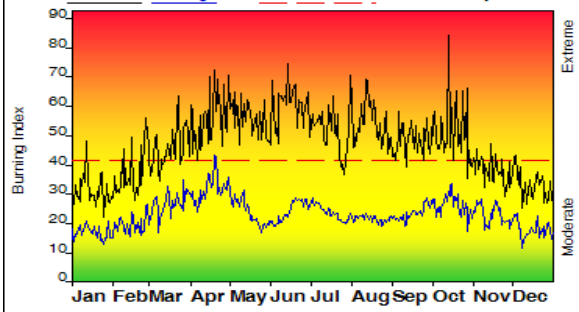
LOWER ZONE POCKET CARDS 2011/12

GRASS FUEL TYPE

FIRE DANGER -- Lower Zone - Grass

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 39 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Lower Zone - Grass
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

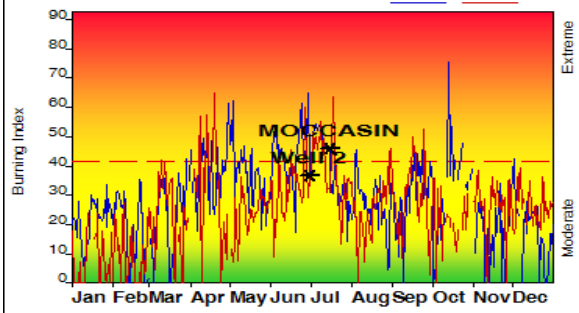
Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1972 - 2010
Average -- shows peak fire season over 39 years (8117 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8117 days from 1972 - 2010 had an Burning Index above 41

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 90, **Herbaceous Fuel Moisture** less than 61

Years to Remember: 2003 2005



Fuel Model: A - Western Annual Grasses

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

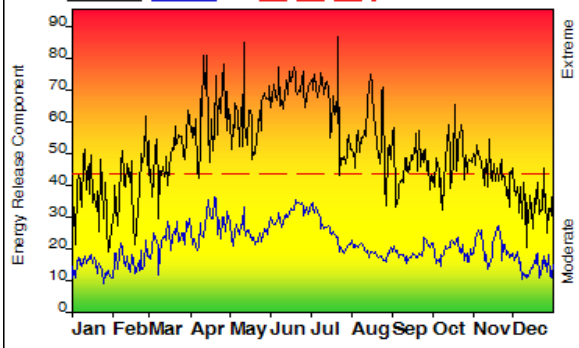
Western Grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs, along with brush or trees, but are very sparse, occupying less than a third of the area. Within Southwest Colorado at elevations below 9,000', the grass model is used where we find cheat grass, medusa head, and OPEN Pinyon/Juniper, sagebrush-grass and shrub areas with a relatively low density of woody plants. The quantity and continuity of the ground fuels vary greatly with rainfall from year to year. Dates to Remember: Moccasin, 7/15/03, MVPark, 2,744 Acres, BI-48, Well2, 6/30/05, UMA, 377 Acres, BI-35.

Responsible Agency: NPS, BLM, BIA
FF+4.0.2 12/07/2010-10:20 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

BRUSH FUEL TYPE

FIRE DANGER -- Lower Zone - Brush

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 39 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Lower Zone - Brush
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

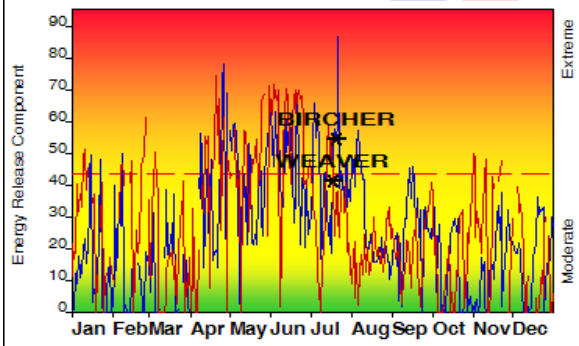
Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1972 - 2010
Average -- shows peak fire season over 39 years (8117 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8117 days from 1972 - 2010 had an Energy Release Component above 43

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 90, **Woody fuel Moisture** less than 90

Years to Remember: 2000 2006



Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush

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.

