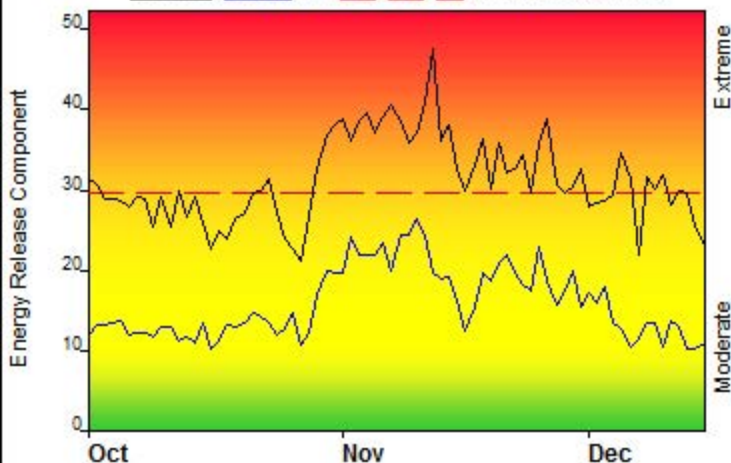


## FIRE DANGER -- East FDRA Fall

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



## Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ KDF, DBNF, CUGA, BISO
- ◆ NWS - ILN, RLX, JKL
- ◆ East RAWLS 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 2000 - 2014

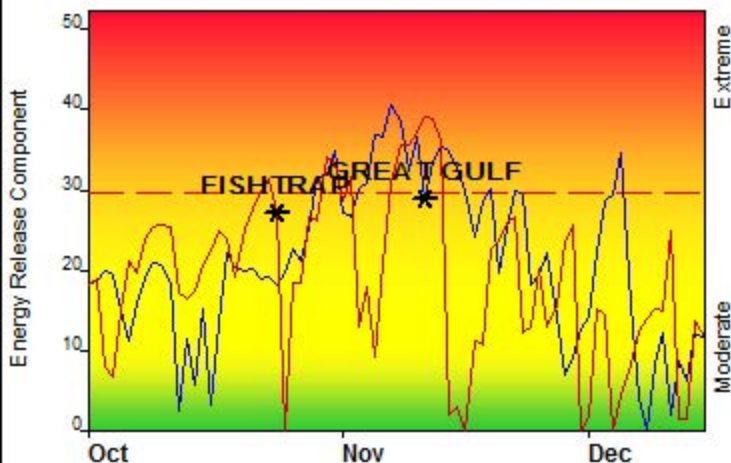
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (1134 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1134 days from 2000 - 2014 had an Energy Release Component above 29

## 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



Fuel Model: E - Hardwood Litter (Winter)

## 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:

Kentucky fatalities have occurred when winds and slope aligned.

Fall fires burn with unusually high rates of spread and longer than predicted flame lengths 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

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