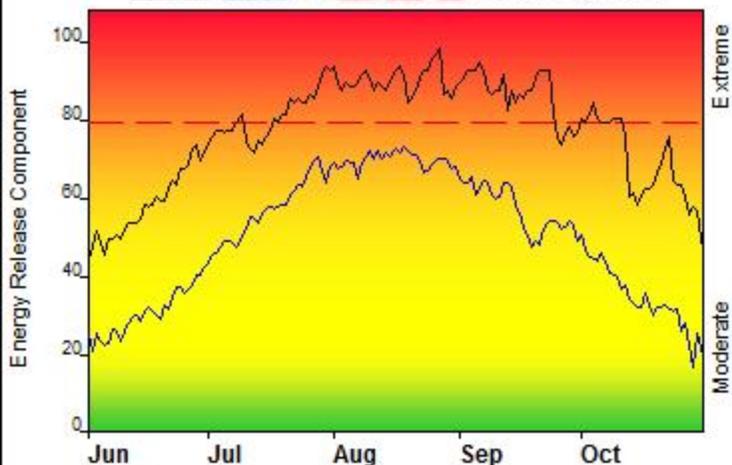


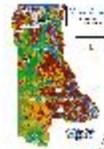
FIRE DANGER -- North Idaho - Southern Valleys

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 20 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ CDC - Southern Valleys
- ◆ North/Central ID Panhandle
- ◆ Shock RAWS (100606)
- * 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 Energy Release Component by day for 1996 - 2015

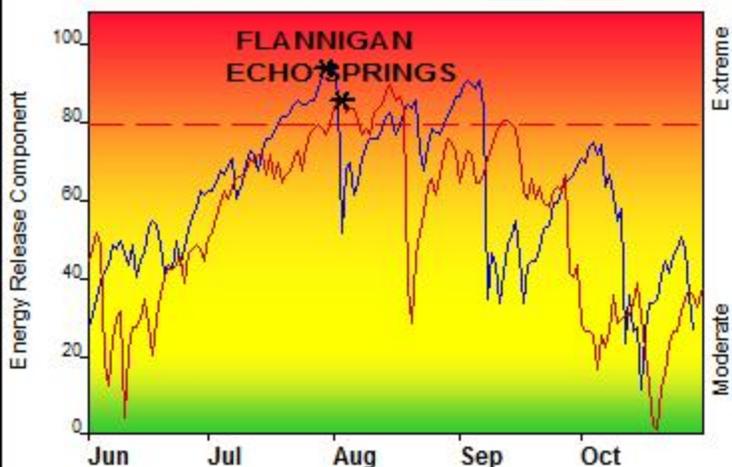
Average -- shows peak fire season over 20 years (3805 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3805 days from 1996 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 79

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

- Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,
- Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15

