

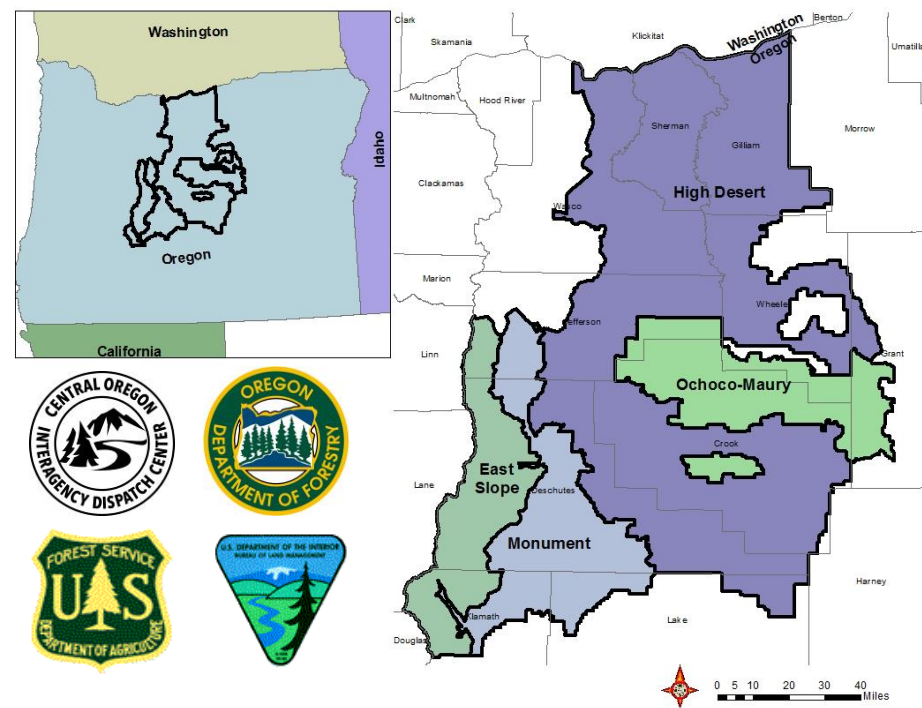
Central Oregon Interagency Fire Danger Pocket Card 2021

- National Forests: Ochoco NF, Deschutes NF
- Bureau of Land Management: Prineville District
- Oregon Department of Forestry: Prineville/Sisters Unit
- 4 Fire Danger Rating Areas
 - *East Slope* – Crest of the Cascades east to WUI boundaries
 - *Monument* – Newberry Volcanic Monument, Green Ridge, and WUI
 - *High Desert* – Lower Deschutes and John Day River canyons, shrub and grasslands
 - *Ochoco-Maury* – Western extent of the Blue Mountains

Local Thresholds for All FDRAs – *Watchout*

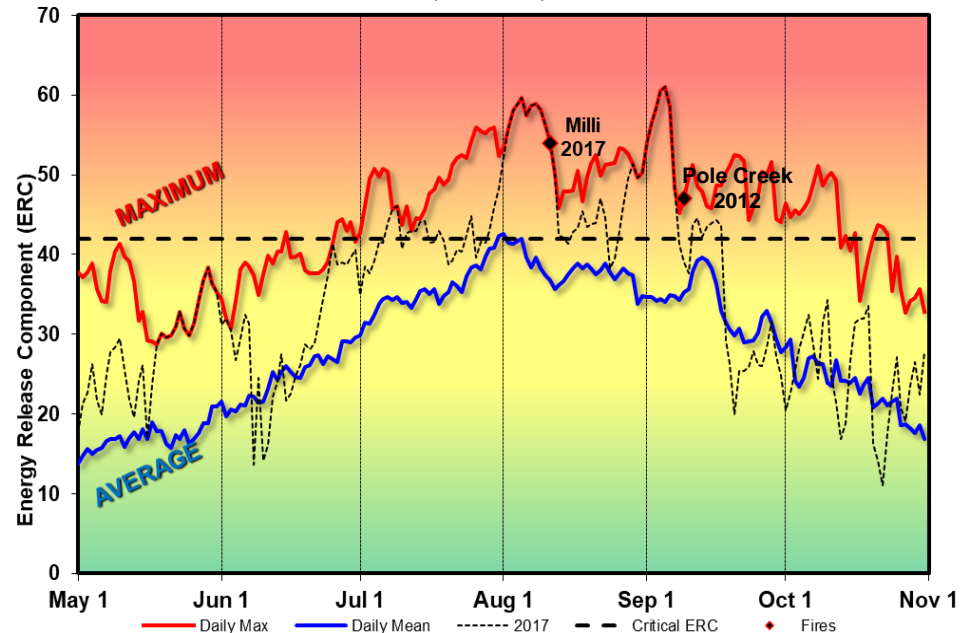
Combinations of any of these factors may greatly increase fire behavior!

