

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Saturday, September 6, 2014 – 0530 MT
National Preparedness Level 2**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity: Light (59 new fires)
 New large fires: 1 (*)
 Large fires contained: 0
 Uncontained large fires: ** 8
 Area Command Teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 4
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

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

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

Northern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 10
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 4
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 2

Happy Camp Complex (2 fires), Klamath NF. IMT 1 (Pincha-Tulley) and IMT 1 (McGowan). One mile east of Happy Camp, CA. Timber, brush and grass. Active fire behavior. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations, road and area closures in effect.

July Complex (2 fires), Klamath NF. Four miles east of Sawyers Bar, CA. Timber. Moderate fire behavior with group torching and short crown runs. Area closure in effect.

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
Happy Camp Complex	CA	KNF	83,206	5,997	25	9/20	2,952	-39	84	125	14	0	51.5M	FS
July Complex	CA	KNF	42,207	1,816	78	10/1	290	-20	3	12	5	2	47.3M	FS

Northwest Area (PL 2)

New fires: 2
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 3
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

Deception Complex (2 fires), Willamette NF. IMT 1 (Schulte). Two miles west of Oakridge, OR. Timber. Active fire behavior with group torching and short crown runs. Numerous structures threatened. Area closures in effect.

790, Rogue River-Siskiyou NF. IMT 2 (Fillis). Thirty miles northeast of Medford, OR. Timber. Interior group torching. Area closure in effect.

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
Deception Complex	OR	WIF	2,747	358	55	UNK	1,068	-56	23	42	10	0	23.7M	FS
790	OR	RSF	2,312	9	48	9/15	660	-18	20	2	10	0	7.5M	FS

Southern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 6
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 1

* **Bridge**, Merced-Mariposa Unit, Cal Fire. Cal Fire IMT 1 (Patterson). Ten miles north of Oakhurst, CA. Dormant brush and hardwood slash. Active fire behavior. Numerous structures threatened. Evacuations in effect.

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
* Bridge	CA	MMU	300	---	10	UNK	746	---	27	94	0	0	500K	ST

Other Fires

(As of September 5)

GACC	Fires	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW	3	69,401	3	13	1	180
NO	1	12,536	0	2	0	12
SO	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	4	1,035	0	0	0	13
EB	1	470	0	0	0	1
WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW	1	4,313	0	4	0	54
RM	0	0	0	0	0	0
EA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	87,755	3	19	1	260

Predictive Services Discussion: The western U.S. will remain very dry today as a ridge of high pressure builds northward from the Great Basin for warming conditions over the West Coast. Tropical moisture associated with Hurricane Norbert will spread northward from the southwest U.S. and southern Rockies through the Gulf Coast region producing showers and thunderstorms. Heavy rainfall is expected in the northeast today along a strong cold front associated with an upper level trough of low pressure.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



Bees and Wasps

Miscellaneous Category

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 Subcommittee • 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	0	0	0	2	1	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Northern California	FIRES	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	106	6,461	6,567
Southern California	FIRES	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Northern Rockies	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1	1	0	0	5	4	11
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
Western Great Basin	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIRES	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
TOTAL	FIRES	1	1	0	0	46	11	59
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	450	6,473	6,923

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	0	54	0	0	299	23	376
	ACRES	0	31,512	0	0	201,240	6	232,758
Northwest	FIRES	315	276	54	58	996	1,294	2,993
	ACRES	81,406	697,123	152	2,936	278,484	125,668	1,185,769
Northern California	FIRES	94	36	6	11	2,631	731	3,509
	ACRES	88	16,102	23	31	81,972	231,028	329,244
Southern California	FIRES	38	67	13	55	2,215	457	2,845
	ACRES	234	2,908	518	219	20,522	22,452	46,853
Northern Rockies	FIRES	632	76	7	10	859	663	2,247
	ACRES	10,377	2,667	1,168	5	82,146	18,521	114,884
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	39	409	1	28	562	498	1,537
	ACRES	1,159	61,385	0	204	21,292	14,659	98,699
Western Great Basin	FIRES	9	298	1	16	50	85	459
	ACRES	168	32,447	0	7	1,098	24,242	57,962
Southwest	FIRES	471	160	11	53	598	802	2,095
	ACRES	99,064	1,540	577	11,031	14,319	81,308	207,839
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	474	341	22	17	634	229	1,717
	ACRES	2,332	10,855	1,181	2,505	48,394	2,148	67,415
Eastern Area	FIRES	408	0	47	22	4,849	320	5,646
	ACRES	602	0	1,600	186	34,039	4,894	41,321
Southern Area	FIRES	396	0	84	26	14,102	500	15,108
	ACRES	111,187	0	4,164	282	244,470	35,105	395,208
TOTAL	FIRES	2,876	1,717	246	296	27,795	5,602	38,532
	ACRES	306,617	856,539	9,383	17,406	1,028,276	560,031	2,778,252

Ten Year Average Fires	56,591
Ten Year Average Acres	6,290,575

*** 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	900	0	0	0	900
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Great Basin	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	65	0	0	0	0	0	65
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	114	0	114
TOTAL	FIRES	1	0	0	0	15	0	16
	ACRES	65	60	900	0	114	0	1,139

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year to Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	ACRES	0	59,591	0	0	0	0	59,591
Northwest	FIRES	12	46	6	3	15	168	250
	ACRES	2,906	11,255	2,937	37	447	20,826	38,408
Northern California	FIRES	2	3	16	9	0	127	157
	ACRES	56	135	7,322	60	0	5,950	13,523
Southern California	FIRES	2	5	3	6	0	71	87
	ACRES	9	277	191	454	0	2,082	3,013
Northern Rockies	FIRES	13	20	44	4	11	116	208
	ACRES	2,553	8,090	10,270	3,253	241	16,290	40,697
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	3	14	5	7	29	67	125
	ACRES	355	4,062	2,184	56	1,003	19,438	27,098
Western Great Basin	FIRES	0	3	1	0	7	3	14
	ACRES	0	716	300	0	147	216	1,379
Southwest	FIRES	9	16	7	1	1	52	86
	ACRES	1,890	16,408	1,959	17	75	20,137	40,486
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	22	37	92	18	67	75	311
	ACRES	1,879	2,921	19,531	4,833	2,344	10,258	41,766
Eastern Area	FIRES	53	0	311	51	1,180	167	1,762
	ACRES	58,417	0	46,808	5,551	71,398	63,942	246,116
Southern Area	FIRES	88	0	182	28	7,974	875	9,147
	ACRES	17,721	0	72,789	31,863	343,755	889,691	1,355,819
TOTAL	FIRES	204	151	667	127	9,284	1,721	12,154
	ACRES	85,786	103,455	164,291	46,124	419,410	1,048,830	1,867,896

*** 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	4	53	1,336	338,566
Yukon Territory	0	0	34	1,209
Alberta	1	2	1,321	22,786
Northwest Territory	0	0	385	3,387,604
Saskatchewan	1	0	389	461,245
Manitoba	0	0	231	31,878
Ontario	0	0	295	5,431
Quebec	0	0	274	38,776
Newfoundland	0	0	108	12,682
New Brunswick	0	0	166	107
Nova Scotia	0	0	155	543
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
National Parks	0	0	80	256,613
Total	6	55	4,774	4,557,439

This report contains information derived from the National Fire and Aviation Management Web Applications (FAMWEB) system and other sources to provide relative information about emerging and ongoing incident activity. This information is considered operational in nature, is subject to change, and therefore may not match official year-to-date agency records.

**** National Interagency Coordination Center ****