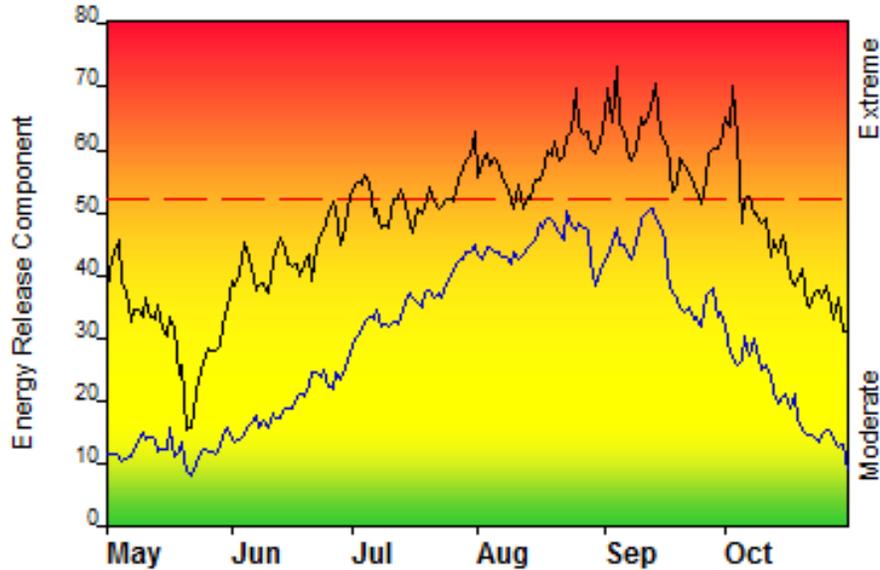


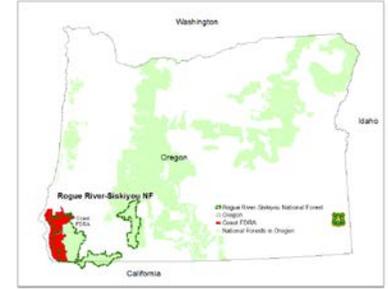
FIRE DANGER -- COAST

Maximum, Average, and 90th percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Coast
- Weather zones 616, 619
- Bald, Quail, Red Mound RAWs
*Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



- EXTREME** – Use extreme caution
- HIGH** – Watch for change
- MODERATE** – Lower Potential, but always be aware

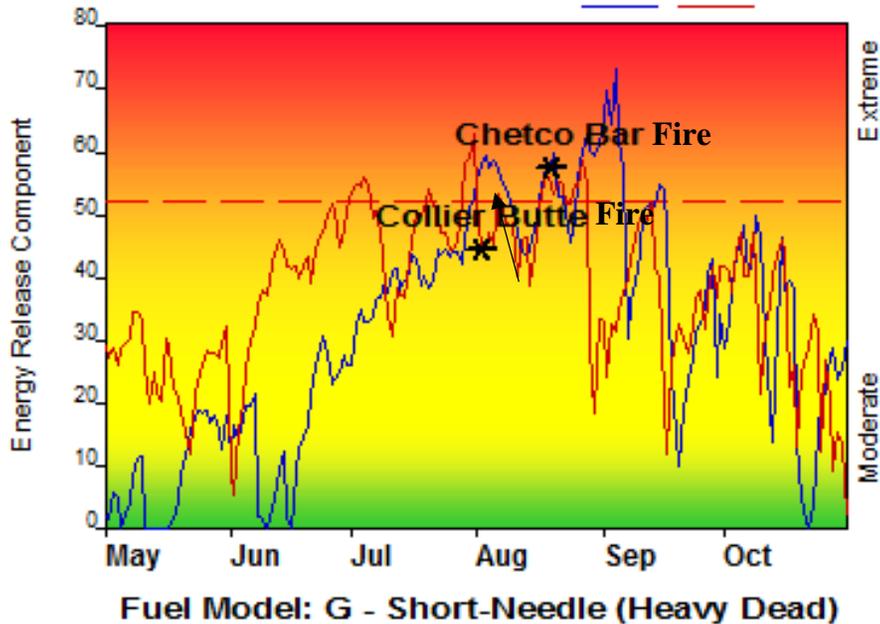
Maximum – Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2008-2017

Average – shows peak fire season over 10 years (1837 observations)

90th Percentile – 10% of the 1837 days from 2008-2017 had an Energy Release Component above 52.

Local Thresholds – Watchout: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 10 mph, **RH** less 25%, **Temperature** over 85, **1000-hr Fuel Moisture** less than 12%.

Years to Remember: 2017 2015



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature and RH ranges, and precipitation duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT a part of ERC calculation
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape – fuel, weather, and topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts – especially wind.

Past Experience:

CHETCO BAR FIRE: 08/19/2017 (*date of large fire growth*) 191,125 acres ERC=57
COLLIER BUTTE FIRE: 08/02/2015 (*date of ignition*) 12,263 acres ERC=44

- A thermal trough pattern creating off shore east (foehn) winds and poor night time RH recoveries.
- Two plus days with night time RH recoveries that are below 50%.
- Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 6.
- 90th percentile or higher ERC values.
- <25% RH – torching becomes more likely.
- <20% RH – multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind.