

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Saturday, September 11, 2010 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (123 new fires)
 New large fires: 1 (*)
 Large fires contained: 2
 Uncontained large fires: ** 5
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Nationally, there are 77 large fires being managed to achieve multiple objectives.

** Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy. **

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 3)

New fires: 14
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 2
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

Fourmile Canyon, Boulder County. IMT 1 (Thomas). Twelve miles northwest of Boulder, CO. Timber. Active fire behavior. Residences threatened. Road closures and evacuations in effect.

Willow Creek, Converse County. Previously reported as #4 incident. Twenty miles north of Douglas, WY. Grass. Creeping and smoldering. Residences threatened.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Fourmile Canyon	CO	BLX	6,427	5	56	9/13	1,096	143	22	111	6	172	4.9M	CNTY
Willow Creek	WY	COX	9,239	4,239	50	9/11	38	30	1	9	9	1	NR	CNTY
Illinois Creek	WY	MBF	120	0	100	---	95	42	3	4	1	0	285K	FS

MBF – Medicine Bow NF

Eastern Great Basin Area (PL 3)

New fires: 4
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Twitchell Canyon, Fishlake NF. IMT 2 (Ourada). Seven miles east of Manderfield, UT. Timber. Backing fire with isolated group torching and short-range spotting. Structures threatened. Area closures in effect.

Whitehawk Complex, Boise NF. Fourteen miles northeast of Lowman, ID. Timber. No further information received. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Twitchell Canyon	UT	FIF	10,887	16	N/A	N/A	303	37	8	3	5	2	5M	FS
Whitehawk Complex	ID	BOF	1,465	0	88	UNK	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1M	FS

Northern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 14
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Windy, Butte Unit, Cal Fire. Thirteen miles south of Mineral, CA. Timber. Smoldering.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Windy	CA	BTU	125	0	95	UNK	258	0	25	5	0	0	1M	ST
Buckeye	CA	HUU	205	0	100	---	640	56	24	20	2	2	2.7M	ST

HUU - Humbolt-Del Norte Unit, Cal Fire

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 56
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

*** Freedom**, National Forests in Alabama. Hardwood litter. Four miles north of Heflin, AL. Creeping and smoldering.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
* Freedom	AL	ALF	151	---	30	9/11	0	---	0	0	0	0	2.5K	FS

Predictive Services Discussion: Significant fire potential is forecast today for portions of the Rocky Mountain Area. A high pressure ridge will build over the West for warmer and drier conditions. Windy conditions will continue across Wyoming with breezy conditions in Colorado. Relative humidity will improve in the East with the approach of a storm system.

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



Today's discussion is from the Miscellaneous Category

Bees and Wasps

In general bees sting to protect their hive and seldom sting when they are out foraging unless they feel threatened (like being swatted at or stepped on). On the other hand, a large number of bees or wasps foraging in one area may indicate a colony is nearby. If you intend to work or camp in the area, scout the area for bee/wasp habitat first.

Colonies vary in behavior over time, especially with changes in season, becoming more aggressive and easily agitated in the late summer and fall. You may pass the same colony for weeks and then one day provoke them unexpectedly.

● **Look out for colonies:**

Bees and wasps nest in a wide variety of locations, such as pipes, holes, behind shutters, under shingles, cracks and crevices within trees and rocks, and hanging from branches. Be alert for groups of flying bees entering or leaving an opening and listen for buzzing sounds. Be especially alert when climbing, digging fire line and moving logs. **DO NOT** put your hands where you can't see them.

Be particularly careful when using any heavy equipment that produces sound vibrations, such as chainsaws, weed eaters and pumps. **Keep escape routes in mind.**

!!! If you disturb a nest and are being attacked, run away. Use your shroud or shirt to protect your head neck and face. Swatting and waving your arms aggravates bees/wasps more!

● **About Africanized and European honey bees:**

Honey bees are about 5/8-inch long, brown, hairy insects with black encircling their abdomen, giving them a subtle striped appearance. All honey bees look alike. Only an expert can tell them apart.



