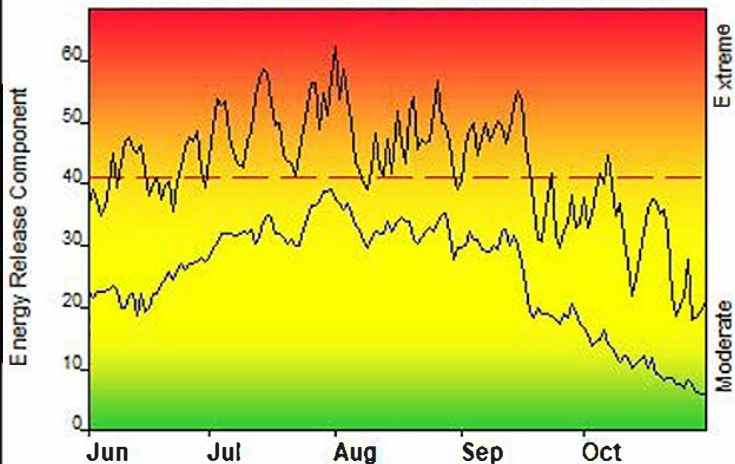


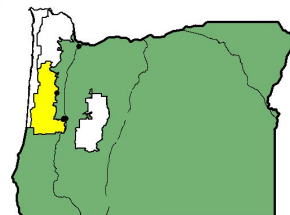
## FIRE DANGER -- South Coast Range

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



## Fire Danger Area:

- South Coast Range
- 608 and 612
- SIG - SOCR
  - Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



## Fire Danger Interpretation:

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

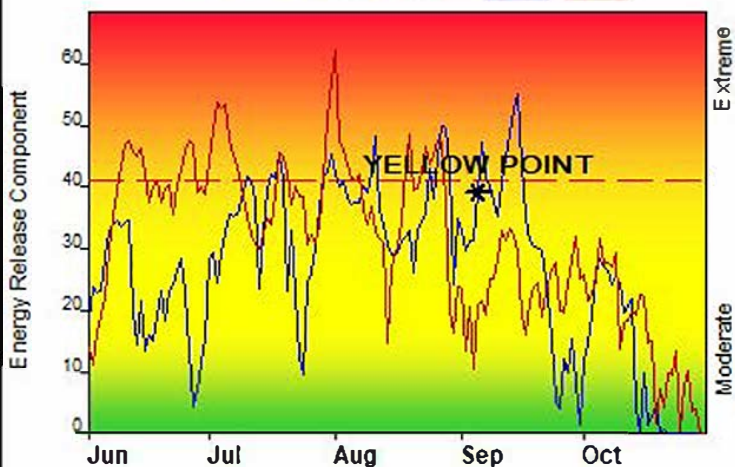
**Maximum** – Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2007 - 2021

**Average** – shows peak fire season over 15 years (2293 observations)

**90th Percentile** – 10% of the 2293 days from 2007 - 2021 had an Energy Release Component above 41

**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: 2014 2015



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
- Temperatures in the 90s, RH's in the teens, and Northeast winds caused the Yellow Point fire to grow to over 200 acres in 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
- SOCR SIG = Village Creek and High Point RAWS

Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+5.0 build 20210317 06/16/2022-11:27

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team