How Low Can You Go? Burning Under Low-Humidity Conditions



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Low-Humidity Conditions

We often have days with RH <25%, sometimes <20%

- Drier fuel
- More intense fire behavior
- Higher probability of ignition



- Some units need dry conditions
- Only so many days in the burn season

Decisionmaking Process

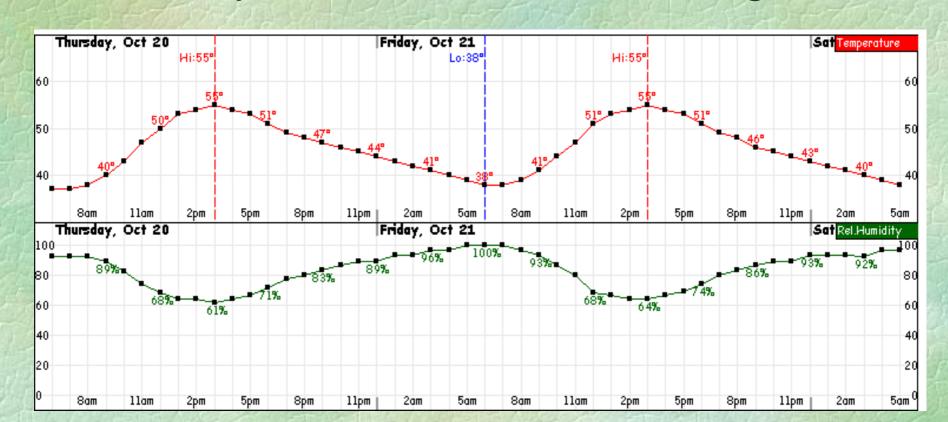
- Determine acceptable weather conditions (prescription)
- Check forecast, compare to prescription
- Get permission to burn
- Check weather on-site
- Do a test fire
- Decide whether the burn can proceed
- Monitor weather and fire behavior during the burn, decide whether to continue

Establishing Prescriptions

- Fire prescriptions specify an acceptable range of conditions
- Many burn plans use standard prescription ranges
 e.g. Temp 40-80° RH 25-60% Wind 3-15 mph
- Some burn plans prescribe an acceptable range of fire behavior

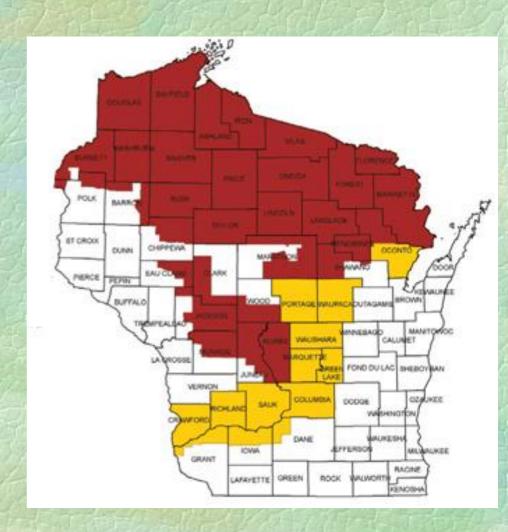
Humidity Forecasts

- Challenging to forecast precisely
- RH is calculated from temperature and dewpoint
- Forecast for each has an associated uncertainty
- Uncertainty in the calculation is even greater



Getting Permission to Burn

- DNR approval required for much of Wisconsin
 - Permit from local forester
 - Day-of-burn approval
- May be withheld at regional or state level
- Non-DNR regulated areas



RH is difficult to measure precisely in the field





Sling psychrometer -

- two temperature measurements
- slide-rule calculation
- compounded uncertainty

- Electronic (Kestrel)
 - ◆ rated at +/- 3% accuracy
 - → subject to +/- 2% drift over 24 months
 - smoke, other contamination



Field measurements are generally accurate to +/- 5%











Go/No Go Decision

- Current and predicted weather
- Burn plan requirements
- Resources on hand
- Contingency planning
- Test fire
- → Experience

Shutting Down a Burn

- Fire behavior too intense
- Humidity too low
- Spotting
- What is the safest and most effective approach



How Low Can You Go?

