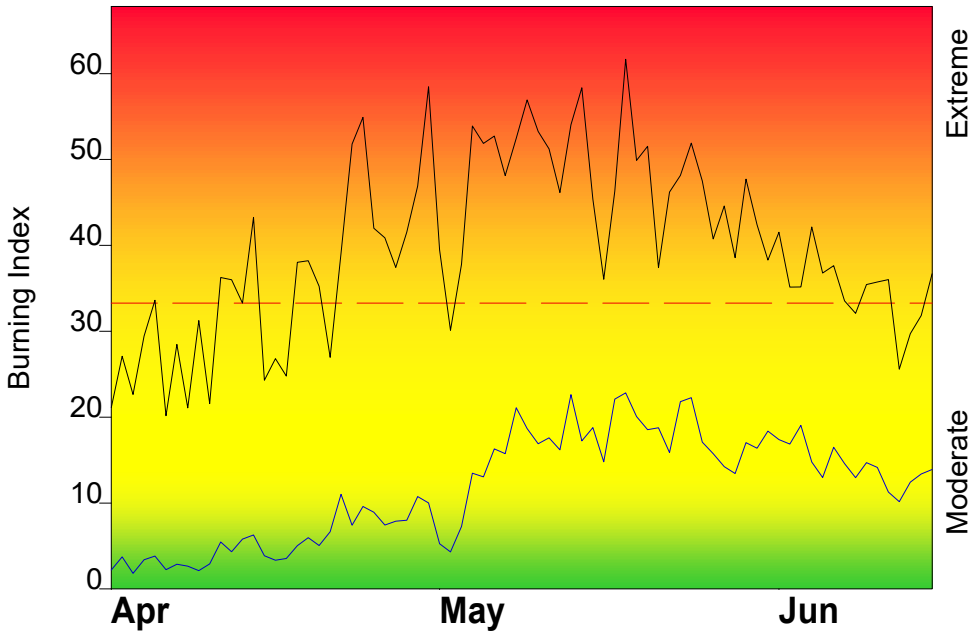
FIRE DANGER -- MI-UP-HIF Spring

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 23 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Hiawatha National Forest
- Central Upper Peninsula
- Stonington/Seney/Raco

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

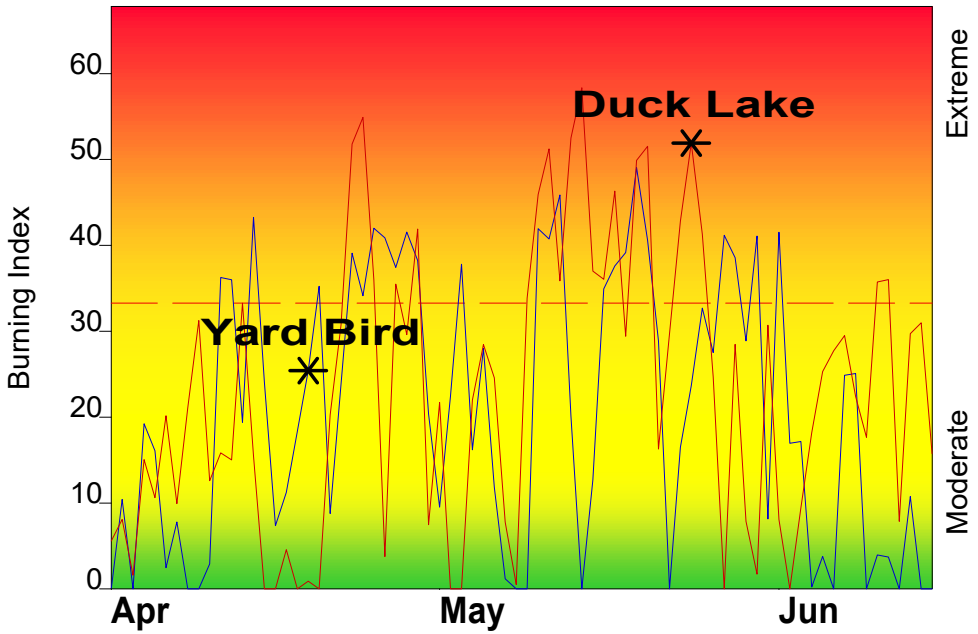
Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 2002 - 2025

Average -- shows peak fire season over 23 years (1687 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 1687 days from 2002 - 2025 had an Burning Index above 33

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 25%, **Temperature** over 75, **1-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 10

Years to Remember: 2010 2012



Fuel Model: V - Grass (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 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:

In the spring, a persistent Hudson Bay high can result in critical fire weather conditions. It is often followed by dry cold front with high winds and low RH. Critical fire behavior can also occur when live needle moistureis <110%. Dense stands of immature jack pine and red pine can burn with great intensity, crown fires, group torching and long-range spotting can occur with fire runs greater than 1,000 ac. in a single burn period.

Responsible Agency: US Forest Service

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