Fuelbed Pathways Handbook

Northeast Oregon

FCCS Fuelbeds—July, 2012

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table of Contents

1. List of tables 3
2. List of figures 4
3. Introduction 5
4. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir 9
5. Cool, moist grand fir 31
6. Cold, dry subalpine forest 42
7. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch 51
8. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch 56
9. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark 61
10. Hot, dry ponderosa pine 69
11. Warm, dry ponderosa pine 89
12. Western juniper, bitterbrush, bunchgrass. 110
13. Mountain big sagebrush / grass 116
14. Wyoming big sagebrush / grass 126
15. Additional fuelbeds 136
16. List of references 140
17. Appendix A: Maps 141

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

List of Tables

1. Descriptions of harvest types, fuel treatments and natural change agents in the Northeastern Oregon E4 Region fuelbeds. 6
2. List of maps included in Appendix A 8
3. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed descriptions 10
4. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS outputs 15
5. Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed descriptions 32
6. Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS outputs 34
7. Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed descriptions 43
8. Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS outputs 45
9. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed descriptions 52
10. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS outputs 53
11. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed descriptions 57
12. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS outputs 58
13. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed descriptions 62
14. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS outputs 64
15. Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed descriptions 70
16. Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS outputs 73
17. Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed descriptions 90
18. Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS outputs 93
19. Western juniper, bitterbrush, bunchgrass fuelbed descriptions. 111
20. Western juniper, bitterbrush, bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS outputs. 112
21. Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed descriptions 117
22. Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS outputs 119
23. Wyoming big sagebrush / grass fuelbed descriptions 127
24. Wyoming big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS outputs 129
25. Additional fuelbeds used to populate maps 136

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

List of Figures

1. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir pathways 9
2. Cool, moist grand fir pathways 31
3. Cold, dry subalpine forest pathways 42
4. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch pathways 51
5. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch pathways 56
6. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark pathways 61
7. Hot, dry ponderosa pine pathways 69
8. Warm, dry ponderosa pine pathways 89
9. Western juniper, bitterbrush, bunchgrass pathways. 110
10. Mountain big sagebrush / grass pathways 116
11. Wyoming big sagebrush / grass pathways 126

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Introduction

Federal landowners in northeastern Oregon (USFS and BLM) collaborated with the Fire and Environmental Research and Applications (FERA) team of the Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Laboratory to create a comprehensive set of Fuel Characteristic Classification System (FCCS) fuelbeds (Ottmar et al. 2007; Riccardi et al. 2007) representing the past, current and potential future conditions of major forest types, management activities, and natural disturbances occurring within the region. The fuelbeds (designated 1501_NO through 1710_NO, for Northeastern Oregon) are arranged in management and successional pathways initiated by a stand-replacement event. In most cases the event is a stand-replacement wildfire, but in some pathways clearcut or regeneration harvests are secondary initiation points. The disturbances included in the pathways are intended to reflect recent and future initiation of the forest types in the northeastern Oregon region.

Fuelbed pathways were developed through site visits and meetings between FERA researchers, BLM and Forest Service personnel working in northeastern Oregon. Lists of fuelbeds were created representing major forest types and common management activities and natural disturbances (see Table 1 for descriptions of treatments and natural change agents). To build the northeastern Oregon fuelbeds, we selected a base fuelbed from those provided in the FCCS system or similar fuelbeds from projects on the Okanogan-Wenatchee and Deschutes National Forests. Then, expert opinion and, when available, local data, such as plant association guides (Johnson and Clausnitzer 1992; Powell et al. 2007), were used to modify the fuelbeds to represent past, current and potential future fuel conditions in the region. The local guides were mainly used to define species composition for the fuelbeds, but were also used as models for the canopy, shrub, and nonwoody fuelbed strata entries and to determine potential stand development through time. The fuelbeds and final pathways were reviewed by northeastern Oregon scientists and suggested updates and corrections were implemented.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 1. Descriptions of harvest types, fuel treatments and natural change agents in the Northeastern Oregon E4 Region fuelbeds.

Harvest / Fuel Treatment	Description
Select cut (SC)	Thinning harvest in which large trees are removed from a stand. Sometimes termed “thinning from above.” In some cases, other species, such as western juniper, may be removed during the same thinning entry to reduce competition, ladder fuels, or meet other management objectives (juniper removal).
Clearcut	Harvest of all or nearly all trees in a forest stand.
Regeneration (Regen) cut	Harvest of all or nearly all overstory trees in a forest stand, leaving previously established regeneration.
Precommercial Thin (PCT)	Thinning harvest in which small trees are removed throughout a forest stand to increase growth, decrease ladder fuels, and achieve other management objectives.
Salvage	Dead and/or live tree removal from an area that has burned by a wildfire.
Pile & burn	Concentration of woody fuels into piles and burning.
Pile (no burn)	Concentration of woody fuels into piles that will be burned in the future.
Prescribed (Rx) fire	Application of controlled fire to obtain planned objectives for silviculture, wildlife habitat, grazing, and fire hazard reduction.
Restoration work (Seed to reduce cheatgrass)	Altering an area in order to restore it to a "natural fire regime condition" by removing or treating fuels through a variety of management practices such as prescribed burning, chipping, mastication, or planting preferable (usually native) species.
Grazing	Allowing cattle and other herbivores to feed on grass and herbaceous plants.
None	No recent harvest or fuel treatment.
Natural Change Agent	**Description**
Wildfire	An unplanned wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.
Wildfire (ground)	A wildfire confined to surface fuels.
Insects & disease (I & D)	Mortality of trees and other vegetation from insect attacks and disease, leading to accumulation of dead fuels.
Introduction of exotic species (cheatgrass)	The invasion of foreign species into a native ecosystem.
None	No recent change agent.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Information from each fuelbed pathway is summarized in a table including a description, the age class, and any management actions or natural change agents associated with each fuelbed. Fuelbeds were calculated in FCCS version 2.2 using nine combinations of three moisture scenarios, mid-flame windspeeds and slopes. These environmental variables and slopes were selected to provide results at a wide range of conditions. Outputs from the calculations (Sandberg et al. 2007a; Sandberg et al. 2007b) were summarized in a data table for each pathway and include (1) the surface fire behavior outputs rate of spread (ft/min), flame length (ft) and reaction intensity (btu/ft^2/min); (2) FCCS crown fire, surface fire and available fuel potentials (each is an index from 0-9) and (3) suggested crosswalks to the original Fire Behavior Prediction System (Rothermel 1972; Albini 1976) and standard fuel models (Scott and Burgan 2005).

The FCCS fire potentials are defined "as a set of relative values that rate the intrinsic physical capacity of any wildland fuelbed to release energy, spread, crown, consume, and smolder under extremely dry conditions. These potentials are calculated from the loading, heat content, bulk density, and characteristic thickness of fuel elements without consideration of moisture content or environmental conditions" (Prichard et al. 2008). The surface fire potential is a relative index based on the potential maximum flame length or rate of spread. Crown fire potential is a relative index based on a weighted average of the likelihood that a fire will reach the tree crowns, spread through the canopy and, if so, how fast it will spread. And the available fuel potential represents the relative amount of combustible biomass available during the flaming, smoldering, and residual combustion stages. In general, the crown fire potential takes into account the predicted surface fire behavior, whether the canopy height to live crown or ladder fuels are sufficient to carry the fire into tree crowns, and finally, whether the trees crowns are close enough to carry fire through the canopy. So fuelbeds with higher than average surface fire behavior and dense canopies with either low live crowns or ladder fuels are likely to have a high crown fire potential. The surface fire potential considers the loading and arrangement of surface fuels (shrubs (including needle drape, if applicable), nonwoody fuels, litter and woody fuels <3 inches in diameter), and the species composition of the shrub layer, specifically, whether highly flammable species are present. The available fuel potential tends to be highest in fuelbeds with high total biomass. However, a fuelbed with higher loading of finer fuels might have a higher available fuel potential than a fuelbed with higher loading of coarse fuels, because the fine fuels are more likely to be consumed.

The three fire potentials can be used to compare the potential fire behavior among fuelbeds. For example, as Sandberg et al. (2007b) state, "an FCCS fire potential of 469 would represent a fuelbed with a modest surface fire potential, above-average crown fire potential, and extreme potential for biomass consumption." Comparing this to a fuelbed with a fire potential of 222 would indicate that the second fuelbed is predicted to have lower surface fire potential, much lower potential for crown fire and also much lower potential for biomass consumption than the first fuelbed.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

All of the northeastern Oregon fuelbeds are available from the FERA website for input into the FCCS, allowing additional outputs not included in the results tables presented here to be calculated. Additional outputs include fuel loading and available carbon by fuel category.

Vegetation attributes from Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests Field Sampled Vegetation (FSVeg) data were used to map the northeastern Oregon fuelbeds. There are more vegetation types than fuelbed types developed within the pathways for the region, so additional fuelbeds were selected from the FCCS library of fuelbeds, other pathway projects for the Deschutes National Forest, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, and Landfire mapping efforts. In addition, where FSVeg data were not available within the E4 region, LANDFIRE fuelbed maps were used to fill in the landscape. All of the addition fuelbeds were added to this handbook (section 12) with description, age class, and the management actions or natural change agents associated with each fuelbed. These additional fuelbeds are 'stand-alone' types and are not included in specific pathways, therefore FCCS outputs for these fuelbeds are not included in the pathway output tables.

A map indicating the spatial distribution of the fuelbeds is included in Appendix A, along with 2 sets of FCCS outputs. The first set includes maps of FCCS surface fire behavior outputs (rate of spread, flame length and reaction intensity) calculated at 3 sets of environmental variables representing low, moderate and high fire weather scenarios. The second set includes maps of crown fire potential, surface fire potential and available fuel potential) (table 2).

Table 2. List of maps included in Appendix A.

Map	Description
FCCS Fuelbeds	Spatial representation of fuelbeds occurring within the northeastern Oregon region.
Rate Of Spread Low	ROS calculated at D4L4C1 moisture scenario, 0 mph midflame windspeed, 0% slope
Rate Of Spread Moderate	ROS calculated at D2L2C3 moisture scenario, 3 mph midflame windspeed, 30% slope
Rate Of Spread High	ROS calculated at D1L1C4 moisture scenario, 7 mph midflame windspeed, 70% slope
Flame Length Low	FL calculated at D4L4C1 moisture scenario, 0 mph midflame windspeed, 0% slope
Flame Length Moderate	FL calculated at D2L2C3 moisture scenario, 3 mph midflame windspeed, 30% slope
Flame Length High	FL calculated at D1L1C4 moisture scenario, 7 mph midflame windspeed, 70% slope
Reaction Intensity Low	RI calculated at D4L4C1 moisture scenario, 0 mph midflame windspeed, 0% slope
Reaction Intensity Moderate	RI calculated at D2L2C3 moisture scenario, 3 mph midflame windspeed, 30% slope
Reaction Intensity High	RI calculated at D1L1C4 moisture scenario, 7 mph midflame windspeed, 70% slope
Crown Fire Potential[1]	Crown fire behavior potential

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Surface Fire Potential[1]	Surface fire behavior potential
Available Fuel Potential[1]	Available fuel potential

