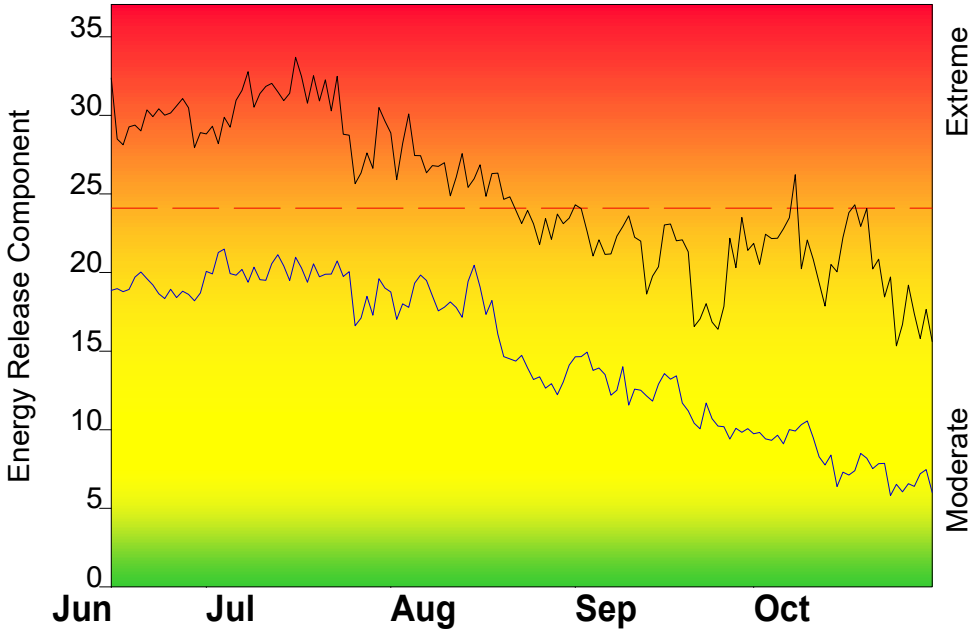
FIRE DANGER -- MI-UP-HIF Summer

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

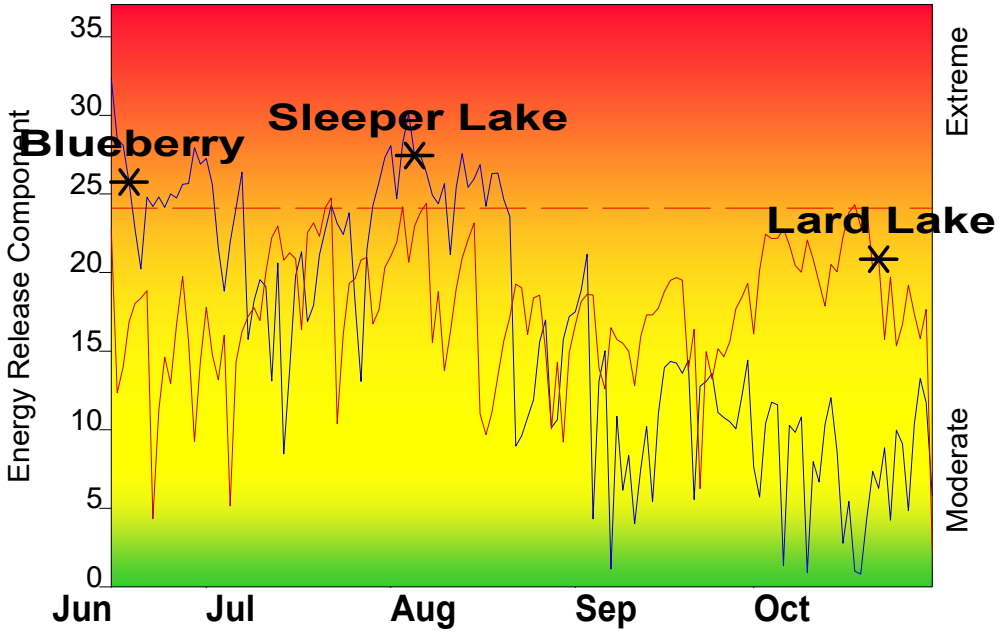
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2002 - 2025

Average -- shows peak fire season over 23 years (3190 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 3190 days from 2002 - 2025 had an Energy Release Component above 24

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, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 17

Years to Remember: 2007 2024



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, 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:

In the summer, prolonged drought conditions and low fuel moistures can result in critical fire weather conditions. Drought conditions provide important insight for what overall potential the weather can influence. Energy Release Component (ERC) is directly related to how hot a fire could burn, it has low variability and is the best indicator for the effects of intermediate to long-term drying on fire behavior.

Responsible Agency: US Forest Service

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