

# Vermont Fire Danger Report

Thursday, June 30, 2016

## Observations

Sta	WX	Tmp	RH	Dir	WS	TMx	TmMn	RHMx	RHMn	Dur	Amt
NUL	2	79	39	332	6	79	53	100	39	1	0.06
ESS	2	85	35	300	2	85	56	99	35	2	0.06
ELM	2	76	43	306	5	77	54	100	42	1	0.45
DAN	2	82	40	262	1	82	55	100	40	1	0.01
WOOD	2	72	48	65	2	74	55	99	48	0	0

## NFDR Index

Sta	WS	WDY	HRB	1H	10hr	100H	1000H	IC	SC	EC	BI	SL	R	KBDI
NUL	6	152	163	9	9	17	20	7	2	24	17	3	M	114
ESS	2	132	112	8	8	16	17	8	2	32	18	2	L	259
ELM	5	155	168	10	10	18	20	5	1	22	14	2	L	48
DAN	1	146	139	7	9	16	19	9	1	28	16	2	L	227
WOOD	2	154	137	10	10	17	20	4	1	24	14	2	L	181

Fire danger today is **LOW to MODERATE** but the adjective doesn't tell the whole story. Recent rain has dampened fuels in the short term across the state but much of that rain came quickly and ran off instead of soaking into the soil. The western side of the Green Mountains and southern Vermont received less rain overall so these areas continue to have higher than normal KBDI, indicating ground fuels are much drier than normal for this time of year. Campfires and other sources of heat can burn into the ground when the ground fuels are dry leading to difficult and long duration fires.

Another good indicator of increasing fire danger is the 1000-hr dead fuel moisture value. These large diameter fuels are much drier than normal at all of the fire weather stations despite the recent rain. When these large diameter fuels are dry enough to burn, fires become more intense and also more difficult to extinguish. Currently, the surface fuels are still damp and are shaded by live understory plants and the forest canopy in much of state. These fuels dry quickly though with exposure to sun, wind and low Rh which are all in the forecast starting Sunday. There are areas of the state with extensive forest tent caterpillar defoliation that have opened up the forest canopy exposing fuels to these drying weather factors. And, due to an on-going needlecast disease, white pines will soon be shedding their yellow needles leaving the trees very thin, exposing the ground fuels and contributing to the dead fuel load. Fires could spread readily in a bed of dry, dead pine needles or a mix of pine and hardwood leaves.

ERC is also higher than normal at all the fire weather stations except Nulhegan. This value is an indicator of overall risk of an increase in fire potential. With the 4th of July holiday weekend here and folks getting out to enjoy the nice weather with activities including campfires, outdoor cooking and fireworks, **please remember to be careful with any heat source especially with this higher than normal wildland fire potential.** Have a safe and happy holiday.



[Six Minutes for Safety: An interagency safety initiative that address high-risk situations that historically get firefighters in trouble.](#)

*Column definitions for Vermont Fire Danger Report*