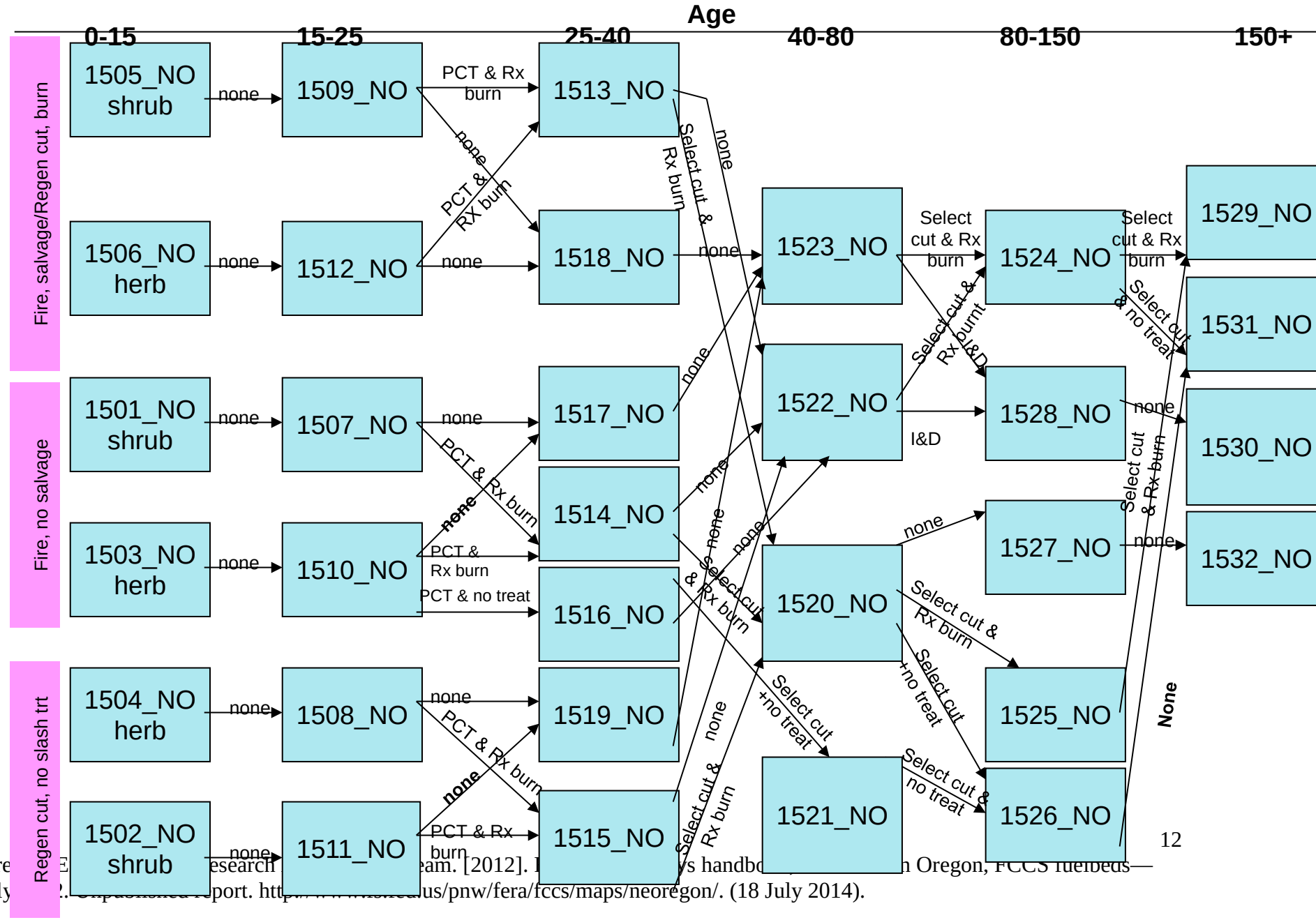
[1]Potentials are calculated from the loading, heat content, bulk density, and characteristic thickness of fuel elements without consideration of moisture content or environmental conditions. Environmental conditions are held constant: calculated at D2L2C3 (dry) moisture scenario, 4 mph midflame wind speed, 0% slope.

.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 1. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir pathways

