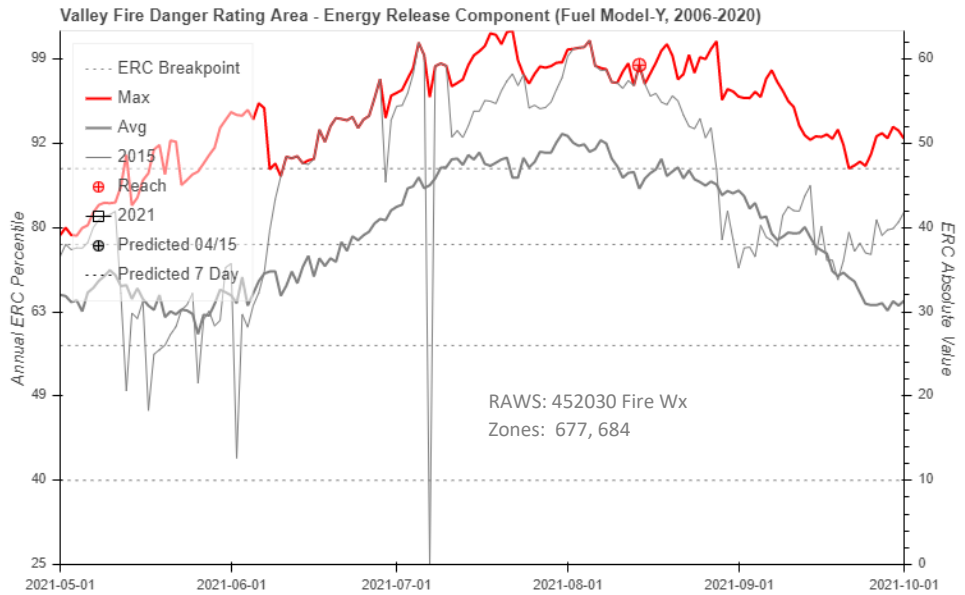


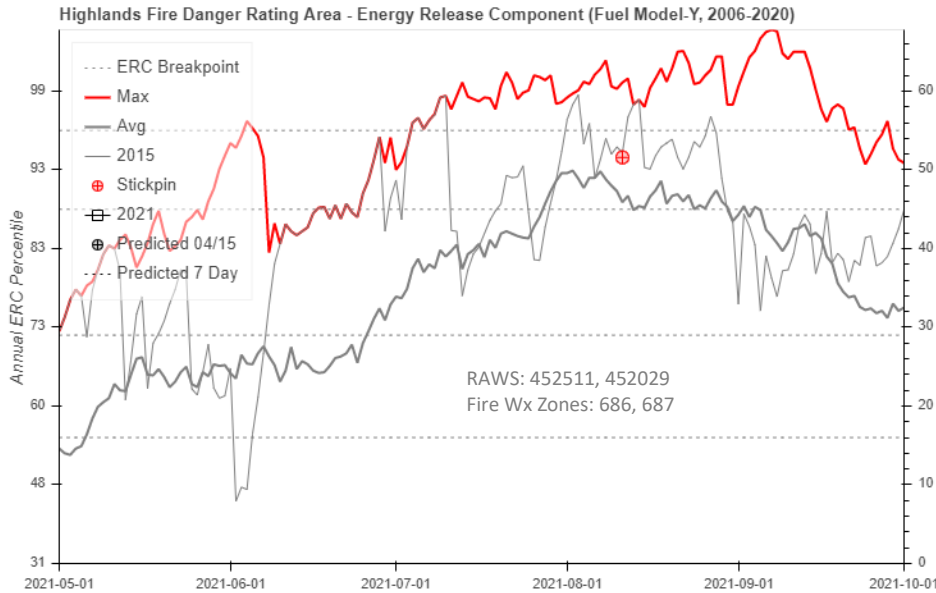
Fire Danger Interpretation:
 Energy Release Component (ERC) Breakpoint – thresholds dividing ERC into 5 levels of Preparedness based on fire business.
 Max – Highest ERC by day, 2006-2020
 Avg – Average ERC by day, 2006-2020
 2015 – A Year to Remember
 Dashed lines indicate local Preparedness Level thresholds
Remember What Fire Danger Tells You:
 Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 1 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 RH recovery (<40%) and dry cold front passage.