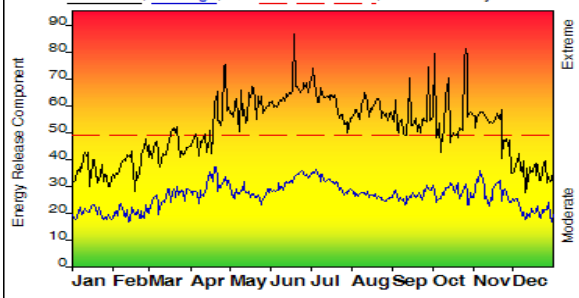
Past Experience:

In Southwest Colorado, the brush fuels consist of FM-B, Mature Brush, FM-F, Oak Brush, and FM-T, Sagebrush. Heavy stands of brush are found as high as 9,000' elevation. All the brush may act as ladder fuels and continuous stands of mature brush can burn extremely fast and exhibit extreme fire behavior. Several fatalities and entrapment fires have occurred in mature brush. Date to Remember: Bircher, 7/20/00, PVT/MVPark, 23,220 Acres, ERC-55 , Weaver, 7/18/06, UMA, 800 Acres, ERC-39.

Responsible Agency: NPS, BLM, BIA
FF+4.0.2 12/07/2010-07:54 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

LOWER ZONE POCKET CARDS 2011/12

TIMBER FUEL TYPE



Fire Danger Area:

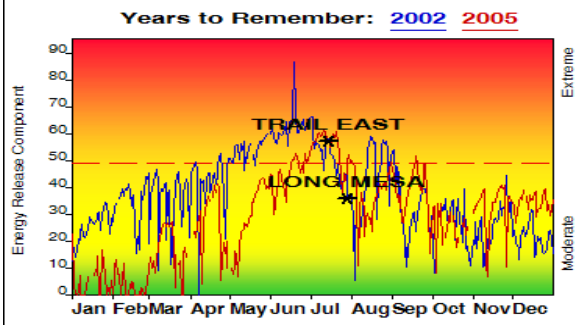
- Lower Zone - Timber
- Zone 207
- Chapin, Morfield, Mesa Mt
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

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 1972 - 2010
Average -- shows peak fire season over 39 years (8117 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 8117 days from 1972 - 2010 had an Energy Release Component above 49

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 90, **10-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 7



Fuel Model: C - Pine-Grass Savanna

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:

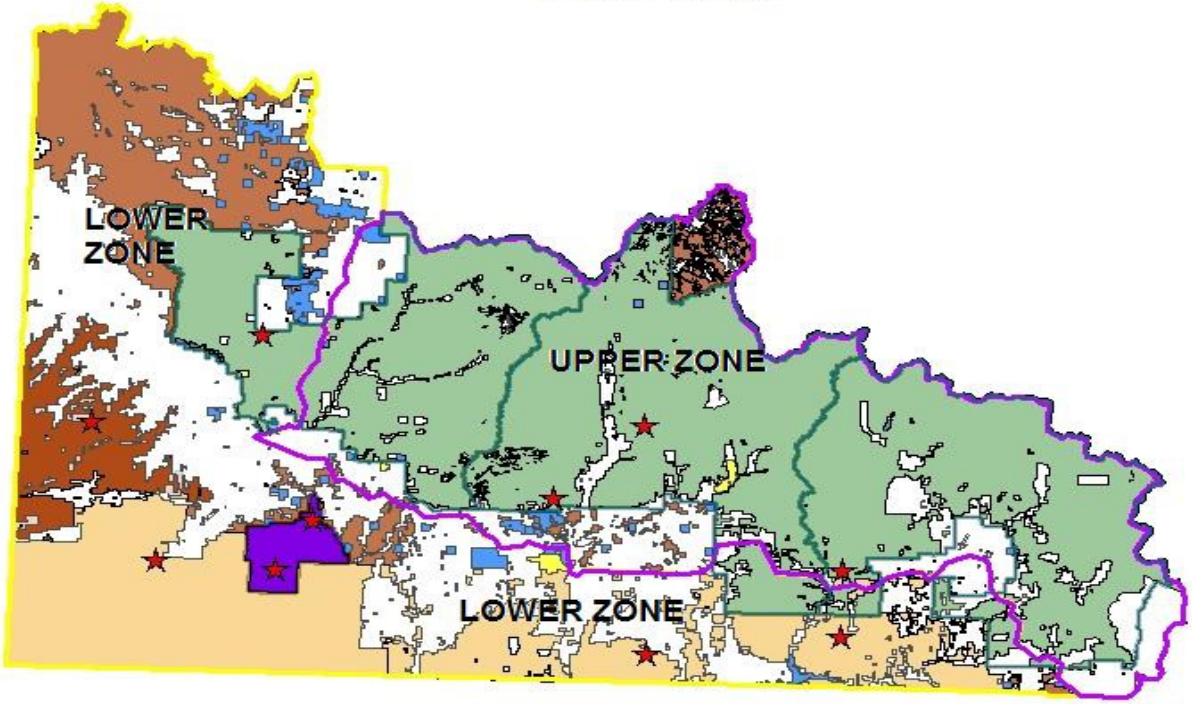
In Southwest Colorado, the timber model for the lower zone consists of Fuel Model (FM)-C, Ponderosa Pine, FM-G, Pinyon/Juniper with heavy dead, and FM-H, Pinyon/Juniper with light dead. All the timber models will be accompanied by grass and/or brush. All the timber in this zone may be found between 5,500' and 9,000'. Pinyon/Juniper occurs between 5,500' and 8,500' while Ponderosa Pine may occur at all the elevations. The FM-G, Pinyon/Juniper-Heavy Dead- will have heavy buildup of duff or litter layers, along with large diameter standing dead. Dates to Remember: Long Mesa, 7/29/02, MVPark, 2,604 acres, ERC-40, Trail East, 7/14/05, BLM/UMA, 2,381, ERC-60.

