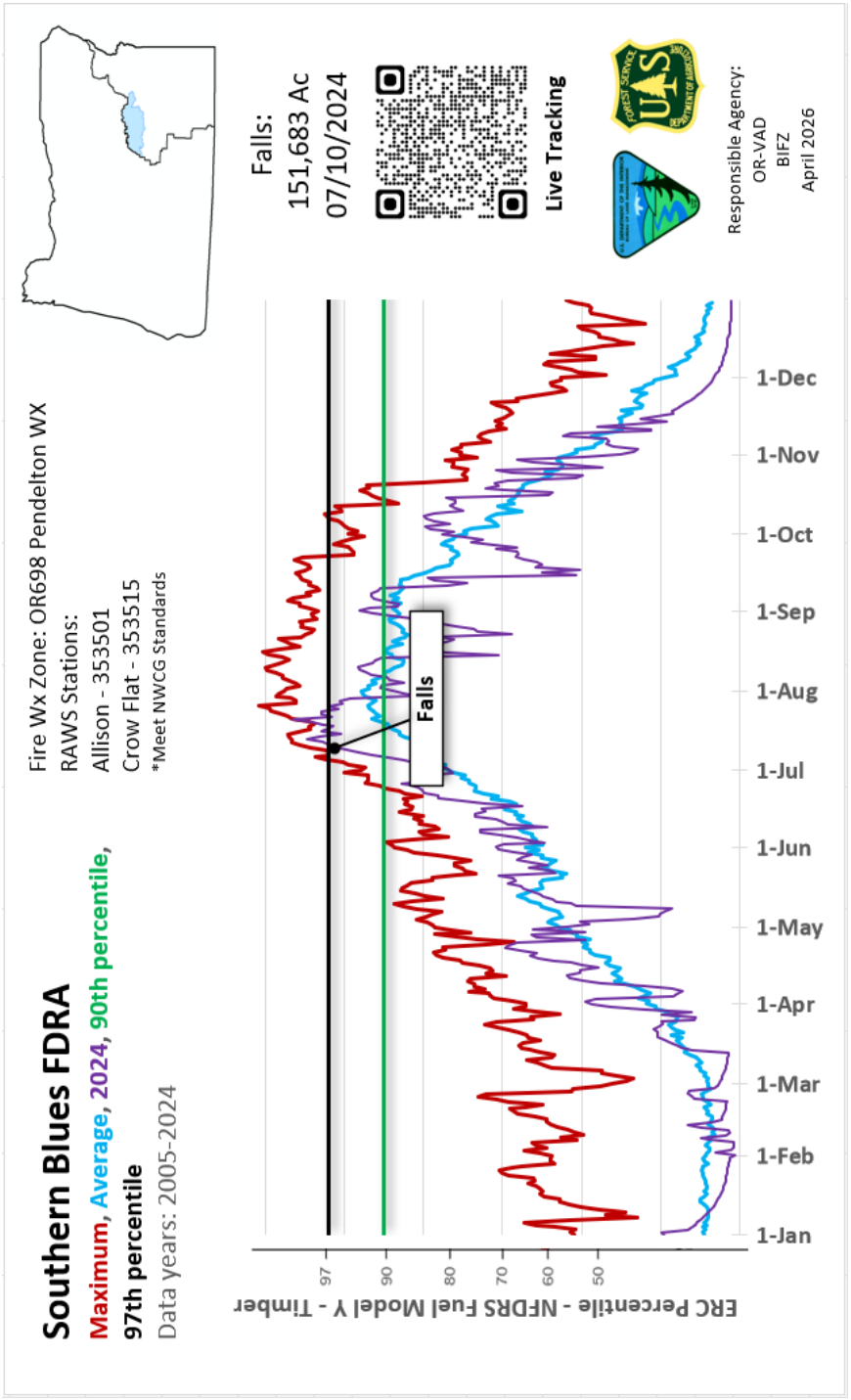


FIRE DANGER FACTS

ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT

- ERC is calculated from the 1300 RAWS daily observations of temperature, humidity, precipitation, and daily ranges of temp & RH
- ERC can serve as a good characterization of a fire season as it tracks seasonal fire danger trends
- ERC has low variability and is the best fire danger component for indicating effects of intermediate to long-term drying on fire behavior
- Wind is **NOT** part of the ERC equation

LOCAL FACTORS

- There are many areas of recent fuels treatment work on the North End of the Zone with large accumulations of dead/down slash. Be especially cautious around cuts that still have needles attached (red slash).
- The recent Fall Fire (2024) burned in pine forests (heavy fuels) and the southern portion burned in sagebrush steppe (flashy fuels). ERC the day the Falls Fire started was in the 96th percentile and occurred during a year of above average fuel loading and critically low fuel moistures.
- Rugged terrain, fuel moistures, and fine fuel loading contribute to large fire growth.