The sting from a single Africanized honey bee is no more harmful than one from the common garden or European honey bee. Africanized honey bees are known as "killer bees" because they defend their nests more aggressively, with less provocation, and in larger numbers than the other honey bees, so there is a greater chance of receiving many stings.

Africanized honey bees are found in the southwest and are spreading across the south. You are more likely to be struck by lightning than being killed by Africanized bees.

● **Considerations with all bees and wasps:**

- 1) If a bee gets in the vehicle while you are driving. Stay calm, pull over and stop, let the bee out.
- 2) Keep trash away from your camp and keep it covered.
- 3) Look at what you are drinking and eating before you eat or drink. Bees and wasps are attracted to accessible food and water.

● **If you get Stung:**

The first thing you should do is remove the stinger. The end of a sting is barbed and will remain stuck in the skin even if the bee is removed. Muscles in the stinger allow it to continue pumping venom into the victim, even if it is no longer connected to the bee. Do not pull the stinger out with your fingers or tweezers because this will squeeze out more venom. Instead, scrape the stinger out with your fingernail, the edge of a credit card, a dull knife blade, or other straight edged object.

● **Two kinds of reactions are usually associated with bee stings and those of other stinging insects as well: (1) local or (2) systemic, allergic, or life-threatening.**

(1) Local Reactions:

A local reaction is usually characterized by pain, swelling, redness, itching, and a wheal surrounding the wound made by the stinger. Swelling can sometimes be locally severe. For instance, if stung on the finger, the arm may be swollen even up to the elbow. Swelling such as this is fairly common, even though it may be alarming. Swelling may be reduced by cooling the wound and/or taking an

antihistamine such as Benadryl. Topical solutions such as calamine may also help alleviate pain.

(2) Systemic, Allergic, or Life-Threatening Reactions:

Allergic reactions can develop anywhere on the body and may include rash or hives, dizziness or headache, cramps, nausea, vomiting, swelling not in the general area of the sting, shortness of breath or difficulty swallowing, shock and unconsciousness. If you experience any of these symptoms, seek emergency medical assistance immediately. Symptoms can begin immediately following the sting or up to 30 minutes later and might last for hours.

 If you know you are allergic:

Anaphylaxis, if treated in time, usually can be reversed by epinephrine (adrenaline) injected into the body. Individuals who are aware that they are allergic to stings should carry epinephrine in either a normal syringe (sting kit) or an auto-injector (Epi-Pen) at all times when working outside **and communicate their allergy to supervisor/coworkers in case they become incapacitated**. Epinephrine is obtainable only by prescription from a physician.

Discussion Topics:

- **Have you and your crew identified who is allergic to bee/wasp stings? Are they carrying their prescription Epi? Identify the Epi and its location to the rest of the crew.**
- **If you have an EMT on your crew/team, what are their protocols for treating stings and related allergic reactions?**
- **Discuss how you and your crew will safely flag or mark any identified nests/hives.**

References:

[USDA-ARS Carl Hayden Bee Research Center](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

[ONLINE](#) | MAIL: 6 Minutes For Safety Task Group • 3833 S. Development Ave • Boise, ID 83705 | FAX: 208-387-5250

[6 Minutes Home](#)

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES	2				11	1	14
	ACRES	1				146	0	147
Southern California	FIRES				0	15	1	16
	ACRES				27	3	33	63
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1						1
	ACRES	1						1
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		1			2	1	4
	ACRES		8			0	0	8
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES		1		1		1	3
	ACRES		30		0		0	30
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		1			7	6	14
	ACRES		5			4,366	3	4,374
Eastern Area	FIRES				1	14		15
	ACRES				0	53		53
Southern Area	FIRES					54	2	56
	ACRES					151	152	303
TOTAL	FIRES	3	3	0	2	103	12	123
	ACRES	2	43	0	27	4,719	188	4,979