Responsible Agency: NPS, BLM, BIA

FF+4.0.2 12/07/2010-08:16 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)

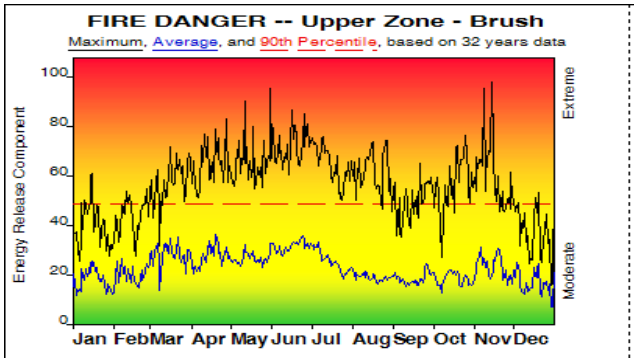
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER
FIRE DANGER OPERATING PLAN
ZONE MAP



UPPER ZONE POCKET CARDS 2011/12

BRUSH FUEL TYPE



Fire Danger Area:

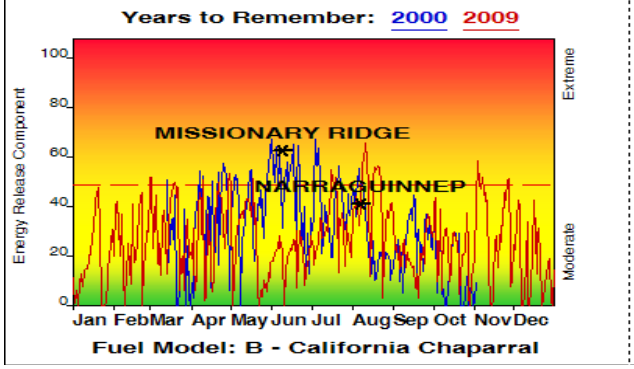
- Upper Zone - Brush
- NWS Forecase Zone 207
- Salter, Devil, Sandoval
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

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 1972 - 2010
Average -- shows peak fire season over 32 years (7718 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 7718 days from 1972 - 2010 had an Energy Release Component above 48

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 25%, **Temperature** over 90, **Woody fuel Moisture** less than 90



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

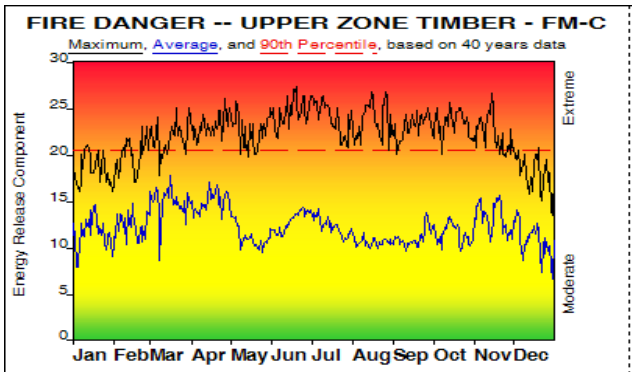
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather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