NEWICC, Colville WA
All cards use Fuel Model Y, Timber
All RAWs meet NWCG Standards
Last updated 4/20/2021

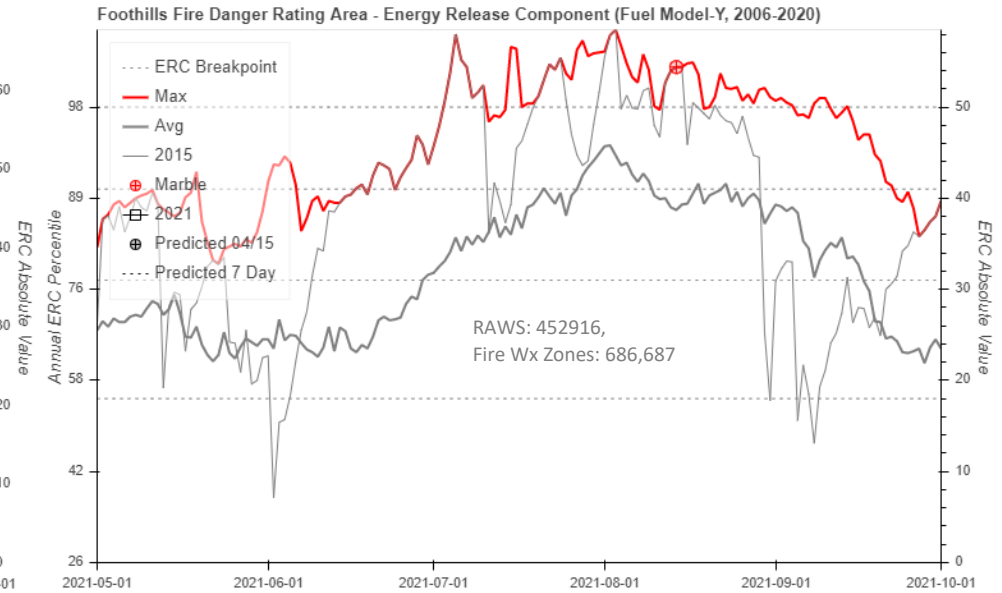
Scan QR Code to view current values for all indices and Rating Areas.



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

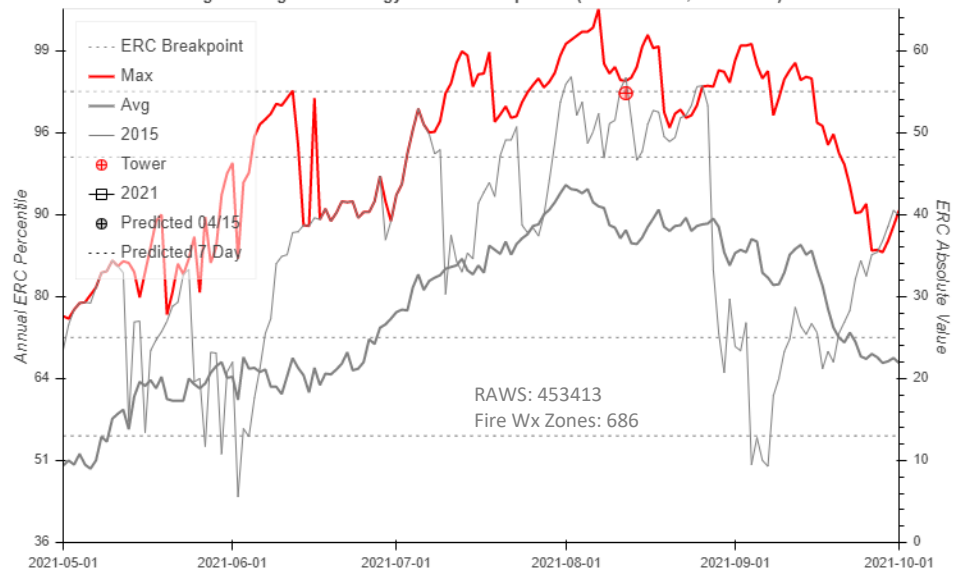


Highlands: The east and west slopes of the Kettle Mountain Range covering Ferry County, northern Stevens, and eastern Okanogan County

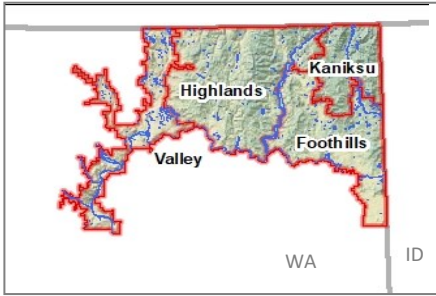


Foothills: Covers grass and timber in the Colville and Spokane Valleys, generally below 3,000 feet in elevation

Kaniksu Fire Danger Rating Area - Energy Release Component (Fuel Model-Y, 2006-2020)



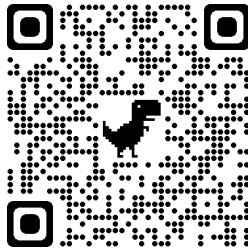
Kaniksu: Timbered stands in Stevens and Pend Orielle counties, generally above 3,000 feet in elevation.