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



Fire[illegible] E[illegible] esearch [illegible] eam. [2012]. I[illegible] s handbo[illegible] n Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July [illegible]2. Unpublished report. http[illegible]us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 3. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1501_NO	0-15	None	Wildfire	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago after wildfire with no salvage, resulting in a shrubland with less than 10% overstory present.
1502_NO	0-15	Regen harvest	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago from regeneration harvest, with no slash treatment, resulting in a shrubland with less than 10% overstory present.
1503_NO	0-15	None	Wildfire	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago after by wildfire, with no salvage, resulting in a grassland with less than 10% overstory present.
1504_NO	0-15	Regen harvest	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago from regeneration harvest, with no slash treatment, resulting in a grassland with less than 10% overstory present.
1505_NO	0-15	Clearcut & Rx fire; Salvage	Wildfire	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago by clearcut harvest and prescribed burning, or wildfire and salvage logging, resulting in a shrubland with less than 10% overstory present.
1506_NO	0-15	Clearcut & Rx fire; Salvage	Wildfire	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago from wildfire and salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed burning, resulting in a grassland with less than 10% overstory present.
1507_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago following wildfire with no salvage and no subsequent management. Stands are composed of low density seedlings and saplings. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant in the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1508_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago following a clearcut harvest with no slash treatment. Stands are composed of low density seedlings and saplings and have a low woody fuel load. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant in the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1509_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago following clearcut and prescribed burning, or wildfire and salvage logging, with no subsequent management. Stand is composed of low density seedlings and saplings. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant in the overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1510_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago following wildfire with no salvage and no subsequent management. Stands composed of high density seedlings and saplings. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1511_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago after regeneration cut with no slash treatment and no subsequent management. Forest is composed of high density seedlings and saplings. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1512_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago after clearcut and prescribed burning, or wildfire and salvage logging, with no subsequent management. Stand composed of low density seedlings and saplings. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1513_NO	25-40	PCT & Rx fire or pile and burn	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 25 to 40 years old and have had a recent precommercial thinning followed by prescribed burning, or piling and burning, to reduce woody fuels. Structure varies from open forest to woodland and some stands are open enough that ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are present in the regeneration layer. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1514_NO	25-40	PCT & Rx fire or pile and burn	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 25 to 40 years old and have had a recent precommercial thinning followed by prescribed burning, or piling and burning, to reduce woody fuels. Stand structure varies from open forest to woodland and some sites are open enough that ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are present in the regeneration layer. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate in the regeneration layer.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1515_NO	25-40	PCT & Rx fire or pile and burn	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 25 to 40 years old and have had a precommercial thinning followed by prescribed burning, or piling and burning, to reduce woody fuels. Stand structure varies from open forest to woodland and some sites are open enough that ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are present in the regeneration layer. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate in the regeneration layer.
1516_NO	25-40	PCT	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 25-40 years old and have had a recent precommercial thinning with no slash treatment. Stand structure varies from open forest to woodland and some sites are open enough that ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are present in the regeneration layer. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate in the regeneration layer.
1517_NO	25-40	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are composed of dry poles and were established 25 to 40 years ago following wildfire and have had no subsequent management. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1518_NO	25-40	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 25 to 40 years old, composed of low density seedlings and saplings, and have not been managed since initiation. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1519_NO	25-40	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are composed of high density seedlings and saplings that established 25 to 40 years ago after clearcut harvest and have had no subsequent management. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer
1520_NO	40-80	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed fire. Stand had recent select tree harvest and prescribed burn to reduce woody fuels, resulting in a single layer, low density forest with light woody fuel loads. Ponderosa pine is usually the older species in the stand but Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine co-dominate overstory. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1521_NO	40-80	Select cut	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed burning. Stand had selective tree harvest with no slash treatment, resulting in a single layer, low density forest. Ponderosa pine is usually the older species in the stand but Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1522_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant. Ponderosa pine is usually the older species in the stand. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer. Insects present but not enough to be a change agent.
1523_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire or clearcut with no subsequent management. Single layer stands with high density canopy and high woody fuel loadings. Ponderosa pine is usually the older species in the stand but Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are co-dominant. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1524_NO	80-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 80 to 150 years old and are generally open and co-dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in early to mid seral stages. Stands had recent select tree harvest followed by prescribed burning.
1525_NO	80-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 80-150 years old and have had repeated select tree harvests followed by prescribed fire to reduce woody fuels.
1526_NO	80-150	Select cut	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands are 80-150 years old and have had repeated select tree harvests.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1527_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80-150 years ago, stands have been thinned and selectively harvested in the past, but have had no recent management. Douglas-fir, often with ponderosa pine, dominates the sparse overstory of mid to late seral stands. Grand fir, lodgepole pine and several other tree species may also occur. The overstory is usually very open, almost a woodland in some cases, due to harsh site conditions. Grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer. Some sites are open enough that ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are present in the regeneration layer.
1528_NO	80-150	None	Insects & disease	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stands established 80 to 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest with no subsequent management and have insect and disease damage. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine were co-dominant in earlier seral stages, but Douglas-fir is dominant now and ponderosa pine occurs as scattered large trees.
1529_NO	150+	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following disturbance with a history of select tree harvests. Stands had recent select tree harvest followed by prescribed fire to reduce woody fuels and have medium density canopy and woody fuel loads. Western larch may be present in overstory.
1530_NO	150+	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago after wildfire with no active management through stand development. Stands have past insect damage but no recent management activity or natural change agents. Douglas-fir dominates the overstory and grand fir and Douglas-fir co-dominate the regeneration layer.
1531_NO	150+	Select cut	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established more than 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stands have a history of thinning and select tree harvests, often with prescribed fire to reduce woody fuels. Stands had recent selection cut with no treatment of woody fuels.
1532_NO	150+	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 4000 adn 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stands have history of thinning and select tree harvests, but little active management in last 70 to 100 years. Douglas-fir and grand fir dominate all tree layers.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 4. Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1501_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	1.4	1.8	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	1.7	2.3	3.8	5.0	5.2	5.9	8.6	8.7	9.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.9	6.5	6.7	7.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	3.8	4.1	5.5	12.6	12.9	14.3	0.5	0.9	2.9	5.2	5.7	7.6	17.3	17.7	19.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	8	9	9	10	10	10	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU5	TL7	TL8	TL9	TU1	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1502_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	2.2	2.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.6	8.2	8.3	8.7	2.7	3.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.0	10.3	10.4	10.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.7	1.3	4.1	2.6	2.8	4.7	8.6	8.8	9.8	1.0	1.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	7.5	17.2	17.6	19.5	1.3	2.5	7.6	7.3	7.9	10.6	24.2	24.8	27.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	9	9	12	10	12	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1503_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	1.4	1.9	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	7.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	0.5	1.0	3.0	5.1	5.5	7.5	16.6	17.1	19.1	0.8	1.4	4.2	7.0	7.6	10.5	23.0	23.7	26.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	6	6	8	8	9	10	10	10	5	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	SH4	SH4	TL7	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU4	TU3	SH7	SH7	SH7
Fuelbed 1504_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.9	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	2.3	3.1	5.2	5.9	6.2	7.3	10.2	10.3	11.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.7	1.3	4.1	1.8	2.0	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.9	1.0	1.8	5.6	7.1	7.9	11.2	23.0	23.8	27.1	1.3	2.5	7.6	10.0	11.0	15.7	32.3	33.3	38.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	13	13	5	9	9	10	10	12	12	5	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL8	TL8	TU2	TU5	TU5	TU3	SB2	SB2	SH7	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU3	SB2	SB3	SH7	SH5	SH5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1505_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	4.9	5.0	5.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	2.0	2.6	4.2	5.9	6.1	6.9	10.2	10.4	10.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.5	2.7	3.6	8.4	8.6	9.4	0.5	0.9	2.5	5.2	5.6	7.3	17.3	17.7	19.4	0.6	1.1	3.4	7.0	7.5	9.7	23.2	23.7	26.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	13	13	13	8	9	10	10	12	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL8	TL3	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL8	TU2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1506_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	1.4	1.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	6.3	6.4	6.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.8	4.2	5.8	12.5	12.9	14.5	0.6	1.1	3.4	5.5	6.0	8.2	17.8	18.3	20.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	10	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU4	SB2	SB2	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1507_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	1.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.9	5.8	1.9	2.8	6.7	5.0	5.2	9.1	1.4	2.6	8.0	4.1	4.5	9.3	13.3	13.7	15.6	1.9	3.5	10.8	6.0	6.6	12.5	19.3	20.0	22.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	8	9	10	9	9	10	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TU1	TL6	TU1	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL6	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL8	TU4	SH2	SH2	SH2	TL6	TL6	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU4	SH4	SH4	SH4
Fuelbed 1508_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	6.1	2.0	3.0	7.1	4.4	5.4	9.5	1.5	2.8	8.5	3.9	4.4	9.8	12.5	13.0	15.1	2.0	3.7	11.4	5.7	6.4	13.2	18.2	18.9	22.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	11	8	8	11	8	8	9	9	9	11	6	6	6	8	9	11	9	9	6	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TU1	TL3	TU1	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL6	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL3	TL6	SB2	SH2	SH2	SH2	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL8	TL8	SH2	SH2	SH2	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1509_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.6	1.4	1.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	5.2	5.3	5.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.8	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	0.6	1.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	4.8	10.5	10.8	12.1	0.8	1.6	4.8	4.2	4.6	6.3	13.8	14.2	15.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3
Fuelbed 1510_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.9	5.9	1.9	2.8	6.8	4.2	5.1	9.0	1.4	2.7	8.1	2.6	3.9	9.4	5.8	7.0	12.5	1.9	3.6	11.0	3.6	5.2	12.6	7.8	9.4	16.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	11	8	8	11	8	8	9	8	8	11	9	9	6	8	9	11	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TU1	TL3	TU1	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL6	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU2	TL6	TL6	SB1	TL6	TU2	SH2	TL6	TL3	SB2	TL3	TL6	SH2	TU4	TU4	SH2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1511_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	2.0	2.7	4.4	3.3	3.4	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	2.5	3.3	5.5	4.1	4.3	5.8	7.1	7.2	7.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	6.2	2.1	3.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	9.7	1.5	2.8	8.6	4.5	4.9	9.9	14.5	14.9	17.0	2.0	3.8	11.6	6.3	7.0	13.4	20.4	21.0	23.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB2	TL5	TL9	TU3	TU2	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SH7
Fuelbed 1512_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.8	5.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.5	0.6	1.0	2.9	3.3	3.6	5.1	10.6	11.0	12.5	0.8	1.4	3.9	4.6	5.0	7.1	14.8	15.2	17.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL5	TU1	TU1	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL8	SH8	SH8	SH2	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	SH2	SH4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1513_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.8	3.9	4.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL3
Fuelbed 1514_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	6.8	7.0	7.7	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.8	3.0	4.0	9.2	9.4	10.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	11
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TU1	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TU2	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3	SB1	SB1	SB2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1515_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.1	7.2	7.3	8.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TU2	TU2	TU4
Fuelbed 1516_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	2.8	4.6	3.0	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	2.8	3.6	5.9	4.5	4.7	6.3	7.6	7.7	8.3	3.5	4.5	7.3	5.7	6.0	7.8	9.6	9.8	10.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.5	7.1	2.8	3.6	8.2	8.8	9.1	11.0	2.0	3.4	9.8	5.4	6.1	11.3	16.9	17.6	20.6	2.7	4.6	13.2	7.6	8.5	15.2	23.9	24.8	29.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	13	9	10	12	10	12	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB2	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1517_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.5	5.3	4.3	4.7	6.1	2.8	3.8	6.3	3.8	4.5	6.8	6.0	6.1	7.7	3.5	4.7	7.9	4.7	5.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	9.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.8	3.3	10.2	3.3	4.9	11.7	7.3	8.9	15.7	2.4	4.6	14.0	4.6	6.7	16.2	12.4	13.0	21.7	3.3	6.2	18.9	6.2	9.1	21.8	17.8	18.7	29.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	12	9	10	12	10	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	13	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU2	TU4	SB2	TL9	TL9	SB2	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU3	SB2	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SH7
Fuelbed 1518_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.1	3.3	4.0	5.3	5.4	5.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.3	3.8	1.5	2.0	4.5	4.9	5.1	6.2	1.1	1.9	5.3	3.6	4.0	6.2	11.5	11.9	13.8	1.5	2.5	7.1	5.0	5.6	8.4	16.1	16.6	19.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL6	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	SH6	SH4	SH4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1519_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.0	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.3	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.9	2.5	3.2	5.2	4.0	4.2	5.6	6.7	6.8	7.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	5.0	2.0	2.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	8.1	1.4	2.4	6.9	3.7	4.2	8.1	11.8	12.3	14.5	1.9	3.3	9.3	5.2	5.9	10.9	16.4	17.1	20.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	12	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL3	TL8	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU4	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1520_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.37	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	3.0	0.5	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.5	4.1	0.7	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.8	4.0	2.9	3.4	5.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL5	TL8	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1521_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Flame Length (ft)	2.3	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.0	3.2	4.0	6.6	5.6	5.9	7.1	9.5	9.6	10.3	3.9	5.0	8.2	7.1	7.5	9.0	12.0	12.2	13.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.3	2.3	6.6	2.5	3.4	7.7	7.6	7.9	10.6	1.8	3.2	9.1	6.5	7.2	10.7	20.2	21.0	24.5	2.5	4.3	12.3	9.1	10.2	15.0	28.4	29.5	34.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	13	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	TL9	TU1	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4
Fuelbed 1522_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	1.8	3.1	1.9	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.4	4.1	2.5	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.0	2.3	3.0	5.1	3.2	3.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.3	7.1	2.4	3.4	8.2	5.3	6.3	11.1	1.7	3.2	9.8	3.4	4.7	11.3	10.6	11.1	15.3	2.3	4.3	13.2	4.7	6.4	15.3	14.8	15.5	20.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	6	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL8	TL9	SH8	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	SH4	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1523_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.4	2.1	2.8	4.7	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	2.6	3.5	5.8	3.8	4.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.6	7.9	2.5	3.7	9.0	7.2	7.6	11.9	1.9	3.6	10.9	4.2	5.1	12.4	13.0	13.6	16.4	2.6	4.8	14.7	6.0	6.9	16.8	18.6	19.5	23.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	12	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TU4	TL3	TL8	SH6	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL3	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL8	TL9	TU3	TL9	TU2	SB2	SB3	SB3	SH7
Fuelbed 15024_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.9	3.5	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.5	3.6	2.2	2.7	4.8	0.7	1.4	4.2	1.3	2.0	4.9	3.0	3.6	6.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL5	TU1	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TU1	TL6	TL5	TL6	TL5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1525_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.8	3.2	0.5	0.9	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.3	2.1	2.5	4.5	0.7	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.9	3.4	6.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL8
Fuelbed 1526_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Flame Length (ft)	1.8	2.4	3.9	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.2	2.2	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.9	7.0	7.7	2.8	3.7	6.3	5.3	5.7	7.0	8.8	9.1	9.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.5	4.6	2.2	2.5	5.2	6.6	7.0	8.6	1.1	2.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	7.7	12.7	13.3	16.2	1.5	2.8	8.6	6.0	6.9	11.1	18.2	19.1	23.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	12	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU5	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1527_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	4.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	5.9	4.0	4.8	8.1	1.4	2.5	7.0	2.6	3.6	8.2	5.5	6.6	11.1	1.9	3.3	9.5	3.5	4.9	11.0	7.5	8.9	15.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	454	454	1.0	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	1.0	8	8	9	8	8	11	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	9	9	9	11	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	1.0	TU1	TL5	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL5	TL7	TL6	TU2	TL6	TL6	TU2	TL6	TL8	SB2	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL3	TL6	SB2	TL9	TU4	SH2
Fuelbed 1528_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.1	4.0	1.9	2.5	4.2	2.6	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.2	2.4	3.2	5.3	3.4	3.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.6	7.9	2.6	3.8	9.1	5.6	6.8	12.1	1.9	3.6	10.9	3.9	5.2	12.5	12.3	12.8	16.8	2.6	4.8	14.7	5.7	7.0	16.9	18.0	18.8	22.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	6	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	6	9	9	10	9	9	6	6	6	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL9	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	SH4	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	SH4	SH4	SH4	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1529_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	1.1	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	1.1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	1.1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL5
Fuelbed 1530_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
	Flame Length (ft)	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7	2.2	3.0	5.0	3.3	3.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	2.8	3.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	6.6	7.3	7.4	8.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.5	2.8	8.7	2.8	4.1	10.0	7.4	7.8	13.2	2.1	3.9	12.0	4.9	5.7	13.8	15.5	16.1	18.9	2.8	5.3	16.2	7.2	8.2	18.6	22.9	23.8	27.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	5	9	9	12	10	10	12	5	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL5	TL8	TU4	TL9	TU4	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TU5	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU2	TU4	SB3	SH7	SH7	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

