



NC Forest Service Wildfire Activity

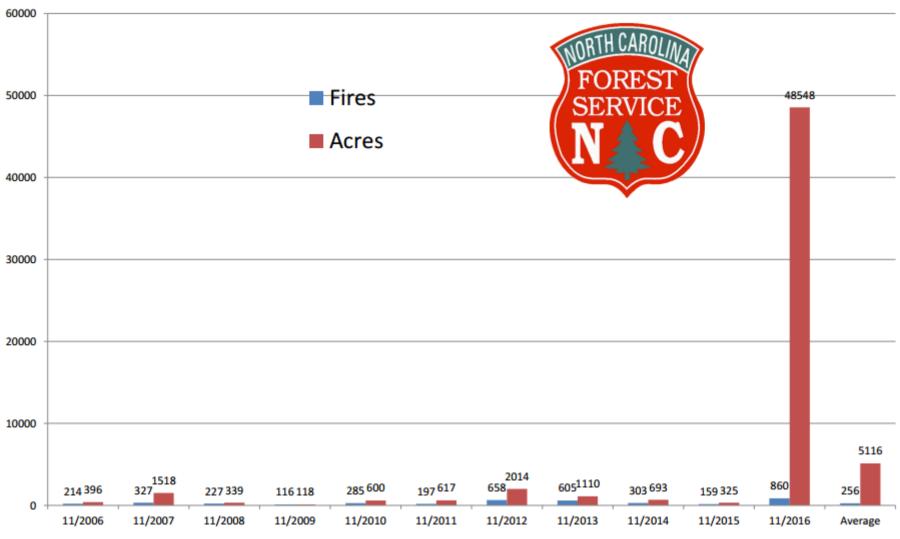
Period	# Fires*	# Acres*
4/1/16 to 3/31/17	5,403	61,971
10 yr avg, 4/1-3/31	4,898	32, 107
Deviation from average	10%	93%

^{*} These numbers do not include fires on federal lands.