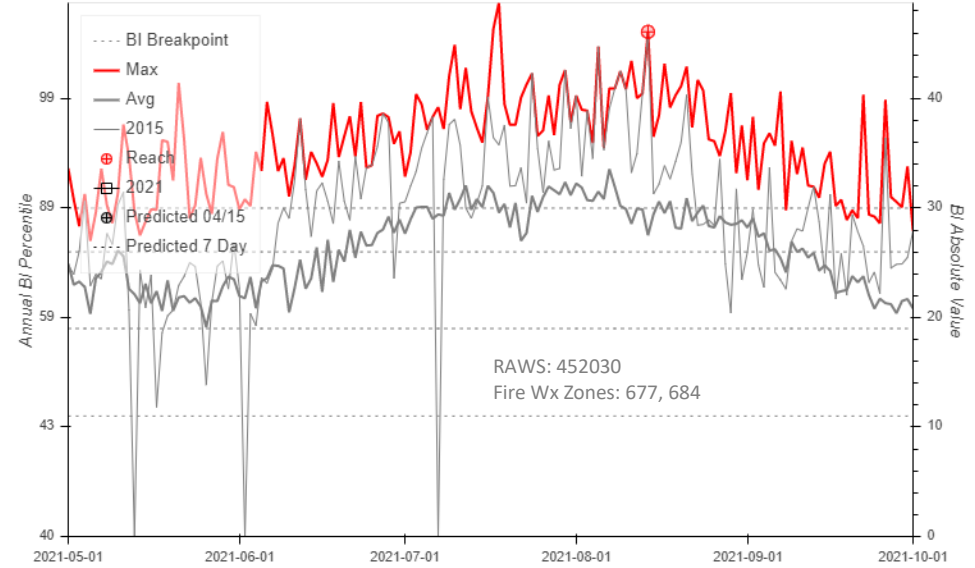
Fire Danger Interpretation:
 Burning Index (BI) Breakpoint – thresholds dividing BI into 5 levels of Preparedness based on fire business.
 Max – Highest ERC by day, 2006-2020
 Avg – Average ERC by day, 2006-2020
 2015 – A Year to Remember
 Dashed lines indicate local Preparedness Level thresholds
Remember What Fire Danger Tells You:
 Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 1 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.

NEWICC, Colville WA
All cards use Fuel Model Y, Timber
All RAWs meet NWCG Standards
Last updated 4/20/2021

Scan QR Code to view current values for all indices and Rating Areas.

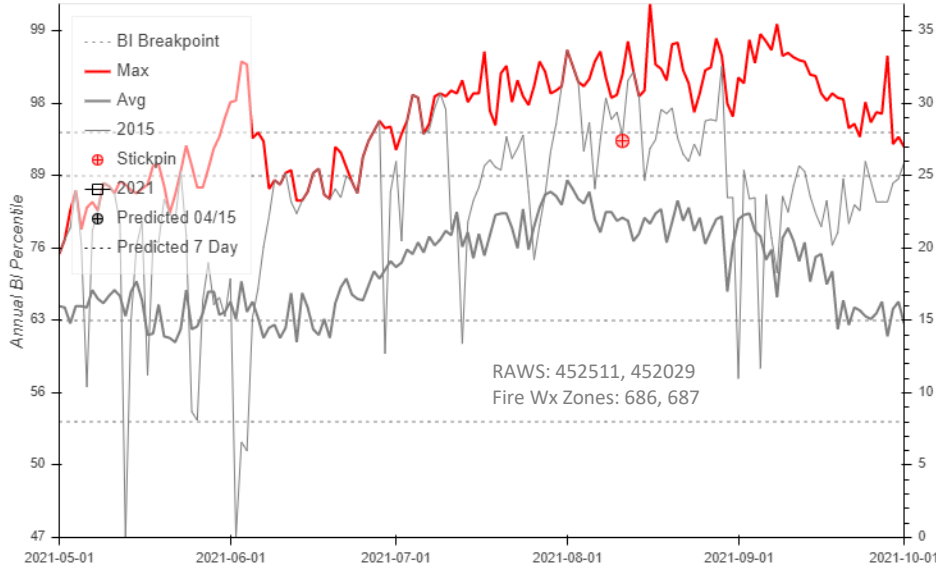


Valley Fire Danger Rating Area - Burning Index (Fuel Model-Y, 2006-2020)