- ✓ Sustained **20-foot Wind Speed** over 10 mi/hr
- ✓ **Relative humidity** less than 20% (or overnight recovery less than 45%)
- ✓ **Temperature** over 80 degrees
- ✓ **1000 hr fuel moisture** less than 11%



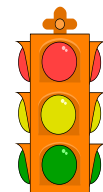
East Slope FDRA

SIG RoundMtn, BlackRock; FM Y 2007-2019



Interpretation of Charts:

- Title—Describes the Fire Danger Rating Area (FDRA) the chart applies to.
- Subtitle—Identifies weather stations (RAWS) utilized*, NFDRS fuel model, and years analyzed.
- **MAXIMUM**—Highest ERC recorded for that day during the analysis period.
- **AVERAGE**—Average ERC recorded for that day during the analysis period.
- Critical ERC—Threshold that captures the largest percentage of large fires in the lowest percentage of days as analyzed in FireFamily Plus.
- Year – Each FDRA chart graphs one recent year to remember.
- Fire name/year—ERC for the discovery date of a memorable fire.
- NFDRS 2016 Fuel Model Y—Timber

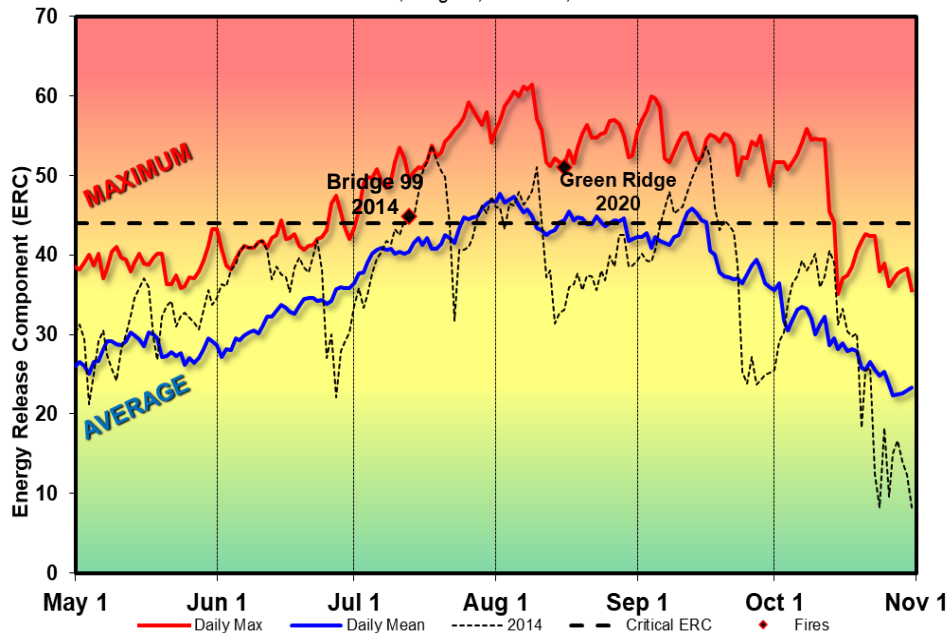


- Extreme** – Use extreme caution
- Caution** – Watch for change, especially WIND
- Moderate** – Lower potential, but always be aware

