

Zone Fire Danger Rating and Activity Level		
Zone	Fire Danger Rating	Activity Level
Fraser	Low	1
Pemberton	Low to Moderate	1
Sunshine Coast	Low to Moderate	1
South Island	Moderate to High	1
Mid Island	Low	1
North Island	Low to Moderate	1
Central Coast (Bella Coola)	Very Low to Low	1
Haida Gwaii	Very Low	1

### Overview

There were 5 new fires in the Coastal Fire Centre over the past week, 4 of which have been called out and 1 which is under control.

After a cool, wet spring, the forecast is now calling for above seasonal temperatures with no precipitation expected in the coming days. We anticipate a more rapid drying of forest fuels as these conditions persist through July and potentially into early August.

The Category 2 and 3 open fire prohibition came into effect last Friday, July 15<sup>th</sup> throughout the Coastal Fire Centre's jurisdiction: this includes backyard and industrial burning. While there is no campfire prohibition currently in place, the Fire Centre is monitoring indices frequently during this period of warming and drying.



### Active Fires

V50583 is a 2-hectare fire in the Sunshine Coast Zone near the village of Egmont that is now Under Control. Initial attack on this fire was made challenging by steep terrain and proximity to powerlines but it was successfully actioned over the weekend by BC Wildfire crews. Crews will continue periodic patrols until this incident is called out.

### Fire Activity

<b>Fires Currently Burning</b>	1 (1 human-caused) <small>*Subtotals may not add up to the total since fires not classified as "lightning-caused" or "human-caused" are still under investigation.</small>		
<b>New Fires Last Week</b>	5 (July 14-20)		
	<b>This Fire Season (since April 1)</b>	<b>Last Year (2021)</b>	<b>10-Year Avg. (2012 – 2022)</b>
<b>Total Fires to Date</b>	25	130	84
<b>Total Hectares to Date</b>	33	884	2656

### Open Fire Prohibitions and Restrictions

 Category 2 and 3 Open Fire Prohibition	 Campfires No Prohibition	 Forest Restriction Not in Effect
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For more information on specific activities that are prohibited during a Category 2, Category 3 or campfire prohibition, visit [Wildfire Restrictions & Prohibitions](#)

### Coastal Fire Centre: Fire Zones



Click [here](#) for more information about the Coastal Fire Centre (Fire Danger Rating Maps, Danger Class Reports, Fire Weather Maps, Active Wildfire Map) or visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status>

### Weather Forecast

-Sunny with some afternoon cloud. Convection with dry lightning expected over the spine of Vancouver Island, moderate confidence. Slight chance of dry lightning Manning through Pemberton, low confidence.

**Tonight:** Partly cloudy, risk of thunderstorms early this evening over the Island & Manning. — Lows of 13-15C with good RH recovery

**Friday:** Stronger inflow, 15-25 km/h, temps down 1-2 degrees, highs of 26-29C and RH 30-45%

**Saturday-Monday:** Ridge gradually strengthens = sunny and hot, inflow maintains RH above 25% until Sunday, cloudy for HG. Outflow begins Monday -> significant drying with poor overnight recoveries, hot, dry with outflow lasting until Thursday

Long range: Potential for dry lightning pattern towards end of next week, remaining above seasonal with no precipitation in sight.

### Coastal Contact Information

**Coastal Fire Centre Information Officer:** 250 951-4209  
**To Report a Wildfire:** 1 800 663-5555 or \*5555 on a cell phone  
**Fire Information Line:** 1 888 336-7378  
**Burn Registration Line:** 1 888 797-1717

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 **Website:** [www.bcwildfire.ca](http://www.bcwildfire.ca)

 **FireSmart** [www.FireSmartBC.ca](http://www.FireSmartBC.ca) and [www.FireSmartCanada.ca](http://www.FireSmartCanada.ca)

