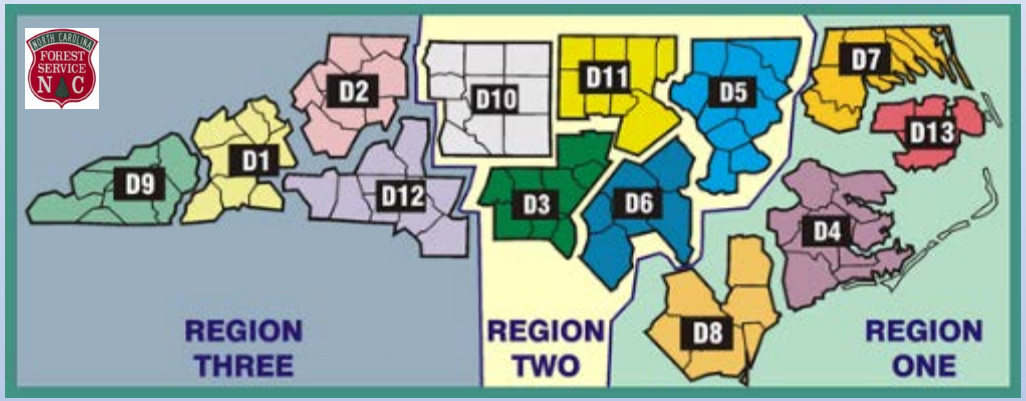
Statewide Seasonal Fire Danger Assessment



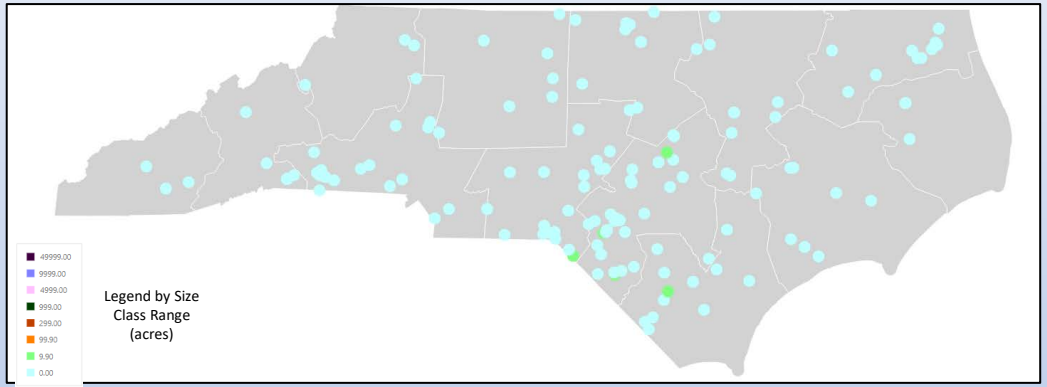
- January 7, 2025 Update -

Created by: Jamie Dunbar
Fire Environment Staff Forester
NC Forest Service

Incident Activity

December 1 - 31

fiResponse Incident Location Map (for general context, preliminary data)
7-Day Activity: 12/31 – 1/6, 2025
Report: Business Intelligence Module, Response Trends Map



Statewide Context

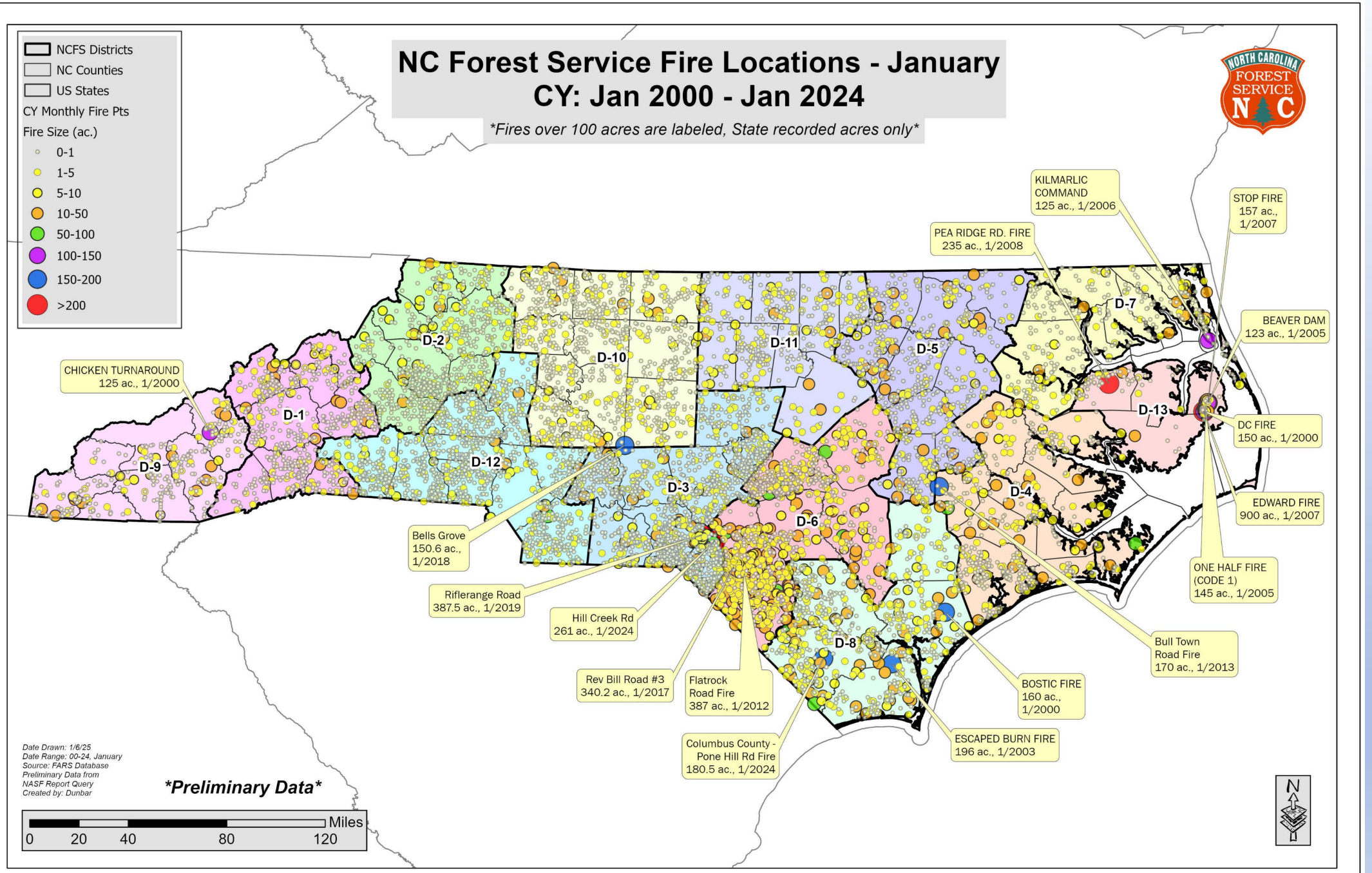
***January: 10-yr avg is 326 fires for 524 acres**
February: 10-yr avg is 576 fires for 1,494 acres
March: 10-yr avg is 913 fires for 4,727 acres
April: 10-yr avg is 659 fires for 6,481 acres
May: 10-yr avg is 317 fires for 1,241 acres
June: 10-yr avg is 221 fires for 2,408 acres
July: 10-yr avg is 183 fires for 626 acres
August: 10-yr avg is 137 fires for 420 acres
September: 10-yr avg is 171 fires for 383 acres
October: 10-yr avg is 226 fires for 1,895 acres
November: 10-yr avg is 465 fires for 6,046 acres
December: 10-yr avg is 277 fires for 427 acres

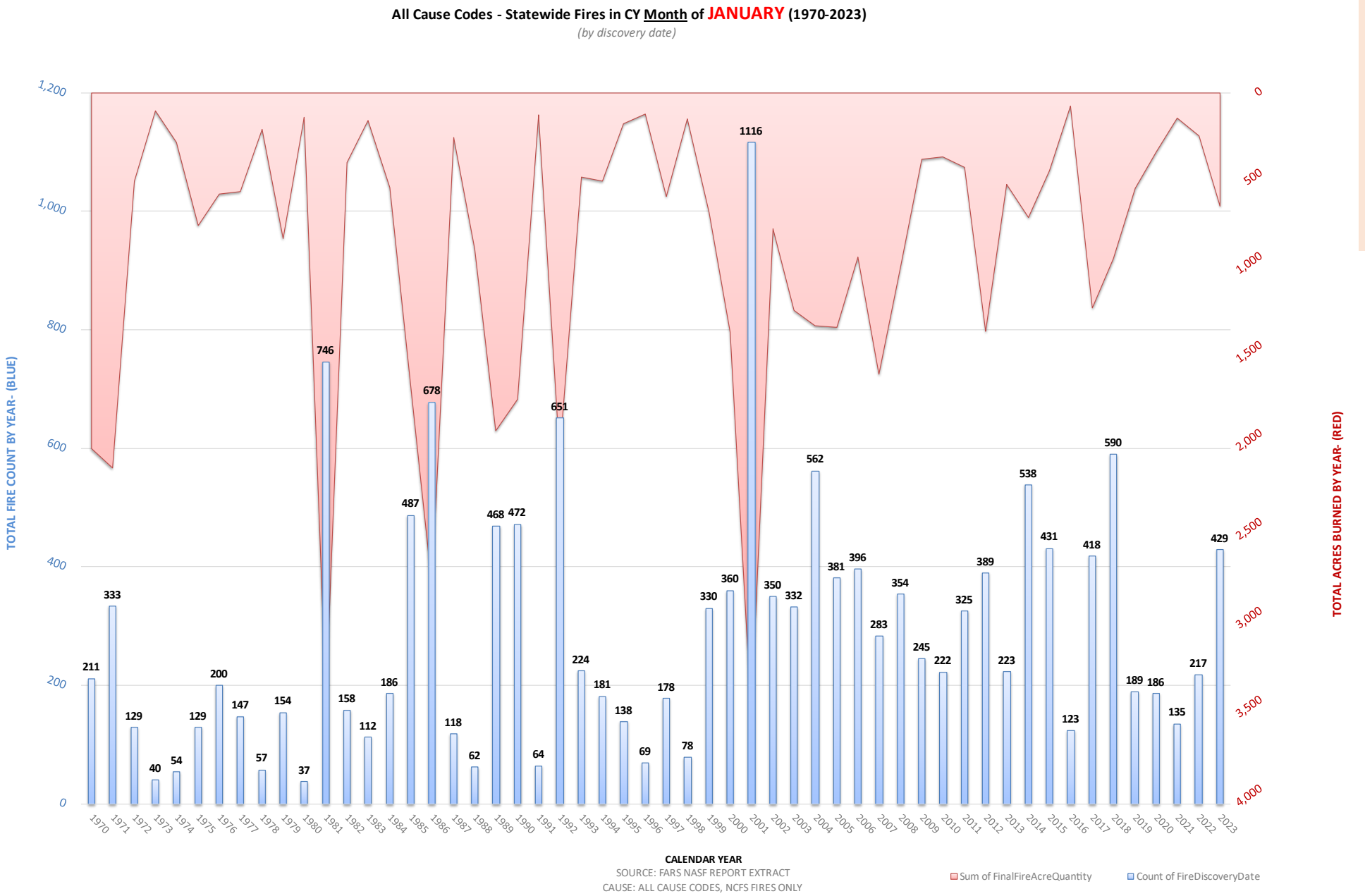
(10-yr Statewide averages, above, are based on FARS 2014-2023 Data)

NCFS – By Region				
MTD Fire Activity (Does Not Include Federal Ownerships)				
Data Source:	Signal 14 Regional Activity Summary Report (Signal 14 is a daily snapshot in time)			
Date Range:	1/1 – 1/6, 2025			
Area	Wildfire Count	Wildfire Acres	RX Count (State & Private)	RX Acres (State & Private)
R1	37	86.1	3	143
R2	62	172.8	7	462
R3	19	15.8	0	0

Largest incidents last **7-Days** (Ending 1/6):
from fiResponse & preliminary reporting only

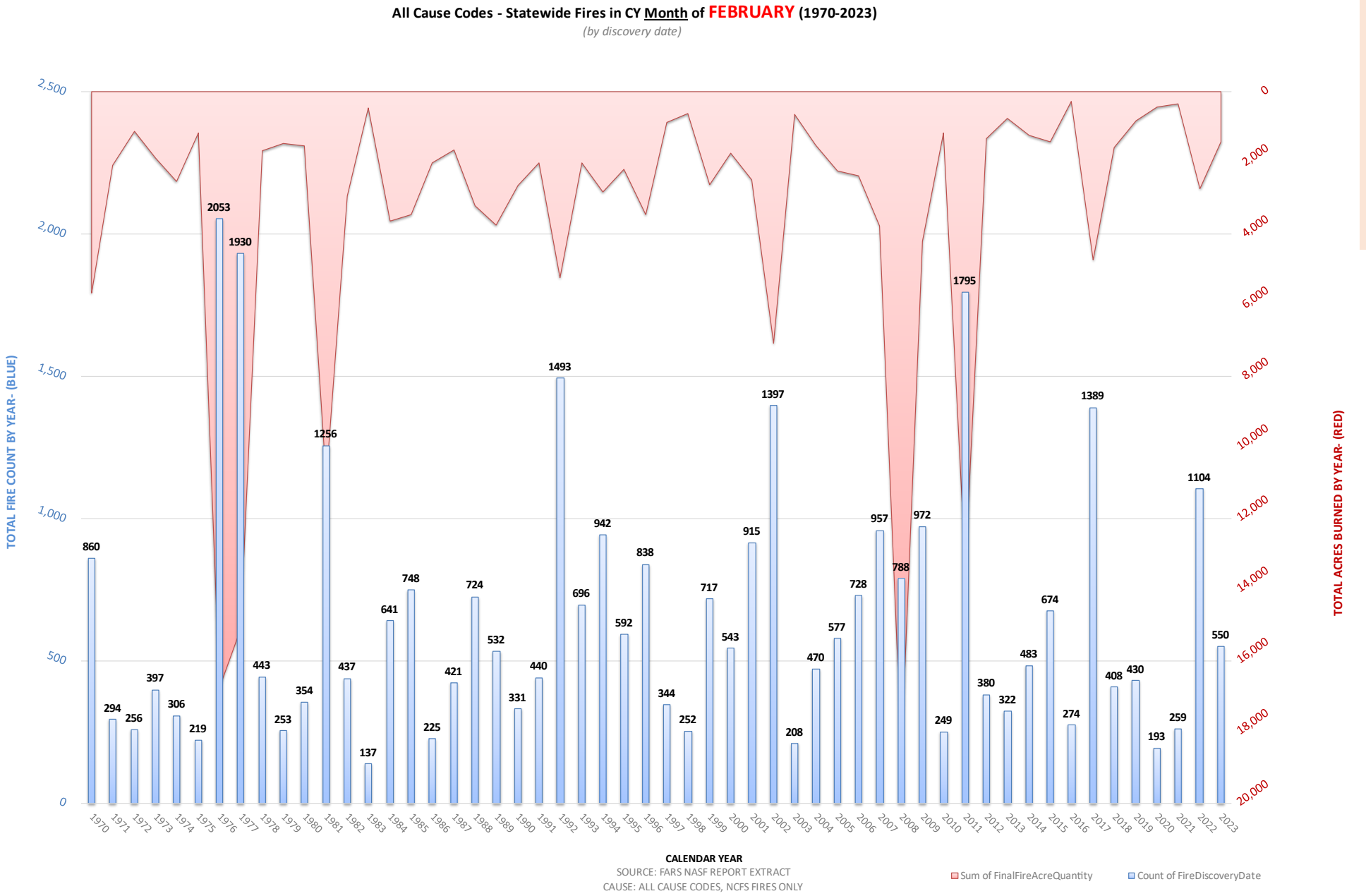
Incident Name	Discovery Date	Region	District	County	Acres
Pleasant Hope Rd	1/3/2025	Region 2	District 6	Robeson County	61.00
Sams Ln	1/4/2025	Region 1	District 8	Columbus County	25.00
Benson Hardee Road	1/3/2025	Region 2	District 6	Johnston County	20.00
Scotland County - St. Luke	1/4/2025	Region 2	District 3	Scotland County	13.38
Dial Rd	1/1/2025	Region 2	District 6	Hoke County	10.23
Hwy 17 North	1/1/2025	Region 1	District 4	Craven County	7.00
Pea Ridge Road Fire	1/4/2025	Region 3	District 1	Polk County	7.00
Bureau Dr	1/4/2025	Region 2	District 6	Cumberland County	6.50
Melvin	1/5/2025	Region 2	District 6	Hoke County	6.00
Guilford County - 5034 Millpoin	1/4/2025	Region 2	District 10	Guilford County	5.50
East Ridge Road Fire	1/3/2025	Region 1	District 7	Currituck County	5.00


NC Forest Service Fire Locations - January
CY: Jan 2000 - Jan 2024
Fires over 100 acres are labeled, State recorded acres only
NCFS Districts
NC Counties
US States
CY Monthly Fire Pts
Fire Size (ac.)
0-1
1-5
5-10
10-50
50-100
100-150
150-200
>200
D-1
D-2
D-3
D-4
D-5
D-6
D-7
D-8
D-9
D-10
D-11
D-12
D-13
CHICKEN TURNAROUND 125 ac., 1/2000
KILMARLIC COMMAND 125 ac., 1/2006
PEA RIDGE RD. FIRE 235 ac., 1/2008
STOP FIRE 157 ac., 1/2007
BEAVER DAM 123 ac., 1/2005
DC FIRE 150 ac., 1/2000
EDWARD FIRE 900 ac., 1/2007
ONE HALF FIRE (CODE 1) 145 ac., 1/2005
Bull Town Road Fire 170 ac., 1/2013
BOSTIC FIRE 160 ac., 1/2000
ESCAPED BURN FIRE 196 ac., 1/2003
Columbus County - Pone Hill Rd Fire 180.5 ac., 1/2024
Flatrock Road Fire 387 ac., 1/2012
Rev Bill Road #3 340.2 ac., 1/2017
Hill Creek Rd 261 ac., 1/2024
Riflerange Road 387.5 ac., 1/2019
Bells Grove 150.6 ac., 1/2018
Date Drawn: 1/6/25
Date Range: 00-24, January
Source: FARS Database
Preliminary Data from NASF Report Query
Created by: Dunbar
Preliminary Data
Miles
0 20 40 80 120
N



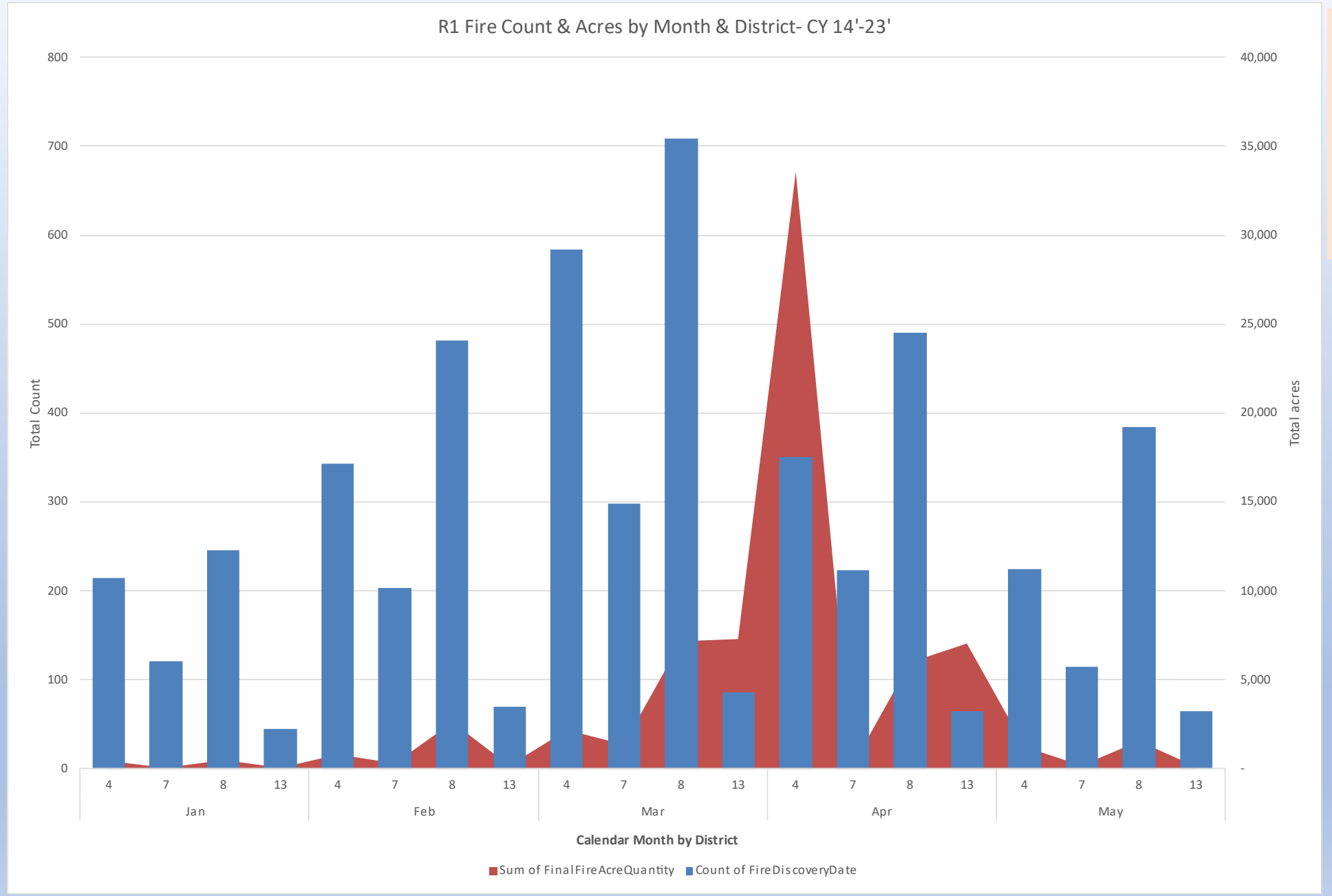
Distribution of
All Fires & Acres
for JANUARY
from 1970 - 2023

Cause: All Cause Codes, Statewide, NCFS Reported Fires Only



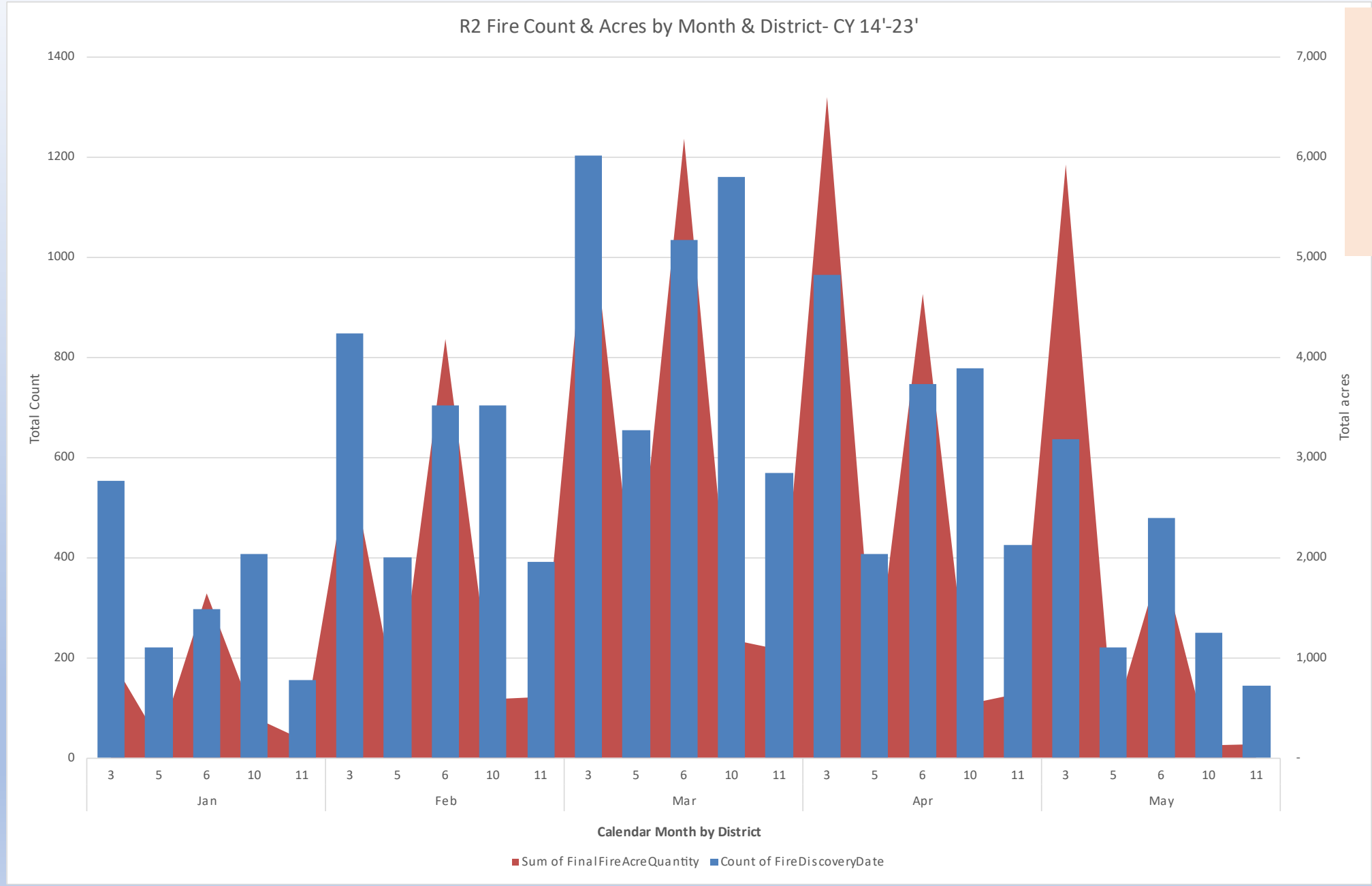
Distribution of All Fires & Acres for FEBRUARY from 1970 - 2023

Cause: All Cause Codes, Statewide, NCFS Reported Fires Only



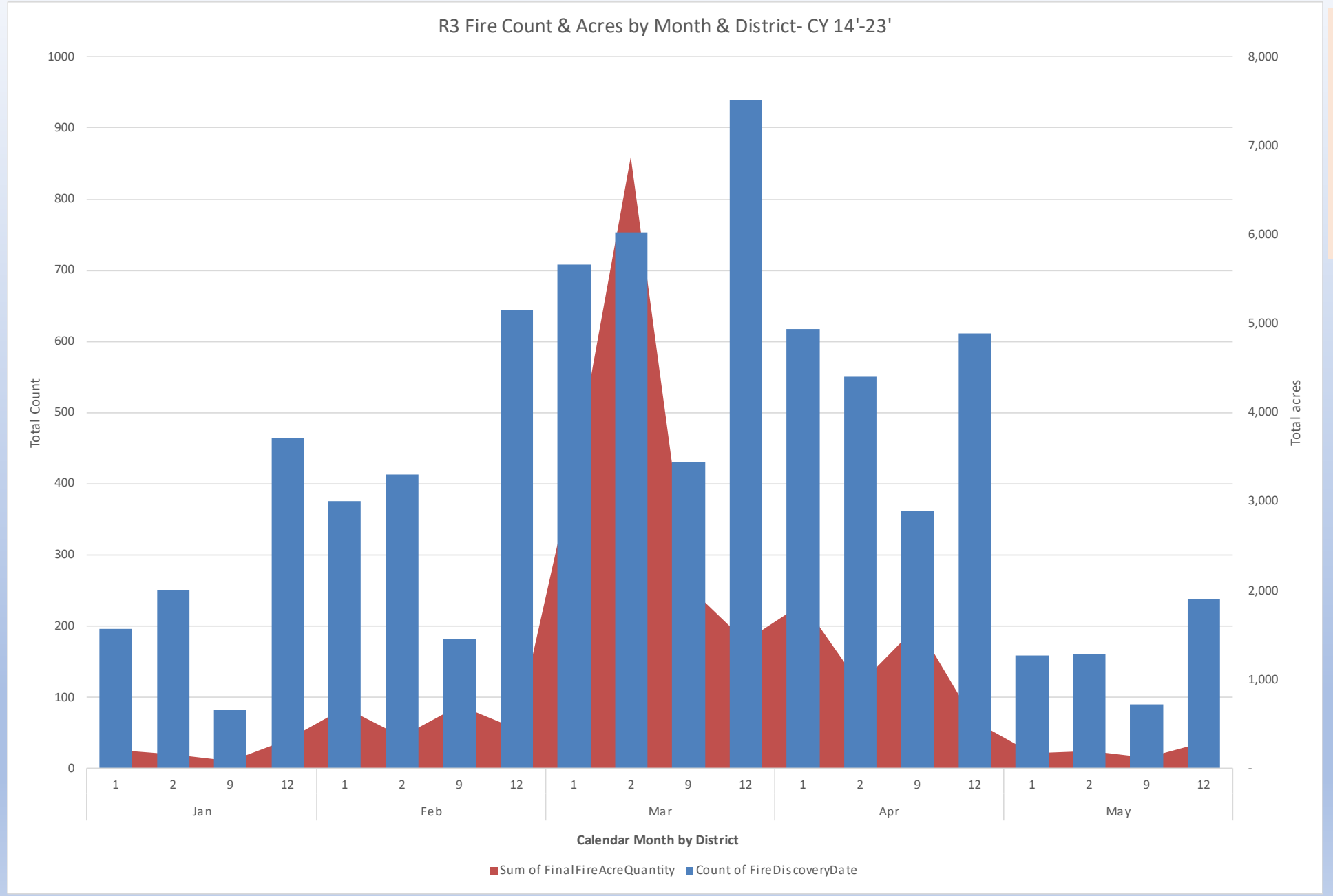
Distribution of **R1 Fires & Acres by Month** from 2014-2023

Cause: All Cause Codes, Statewide, NCFS Reported Fires Only



Distribution of R2 Fires & Acres by Month from 2014-2023

Cause: All Cause Codes, Statewide, NCFS Reported Fires Only



Distribution of **R3 Fires & Acres by Month** from 2014-2023

Cause: All Cause Codes, Statewide, NCFS Reported Fires Only

Southern Area Daily Outlook Page:

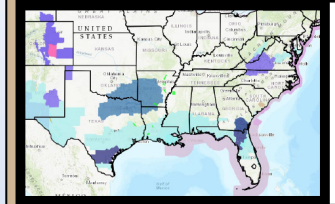
https://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/resources/predictive/sacc-daily-outlook.pdf

Product provides weekly context for Southern Area (Tuesday - 1/7 Outlook shown) & is typically updated daily during high SA Planning Levels.

SACC Daily Outlook

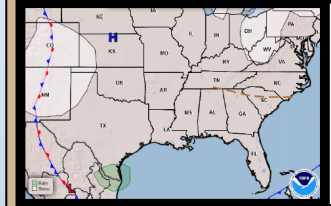
Tuesday, January 7, 2025

Watches, Warnings and Advisories



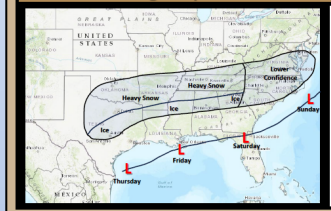
- **Winter Storm Watch** for northern TX, southeast OK, much of AR and northwest LA
- **Cold Weather Advisories** extent from TX to FL, in addition to parts of VA
- **Freeze Warnings** for South TX and parts of GA/FL
- **Winter Weather Advisory** this morning in VA/NC, the western TX/OK panhandle through early Wednesday and West TX tonight to early Friday
- **Wind Advisory** for a small part of SC today

Today's Weather Outlook



- Light snow is ongoing in the High Plains and will continue at times through the day; a few snow showers may affect the Appalachians, as well
- Deep South TX may begin to see showers overnight, but rain will become more likely there tomorrow
- Look for cold high pressure to affect the rest of the geographic area, with afternoon temperatures expected to be as much as 15-25 degrees below average
- Dry air will result in increasing fire danger for parts of TX and OK, in addition to areas in the coastal Southeast (parts of FL to NC) that did not observe wetting rain yesterday

High Impact Winter Storm Thursday into Saturday



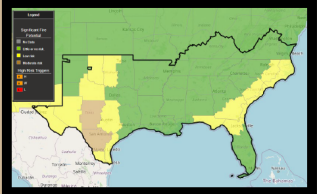
- Confidence continues to increase in major impacts from a winter storm expected to develop later this week
- There are no major changes in the forecasted track of low pressure, which will generally follow the Gulf Coast mid- to late week before crossing Florida on Saturday
- This system will likely intensify over the western Atlantic this weekend, but the exact timing and placement is uncertain, which will have significant implications on conditions for the Carolinas into VA
- Heavy snow and an icy mix will break out over TX and OK Wednesday night into Thursday, with impacts likely to spread into the interior Southeast on Friday
- Snow and ice amounts are still being sorted out, but heavy snow and a damaging ice storm will affect at least portions of the areas indicated
- Precipitation amounts and types are of low confidence east of the Appalachians, but significant impacts will be possible there, as well

Please contact your local National Weather Service office for spot forecasts and the latest watches and warnings.

