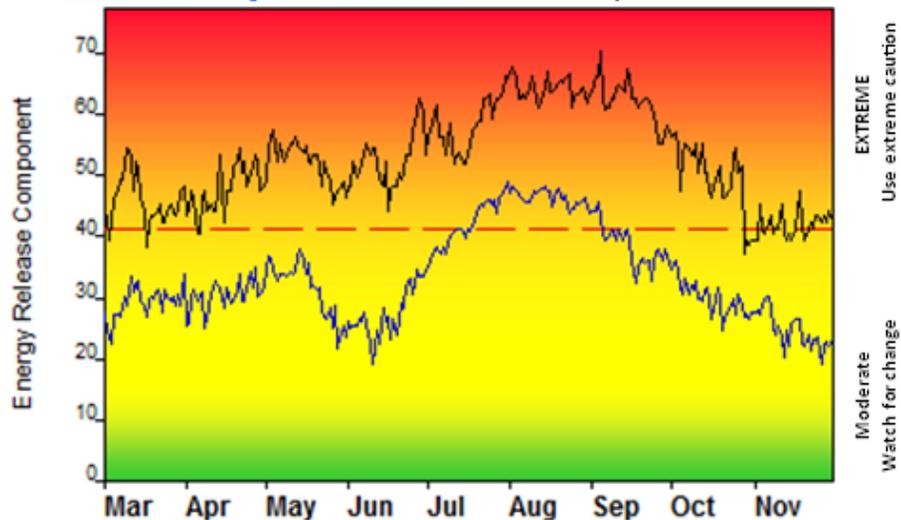
This area includes higher elevation mixed conifer timber fuel types. Fuel loading and dryness are the primary contributing factors in the area. Fire activity generally increases above an ERC of 48. Fire growth potential tends to increase after short drying periods with a combination of ERC > 63, and 1000 hour fuel moisture < 12%. Surface fires can transition to crown fires rapidly under these conditions. Slope and wind alignment can increase spread by a factor of 15X. Rumsey Fire spread with ERC > 55, alignment and high winds from a powerline ignition. Table Mtn and Cougar grew in size with ERC > 55 and 1000 hr fuels < 12%. 2012 was a long period of High ERC values, but reduced ignition. Long range spotting common in sub-alpine fir. This card may not be representative of fire conditions in stand affected by mountain pine beetle. Fires in these stands may exhibit faster rates of spread, longer spotting distance and transition more quickly from a surface fire.

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

FIRE DANGER -- SWMT West Divide Low

Maximum, Average, & Critical Value, based on 16 years of Data



Fire Danger Area

- SWMT West of Divide low Elev. (Timbered & Mountainous)
- Fire Wx Zones 110
- RAWs: Anaconda(24402 - Not NFDRS), Garrison (243108 — Not NFDRS), PBURG(243002)



Fire Danger Interpretation

Maximum — Highest ERC by day for 2000-2015

Average — shows peak fire season over 16 years (4044 observations)

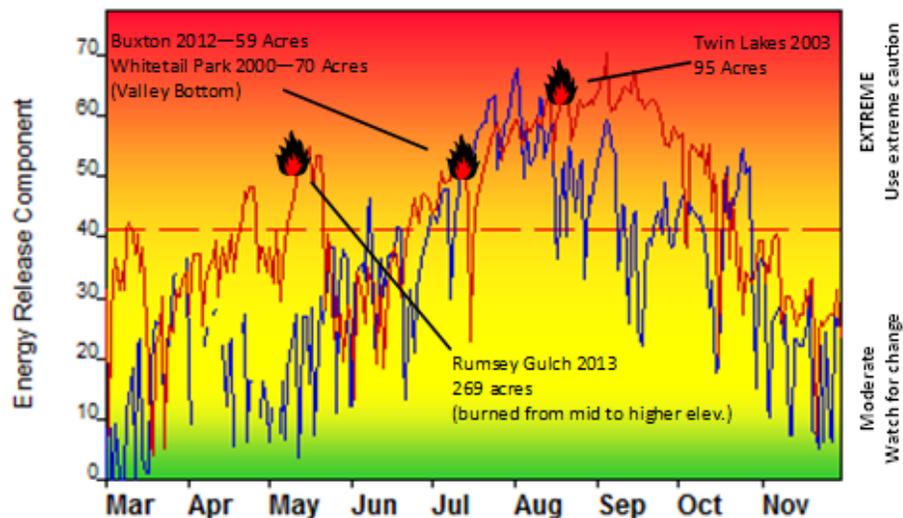
Critical Value — Fire activity increases rapidly above ERC > 41 and increase of large fire potential with ERC > 50. 28% of the 4287 days from 2000-2015 had ERC above 41.

Local Thresholds—WATCH OUT: 20' wind speed over 15 mph

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior.

**RH Less than 20%,
Temperature over 80°
1000 hr fuels < 12%**

Years to Remember: 2003 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 precipitation duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation
- Watch local conditions & variations across the landscape—Fuels, Weather & Topography
- Listen to forecasts—especially WIND

Past Experience:

This area includes low grass and brush and mid elevation open timber fuel types. Heavy loadings exist after wet springs, and curing usually begins around early July. When dry & windy expect very rapid rates of spread. Generally, fire danger fluctuates hourly with summer monsoonal moisture. Fire activity generally increases above an ERC of 41. Fire growth potential tends to increase after short drying periods with a combination of ERC > 50, and 1000 hour fuel moisture < 12%. Slope and wind alignment can increase spread by a factor of 15X. Rumsey Gulch in 2013 was ignited by powerlines and grew rapidly with winds to higher elevations. Buxton and Whitetail Park burned in valley bottom grass/brush fuel types. Twin Lakes was ignited by lightning and burned open stands of mixed conifer fuels. This card may not be representative of fire conditions in stand affected by mountain pine beetle. Fires in these stands may exhibit faster rates of spread, longer spotting distance and transition more quickly from a surface fire.

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