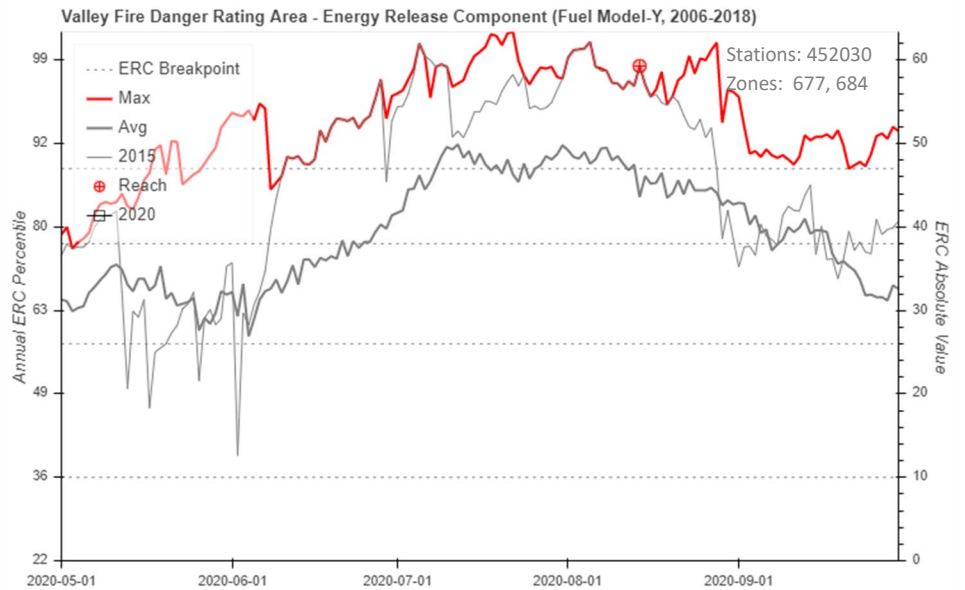


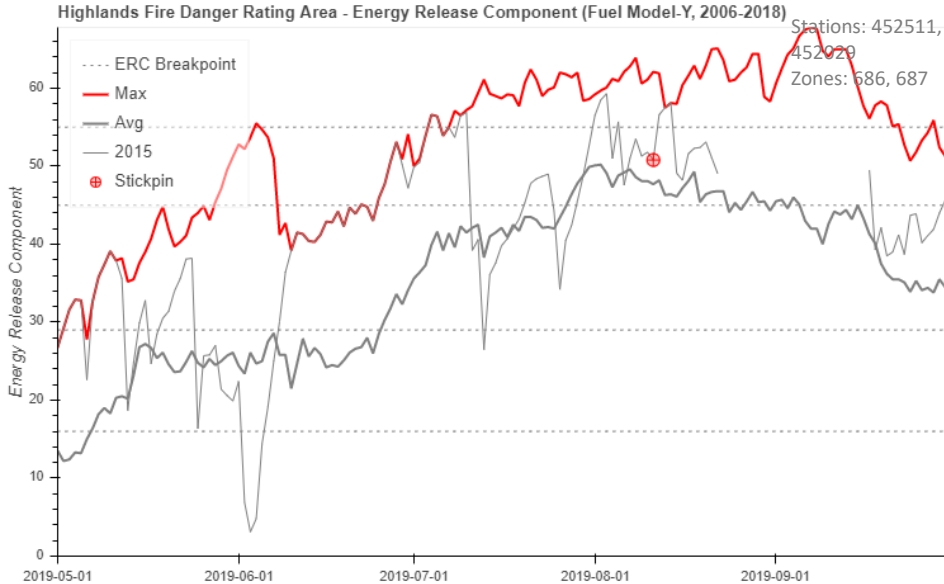
Fire Danger Interpretation:
 Energy Release Component (ERC) Breakpoint – thresholds dividing ERC into 5 levels of Preparedness based on fire business.
 Max – Highest ERC by day, 2006-2018
 Avg – Average ERC by day, 2006-2018
 2015 – A Year to Remember
Remember What Fire Danger Tells You:
 Energy Release 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 > 6 mph
 RH < 16%
 Temperature > 89
Past Experience
 Many fires in NE Washington exhibit significant fire growth following poor humidity recovery (<40%) and dry cold front passage.