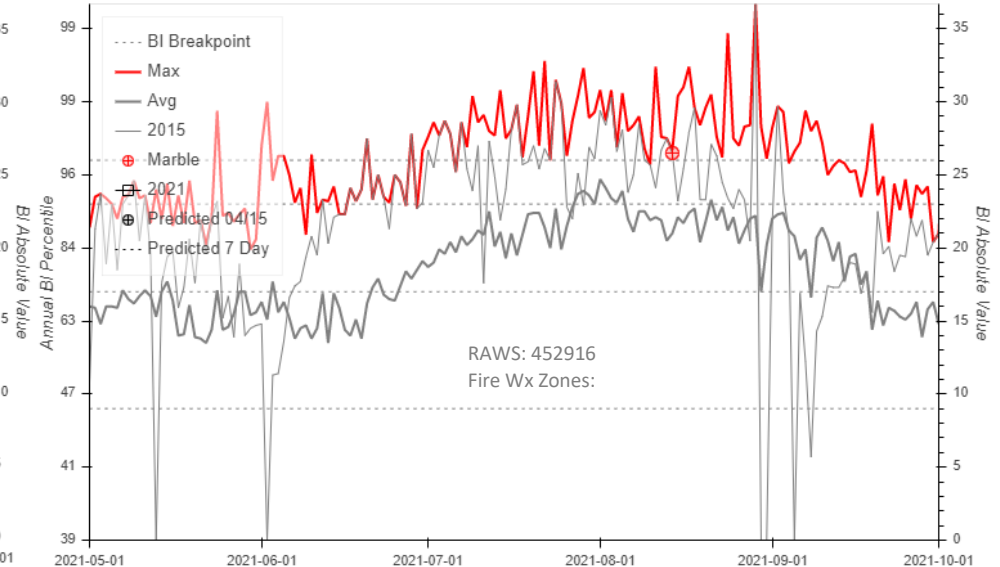
Valley: Columbia and Okanogan valley brush and grass in Chelan and Okanogan Counties.

Highlands Fire Danger Rating Area - Burning Index (Fuel Model-Y, 2006-2020)

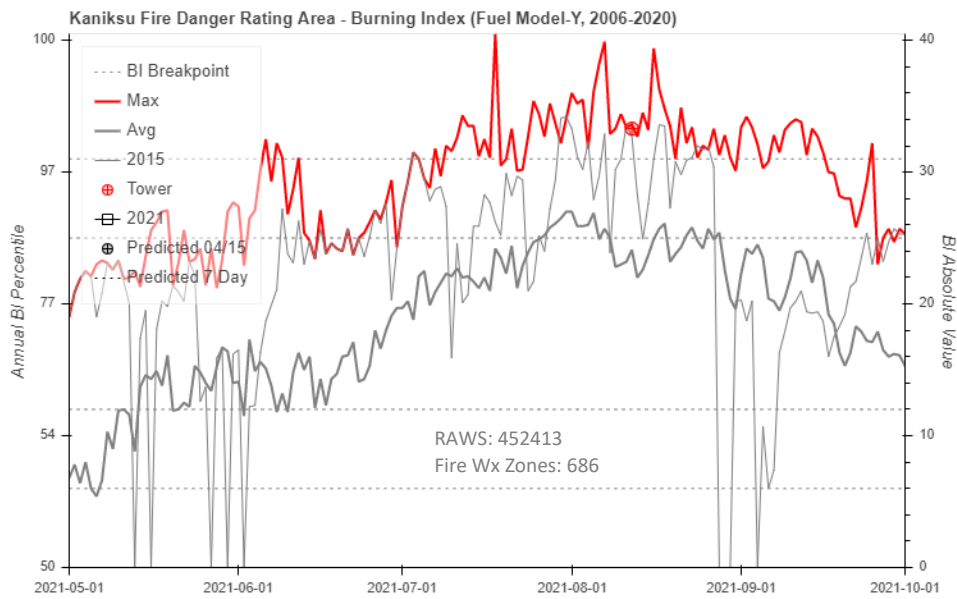


Highlands: The east and west slopes of the Kettle Mountain Range covering Ferry County, northern Stevens, and eastern Okanogan County.

Foothills Fire Danger Rating Area - Burning Index (Fuel Model-Y, 2006-2020)



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 Orielle counties, generally above 3,000 feet in elevation.