SACC Daily Outlook

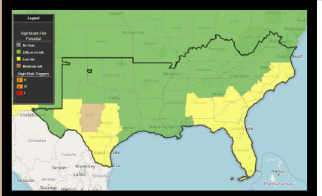
Tuesday, January 7, 2025

Significant Fire Potential Outlook Today



- Central and southern TX will see RH as low as 10-15% this afternoon, with NE wind gusts of 15-25 mph; fuels will generally be the driest in at least several weeks
- Fuels are less dry in the PSAs with low significant fire potential, but very dry air will remain in place throughout the Plains
- Low significant fire potential is forecast in parts of the coastal Southeast, mainly in the areas that did not observe wetting rain yesterday; wind gusts of 15-25 mph will be common, locally higher at the coast this morning, while RH will drop to as low as 30% this afternoon, lowest in FL and GA

Significant Fire Potential Outlook Wednesday



- Clouds and moisture will gradually increase over TX tomorrow, but 100-hour fuels will be the driest of the week in the Hill Country; look for RH as low as 20-30%, with wind gusts up to 20 mph
- Dry air and breezy conditions will continue in the coastal Southeast, with RH as low as 20-30% common; NW wind gusts of 15-25 mph will continue, with locally higher gusts possible in GA; fuels will be driest relative to normal in the parts of central FL that have not observed wetting rain in 40-60+ days

Significant Fire Potential Outlook Thursday

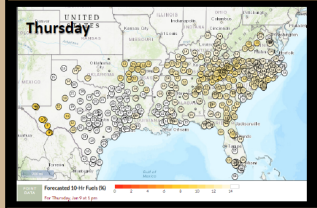
- Critically dry fuels will become more widespread over FL and coastal GA on Thursday due to RH recovery of 60-65% in the AM and min. RH as low as 20-30%; N wind gusts of 15-25 mph are expected, highest along the East Coast
- Breezy NW winds will affect much of northern GA into the Carolinas, with gusts up to 30 mph near the coast and in the mountains, while winds will be light from the rest of southern GA into AL; RH will drop to 20-30% in most of these areas
- Widespread precipitation, clouds and high humidity will ease fire weather concerns in the Plains

National 7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook

SACC Daily Outlook

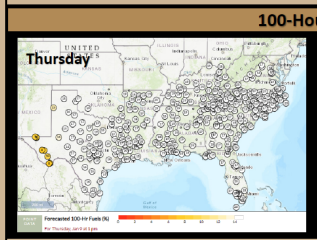
Tuesday, January 7, 2025

10-Hour Fuels



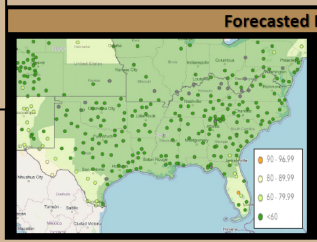
- 10-hour dead fuel moisture for Thursday is depicted
- 10-hour fuels will be the driest of the week and perhaps in at least several months for portions of the Southeast, with values likely to dip below the 10th percentile and to as low as the 3rd percentile in some areas
- Conditions will moderate for a day or two as low pressure crosses the region; areas in FL that miss out on wetting rain will see 10-hour fuels trend much drier again Sunday into early next week
- Look for 10-hour dead fuel moisture below the 3rd percentile for parts of central and southern TX today, with increasing moisture likely from south to north tomorrow; another drying trend will set in this weekend, though areas with ice or snow on the ground will be slower to dry out

100-Hour Fuels



- 100-hour dead fuel moisture on Thursday is depicted
- 100FM will reach its driest point of the week today or tomorrow in the Plains, with values near or locally below the 3rd percentile for parts of central and interior south TX; moisture will increase Thursday and linger into Friday, before a drying trend resumes
- 100-hour fuels will reach the driest point in the week either Thursday or Friday across the Southeast, with some areas across FL into south GA and the coastal Carolinas possibly seeing values below the 10th percentile
- Precipitation and higher RH Friday into Saturday will temporarily ease moisture levels before another drying trend affects the region this weekend, which should be most impactful for areas of FL that miss out on rain

Forecasted ERC-Y Today



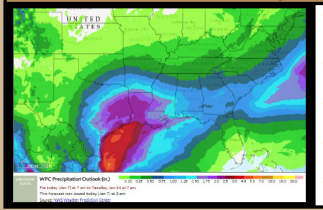
- ERC-Y is forecast to be above the 80th percentile today for parts of TX and FL, with local areas near the 90th percentile
- ERC-Y values at or above the 90th percentile will become more widespread the next few days across FL, perhaps extending into southeast GA
- Look for portions of TX to see values increase slightly tomorrow, though a sharp decrease can be expected Thursday into Friday
- A drying trend behind the late week winter storm should result in increasing ERCs next week, but only in areas that do not have snow or ice on the ground

North Carolina State University Fire Weather Intelligence Portal

SACC Daily Outlook

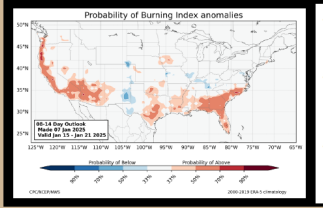
Tuesday, January 7, 2025

Forecast Precipitation the Next Week



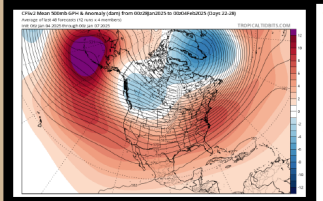
- Low pressure tracking from near the TX coast through the Southeast later this week will bring as much as 2-4" of rain to coastal areas, especially over TX and LA, with 1-2" amounts common farther inland for both states
- Farther north, wintry precipitation is expected, with liquid equivalent amounts of 0.5-1" extending as far north and east as OK, AR, MS, AL and GA
- Confidence is lower in the placement of heavier amounts over the Carolinas and VA, and will be dependent on the track and intensity of low pressure this weekend
- Most of the FL peninsula and portions of the Plains and Ohio Valley are more likely to see nearly dry to dry conditions during the week ahead
- Mostly dry conditions should follow from this weekend into the first half of next week, potentially longer

Week Two Burning Index Anomaly Potential



- Dry and at times breezy conditions appear likely for portions of the coastal plain next week, with two potential dry cold fronts expected to enhance fire weather in the drier areas
- This image depicts BI-G anomalies during the Jan 15-21 timeframe, with above normal values on average most likely for parts of TX and southwest OK, but confidence is higher in broader parts of AL, GA, FL and the Carolinas
- Areas with snow on the ground or consistently colder conditions will see below average BI-G values, to include parts of TX, KY, TN and adjacent areas

Late January Pattern Change Expected



- A large-scale pattern change will begin to take shape later this month over North America
- The upper-level pattern and anomalies for the last few days of January into early February are depicted
- Red areas over the East Coast indicate a strong high pressure ridge that will be capable of producing well above normal temperatures, while blue areas, cold temperatures and troughing aloft will shift into Canada and the northwestern U.S.
- This may result in active weather as strong cold fronts set up near the northern edge of the geographic area
- Model guidance is beginning to key in on a potential storm system that could affect the Presidential Inauguration, but confidence in impacts over D.C. is low for now

Please contact your local National Weather Service office for spot forecasts and the latest watches and warnings.

Fuels & Fire Danger

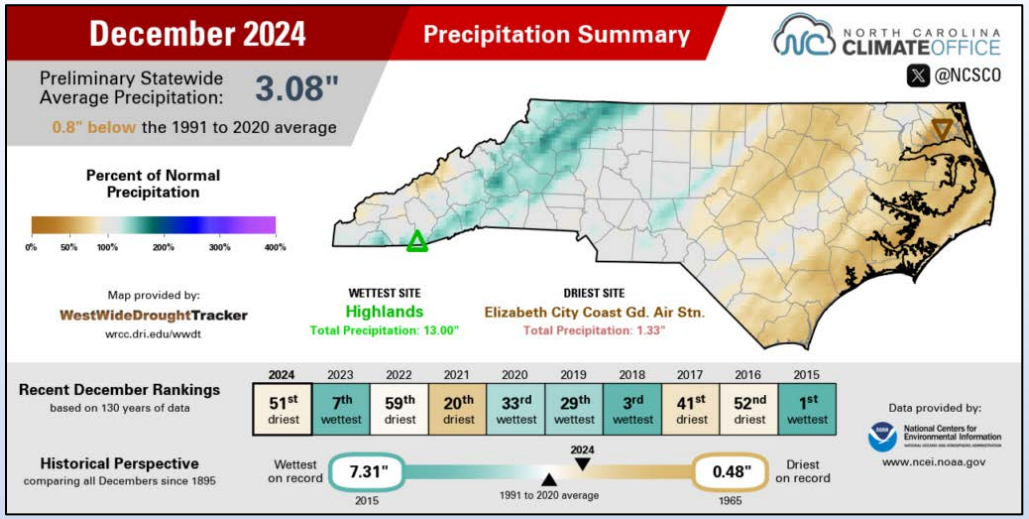
Drought conditions remain for much of NC, especially east. See the NC Climate Office graphic located at top-right relating to percent of normal precip for the Month of December. Several areas remain between 2-3+ weeks since a ≥ 0.50" rainfall event, see map bottom-left. Western NC has seen more significant rainfall amounts and duration over the past several weeks along with terrain influenced snowfall. The Season Snowfall Accumulation map shows **cumulative** modeled accumulations since 9/30/24.

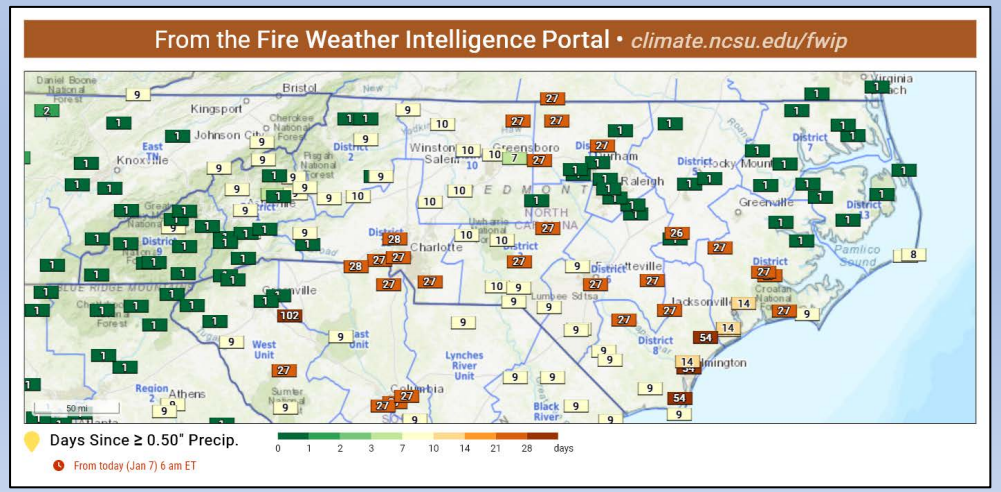
Duff & upper organic soil consumption remain a concern, corresponding reasonably well with the abnormally high KBDI value areas represented on slide #48. These cumulative drought related impacts lead to enhanced difficulty of control/mop-up & later reburn risk. Canal networks and swamp systems remain significantly drier than normal in these areas. Normal "natural barriers" may not be effective based on drought and storm related loading impacts. This will become very problematic in the Spring, should lack of significant rain continue. See slide #51 for updated NIFC fire potential maps for the next 4 months along with comments.

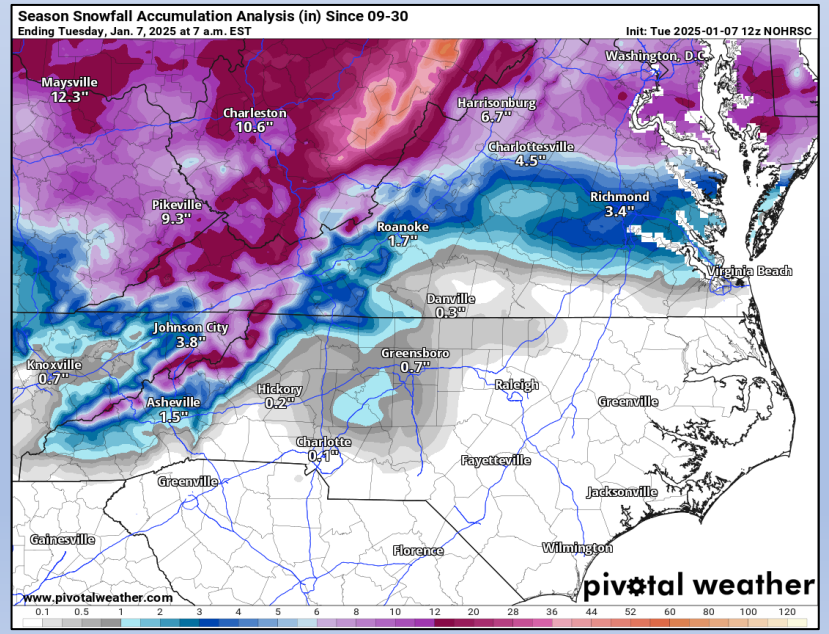
It is also important to note the risk of prescribed fire reburn & mop-up concerns in drought impacted areas, aligning with deep duff/abnormally heavy fuel loading/organic soils that are available for consumption.

Live Fuels/Greenness – live fuels remain in seasonal dormant/cured status, also reflected in the NFDRS models. Note that daylength is slowly increasing each day, post Winter Solstice, which will provide more opportunity for fuel heating/drying as we move towards Spring.

Spells of very dry & cold air have been experienced over the past month. The return of very dry air will quickly cause small to medium sized dead fuels to dry out, especially where repeated poor overnight recovery happens. Continue to be watchful for situations where consecutive days of dry air aligns with increasing air temps & day length, vegetative dormancy, wind and heavy loading of drying storm debris as we progress further through the dormant season.







https://www.drought.gov/data-maps-tools/evaporative-demand-drought-index-eddi-subseasonal-forecasts

North Carolina Drought Update

Created By: North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council — www.ncdrought.org | NC State Climate Office — climate.ncsu.edu | @NCSCO

For the assessment period ending **Dec. 31, 2024**

From the US Drought Monitor, with input from the NC DMAC

The Main Takeaway

Thanks to more than 2 inches of rainfall along the Blue Ridge last week, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions have improved to near-normal for much of the Mountains.

A Statewide Status Update

For much of the **Mountains**, last weekend's heavy rain ensured December was wetter than normal. Asheville and Hickory were about an inch above normal, with Marion almost 3 inches above normal for the month.

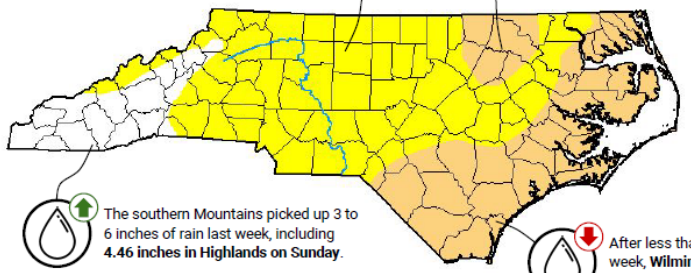
Across the **Piedmont**, weekly totals ranged from 0.5 to 1.5 inches, but the three-month rainfall deficits of 4 to 6 inches support an ongoing Abnormally Dry designation.

The **Coastal Plain** had even lower totals last week, and seasonal deficits are now in the 6 to 9-inch range. That means lingering drought that's approaching the Severe Drought (D2) level in spots, especially in the northeast.

For your local drought status, visit **www.ncdrought.org**

Although **soil moisture has surged** from the Triad westward, **Greensboro remains 1.93 inches below its normal precipitation** over the past two months.

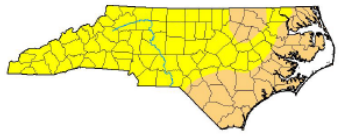
The **7-day average streamflows on Fishing Creek are at the historical 3rd percentile** after less than a quarter-inch of rain last week.



The southern Mountains picked up 3 to 6 inches of rain last week, including **4.46 inches in Highlands on Sunday**.

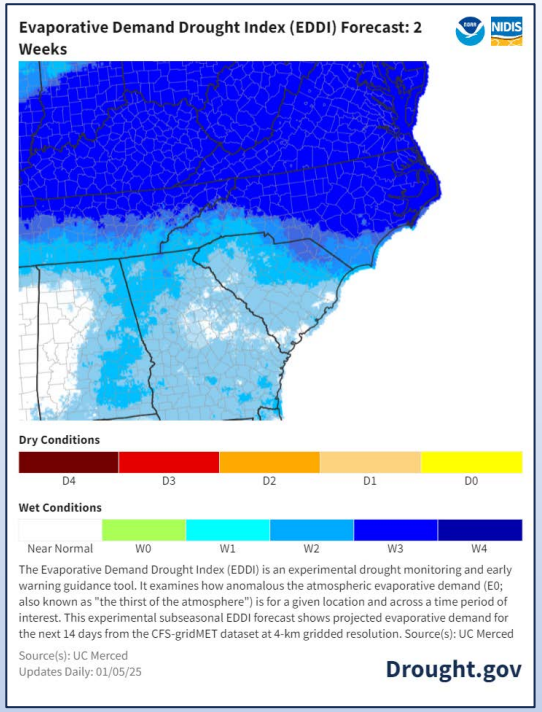
After less than an inch of rain last week, **Wilmington is 8.69 inches below normal in the past 3 months**.

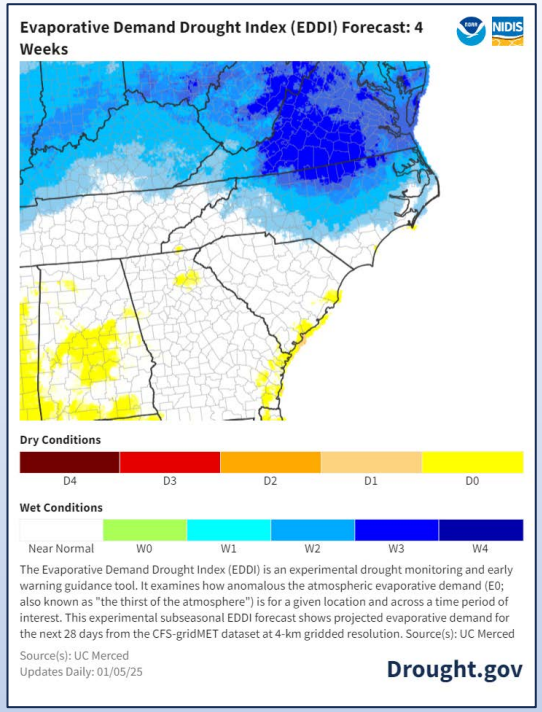
Last Week's Drought Status



Statewide Coverage by Category

Category	Current Coverage	Change Since Last Week
D0: Abnormally Dry	54.31%	-11.26%
D1: Moderate Drought	34.43%	0.00%
D2: Severe Drought	0.00%	0.00%
D3: Extreme Drought	0.00%	0.00%
D4: Exceptional Drought	0.00%	0.00%



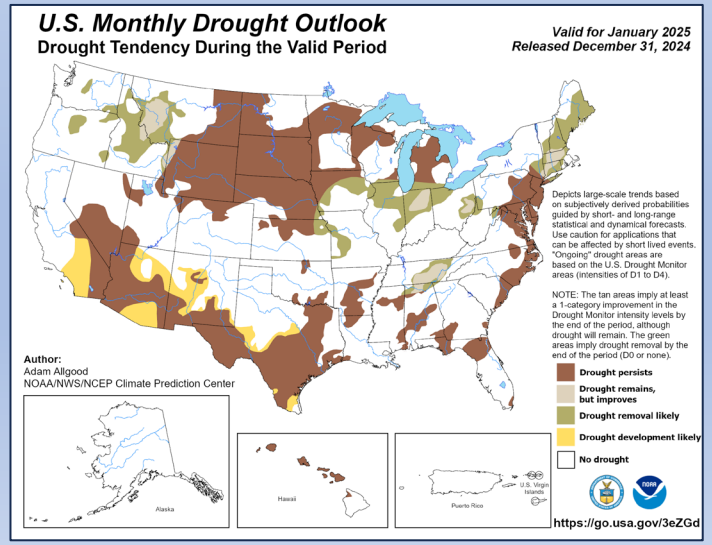


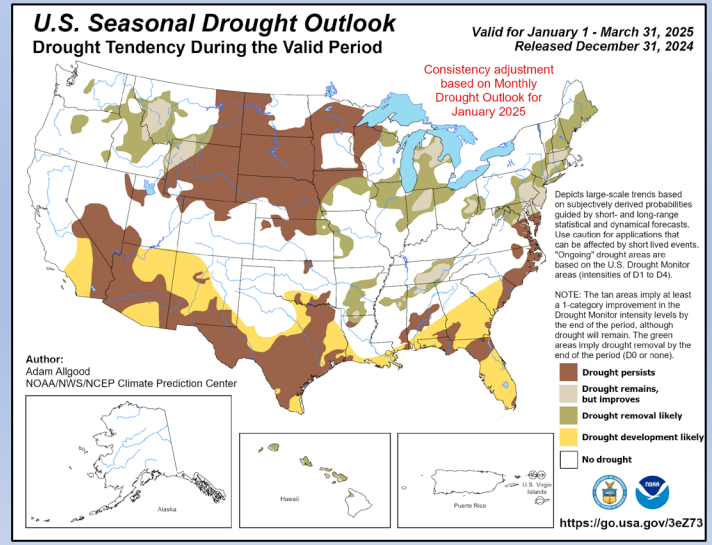
EDDI & Drought

EDDI Maps - The EDDI maps at the top right illustrate modeled evaporative demand at the two-week and four-week level. They represent influence of colder conditions and lower evaporative demand expected over the next several weeks before warming up again.

US Drought Monitor – USDM map released last week, note reduction of D0 conditions in SW Mountains last week (top left).

US Monthly & Seasonal Drought Outlook - released on 12/31/24, shown at right. See detailed state/regional discussions here. *All of this is dependent upon any future winter storm tracks and/or any La Nina associated impacts.*





Daily WIMS Observations and NFDRS Estimates

Averaged by FDRA SIG Group
This is available on the FWIP at: https://products.climate.ncsu.edu/fwip/nfdrs.php?data=ob&state=NC

- The averaged values are derived from the SIG Station Outputs for a particular FDRA
  (SIG station names shown in bold on the live link above)
- You can toggle the percentiles on/off, displaying below the actual calculated values
  percentiles are based on SIG station averages from analysis of "All Days" for entire calendar year range through 2021
- Herb & Woody Fuel Moisture Estimates derived from SIG Station Averages – based on Station GSI Settings within WIMS, not live fuel moisture sampling. Actual green-up is variable across the landscape.

Daily WIMS Forecast Observations and NFDRS Estimates are also available

Averaged by FDRA SIG Group
This is available on the FWIP at: https://products.climate.ncsu.edu/fwip/nfdrs.php?data=fc

1/5/25 Observations

Averages by FDRA

FDRA	STATION_COUNT	NFDR_DATE	BI	ERC	IC	SC	KBDI	1HR	10HR	100HR	1000HR	HRB	WOODY	TEMP	RH	WIND	PRECIP	DUR
Southern Highlands	3	2025-01-05	78.73 79.1%	36.20 83.4%	2.67 51.9%	34.43 74.7%	9.67	16.63 66.3%	11.52 3.9%	19.39 46.0%	24.53 97.5%	30.00	50.00	32.7°F	67.0%	ESE 3.0 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Central Mountains	3	2025-01-05	86.97 80.5%	53.43 93.1%	4.23 63.0%	28.67 71.6%	75.33	13.19 46.9%	11.45 1.5%	19.70 62.9%	23.55 97.0%	30.00	50.00	34.3°F	47.0%	E 0.7 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Northern Highlands	2	2025-01-05	47.75 67.1%	26.40 72.9%	2.80 58.1%	16.60 63.8%	8.00	18.51 70.7%	11.73 5.2%	20.28 63.1%	23.47 91.2%	50.00	80.00	29.5°F	73.5%	SE 3.0 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Blue Ridge Escarpment	3	2025-01-05	90.73 77.0%	58.53 94.9%	6.60 67.2%	28.97 69.6%	22.33	11.28 37.1%	10.69 5.2%	18.02 34.2%	22.02 78.2%	30.00	56.67	31.3°F	61.3%	SE 1.0 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Western Piedmont	3	2025-01-05	79.50 72.0%	60.00 93.9%	6.53 64.2%	20.77 62.0%	67.33	11.28 43.9%	11.61 6.6%	19.90 72.4%	23.11 94.8%	30.00	50.00	40.3°F	25.3%	SW 1.7 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Sandhills	3	2025-01-05	47.90 81.7%	51.63 75.9%	7.30 44.7%	10.20 90.9%	203.00	10.18 32.4%	11.26 4.5%	19.66 68.3%	23.01 94.5%	36.67	63.33	43.7°F	23.0%	E 1.0 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Eastern Piedmont	4	2025-01-05	104.43 71.3%	62.50 93.1%	10.45 64.4%	36.68 57.6%	197.00	10.18 24.4%	11.61 7.7%	18.68 55.5%	22.79 95.6%	30.00	60.00	44.8°F	20.0%	NW 3.5 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Southern Coastal	6	2025-01-05	79.95 64.6%	55.80 88.8%	7.85 66.0%	23.23 50.5%	413.33	10.57 35.5%	12.27 1.5%	19.62 60.0%	24.19 95.3%	50.00	90.00	49.8°F	19.2%	WSW 3.2 mph	0.00 in.	0.0
Northern Coastal	4	2025-01-05	94.40 73.2%	56.75 91.4%	9.45 67.0%	32.00 60.5%	387.75	10.41 22.0%	11.62 2.6%	18.90 52.8%	23.23 91.6%	50.00	90.00	46.3°F	19.8%	NW 6.0 mph	0.00 in.	0.0

Note impact of longer duration dry air, most significantly on the 10-hr dead fuels last Sunday (1/5). The 1/6/25 observations improved significantly in the 1 & 10 hr. timelag fuels categories.

Important notes for next slide group:

A. Current ERC, KBDI, BI, 10-Hr, 100-Hr & 1000-Hr Graphics:

- These are extracts from FF+ using daily observation data downloaded from WIMS
- Graphs run in calendar year format from Jan-Dec, note that 2025 data is shown as Magenta Dash-Dot while 2024 is shown in Green. With only a few day of data for CY25 it is hard to discern on some of the graphs.

B. Weekly Outlook - FDRA General Fire Danger Forecast Matrix:

- Available on the FWIP within the "Resources for NCFS" page.
- The operation link is: https://products.climate.ncsu.edu/fwip/outlook.php
- The matrix updates daily - please review the tool notes below for more details.

Tool Summary:

The forecast matrix was created using **standard NFDRS and weather forecast data:**

- Weather conditions and NFDRS outputs are forecasted over the next 7 days by NWS for SIG stations in each FDRA.
- Weather variable ranges and breakpoints were defined by FDRA stakeholders and relate to Pocket Card notes.
- Maximum temperatures in the Critical range are color-coded with shades of red to help visually distinguish daily variations. The brightest red color corresponds to temperatures of 100°F or greater.

Fire danger forecast indices and component values are grouped into three categories based on historical percentiles, assessed using the FF+ All Days filter through 2021:

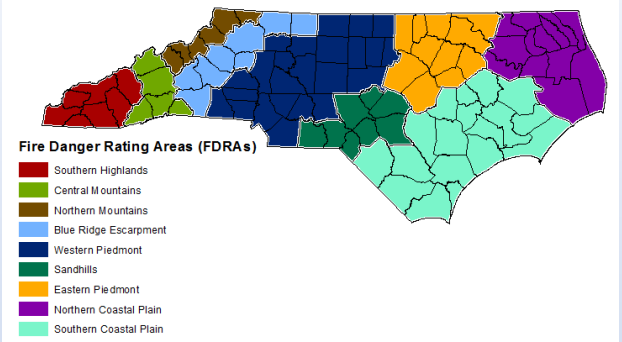
- Low to Moderate (0 to 74th percentile); shown in blue-green
- High (75th to 89th percentile); shown in yellow
- Very High to Extreme (90th+ percentile); shown in red and labeled as Critical

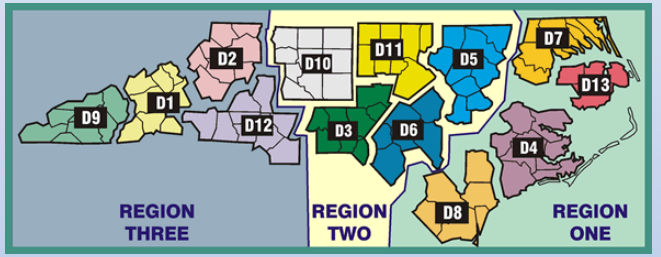
Dead fuel moisture forecast values are grouped into three categories based on historical percentiles, assessed using the FF+ All Days filter through 2021:

- Low to Moderate (26th to 100th percentile); shown in blue-green
- High (11th to 25th percentile); shown in yellow
- Very High to Extreme (0 to 10th percentile); shown in red and labeled as Critical

Other Notes:

- Read the key and notes for each FDRA, included on the outlook matrix page.
- Forecasts are variable and can change significantly over a forecast cycle and across the landscape.
- This is another tool for gaining better situational awareness, and should be used for general planning purposes only.
- The outlook matrix is refreshed when an FDRA is selected, using the most recent forecast data available at that time. The 7th day may drop off or display partial data prior to the afternoon/evening forecast update.
- Daily updates to NFDRS forecasts occur around **1530** daily, while general weather forecasts are updated around **1730** daily.



