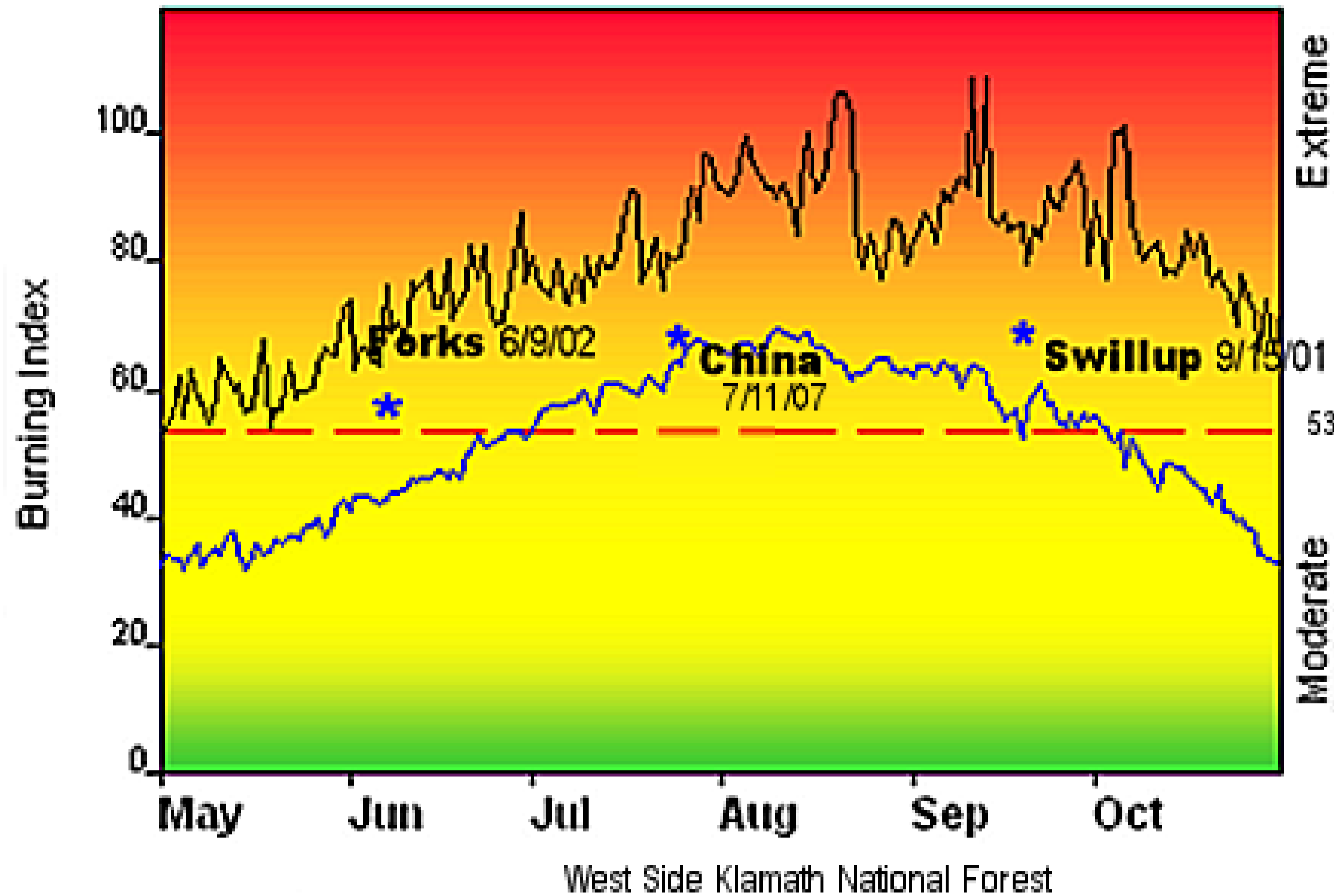


FIRE DANGER -- Klamath NF

Maximum, Average, and 47th Percentile, based on 36 years data

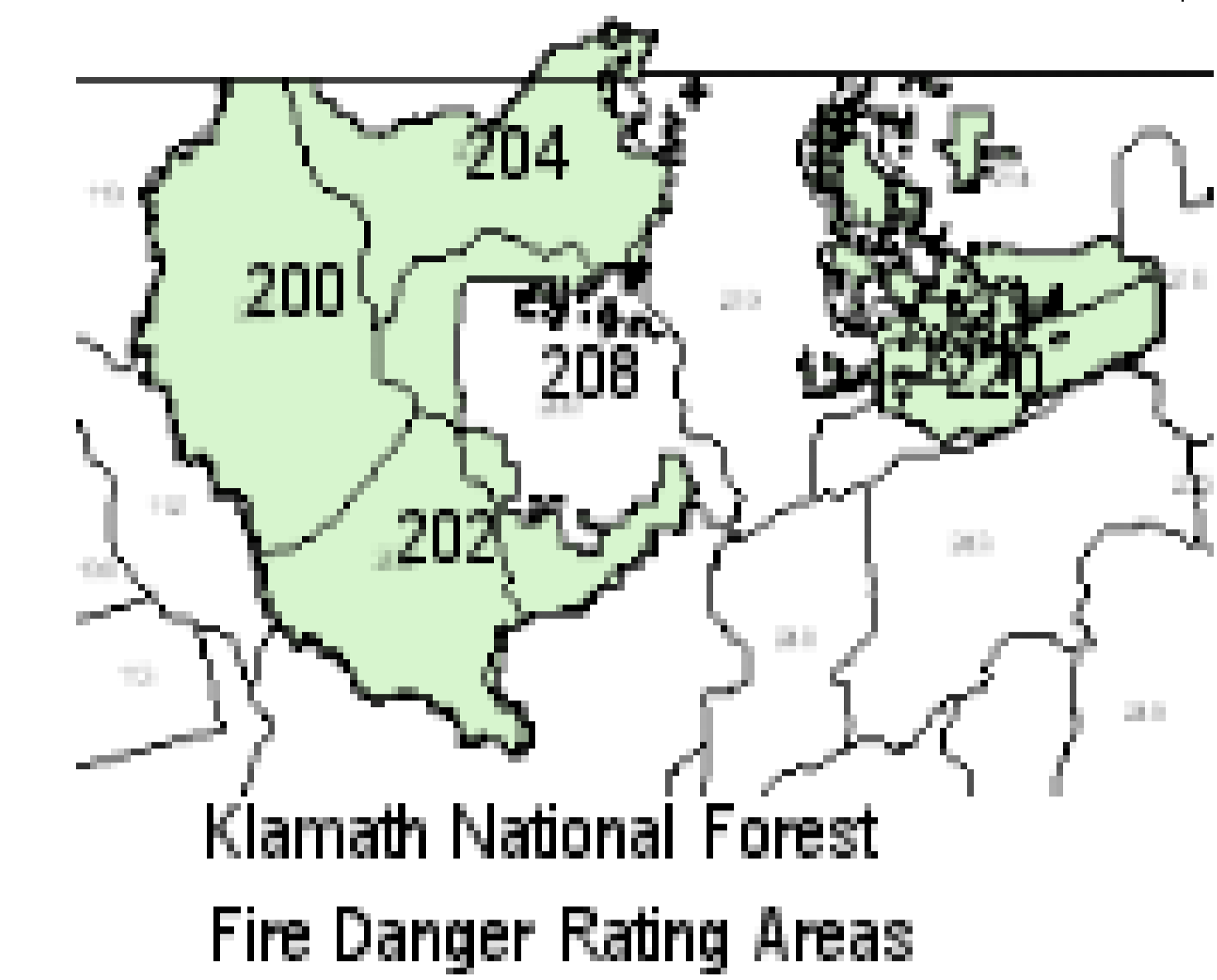


Fire Danger Rating Areas: 200; 202; 204 & 208

Fire Weather Zones: CA280 & CA281

Wx Stations (meet NWCG Standards)

Blue Ridge-40203	Collins Baldy L.O.-40237
Callahan #2-40245	Oak Knoll-40218
Quartz Hill-40239	Sawyers Bar-40222
Slater Butte-40225	Somes Bar-40231



Burning Index Graph Interpretation

Maximum - Highest Burning Index by day for 1972 - 2007

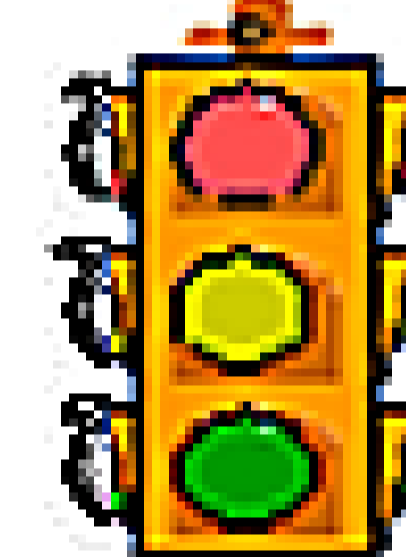
Average - Shows peak fire season average over 36 years (6341 observations)

47th Percentile - Only 47% of the 6341 days from 1972-2007 had an Burning Index below 53

Remember

Burning Index tracks day to day fluctuations
Wind is part of BI calculation

Fire Danger Interpretation:



EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Energy Release Component Graph Interpretation

Maximum - Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2007

Average - Shows peak fire season over 36 years

60th Percentile - Only 40% of the 6341 days from 1972-2007 had an ERC value above 53

Remember

Energy Release Component tracks seasonal trends
Wind is NOT a part of ERC calculations

Local Thresholds - - WATCHOUT

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior

Temperature over 85 degrees; RH below 20%, 20-foot wind speed over 4 mph, & 1000 hour fuel moisture less than 15%
Be aware that at these thresholds complexity can quickly escalate and exceed the capability of initial attack resources.
Local thresholds reflect conditions in the lower river canyons

Past Experience - Local Knowledge

A large fire is defined as 50 acres and larger.

