

Fuel Model	IGNITION COMPONENT			BURNING INDEX			ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT			100 HR FUEL MOISTURE		
G Short Needle (Heavy Dead)	Average Seasonal Value	Average Highest Value	Highest Value Observed	Average Seasonal Value	Average Highest Value	Highest Value Observed	Average Seasonal Value	Average Highest Value	Highest Value Observed	Average Seasonal Value	Average Lowest Value	Lowest Value Observed
January	18	23	61	29	39	77	21	32	43	17	15	10
February	22	30	88									OT O
March	24	33	76	33	44	78	22	32	45 52	17 17	14 13	9 0
April	25	32	90	32	50	75	21	37	53	17	13 14	ہ ۵
May	14	20	58	34	44	85	24	33	45	16	14 14	9 10
June	15	25	39	27	32	62	26 29	34 41	43 47	10	13	0L Q
July	14	18	41	27	38	55	29	41 40	47 48	16	13	ر 11
August	13	27	41	27	33	55	29	40	40 50		13	10
September	14	28	49	25	39	52	20	43		18	14	12
October	13	20	46	23	41	62	18	33	44	18	16	12
November				21	35	59	18	33	41	19	16	
December	14	22	54	21	34	57	16	25	39			
December	12	18	47	19	29	58	10	25	39	19	16	11



"actionable" fire, & requires suppression. IC is more than just a probability of a fire start. It has to have the potential to spread. IC can aid in assessing spotting potential. An IC value of $\geq 21 +$ is a critical threshold value. Values at this level are critical during March and April as firebrands can initiate spot fires very easily.

probability a firebrand will cause an

(IC) – the

✓ Ignition Component

FOREST SERVICE N C ✓IC gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 PM temperature, humidity, state of the weather and wind.
✓Wind speed is part of IC calculation.

REMEMBER WHAT FIRE DANGER TELLS YOU

Burning Index (BI) - relates to the contribution of the fire's behavior in containing the fire. **BI** is derived from the SC + the ERC. **BI** is a cross reference of fireline intensity & flame length. It accesses spotting & crown fire potential as well as suppression resource needs & tactical considerations. In pine plantations, BI's > 30 +, are exceptional intense fires with much spotting. The doubling of the **BI**, 20 to 40 can increase flame length from 2 to 4 ft. yet, this is a 5 fold increase in fireline intensity.

✓ BI gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 PM temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature and RH ranges, and precip duration.
✓ Wind speed is part of BI calculation.

Energy Release Component (ERC) is a number relating to the available energy released from forest fuels (BTU / ft^2) at the head of a fire's flaming front. ERC is a composite of all live & dead fuel moistures. It is a very good reflection of drought conditions. It is a "build up" type index. Given a fire start in a fuel with a high ERC, fire containment can be expected to be difficult. ERC is very valuable in assessing the depth of a burn, consumption of the various fuel sizes, residual burning , and mop-up requirements.

 ✓ ERC gives general seasonal trends calculated from precip, temp, and RH.
✓ Wind speed is not part of the ERC calculation. **100 Hour Fuel Moisture (100 HR)** The 100 hour fuel moisture value represents the modeled moisture content of dead fuels in the 1 to 3 inch diameter class. It can also be used as a very rough estimate of the average moisture content of the forest floor from three-fourths inch to 4 inches below the surface. A **100 HR** fuel moisture **<15%** indicates when response to initial attack fires begin.

✓ 100 HR gives general seasonal trends calculated from precip, temp, and RH.
✓ Wind speed is not part of the 100 HR calculation.

April 2012 This card is based on 12 years of data