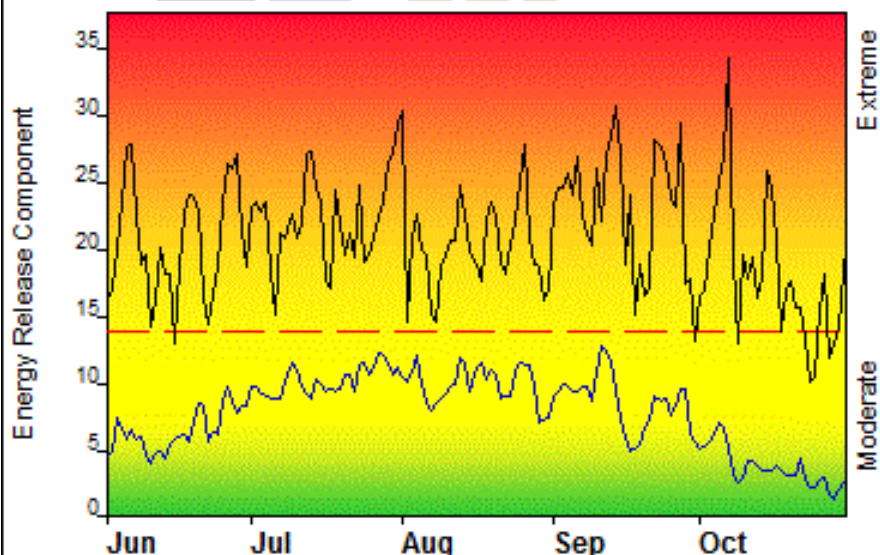


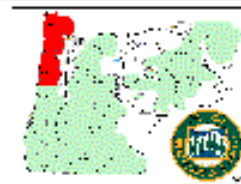
FIRE DANGER – Northwest Oregon Area

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 19 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Northwest Oregon Area
- ◆ Wx: 801,802,803,804,812
- ◆ 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

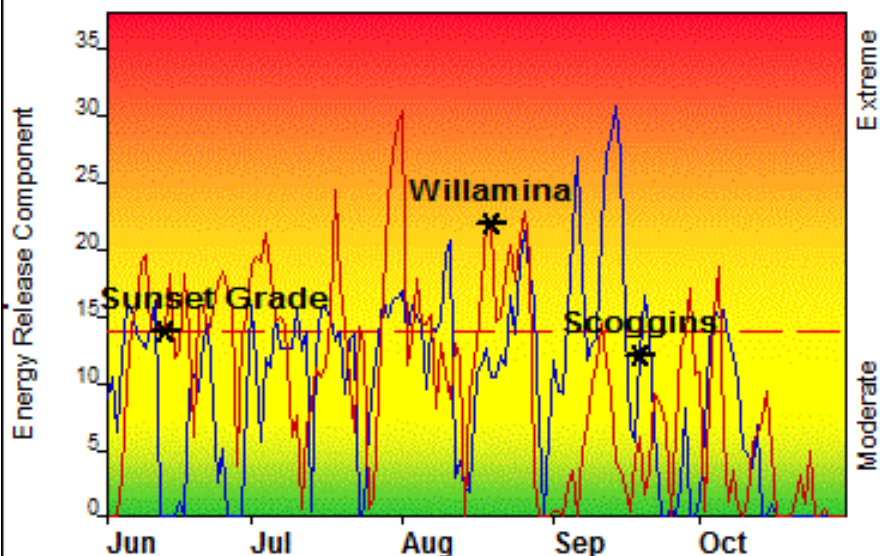
Maximum – Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2016

Average – shows peak fire season over 19 years (2907 observations)

80th Percentile – Only 20% of the 2907 days from 1998 - 2016 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: 2014 2015



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

FF+4.1 build 1622 04/26/2017-10:16 (C:\Users\lbferguson\Desktop\FEWG20...12017 NWOA)

Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team