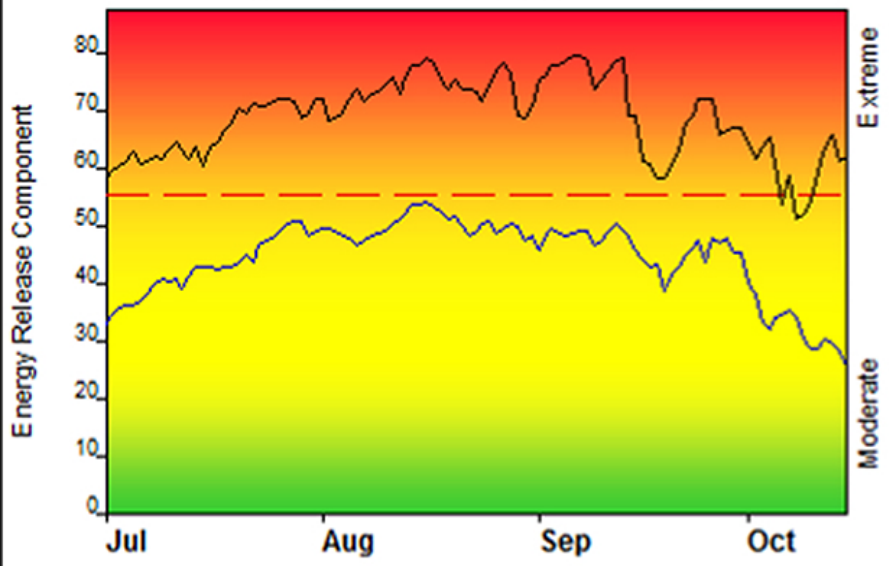
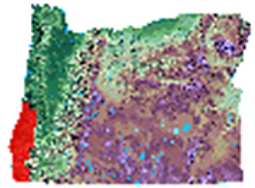
FIRE DANGER -- Coos FPA

Maximum, Average, and 70th Percentile, based on 13 years data



Fire Danger Area:



- COOS DISTRICT
- ZONE 615,616,618,619
- Bald Mnt. & Burnt Mnt.

* 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 - 2012

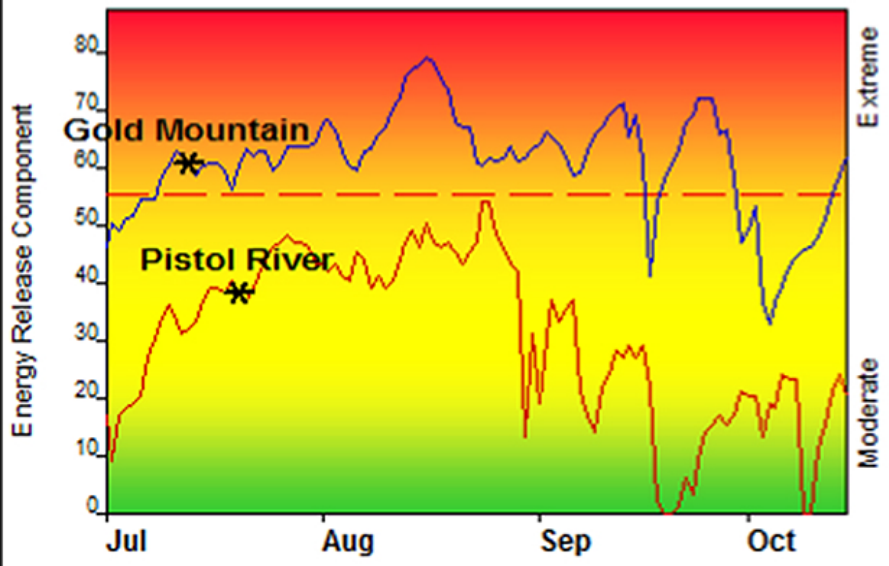
Average -- shows peak fire season over 13 years (1391 observations)

70th Percentile -- Only 30% of the 1391 days from 2000 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 55

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 30%, **Temperature** over 80, **Woody fuel Moisture** less than 100

Years to Remember: 2002 2010



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

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:

Mid to High ERC and Haines Index's of 5-6 are associated with large fire growth.
Strong NW winds may impact fire line placement.
Fires are very active at night during east wind events.
Logging slash produces short and long range spotting - control lines should be reinforced with water. Most fires present steep rugged slopes with heavy fuels.
Maintain LCES at all times

Responsible Agency: Coos Forest Protective Association

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team