Large fires become more frequent when ERC exceeds 54

Large fires become more frequent when BI exceeds 53

Fires can and do occur at lower indices

Multiple lightning starts can overwhelm IA resources.

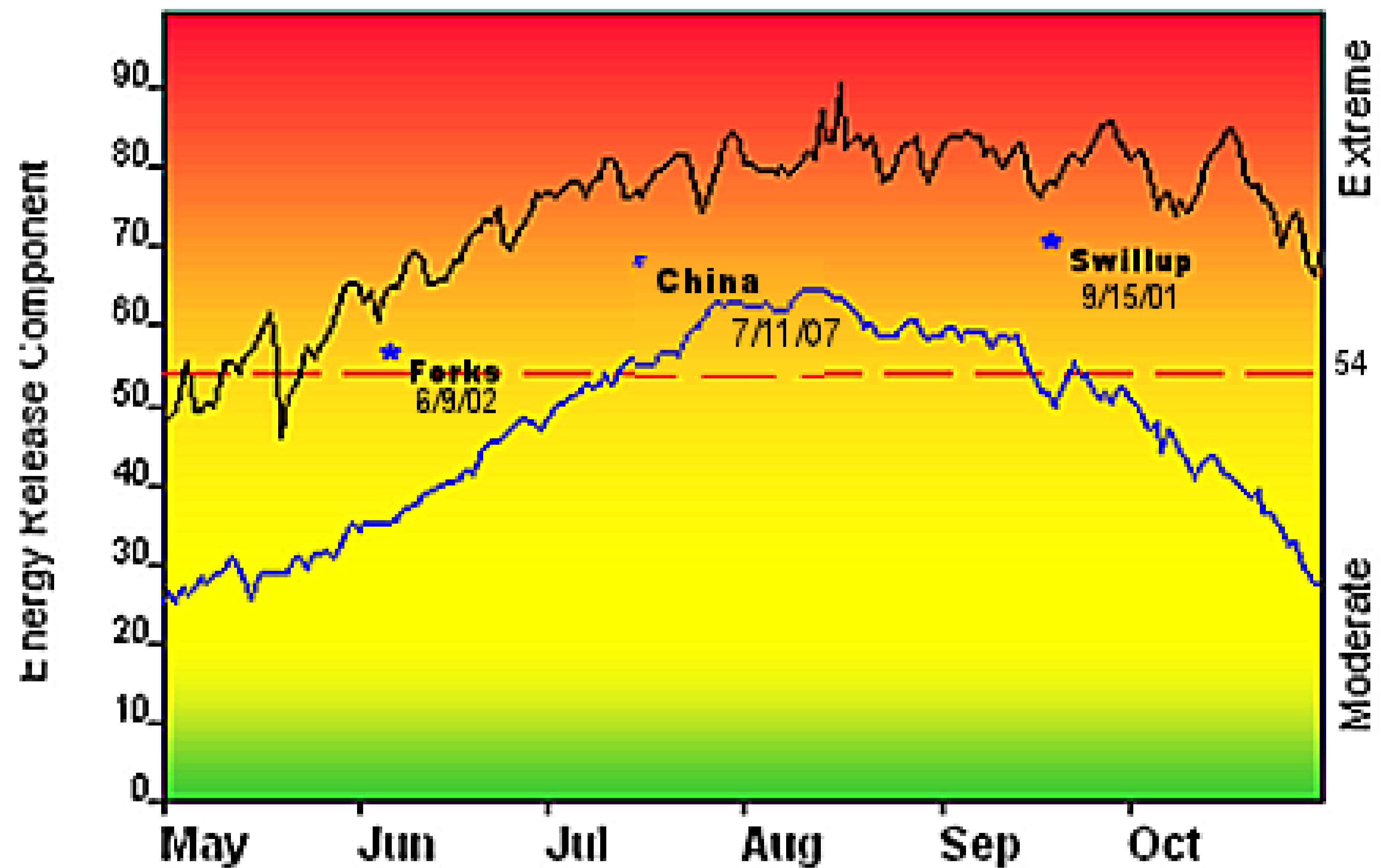
Strong upcanyon winds are common in the afternoon in the Klamath & Salmon River canyons

Listen to weather forecasts - especially the winds

Watch local conditions and variation across the landscape - Fuel, Weather and Topography

Steep terrain and limited access in the western Klamath mountains contribute to the ability of fires to become large.

Maximum, Average, and 60th Percentile, based on 36 years data



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

Prepared May, 2008 by D. Wright, KNF Fire Planner