CENTRAL OREGON INTERAGENCY FIRE DANGER POCKET CARD 2026

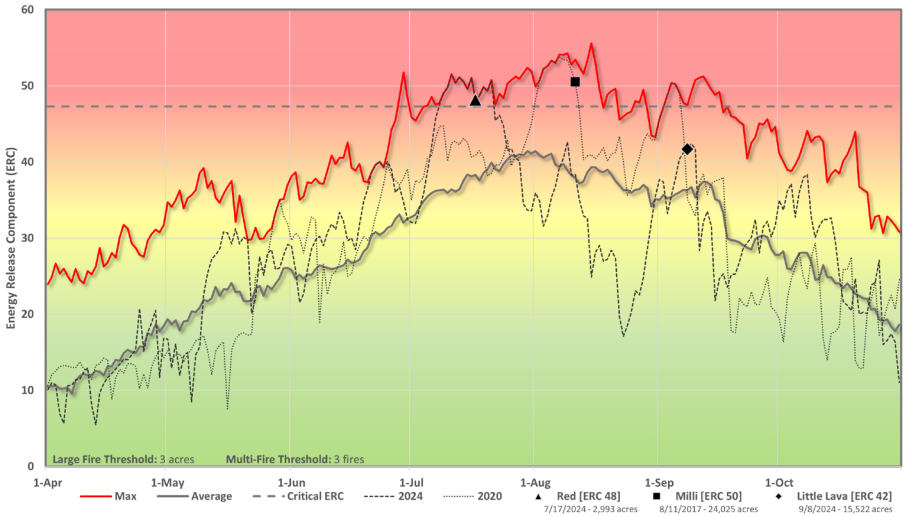
EAST SLOPE FDRA

DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 **FUEL MODEL:** Y

RAWS: ROUND MOUNTAIN (352605), COLGATE (352620)

Crest of the Cascades east to WUI Boundaries

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 704 / 705



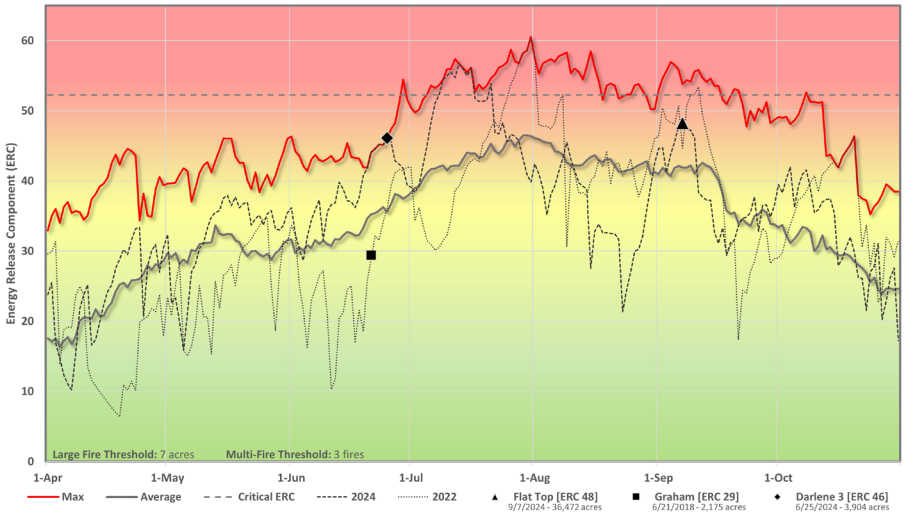
MONUMENT FDRA

DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 **FUEL MODEL:** Y

RAWS: CABIN LAKE (353402), LAVA BUTTE (352618)

Newberry Volcanic Monument, Green Ridge, and WUI

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 704 / 705



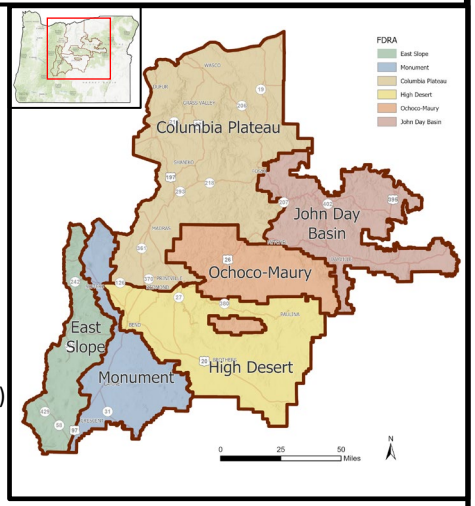
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

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.