# Coastal Fire Centre: Status Report

Prepared July 20, 2022

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Zone Activity Level	
<b>Level 1: (Exporting)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low to normal fire activity; no additional resource support is anticipated</li> <li>Adequate resources to deal with anticipated fire demands</li> <li>Monitor and anticipate possible support for non-wildfire provincial emergencies</li> <li>Zone resources may be deployed to other zones, fire centres, and out of province</li> </ul>	
<b>Level 2: (Exporting/ Holding)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an increase in fire activity; zone resources are adequate to meet their demands</li> <li>Monitor and anticipate possible support for non-wildfire provincial emergencies</li> <li>Limited resources may be deployable to other zones, fire centres, or out of province</li> </ul>	
<b>Level 3: (Holding)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an increase in fire activity; zone may not be able to meet local resource demands</li> <li>Resources from other zones / fire centres may be requested to assist zone activity</li> <li>Long term strategic planning becomes critical in determining what resources are needed where</li> <li>Zone staff on standby based on anticipated needs</li> </ul>	
<b>Level 4: (Holding/ Importing)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The zone is experiencing a high level of fire activity</li> <li>Zone resources will need to be supplemented from other zones / fire centres / type 2 crews</li> <li>Out of province resource requests for specific or critical resources may be required if provincial resource capacity is not able to handle fire demands</li> </ul>	
<b>Level 5: (Importing)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The zone is experiencing very significant fire activity, and/or extreme fire behaviour; heavy demands on provincial and fire centre resources are occurring and anticipated to continue</li> <li>Resource capacity is supplemented with staff from Wildfire TEAMS, other Ministries, the forest sector, Fire Departments, and type 2/3 resources</li> </ul>	
Fire Stages of Control	
<b>Out of Control</b>	Describes a wildfire that is not responding (or only responding on a limited basis) to suppression action, such that the perimeter spread is not being contained.
<b>Being Held</b>	Indicates that (with the resources currently committed to the fire) sufficient suppression action has been taken that the fire is not likely to spread beyond existing or predetermined boundaries under the prevailing and forecasted conditions.
<b>Under Control</b>	The fire has received sufficient suppression action to ensure no further spread of the fire.

*Disclaimer: Information in this status report is intended for general purposes only and should not be relied on for operational decisions as fires are dynamic and situations change quickly. The BC Wildfire Service makes no warranties or guarantees either expressed or implied as to the completeness, accuracy or correctness of the information, nor accept any liability arising from any incorrect, incomplete or misleading information contained therein.*

Fire Danger Rating	
Status	Description
<b>Low</b>	Fires may start easily and spread quickly but there will be minimal involvement of deeper fuel layers or larger fuels.
<b>Moderate</b>	Forest fuels are drying and there is an increased risk of surface fires starting. Carry out any forest activities with caution.
<b>High</b>	Forest fuels are very dry and the fire risk is serious. New fires may start easily, burn vigorously, and challenge fire suppression efforts. Open burning and industrial activities may be restricted.
<b>Extreme</b>	Extremely dry forest fuels and the fire risk is very serious. New fires will start easily, spread rapidly, and challenge fire suppression efforts. Open burning, industrial activities and campfires may be restricted.
Wildfire Ranks	
Rank	Description
<b>1</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Smouldering ground fire, no open flame, white smoke, slow (i.e. creeping) rate of fire spread. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools and water delivery systems (i.e. pumps and hose).
<b>2</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Surface fire, visible, open flame, unorganised or inconsistent flame front, slow rate of spread. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> Direct attack with ground crews using hand tools, water delivery systems, or heavy equipment. Hand constructed control lines and lines that have been cleared of combustible material will likely be successful.
<b>3</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Organised flame front – fire progressing in organised manner, occasional candling may be observed along the perimeter and/or within the fire, moderate rate of spread. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> Hand constructed control lines alone are likely to be challenged, ground crews conducting direct attack may require air support from fixed-wing air tankers, skimmers or helicopters conducting bucketing or tanking operations. Control lines constructed by heavy equipment will generally be effective.
<b>4</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Grey to black smoke, organised surface flame front, moderate to fast rate of spread on the ground, short aerial bursts through the forest canopy, short-range spotting. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> Ground operations may not be successful at the head of the fire, indirect tactics may be required to bring the head of the fire under control. Parallel attack may be used along the flanks of the fire to direct the head into favourable ground or fuels. Air operations may be required to support ground personnel.
<b>5</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Black to copper smoke, organised crown fire front, moderate to long-range spotting and spot fire growth. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> The limited options available include indirect attack and planned ignitions to remove fuel in the path of this type of fire behaviour. Ground operations are often restricted to fighting the least active sections of the fire or conducting ground ignition operations from secure control lines with readily available escape routes and safety zones.
<b>6</b>	<b>Characteristics:</b> Organised crown fire front, long-range spotting and independent spot fire growth, possible fireballs and whirls, violent fire behaviour probable, a dominant smoke column may develop which influences fire behaviour. <b>Firefighting tactics:</b> Firefighting under these conditions is extremely dangerous. Suppression efforts will be well away from active fire behaviour and may include preparing structure protection measures or conducting indirect large-scale ignition operations in an attempt to steer the fire. Often, the safest and most prudent strategy is to pull resources back to safe areas, ensure that personnel and the general public are safe, and wait for fire behaviour to lessen before re-engaging in fire suppression operations.

