

Fire Danger Area:

- Osceola National Forest
- Jacksonville, FL
- Olustee, Eddy Tower
 Name NVVCC VVV Station
 - * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:



EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1998 - 2008

Average -- shows peak fire season over 11 years (4010 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 4010 days from 1998 - 2008
had an Burning Index above 95

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 30%, Temperature over 90, Keetch-Byram Drought Index over 450

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm 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.
- ᠮ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

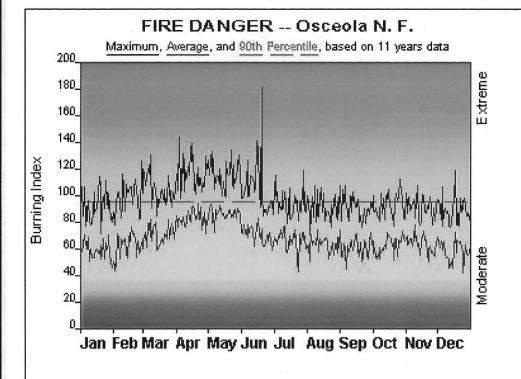
Significantly high fuel loading Forest-wide. Green fuels in Florida burn more intensely due to chemical content. Swamp fuels produce significant short- and long-range spotting. Lightning strike mor frequent in Florida than in other southern state. Terrain: mucky soils require 4-wheel drive. Above average wind speeds, even slight increases, when combined with previously mentioned local factors can rapidlycontribute to fire growth. Potential extreme fire behavior or large fire growth likely with any of the following conditions: BI above 70, Dispersion index above 55, Mixing height above 6500°.

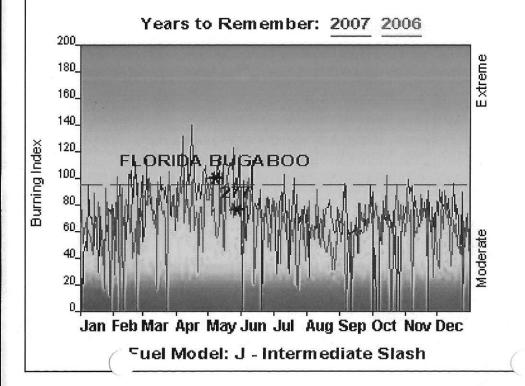
Responsible Agency: US Forest Service - NFs in Florida

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