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

- 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.

PAST EXPERIENCE:

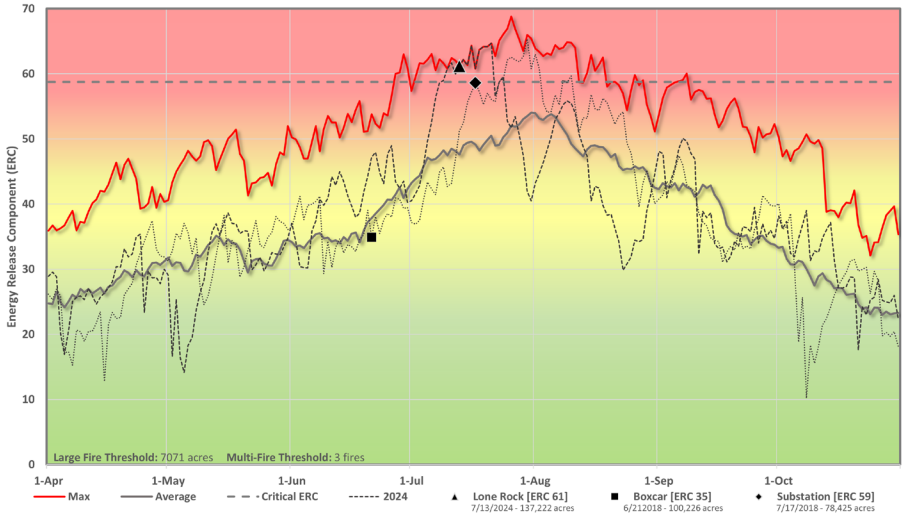
- Large fires are often the result of heightened fire danger combined with abundant lightning-caused fires overwhelming the capabilities of initial attack.
- Late afternoon / evening downslope west winds off the Cascades often push large fires to the east.
- Rugged terrain, fine fuel loading from previous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

COLUMBIA PLATEAU FDRA — DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 — FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: PATJENS (351001), NORTH POLE (350915)

Lower Deschutes and John Day River Canyons

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 691

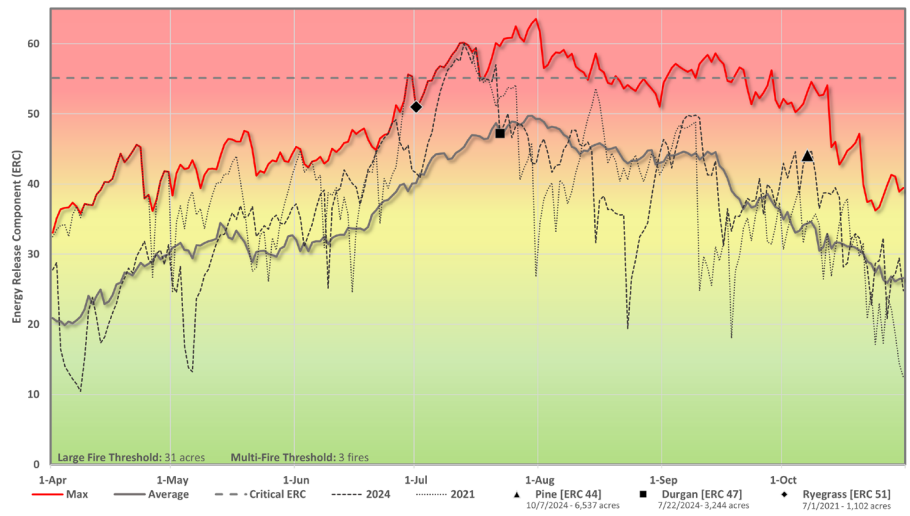


HIGH DESERT FDRA — DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 — FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: BROWNS WELL (353428), TEPEE DRAW (352622)