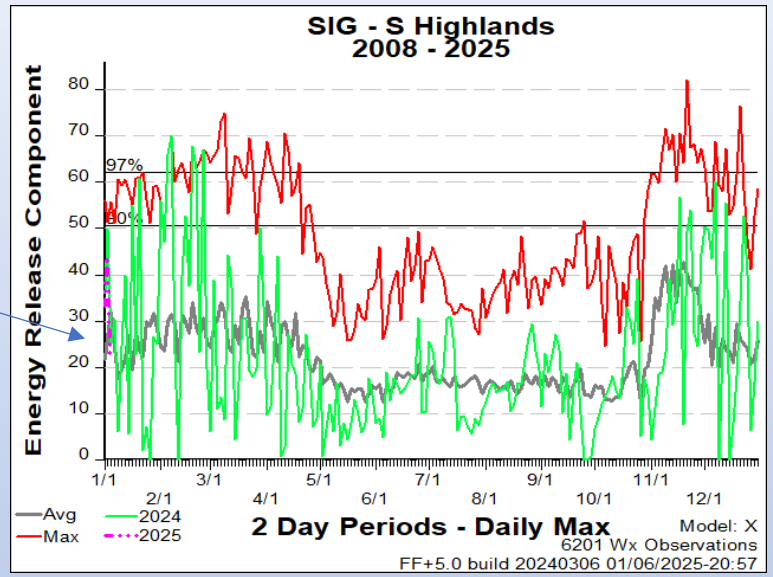


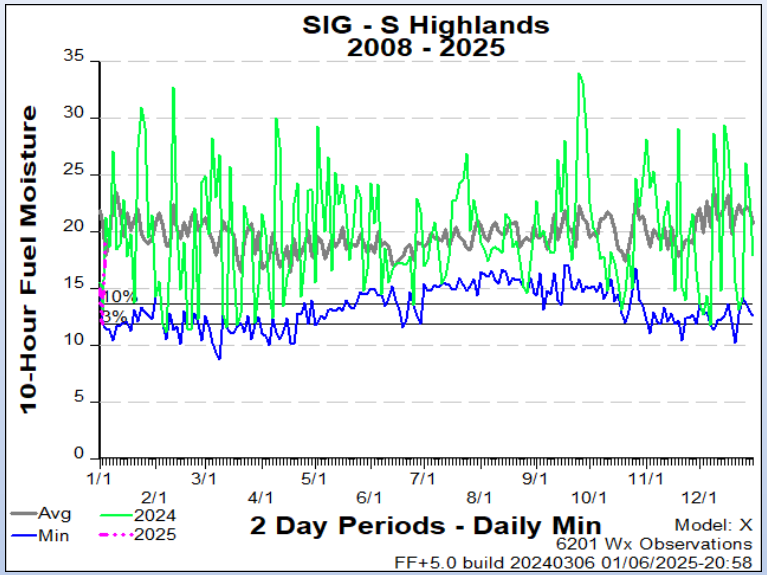
To reduce duplication & increase situational awareness, slides 11-34 are organized by FDRA in this order:

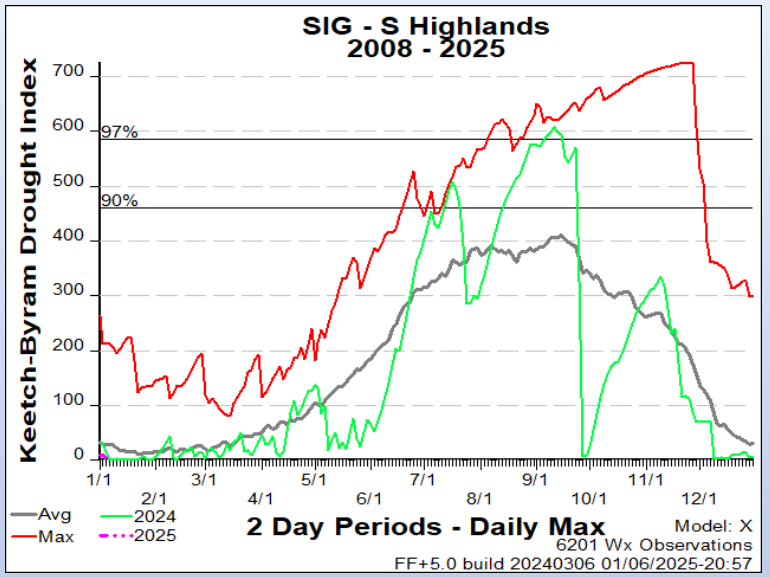
**(R3 = Region 3, R2 = Region 2, R1 = Region 1)*

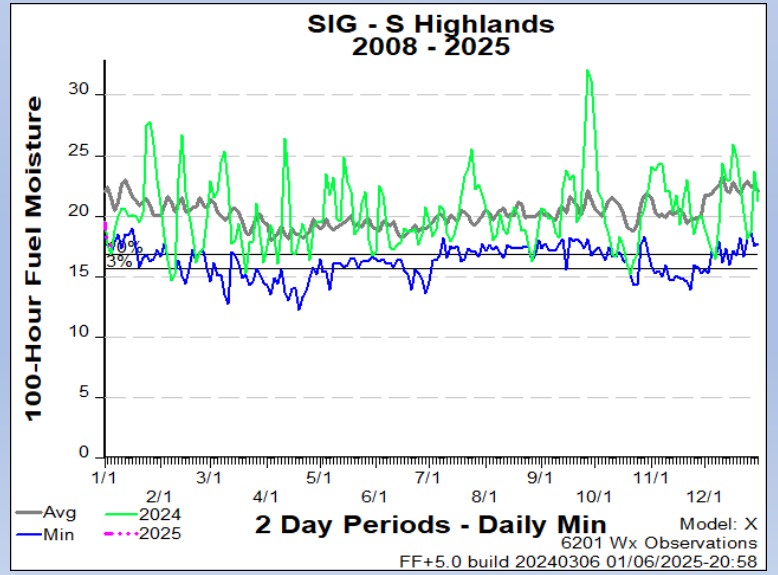
- Southern Highlands (R3)
- Central Mountains (R3)
- Northern Highlands (R3)
- Blue Ridge Escarpment (R2 & R3)
- Western Piedmont (R2 & R3)
- Eastern Piedmont (R2)
- Sandhills (R2)
- North Coast (R1)
- South Coast (R1 & R2)

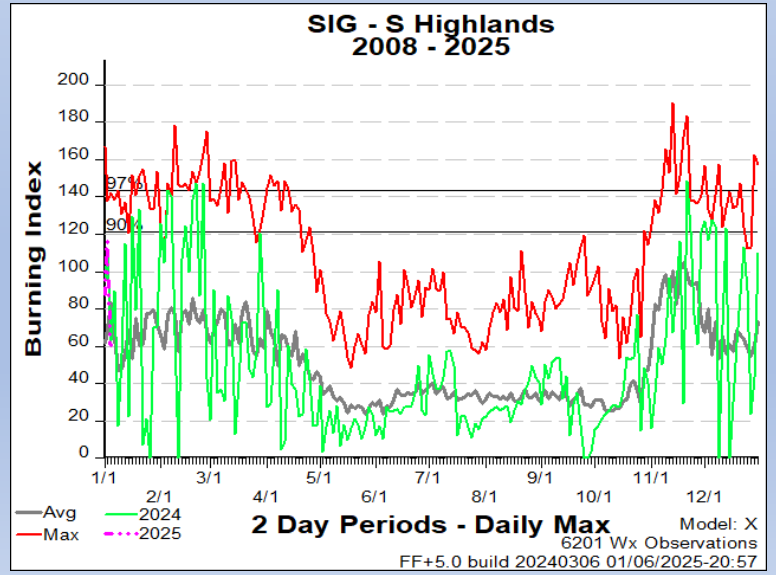
FDRA – Southern Highlands

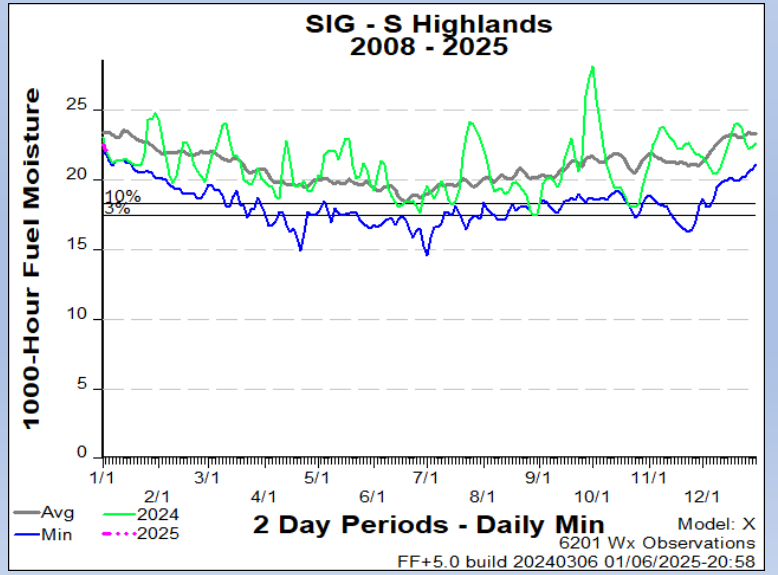






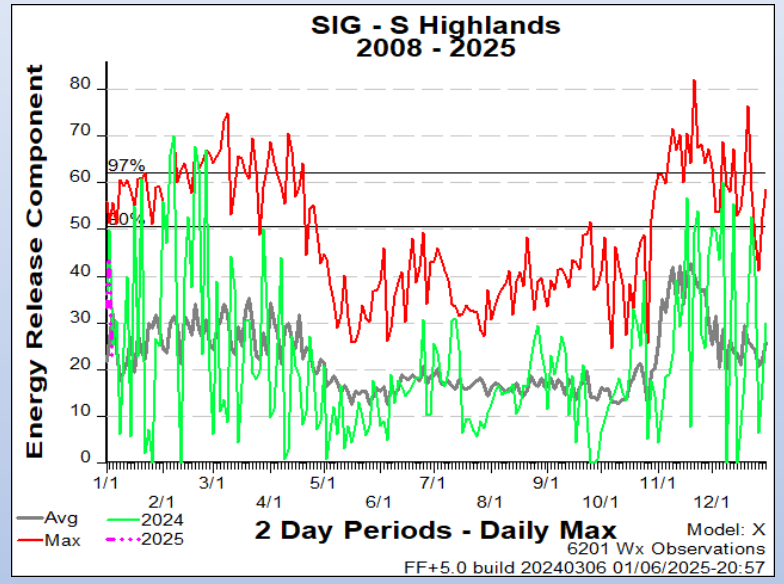




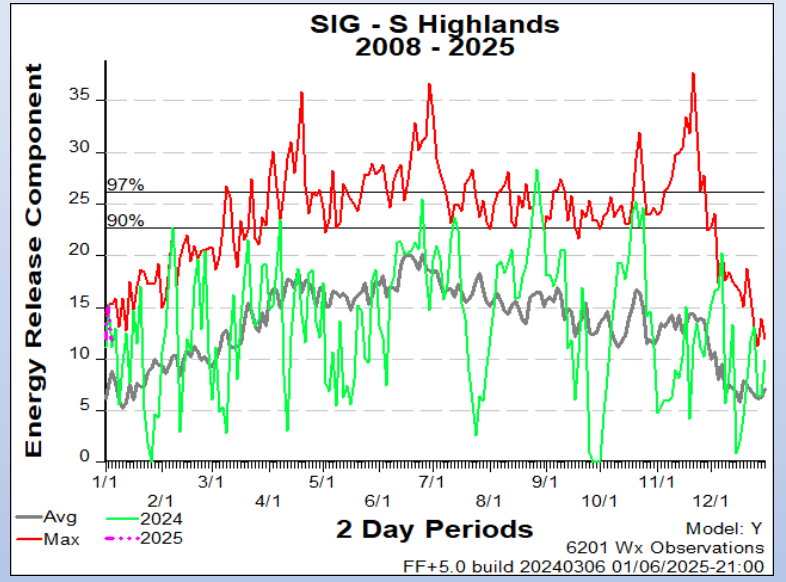


FDRA – Southern Highlands

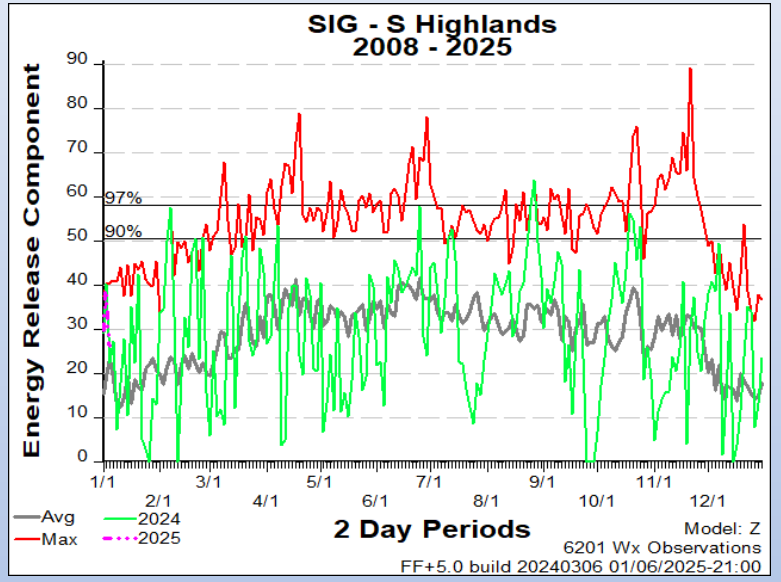
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Southern Highlands FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	36	34	32	35	36	39	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	41	38	30	38	60	59	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	7	4	6	2	5	3	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NNW	NNW	SSE	WNW	W	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	1	0	3	62	37	14	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	35.1	41.3	48.5	57.3	30.3	31.2	32.9
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	88.0	95.2	109.8	106.0	84.7	76.4	91.7
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	2.4	3.2	4.6	6.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.6	18.1	17.9	17.5
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.4
KBDI	0.0						

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

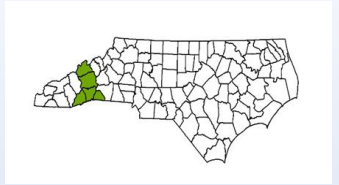
- **Tusquitee** (315602)
- **Locust Gap** (315802)
- **Highlands** (315803)

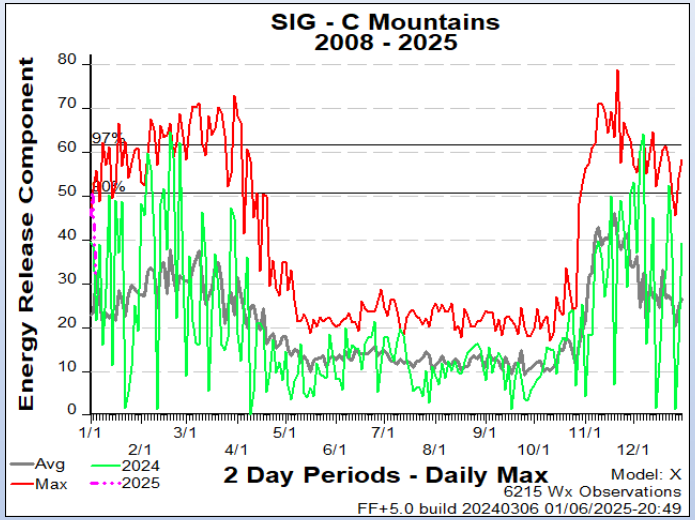
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 55°F	Greater than 55°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 35%	Between 30% and 35%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 5 mph	Between 5 mph and 7 mph	Greater than 7 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 40	Between 40 and 52	Greater than 52
Burning Index	Less than 95	Between 95 and 118	Greater than 118
Ignition Component	Less than 9	Between 9 and 14	Greater than 14
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18%	Between 17% and 18%	Less than 17%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 19%	Between 18% and 19%	Less than 18%
KBDI	Less than 345	Between 345 and 479	Greater than 479

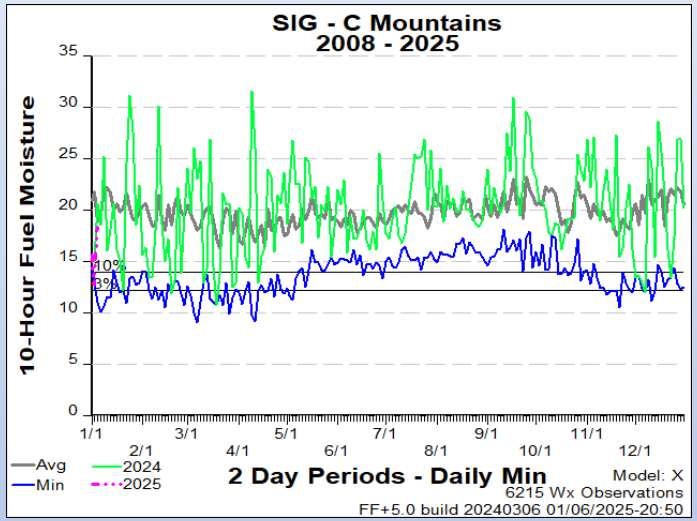
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

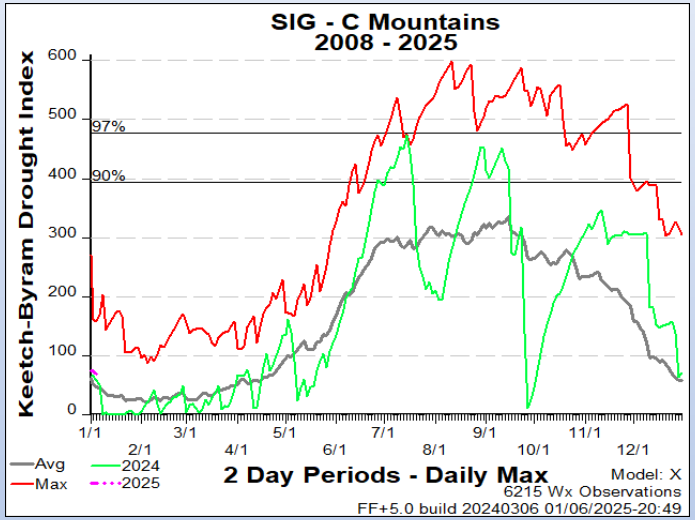
0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

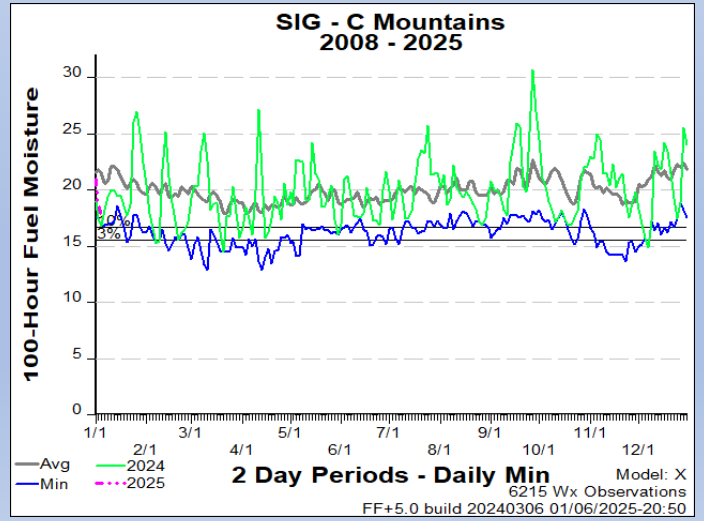
FDRA – Central Mountains

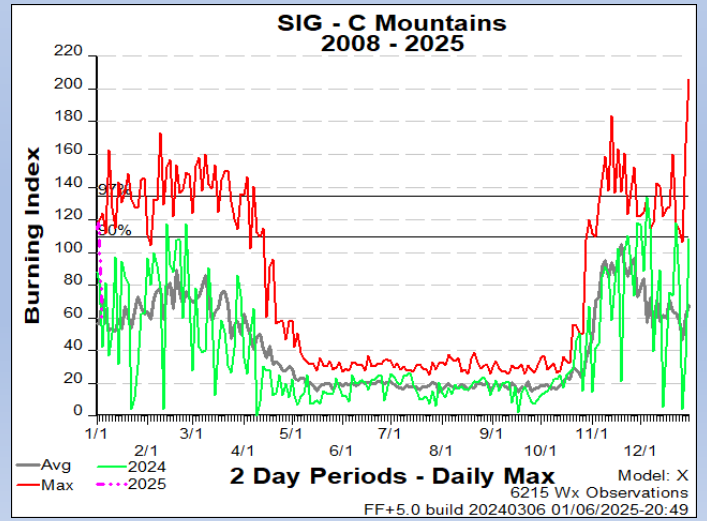


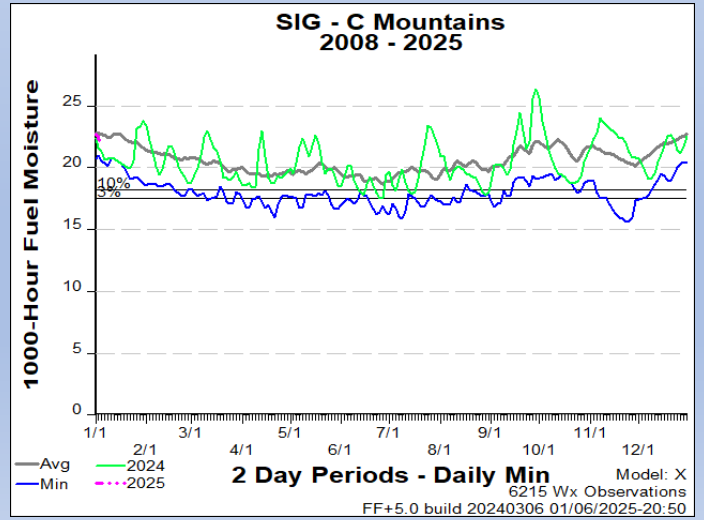




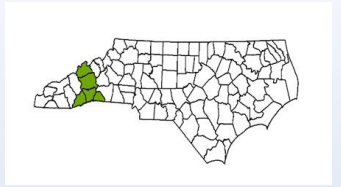




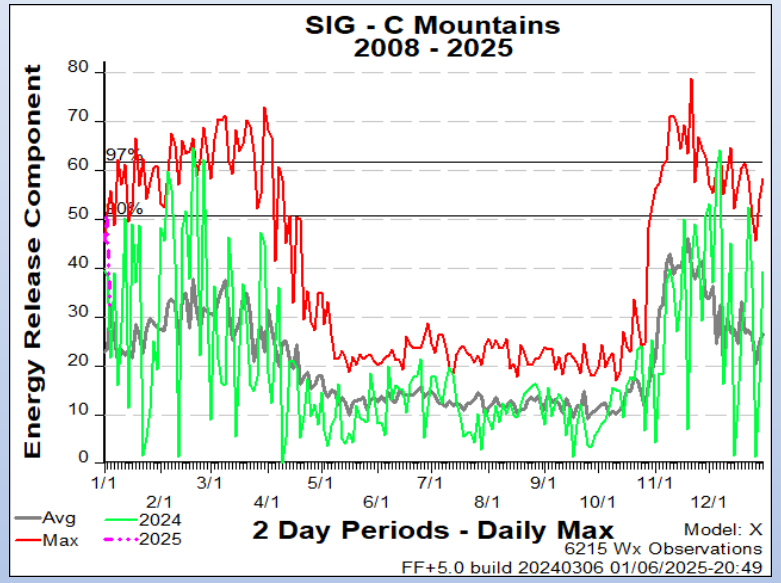




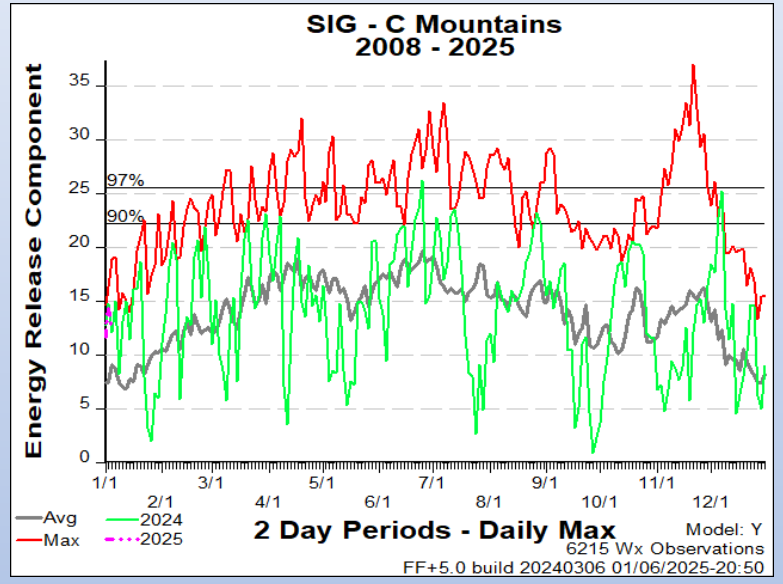
FDRA – Central Mountains



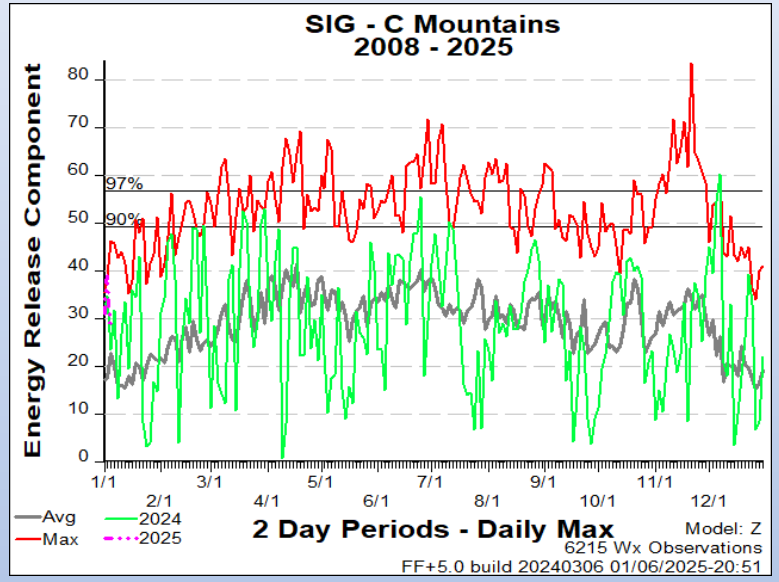
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Central Mountains FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	37	38	34	41	40	43	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	40	40	31	32	55	55	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	9	4	6	2	5	3	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NNW	NNW	SW	NW	WNW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	4	0	2	59	45	13	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	32.7	40.5	46.7	57.8	39.0	35.4	36.2
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	98.1	91.5	117.2	100.7	97.1	76.9	87.3
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	2.3	2.9	4.4	6.8	2.4	1.6	1.9
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.4	17.9	17.5	17.1
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5
KBDI	64.0						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

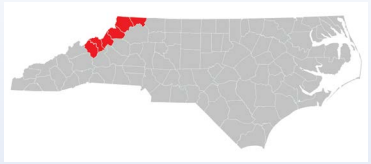
Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

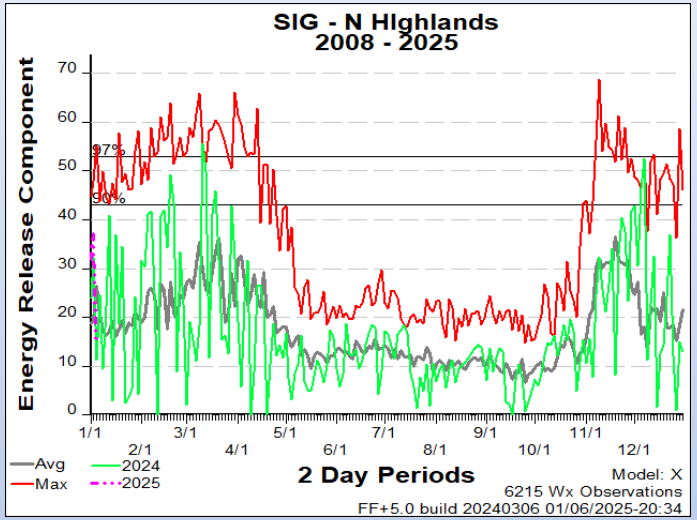
- **7 Mile Ridge** (313302)
- **Davidson River** (316001)
- **Mtn Horticultural Crops Res Stn** (316141)

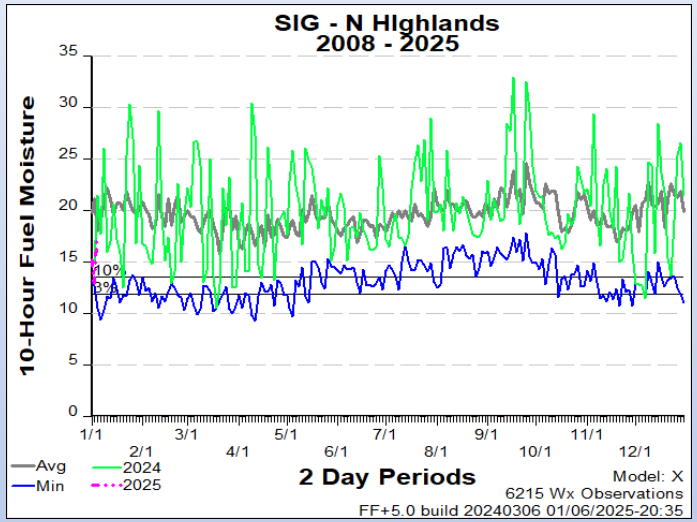
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 60°F	Greater than 60°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 35%	Between 30% and 35%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 5 mph	Between 5 mph and 10 mph	Greater than 10 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 33	Between 33 and 50	Greater than 50
Burning Index	Less than 78	Between 78 and 106	Greater than 106
Ignition Component	Less than 6	Between 6 and 11	Greater than 11
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 19%	Between 17% and 19%	Less than 17%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 20%	Between 19% and 20%	Less than 19%
KBDI	Less than 319	Between 319 and 417	Greater than 417

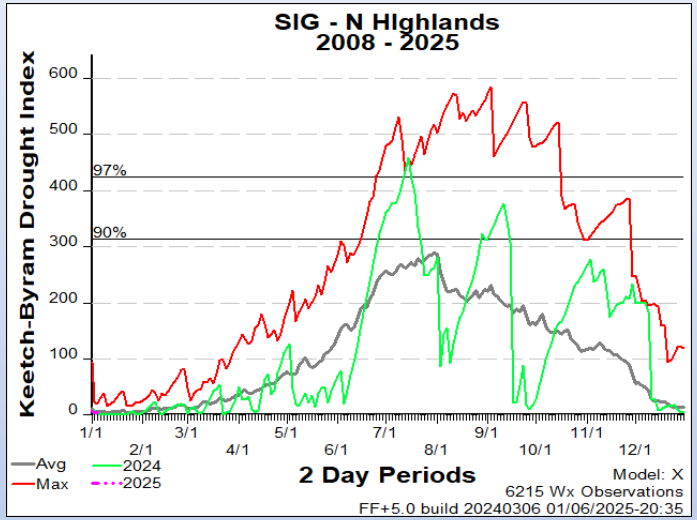
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

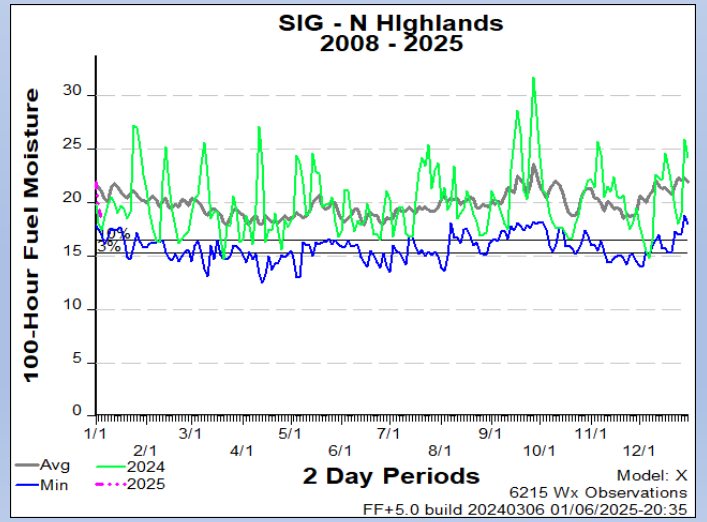
FDRA – Northern Highlands

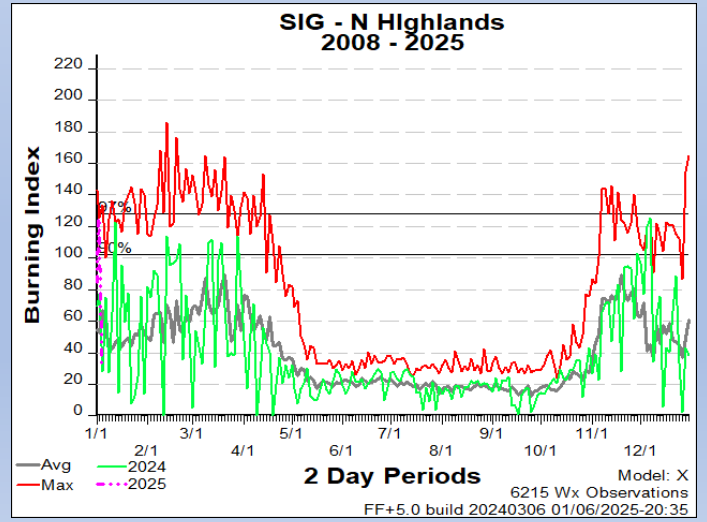


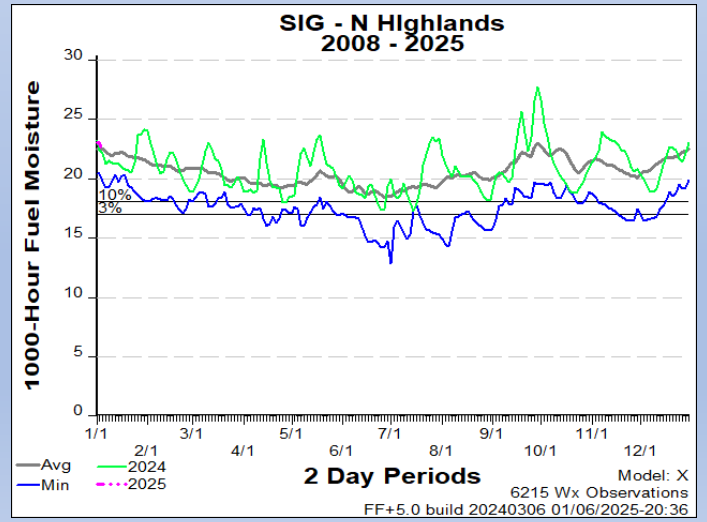




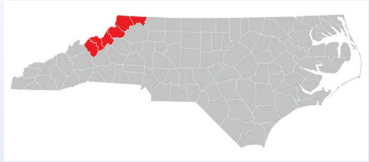




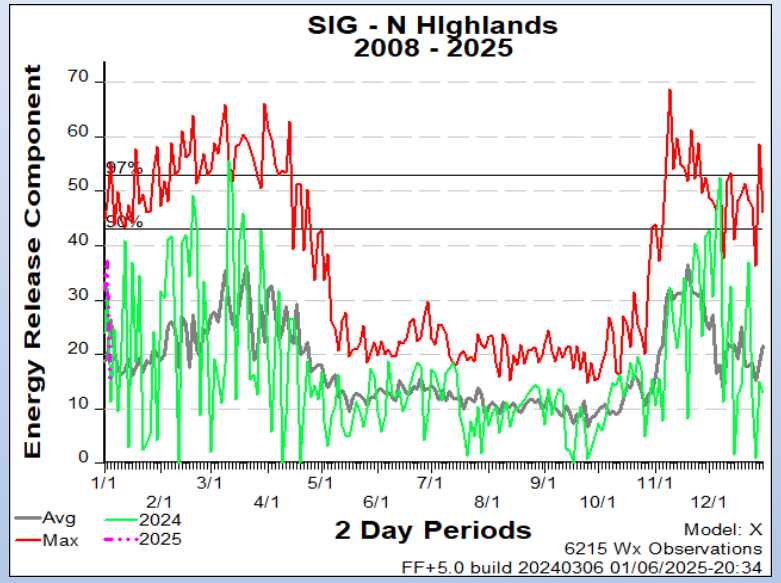




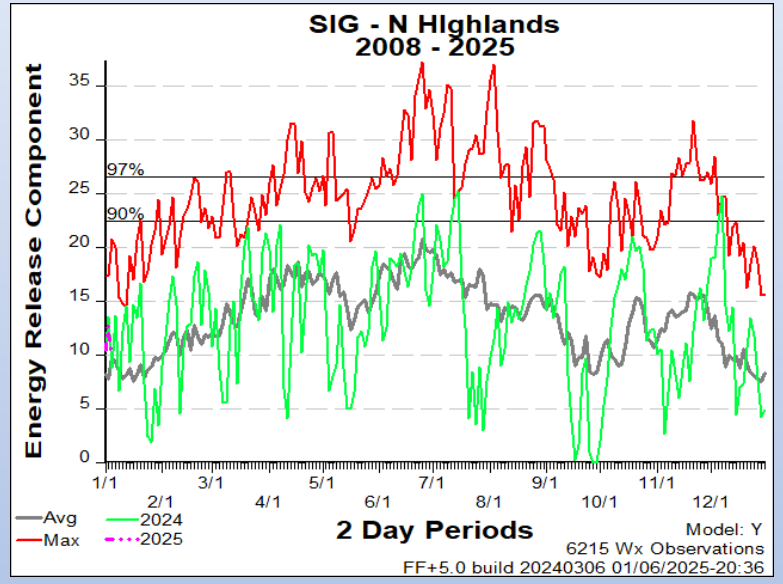
FDRA – Northern Highlands



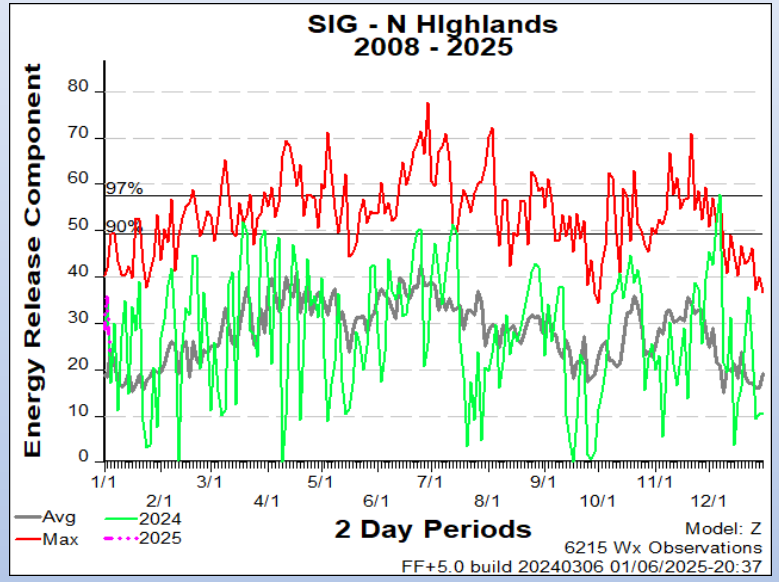
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Northern Highlands FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	32	32	26	37	36	37	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	48	47	45	36	68	61	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	14	10	11	5	7	6	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NW	NW	NW	W	WNW	WNW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	1	0	1	57	36	11	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	21.9	34.9	35.3	42.0	26.7	24.7	22.6
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	73.4	90.0	99.5	84.5	70.0	57.9	59.3
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	2.2	4.3	4.3	5.3	2.2	1.7	1.7
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.5	18.0	17.6
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
KBDI	0.0						