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	75	66	53	438	16	649
	ACRES	103	292,748	138,644	110,724	557,757	10	1,099,986
Northwest	FIRES	166	137	18	27	489	1,104	1,941
	ACRES	34,756	2,978	3,354	4,942	33,369	4,022	83,421
Northern California	FIRES	59	122		13	1,584	435	2,213
	ACRES	48	12,222		8	18,477	2,758	33,513
Southern California	FIRES	18	199	4	32	2,151	419	2,823
	ACRES	186	10,337	14	6,720	24,961	22,872	65,090
Northern Rockies	FIRES	448	64	7	14	375	552	1,460
	ACRES	4,196	10,869	17,987	722	14,732	13,279	61,785
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	43	539	2	29	515	480	1,608
	ACRES	12,383	406,991	605	5,082	166,144	32,612	623,817
Western Great Basin	FIRES	3	218	9	15	66	55	366
	ACRES	0	17,579	35	5	3,157	1,143	21,919
Southwest	FIRES	527	209	8	63	456	931	2,194
	ACRES	7,694	19,287	38	24,855	43,212	75,306	170,392
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	633	423	8	38	450	402	1,954
	ACRES	3,167	7,888	3,064	7,300	72,495	8,325	102,239
Eastern Area	FIRES	636		40	23	10,416	523	11,638
	ACRES	2,709		4,883	32	85,862	4,542	98,028
Southern Area	FIRES	533		58	24	17,897	532	19,044
	ACRES	33,109		6,545	224	236,374	21,812	298,064
TOTAL	FIRES	3,067	1,986	220	331	34,837	5,449	45,890
	ACRES	98,351	780,899	175,169	160,614	1,256,540	186,681	2,658,254

Ten Year Average Fires	61,107
Ten Year Average Acres	5,695,746

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		1				1	2
	ACRES		600				30	630
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						100	100
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						151	151
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern Area	FIRES					1		1
	ACRES					16		16
TOTAL	FIRES	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
	ACRES	0	600	0	0	16	281	897

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					12		12
	ACRES					21,502		21,502
Northwest	FIRES	12	49	8	1		143	213
	ACRES	6,781	9,216	1,688	11		15,976	33,672
Northern California	FIRES	1	12	26	19	29	229	316
	ACRES	10	771	22,335	34	4,042	9,397	36,589
Southern California	FIRES		9	11	7	20	63	110
	ACRES		1,612	1,525	547	2,506	1,969	8,159
Northern Rockies	FIRES	97	34	107	8	28	167	441
	ACRES	3,982	5,152	25,961	1,240	894	17,799	55,028
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		18	6	7	29	46	106
	ACRES		4,110	2,745	520	2,288	12,553	22,216
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3	2	4		7	16
	ACRES		68	1,395	596		638	2,697
Southwest	FIRES	30	20	10	9		127	196
	ACRES	2,193	23,116	8,870	1,108		64,250	99,537
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	43	62	119	27	47	136	434
	ACRES	5,877	11,991	27,738	5,021	6,215	19,614	76,456
Eastern Area	FIRES	48		371	41	1,540	182	2,182
	ACRES	62,797		56,769	6,021	92,567	59,387	277,541
Southern Area	FIRES	20		192	69	8,838	1,091	10,210
	ACRES	3,175		87,408	72,148	281,367	1,041,837	1,485,935
TOTAL	FIRES	251	207	852	192	10,543	2,191	14,236
	ACRES	84,815	56,036	236,434	87,246	411,381	1,243,420	2,119,332

***** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. *****

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>.

Canada Fires and Hectares

Provinces	Fires Yesterday	Hectares Yesterday	Fires Year-To-Date	Hectares Year-To-Date
British Columbia	19	1	1,597	322,396
Yukon Territory	0	0	86	155,862
Alberta	35	1	1,741	83,396
Northwest Territory	4	70	224	320,809
Saskatchewan	0	0	570	1,768,641
Manitoba	0	0	569	150,179
Ontario	4	0	895	14,988
Quebec	11	4	716	352,627
Newfoundland	3	0	55	816
New Brunswick	3	0	173	150
Nova Scotia	2	0	293	461
Prince Edward Island	0	0	2	5
National Parks	0	0	101	6,173
Total	81	76	7,022	3,176,501

CIFFC information updated weekly

** National Interagency Coordination Center **