Northeast Washington Interagency Communications Center

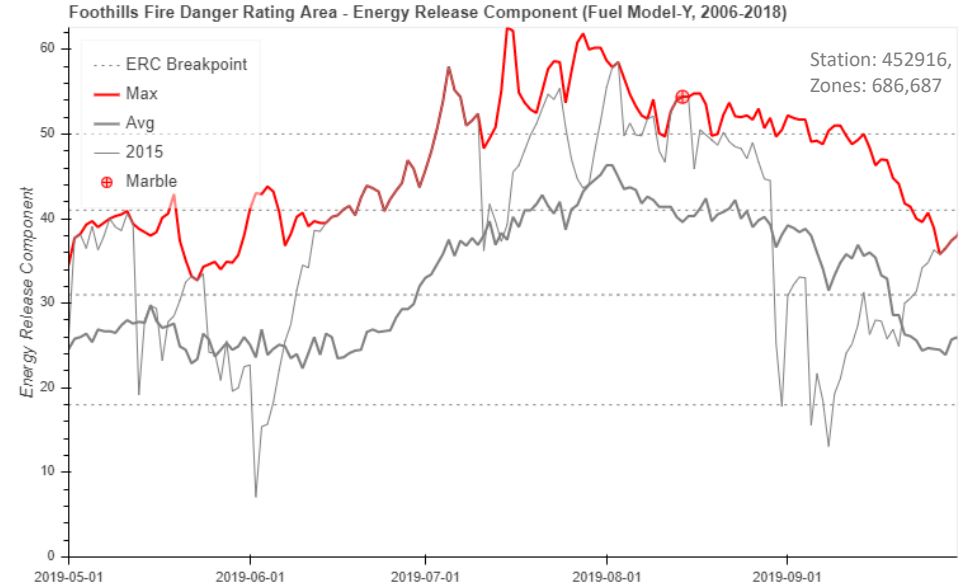
Current seasonal and daily National Fire Danger Rating data can be found by navigating to <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/districts/NEWICC/index.html>



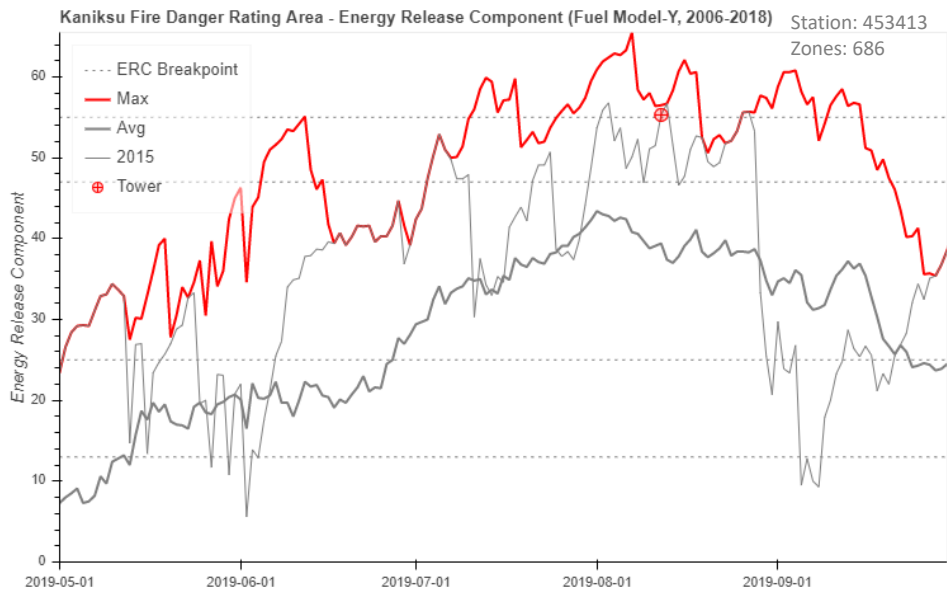
Valley: Okanogan and Columbia River valley grass and brush in Chelan and Okanogan counties.



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



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



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