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

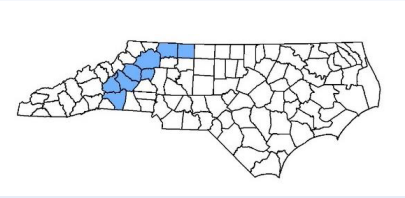
- **Laurel Springs** (310101)
- **Upper Mountain Research Stn** (310141)
- **Busick** (313402)

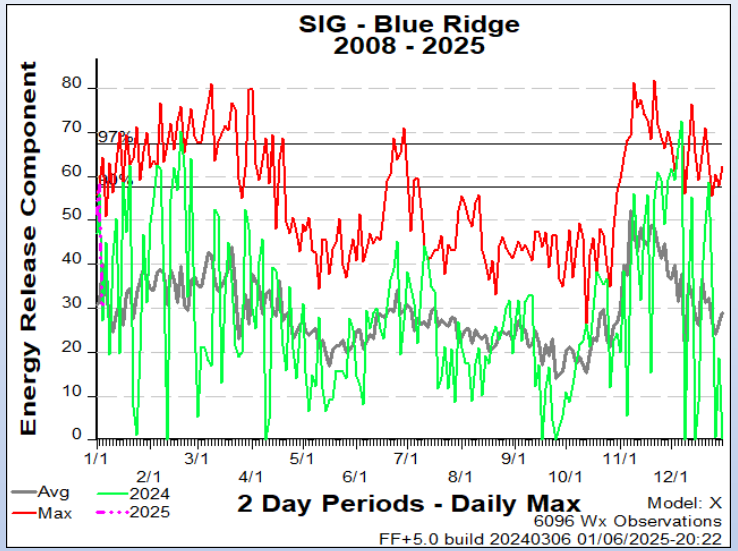
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 58°F	Greater than 58°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 35%	Between 30% and 35%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 2 mph	Between 2 mph and 5 mph	Greater than 5 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 26	Between 26 and 46	Greater than 46
Burning Index	Less than 67	Between 67 and 108	Greater than 108
Ignition Component	Less than 5	Between 5 and 9	Greater than 9
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18%	Between 17% and 18%	Less than 17%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 20%	Between 19% and 20%	Less than 19%
KBDI	Less than 192	Between 192 and 330	Greater than 330

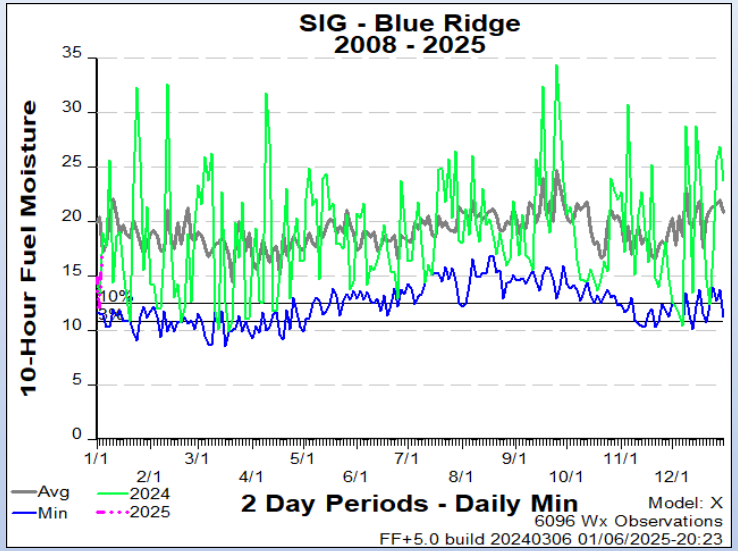
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

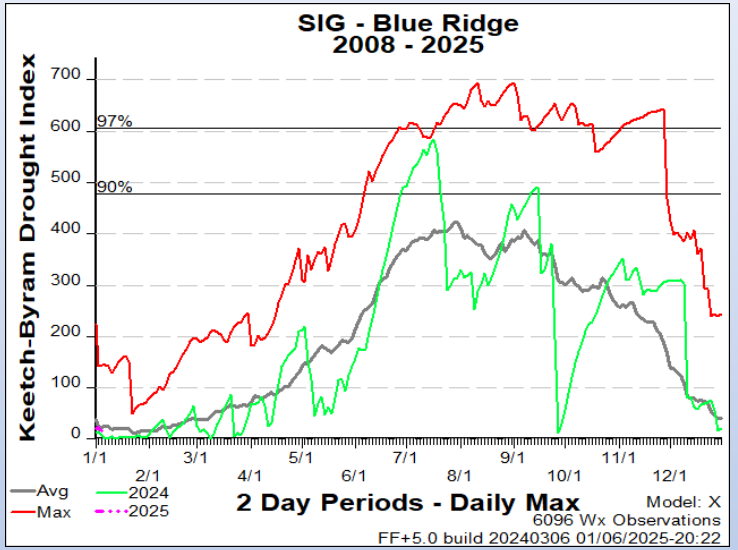
0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

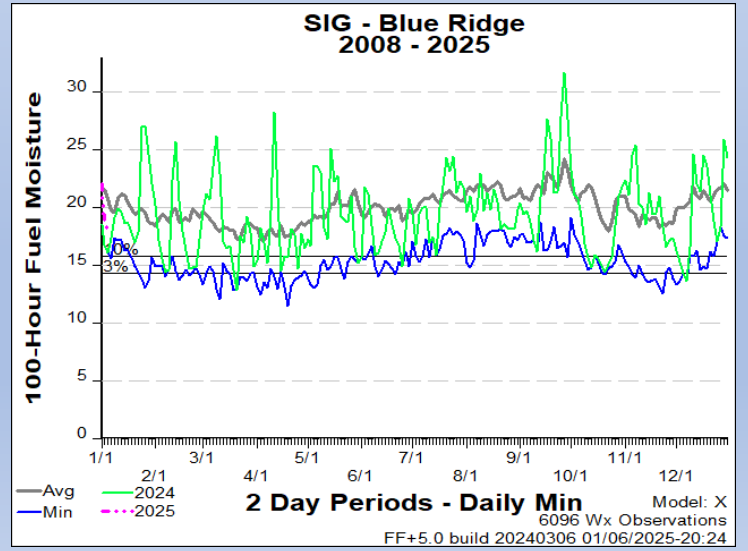
FDRA – Blue Ridge Escarpment

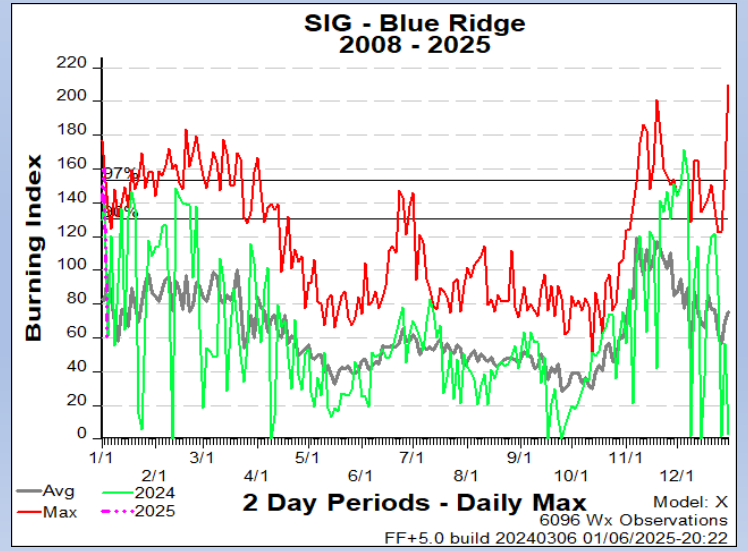


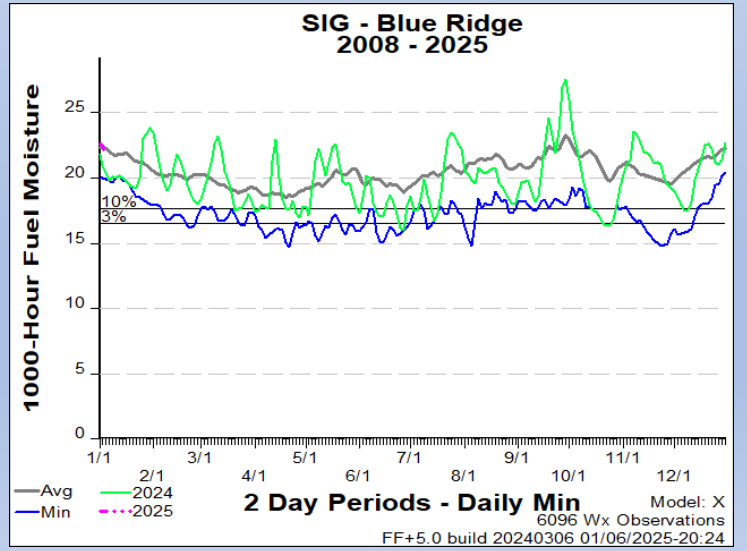




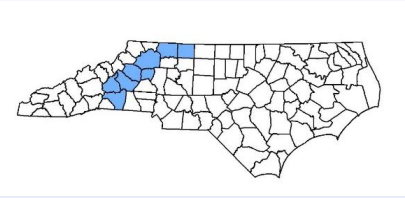




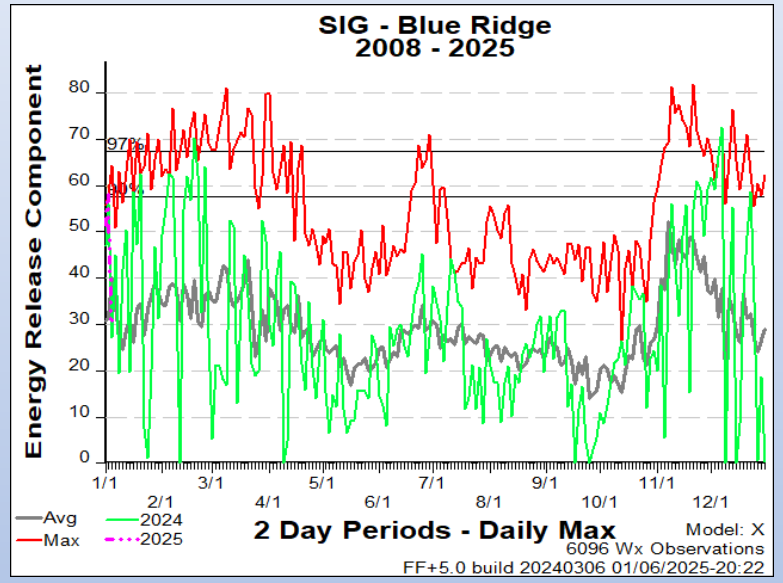




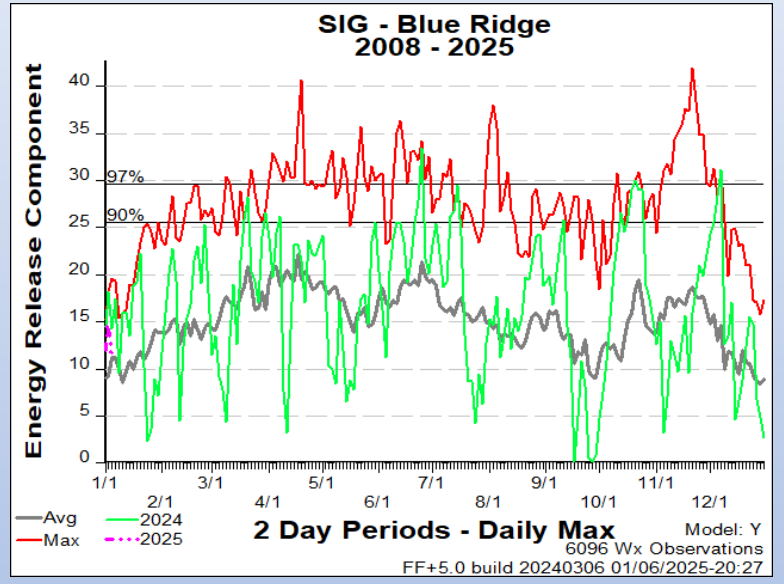
FDRA – Blue Ridge Escarpment



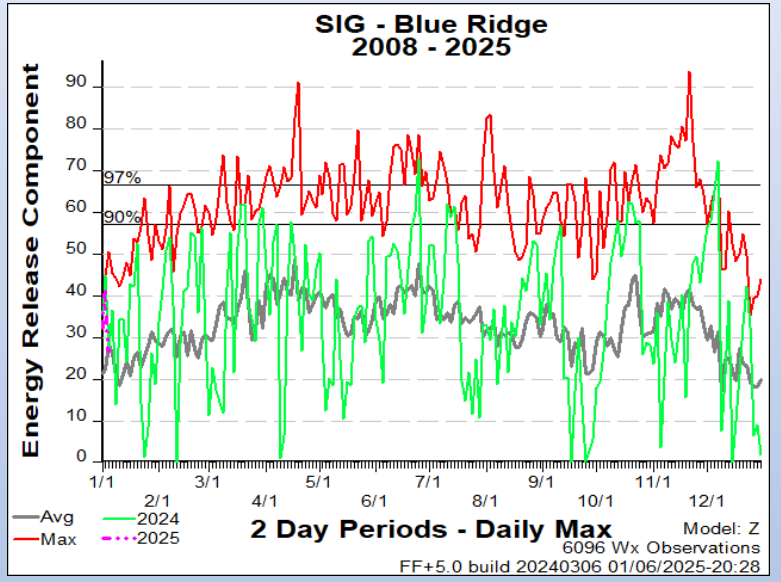
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Blue Ridge Escarpment FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	39	38	33	39	40	40	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	36	36	33	34	53	54	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	9	4	6	3	4	3	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	W	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	1	0	1	54	39	11	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	34.1	44.5	48.6	52.9	35.4	35.9	33.2
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	89.7	88.4	108.4	89.8	79.4	77.1	78.8
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	2.8	3.8	5.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.3	14.9
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	21.4	21.2	20.9	20.7	20.3	20.0	19.7
KBDI	10.3						

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

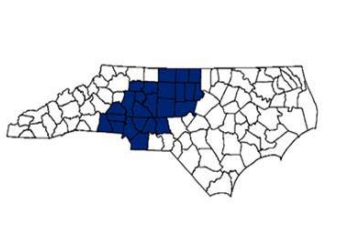
- **Rendezvous Mtn.** (312001)
- **North Cove Pinnacle (fr1)** (314301)
- **Rutherford County** (316302)

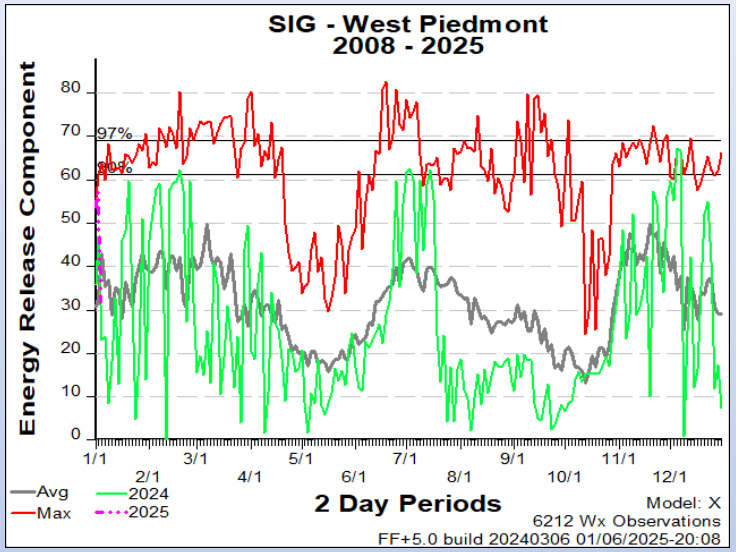
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 40°F	Between 40°F and 50°F	Greater than 50°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 35%	Between 30% and 35%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 2 mph	Between 2 mph and 4 mph	Greater than 4 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 52	Between 52 and 62	Greater than 62
Burning Index	Less than 116	Between 116 and 136	Greater than 136
Ignition Component	Less than 14	Between 14 and 20	Greater than 20
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18%	Between 16% and 18%	Less than 16%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 19%	Between 18% and 19%	Less than 18%
KBDI	Less than 351	Between 351 and 508	Greater than 508

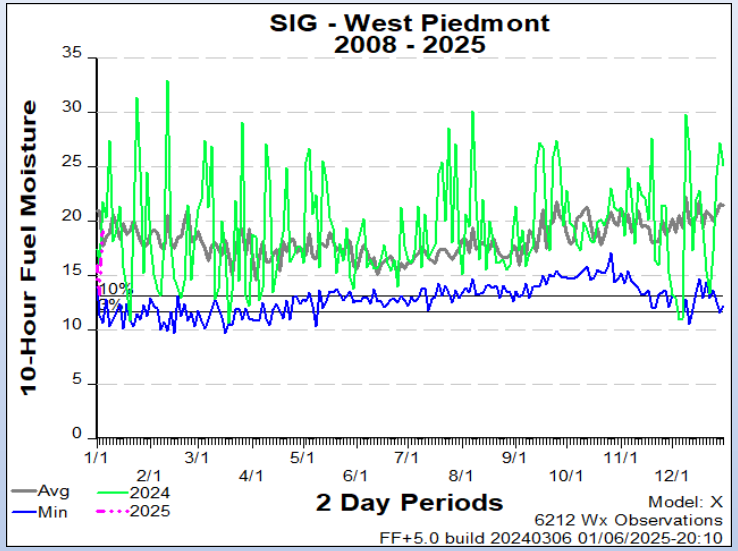
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

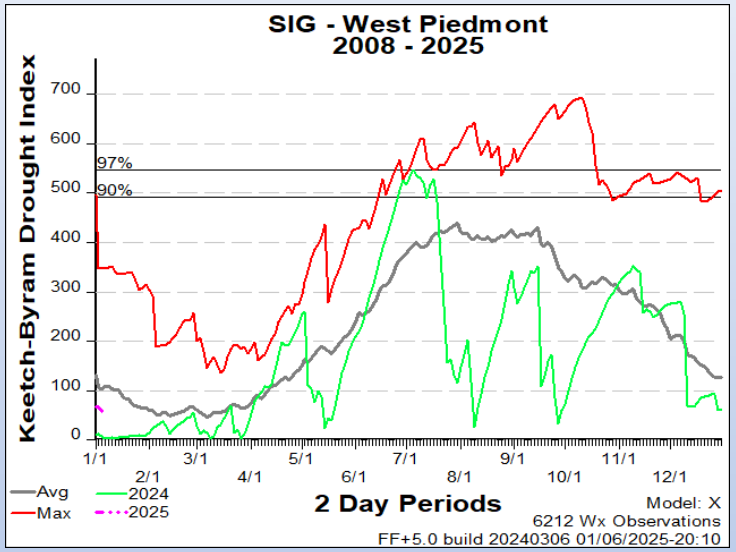
0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

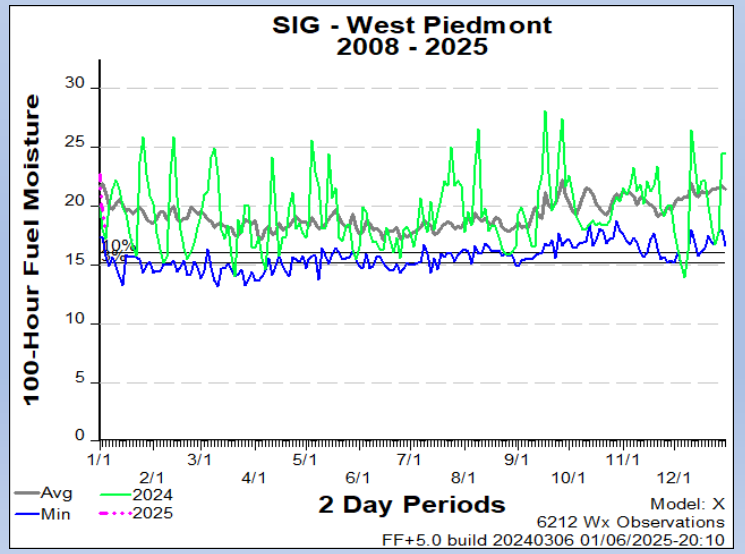
FDRA – Western Piedmont

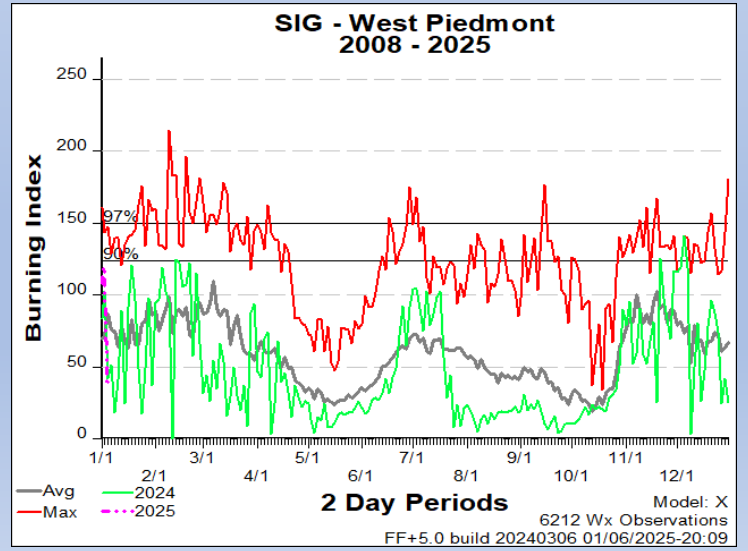


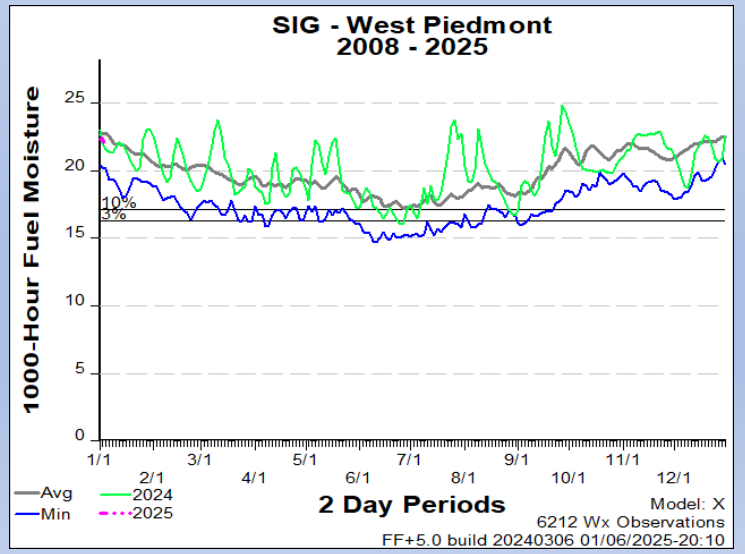




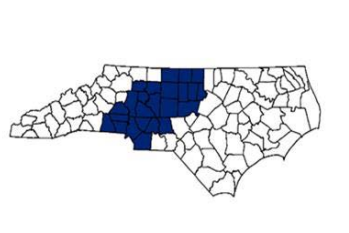




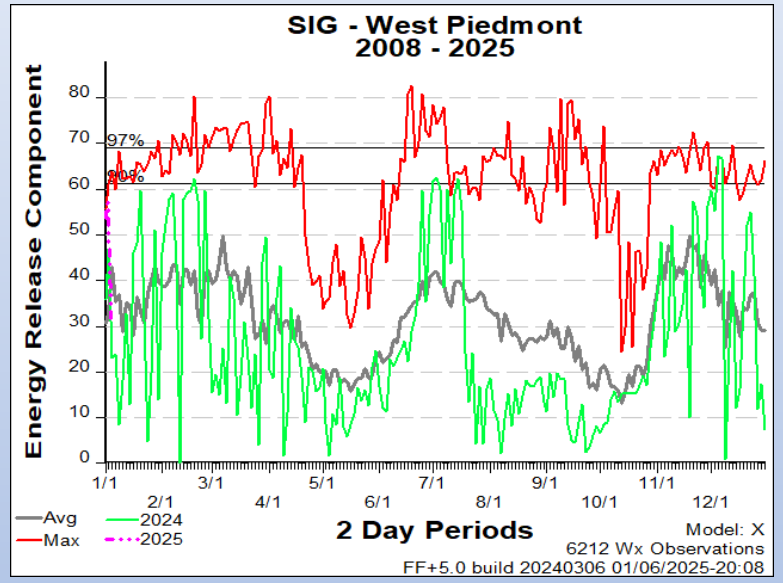




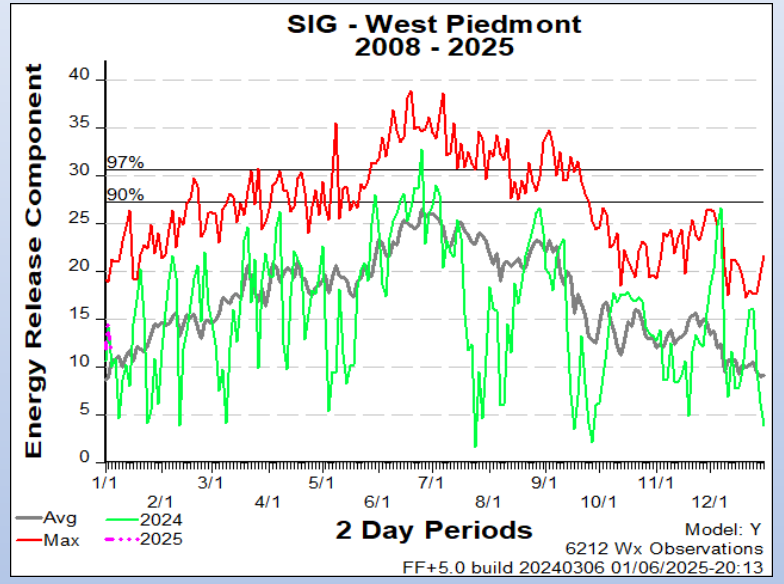
FDRA – Western Piedmont



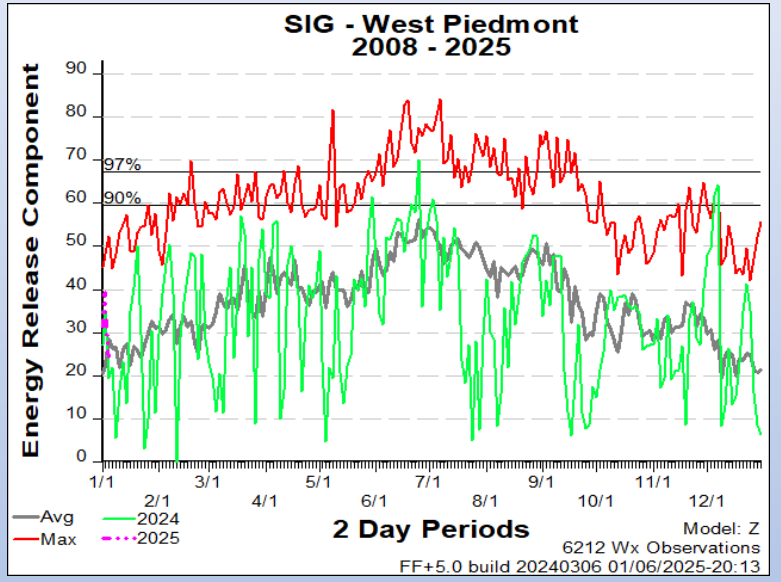
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Western Piedmont FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	41	39	36	42	41	42	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	42	40	33	36	63	55	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	7	2	5	2	4	3	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NW	NNW	W	W	W	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	0	0	1	52	38	8	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	27.7	40.2	45.0	48.5	31.0	28.6	28.2
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	77.1	71.9	106.5	69.1	67.6	58.6	62.4
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	1.7	2.3	3.8	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.1
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	19.2	19.0	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.1	16.8
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.0
KBDI	47.7						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

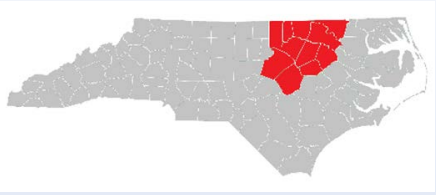
Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

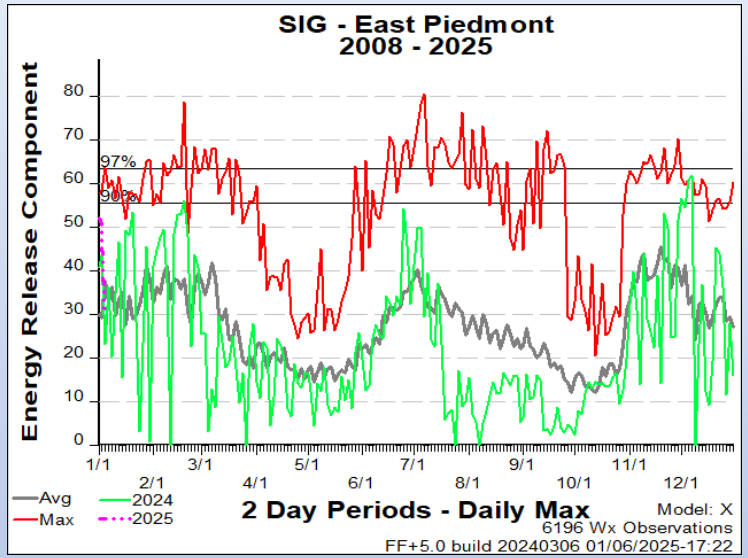
- **Duke Forest** (312501)
- **Lexington** (314602)
- **Mt. Island Lake** (316602)

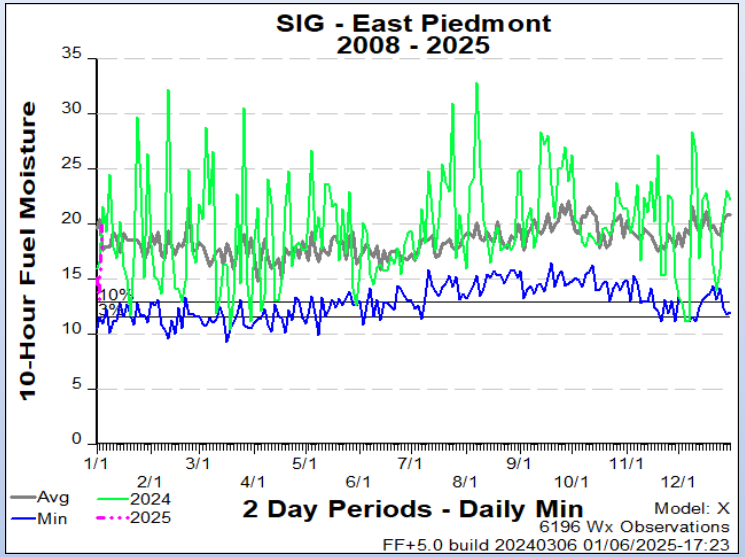
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 40°F	Between 40°F and 50°F	Greater than 50°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 35%	Between 30% and 35%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 2 mph	Between 2 mph and 4 mph	Greater than 4 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 40	Between 40 and 52	Greater than 52
Burning Index	Less than 95	Between 95 and 120	Greater than 120
Ignition Component	Less than 9	Between 9 and 14	Greater than 14
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18%	Between 17% and 18%	Less than 17%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 19%	Between 18% and 19%	Less than 18%
KBDI	Less than 344	Between 344 and 479	Greater than 479

