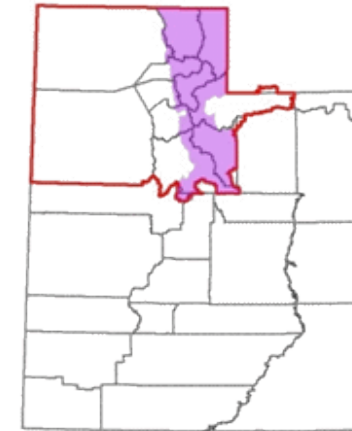


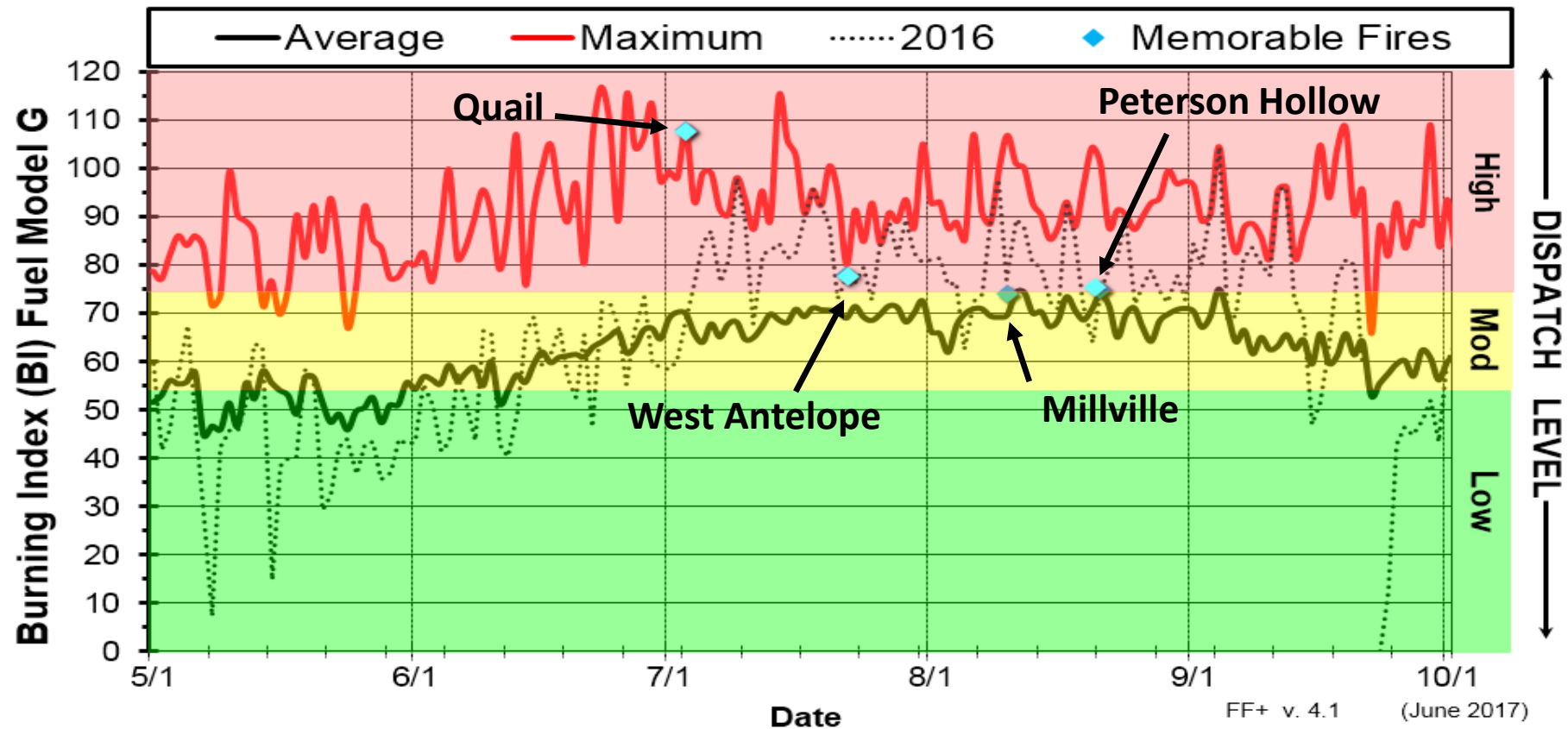
# Wasatch Mountains FDRA

NWS Forecast Zone 479



<b>RAWS (in SIG)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Data Years</b>	<b>Model</b>
Beus Canyon *	420403	5100'	2000 - 2016	7G
Otter Creek *	420912	7160'	2000 - 2016	7G
Pleasant Grove *	421101	5200'	2000 - 2016	7G
Rays Valley *	421103	7300'	2000 - 2016	7G

\* These stations comply with NWCG Weather Station Standards (PMS 426-3)



