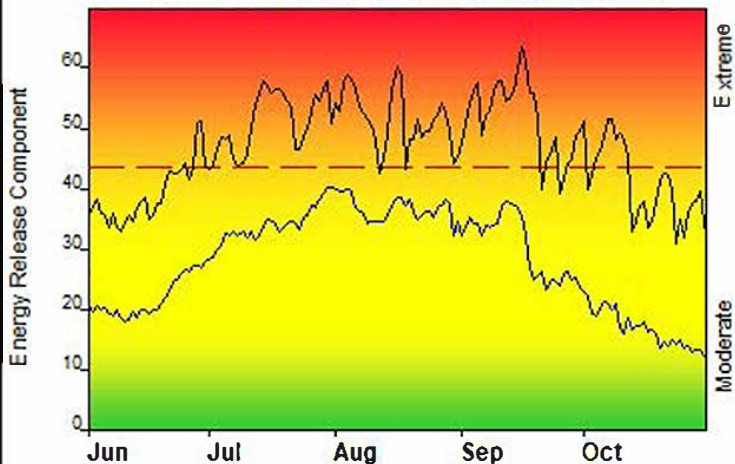


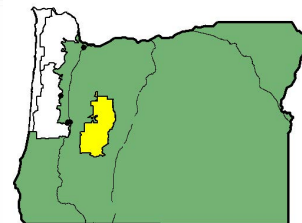
FIRE DANGER -- South Oregon Cascades

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



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ South Oregon Cascades
- 60%
- ◆ SIG - SOCA
- 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)

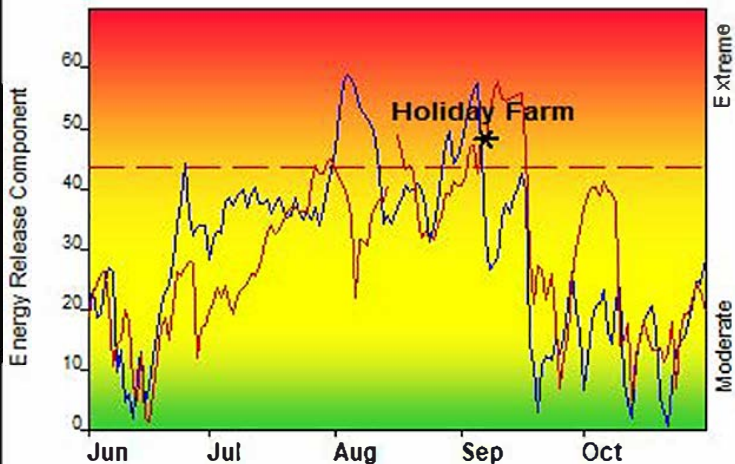
90th Percentile -- 10% of the 2293 days from 2007 - 2021 had an Energy Release Component above 43

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:

- 20+ Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%,
- Temperature over 85, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 4

Years to Remember: 2017 2020



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 significantly lowers RH's and dries out fuels
- The Holiday Farm fire began during a significant east wind event and grew to over 100,000 acres within 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
- SOCA SIG = Pebble, Fields, and Emigrant RAWS

Responsible Agency: USFS

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team