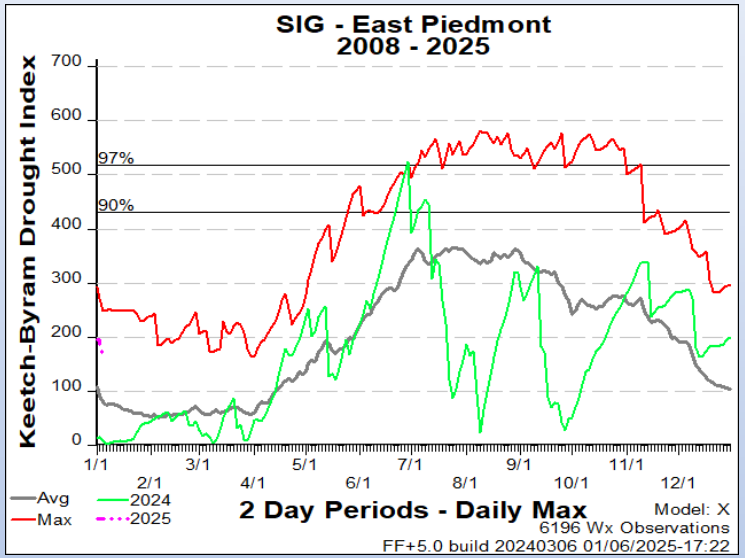
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions, precipitation amount, number of days since rain,** and **season**

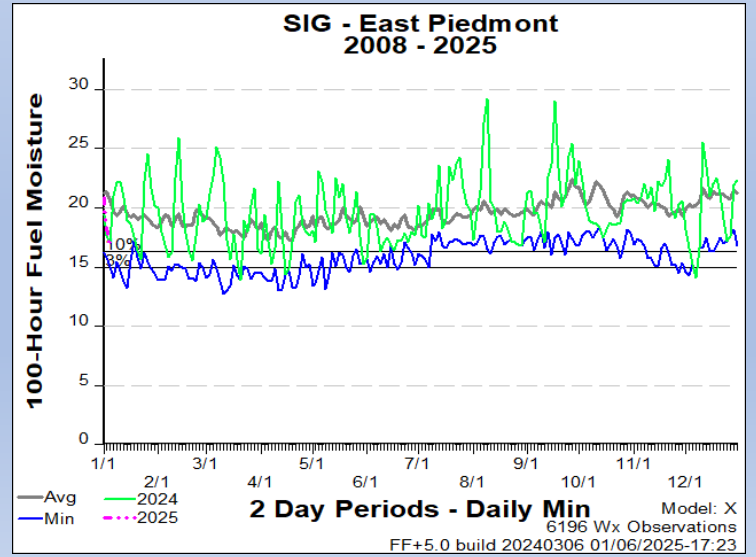
FDRA – Eastern Piedmont

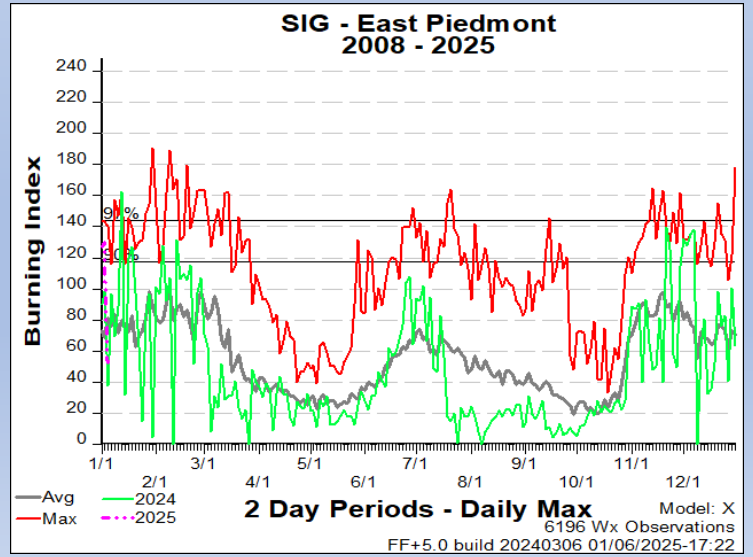


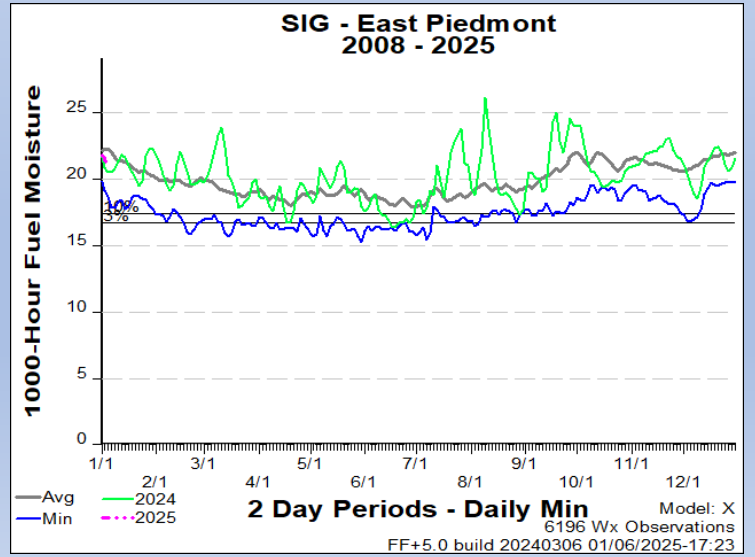












Weekly Outlook

Eastern Piedmont FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	40	38	36	43	41	43	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	48	42	34	34	69	52	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	8	4	7	3	4	4	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NW	NW	WNW	WSW	NW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	0	0	0	48	41	7	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	18.8	35.8	40.7	43.3	25.8	24.8	25.0
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	67.5	74.0	117.0	62.0	65.0	55.3	59.7
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	1.4	2.5	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.2	17.9	17.3	17.0
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.4
KBDI	131.5						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

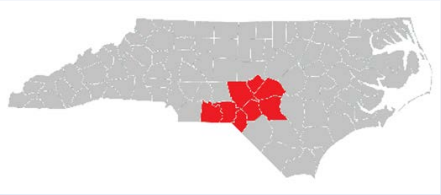
Values in the table above are averages from 4 stations in this FDRA:

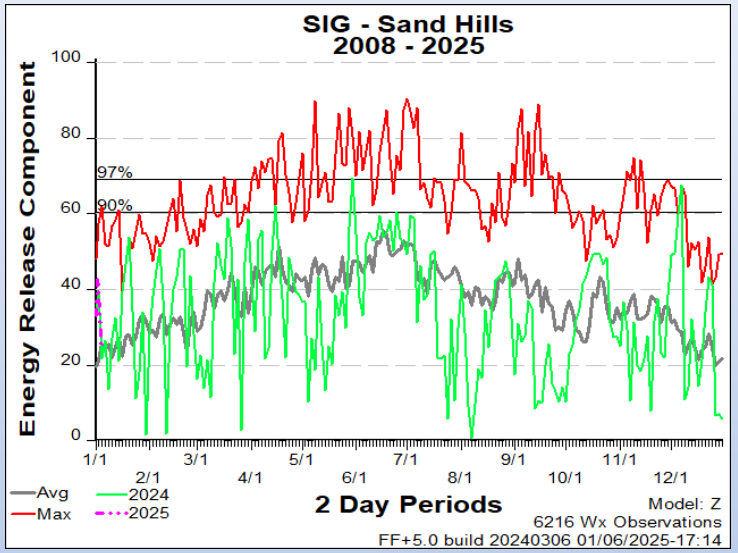
- **Oxford Tobacco Research Stn** (310841)
- **Upper Coastal Plain Res Stn** (312940)
- **Lake Wheeler Rd Field Lab** (314941)
- **Central Crops Research Station** (317441)

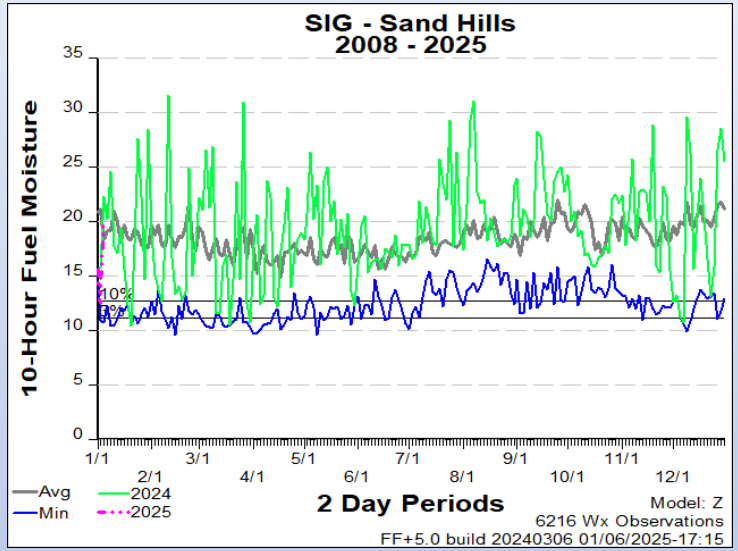
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 60°F	Greater than 60°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 40%	Between 35% and 40%	Less than 35%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 10 mph	Between 10 mph and 15 mph	Greater than 15 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 54.2	Between 54.2 and 61.7	Greater than 61.7
Burning Index	Less than 109.3	Between 109.3 and 130.5	Greater than 130.5
Ignition Component	Less than 12.7	Between 12.7 and 16.8	Greater than 16.8
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 17.6%	Between 16.4% and 17.6%	Less than 16.4%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18.3%	Between 17.5% and 18.3%	Less than 17.5%
KBDI	Less than 337	Between 337 and 460	Greater than 460

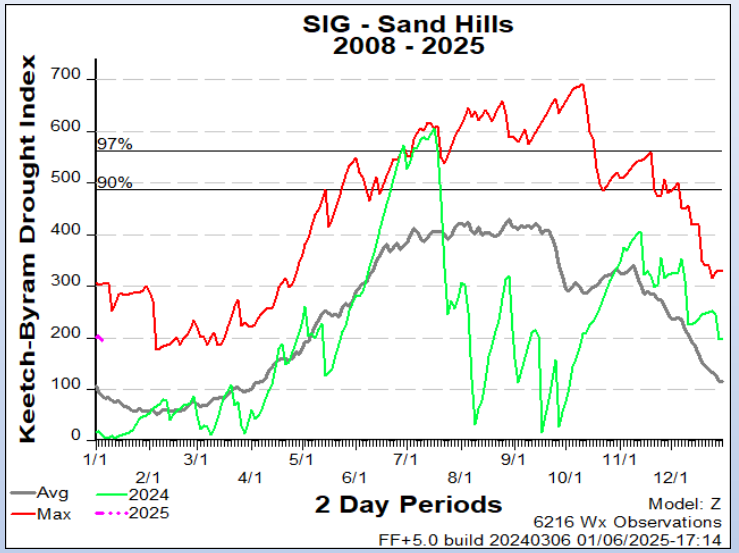
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

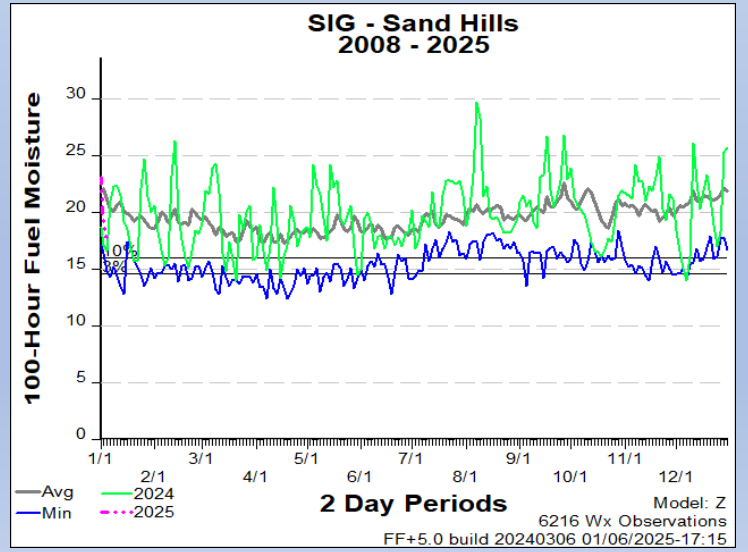
FDRA – Sandhills

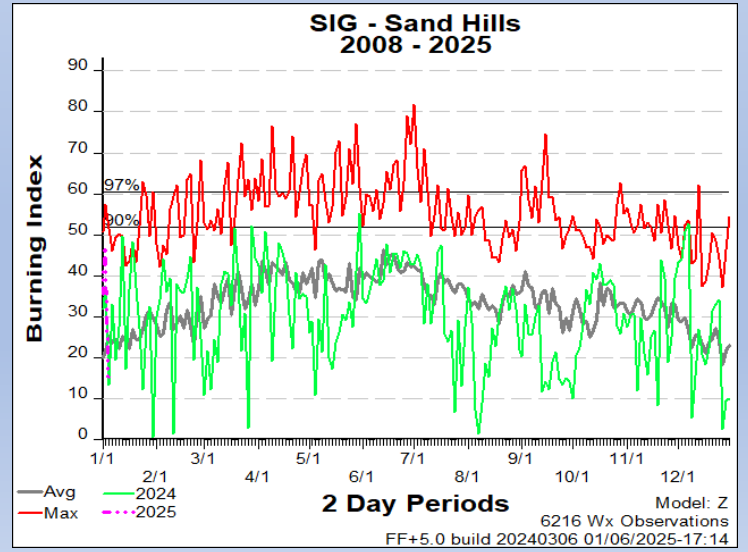


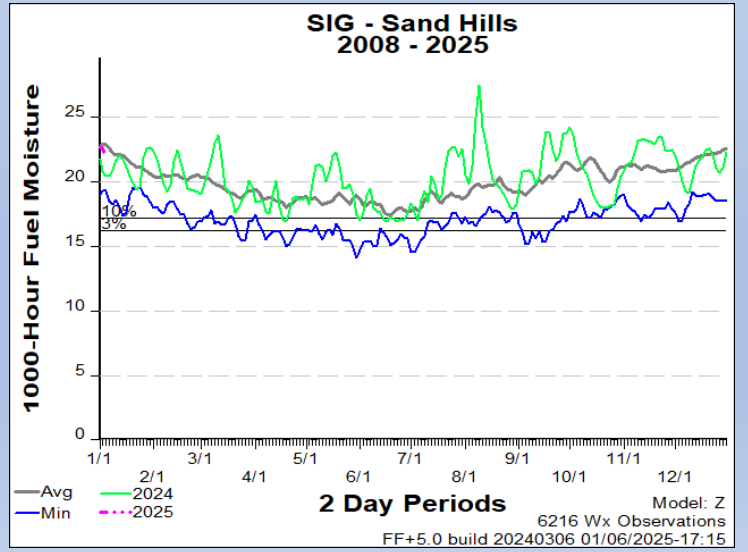












Weekly Outlook

Sandhills FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	43	43	40	45	44	45	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	37	36	27	30	64	48	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	7	2	5	2	4	3	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NNW	NNW	WNW	SSW	WSW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	0	0	1	57	40	9	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model Z)	24.3	33.1	37.2	40.2	31.5	31.5	32.5
Forecast BI (Fuel Model Z)	27.4	24.8	40.5	24.5	26.8	24.6	25.2
Forecast IC (Fuel Model Z)	1.7	2.4	4.1	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.6	17.3	17.0
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.0
KBDI	185.0						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

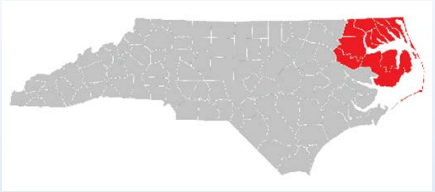
Values in the table above are averages from 3 stations in this FDRA:

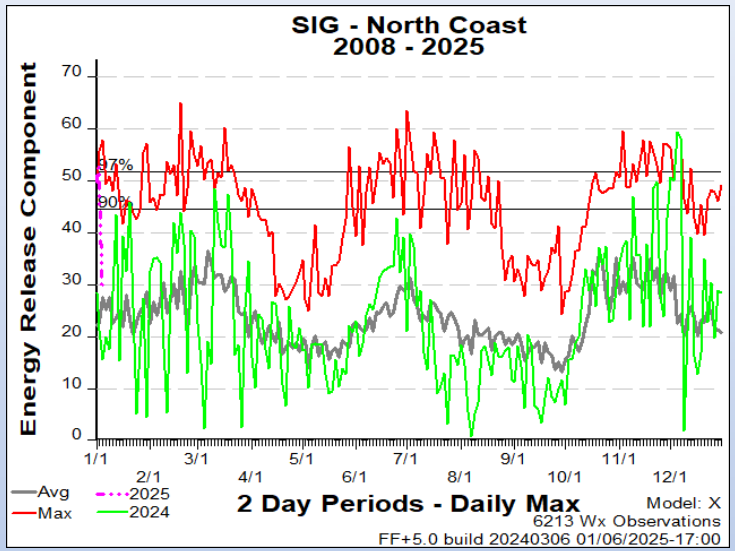
- **Sandhills Research Station** (317040)
- **Rockingham** (318202)
- **Fort Liberty** (318503)

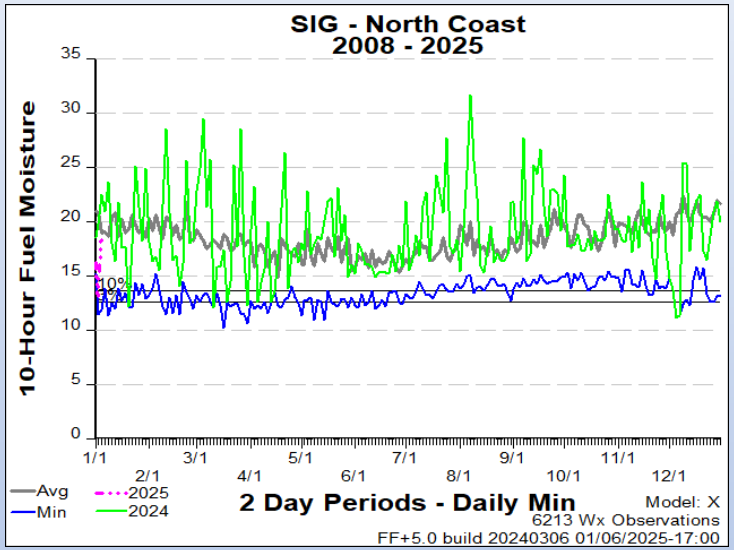
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 60°F	Greater than 60°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 40%	Between 30% and 40%	Less than 30%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 4 mph	Between 4 mph and 8 mph	Greater than 8 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 52.4	Between 52.4 and 62	Greater than 62
Burning Index	Less than 45.6	Between 45.6 and 53.3	Greater than 53.3
Ignition Component	Less than 13.6	Between 13.6 and 18.8	Greater than 18.8
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 17.4%	Between 16% and 17.4%	Less than 16%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18.2%	Between 17.2% and 18.2%	Less than 17.2%
KBDI	Less than 397	Between 397 and 500	Greater than 500

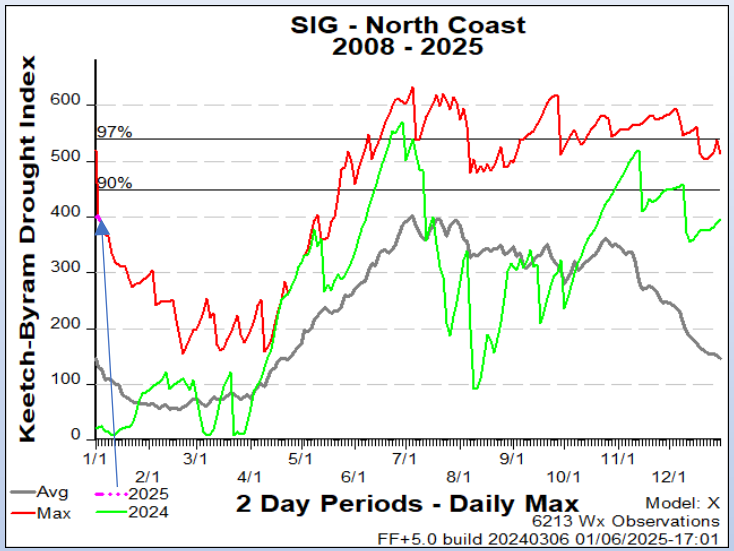
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

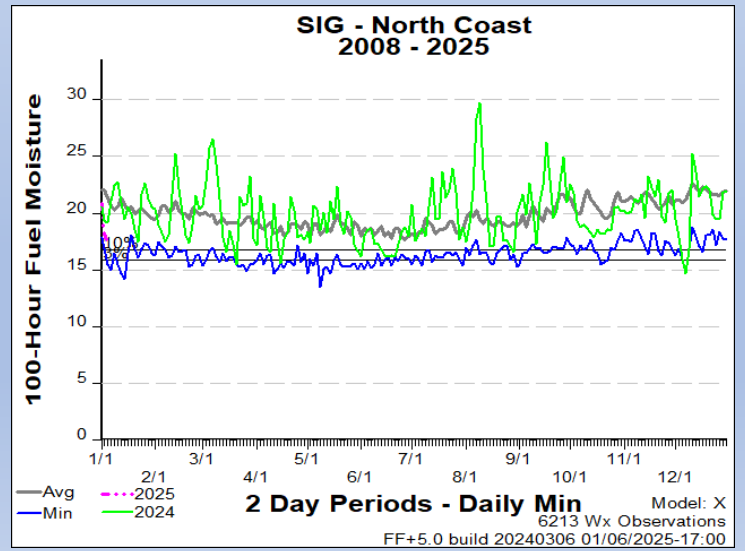
FDRA – North Coast

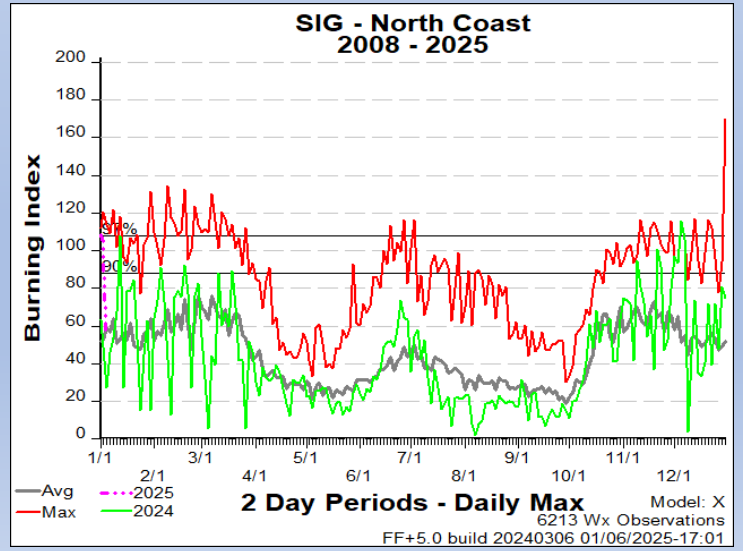


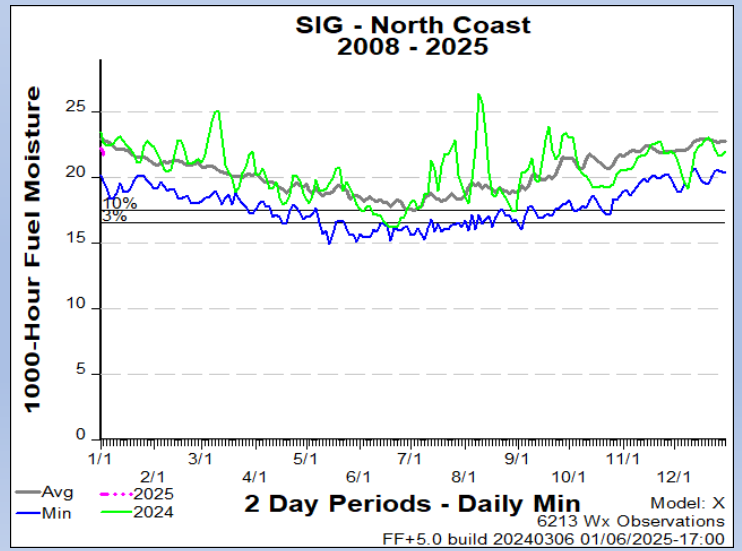






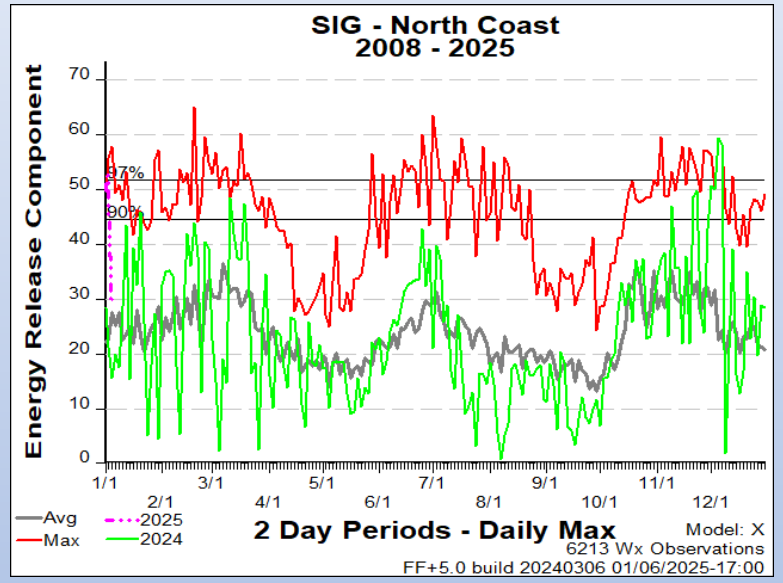




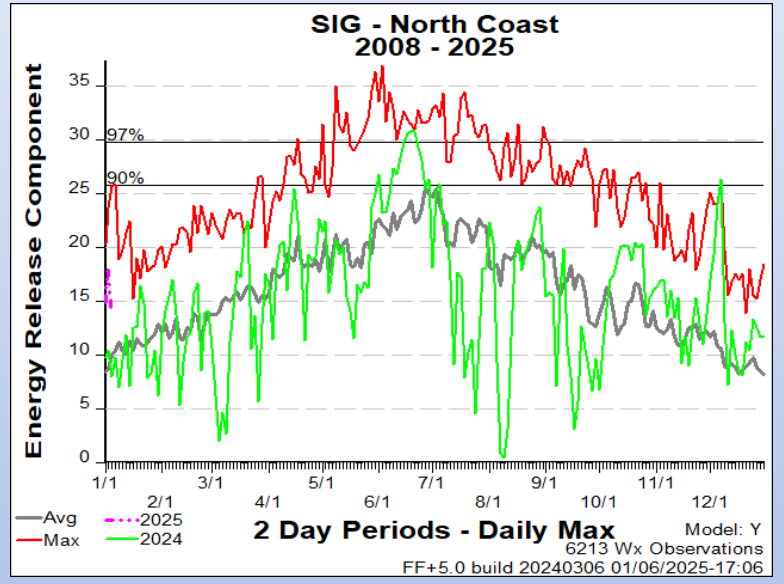


FDRA – North Coast

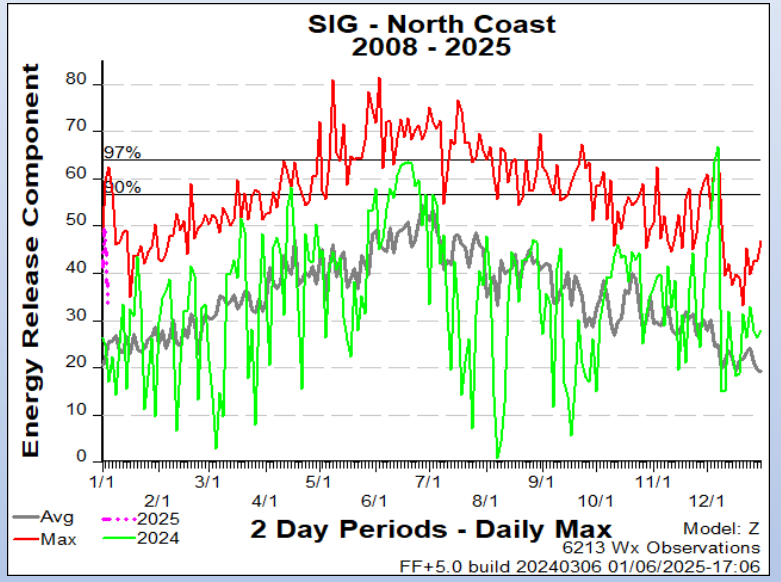
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Northern Coastal FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	38	41	37	41	44	43	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	47	40	38	37	64	51	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	11	5	9	6	6	6	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	1	0	0	35	45	5	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	1.0	2.0	3.0				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	14.0	26.4	33.6	38.6	23.0	18.3	22.1
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	53.6	56.3	103.4	72.5	53.6	38.9	46.1
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	1.6	1.9	4.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	18.8	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.4
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.8
KBDI	362.5						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

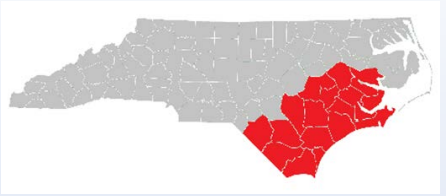
Values in the table above are averages from 4 stations in this FDRA:

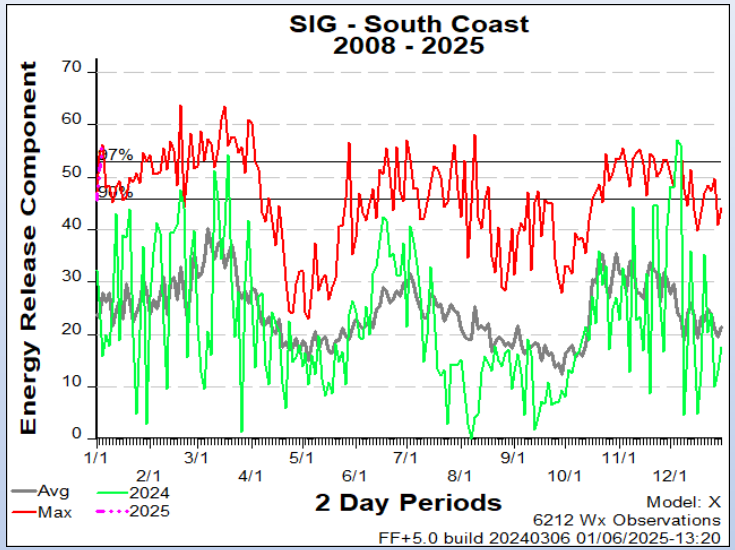
- **Elizabeth City** (311503)
- **Greens Cross** (313001)
- **Pocosin Lakes** (315201)
- **Fairfield** (317901)

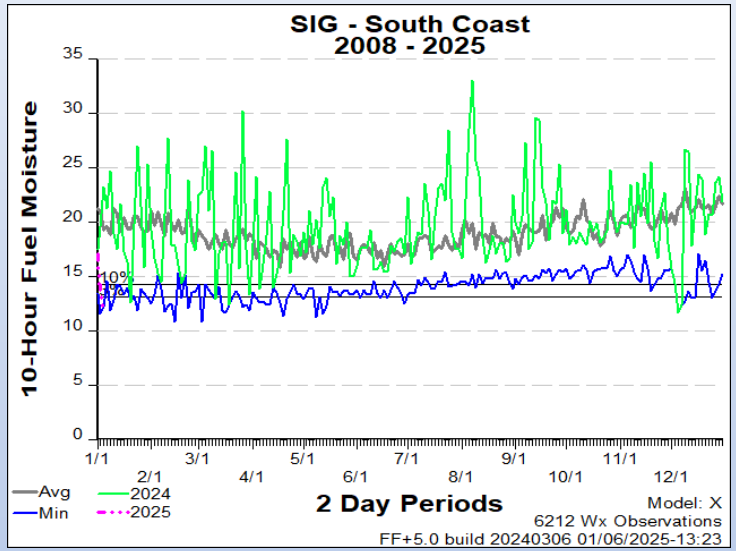
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 45°F	Between 45°F and 55°F	Greater than 55°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 40%	Between 35% and 40%	Less than 35%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 10 mph	Between 10 mph and 15 mph	Greater than 15 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 39.3	Between 39.3 and 48	Greater than 48
Burning Index	Less than 78	Between 78 and 96.8	Greater than 96.8
Ignition Component	Less than 9.3	Between 9.3 and 12.8	Greater than 12.8
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 17.7%	Between 16.8% and 17.7%	Less than 16.8%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18.5%	Between 17.5% and 18.5%	Less than 17.5%
KBDI	Less than 365	Between 365 and 463	Greater than 463

