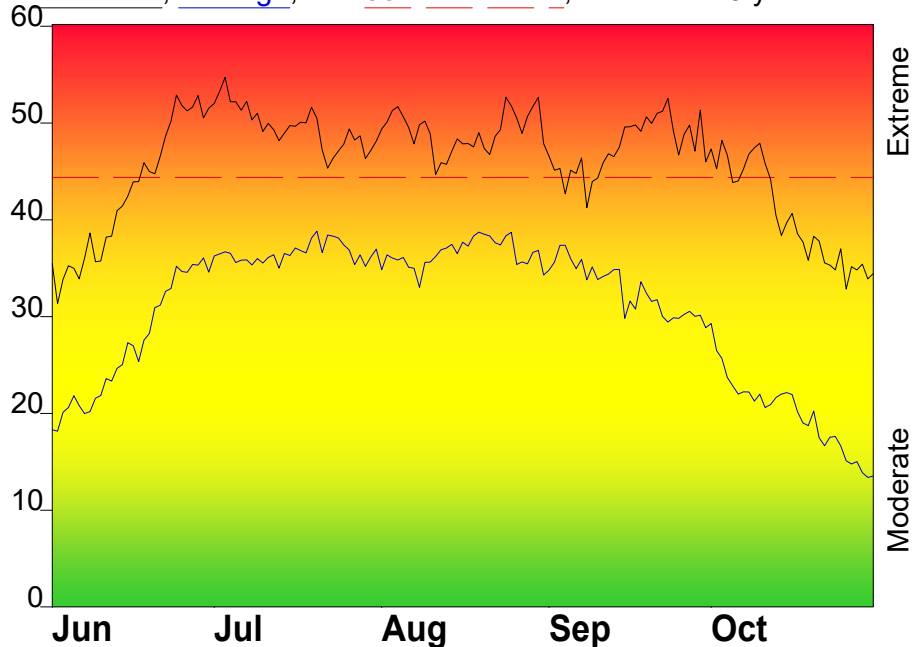


FIRE DANGER -- Wind

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Wind FDRA
- NWS Zone 416
- RAWS 481309/481307
- * 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 2006 - 2020

Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2295 observations)

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 2295 days from 2006 - 2020 had an Energy Release Component above 44

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

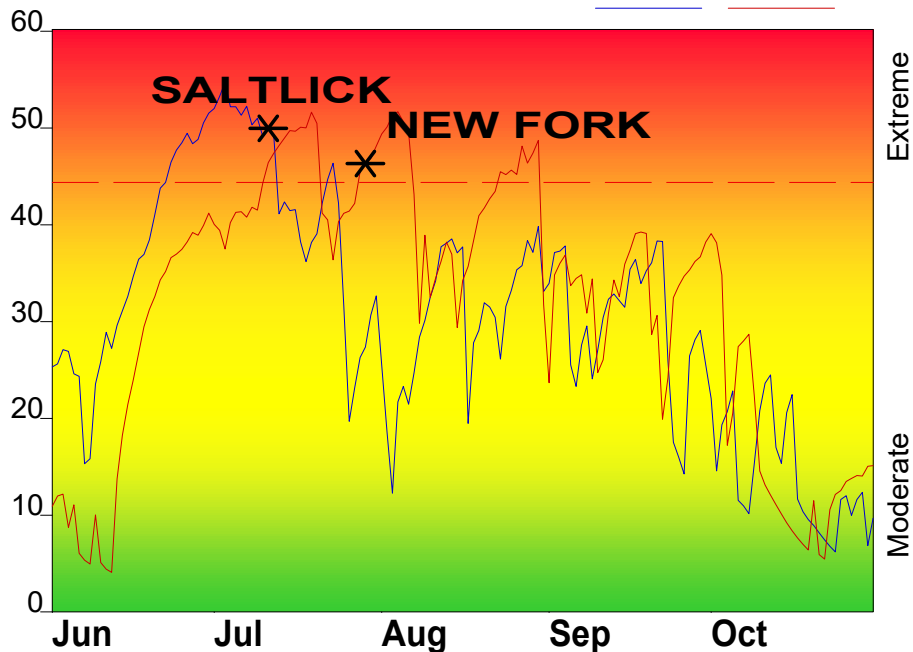
Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:

20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,

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

Woody Fuels less than 90% **Herbaceous Fuels** less than 80%

Years to Remember: 2007 2008



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:

New Fork - 2008 Winds aligned with topographical features to allow for large fire growth the first few burn periods. The fire burned through beetle killed lodgepole pine. Monsoon was predominantly dry allowing 1000 hr fuels to dry at an accelerated rate leading up to the fire.

Salt Lick - 2007 Large fire growth occurred with wind and drainage alignment. The fire burned a majority of the South Gypsum Creek drainage in half of a burn period.

Additional Info: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/home/>

Responsible Agency: USFS Teton Interagency Fire
FF+5.0 build 20191211 05/10/2021-19:57 (...WYTDC_by_FDRA_2000-2020)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Fuel Model: Y - Timber (2016)