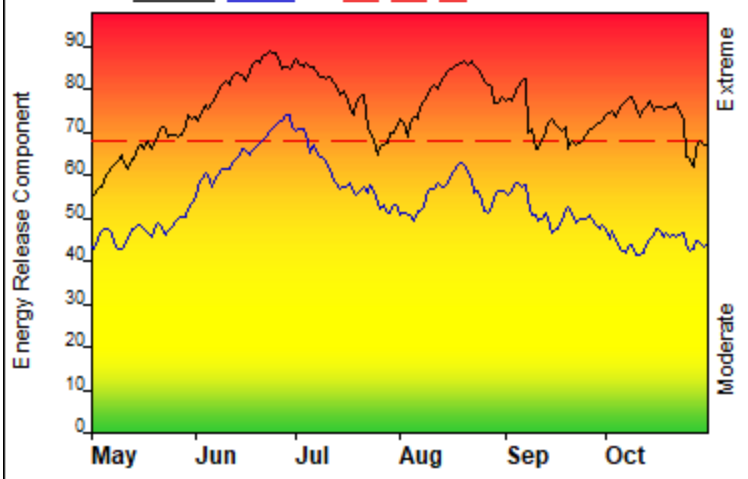
FIRE DANGER -- Low Elevation

Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Low Elevation
- 489,490,491
- Bryson, FT, BI, KG
  * 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 2011 - 2020

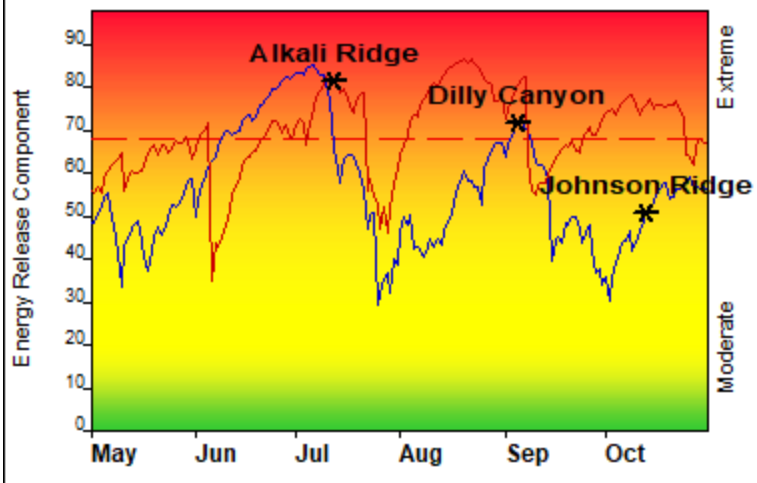
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1840 observations)

80th Percentile -- 20% of the 1840 days from 2011 - 2020 had an Energy Release Component above 68

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, **RH** less than 5%,
Temperature over 95, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 5

Years to Remember: 2017 2020



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (2016)

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:

Be cautious of collapsing smoke columns especially when a fire is advancing towards the top of a plateau or mesa

High mortality in Pinyon and Juniper stands - expect increased fire behavior

Long term drought over SE Utah has made significant impact on both live and dead fuels. EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED with fire behavior throughout the spring, summer, and fall.

Responsible Agency: Unknown

FF+5.0 build 20191211 04/13/2021-13:31 (\\ilmutmb3ds1.blm.doi.net...\SE Utah FDOP 2021)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team