*All stations comply with NWCG weather station standards

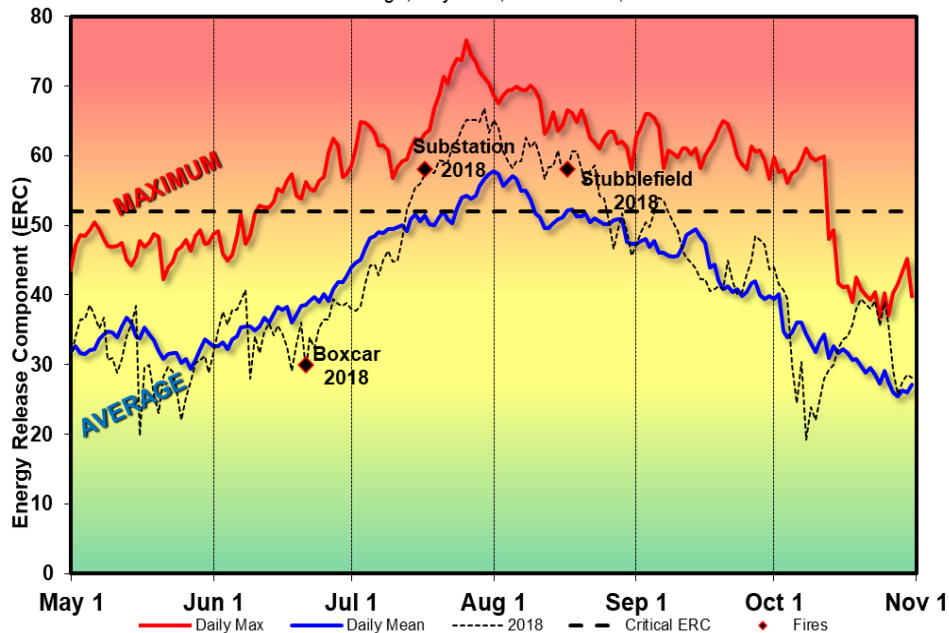
Monument FDRA

SIG Lava Butte, Colgate, Cabin Lk; FM Y 2007-2019



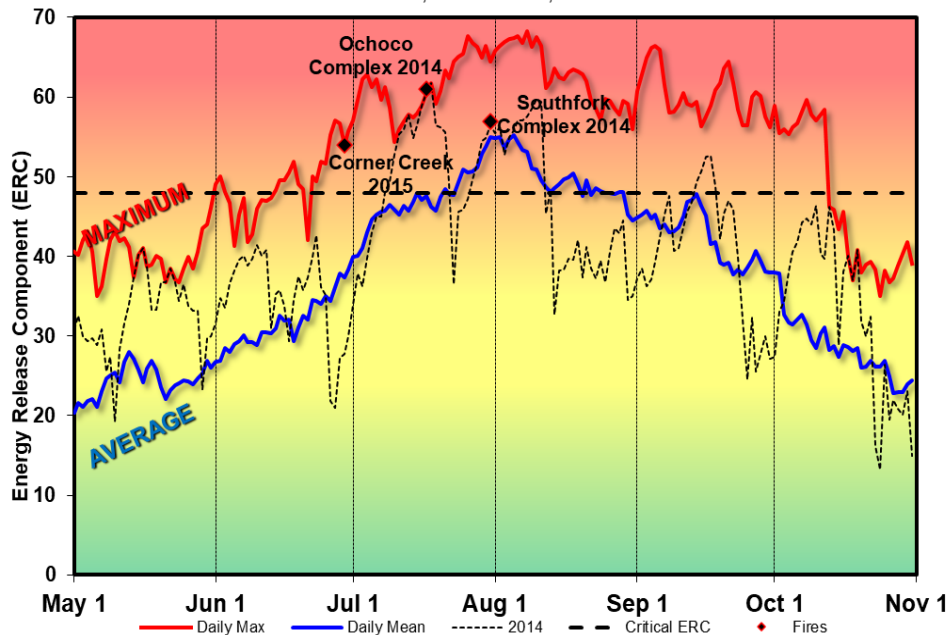
High Desert FDRA

SIG North Pole Ridge, Haystack, Browns Well; FM Y 2007-2019



Ochoco-Maury FDRA

SIG Brer Rabbit, Board Hollow; FM Y 2007-2019



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ERC displays seasonal fire danger trends calculated from temperature, RH, solar radiation, and precipitation
- Wind speed is NOT part of the ERC calculation
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape (e.g., Fuels, Weather, and Topography)
- Obtain local weather forecasts, note the WIND forecast

Past Experience

- Large Fires are often the result of fire danger combined with abundant lightning caused fires overwhelming the capabilities of initial attack
- Late afternoon/evening downslope west winds off the Cascades often push large fires to the east.
- Rugged terrain, fine fuel loading from previous year grass, and wind channeled through river canyons all contribute to large fire growth.