Higher Elevation Lava Plains

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 700

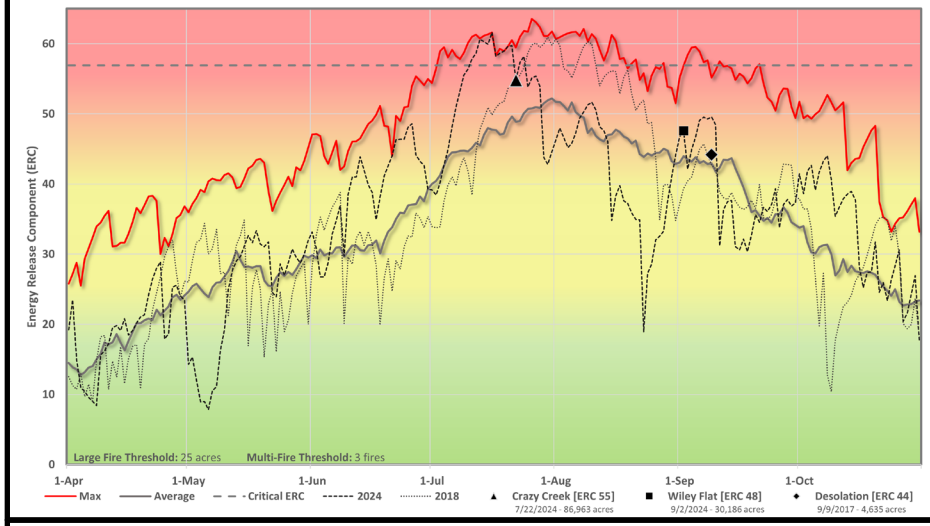


OCHOCO-MAURY FDRA — DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 — FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: BRER RABBIT (352208), COLD SPRINGS (352701), BOARD HOLLOW (352109)

Western Extent of the Blue Mountains

FIRE WEATHER ZONES: 700

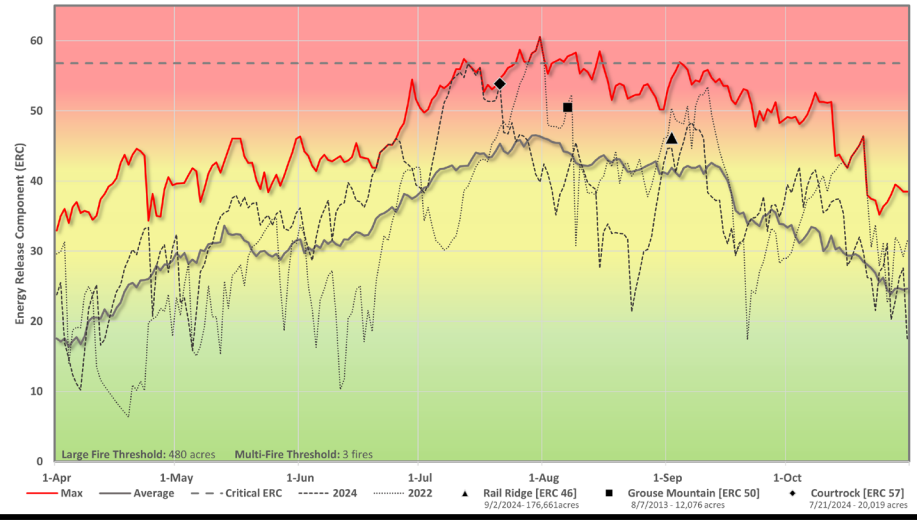


JOHN DAY BASIN FDRA — DATA YEARS: 2005-2024 — FUEL MODEL: Y

RAWS: CASE (352329), BOARD CREEK (352330)

John 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