

NE WA Interagency Communications Center

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NFDRS Values →



Fire Danger Interpretation:

Energy Release Component (ERC) Breakpoint – thresholds dividing ERC into 5 levels of Preparedness based on fire business.

Max – Highest ERC by day, 2000-2019

Avg – Average ERC by day, 2000-2019

2015 – A Year to Remember

Remember What Fire Danger Tells You:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature and 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

Local Thresholds – Watch Out

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

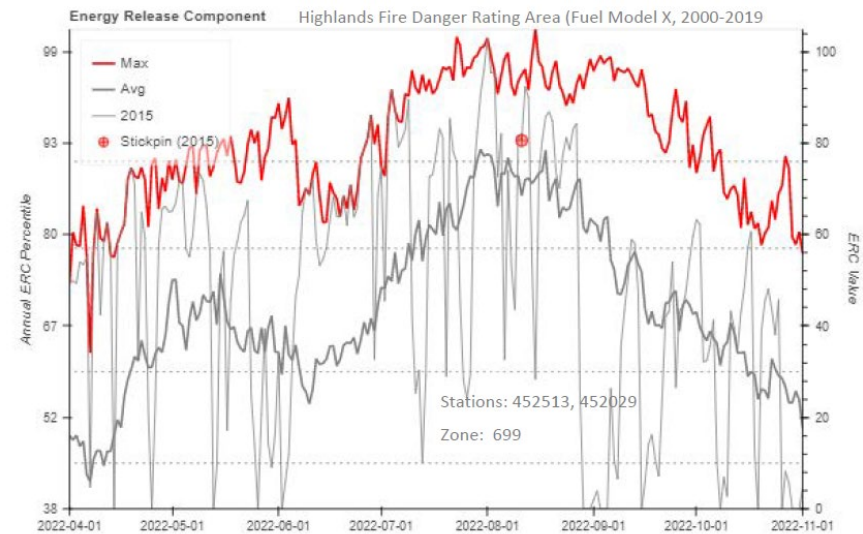
20 ft. Windspeed over 6 mph

RH less than 16%

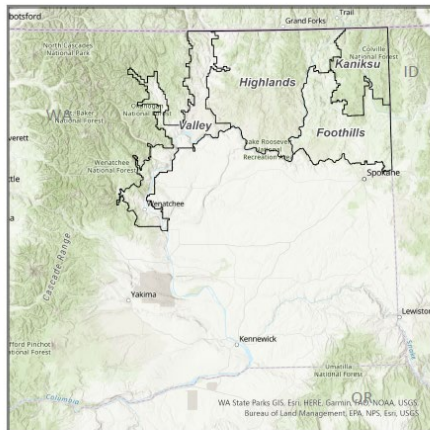
Temperature over 89

Past Experience

Many fires in NE Washington exhibit significant fire growth following poor humidity recovery (<40%) and dry cold front passage.



Highlands: The east and west slopes of the Kettle Mountain Range covering Ferry County, northern Stevens, and eastern Okanogan County



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Current seasonal and daily National Fire Danger Rating data can be found by navigating to <http://pnwildfireplanning.pythonanywhere.com/nfdrs/r6map/>