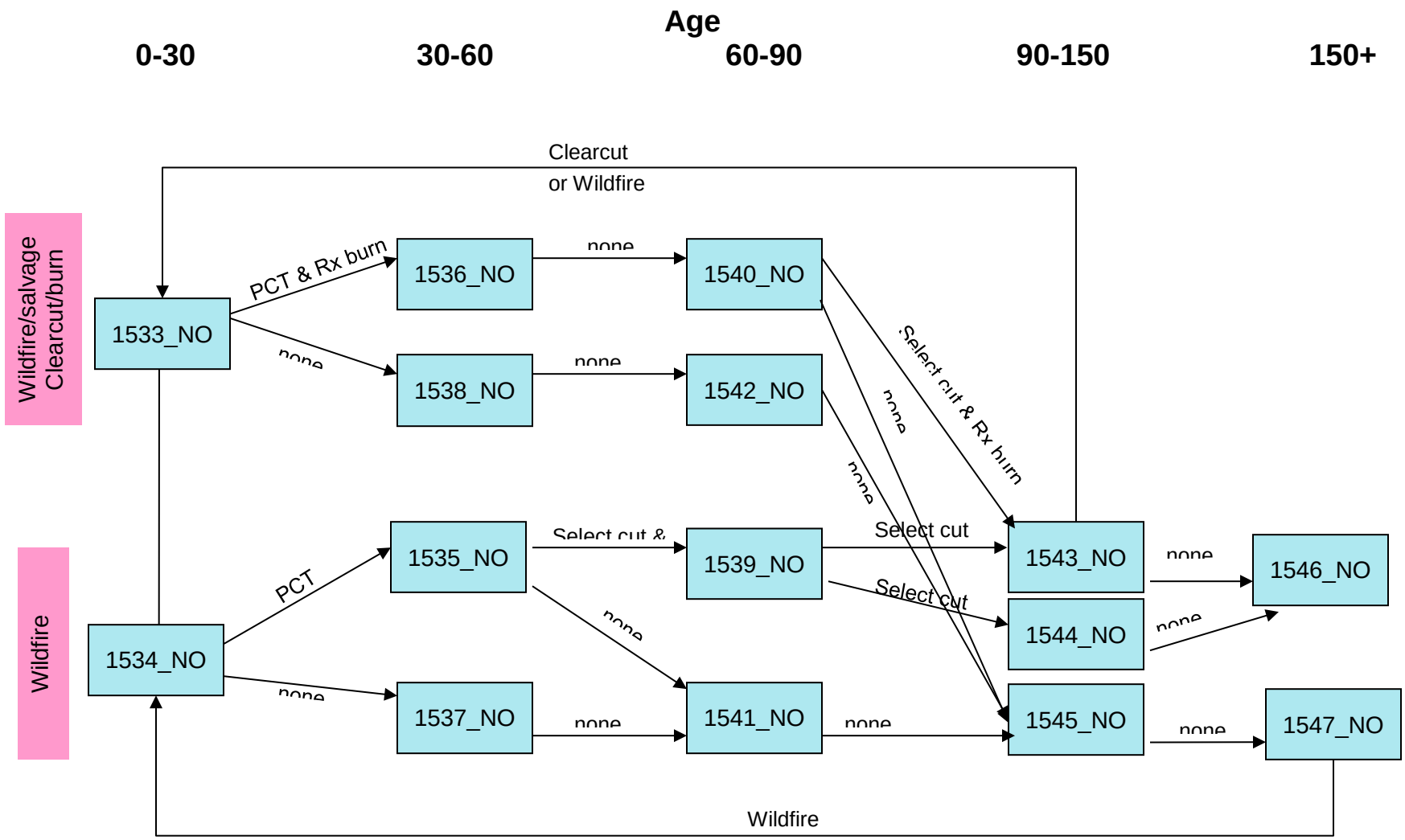
		Warm, dry Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1531_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.3	3.8	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.7	2.5	3.3	5.5	3.3	4.0	5.9	4.8	5.2	6.8	3.1	4.1	6.9	4.1	4.9	7.4	6.1	6.5	8.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.6	2.9	9.0	3.0	4.4	10.4	6.6	8.0	14.1	2.2	4.1	12.4	4.1	6.0	14.4	9.2	11.1	19.4	2.9	5.5	16.8	5.6	8.1	19.4	13.1	14.9	26.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528	528
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	6	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL5	TL8	TU2	TL9	TU4	SH2	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB2	SB3	SH7
Fuelbed 1532_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	1.8	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.0	5.8	2.2	3.0	6.8	4.7	5.6	9.4	1.6	2.8	8.1	3.1	4.2	9.4	9.8	10.2	12.9	2.2	3.8	10.9	4.6	5.6	12.7	14.6	15.3	18.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	9	11	11	6	8	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TU1	TL6	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL6	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	TU4	SB2	SB2	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH6	TL6	TL8	SH2	SH2	SH2	SH2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 2. Cool, moist grand fir pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 5. Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1533_NO	0-30	Clearcut & Rx fire; Salvage	Wildfire	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 to 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 30 years ago after either clearcut and prescribed burning, or wildfire and salvage logging.
1534_NO	0-30	None	Wildfire	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 30 years ago after wildfire and has medium tree density.
1535_NO	30-60	PCT	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 30 to 60 years ago following a wildfire. Recently thinned resulting in a medium density stand and medium fuel load.
1536_NO	30-60	PCT & Rx fire or pile burn	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 30 to 60 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed burning. Recently precommercially thinned with woody fuels reduced by either prescribed burning or piling and burning.
1537_NO	30-60	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 30 to 60 years ago following wildfire and has had no subsequent management.
1538_NO	30-60	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 30 to 60 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed burning, with no subsequent management activities.
1539_NO	60-90	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Established 60 to 90 years ago after wildfire. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stand was recently selectively cut and prescribed burned.
1540_NO	60-90	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 60 to 90 years ago following wildfire or clearcut and has been precommercially thinned, but hasn't had any recent management activities.
1541_NO	60-90	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 60 to 90 years ago after wildfire and has had no subsequent management.
1542_NO	60-90	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after wildfire or clearcut harvest 60 to 90 years ago and has had no subsequent management.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1543_NO	90-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 150 years ago. Stand was recently selectively cut and prescribed burned.
1544_NO	90-150	Select cut	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 150 years ago. Stand was recently selectively cut.
1545_NO	90-150	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest and has had no subsequent management. Canopy is single layered.
1546_NO	150+	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand has been thinned, selectively cut and prescribed burned in the past but has had no recent management.
1547_NO	150+	None	None	Cool, moist grand fir forest. Occurs at elevations between 2500 and 6000 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years old after wildfire or clearcut harvest and has had no subsequent management.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 6. Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1533_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	4.8	4.9	5.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3
Fuelbed 1534_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.3	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.8	5.0	5.7	0.4	0.8	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.2	6.6	6.8	7.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TU1	TU1	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1535_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Flame Length (ft)	2.0	2.8	4.8	3.1	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.9	2.5	3.5	6.0	4.2	4.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.9	3.1	4.3	7.5	5.3	5.6	7.9	8.8	9.1	10.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.9	1.8	6.1	2.4	2.8	6.8	7.3	7.7	9.5	1.2	2.5	8.4	3.8	4.4	9.3	11.7	12.3	15.2	1.7	3.4	11.3	5.2	6.1	12.6	16.1	17.0	20.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL8	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	TU3	TL5	TL9	SB2	TU2	TU2	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1536_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.8	2.5	0.8	1.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	0.5	1.0	3.4	1.7	1.9	3.9	5.4	5.6	6.5	0.7	1.4	4.6	2.3	2.6	5.2	7.5	7.7	8.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1537_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.8	3.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.2	3.9	2.0	2.6	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	2.8	4.8	2.6	3.2	5.0	4.2	4.3	5.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.9	1.8	6.1	1.5	2.5	6.7	3.2	4.2	8.4	1.2	2.5	8.4	2.1	3.4	9.3	5.6	5.9	11.6	1.7	3.4	11.3	2.9	4.6	12.5	8.3	8.8	15.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL5	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL3	TL8	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL8	TU3	TL8	TL9	TU3	TU4	TU4	TU3
Fuelbed 1538_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.3	4.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.3	4.4	1.1	1.8	4.8	2.3	3.0	6.0	0.9	1.8	6.0	1.5	2.5	6.7	3.5	4.1	8.3	1.2	2.5	8.2	2.1	3.3	9.0	5.1	5.6	11.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL6	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL3	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1539_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.9	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.0	4.1	1.8	2.5	4.4	2.4	2.9	4.6	3.3	3.7	5.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.6	5.2	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.8	3.6	7.2	1.0	2.2	7.1	1.8	3.0	7.9	3.9	5.0	10.0	1.4	2.9	9.6	2.5	4.0	10.7	5.2	6.7	13.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	343
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL3	TL6	TL9	TL7	TL3	TL9	TL8	TL5	TU4	TL8	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL5	TL9	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3
Fuelbed 1540_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.2	3.8	2.0	2.5	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.6	5.2	1.3	2.2	5.8	2.9	3.7	7.3	1.0	2.2	7.1	1.9	3.0	8.0	5.0	5.3	10.0	1.4	2.9	9.6	2.5	4.0	10.7	6.9	7.4	13.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TU2	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL8	TL3	TU4	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL3	SH6	TL3	TL8	SH8	TL9	TL9	SH2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1541_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.5	2.1	3.6	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.0	3.0	4.2	1.9	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.0	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.2	2.3	3.2	5.6	3.3	3.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.3	7.4	1.9	3.0	8.2	4.9	5.1	10.2	1.5	3.1	10.3	2.8	4.2	11.3	8.7	9.2	14.1	2.0	4.2	13.8	4.3	5.7	15.3	13.6	14.3	19.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL3	TL9	TL6	TL5	SH6	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL5	TL9	TU3	TU4	TU4	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB3
Fuelbed 1542_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.5	4.2	2.3	2.8	4.5	3.4	3.6	5.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.3	7.4	1.9	3.1	8.3	4.0	5.2	10.4	1.5	3.1	10.3	2.6	4.3	11.4	5.6	7.2	14.3	2.0	4.2	13.8	3.6	5.7	15.4	8.4	9.7	19.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	11	8	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL6	TU2	TU1	TL6	TU4	TL3	TL6	SB2	TL7	TL6	SB2	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL8	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH2	TL6	TL9	SH2	TU4	TU4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1543_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.3	3.4	2.2	2.4	4.3	0.6	1.3	4.2	1.4	1.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	6.0	0.8	1.7	5.7	2.0	2.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	8.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU4
Fuelbed 1544_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.8	2.5	4.3	2.8	3.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	5.4	3.8	4.1	5.7	6.5	6.6	7.2	2.8	3.9	6.8	4.9	5.2	7.1	8.2	8.4	9.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	2.0	6.6	2.6	3.0	7.3	8.1	8.5	10.3	1.3	2.8	9.1	4.3	4.9	10.1	13.4	14.1	17.0	1.8	3.7	12.3	6.0	6.9	13.7	18.7	19.6	23.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	12	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU5	TU3	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TU1	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1545_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.5	4.3	2.3	2.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	5.0	2.2	3.1	5.4	3.1	3.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.6	8.4	2.1	3.5	9.3	4.9	5.7	11.6	1.7	3.5	11.7	2.9	4.8	12.9	9.1	9.6	16.0	2.3	4.8	15.7	4.6	6.4	17.4	14.6	15.3	21.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	6	9	9	10	9	9	6	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL3	TU4	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL8	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL6	TU4	TL5	TL9	TU4	SH6	SH6	SH4	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	SH4	TU3	TU3	SH7
Fuelbed 1546_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.1	1.8	2.5	4.4	2.4	2.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	5.2	2.2	3.1	5.4	3.0	3.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.3	7.4	2.0	3.2	8.4	5.1	5.5	10.7	1.5	3.1	10.3	2.8	4.4	11.5	8.9	9.3	14.8	2.0	4.2	13.8	3.9	5.9	15.6	12.4	12.9	19.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL5	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL5	TL9	TU4	TU2	TU4	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

