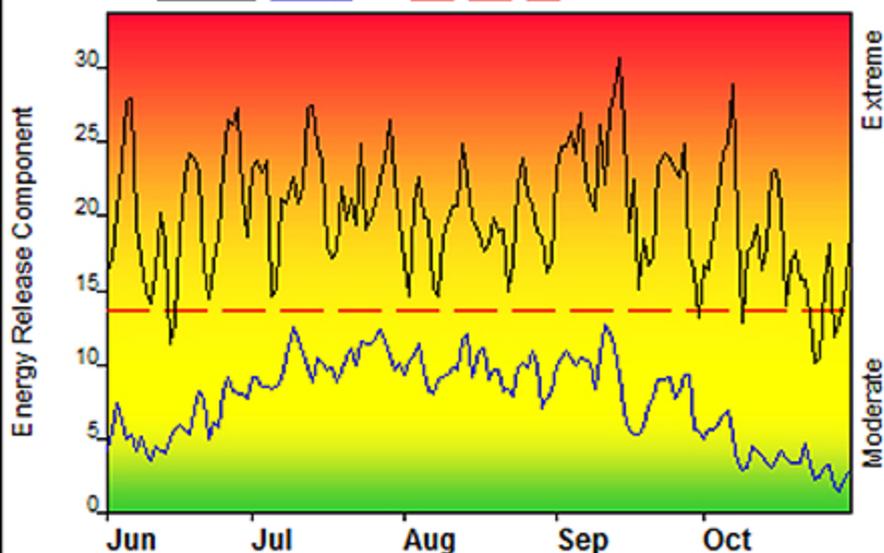


FIRE DANGER -- NorthWest Oregon Area

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 17 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ NorthWest Oregon Area
- ◆ Wx : 601,602,603,604,612
- ◆ Rye, Miller, Wilk., 2:1:1
- * 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 1998 - 2014

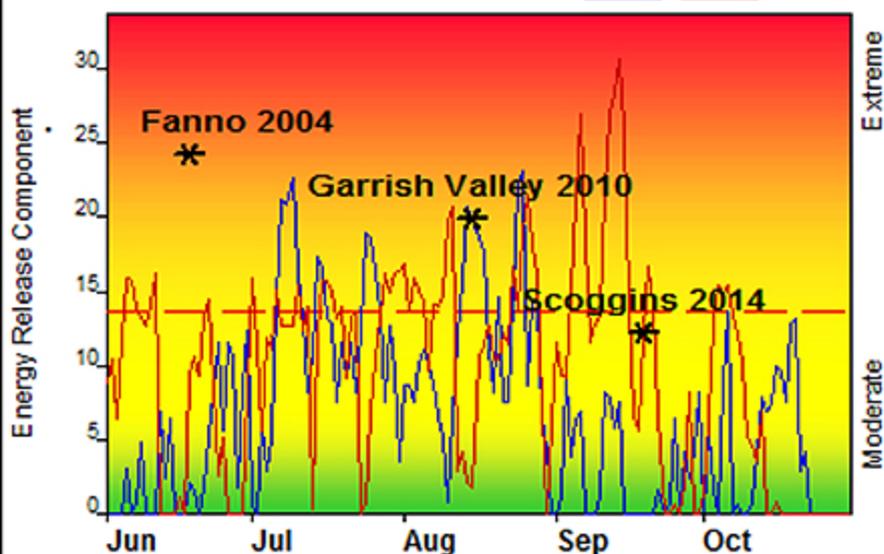
Average -- shows peak fire season over 17 years (2801 observations)

80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 2801 days from 1998 - 2014 had an Energy Release Component above 14

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

- Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 34%,
 - Temperature over 85, Woody Fuel Moisture less than 140

Years to Remember: 2010 2014



Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush

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:

- * East wind events cause lower humidities and higher temperatures during the day and poor night time RH recoveries.
- * Heavy loading of 100 and 1000 hour fuels make line construction slow and difficult.
- * Significant fires can occur at lower thresholds when east winds develop at any time of year.
- * Historically 50% of significant fires occur when RH is less than 26% and ERC is greater than 19.

Responsible Agency: ODF-Northwest Oregon Area
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team