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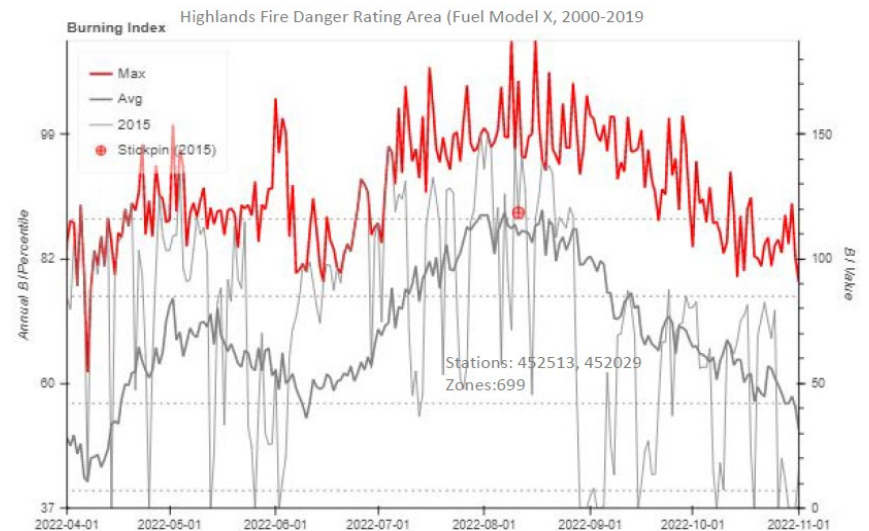
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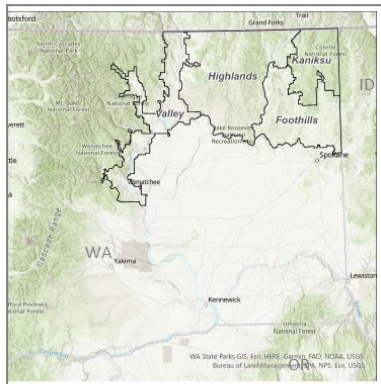
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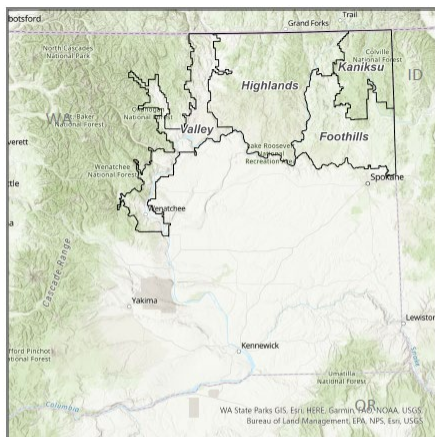
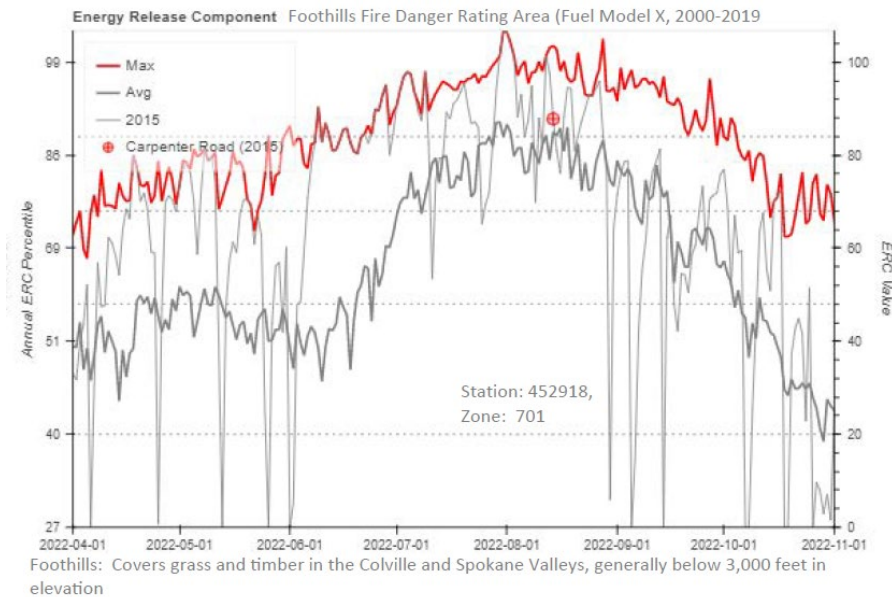
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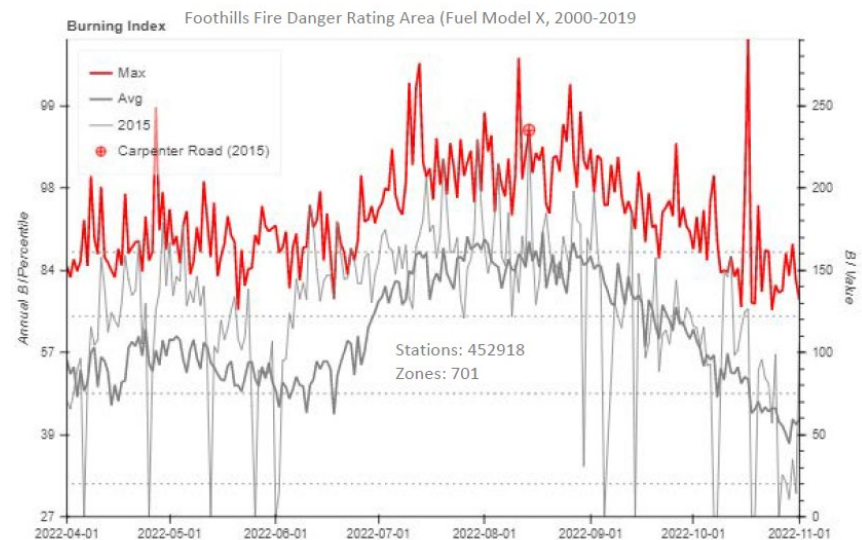
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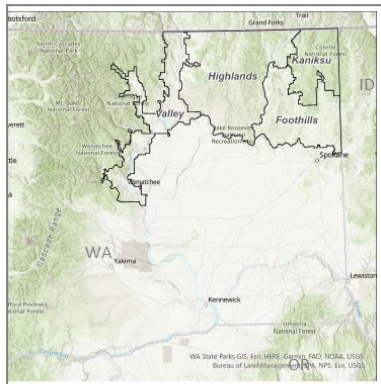
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Foothills: Covers grass and timber in the Colville and Spokane Valleys, generally below 3,000 feet in elevation.



