

Fire Danger Rating and Color Code	FIRE BEHAVIOR DESCRIPTION	GUIDELINES AND SAFE PRACTICES FOR WORKING AND RECREATING OUTDOORS DURING DIFFERENT FIRE DANGER LEVELS
Low (L) Dark Green	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use general safety precautions when working and recreating outdoors. • Use caution when pulling off roadways, do not park over vegetation.
Moderate (M) Blue	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use general safety precautions when working and recreating outdoors. • Use caution when pulling off roadways, do not park over vegetation. • Use caution when using spark emitting equipment anywhere near vegetation.
High (H) Yellow	All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.	<p>THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE NOT RECOMMENDED AFTER 1:00PM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any spark emitting equipment near vegetation • Metal blade weed whacking • Welding or cutting of metal near any vegetation • Mowing of vegetation other than irrigated lawns
Very High (VH) Orange	Fires start easily from all causes and, immediately after ignition, spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.	<p>THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE NOT RECOMMENDED DURING ALL HOURS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any spark emitting equipment near vegetation • Weed whacking in dry vegetation • Welding or cutting of metal near any vegetation • Mowing of vegetation other than irrigated lawns
Extreme (E) Red	Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions, the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.	<p>ALL ACTIVITIES MENTIONED IN HIGH AND VERY HIGH CATAGORIES ARE NOT RECOMMENDED</p> <p>ALSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use extreme caution when pulling off roadways, do not park vehicles over vegetation • Be very aware of your surroundings (if you see or smell smoke report it to the proper authorities and move to a safe location) • Try to limit hikes, bike rides, etc... to shorter lengths and carry plenty of water