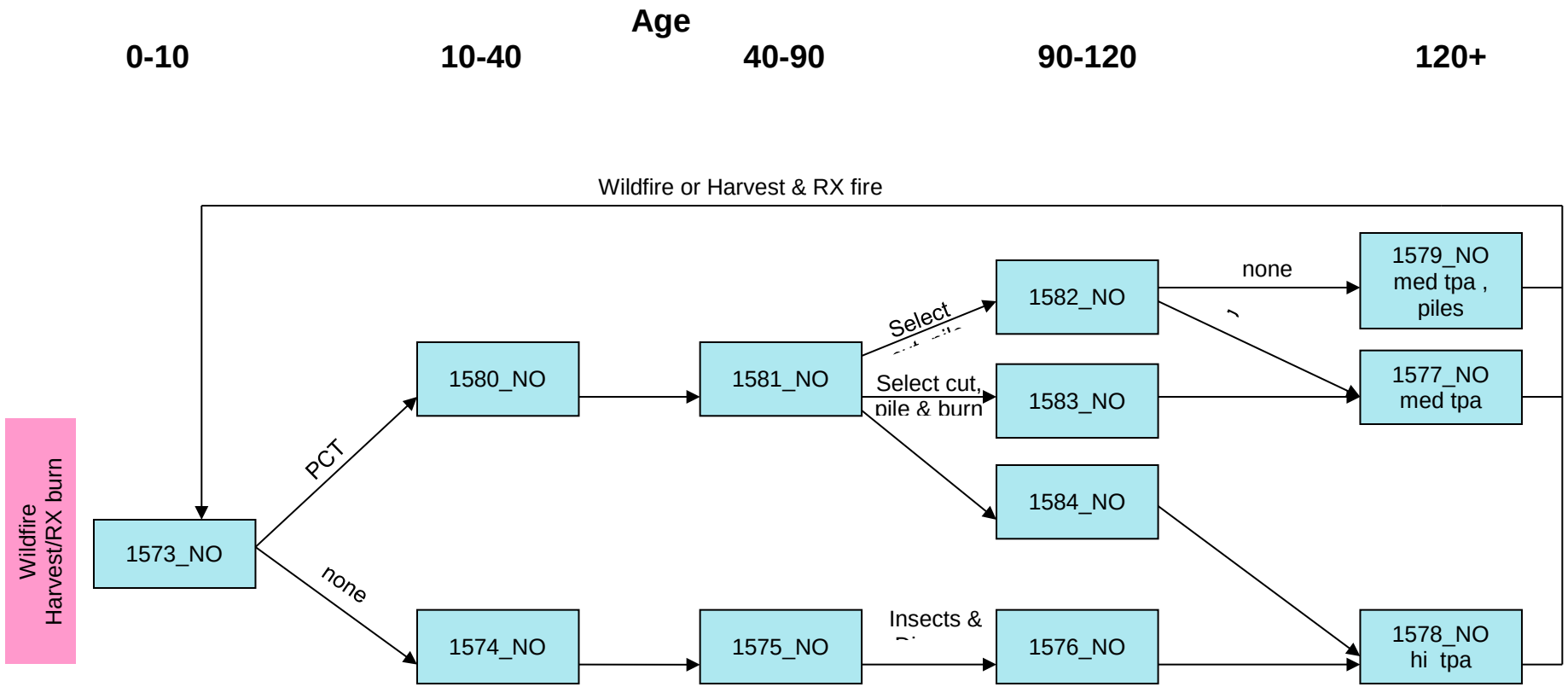
		Cool, moist grand fir fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1547_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.5	4.3	2.3	2.9	4.5	3.2	3.6	5.0	2.2	3.1	5.4	2.9	3.6	5.7	4.5	4.6	6.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.9	9.5	2.4	3.9	10.5	5.0	6.5	13.1	1.9	4.0	13.1	3.3	5.4	14.5	6.9	8.9	18.0	2.6	5.3	17.6	4.5	7.2	19.5	11.7	12.3	24.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	SH6	TL8	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH2	TL5	TL9	SH2	TL9	TU4	SH4	TL5	TL9	SH4	TL9	TL9	SH4	TU4	TU4	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 3. Cold, dry subalpine forest pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 7. Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1573_NO	0-10	None	Wildfire	Cold, dry subalpine forest established after wildfire less than 10 years ago. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Snags, fireweed, herbs, and willow present in this low density stand.
1574_NO	10-40	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Dense stand of lodgepole pine seedlings and saplings from 10 to 40 years old. The majority of snags have fallen.
1575_NO	40-90	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 90 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Stand has subalpine fir in the understory with natural woody fuel loading characterized by few fine fuels and decomposing large woody debris.
1576_NO	90-120	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 120 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Single-layered lodgepole pine stand with subalpine fir understory.
1577_NO	120+	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Layered, medium density stand that established over 120 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management.
1578_NO	120+	None	Insects & disease	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. High density stand that established over 120 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Insects and disease reduced lodgepole pine density.
1579_NO	120+	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Layered, medium density stand that established over 120 years ago after wildfire with past PCT and selection cut with woody fuels piled, but not burned, but no recent management.
1580_NO	10-40	PCT	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established following wildfire 10 to 40 years ago; recently precommercially thinned. The majority of snags have fallen.
1581_NO	40-90	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 90 years ago after wildfire and was precommercially thinned, but has had no recent management.
1582_NO	90-120	Select cut & Pile	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 120 years ago after wildfire and was precommercially thinned in the past. Recent select cut with the logging slash hand-piled.
1583_NO	90-120	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 120 years ago after wildfire and was precommercially thinned early. Recent selection cut with logging slash piled and burned.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1584_NO	90-120	None	None	Cold, dry subalpine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 90 to 120 years ago after wildfire and was precommercially thinned early, but there has been no recent management.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 8. Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1573_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	4.7	4.8	5.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.7	6.2	6.4	7.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL9
Fuelbed 1574_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	2.0	2.6	4.4	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.5	4.6	1.5	2.2	5.3	4.4	4.5	7.1	1.1	2.1	6.3	2.6	3.1	7.3	8.4	8.6	9.9	1.5	2.8	8.6	3.5	4.1	9.9	11.3	11.7	13.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU4	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1575_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	2.1	2.9	4.8	3.4	3.6	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	5.6	1.9	2.7	6.5	6.1	6.3	8.6	1.3	2.5	7.7	3.7	4.1	8.9	11.9	12.3	14.0	1.8	3.4	10.4	5.0	5.5	12.0	16.2	16.7	19.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU4	TU3	TU3	TL3	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SH7
Fuelbed 1576_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	2.1	2.8	4.7	3.5	3.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	6.2	2.2	3.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.7	1.5	2.8	8.6	4.4	4.9	9.9	14.4	14.9	16.9	2.0	3.8	11.6	6.1	6.7	13.4	19.8	20.4	23.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557	557
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	6	6	6	9	9	10	9	9	10	6	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL8	TL9	TU2	SH4	SH4	SH4	TL3	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	SH4	TU5	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1577_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.7	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	4.6	4.8	5.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6
Fuelbed 1578_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	1.8	2.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	2.2	2.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.5	7.8	7.9	8.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	6.2	3.1	3.5	7.2	10.1	10.5	11.9	1.5	2.8	8.6	7.0	7.6	10.5	22.7	23.3	26.2	2.0	3.8	11.6	9.7	10.6	14.7	31.6	32.6	36.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	5	5	5	9	9	10	10	10	10	5	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL3	TL6	TL9	TU4	SH8	TU2	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL9	TL9	TU4	TU5	SH7	SH7	TL5	TL9	TU3	TU4	TU4	TU3	SH7	SH5	SH5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1579_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	5.6	1.9	2.7	6.5	4.2	5.0	8.8	1.3	2.5	7.7	2.8	3.8	9.0	9.1	9.4	12.2	1.8	3.4	10.4	3.7	5.1	12.1	12.3	12.7	16.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	6	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL7	TL6	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	TU4	TU4	TU4	SH2	TL8	TL5	SH8	TL6	TL8	TU4	TU4	SH2	SH4
Fuelbed 1580_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	1.9	2.5	4.1	3.2	3.5	4.4	5.4	5.5	6.1	2.3	3.1	5.2	4.0	4.4	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.7	0.7	1.4	4.2	2.5	2.9	4.8	7.5	7.9	9.8	1.0	1.9	5.7	3.3	3.9	6.5	10.1	10.7	13.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL5	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU5	TU5	SB2	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU1	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1581_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.2	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	5.6	1.8	2.7	6.5	4.3	4.8	8.6	1.3	2.5	7.7	2.5	3.7	8.9	8.1	8.4	11.9	1.8	3.4	10.4	3.4	5.0	12.0	10.9	11.4	16.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	SH6	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL5	TL9	TU4	TU2	TU4	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB2
Fuelbed 1582_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.2	3.7	1.2	1.8	4.3	2.7	3.2	5.7	0.9	1.7	5.1	1.7	2.4	5.9	5.1	5.3	7.9	1.2	2.2	6.9	2.3	3.3	7.9	6.8	7.1	10.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TU2	TL7	TL6	TU2	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL8	TU2	SB2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

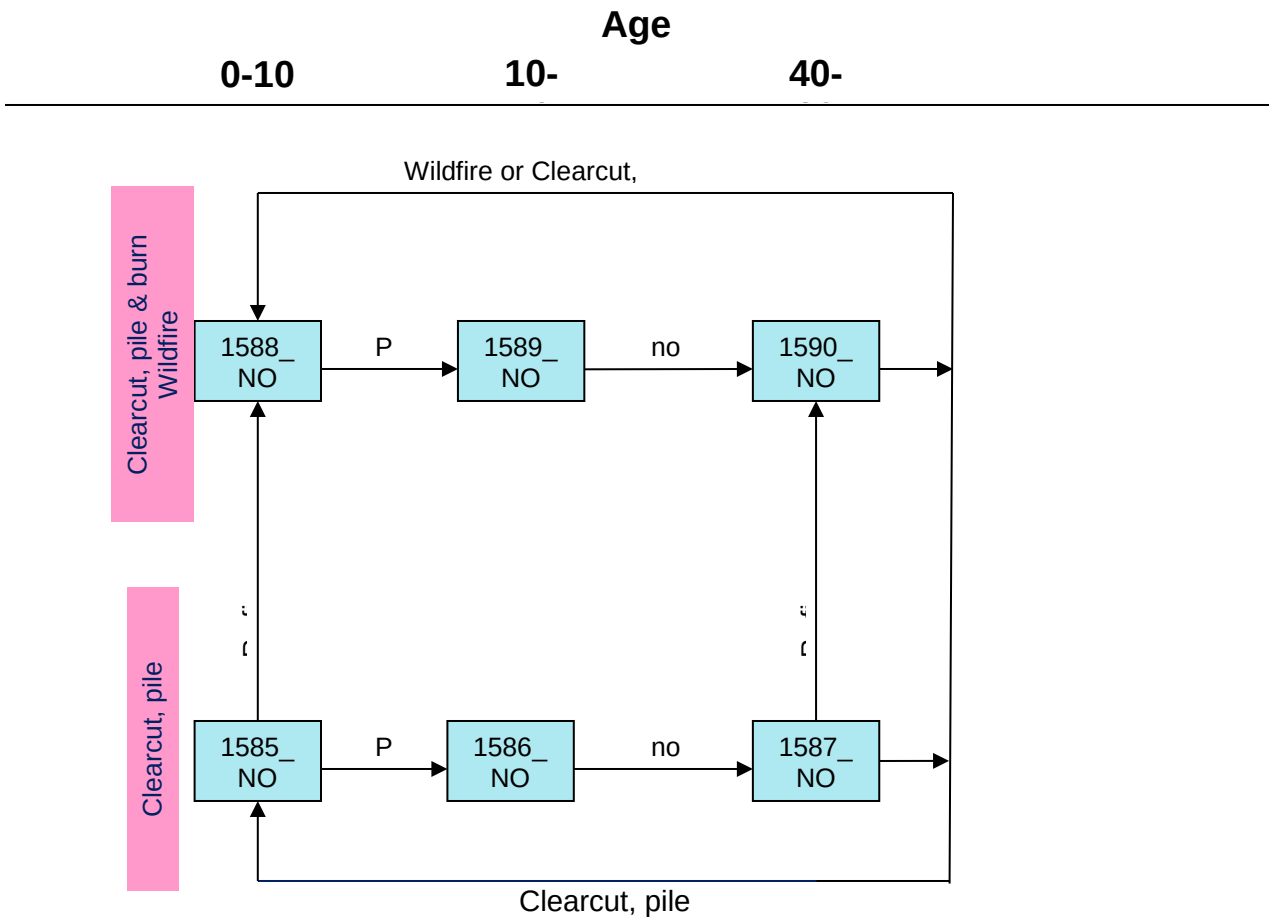
		Cold, dry subalpine forest fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1583_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL5
Fuelbed 1584_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.4	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	2.0	2.7	4.5	2.8	3.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	6.2	2.1	3.0	7.2	4.8	5.5	9.7	1.5	2.8	8.6	3.0	4.1	9.9	9.8	10.1	13.4	2.0	3.8	11.6	4.1	5.6	13.4	13.2	13.6	18.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468	468
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL3	TU4	TL5	TL8	SH6	SH6	SH6	SH2	TL3	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 4. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 9. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1585_NO	0-10	Clearcut & Pile	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 10 years ago after clearcut harvest of an older lodgepole pine stand. The slash was piled after the harvest.
1586_NO	10-40	PCT	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. This fuelbed represents a young stand of lodgepole pine that established 10 to 40 years ago after a clearcut harvest with woody fuels piled and burned. The stand was recently precommercially thinned.
1587_NO	40-80	None	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after a clearcut with woody fuels piled 40 to 80 years ago. Stand was precommercially thinned at 10-20 years but has had no subsequent management.
1588_NO	0-10	Clearcut & Pile/burn	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 10 years ago after clearcut harvest of an older lodgepole pine stand. The slash was piled and burned after the harvest.
1589_NO	10-40	PCT	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. This fuelbed represents a young stand of lodgepole pine that established 10 to 40 years ago after a clearcut harvest with woody fuels piled and burned. The stand was recently precommercially thinned.
1590_NO	40-80	None	None	Cool, moist lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at high elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after a clearcut with woody fuels piled and burned 40 to 80 years ago. Stand was precommercially thinned at 10-20 years but has had no subsequent management.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 10. Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1585_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.5	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.2	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.3	3.5	1.9	2.4	4.5	0.6	1.3	4.2	1.5	1.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	6.2	0.8	1.7	5.7	2.0	2.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	8.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL7	TL3	TL9	TL5	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU4
Fuelbed LT086_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	2.0	2.9	5.0	3.6	3.9	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.9	2.6	3.6	6.2	4.7	5.1	6.6	7.9	8.1	9.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.3	4.3	1.8	2.1	4.7	5.4	5.7	7.3	0.9	1.8	5.9	2.9	3.5	6.5	8.9	9.5	12.1	1.2	2.4	7.9	4.4	5.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	18.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	12	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU5	TL3	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB2	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1587_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	1.7	2.4	4.1	2.2	2.7	4.3	3.1	3.5	4.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.9	1.8	5.8	1.5	2.4	6.5	3.2	4.1	8.2	1.2	2.4	8.1	2.1	3.4	9.0	4.4	5.7	11.3	1.6	3.3	10.9	2.8	4.5	12.1	6.0	7.7	15.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL8	TL8	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL3	TU4	TL6	TL8	SH8	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL5	TL8	TU4	TL9	TU4	SH4
Fuelbed LT088_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.8	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

