



Fire Danger Notice 13 of 2018
Issue date: 02 July 2018 @ 0900hrs

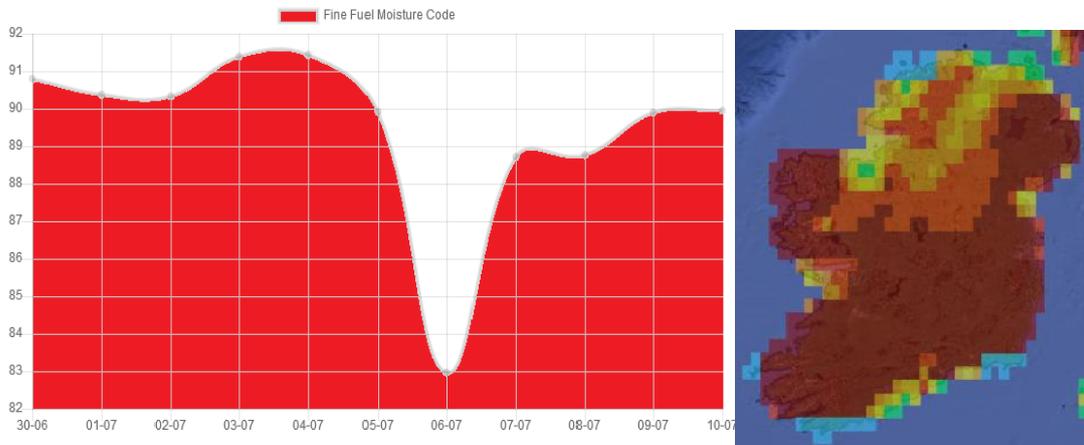
Forest Fire Danger Rating



Condition RED – Extreme Fire Risk

Warning Effective From 0900hrs 02/07/2018
Effective Period Expires 1200hrs 06/07/2018

Arising from current prolonged high pressure weather patterns, high temperatures and effective drought conditions, an extreme fire risk is deemed to exist in all areas where hazardous fuels exist. This risk is further compounded by higher ignitions risks associated with increased human activity on high fire risk land types associated with current weather.



Fire Weather Data Courtesy of European Commission Copernicus System, European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and Met Eireann.

DAFM advise at this point that all outdoor use of fires, barbeques and other open ignition sources be avoided on forest lands and in other high risk areas until further notice. Extreme caution is again advised with respect to hay making and the use of machinery and other agricultural activity that may also present a risk of fire in dry vegetation in current conditions. There appears to be a strong correlation between fire activity and illegal dumping and other illegal activities on public lands in recent days and an increased vigilance by land managers and landowners is advised.

Pending a significant change in meteorological conditions this risk condition will remain in place until 1200hrs on Friday, July 6th, 2018, and will be reviewed again at that point.

BE PREPARED. BE VIGILANT. STAMP OUT FOREST FIRES.



Fire Weather Index Values

Fine Fuel Moisture Code value (FFMC) has remained above **90** in east Leinster and is expected to remain above this threshold through the week across much of the country, indicating increasing flammability levels and ease of ignition in dead upland vegetation as the week progresses.

Soil Moisture deficits are now above **85** across most of Ireland, indicating reduced water availability to vegetation on all soil types, particularly shallow rooting vegetation, and lower live fuel moisture contents in key high fire risk vegetation types. These deficits and effects are likely to be significantly higher on peat soils. Current Soil Moisture Deficits can be expected to continue to increase under prolonged drought conditions.

Drought Code (DC) is at a highly elevated level above **360** and increasing daily indicating difficult and extensive mop up requirements of smouldering material, increased availability of larger diameter fuels, and an elevated risk of sub-surface fires in peats and organic soil layers. Increased attention and effort will be required to achieve complete mop-up of smouldering material following fires on this basis.

Projected Initial Spread Index (ISI) values have reduced, are now in the Moderate-Fast range for Irish conditions at **9+**, indicating a **strong potential for challenging fire behaviour in shrub fuel types**, particularly where localised wind conditions permit.

Forecast wind speeds are not expected to surpass the critical 30km/h threshold but may present in excess of 20km/h in some coastal and upland areas at times. Low windspeed values have had a moderating effect on fire behaviour over the last 10 days.

Advisory

Under extreme Fire Risk Conditions any ignition source in hazardous fuels may give rise to rapid and unpredictable wildfire development and spread, particularly in dead grasses, and in shrub fuels like gorse and heather. Under these conditions, upland fires can be expected to cover extensive areas and pose extreme difficulties to suppression efforts and may potentially give rise to Major Emergency scenarios.

The issue of Condition Red Extreme fire risk warnings is a comparatively rare event and implies that recipients should take immediate action to protect resources and property. Such action may involve the mobilisation, assembly and prepositioning of resources such as water tankers, machinery, personnel and air support in high risk areas.

Contracted Air Support should now be notified for immediate readiness when required.

Preliminary notification of Aid to Civil Power / Aid to Civil Authority requests by relevant authorities may also be warranted where extreme conditions are deemed likely to exist, and where emergency response requirements may be likely to exceed the capabilities of Civil Authorities.

Forest owners / managers, other land managers, landowners and local authorities should implement fire patrols to exclude all fire activity from the landscape and enforce relevant fire protection legislation for the duration of this notice.

Rural residents should also implement a high degree of vigilance, and check on elderly or other vulnerable neighbours and assist with preparation and reassurance, and evacuation if this is deemed necessary by the Local Authorities.

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Advice to the General Public/Forest Visitors

Members of the public and visitors to recreational areas should cooperate with all requests regarding fire safety, obey all relevant bye-laws and be considerate in parking vehicles so as not to impede access by emergency vehicles.

Where fire outbreaks occur at or near recreational areas the following actions should be taken by visitors in the interests of safety.

1. Do not light fires in and around forests or open land.
2. Do not attempt to intervene or fight fires under any circumstances.
3. Gather all family/group members and move to a safe fuel-free location such as a car park, upwind of the fire.
4. Telephone Fire and Rescue Services via 112 and report the fire and its location.
5. Evacuate if instructed to do so, and cooperate with all Emergency Service Instructions.

Further information on fire management and wildfire protection is available at

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/firemanagement/>

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