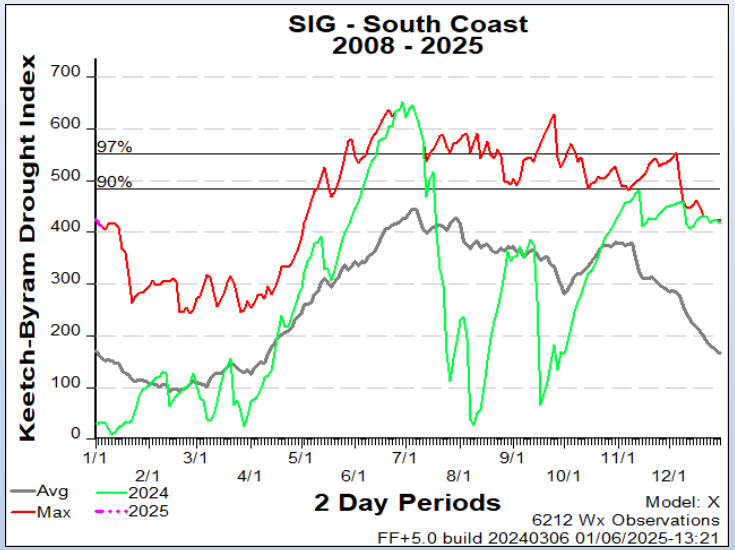
Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions, precipitation amount, number of days since rain,** and **season**

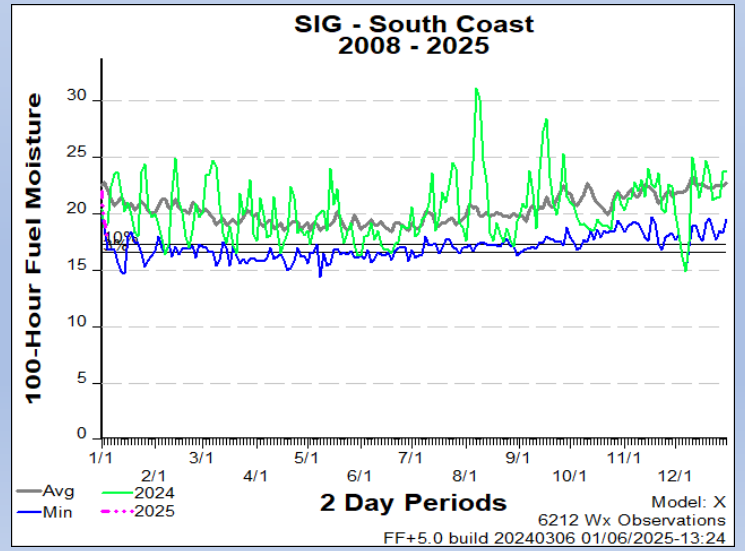
FDRA – South Coast

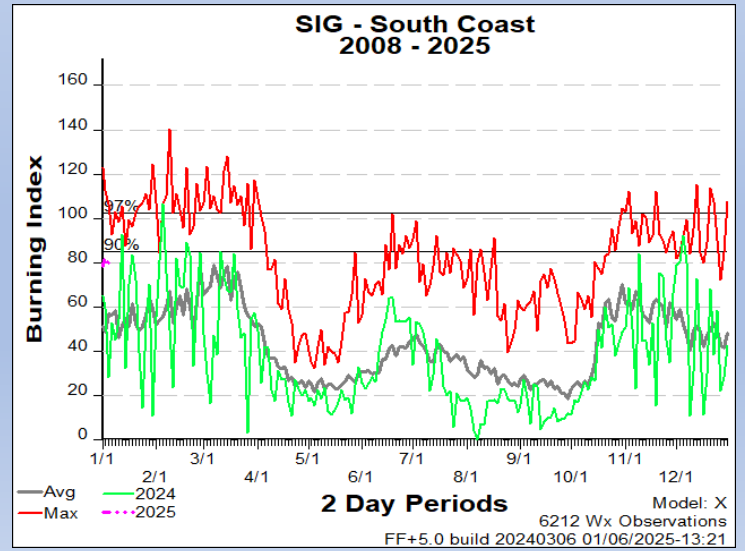


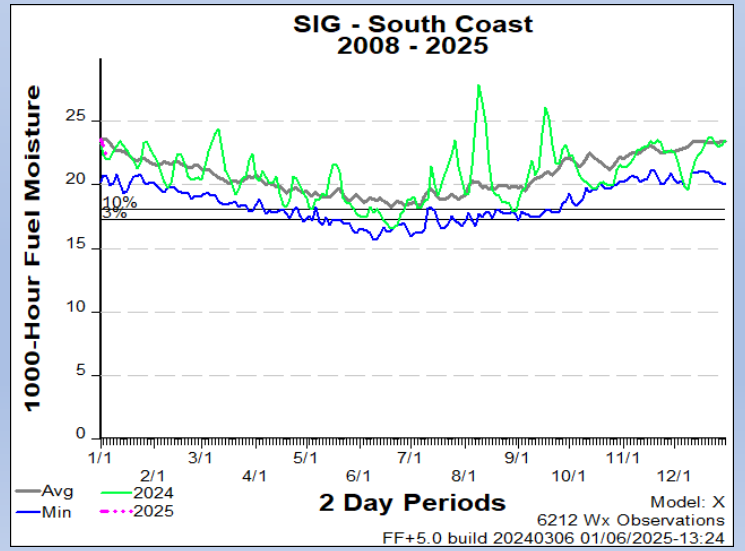






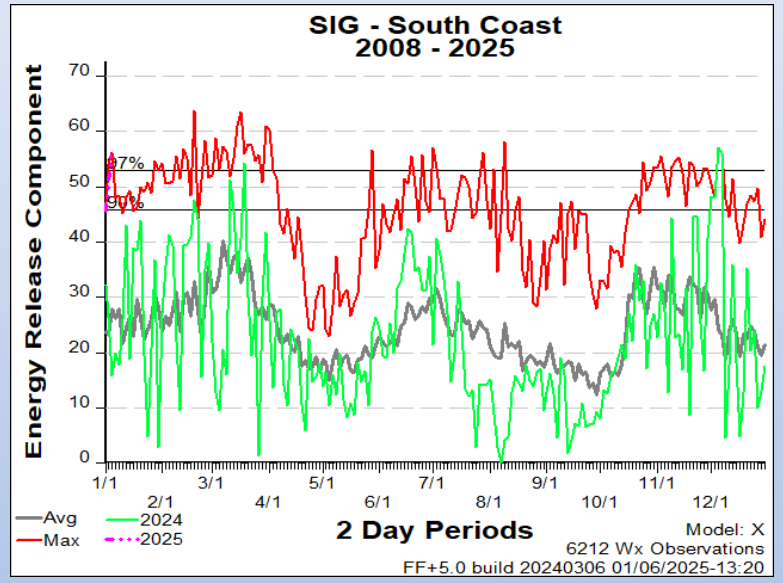




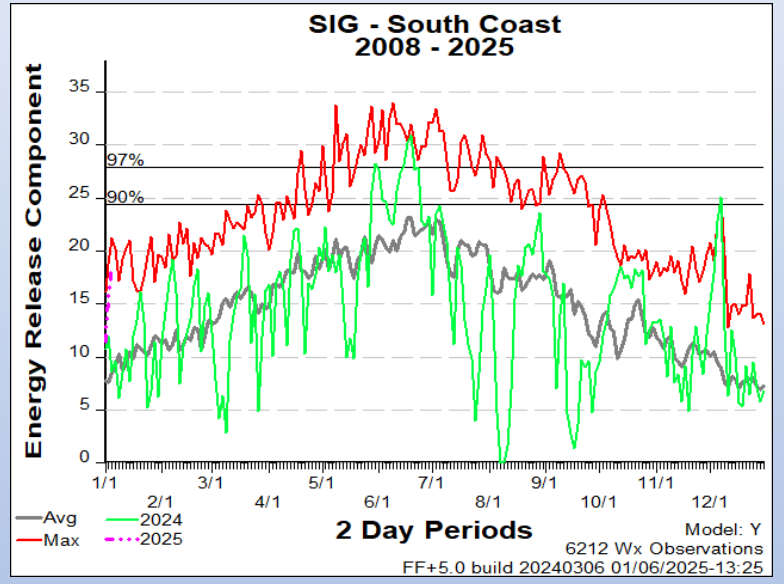


FDRA – South Coast

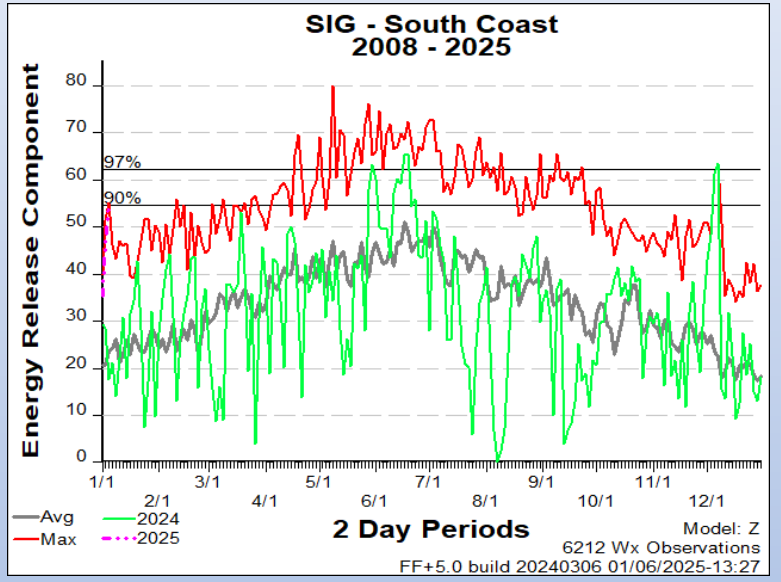
ERC-X



ERC-Y



ERC-Z



Comparison of ERC by NFDRS Fuel Model

X: 1's, 10's, Live Component (GSI driven); + Drought Loading

Y: Heavily weighted on 1000's, less on smaller dead; No live; + Drought Loading

Z: Near even distribution between the four dead size classes of 1's, 10's, 100's, 1000's; No live; + Drought Loading

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Average, Max, CY Year 2024 are displayed along with Year-to-Date 2025

Weekly Outlook

Southern Coastal FDRA - General Fire Danger Forecast

For planning purposes only; forecast is subject to change

Four or more **RED** blocks in a day signals the potential for a **Critical Fire Day**

DAY	TUE 07-Jan	WED 08-Jan	THU 09-Jan	FRI 10-Jan	SAT 11-Jan	SUN 12-Jan	MON 13-Jan
Avg. Max. Temp. (°F)	43	44	39	44	46	46	
Avg. Min. Humidity (%)	41	36	33	34	65	48	
Avg. 20' Wind Speed (mph)	8	3	6	3	5	4	
Avg. Wind Direction*	NNW	NW	NW	WNW	SW	WNW	
Avg. Probability of Precip. (%)	0	0	0	47	48	7	
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	3.3	4.3	5.3				
Forecast ERC (Fuel Model X)	27.9	34.2	40.9	43.9	23.9	24.1	26.2
Forecast BI (Fuel Model X)	78.7	64.3	109.9	66.6	53.3	50.5	51.4
Forecast IC (Fuel Model X)	3.4	2.7	5.5	3.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Forecast 100-Hr. FMC	18.9	18.7	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.7
Forecast 1000-Hr. FMC	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6
KBDI	428.6						

0-74th; 75-89th; 90th+ (Indices)
26-100th; 11-25th; 0-10th (Fuel Moisture)

Data Source:

- Weather forecasts come from the National Weather Service's Digital Forecast Database. The wind speed and direction, and probability of precipitation, are calculated as averages of the 1 am, 7 am, 1 pm, and 7 pm forecasts. The 20-foot wind speed is estimated from the 10-meter forecast using the log wind profile method.
- Days since a wetting rain is calculated using a combination of historical data (to determine the most recent wetting rain event) and forecasted precipitation amounts. These forecasted amounts are only available for the first three days of the forecast period.
- Fire danger forecasts for the next 7 days are issued by National Weather Service through WIMS. KBDI is only available on the first forecast day since the NFDRS Forecast product does not include precipitation amounts, which are used to adjust KBDI from day to day

Values in the table above are averages from 7 stations in this FDRA:

- **Finch's Station** (317501)
- **Beaufort** (317801)
- **New Bern** (319004)
- **Turnbull Creek** (319302)
- **Hofmann Forest** (319507)
- **Whiteville** (319701)
- **Sunny Point** (319803)

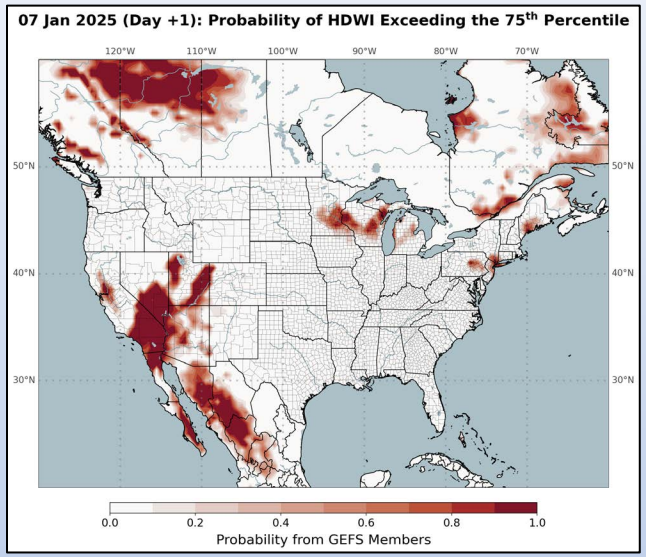
KEY	Low to Moderate Burning Conditions	Burning Conditions Can be High CAUTION	Burning Conditions Can be Critical WATCH OUT!
Avg. Max. Temp.	Less than 50°F	Between 50°F and 65°F	Greater than 65°F
Avg. Min. Humidity	Greater than 40%	Between 35% and 40%	Less than 35%
Avg. 20' Wind Speed	Less than 5 mph	Between 5 mph and 10 mph	Greater than 10 mph
Avg. Wind Direction*	Criticality of wind direction is highly dependent on burn operations and/or structures threatened.		
Days Since a Wetting Rain**	A wetting rain is defined as 0.10" or greater. This is an average of the FDRA stations noted above.		
Energy Release Comp.	Less than 36.4	Between 36.4 and 47.2	Greater than 47.2
Burning Index	Less than 68.3	Between 68.3 and 89.5	Greater than 89.5
Ignition Component	Less than 7.9	Between 7.9 and 12	Greater than 12
100-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 18.2%	Between 17.3% and 18.2%	Less than 17.3%
1000-Hour Fuel Moisture	Greater than 19%	Between 18% and 19%	Less than 18%
KBDI	Less than 385	Between 385 and 486	Greater than 486

Other factors to consider when determining fire danger: **sky conditions**, **precipitation amount**, **number of days since rain**, and **season**

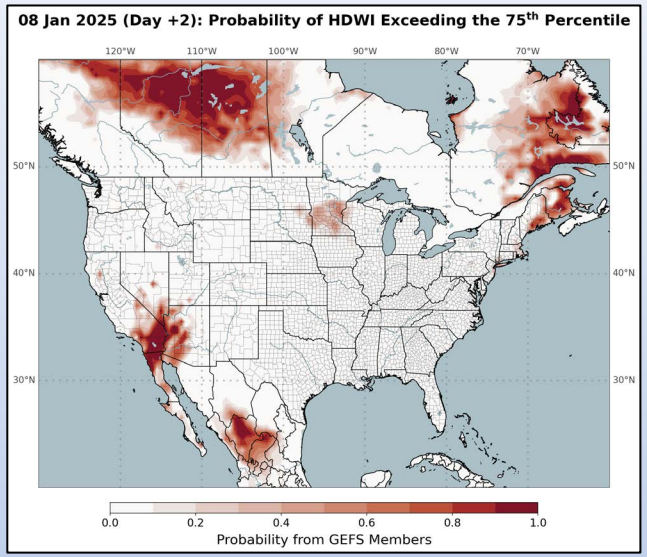
Statewide Slides

Hot-Dry-Windy Index (HDW)

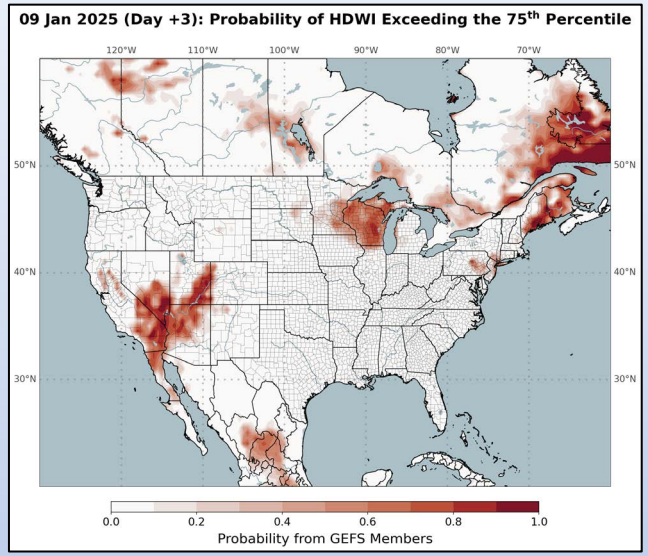
Tuesday > 75th Percentile



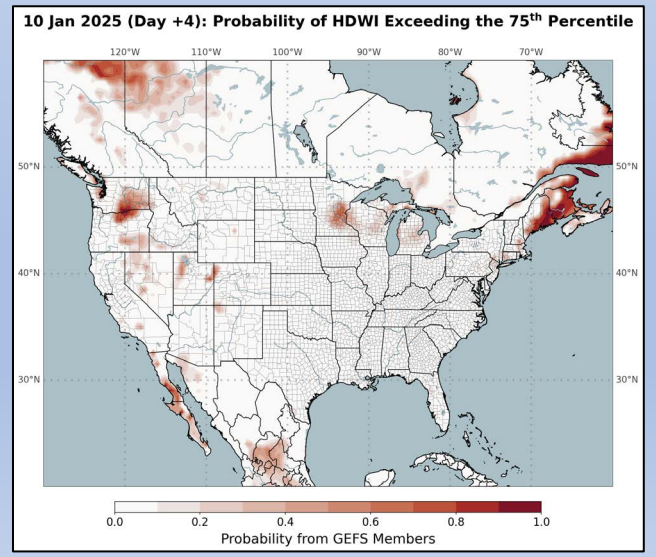
Wednesday > 75th Percentile



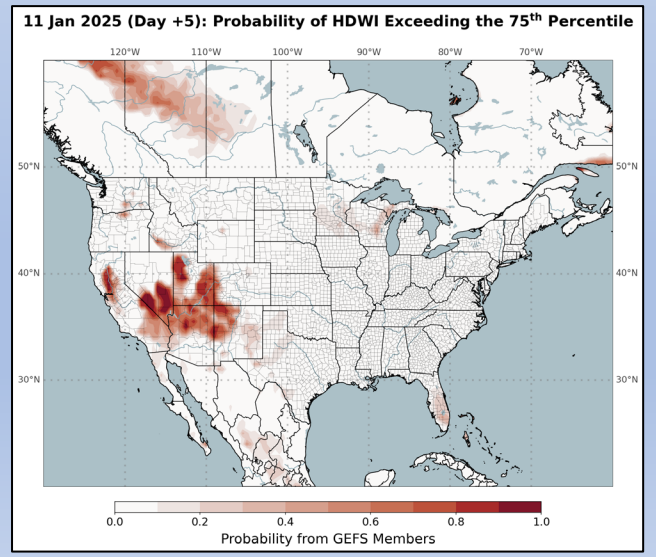
Thursday > 75th Percentile



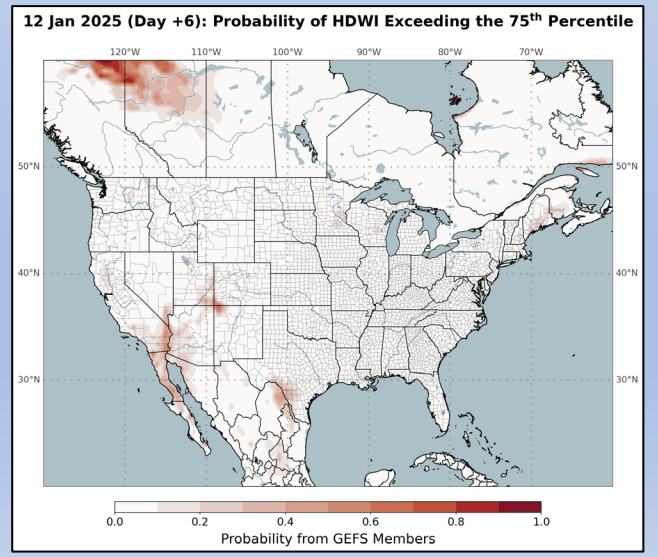
Friday > 75th Percentile



Saturday > 75th Percentile



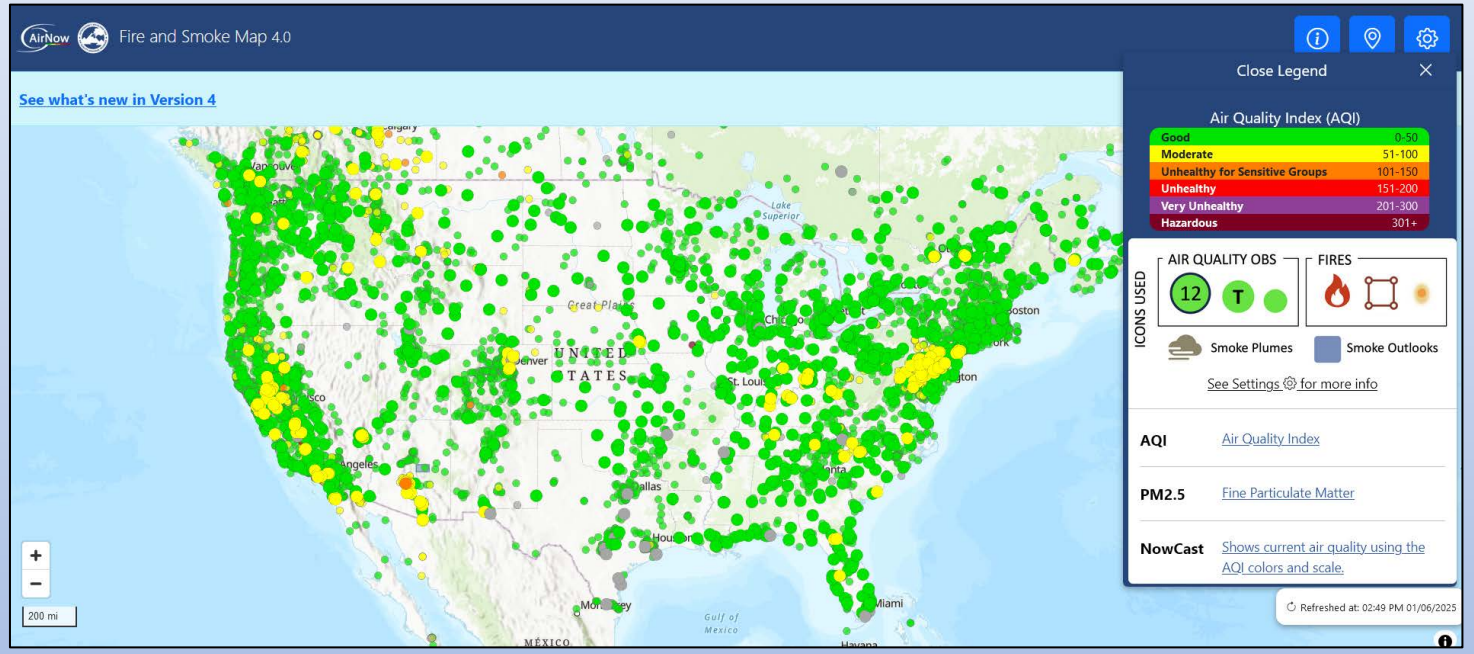
Sunday > 75th Percentile



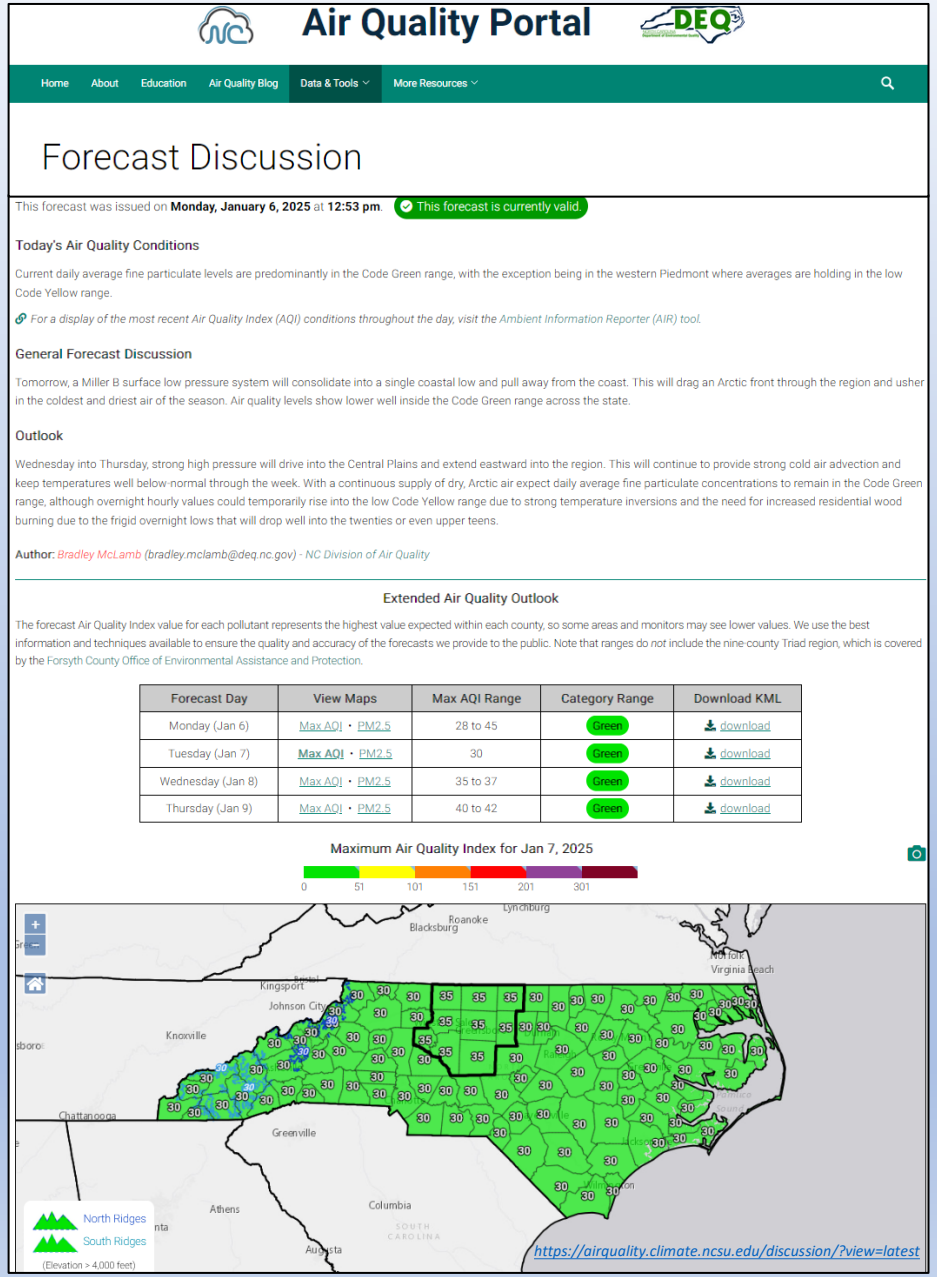
- Another visualization tool to pick up on broader weather, but with *limitations
- Only uses Max VPD (atmospheric moisture & temp) & Max Wind Speed to generate outputs
- Coarse Resolution - 0.5 Degree Grid
- **<u>No</u> Account of Local Fuel Conditions & Topo Influences**

https://www.hdwindex.org/probs.html

Air Quality Notes



https://fire.airnow.gov/#

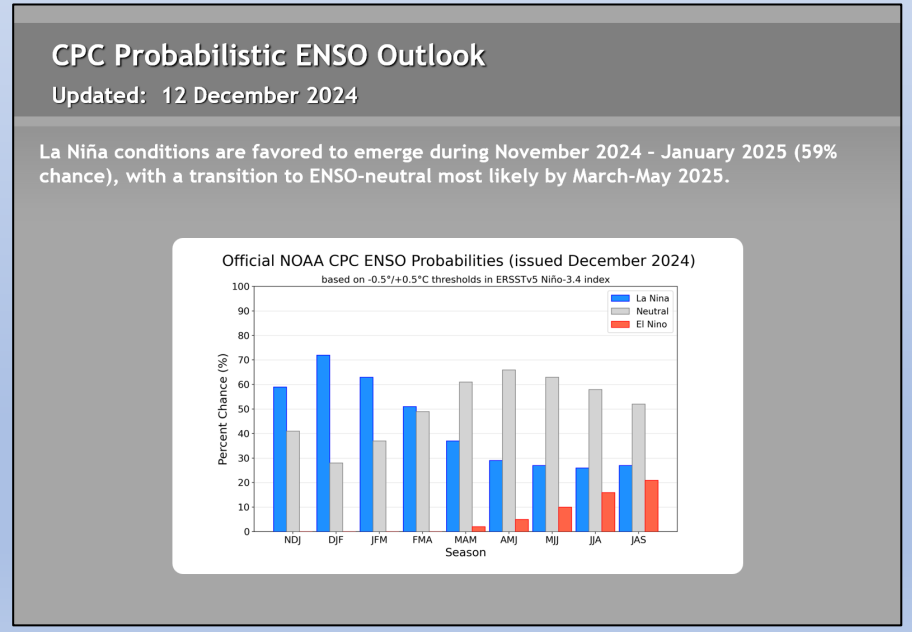


ENSO Notes from the CPC (12/12/24 Update)

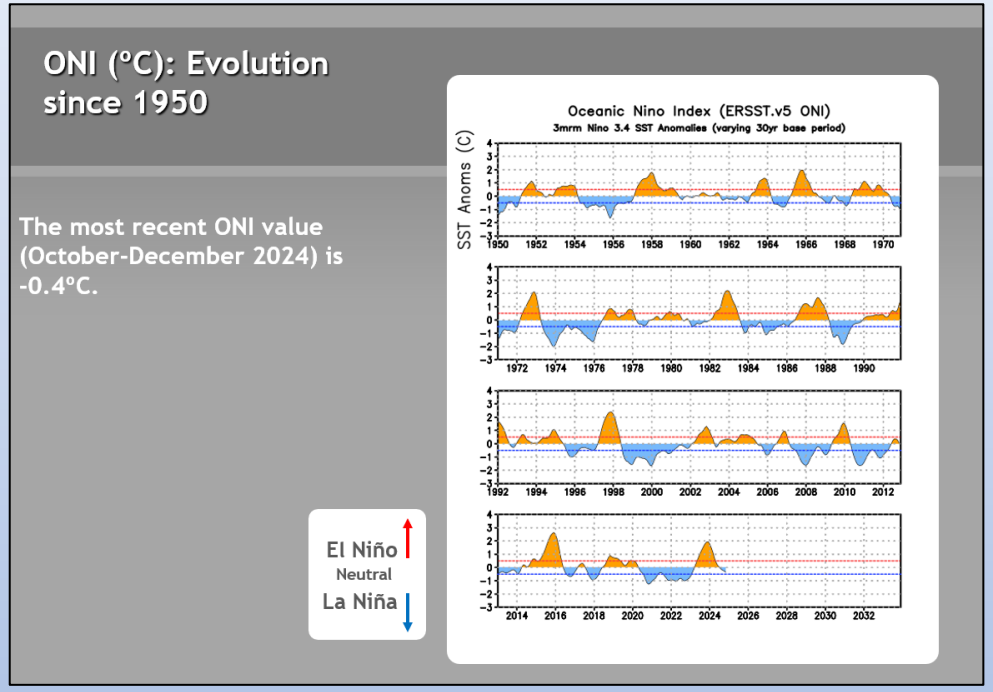
ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Watch

La Niña conditions are most likely to emerge in November 2024 - January 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral most likely by March-May 2025 (61% chance).

ENSO, or El Nino Southern Oscillation, is a fluctuation in the sea surface temperature (SST) in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Research has shown that even slight changes in the SST, particularly in area 3.4, can influence weather in North America. Generally, when SSTs are lower than normal, known as La Nina, NC has drier than normal conditions and can have more fire occurrence. However, La Nina also can lead to more tropical activity. El Nino, on the other hand, usually means wetter weather for NC, but less opportunity for tropical landfalls due to increased wind shear. In order to declare a La Nina, the departure from average SST must be at least -0.5° C (line shown in green) for 3 consecutive months. For El Nino, the departure must be at least 0.5° C above average for 3 consecutive months.



See this link for further discussion: https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/us-climate-outlook-january-2025



From the most recent CPC Diagnostic Discussion (ENSO Diagnostics Discussion):

[The dynamical models in the IRI plume continue to predict a weak and a short duration La Niña, as indicated by the Niño-3.4 index values less than -0.5°C [Fig. 6]. This prediction is also reflected in the latest North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME), which continues to predict slightly cooler SSTs and weak La Nina conditions. The forecast team leaned toward predicting an eventual onset of weak and short-lived La Nina conditions, based on the model guidance and current atmospheric anomalies. Weak La Niña conditions would be less likely to result in conventional winter impacts, though predictable signals could still influence the forecast guidance (e.g., CPC's seasonal outlooks). In summary, La Niña conditions are most likely to emerge in November 2024 - January 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral most likely by March-May 2025 (61% chance; [Fig. 7]).]