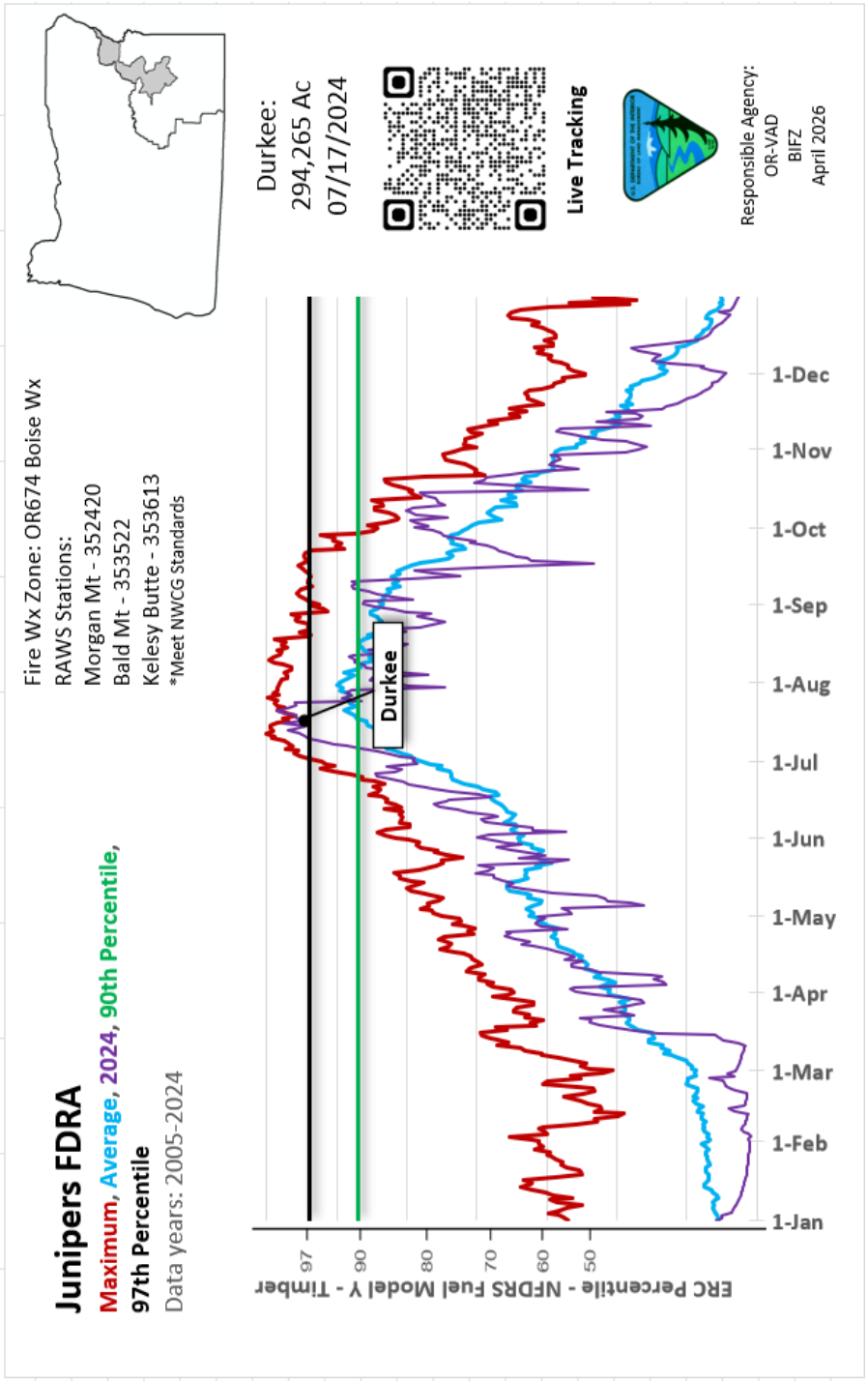
Local Watchout Thresholds

Any combinations of these factors significantly increase the potential for extreme fire behavior and containment difficulty.

