



Wildfire Fact Sheet

FIRE SUMMARY AUGUST 11, 2025

The Central Idaho Dispatch Zone is at **VERY HIGH** Fire Danger

There have been four (4) new fires reported on the Salmon-Challis National Forest since the last update on August 4, 2025. To date, there have been 41 wildfires reported on the Forest with 37 of the fires being declared out.

Yankee (August 5): located approximately seven (7) miles north of Sunbeam. The 0.10 acre lightning fire burning in a single tree is out.

Bear (August 5): located approximately 27 miles northwest of Stanley. The 0.10 acre lightning fire burning in a single tree is out.

Mayfield (August 4): located approximately eight (8) miles southeast of Pinyon Peak Lookout. The 0.10 acre lightning fire burning in a single tree is out.

Sheldon (August 4): located approximately 23 miles northwest of Challis. The 0.10 acre lightning fire burning in dead/down subalpine fir is out.

Iron (August 4): located approximately 19 miles southwest of Salmon. The 0.10 acre lightning fire burning in a single tree with a dead/down component is out.

Ayers (August 4): located approximately 23 miles northwest of Stanley. The one (1) acre lightning fire burning in lodgepole with a dead/down component is out.

Banner (August 2): located approximately 18 miles northwest of Stanley off Highway 21 in close proximity to the turn off to Cape Horn Summit. The three (3) acres lightning fire burning in lodgepole pine and subalpine fir is out.

Poker (August 2): located approximately 27 miles northwest of Stanley near Elk Creek Guard Station. The one (1) acre lightning fire burning in lodgepole pine and grass in a meadow area is out.

Elkhorn (July 29): located approximately 33 miles northwest of Stanley. The lightning fire is approximately 10 acres burning on a cliff face adjacent to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Firefighters are using a confine/contain strategy (confine involves restricting the fire to a predetermined area, often using natural barriers or fuel breaks. Containment refers to the completion of control lines around the fire, preventing further spread) to protect the values at risk.

Values at risk for the Elkhorn fire include natural and cultural resources, and economic, environmental, and social values such as the Middle Fork River corridor.

Fire managers are using daily infrared flights supplemented with reconnaissance flights as appropriate. This strategy limits exposure to firefighters and maximizes firefighting resources for other wildfires that may be discovered..

Cedar (July 29): located approximately four (4) miles northeast of Clyde. The 732 acre lightning fire is burning in Douglas fir and brush. The fire and updates can be found on InciWeb at <https://inciweb.wildfire.gov/incident-information/idscf-cedar-fire-idaho>.

Artillery (July 29): located approximately 35 miles northwest of Stanley. The lightning fire is approximately 3.5 acres with minimal fire behavior. The fire is surrounded by rock and old burn scars which make it unlikely to spread outside its current footprint.

Firefighters are using a confine/contain strategy (confine involves restricting the fire to a predetermined area, often using natural barriers or fuel breaks. Containment refers to the completion of control lines around the fire, preventing further spread) to protect the values at risk.

Values at risk for the Artillery fire include private property, natural and cultural resources, and economic, environmental, and social values such as the Middle Fork River corridor.

Fire managers are using daily infrared flights supplemented with reconnaissance flights as appropriate. This strategy limits exposure to firefighters and maximizes firefighting resources for other wildfires that may be discovered.

Placer (July 27): located approximately seven (7) miles north of Indian Creek Guard Station. The lightning fire is 35 acres in a remote location in timber in steep, inaccessible, and rocky terrain with cliffs that make access dangerous. While the rocky terrain limits ground access, it also serves to limit the potential for fire growth. There are several notable fire scars in the vicinity of the fire including the 2000 Cottonwood, 2018 Kiawah, 2022 Norton, 2024 Birch, and 2024 Mowitch Fires which act as natural barriers to fire spread.

Firefighters are using point protection (a wildfire response strategy which protects specific assets or highly valued resources from the wildfire without directly halting the continued spread of the wildfire) and confine/contain strategies (confine involves restricting the fire to a predetermined area, often using natural barriers or fuel breaks. Containment refers to the completion of control lines around the fire, preventing further spread) to protect the values at risk.

Values at risk for the Placer fire include private property, natural and cultural resources, and economic, environmental, and social values such as the Middle Fork River corridor.

Fire managers are using daily infrared flights supplemented with reconnaissance flights as appropriate. This strategy limits exposure to firefighters and maximizes firefighting resources for other wildfires that may be discovered.

Weather: Southwest flow with limited monsoon moisture will lead to occasional isolated dry thunderstorms along with overall breezy conditions through the weekend.

Ensure your campfire is dead out. If it is too hot to touch, it is too hot to leave! One Less Spark Means One Less Wildfire.

Nationally, there are 33 uncontained large fires being managed under a full suppression strategy and five (5) fires managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

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