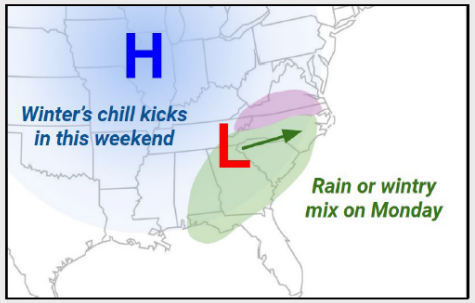
Slide Source: https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/lanina/enso_evolution-status-fcsts-web.ppt

State Climate Office: Short-Range Monthly Outlook for NC

Released 1/2/25 & Location: https://climate.ncsu.edu/fire/outlooks/

Short-Range Outlook for North Carolina

Week 1: January 2 to 8, 2025



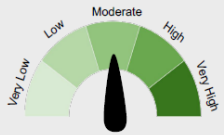
A Cooldown Coming

After a seasonable and sunny start to the year, we'll see increasing cloud cover on Friday as an Arctic cold front arrives. Much colder air will settle in beginning on Saturday, with high temperatures in the upper 30s or low 40s and nighttime lows in the 20s.

Wet Weather on Monday

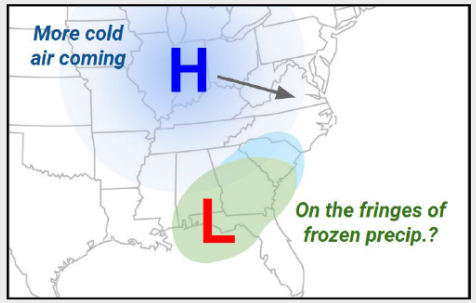
With a cold air mass still in place, a low pressure system will move in Sunday night and precipitation will last through Monday. Current forecasts show a mostly rain event statewide, but it could begin as snow flurries or freezing rain in the north and west.

Forecast Confidence



Frozen precipitation could be more widespread if the low pressure tracks farther south, but otherwise this looks like a rain event.

Week 2: January 9 to 15, 2025



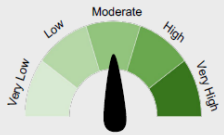
Cold Weather Continues

As the atmospheric gates to the Arctic remain open, at least one reinforcing shot of cold air is likely this week, continuing a cooler pattern through the middle of the month. Some forecasts show temperatures 10 to 15 degrees below normal for parts of the week.

Precip. at Our Doorstep

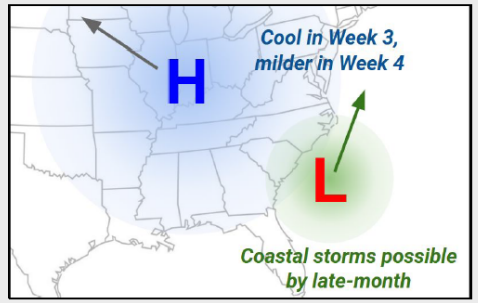
While Arctic highs diving southward favor cold and dry weather, models also hint at storm systems developing along the Gulf coast this week. If their moisture reaches far enough north, we could see precipitation – and perhaps even something frozen.

Forecast Confidence



Strong model agreement about the colder pattern is offset by uncertainty about the precipitation chances in our region this week.

Weeks 3-4: January 16 to 29, 2025



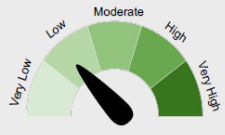
One More Cold Week

Current longer-range forecasts show colder weather, associated with jet stream troughing and surface high pressure, remaining across our region in Week 3 before relaxing in Week 4, which would bring our temperatures closer to normal by the end of January.

A Wintry Storm Track?

Above-normal precipitation is generally expected along the eastern seaboard, especially as high pressure retreats in Week 4. Any coastal storms forming while cold air is still in place could give our best shot at snow during this wintry-looking month.

Forecast Confidence



Some models haven't been as optimistic about our precipitation chances, showing a drier pattern through late January.

This infographic is based on forecast and outlook guidance from the National Weather Service.
For more information, visit **www.weather.gov**.

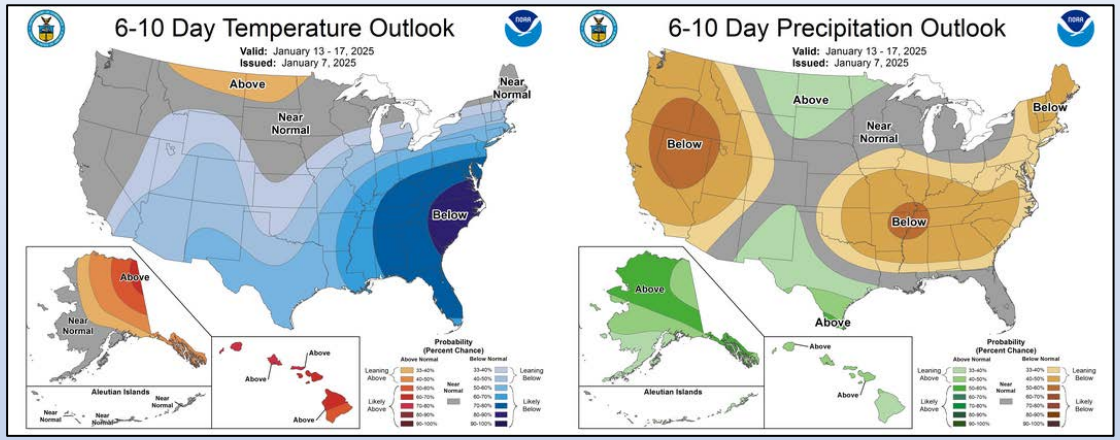
Author: Corey Davis (NCSCO)
cndavis@ncsu.edu

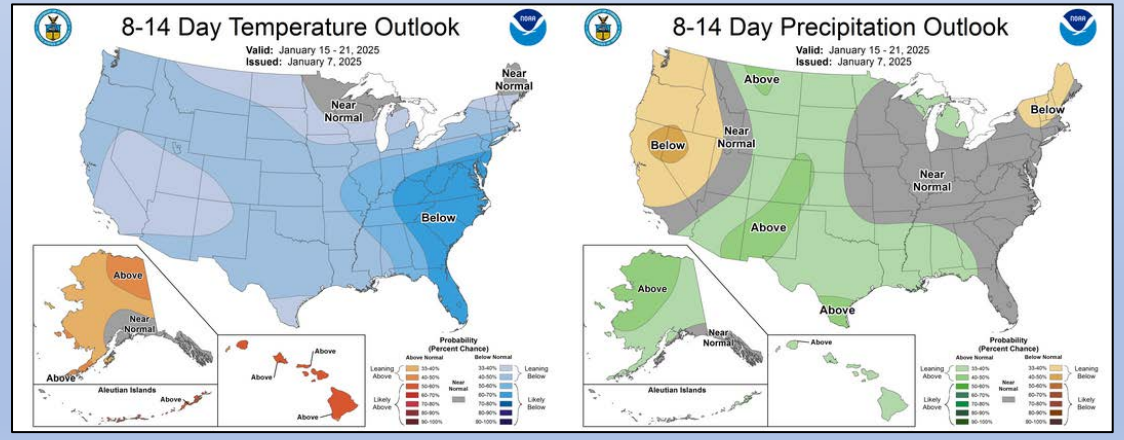
NORTH CAROLINA CLIMATE OFFICE

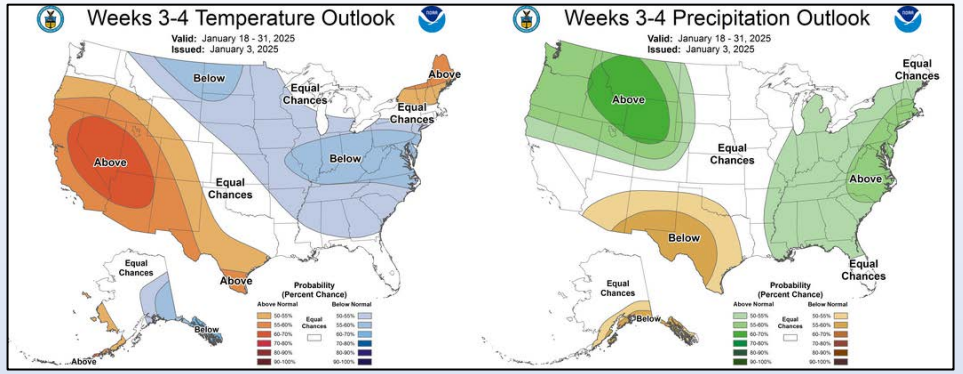
Supported by:

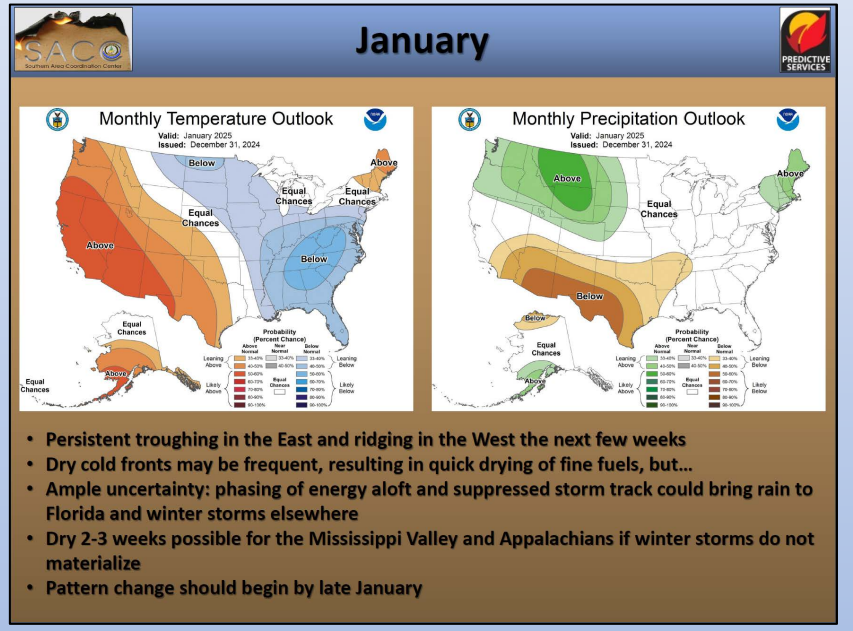
CPC Temp & Precip Outlook

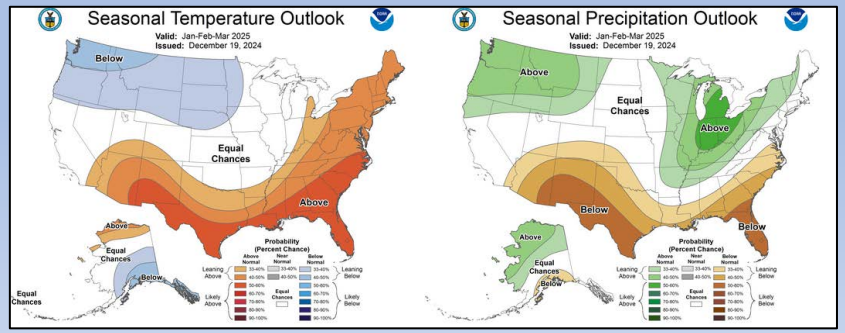
6-10 Day, 8-14 Day, Weeks 3-4, Monthly, 3-Month Seasonal









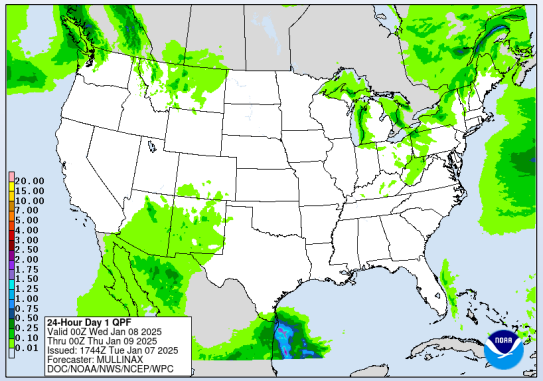


Source: https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/

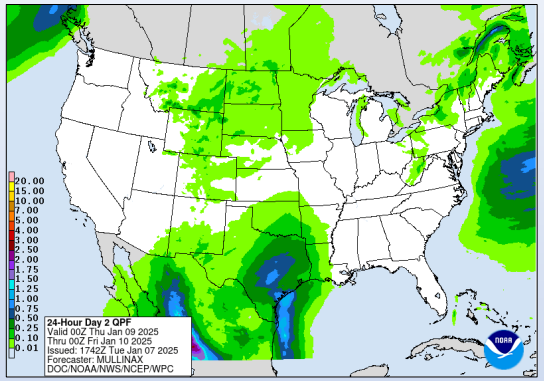
Quantitative Precipitation Forecast, 7-Day

Location: https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/#

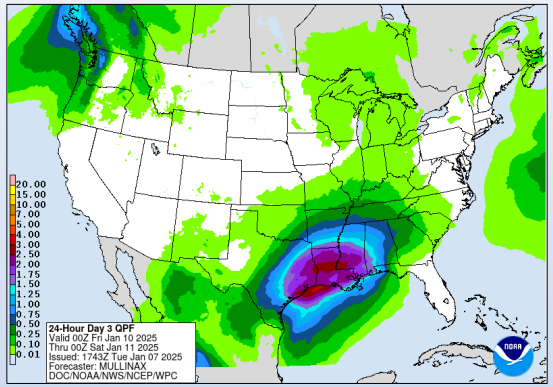
Day - 1



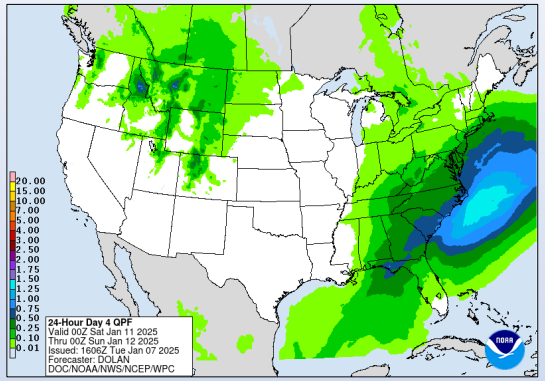
Day - 2



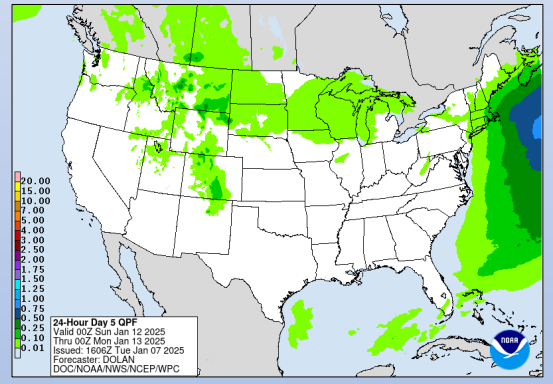
Day - 3



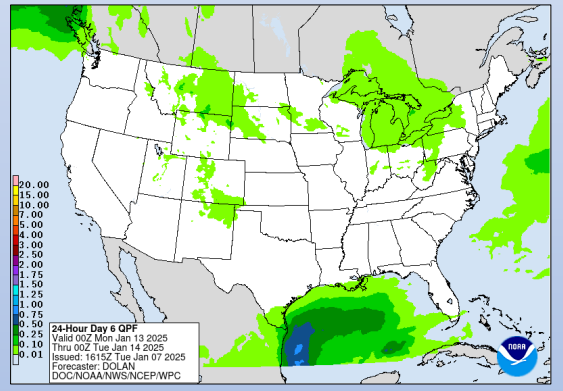
Day - 4



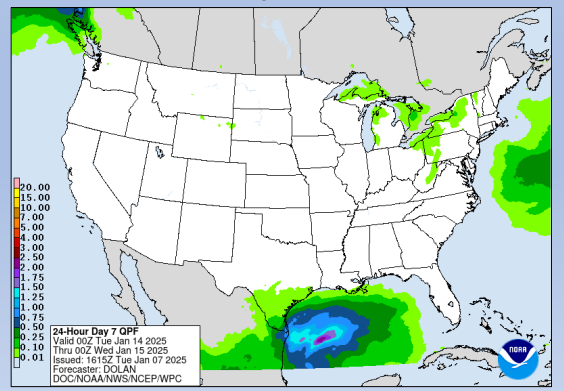
Day - 5



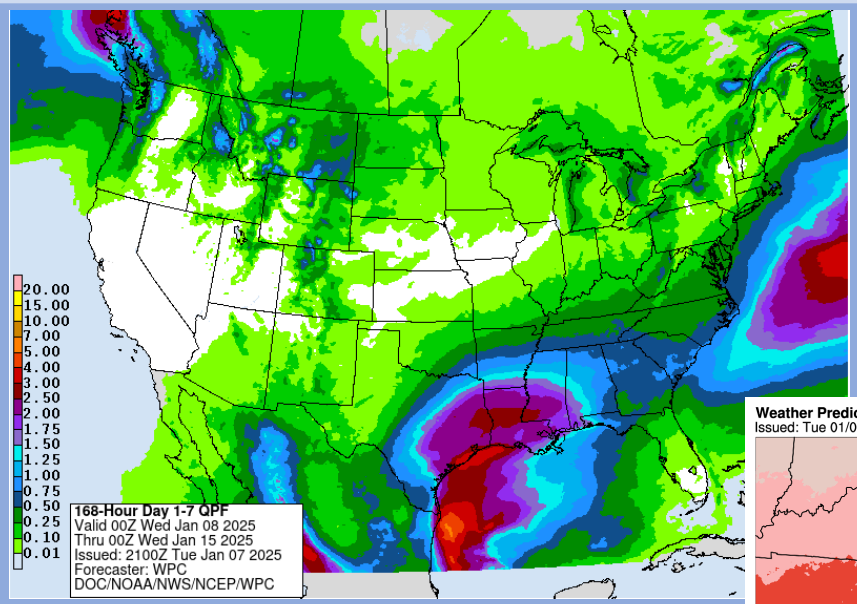
Day - 6

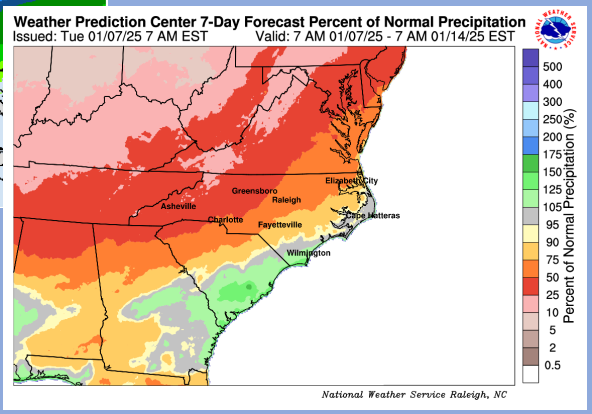


Day - 7



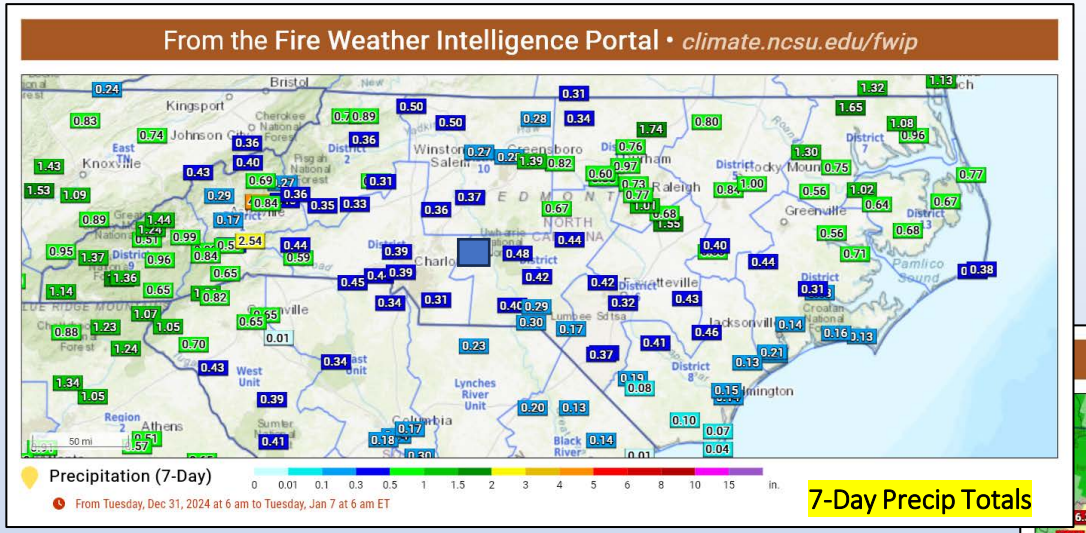
Important to note these values are subject to **significant change as weather system modeled tracks adjust farther out in time.*

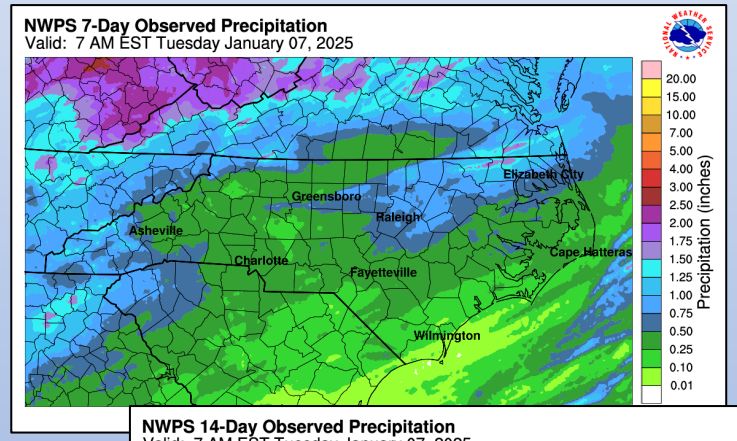


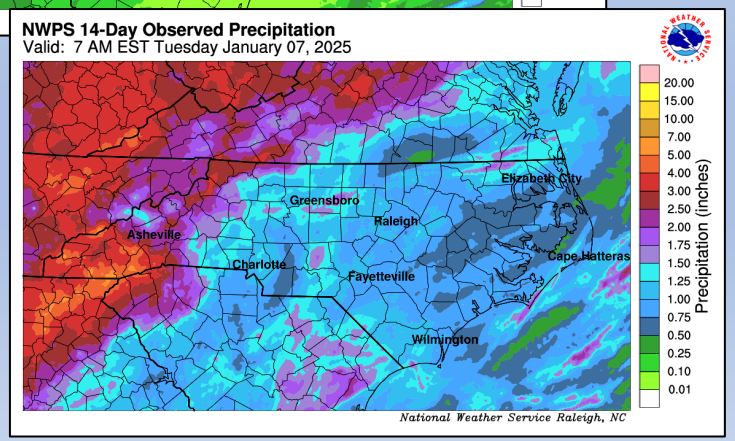


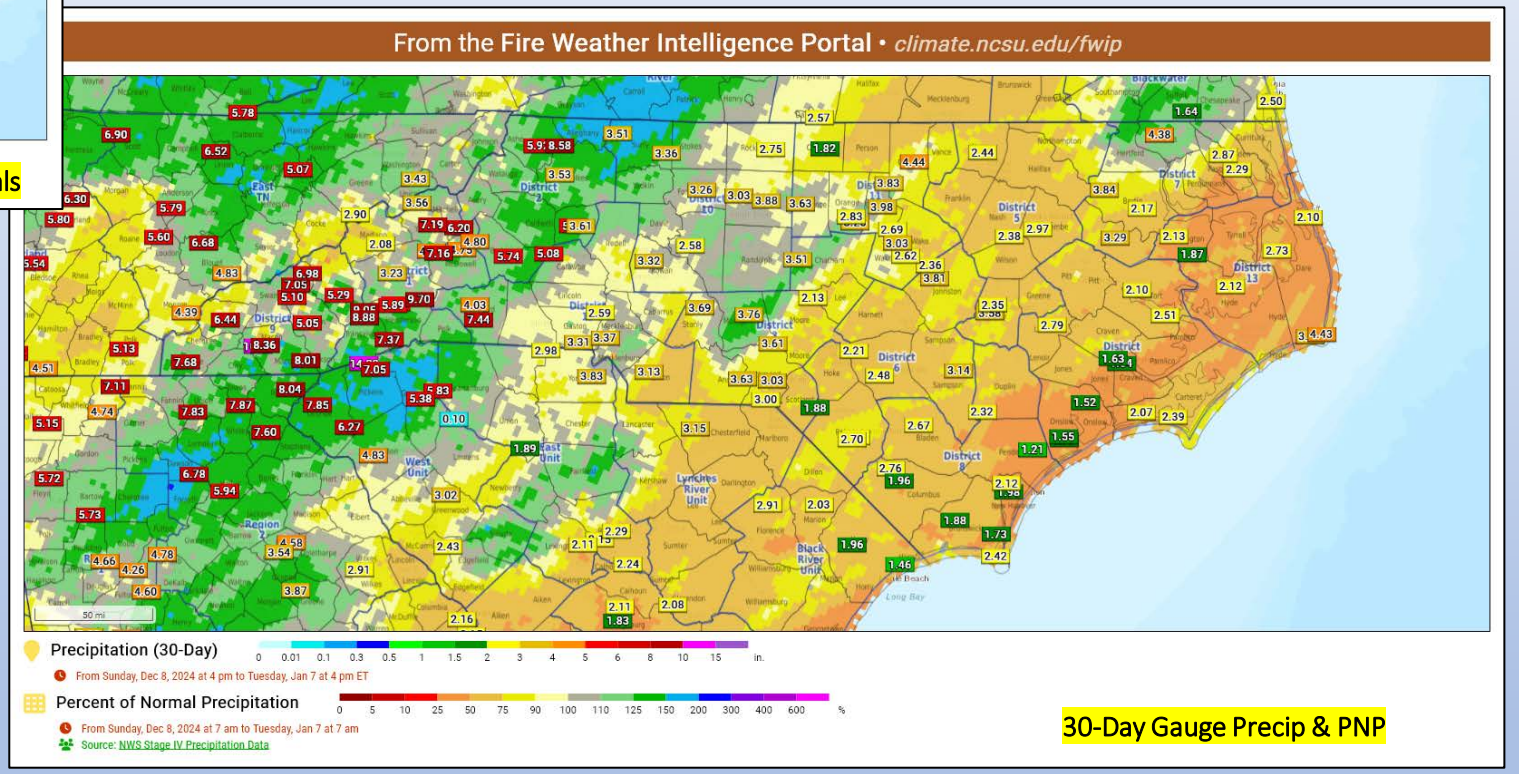
https://www.weather.gov/rah/qpf

Observed Precipitation

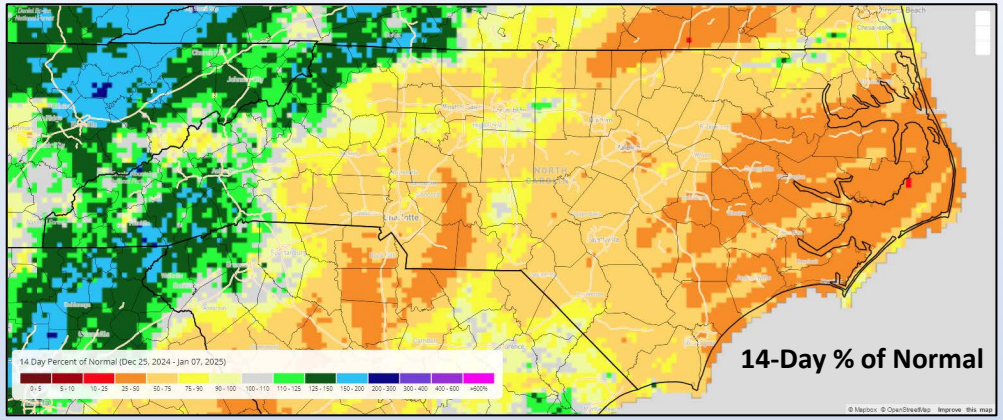


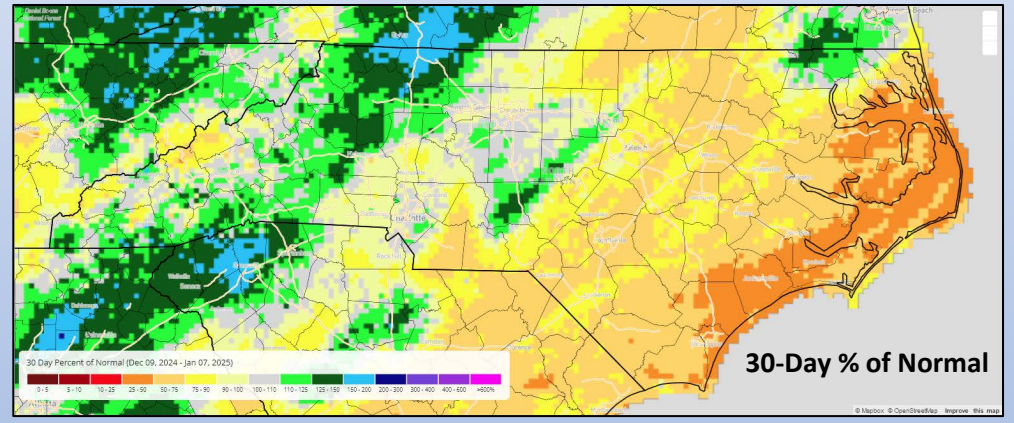


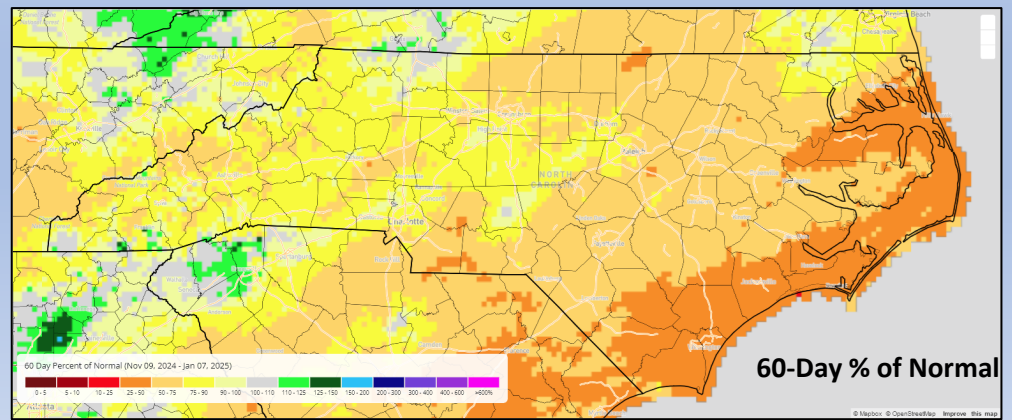


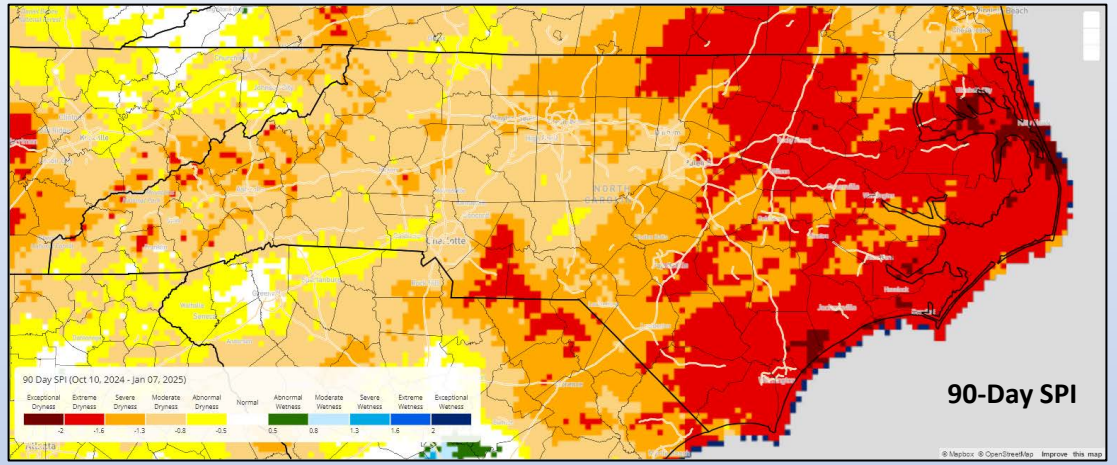


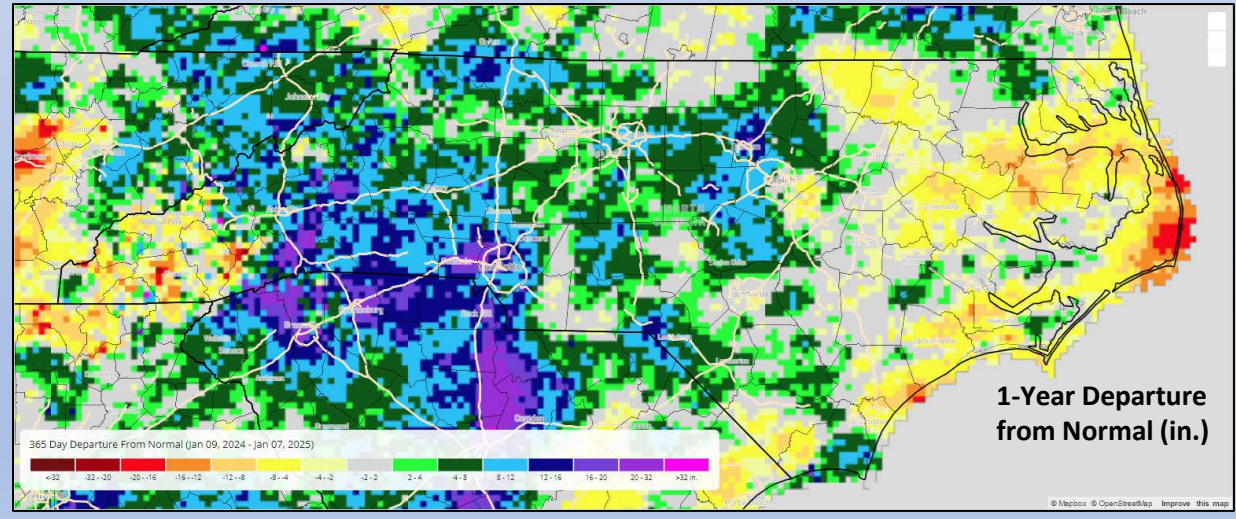
Comparing Observed Precip to 30-Yr Normals, *SRCC* *(Ending 1/7/25 am)*





