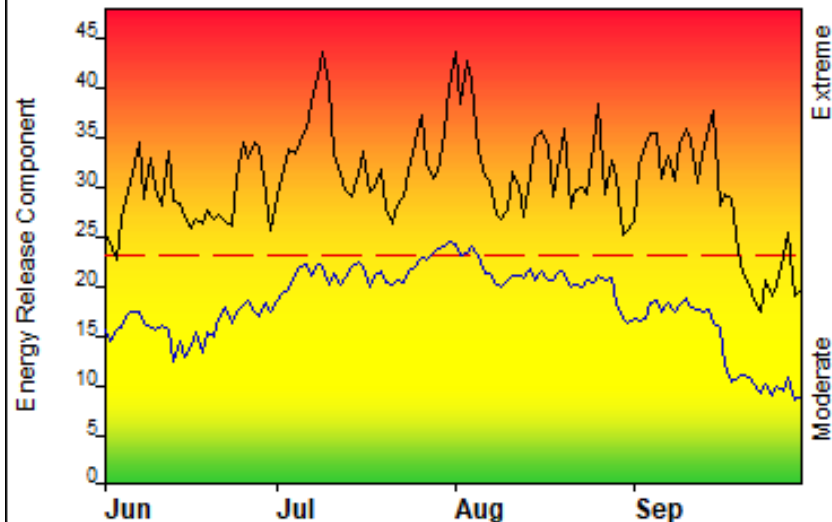


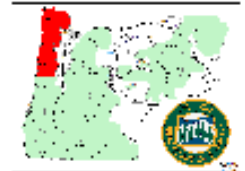
FIRE DANGER -- Northwest Oregon

Maximum, Average, and 75th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Northwest Oregon
- ◆ 601, 602, 603, 612
- ◆ 350308, 350505, 351811
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- High** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2011 - 2025

Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (1830 observations)

75th Percentile -- 25% of the 1830 days from 2011 - 2025 had an Energy Release Component above 23

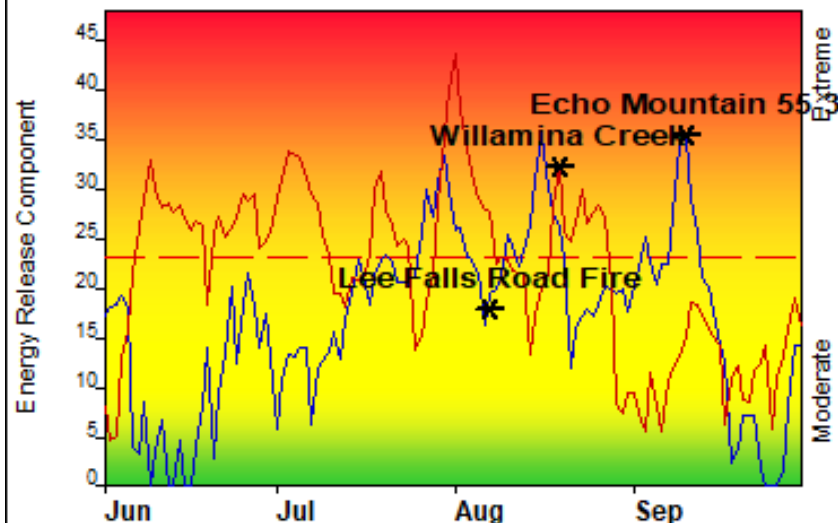
Local Thresholds - Watch out:

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

20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 35%,

Temperature over 85, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 18

Years to Remember: 2020 2015



Fuel Model: Y - Timber (NFDRS4)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 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:

- *SIGNIFICANT FIRES can occur at lower thresholds when EAST WINDS develop.
- *EAST WIND events cause increased wind speeds, lower humidities during the day, and poor overnight RH recoveries.
- *COAST RANGE fires often initiate in steep terrain which will cause rapid fire spread.
- *HEAVY FUEL LOADING is common and will make line construction slow and difficult.
- *Young (reprod) tree stands can create FAST-MOVING FIRE RUNS in the late summer when live vegetation begins to enter dormancy.

Responsible Agency: Oregon Dept. of Forestry - NWO

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team