Past Experience:

In Southwest Colorado, the brush fuels consist of Fuel Model-B, Mature Brush, FM-F, Oak Brush, and FM-T, Sagebrush. Heavy stands of brush are found as high as 9,000' elevation, but also accompany timber stands such as Ponderosa Pine or Pinyon/Juniper, and other conifers. All brush stands may act as ladder furls lifting the fire into the crowns of accompanying timber. Continuous stands of mature brush can burn extremely fast and exhibit extreme fire behavior. Several fatalities and entrapment fires have occurred in mature brush. Dates to Remember: Missionary Ridge, 6/9/02, PVT/SJF/SJD, 73,121 Acres, ERC-60, Narraguinnep, 8/7/09, SJF, 7,300 Acres, ERC-40.

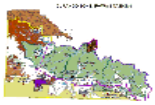
Responsible Agency: USFS, BIA
FF+4.0.2 12/07/2010-09:05 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

TIMBER FUEL FM-C



Fire Danger Area:

- UPPER ZONE
- WEATHER ZONE 207
- SALTER, DEVIL, SANDOVAL
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

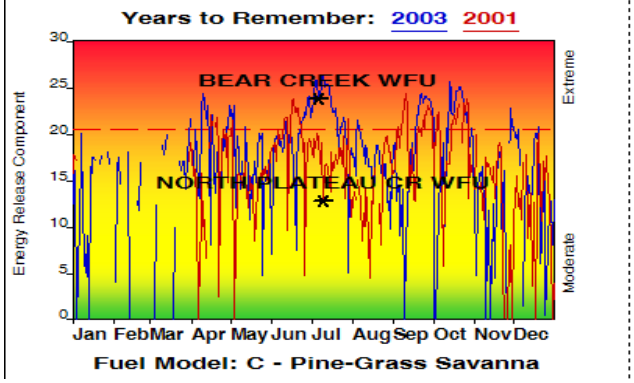


Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1964 - 2011
Average -- shows peak fire season over 40 years (9318 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 9318 days from 1964 - 2011 had an Energy Release Component above 20

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 25%, **Temperature** over 90, **10-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 7



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:

Open ponderosa pine stands with a Grass and Gambel oak understory typify Model C fuels in Southwestern Colorado. Grass, and Pine needle litter, Gambel oak litter and branchwood are the primary carriers of the fire. Perennial grasses and forbs can either contribute to, or retard, fire spread depending upon live fuel moistures and time of year. Oak brush and other shrubs are usually present and will contribute significantly to the fire behavior depending on their densities and height. Rates of spread are typically slower than Fuel Model C in other areas; however, flame length and fireline intensity is greater. Torching and spotting are common, especially when the brush interconnects with the pine canopy.

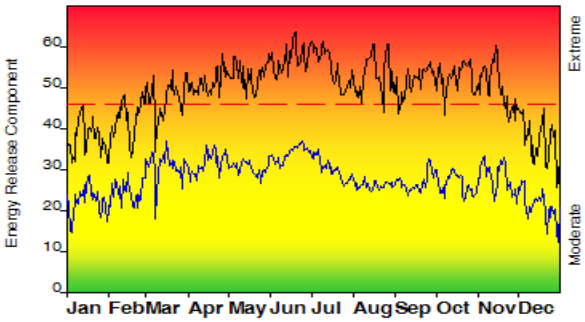
Responsible Agency: USFS, BIA
FF+4.0.2 08/30/2011-14:00 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

UPPER ZONE POCKET CARDS 2011/12

TIMBER FUEL FM-U

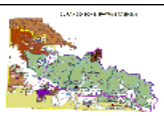
FIRE DANGER -- UPPER ZONE TIMBER - FM-U

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 40 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- UPPER ZONE
- WEATHER ZONE 207
- SALTER, DEVIL, SANDOVAL
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