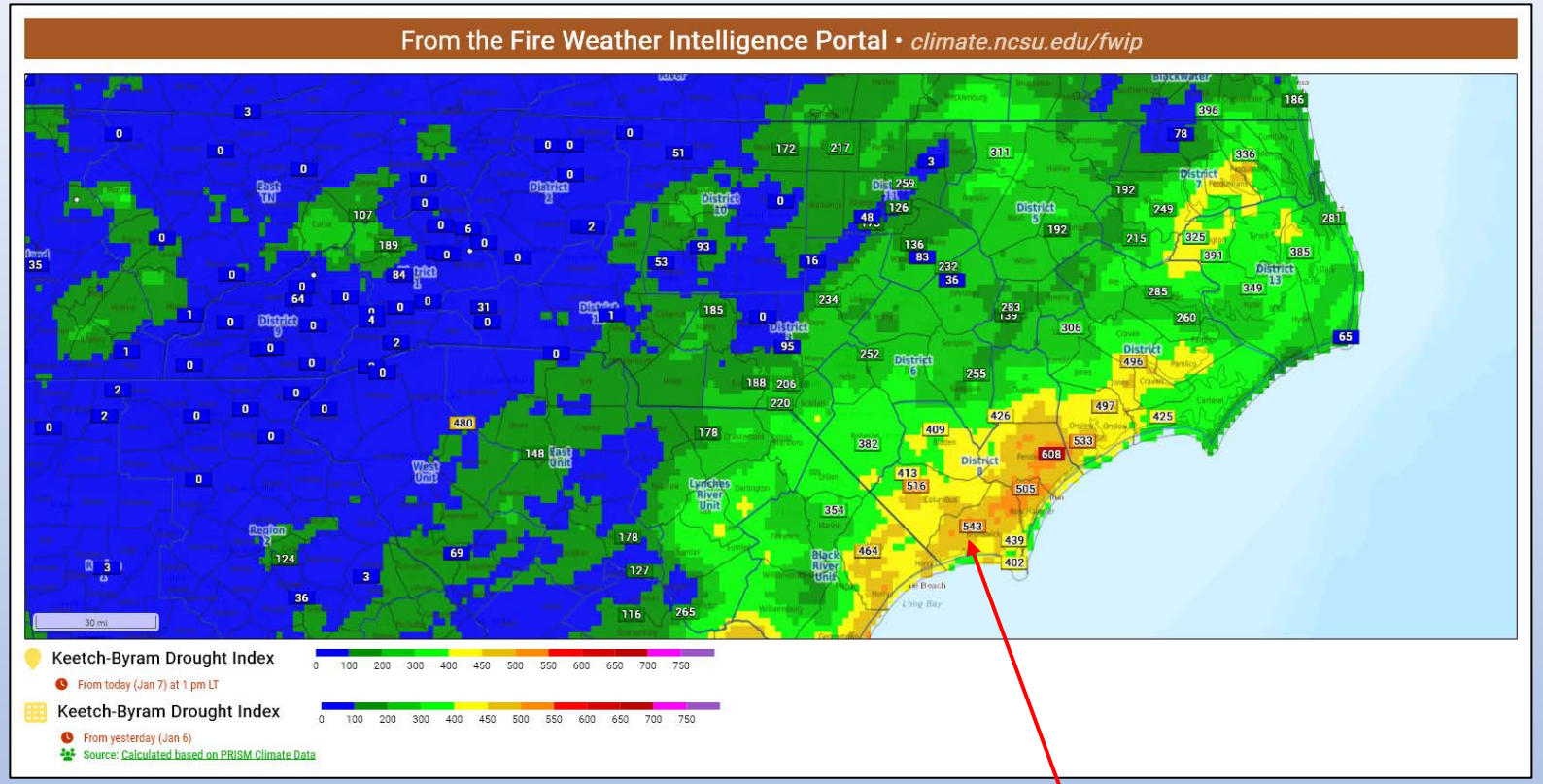


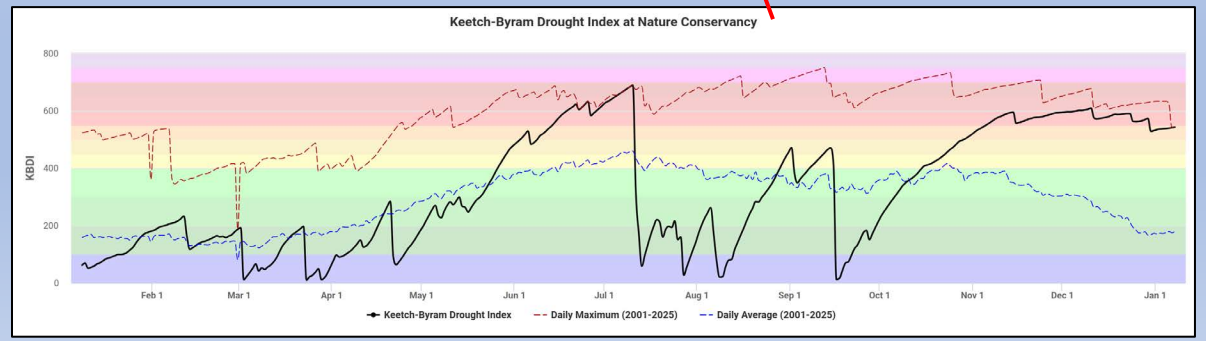




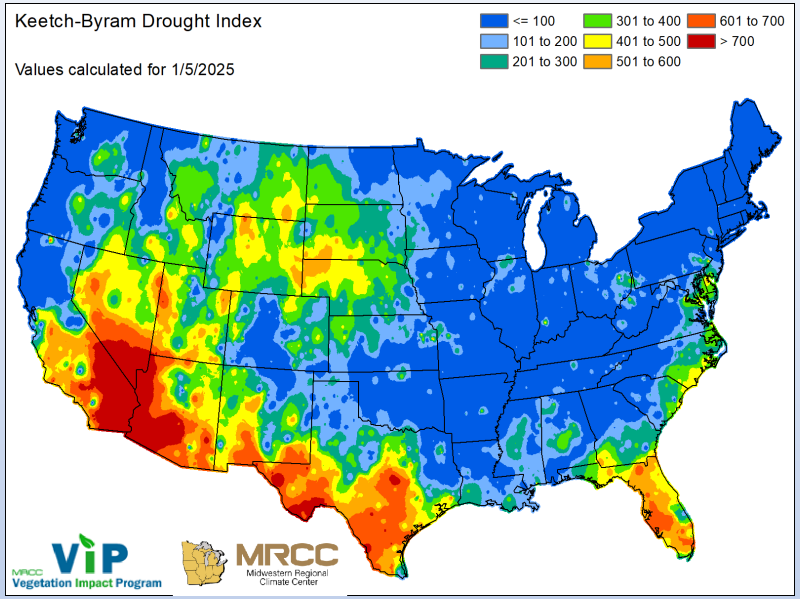
https://srcc.tamu.edu/water_portal/

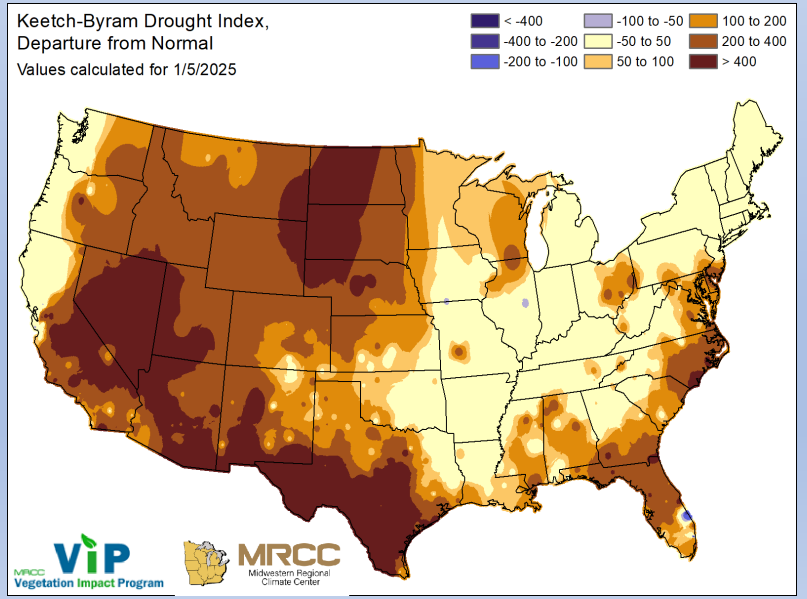
KBDI - Station Points *FWIP (Point calculation from WIMS @ 1300 on 1/7/25)*





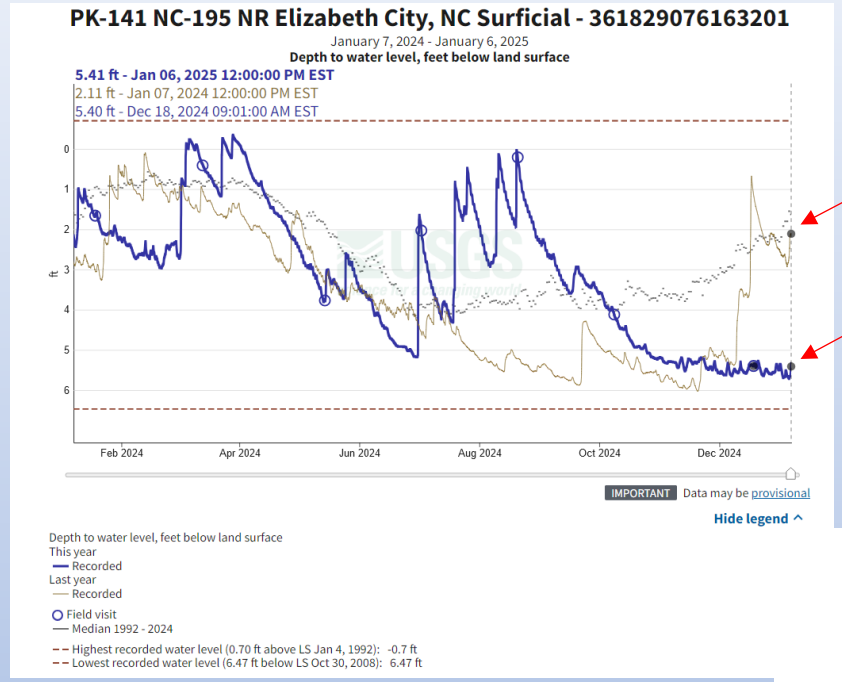
Product below is created by the Midwestern Regional Climate Center. See FAQ.



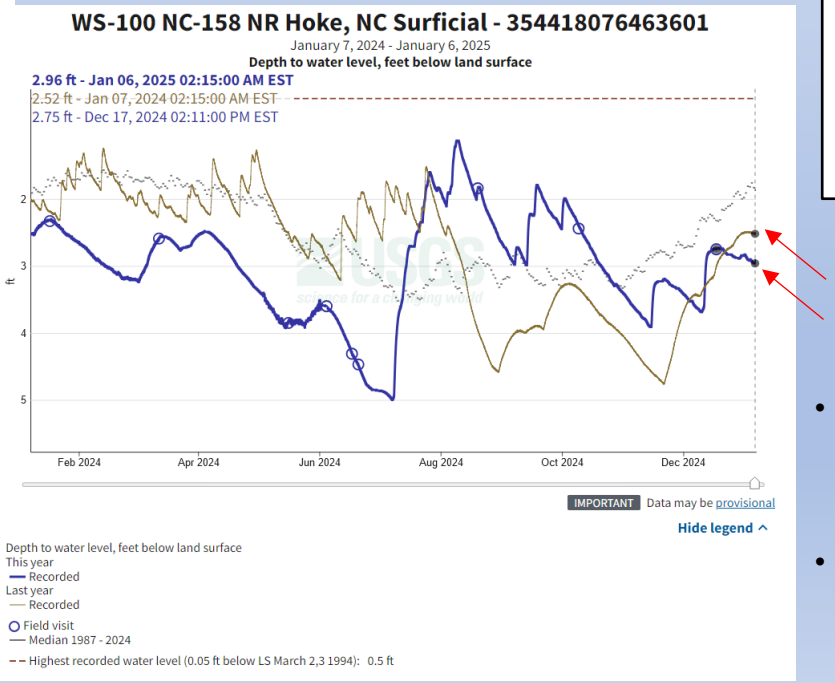


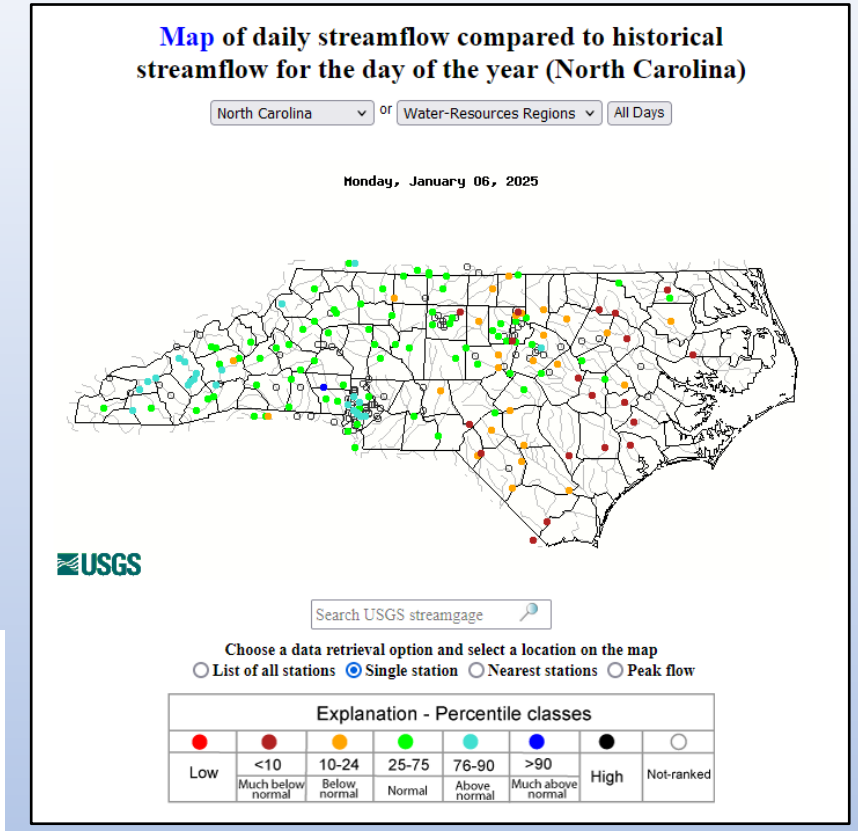
General Statewide Streamflow & Surficial Groundwater Well Monitoring at Coast

Elizabeth City (Pasquotank Co.)



Hoke (Washington Co.)



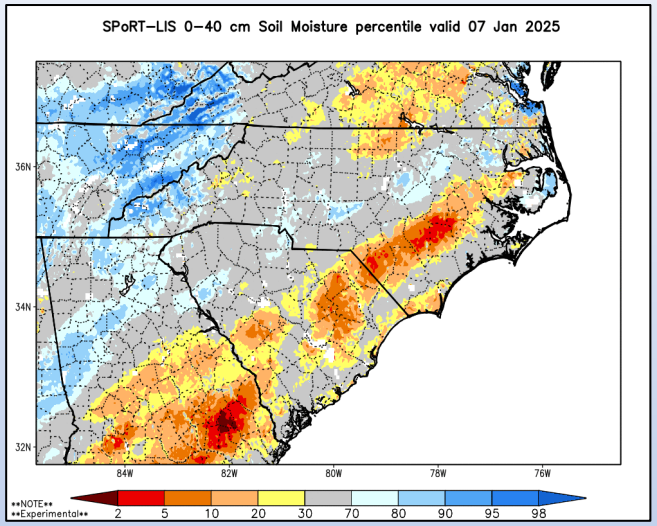


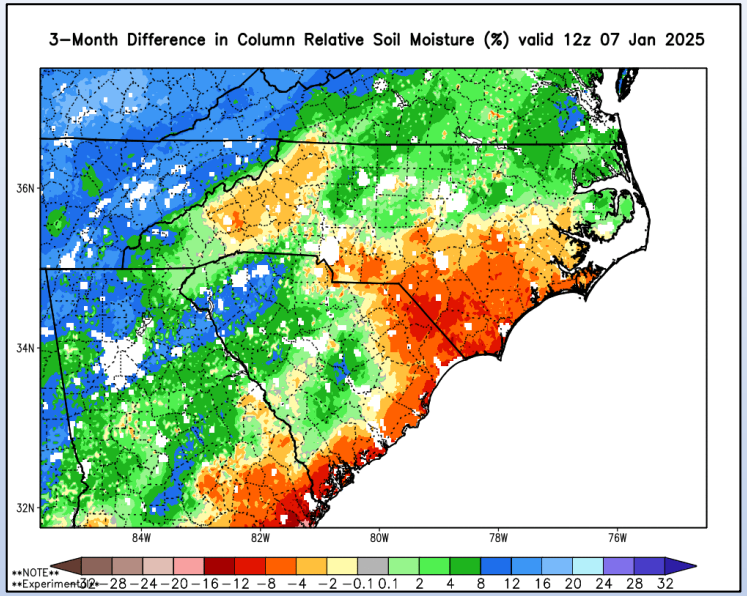
Source: https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php?m=pa07d&r=nc&w=map

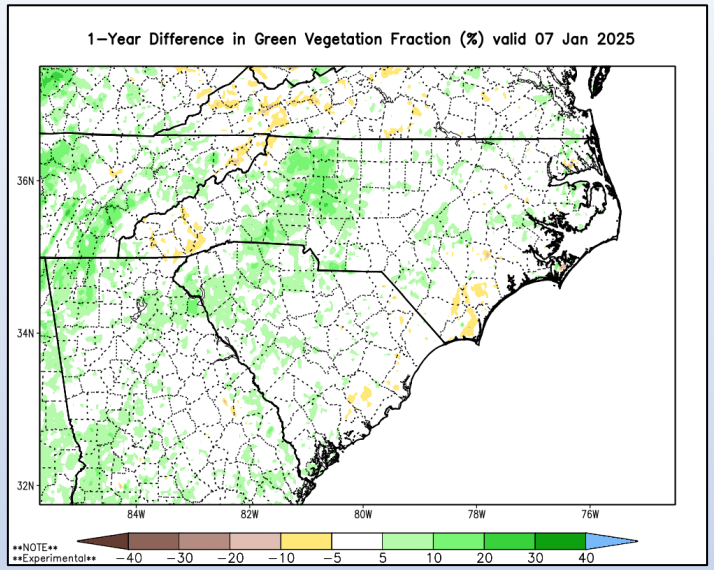
- Gauged streamflow continues a slow decline in eastern half of state, with more in the “below” & “much below” normal range as compared to last month for daily flow.
- Two Coastal Plain monitoring wells – note that Elizabeth City is running near record minimum for the month.

SPoRT Modeled Relative Soil Moisture & GVF

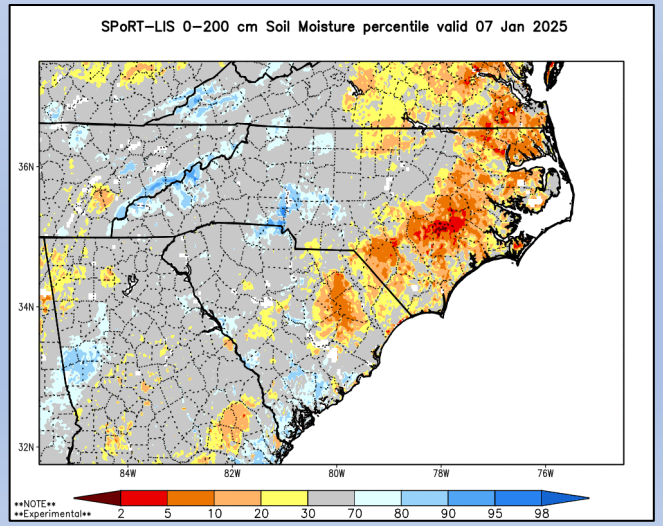
0-40 cm Depth



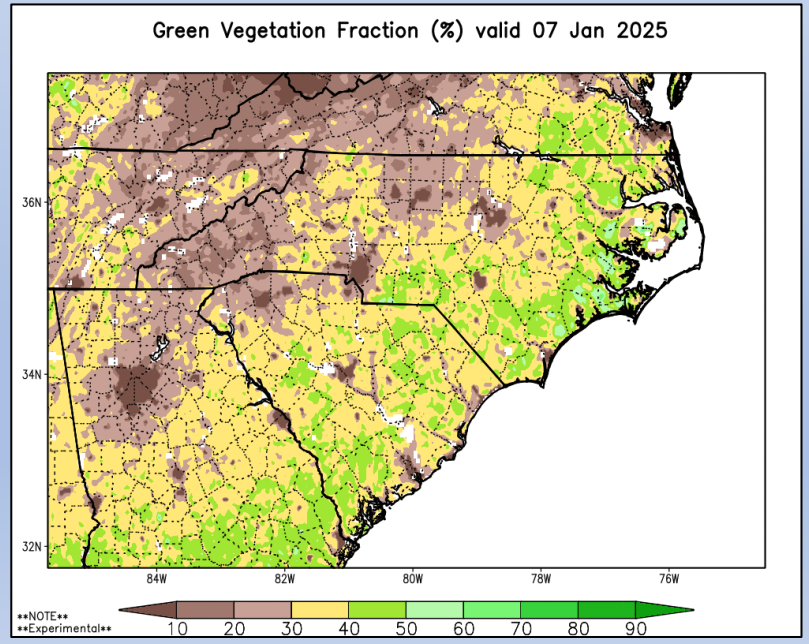




0-200 cm Depth



- See areas of **modeled** improvement & degradation near the surface and for the entire soil profile (left). These outputs don't include rainfall ending on 1/6/25 pm.
- The **"3-Month"** Soil Moisture Difference map shows Southern/Eastern drying along with Helene Rains falling off the time scale in the West (center).
- The Green Vegetation "1-Year Difference" map can provide useful context for various drought, insect/disease/damage, seasonality & agricultural crop influences on the landscape as compared to the "Current GVF" map (right).



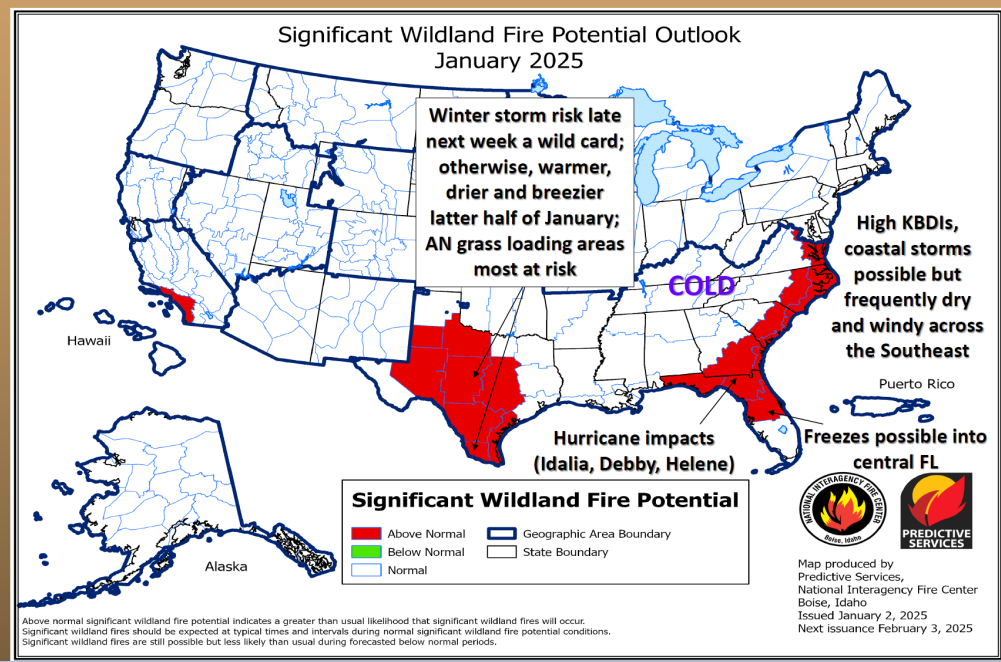
Source: https://weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport/case_studies/lis_NC.html

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook:

Updated 1/2/25 – *Next Update on 2/3/25*

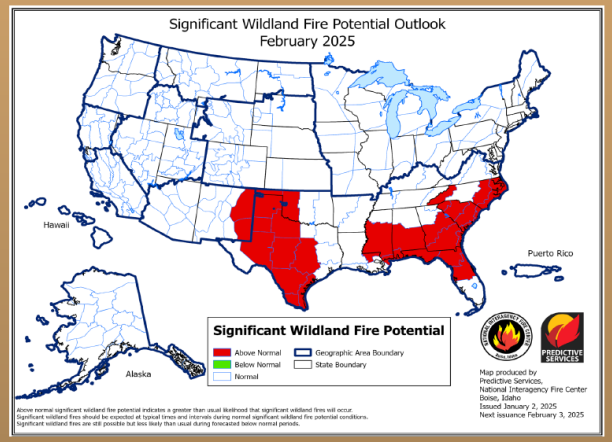
**A significant fire is one that requires resources from outside the district (other than aviation). IA potential is based more on shorter term weather factors. Just a few days of dry weather can increase IA activity considerably as we have consistently seen this year.*

January



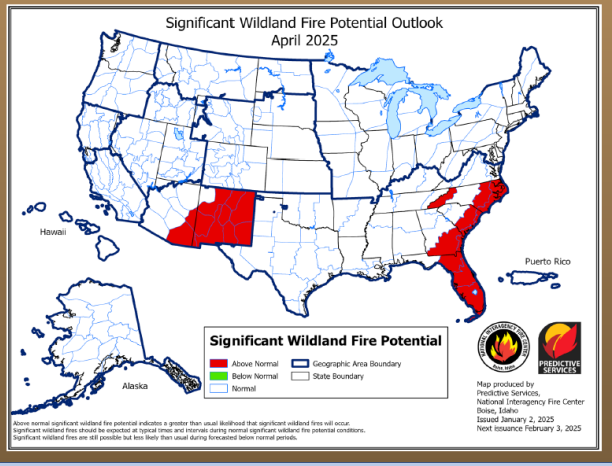
February to April

Plains: N to AN grass loading, expanding drought, strong signals for a warmer, drier and windier spring than normal; confidence trails off by April



Southeast: LA, MS and AL have some hurricane-, beetle- and/or drought-impacted fuels; coastal Southeast incl. FL most likely to see drought into April; hurricane fuels or land/access impacts N. FL to NC and adjacent areas

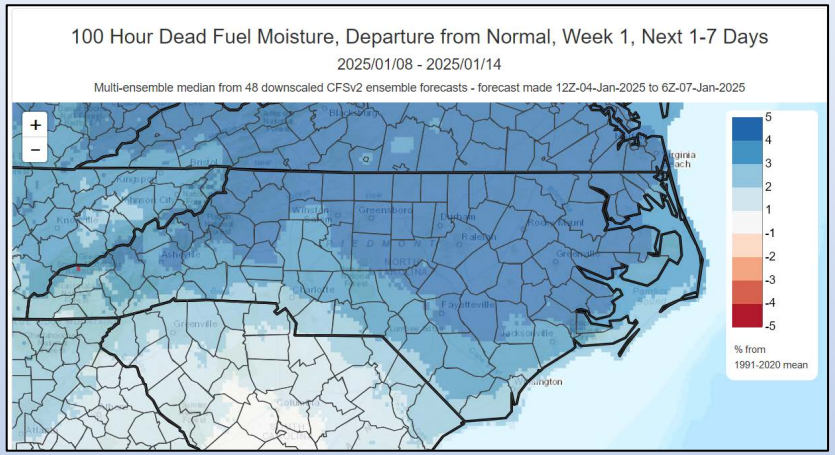
Some BN possible due to a wet spring Mid-Miss. Valley and early green up where it's wet and warm



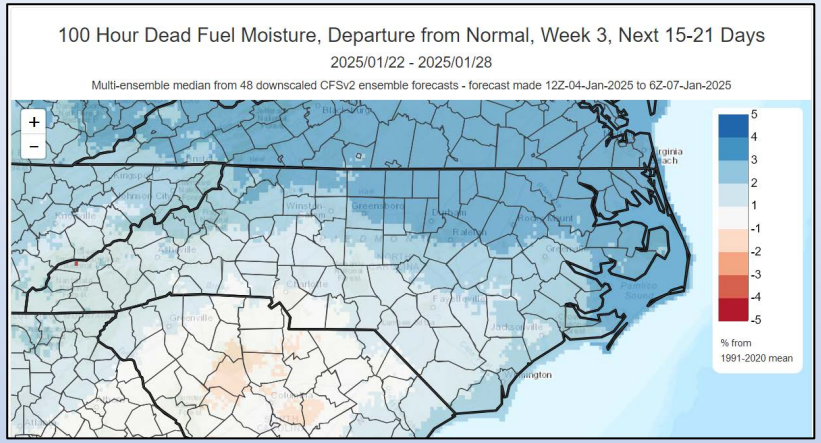
Modeled Departure from Normal by Week: 100-hr Fuels

Output relies on experimental forecast outputs and is subject to change

Week-1



Week-3

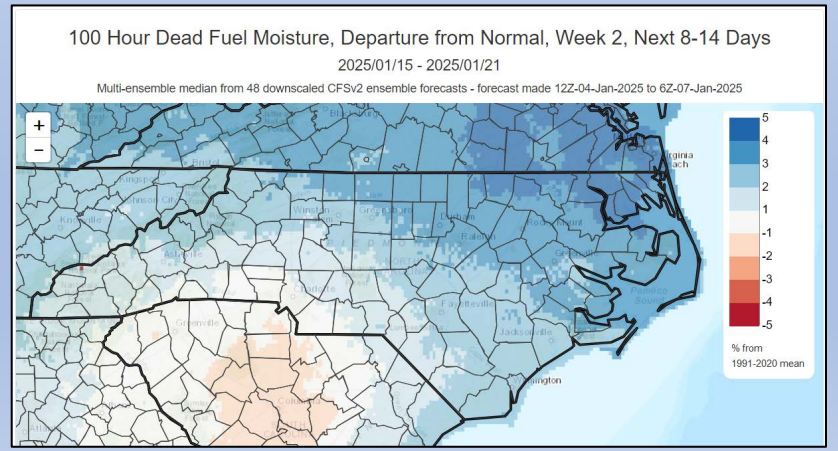


This output can provide insight into general drying trends and potential impacts to overall fire danger, especially prior to full green-up or in drought conditions. Outputs relate to interactions of warmer/colder temps, moist/dry air masses, precip amt/duration and overnight RH recovery trends.

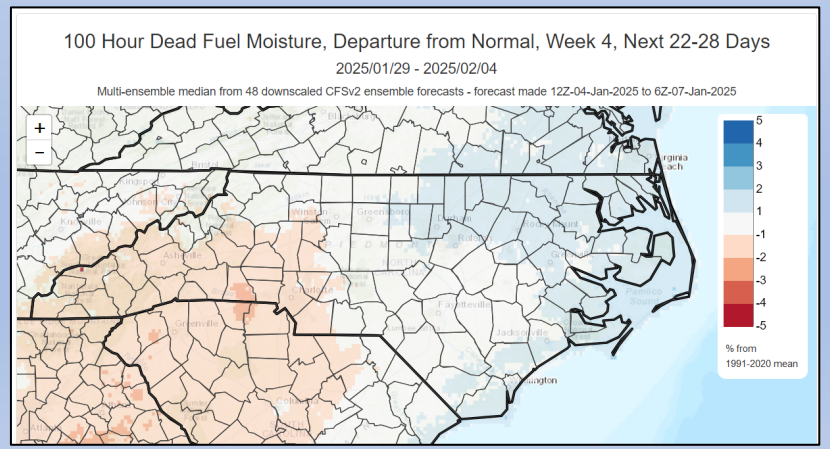
Note the <u>modeled</u> above normal conditions (higher % mc) for portions of the state in Weeks 1-3, followed by return of significantly drier conditions in Week-4.

Important to note that there is significant forecast uncertainty as you go further out in time, especially relating to any potential storm tracks.

Week-2



Week-4



From: https://climatetoolbox.org/tool/Climate-Mapper , 100-hr Map Link