

**PAST EXPERIENCE:**

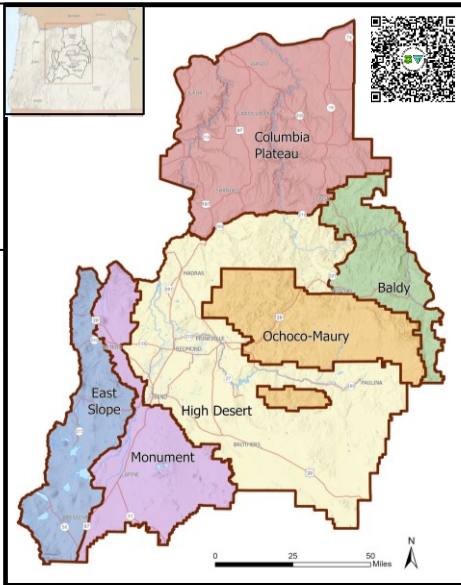
- Large fires are often the result of heightened fire danger combined with abundant lightning-caused fires overwhelming the capabilities of initial attack.
- Late afternoon / evening downslope west winds off the Cascades often push large fires to the east.
- Rugged terrain, fine fuel loading from previous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

- PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:**
- US Forest Service:
    - Deschutes NF, Ochoco NF, Crooked River NG
  - Bureau of Land Management
    - Prineville District BLM
  - Oregon Department of Forestry
    - Prineville Unit, Sisters Sub-Unit
  - Walker Range FPA

- FIRE DANGER INTERPRETATION:**
- HEADER:**
- Describes the Fire Danger Rating Area (FDRA) the chart applies to.
  - Identifies weather stations (RAWS) utilized, National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) fuel model, and years analyzed for that FDRA.
  - MAXIMUM:** Highest Energy Release Component (ERC) recorded for that day during the analysis period.
  - AVERAGE:** Average ERC recorded for that day during the analysis period.
  - Critical ERC: Most multi-fire days and large fire days occur above this level.
  - Year: Each FDRA chart graphs one recent year to remember.
  - Fire name/year: ERC for the discovery date of a memorable fire.

- LOCAL THRESHOLDS:**
- Combinations of these factors may greatly increase fire behavior:
- Sustained **20ft Wind Speed** >10 MPH
  - Relative Humidity** less than 20% (or overnight recovery < 45%)
  - Temperature** greater than 80°F
  - 1000-hour fuels < 11%

- WATCHOUTS:**
- Red Flag Warnings or Very Dry Fuels combined with one of the following:
- Lightning with little or no precipitation.
  - Strong Winds combined with Low Humidity, including Dry Cold Front passage.
  - Dry Unstable Air Mass including Surface Thermal Trough Passage.



COLUMBIA PLATEAU FDRA

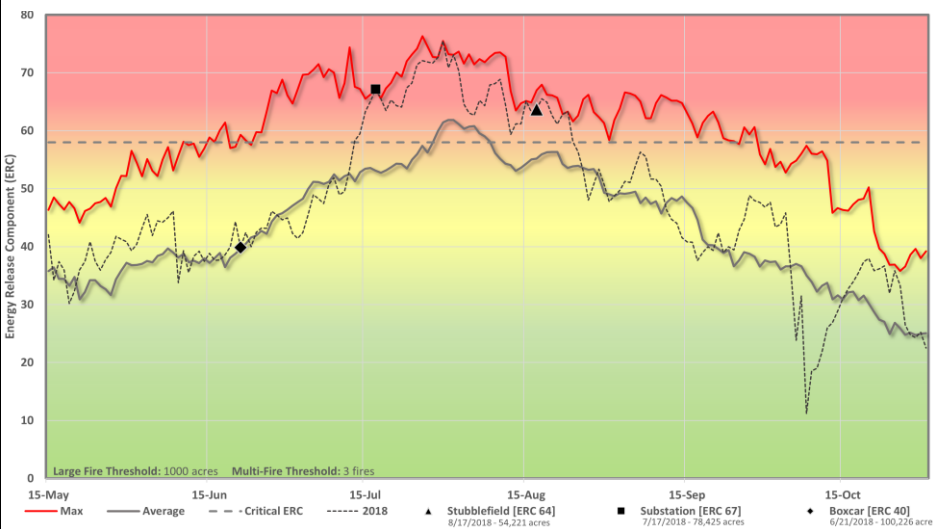
DATA YEARS: 2009-2023

FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: North Pole Ridge (350915), Patjens (351001)