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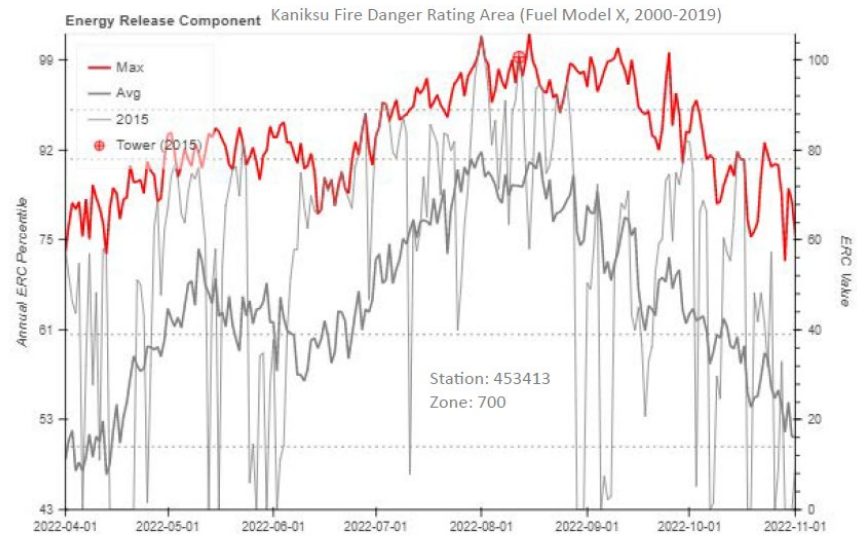
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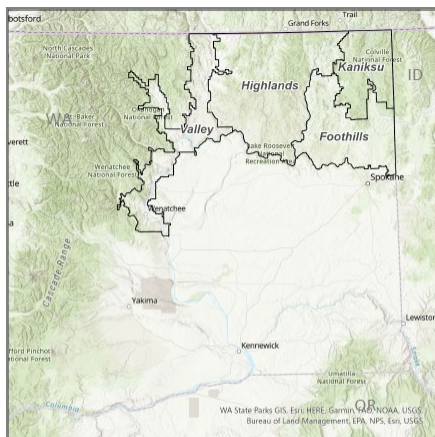
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Kaniksu: Timbered stands in Stevens and Pend Orielle counties, generally above 3,000 feet in elevation.



