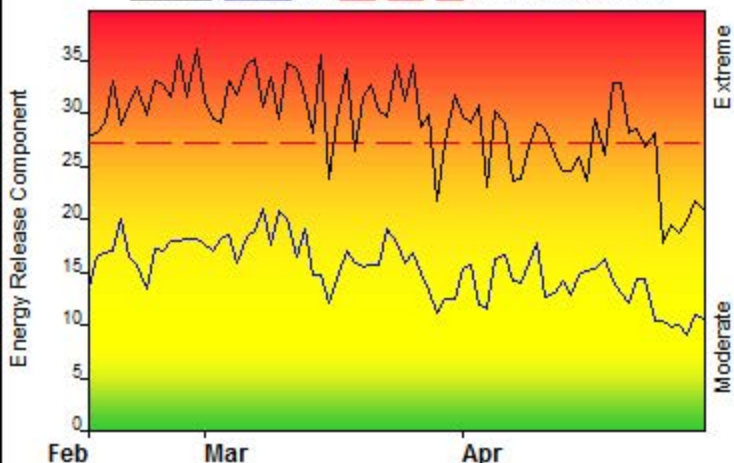


FIRE DANGER -- West FDRA

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 Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2014

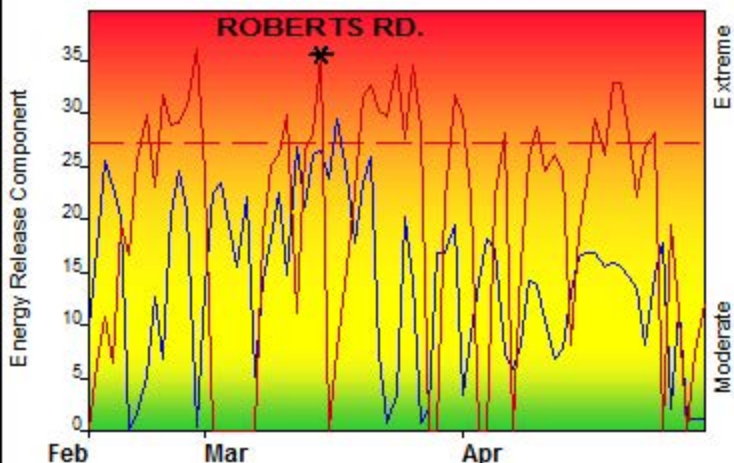
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (1124 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1124 days from 2000 - 2014 had an Energy Release Component above 27

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: 2005 2014



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:

- 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