Lower Deschutes and John Day River Canyons

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 691



HIGH DESERT FDRA

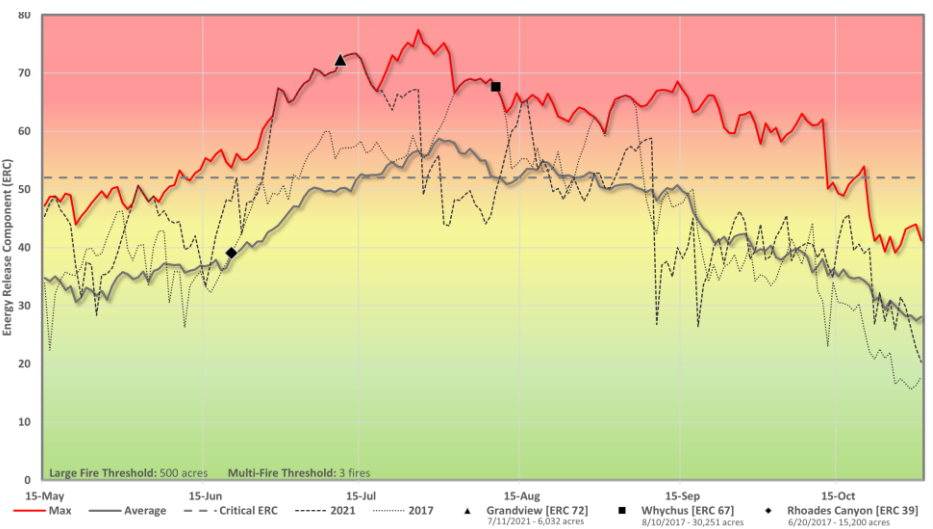
DATA YEARS: 2009-2023

FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: Browns Well (353428), Haystack (352107)

Higher Elevation Lava Plains

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 700



OCHOCO-MAURY FDRA

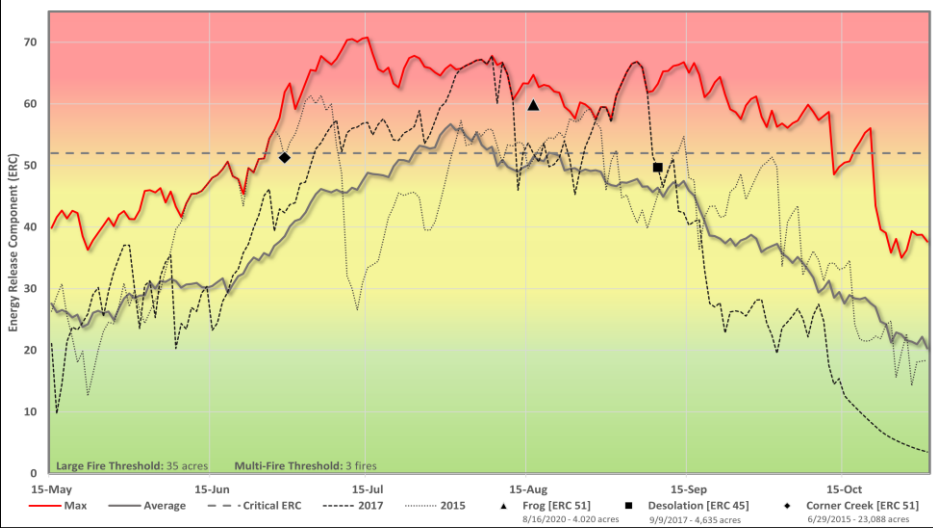
DATA YEARS: 2009-2023

FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: Cold Springs (352701), Board Hollow (352109), Brer Rabbit (352208)

Western Extent of the Blue Mountains

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 700



BALDY FDRA

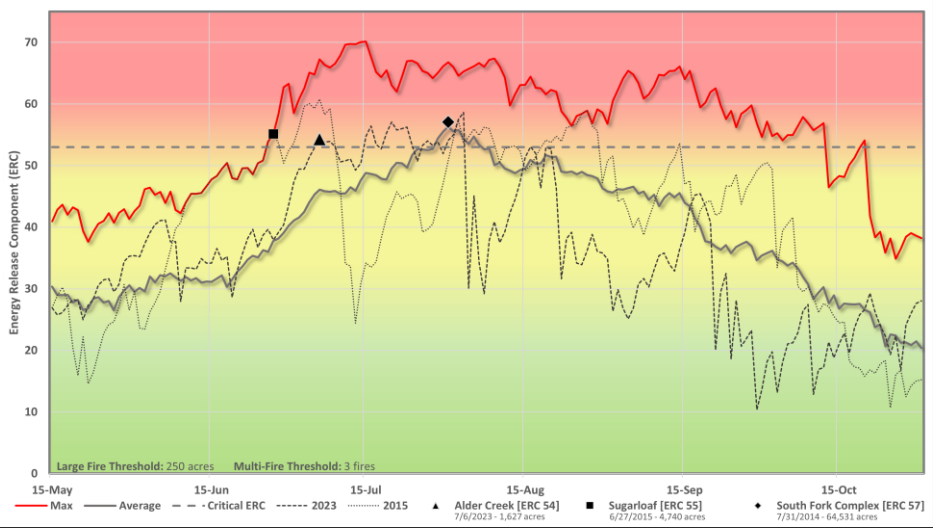
DATA YEARS: 2009-2023

FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: Cold Springs (352701), Board Hollow (352109)

Jahn Day / Clarno Uplands and Highlands

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 696



REMEMBER WHAT FIRE DANGER TELLS YOU:

Energy Release Component (ERC) Indicates fire season severity trends.

Calculated from 2pm and 24hr min/max temperature and humidity, and 24hr precipitation duration.

Wind is NOT part of the ERC calculation.

PAY ATTENTION to local conditions and variations across the landscape: Fuel, Weather, and Topography.

LISTEN to weather forecasts and local weather readings—especially WIND.

All stations comply with NWCG weather station standards

CENTRAL OREGON INTERAGENCY FIRE DANGER OPERATING PLAN

DEVELOPED: 05/15/2025 using FF+ v5.0 Build 5/06/24

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: ORDEF

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