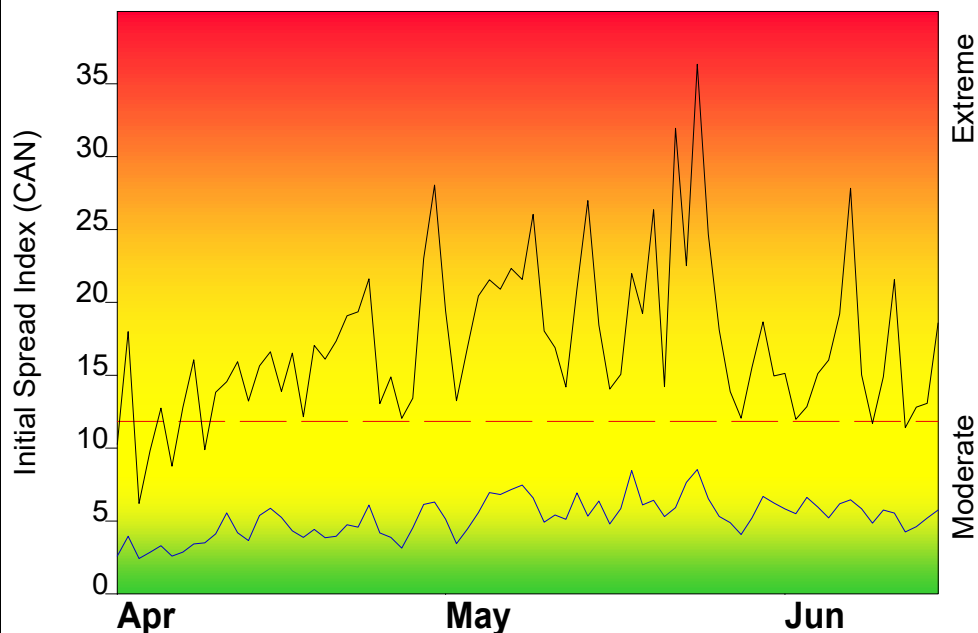


## FIRE DANGER -- MI-UP-HIF Spring

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 Initial Spread Index (CAN) by day for 2002 - 2025

Average -- shows peak fire season over 23 years (1688 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 1688 days from 2002 - 2025 had an Initial Spread Index (CAN) above 12

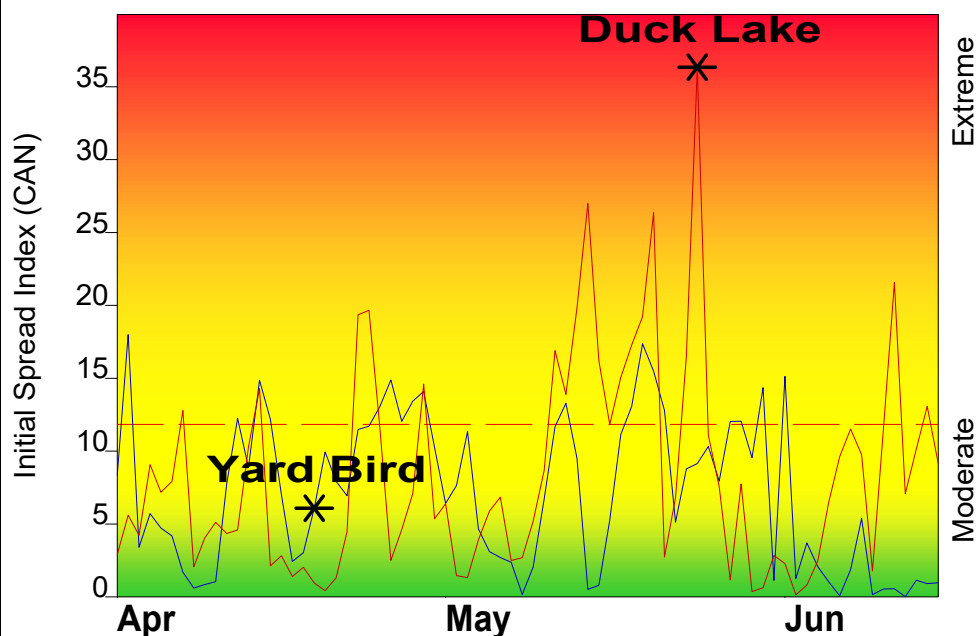
## Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:

**20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 25%,

**Temperature** over 75, **Fine Fuel Moisture Code (CAN)** over 90

## Years to Remember: 2010 2012



## Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Initial Spread Index (CAN) gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from temperature, humidity, wind, and precip amount.
- ✓ Wind is part of ISI 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 moisture is <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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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team