

- ◆ Cascades ◆ 623
- Stella, Zim, Parker Mtn * 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 2009 - 2019

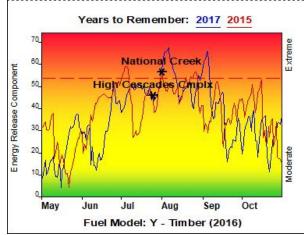
Average - shows peak fire season over 11 years (2024 observations)

90th Percentile - 10% of the 2024 days from 2009 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 53

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%,

Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm 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:

High Cascades: 07/23/2017 (date of ignition) 80,213 Acres

National Creek Fire: 08/01/2015 (date of ignition) 8,886 Acres

- A thermal trough pattern creating off shore east (foehn) winds and poor night time RH recoveries.
- Two plus days with night time RH recoveries that are below 50%.
- Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 6.
 90th percentile or higher ERC values.
- <25% RH torching becomes more likely.
- <20% RH multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind.

Responsible Agency: RSF FF+5.0 build 20191211 05/13/2021-14:24 (C:\...\FDOP2020with SnowFlagsandFiresCleaned)



- Siskiyou Mountains
 621
- Squaw, Buckhorn Springs * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution

High - Watch for change

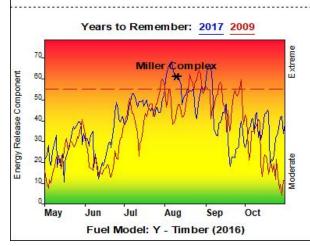
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2009 - 2019

Average - shows peak fire season over 11 years (2024 observations) 90th Percentile - 10% of the 2024 days from 2009 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 55

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%, Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm 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:

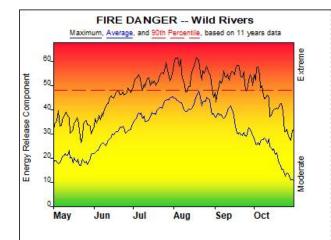
Miller Complex: 8/10/2017 (ignition date), 32846 Acres

- A thermal trough pattern creating off shore east (foehn) winds and poor night time RH recoveries.

 - Two plus days with night time RH recoveries that are below 50%.
- Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 6.
- 90th percentile or higher ERC values. <25% RH torching becomes more likely.

- <20% RH - multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind.

Responsible Agency: RSF FF+5.0 build 20191211 05/17/2021-12:23 (C:\...\FDOP2020with SnowFlagsandFiresCleaned)



- Wild Rivers
 616, 619, 620
- ◆ IV, Onion Mtn * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution

High - Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

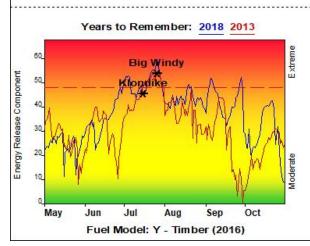
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2009 - 2019

Average - shows peak fire season over 11 years (2024 observations) 90th Percentile - 10% of the 2024 days from 2009 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 48

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%,

Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm 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.

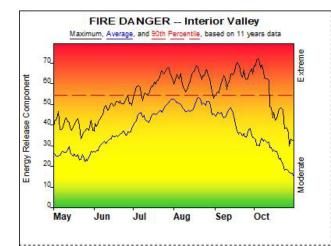
Past Experience:

Klondike Fire: 7/15/2018 (ignition date), 175,258 Acres

Big Windy Fire: 7/26/2013 (ignition date), 26725

- A thermal trough pattern creating off shore east (foehn) winds and poor night time RH recoveries.
- Two plus days with night time RH recoveries that are below 50%.
- Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 6.
 90th percentile or higher ERC values.
- <25% RH torching becomes more likely.
- <20% RH multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind.

Responsible Agency: RSF FF+5.0 build 20191211 05/17/2021-12:15 (C:\...\FDOP2020with SnowFlagsandFiresCleaned)



- Interior Valley
 620, 622
- IV, Evans, Buckhorn Sprs * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution

High - Watch for change

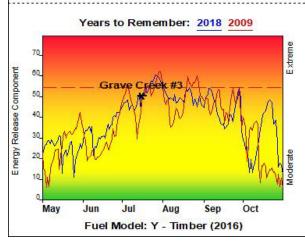
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2009 - 2019

Average — shows peak fire season over 11 years (2024 observations) 90th Percentile - 10% of the 2024 days from 2009 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 54

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%, Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

VEnergy 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:

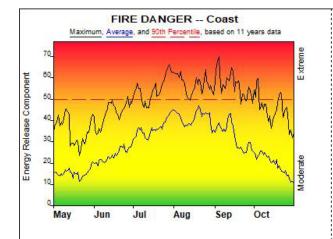
Grave Creek #3: 7/16/2018 (date of ignition) 7809 Acres -Multiple subsequent days with poor night time RH recovery below 50% combined with east winds has lead to large fire growth.

-Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 8. -90th percentile or higher ERC.

<25% RH torching becomes likely.
<20% RH multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind more likely.

Responsible Agency: RSF

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- ◆ Coast ◆ 616, 619
- Bald 2, Quail 2
- * 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 2009 - 2019

Average — shows peak fire season over 11 years (2024 observations)

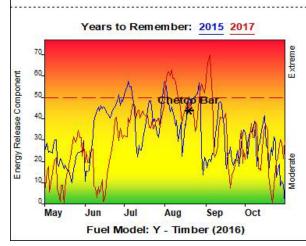
90th Percentile - 10% of the 2024 days from 2009 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 49

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 25%,

Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 12



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:

Chetco Bar Fire: 8/19/2017 (date of large fire growth) - 191,125 Acres

-Multiple subsequent days with poor night time RH recovery below 50% combine10d with

east winds has lead to large fire growth.

-Atmospheric instability = Haines of 5 or 8.

-90th percentile or higher ERC.

<25% RH torching becomes likely.
<20% RH multiple tree torching and crown runs with wind more likely.

Responsible Agency: RSF

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