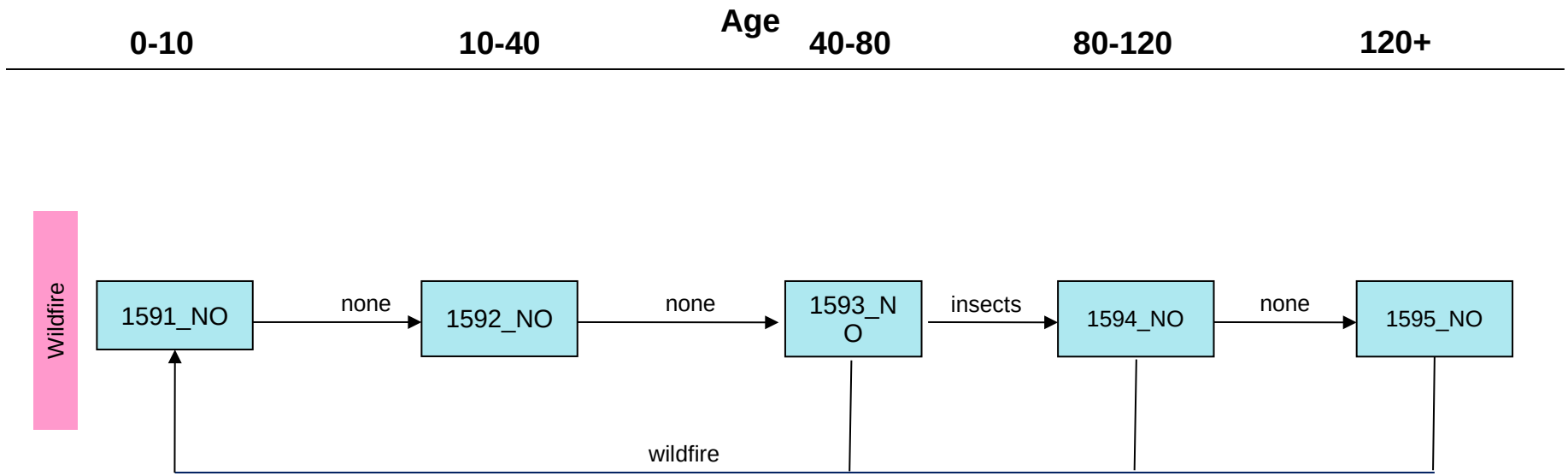
		Cool, moist lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1589_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	2.0	2.9	5.0	3.6	3.9	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.9	2.6	3.6	6.2	4.7	5.1	6.6	7.9	8.1	9.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.3	4.3	1.8	2.1	4.7	5.4	5.7	7.3	0.9	1.8	5.9	2.9	3.5	6.5	8.9	9.5	12.1	1.2	2.4	7.9	4.4	5.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	18.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	12	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU5	TL3	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB2	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB3
Fuelbed LT090_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	1.7	2.4	4.1	2.2	2.7	4.3	3.1	3.5	4.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.9	1.8	5.8	1.5	2.4	6.5	3.2	4.1	8.2	1.2	2.4	8.1	2.1	3.4	9.0	4.4	5.7	11.3	1.6	3.3	10.9	2.8	4.5	12.1	6.0	7.7	15.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL8	TL8	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL6	TU4	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL3	TU4	TL6	TL8	SH8	TL8	TL5	TU2	TL5	TL8	TU4	TL9	TU4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 5. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 11. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1591_NO	0-10	None	Wildfire	Cold, dry lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at elevations between 6000 and 7500 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established approximately 10 years ago after a stand-replacing wildfire.
1592_NO	10-40	None	None	Cold, dry lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at elevations between 6000 and 7500 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. This fuelbed represents a young stand of lodgepole pine that established after a stand-replacing fire 10 to 40 years ago with no subsequent management.
1593_NO	40-80	None	None	Cold, dry lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at elevations between 6000 and 7500 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. This fuelbed represents a forest of lodgepole pine that established 40 to 80 years ago after a wildfire with no subsequent management.
1594_NO	80-120	None	Insects& disease	Cold, dry lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at elevations between 6000 and 7500 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 120 years ago after a clearcut and prescribed fire. The stand was attacked by pine bark beetles 10 years ago. Few needles remain, and fallen snags are accumulating (decay classes 2 and 3).
1595_NO	120+	None	None	Cold, dry lodgepole pine forest. Occurs at elevations between 6000 and 7500 feet in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 120 years ago after a clearcut and prescribed fire. The stand has been attacked by pine bark beetles. Fallen snags are decaying and regeneration is becoming established under the fragmented canopy.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 12. Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1591_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.3	3.4	1.8	2.2	4.3	0.6	1.3	4.2	1.1	1.8	4.7	3.1	3.4	6.0	0.8	1.7	5.7	1.5	2.4	6.3	4.3	4.7	8.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL8	TL8	TU4
Fuelbed 1592_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.7	1.6	2.3	4.0	2.1	2.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	4.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	2.0	6.5	1.7	2.7	7.3	3.5	4.6	9.1	1.3	2.7	9.0	2.3	3.7	10.0	4.9	6.3	12.6	1.8	3.7	12.2	3.1	5.0	13.5	6.6	8.5	17.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TU1	TL8	TL7	TL6	TU2	TL6	TL3	SB1	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL3	SB2	TL6	TL8	SH2	TL8	TL6	SH2	TL3	TL8	SH2	TL9	TU4	SH2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1593_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	1.4	1.9	3.4	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.9	3.9	1.7	2.4	4.2	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.2	3.6	4.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	2.1	7.0	1.8	2.9	7.8	3.8	4.9	9.8	1.4	2.9	9.7	2.5	4.0	10.8	5.2	6.7	13.5	1.9	4.0	13.1	3.4	5.4	14.5	7.0	9.1	18.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL6	TU2	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL3	TL6	SB2	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL8	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH2	TL5	TL8	SH2	TL9	TU4	SH4
Fuelbed 1594_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	4.5	3.2	3.6	5.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.2	7.2	1.9	3.0	8.1	4.1	5.2	10.2	1.5	3.0	10.0	2.6	4.2	11.1	5.6	7.2	14.1	2.0	4.1	13.5	3.5	5.6	15.0	7.6	9.7	19.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL6	TU2	TU1	TL6	TU2	TL3	TL6	SB2	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL8	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH2	TL6	TL9	SH2	TL9	TU4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

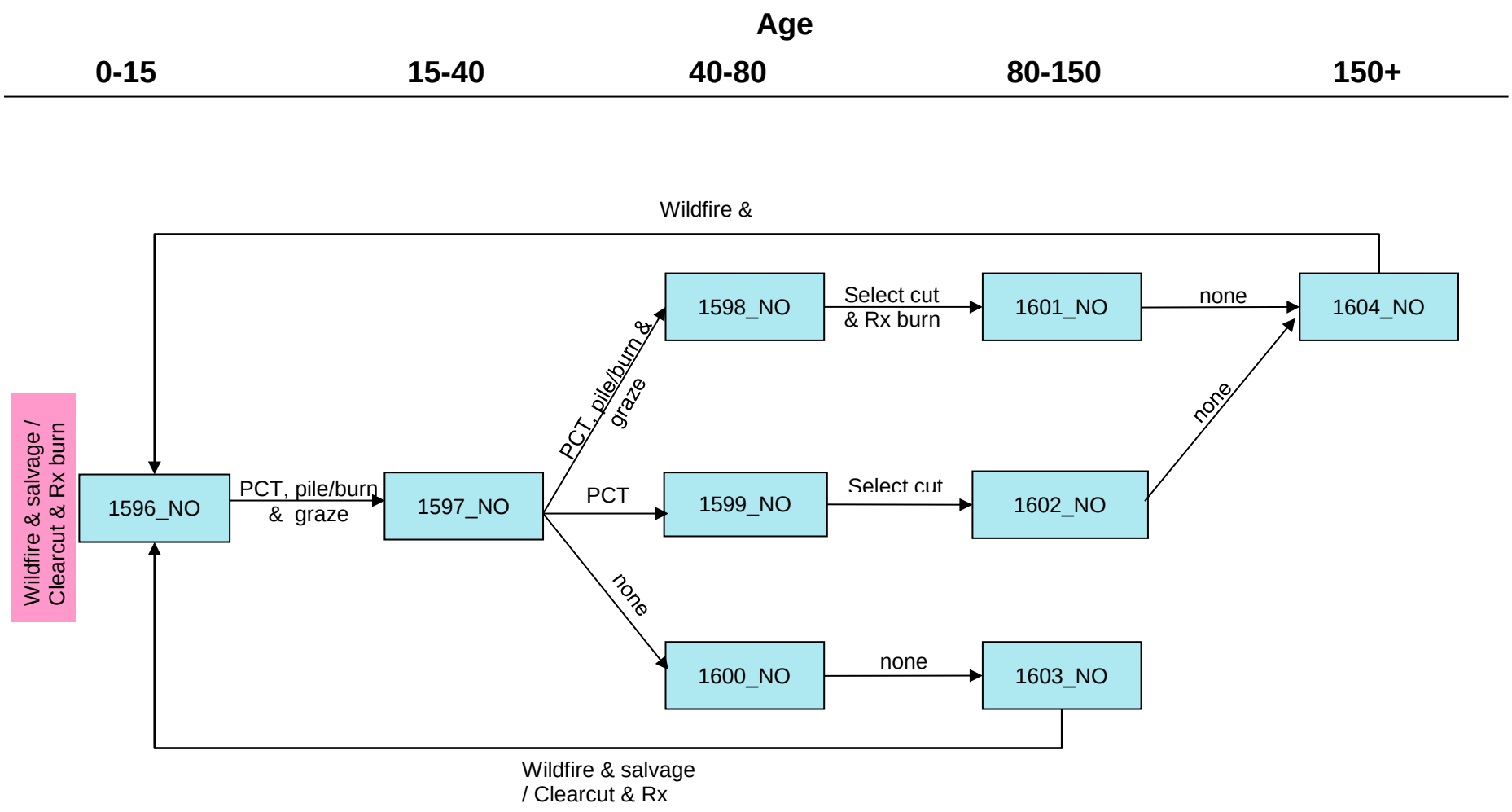
		Cold, dry lodgepole pine, western larch fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1595_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.9	1.7	2.4	4.2	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	4.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.2	7.2	1.8	3.0	8.0	3.8	4.9	10.0	1.5	3.0	10.0	2.5	4.1	11.0	5.2	6.8	13.7	2.0	4.1	13.5	3.4	5.5	14.9	7.0	9.2	18.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	11	9	9	6	8	9	6	9	9	6	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL6	TU2	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL7	TL6	TU4	TL6	TL6	SB2	TL8	TL9	SH2	TL6	TL6	SH2	TL5	TL8	SH2	TL9	TU4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 6. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 13. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1596_NO	0-15	Clearcut & Rx fire; Salvage	Wildfire	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago after wildfire with salvage logging, or clearcut harvest and prescribed burning. Ninebark, snowberry, and pinegrass dominate shrub and nonwoody fuels.
1597_NO	15-40	PCT, Pile burn; Grazing	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 40 years ago after clearcut or wildfire. Stand was recently precommercially thinned, piled and burned, and grazed. Stand density is low. Ninebark, snowberry, and pinegrass dominate shrub and nonwoody fuels.
1598_NO	40-80	PCT, Pile burn; Grazing	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established following clearcut harvest or wildfire 40 to 80 years ago. Ninebark, snowberry, and pinegrass dominate shrub and nonwoody fuels. Precommercial thinning, pile burning, and grazing treatments reduced stand density.
1599_NO	40-80	PCT	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago by clearcut harvest or wildfire. Past grazing and precommercial thinning and a recent precommercial thinning reduced stand density. Ninebark, snowberry, and pinegrass dominate shrub and nonwoody fuels.
1600_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand was precommercially thinned and grazed early but has had no recent management. Ninebark, snowberry, and pinegrass dominate shrub and nonwoody fuels. Some dog hair thickets and dense understory are developing.
1601_NO	80-150	Select cut, Rx fire	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand was previously thinned and grazed. Recent selective cut with prescribed fire has opened canopy, reduced woody fuels, and stimulated grass and shrub species. Pinegrass dominates nonwoody fuels.
1602_NO	80-150	Select cut	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand was previously precommercially thinned and grazed. A recent selective cut with no woody fuels treatment has opened the canopy and stimulated grass and shrub species. Pinegrass dominates nonwoody fuels.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1603_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago following clearcut harvest or wildfire. Stand was thinned and grazed early but has had no subsequent management. Natural fuel accumulations and higher stand density results in closed canopy, limiting understory growth and shrub species. Pinegrass dominates nonwoody fuels.
1604_NO	150+	None	None	Warm, dry Douglas-fir and ninebark forest. Occurs at low to mid elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following a clearcut harvest or wildfire. Stand was grazed, precommercially thinned, selectively cut and prescribed burned in the past, but has had no recent management. Falling snags have created canopy gaps and understory tree regeneration occurs in clumps in these openings. Grass and shrub growth are also vigorous in the gaps. Pinegrass dominates nonwoody fuels