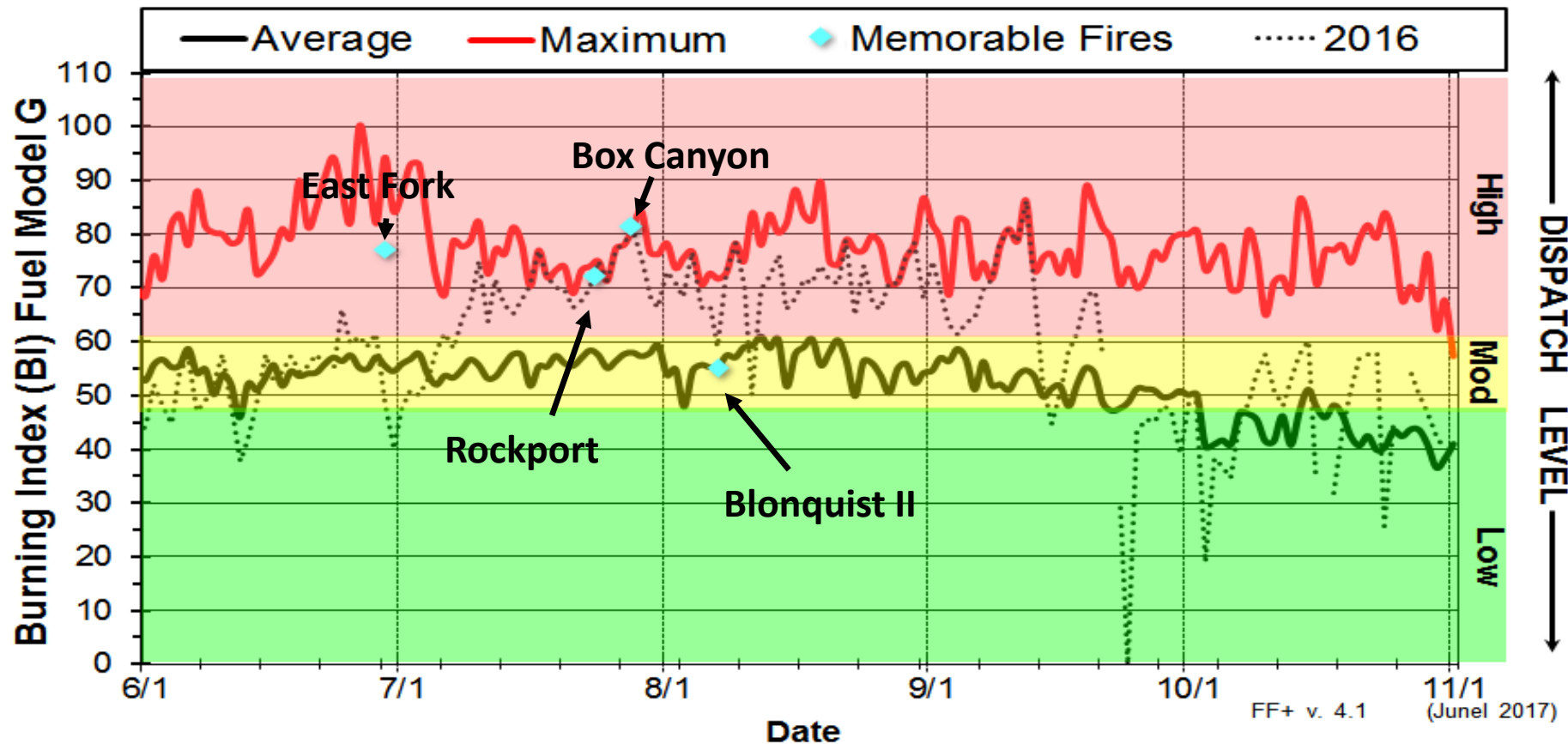
# Uinta Mountains FDRA

NWS Forecast Zone 480



<b>RAWS (in SIG)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Data Years</b>	<b>Model</b>
Bear River *	420703	8536'	2000 - 2016	7G
Hewinta *	420705	9186'	2000 - 2016	7G
Norway Flat *	420706	8280'	2000 - 2016	7G

\* These stations comply with NWCG Weather Station Standards (PMS 426-3)



# Fire Danger PocketCard

## Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center

<http://fam.nwccg.gov/fam-web/pocketcards/>

### Fire Danger Interpretation

Dispatch Levels	Burning Index - Model	
	Wasatch	Uinta Mtns
<b>High:</b> Potential for high to extreme intensity. Expect high rates of spread, flame length, and control difficulty.	<b>74 +</b> (72 <sup>nd</sup> percentile)	<b>65 +</b> (75 <sup>th</sup> percentile)
<b>Moderate:</b> Anticipate moderate fire intensity. The BI can change rapidly with variable weather conditions.	<b>54 - 73</b>	<b>50 - 64</b>
<b>Low:</b> Expect low fire intensity. Containment should be attainable. However, always be cautious.	<b>0 - 53</b>	<b>0 - 49</b>

**Local (Critical) Thresholds:** any of these factors will significantly increase the risk for extreme fire behavior. The more factors present, the greater the risk.

Weather Observations (at the Critical Percentile)	Wasatch Mtn FDRA (74 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	Uinta Mtn FDRA (75 <sup>th</sup> percentile)
20-ft Wind (mph)	> 9	> 5
