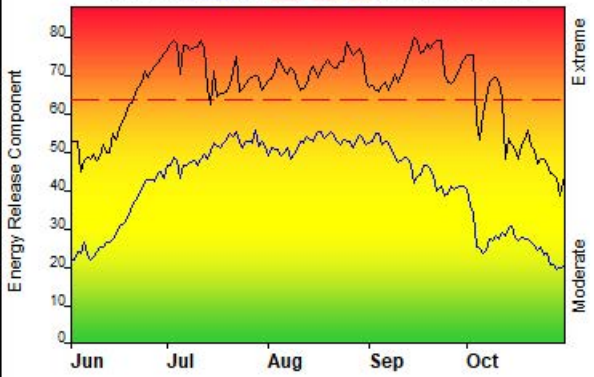
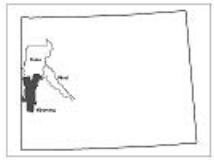
FIRE DANGER -- Wyoming

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



Fire Danger Area:

- Wyoming FDRA
- NWS Zone 414
- RAWS 481208/481302/481306
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

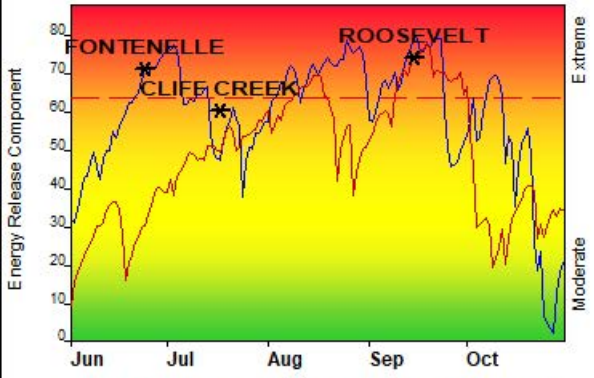
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2005 - 2019

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

90th Percentile -- 10% of the 2295 days from 2005 - 2019 had an Energy Release Component above 63

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: 2012 2018



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

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:

Fontenelle - 2012 the warmest summer on record for WY. Very warm, dry and extremely windy May and June led to accelerated drying of 1000 hr fuels. Live fuels in drought stressed conditions. High winds led to very large fire growth

Roosevelt - 2018 Mid-September approaching record ERC's. All fuel types receptive including sage/grass. Wind alignment in the South Fork of the Upper Hoback River Drainage led to very large fire growth over several consecutive red flag burn periods.

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

Responsible Agency: USFS Teton Interagency Fire

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team