20ft winds	> 5
Min Rh	< 20%
Max Temp	> 80°

Past Fire Experience

Name	Size	Date	BI	ERC	TEMP	RH	Wind
Sand	7,577	7/25/24	99%	95%	85	22	8.5
Whiskey Mtn.	4,357	7/24/24	98%	98%	92	26	6.5
Telephone	54,005	7/22/24	97%	96%	86	18.5	6
Falls	151,683	7/10/24	94%	96%	94	13.5	3



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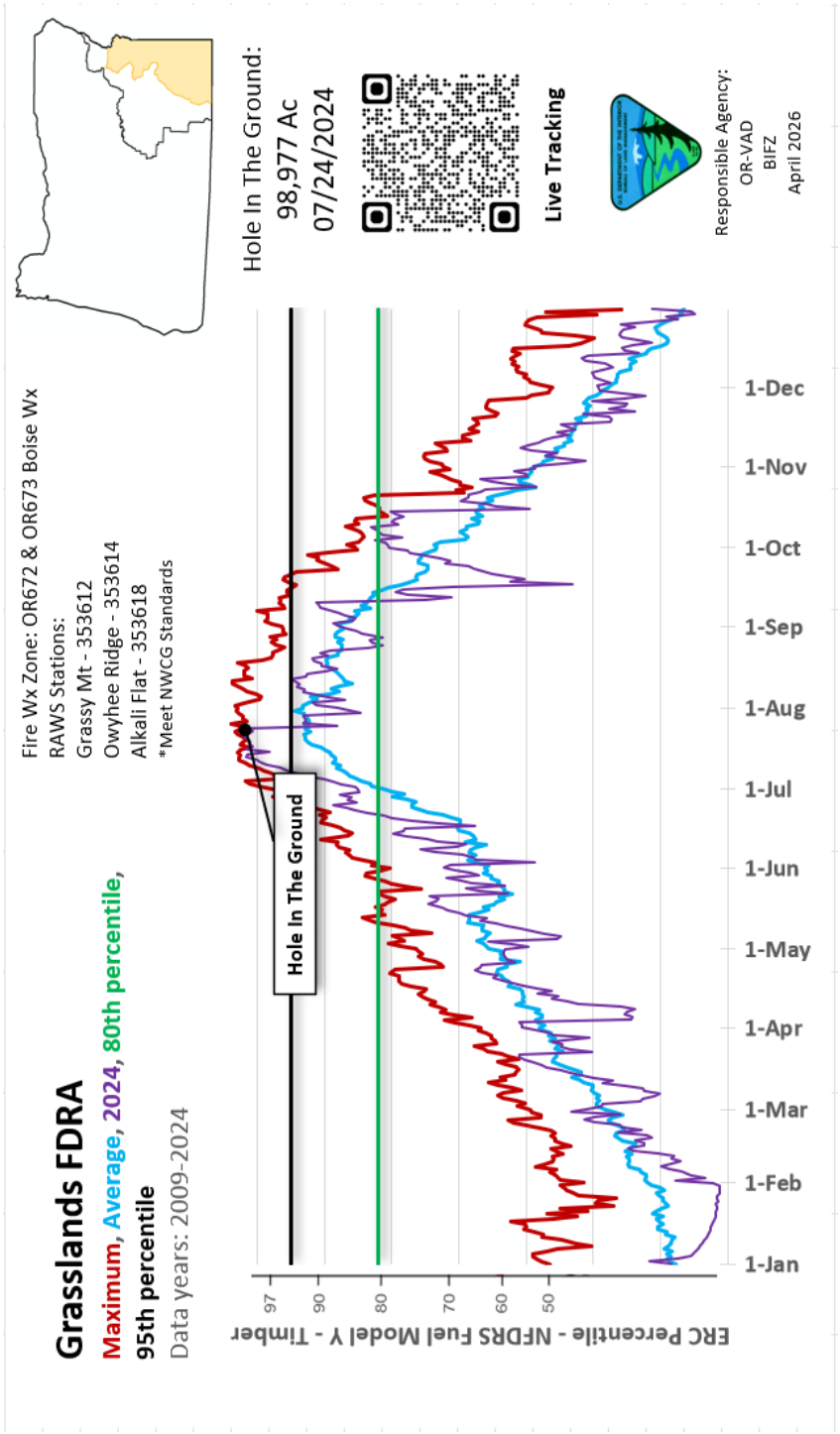
LOCAL FACTORS