Years to Remember: 2003 2007



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

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

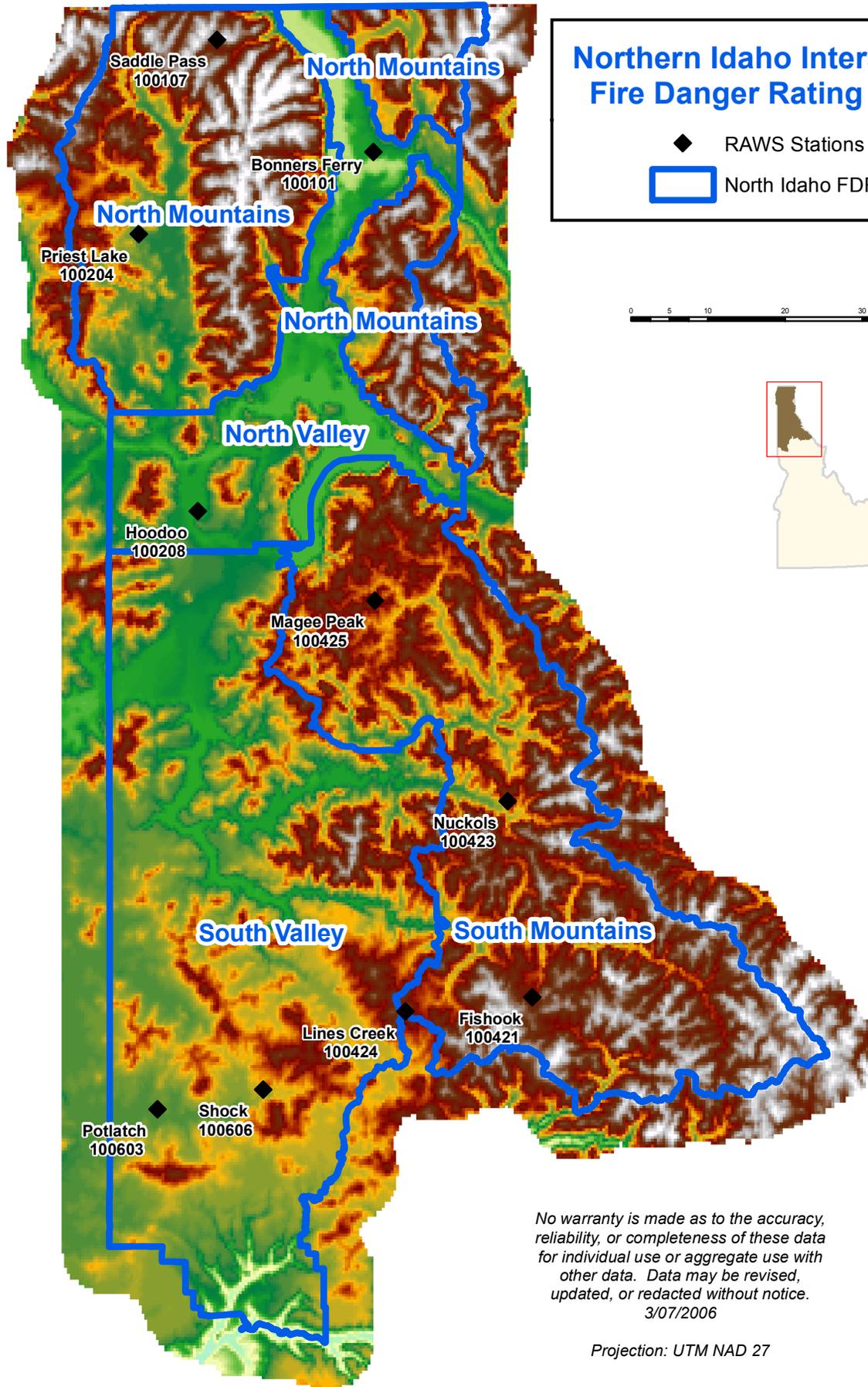
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

- In 2003, low RHs (11%) and extremely high temps (105) contributed to the rapid growth of Flannigan, which consumed 190 acres and destroyed several structures.
- In 2007, similar weather conditions (92 F, RH 12%) influenced the Echo Springs fire. Heavy fuels and slope-driven runs led to spotting up to 1/2 mile and resulted in fire growth to >500 acres.
- Steep valley canyons around the Clearwater river and side drainages contain flashy grass fuels and are prone to extremely fast uphill runs and are usually drier and at a higher state of fire danger than the rest of the fire danger rating area.
- Passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts, and low live fuel moistures can increase fire activity.

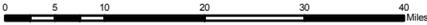
Responsible Agency: USFS, BLM, IDL, CDT
- Online weather
FF+4.1 build 1622 06/17/2016-13:25 (R:\loc\fire\NFDRS\Jerome_2016\WIZ_2015 Final)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



Northern Idaho Interagency Fire Danger Rating Areas

- ◆ RAWs Stations
- North Idaho FDRA



No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Data may be revised, updated, or redacted without notice. 3/07/2006

Projection: UTM NAD 27