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 14. Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1596_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	4.2	4.2	4.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6
Fuelbed 1597_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	6.7	6.8	7.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TU2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1598_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	4.6	4.7	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	6.0	6.1	6.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TU1	TU1	TU1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9
Fuelbed 1599_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	2.0	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.4	1.5	1.7	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.7	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.8	3.0	5.4	9.1	9.4	10.5	1.1	2.1	6.3	3.8	4.1	7.3	12.4	12.7	14.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL8	TL8	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU3	TU3	SB2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1600_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.7	1.2	3.5	1.2	1.8	4.1	2.7	3.3	5.6	0.9	1.6	4.8	1.7	2.4	5.6	4.9	5.0	7.7	1.2	2.2	6.5	2.3	3.3	7.6	6.4	6.6	10.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	SH8
Fuelbed 1601_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	4.3	4.4	5.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.6	5.6	5.7	6.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 15602_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.4	6.2	6.3	6.6	1.9	2.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.5	7.7	7.8	8.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.5	7.3	7.6	8.6	0.7	1.2	3.7	4.2	4.6	6.5	13.5	14.0	15.9	0.9	1.7	4.9	5.7	6.3	8.9	18.4	19.0	21.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU4	TU4	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	SB2	SB2	SB3	TL8	TL8	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB2
Fuelbed 1603_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	5.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	2.2	2.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.2	8.8	8.9	9.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.0	3.1	2.7	3.0	4.1	9.0	9.2	10.4	0.8	1.4	4.2	4.8	5.3	7.3	15.8	16.3	18.3	1.1	1.9	5.7	6.5	7.1	9.7	21.1	21.7	24.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL8	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry Douglas-fir / ninebark fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1604_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	1.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	4.2	9.4	9.6	10.8	0.9	1.6	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.7	12.6	13.0	14.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3

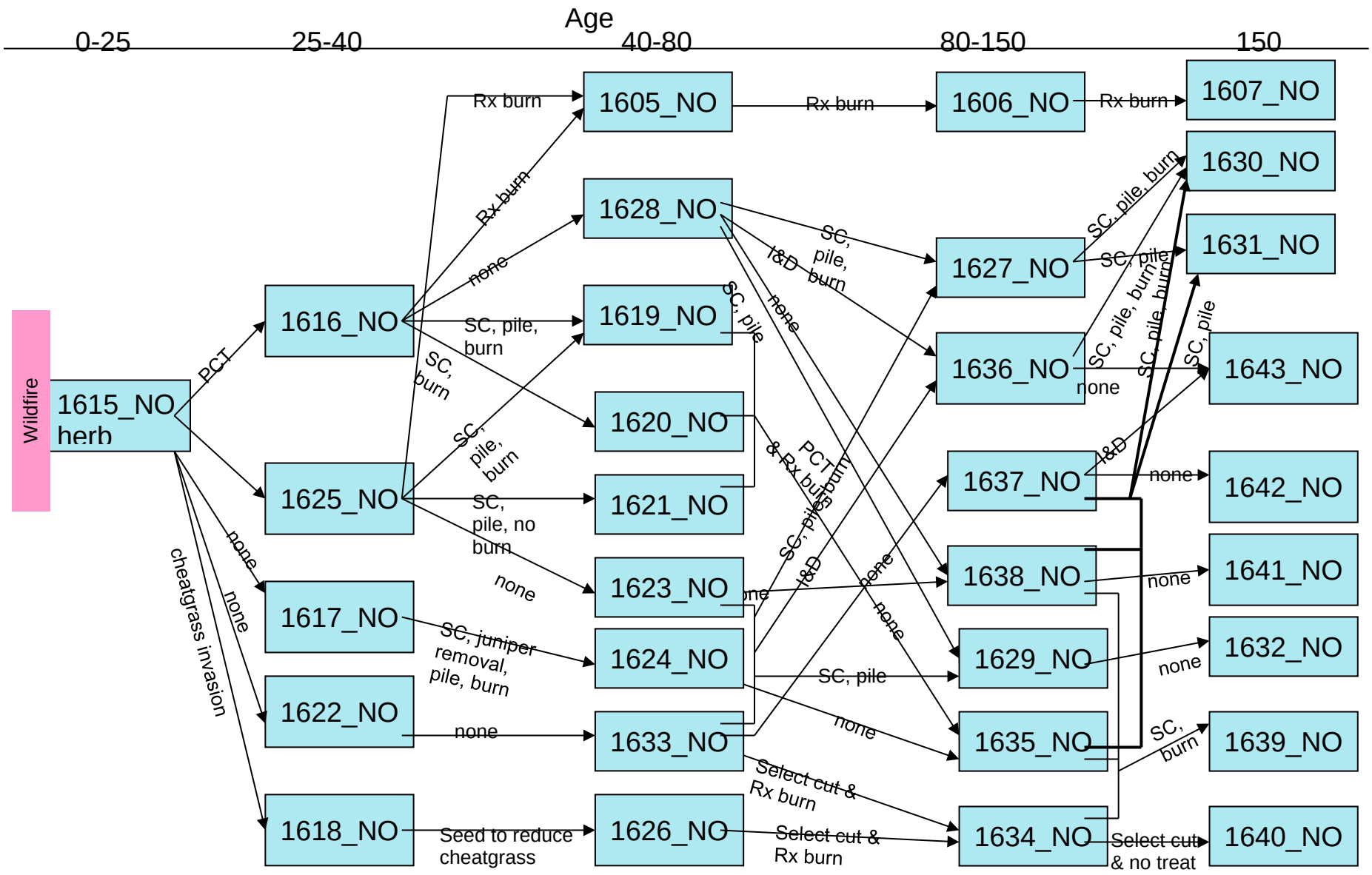
Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 7. Hot, dry ponderosa pine pathways

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 15. Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1605_NO	40-80	Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Located at the low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40-80 years ago by wildfire and was precommercially thinned previously. Recently burned with prescribed fire. Single layer, low density stand with pinegrass/herb understory.
1606_NO	80-150	Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago following wildfire. Recently burned with prescribed fire.
1607_NO	150+	Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following wildfire. Stand was recently treated with prescribed fire.
1615_NO	0-15	None	Wildfire	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago by wildfire. Grassland, with less than 10% overstory.
1616_NO	15-40	PCT	None	Hot, dry, ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 40 years ago after wildfire. Recently precommercially thinned. Stand composed of low density, pole-sized conifers.
1617_NO	15-40	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after wildfire 15 to 40 years ago. Dense dry seedlings and saplings, including a high proportion of juniper, have become established.
1618_NO	15-40	None	Introduction of exotic species	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after wildfire 15 to 40 years ago. Dense dry seedlings and saplings have become established with cheatgrass dominating the nonwoody stratum.
1619_NO	40-80	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire. Recent selection cut with woody fuels piled and burned.
1620_NO	40-80	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire. Recent selection cut with prescribed fire to reduce woody fuels.
1621_NO	40-80	Select cut & Pile	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire. Recent selection cut with woody fuels piled.
1622_NO	15-40	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established after wildfire 15 to 40 years ago. Dense dry seedlings and saplings have become established.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1623_NO	40-80	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire and was precommercially thinned and treated with prescribed fire early, but has had no subsequent management.
1624_NO	40-80	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire. Recent selection cut to reduce juniper encroachment followed by piling and burning of logging slash.
1625_NO	15-40	PCT & Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 40 years ago after wildfire. Recently precommercially thinned and burned by prescribed fire. Stand composed of low density, pole-sized conifers.
1626_NO	40-80	None	Restoration work	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire with cheatgrass invading the nonwoody stratum. Recent restoration work (seeding of perennial grasses) to reduce cheatgrass.
1627_NO	80-150	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density with a grass understory, resulting from recent selection cut followed by piling and burning of logging slash.
1628_NO	40-80	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. High density stand of pole-sized conifers.
1629_NO	80-150	Select cut & Pile	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density stand, resulting from recent selection cut followed by piling of logging slash.
1630_NO	150+	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand had recent select tree harvest and woody fuels were piled and burned.
1631_NO	150+	Select cut & Pile	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand had recent select tree harvest with logging slash piled, resulting in a low density canopy with pinegrass understory.
1632_NO	150+	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand had previous select tree harvest with logging slash piled, but no recent management activity.
1633_NO	40-80	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire. Single layer, high density stand.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1634_NO	80-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density with a grass understory, resulting from recent selection cut and prescribed burn.
1635_NO	80-150	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago by wildfire. Low density due to past select tree harvest. No recent management activity.
1636_NO	80-150	None	Insects & disease	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. High density stand with significant mortality due to insects and disease.
1637_NO	80-150	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. High density stand with no history of management.
1638_NO	80-150	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine and bitterbrush forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Low density stands with bitterbrush and or sagebrush shrub layer, resulting from early precommercial thinning. No recent management activity.
1639_NO	150+	Select ctu & Rx fire	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago following wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand had recent select tree harvest and was treated with prescribed fire resulting in a low density canopy with a pinegrass understory.
1640_NO	150+	Select cut	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago after wildfire or clearcut harvest. Stand had recent select tree harvest resulting in a low density canopy with pinegrass understory.
1641_NO	150+	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine bitterbrush forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 150 years ago and was precommercially thinned at approximately 25 years and no subsequent management. Stand is composed of low density trees with a bitterbrush and/or sagebrush understory.
1642_NO	150+	None	None	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. High density stand that was established over 150 years ago and has no history of management.
1643_NO	150+	None	Insects & disease	Hot, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stand was established over 150 years ago and has no history of management. Insect and disease infestations have resulted in heavy downed woody fuel load.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 16. Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1605_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	4.0	4.1	4.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.5	5.2	5.4	6.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9
Fuelbed 1606_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.7	5.4	5.6	6.5	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.7	7.4	7.7	8.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL9	TU4	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1607_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.9	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TU1	TU1	TU1	TL5	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6
Fuelbed 1615_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL3	TU1	TU1	TU1	TL6