- Terrain is a significant factor of large fire growth within this FDRA, impacting weather patterns. Take extra precautions where wind and terrain align.
- Current fuels treatments within this FDRA are focused on Juniper encroachment. Be especially cautious around cuts that still have needles attached (red slash).
- Rugged terrain and limited access make initiating suppression strategies difficult.
- Lightning is the primary cause of ignitions. Due to the presence of Pinyon Juniper, ignitions can lay dormant for a few days following a lightning event.

Local Watchout Thresholds	
Any combinations of these factors significantly increase the potential for extreme fire behavior and containment difficulty.	
20ft winds	> 8
Min Rh	< 20%
Max Temp	> 80°

Past Fire Experience

Name	Size	Date	BI	ERC	TEMP	RH	Wind
Durkee	294,265	7/17/24	98%	98%	80	25	10
Badland Cplx	54,543	7/22/24	98%	99%	95	17	8
Indian Creek	48,849	8/16/20	97%	94%	88	15	8
Buzzard Cplx	280,141	7/14/14	95%	93%	93	13	11



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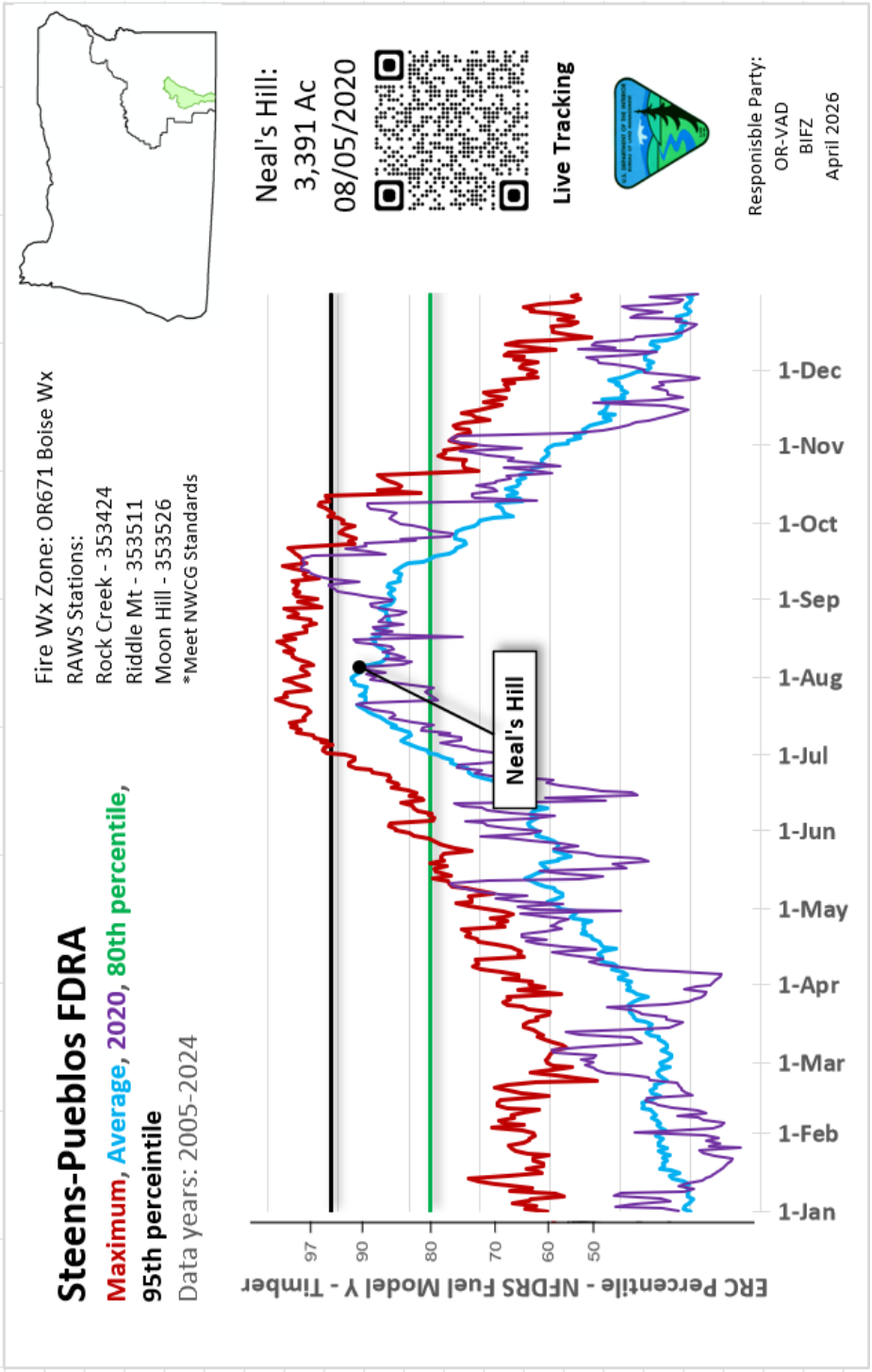
LOCAL FACTORS