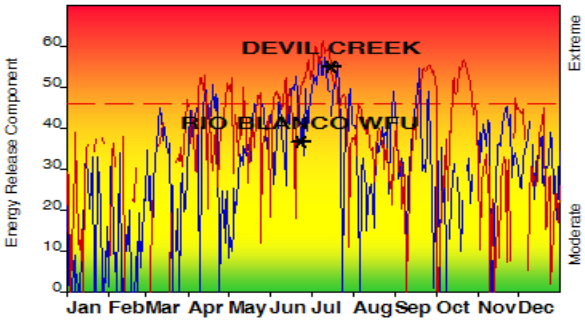
Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1964 - 2011
Average -- shows peak fire season over 40 years (9318 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 9318 days from 1964 - 2011 had an Energy Release Component above 46

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: **20' Wind Speed** over 15 mph, **RH** less than 25%, **Temperature** over 90, **10-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 7

Years to Remember: 2005 2003



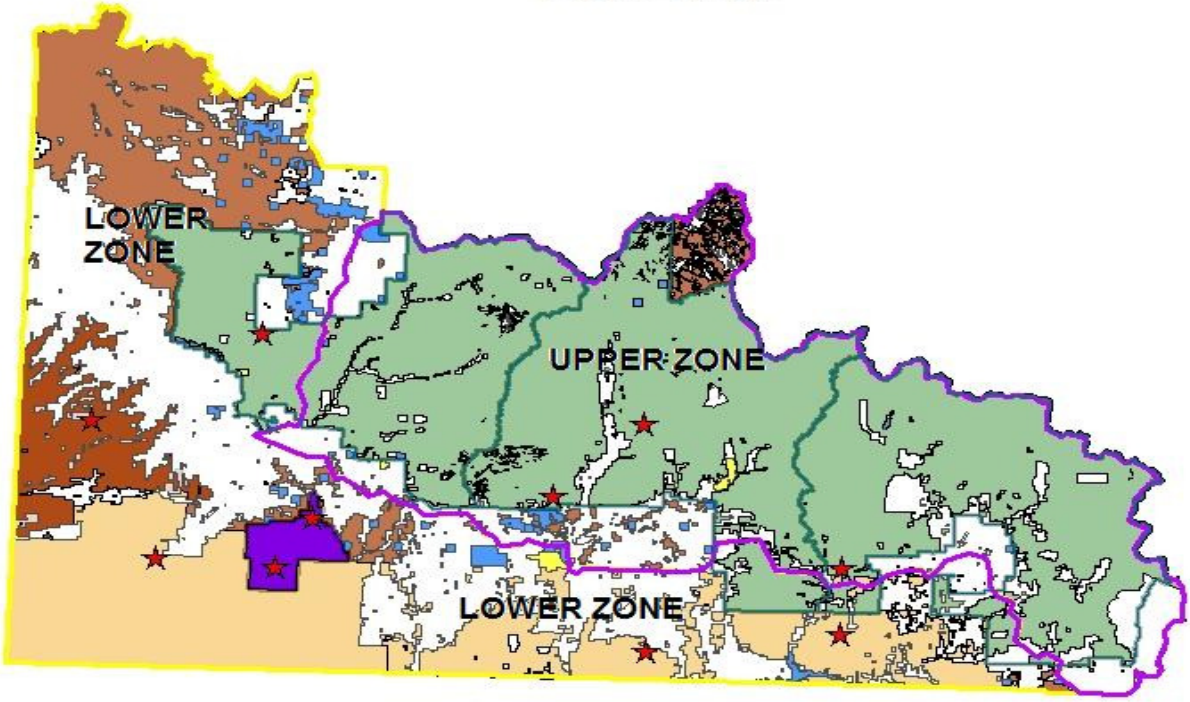
Fuel Model: U - Western Pines

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 Southwestern Colorado, Fuel Model U represents closed stands of ponderosa pine and warm/dry mixed conifer. Needle litter and small branch wood are the primary carriers of the fire. Grass and oak brush are usually precluded by the dense canopy but occur in the occasional natural opening. Fire behavior includes moderate rates of spread with torching and spotting being dependant upon availability of ladder fuels. Short crown runs are common under dry conditions due to dense canopies. Sustained crown runs are possible under drought and high wind conditions.

Responsible Agency: USFS, BIA
FF+4.0.2 09/02/2011-09:28 (O:\NFS\SANJUAN\PROGR...\DRC_STATIONS)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER
FIRE DANGER OPERATING PLAN
ZONE MAP