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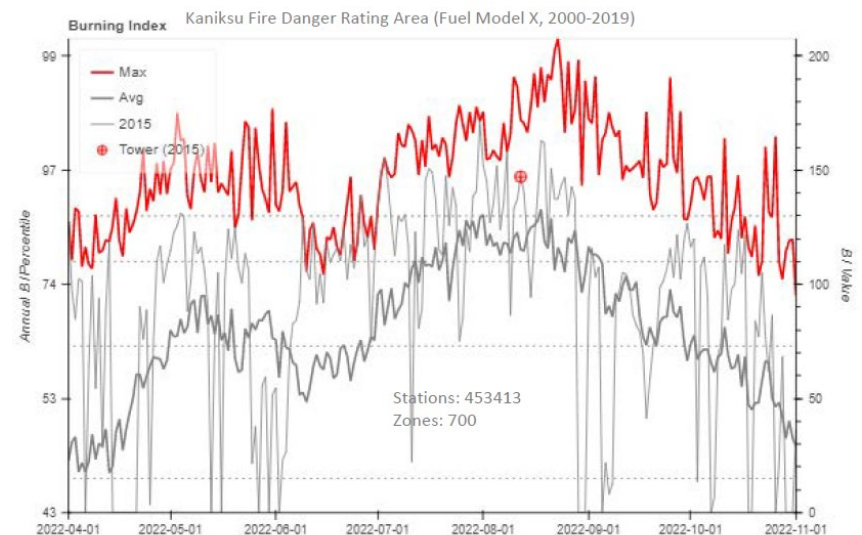
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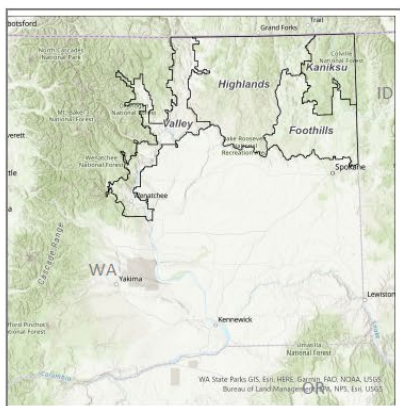
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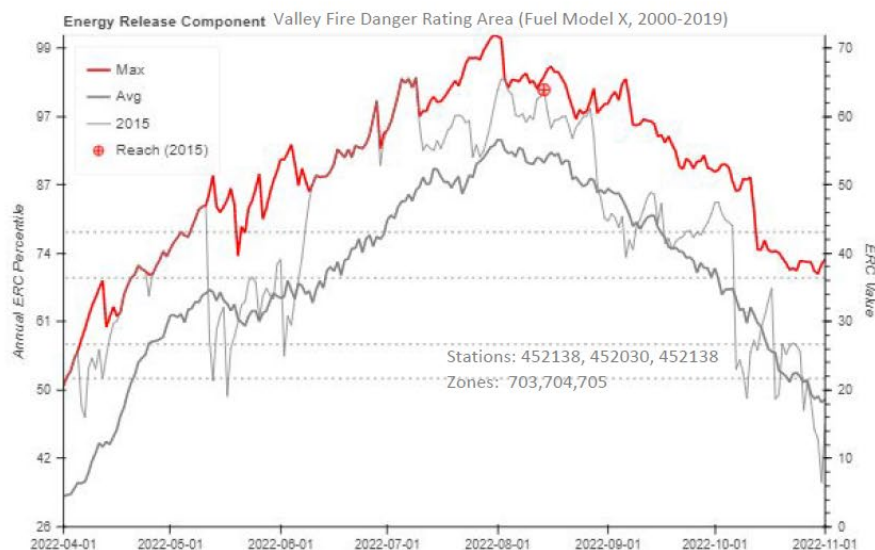
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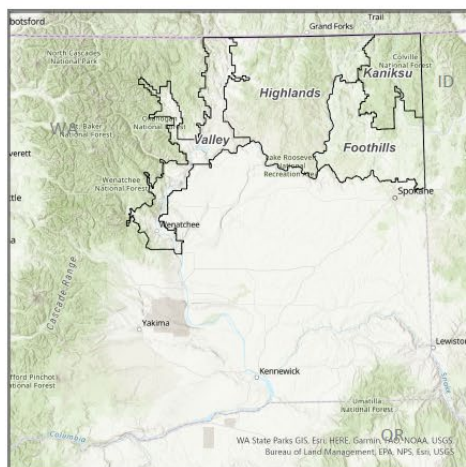
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Valley: Columbia and Okanogan valley brush and grass in Chelan and Okanogan Counties.



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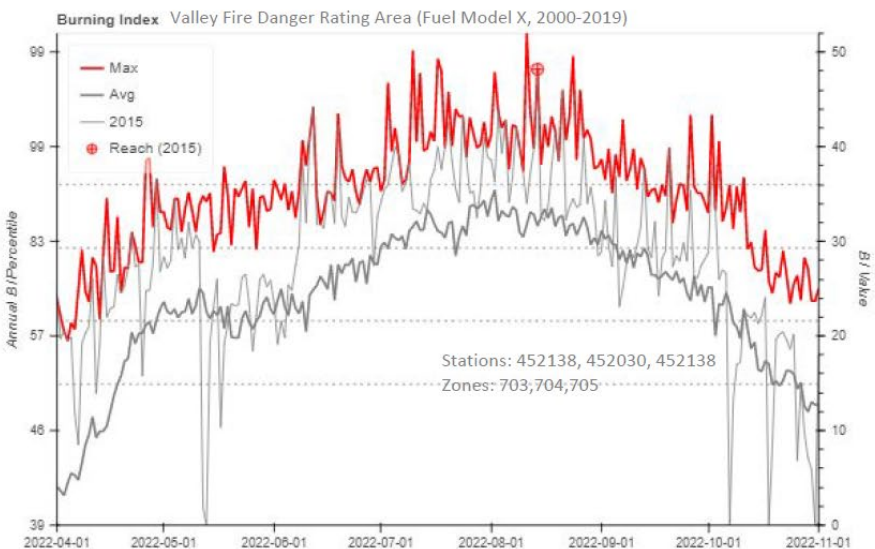
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