- Always KEEP ONE FOOT IN THE BLACK!
- Fine flashy fuels in this Fire Danger Rating Area can exhibit rapid fire growth
- There have been numerous large fires throughout this FDRA. Much of the shrub lands have been converted to grass. Fires move quickly through light flashy fuels and are heavily influenced by wind.
- The Long Draw Fire (2012) was estimated to grow about 400,000 ac in one burn period. Since then, there have been numerous smaller fires within this scar.
- The Cow Valley and Durkee Fires (2024) burned in the northern part of the FDRA and consumed a significant amount of old growth sagebrush, converting this portion of the FDRA to grass as well.

Local Watchout Thresholds	
Any combinations of these factors significantly increase the potential for extreme fire behavior and containment difficulty.	
20ft winds	> 5
Min Rh	< 15%
Max Temp	> 90°

Past Fire Experience

Name	Size	Date	BI	ERC	TEMP	RH	Wind
Hole in the Ground	98,977	7/25/24	93%	88%	90	27	10.3
Cow Valley	133,489	7/11/24	96%	98%	98	12	6.3
Willow Creek	40,274	6/28/22	99%	82%	91	9	14.3
Long Draw	558,198	7/8/12	99%	81%	94	11	10



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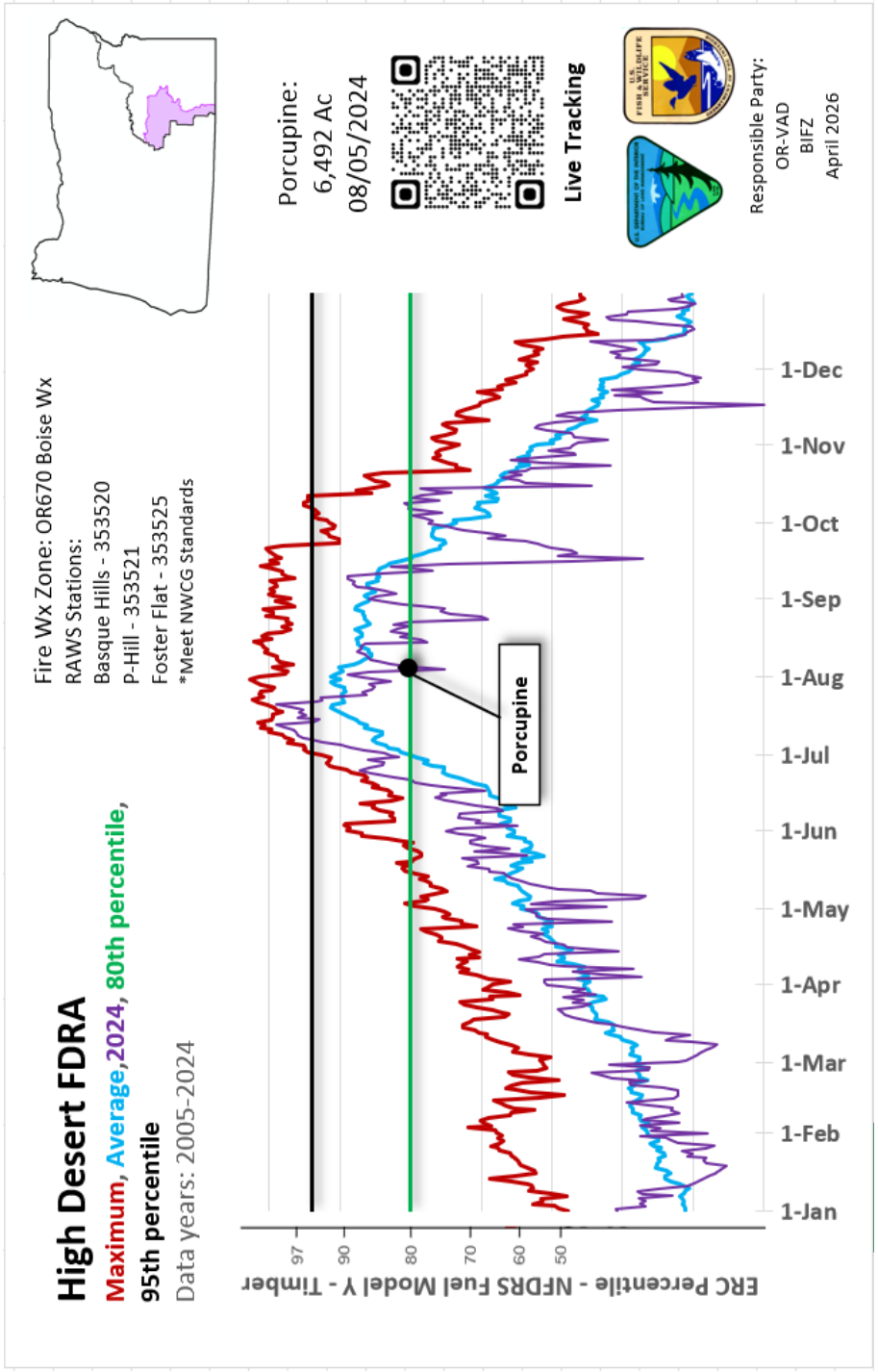
LOCAL FACTORS

- Strong downslope winds are likely from high elevation cooling in afternoons at locations with abrupt elevation differences (East Side of Steens Mountain). Be prepared for fires to come down hill in the evening (especially off the east rim).
- Respect the diversity of topography, fuels, and weather (wind) exhibited within this unique landscape. Diurnal wind patterns greatly impact fire spread.