Min. Relative Humidity (%)	< 13	< 13
Max. Temperature (°F)	> 89	> 78

- ♦ Wind Gusts exceeding 20 mph will increase the probability of erratic fire behavior and large fire growth.
- ♦ Microbursts are powerful downdrafts from thunderstorms which can seriously affect the spread rate, intensity, and direction from several miles away.
- ♦ Lake Effect Winds will enhance up-slope winds (in the afternoon) & down-slope winds (after sunset) resulting in unexpected fire intensity adjacent to the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake.

Updated: June 2017



### Recent Fire Experience

#### Wasatch Mountains FDRA

Date	Fire Name	Size (ac)	BI	RH (%)	Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)
07/03/12	Quail	2,222	108	9	91	12
07/22/16	West Antelope	14,240	78	13	93	8
08/10/13	Milleville	2,200	74	17	84	8
08/21/16	Peterson Hollow	1,242	75	14	85	6

#### Uinta Mountains FDRA

Date	Fire Name	Size (ac)	BI	RH (%)	Temp (°F)	Wind (mph)
06/29/02	East Fork	14,355	77	9	82	6
07/25/14	Rockport	120	71	17	81	6
07/28/16	Box Canyon	4715	81	10	83	6
08/10/13	Blonquist II	30	55	23	72	4

**RED** values indicate exceedance of local (critical) threshold

#### Burning Index (BI) Facts:

- BI is an index representing the potential difficulty containing a fire due to flame length (intensity) at the head of the fire
- BI is very sensitive to small fluctuations in wind speed
- BI with Fuel Model G has a very good statistical correlation to large fire occurrence in Northern Utah.