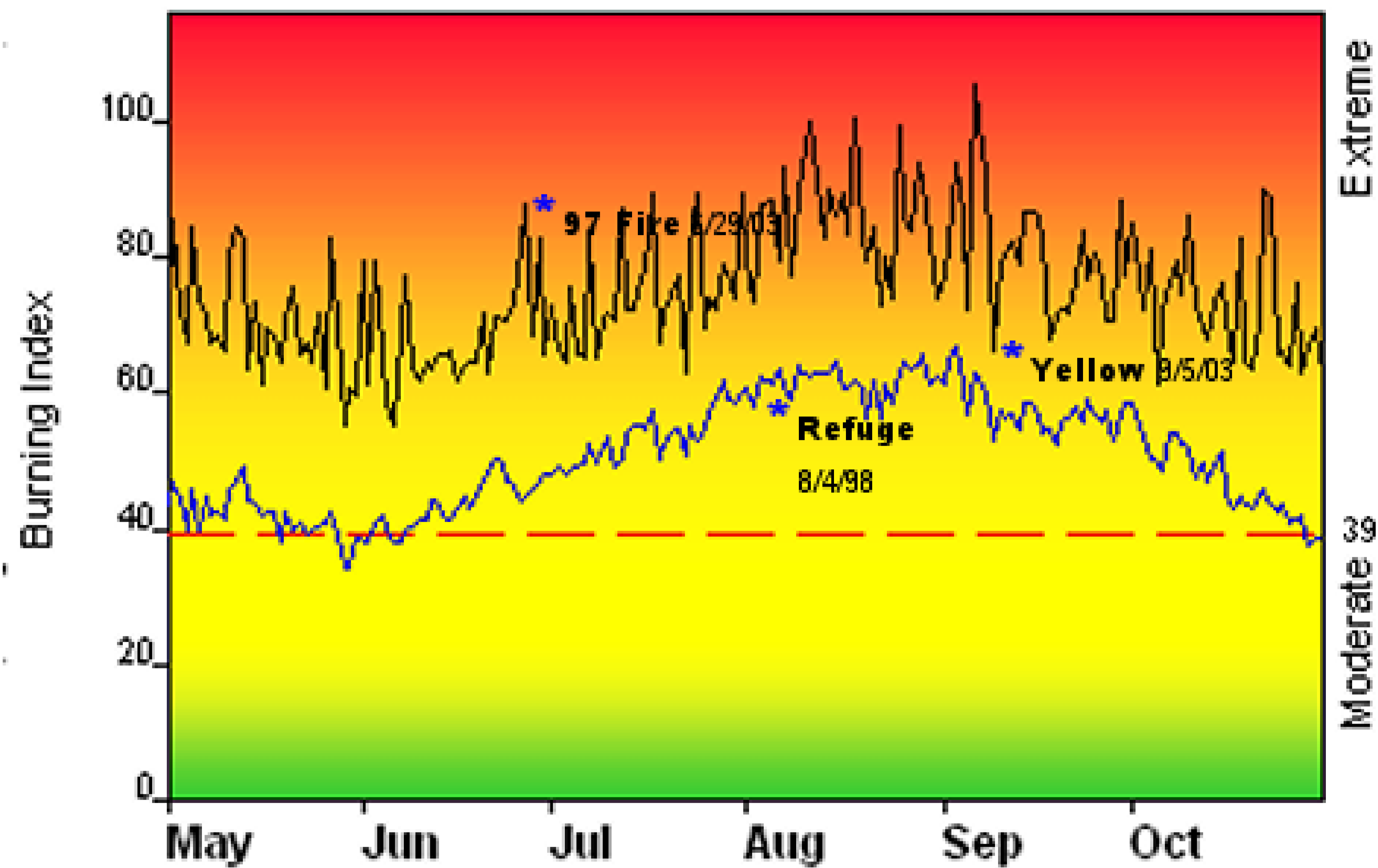


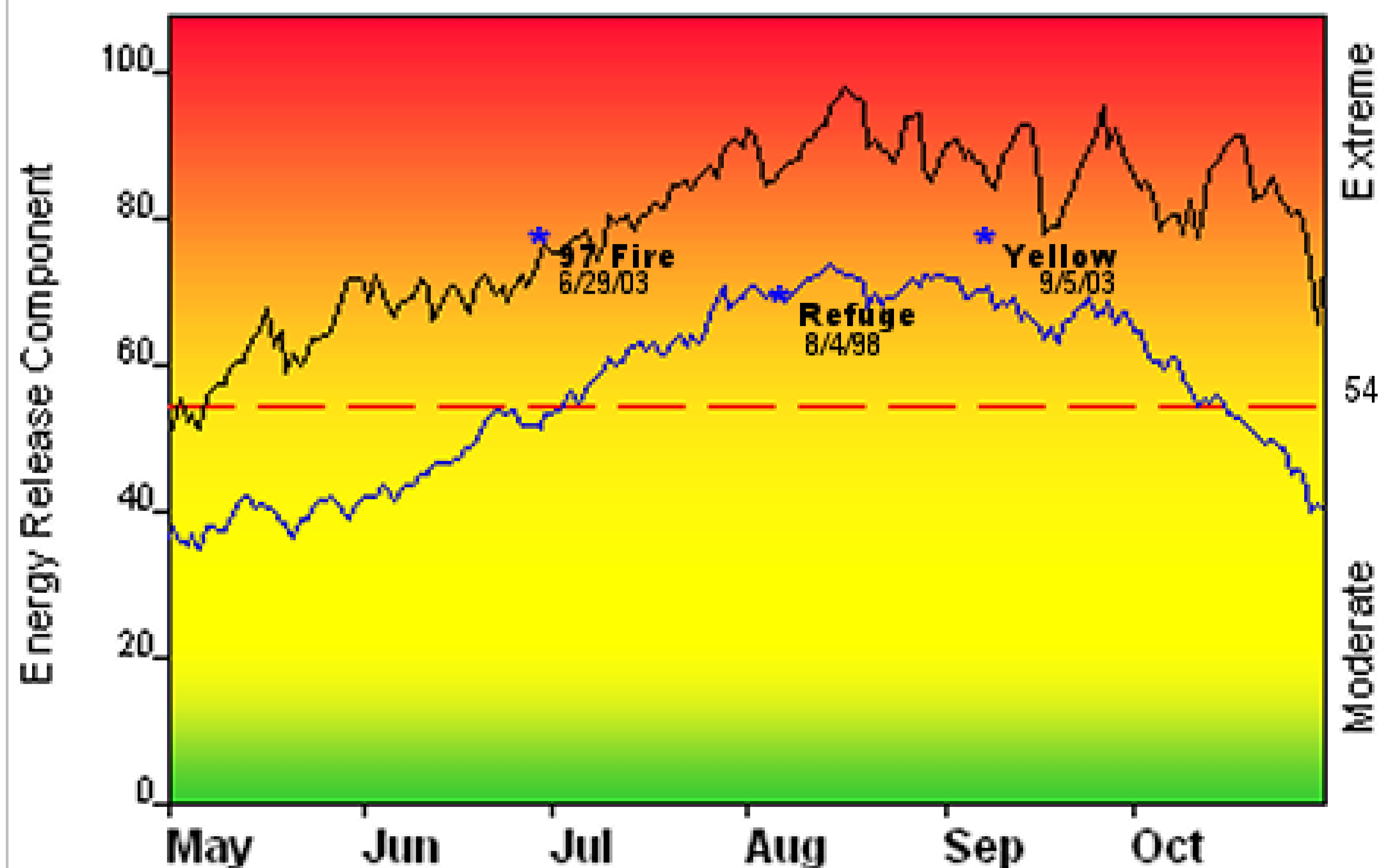
FIRE DANGER -- Klamath NF

Maximum, Average, and 22th Percentile, based on 19 years data



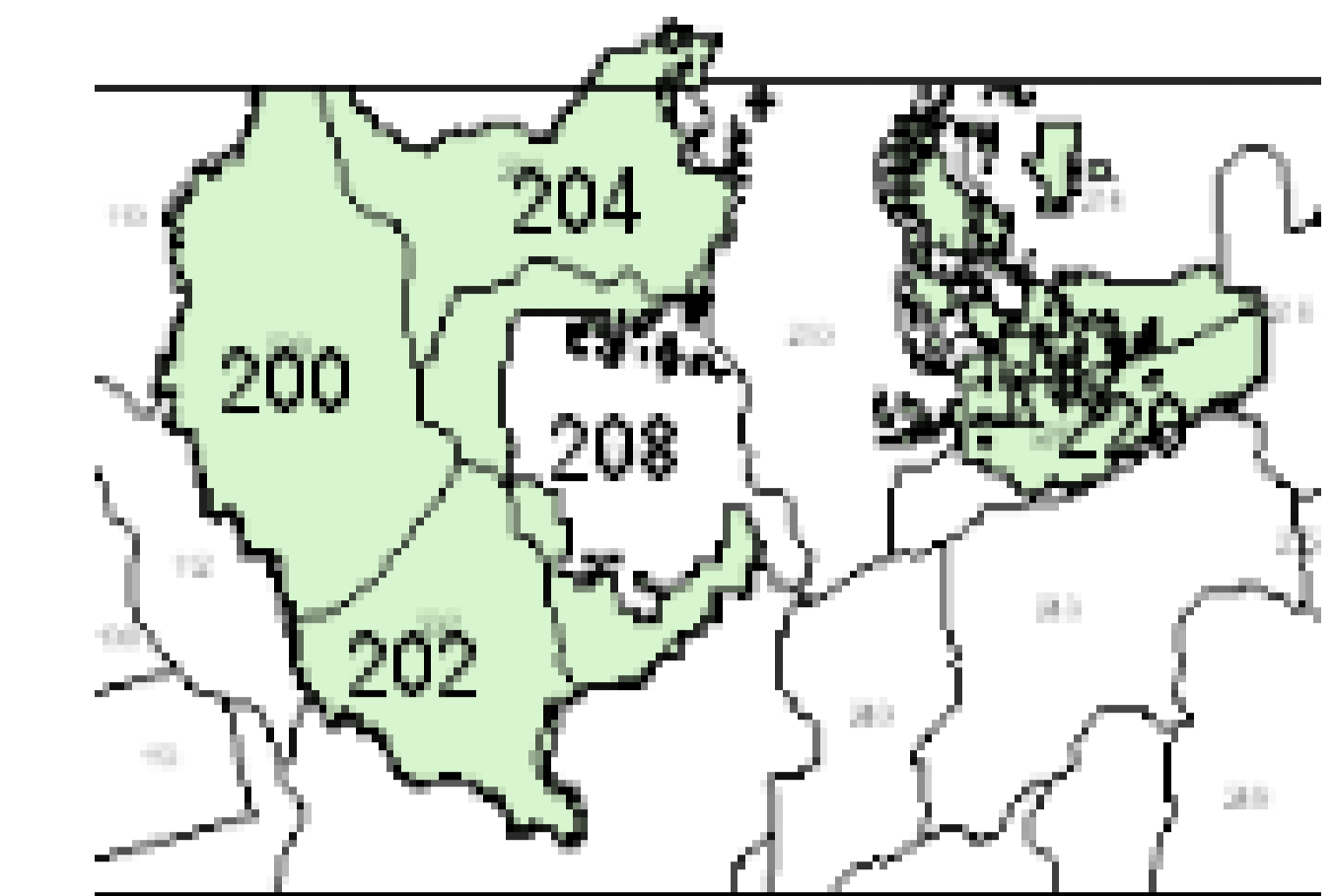
East Side Klamath National Forest

Maximum, Average, and 42th Percentile, based on 19 years data



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

Fire Danger Rating Area: 220
Fire Weather Zone: CA254
Wx Stations (meet NWC6 standards)
 Juanita - 40240
 Van Bremmer - 40243

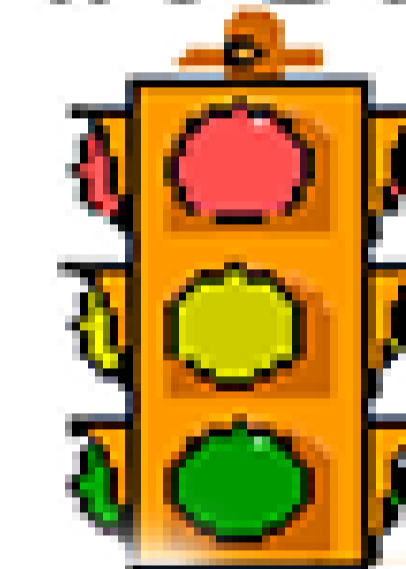


Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1989 - 2007

Average -- shows peak fire season over 19 years (3306 observations) Klamath National Forest
 22th Percentile -- Only 22% of the 3306 days from 1989 - 2007 had an Burning Index below 39

Remember
 Burning Index tracks day to day fluctuations
 Wind is a part of BI calculations

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 1989 - 2007

Average -- shows peak fire season over 19 years (3306 observations)
 42th Percentile -- Only 42% of the 3306 days from 1989 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component below 54

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
 Temperatures over 75 degrees, RH below 20%, 20-foot wind speed over 5 mph, or 1000-hour fuels less than 15%
 Be aware that at these thresholds complexity can quickly escalate and exceed the capability of initial attack resources

Past Experience - Local Knowledge

A large fire is defined as 50 acres and larger
 Large fires become more frequent when ERCs exceed 54
 Large fires become more frequent when BIs exceed 39
 Watch local conditions and variation across the landscape - Fuel, Weather, Topography
 Late afternoon winds are key to large fire growth and are about 20% stronger than the 1300 hour observed winds.
 Late afternoon winds of 15-20 mph are not uncommon. South, southwest and west winds are of the greatest concern
 Be alert for thunderstorms. Erratic winds associated with thunderstorms can influence fire behavior

Dense bitter brush is also a strong indicator of problem fires
 Prepared May 2008, by D. Wright, KNF Fire Planner