Local Watchout Thresholds	
Any combinations of these factors significantly increase the potential for extreme fire behavior and containment difficulty.	
20ft winds	> 5
Min Rh	< 20%
Max Temp	> 80°

Past Fire Experience

Name	Size	Date	BI	ERC	TEMP	RH	Wind
Neal's Hill	3,391	8/5/20	96%	91%	81	19	9
Upper Mine	2,500	7/24/17	96%	97%	91	12	9
S. Steens Complex	20,342	9/16/14	97%	86%	81	19	13
House Crk	2,769	8/8/13	84%	89%	84	16	9



FIRE DANGER FACTS

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LOCAL FACTORS

- Always KEEP ONE FOOT IN THE BLACK!
- Fine flashy fuels in this Fire Danger Rating Area can exhibit rapid fire growth, however offer functional safety zone shortly after flame front passage.
- Fuels in this area facilitate rapid ROS; the Cinder Butte Fire in 2017 made a 20 mile run in ~ 6 hours. Miller Homestead fire in 2012 had ~80,000 acres of growth in one burn period.
- Pay attention to alignment of ERC and BI. High end combination of these two indices facilitates extreme fire days. This has occurred on nearly all large fire days within this area

Local Watchout Thresholds

Any combinations of these factors significantly increase the potential for extreme fire behavior and containment difficulty.

20ft winds	> 5
Min Rh	< 15%
Max Temp	> 90°

Past Fire Experience

Name	Size	Date	BI	ERC	TEMP	RH	Wind
Sage Hen	6,250	9/3/24	73%	82%	76	18	7
Porcupine	6,492	8/5/24	91%	79%	93	13	11
Cinder Butte	52,464	8/2/17	87%	97%	98	10	5
Miller Homestead	160,801	7/8/12	96%	93%	96	7	9