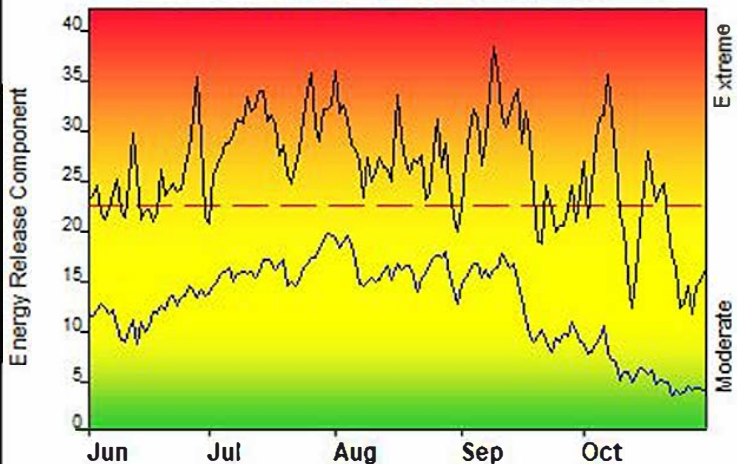


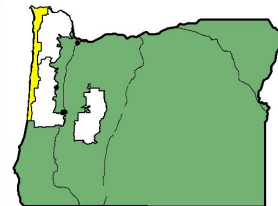
## FIRE DANGER -- Oregon Coast

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



## Fire Danger Area:

- Oregon Coast
- 001 and 012
- SIG - ORCO
- Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



## Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** – Use extreme caution
- High** → Watch for change
- Moderate** – Lower Potential, but always be aware

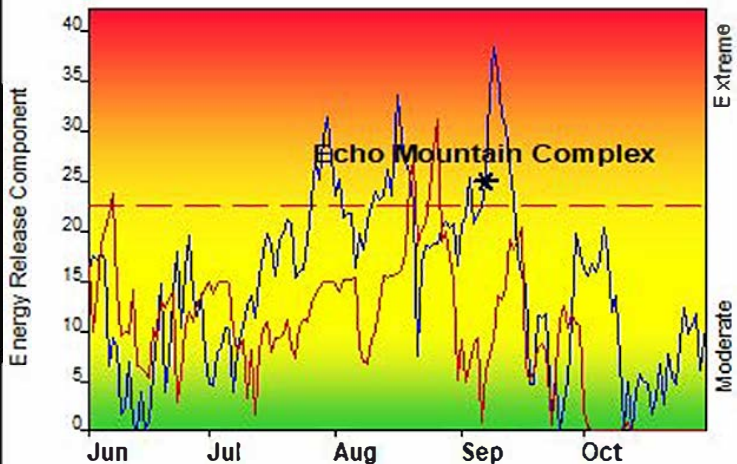
**Maximum** – Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2021

**Average** → shows peak fire season over 15 years (2294 observations)

**90th Percentile** – 10% of the 2294 days from 2007 - 2021 had an Energy Release Component above 22

**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 80, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 6

## Years to Remember: 2020 2016



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (2016)

## Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 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:

- East wind events are associated with warm and dry air masses which lowers RH's and dries out fuels
- The Echo Mountain Complex began during a major east wind event, growing to over 2,000 acres in the first 24 hours.
- Haines 5 or 6 can lead to rapid fire growth and plume dominated fire
- Lichen draped fuels become available near 35% RH, increasing the likelihood of canopy fire
- ORCO SIG = Tidewater, Tillamook, and Cannibal RAWS

Responsible Agency: USFS

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