November Fires, 2016 Compared to the 10 Year Average 2006-2015



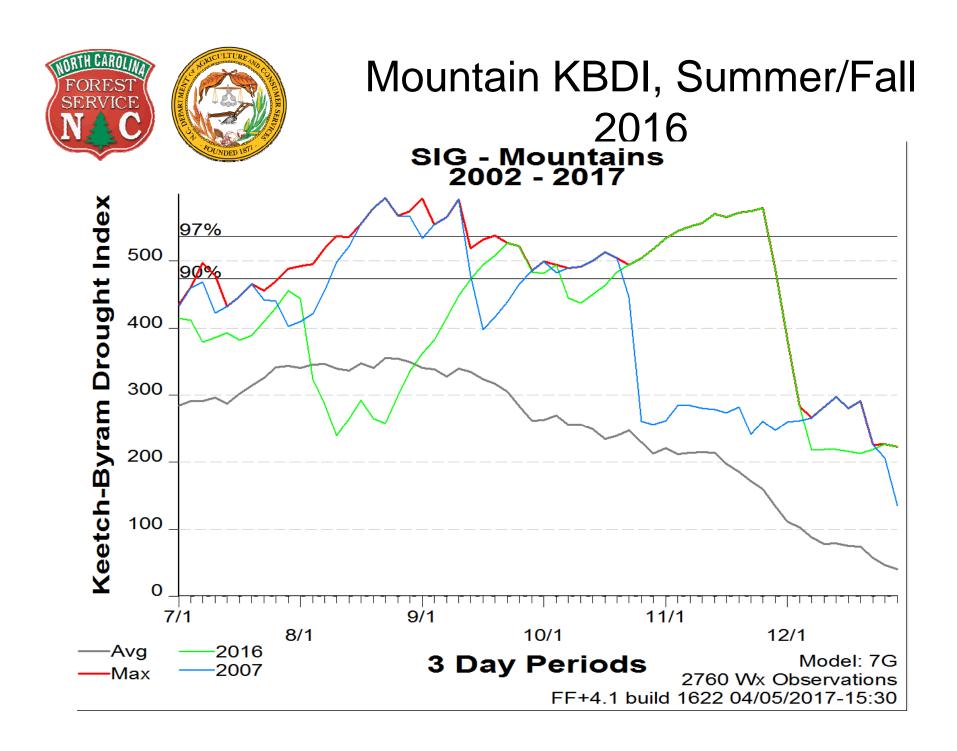




Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

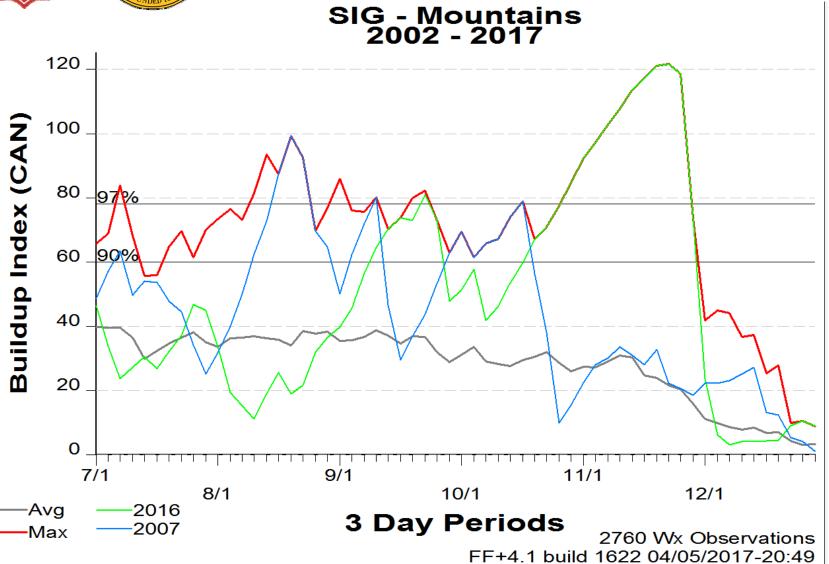
KBDI is a soil/duff drought index that ranges from 0 (no drought) to 800 (extreme drought) and is based on soil capacity of 8 inches of water. Factors include latitude, maximum daily temperature, daily precipitation, antecedent precipitation, and annual precipitation.

- Between 0 and 200, soil moisture and large class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute significantly to fire intensity.
- Readings of 201-400 are typical of late spring, early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.
- Readings of 401-600 are typical of late summer, early fall. Lower litter and duff layers burn intensely.
- Readings of 601-800 are associated with severe drought. Intense, deep burning fires with significant downwind spotting. Extensive mop-up required. Live fuels burn actively.



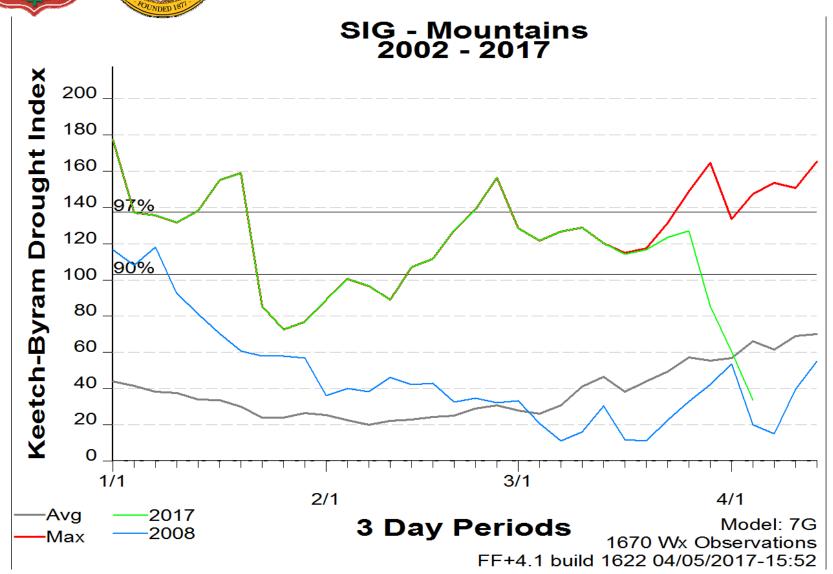


Mountain Buildup Index, Summer/Fall 2016





Mountain KBDI, 2017





April through July 2017

Last fall was an historic year for fire in the mountains. As we have moved into a neutral ENSO pattern, we expect fire danger to become more normal, but also more difficult to predict.

Photo Credit: Mark Houser.







SIGNIFICANT WILDLAND FIRE POTENTIAL OUTLOOK



MAY 2017

