FIRE DANGER -- Upper Coast PSA

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 10 years data

Fire Danger Area:
- Dead F.M. Critical %'s
- 10Hr. - 8%, 100Hr. - 15%
- 1000Hr. - 17%
  * 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 Burning Index by day for 2004 - 2013
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (888 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 888 days from 2004 - 2013 had an Burning Index above 43

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 90, Energy Release Component over 31

Years to Remember: 2006 2009

Chambers Co. Fire

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

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
- Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is part of BI calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
Remember: Any change in wind speed or direction will have an immediate impact on flame lengths and rate of spread on fires in fine fuels. When grass fuels are cured, rapid rates of spread can be expected on windy days when 10 hour fuel moistures are below 8%. ERC values (FM - G) above 31 exceed the 90th percentile. Live woody fuel moistures less than 130% in southern yellow pine, can contribute to single and/or group tree torching.

Responsible Agency: Mike Dunivan, TFS

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team
Fire Danger Area:
- Dead F.M. Critical %'s
- 10Hr. - 8%, 100Hr. - 15%
- 1000Hr. - 17%
* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
- **EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- **Caution** -- Watch for change
- **Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

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 90, Burning Index over 43

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & % range, 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:
Remember: Any change in wind speed or direction will have an immediate impact on flame lengths and rate of spread on fires in fine fuels. When grass fuels are cured, rapid rates of spread can be expected on windy days when 10 hour fuel moistures are below 8%. BI values (FM - G) above 43 exceed the 90th percentile. Live woody fuel moistures less than 130% in southern yellow pine, can contribute to single and/or group tree torching.