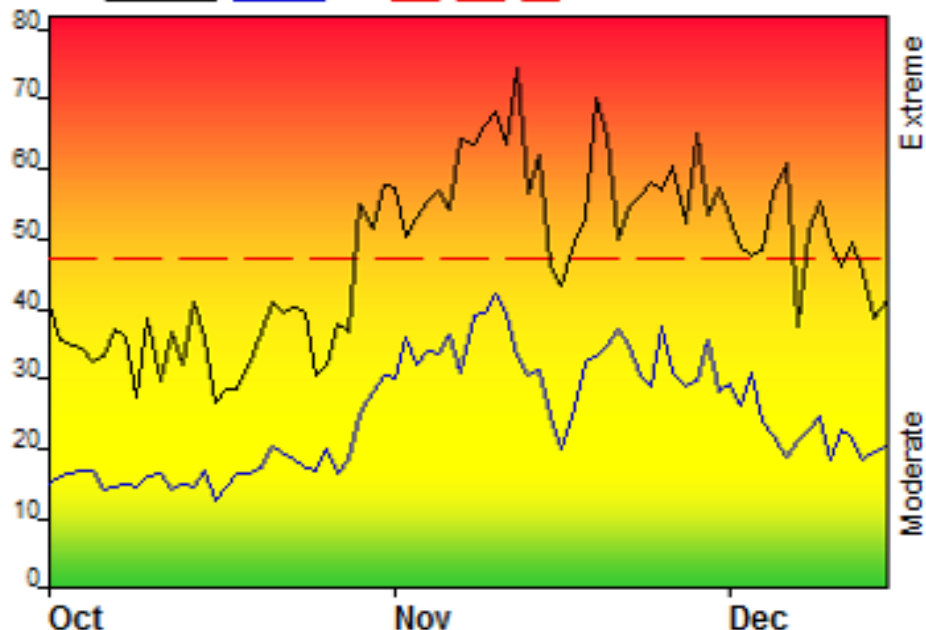


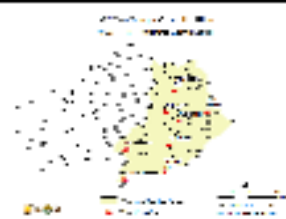
FIRE DANGER – East FDRA Fall

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ KDF, DBNF, CUGA, BISO
- ◆ NWS - ILN, RLX, JKL
- ◆ East RAWS 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 Burning Index by day for 2000 - 2014

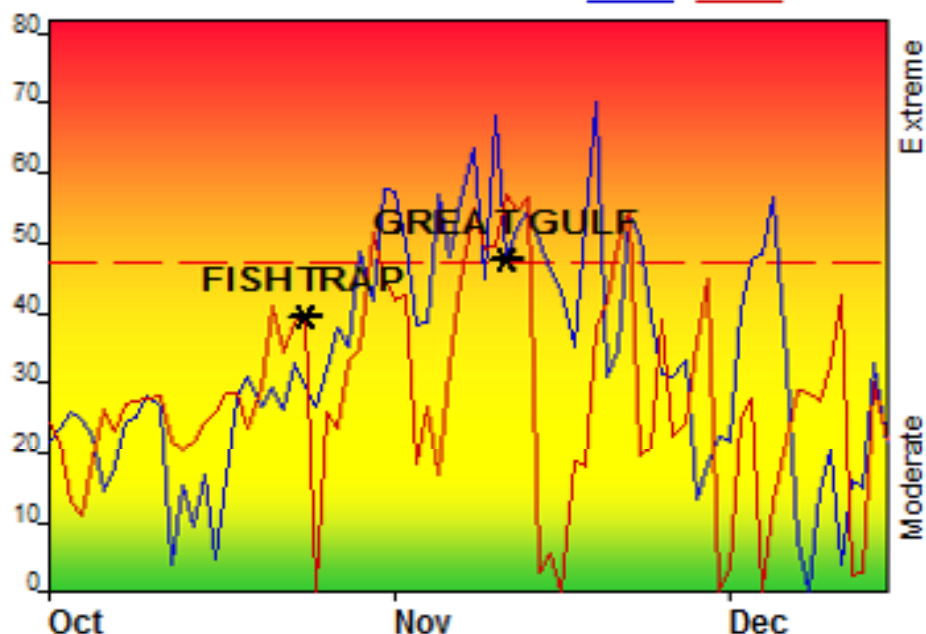
Average – shows peak fire season over 15 years (1134 observations)

90th Percentile – Only 10% of the 1134 days from 2000 - 2014 had an Burning Index above 47

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 25%,
 Temperature over 90, 100-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 13

Years to Remember: 2001 2010



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:

Kentucky fatalities have occurred when winds and slope aligned.

Fall fires burn with unusually high rates of spread and longer than predicted flame length until new leaf litter is compacted by rain or snow.

Fishtrap fire occurred under severe drought conditions; 1000Hr fuel moisture was less than 18% and the ridgetop 1000Hr fuels were completely consumed

Staffing Class 5 begins at a BI of 44(88th percentile) and 100Hr Fuels less than 15%
 Heads up for Snags!

Responsible Agency: KY Interagency Fire Danger Team

FF+4.1 build 1622 10/26/2016-17:05 (C:\Users\lejburnzendahl\Docum... \Kentucky_Comple

Fuel Model: E - Hardwood Litter (Winter)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team