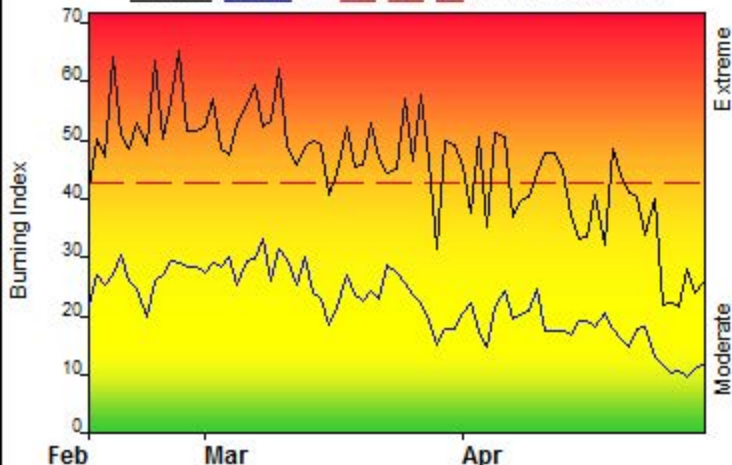


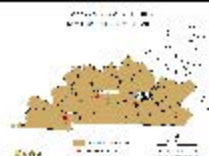
FIRE DANGER -- West FDRA

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



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ KDF, LBL
- ◆ NWS- LMK, PAH
- ◆ West 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

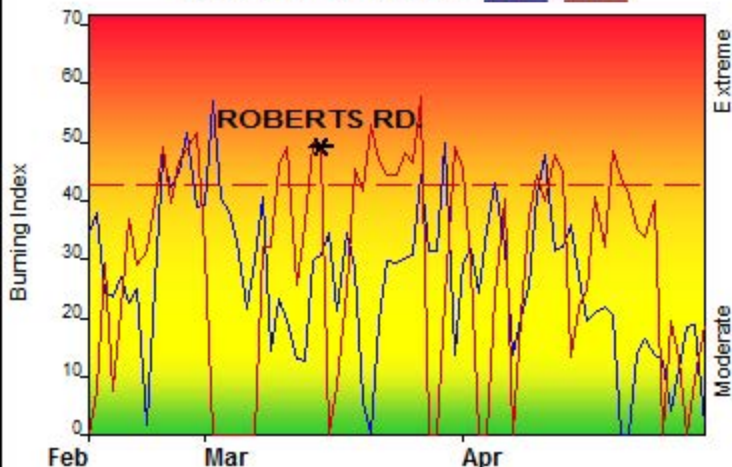
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (1124 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1124 days from 2000 - 2014
had an Burning Index above 42

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: 2006 2014



Fuel Model: E - Hardwood Litter (Winter)

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:

Frontal passages are a primary factor influencing extreme fire behavior. High winds and low humidity levels can be expected due to topographical exposure.

Around LBL - Lake effect winds are not predicted, and have significant influence on fire behavior and extensive recreation on LBL will add significant complexity to control efforts

Chestnut Oak species on ridgetops exhibit extreme fire behavior