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1616_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.6	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.0	6.8	6.9	7.4	2.1	2.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.8	9.3	9.5	10.1	2.5	3.4	5.8	6.4	6.8	8.1	11.0	11.2	12.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.4	4.3	4.8	7.1	13.7	14.3	16.6	0.9	1.8	5.5	6.9	7.8	11.5	22.3	23.2	26.9	1.2	2.2	7.0	8.8	9.9	14.6	28.4	29.5	34.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL3	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB4	SB4	SB4
Fuelbed 1617_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.1	0.9	1.5	4.2	2.4	2.6	5.0	7.5	7.8	9.0	1.2	2.0	5.7	3.2	3.6	6.7	10.1	10.5	12.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL9	TL9	TU4	TU4	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1618_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	1.5	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	5.1	0.9	1.5	4.2	2.6	3.0	5.0	8.3	8.7	10.2	1.2	2.0	5.7	3.6	4.1	6.7	11.4	11.8	13.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL8	TU4	TU4	SH6	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU3
Fuelbed 1619_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.9	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.9	5.2	5.5	6.5	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.6	6.6	6.8	8.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1620_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	1.6	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.6	1.9	2.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.4	5.7	6.0	7.3	0.5	1.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	5.7	9.7	10.2	12.3	0.7	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.6	7.3	12.4	13.0	15.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	12	12	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU3	SB2	SB3	TL8	TL5	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1621_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Flame Length (ft)	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	2.1	2.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.0	7.8	8.0	8.6	2.5	3.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	7.1	9.2	9.4	10.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	5.3	9.4	9.8	11.7	0.9	1.6	4.6	5.0	5.7	8.7	15.5	16.1	19.2	1.2	2.0	6.0	6.4	7.3	11.2	19.8	20.7	24.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	13	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU3	TU3	SB2	TL3	TL8	TU2	TU2	TU5	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1622_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	1.5	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	5.0	0.9	1.5	4.2	2.3	2.6	5.0	7.3	7.6	8.9	1.2	2.0	5.7	3.2	3.6	6.7	9.9	10.3	12.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4
Fuelbed 1623_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.6	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	2.3	3.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.6	8.4	8.6	9.4	2.7	3.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.9	10.0	10.2	11.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	6.2	10.2	10.7	13.1	1.0	1.9	5.9	5.6	6.5	10.5	17.4	18.3	22.3	1.3	2.5	7.7	7.3	8.5	13.7	22.6	23.8	29.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	10	12	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU3	SB2	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1624_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.9	1.9	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.4	2.2	2.9	4.7	3.4	3.6	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.6	4.2	4.4	5.3	0.9	1.5	4.2	2.3	2.6	5.0	7.0	7.4	8.7	1.2	2.0	5.7	2.8	3.2	6.8	8.8	9.2	11.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU5	TU5	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU2	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU3	TU3	SB2
Fuelbed 1625_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Flame Length (ft)	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	1.5	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.4	6.9	1.8	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.4	7.5	8.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.7	6.8	7.1	8.4	0.5	1.0	3.1	3.5	4.0	6.1	11.3	11.8	13.9	0.6	1.2	3.9	4.5	5.1	7.7	14.3	14.9	17.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU5	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL5	TU1	TU2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1626_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.6	5.8	5.9	6.5	2.3	3.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.6	8.4	8.5	9.4	2.7	3.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	7.9	10.0	10.2	11.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.3	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.5	10.6	11.2	13.7	1.1	2.1	6.5	6.1	7.1	11.5	18.9	19.9	24.3	1.5	2.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	14.9	24.7	25.9	31.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	10	12	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU3	TU3	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4
Fuelbed 1627_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL4	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1628_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
	Flame Length (ft)	2.3	3.0	5.0	5.6	5.9	7.0	9.5	9.7	10.3	3.1	4.0	6.7	7.5	7.9	9.5	12.9	13.1	14.0	3.6	4.8	8.0	9.0	9.4	11.3	15.3	15.6	16.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.8	5.4	6.8	7.6	11.2	21.8	22.6	26.2	1.5	2.8	8.5	10.9	12.2	17.9	34.9	36.2	41.9	2.0	3.6	11.0	14.0	15.6	23.0	44.8	46.4	53.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	9	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SH6
Fuelbed 1629_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.1	1.5	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	1.9	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.2	4.8	3.5	4.1	6.7	1.1	1.9	5.5	2.2	3.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	9.3	1.5	2.6	7.5	2.9	4.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	12.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL9	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1630_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6
Fuelbed 1631_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
	Flame Length (ft)	1.9	2.4	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.8	5.7	5.8	6.5	2.4	3.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	6.6	7.9	8.1	9.0	3.0	3.8	6.2	5.6	6.1	7.8	9.3	9.6	10.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.1	5.9	4.4	5.2	8.8	12.9	13.7	17.4	1.7	2.9	8.8	7.1	8.5	14.3	21.2	22.6	28.4	2.3	3.9	11.4	9.2	10.9	18.5	27.2	29.0	36.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	13	5	9	9	12	10	12	12	13	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TU5	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB2	SH7	TL9	TL9	SB2	TU3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SH7	SH5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1632_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	2.9	4.7	4.1	4.3	5.2	6.9	7.1	7.6	2.9	3.7	5.9	5.7	6.0	7.3	9.6	9.8	10.6	3.5	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.1	8.7	11.4	11.7	12.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.1	5.9	4.4	5.0	7.6	13.9	14.5	17.2	1.7	2.8	8.1	7.3	8.3	12.6	23.1	24.1	28.4	2.2	3.8	10.9	9.4	10.6	16.2	29.7	31.0	36.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU1	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4
Fuelbed 1633_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	Flame Length (ft)	1.9	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.9	7.1	7.7	2.6	3.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	7.5	9.6	9.8	10.7	3.1	4.1	6.8	6.8	7.3	9.0	11.5	11.7	12.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.4	4.3	4.3	5.0	7.9	13.4	14.0	16.9	1.3	2.3	7.1	7.1	8.2	13.0	22.2	23.3	28.1	1.7	3.1	9.3	9.3	10.7	17.0	28.9	30.3	36.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	12	12	13	13	13	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TU2	TU1	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL8	TL9	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1634_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.0	2.8	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.5	2.9	4.7	0.8	1.4	3.9	2.6	2.9	4.6	8.2	8.5	9.9	1.1	1.8	5.2	3.5	3.9	6.2	11.2	11.6	13.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	11	8	8	9	8	9	9	11	11	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	SB1	SB1	SB1	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL8	SB2	SB2	SH2
Fuelbed 1635_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.9	2.4	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.1	6.8	6.9	7.5	2.4	3.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	7.0	9.3	9.5	10.2	2.9	3.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	8.3	11.0	11.2	12.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	7.0	12.8	13.4	15.8	1.1	1.8	5.6	6.5	7.4	11.2	20.7	21.6	25.4	1.5	2.5	7.2	8.3	9.4	14.2	26.3	27.4	32.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1636_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Flame Length (ft)	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.9	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	2.4	2.4	3.1	5.0	4.0	4.2	5.4	6.8	6.9	7.4	3.0	3.8	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.7	8.5	8.7	9.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	2.0	5.7	2.7	3.0	6.7	8.4	8.7	10.3	2.0	1.6	2.8	7.9	5.0	5.6	9.3	15.6	16.2	19.0	2.2	3.7	10.7	6.8	7.7	12.5	21.5	22.4	26.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	9	12	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU4	TU3	TU3	TL5	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU1	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1637_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Flame Length (ft)	2.3	2.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	2.9	3.7	6.2	6.7	7.1	8.6	11.5	11.7	12.6	3.5	4.5	7.4	8.1	8.5	10.3	13.8	14.0	15.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.0	5.7	6.1	6.9	10.4	19.6	20.3	23.8	1.6	2.8	8.6	10.3	11.6	17.4	32.9	34.2	39.9	2.2	3.7	11.2	13.4	15.1	22.7	42.9	44.6	52.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	5	9	10	12	13	13	13	5	4	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB2	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SH5	GR8	GR8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1638_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	2.9	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.5	8.8	9.0	9.6	2.9	3.7	6.3	7.1	7.5	8.9	12.3	12.5	13.3	3.5	4.5	7.5	8.5	9.0	10.7	14.6	14.8	15.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.0	5.7	7.2	8.0	11.7	23.2	24.1	27.8	1.6	2.9	9.0	11.9	13.3	19.4	38.4	39.8	45.9	2.2	3.8	11.7	15.3	17.1	25.0	49.6	51.3	59.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	12	12	13	5	5	5	9	10	12	13	13	13	4	4	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SH5	SH5	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	GR8	GR8	GR8
Fuelbed 1639_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	4.3	0.7	1.2	3.5	1.7	1.9	4.2	5.2	5.4	6.4	1.0	1.6	4.7	2.2	2.6	5.6	7.0	7.3	8.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL3	TL4	TL6	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1640_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	Flame Length (ft)	2.0	2.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.7	7.5	7.6	8.3	2.5	3.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	8.0	10.5	10.7	11.6	3.1	4.1	7.0	7.3	7.8	9.5	12.5	12.7	13.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.0	1.7	5.2	5.7	6.5	10.1	18.1	18.9	22.5	1.4	2.7	8.7	9.5	10.9	16.8	30.4	31.7	37.7	1.9	3.6	11.3	12.4	14.1	21.9	39.4	41.1	48.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	13	9	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	5	9	10	12	12	12	13	5	5	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL8	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB2	TL8	TL9	TU3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SH5	SH5	SH5
Fuelbed 1641_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	Flame Length (ft)	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.3	8.2	8.4	9.1	3.0	3.8	6.4	6.8	7.2	8.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	3.6	4.6	7.7	8.1	8.6	10.5	13.8	14.1	15.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.1	6.1	6.2	7.1	10.8	19.7	20.5	24.2	1.7	3.0	9.2	10.4	11.8	18.1	33.1	34.5	40.7	2.3	4.0	12.1	13.6	15.5	23.7	43.2	45.0	53.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	5	9	10	12	13	13	13	5	4	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB2	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SH5	GR8	GR8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Hot, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1642_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
	Flame Length (ft)	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	3.0	3.8	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.6	11.5	11.7	12.6	3.6	4.6	7.5	8.1	8.6	10.4	13.8	14.1	15.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.1	6.1	6.1	6.9	10.4	19.4	20.2	23.7	1.7	2.9	8.7	10.3	11.6	17.4	32.6	33.9	39.8	2.3	4.0	11.5	13.5	15.2	22.9	42.6	44.4	52.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856	856
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	5	9	10	12	13	13	13	5	4	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB2	SB3	SB3	TL9	TL9	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SH5	GR8	GR8
Fuelbed 1643_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Flame Length (ft)	2.5	3.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.7	8.9	9.0	9.7	3.2	4.1	6.7	7.2	7.6	9.2	12.3	12.5	13.4	3.9	4.9	8.1	8.7	9.2	11.1	14.8	15.1	16.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.2	2.1	6.1	6.3	7.1	10.7	19.7	20.5	24.1	1.7	3.0	8.9	10.4	11.7	17.6	32.8	34.1	40.0	2.3	4.0	11.7	13.7	15.4	23.2	43.0	44.8	52.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	9	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4	TL9	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SH6

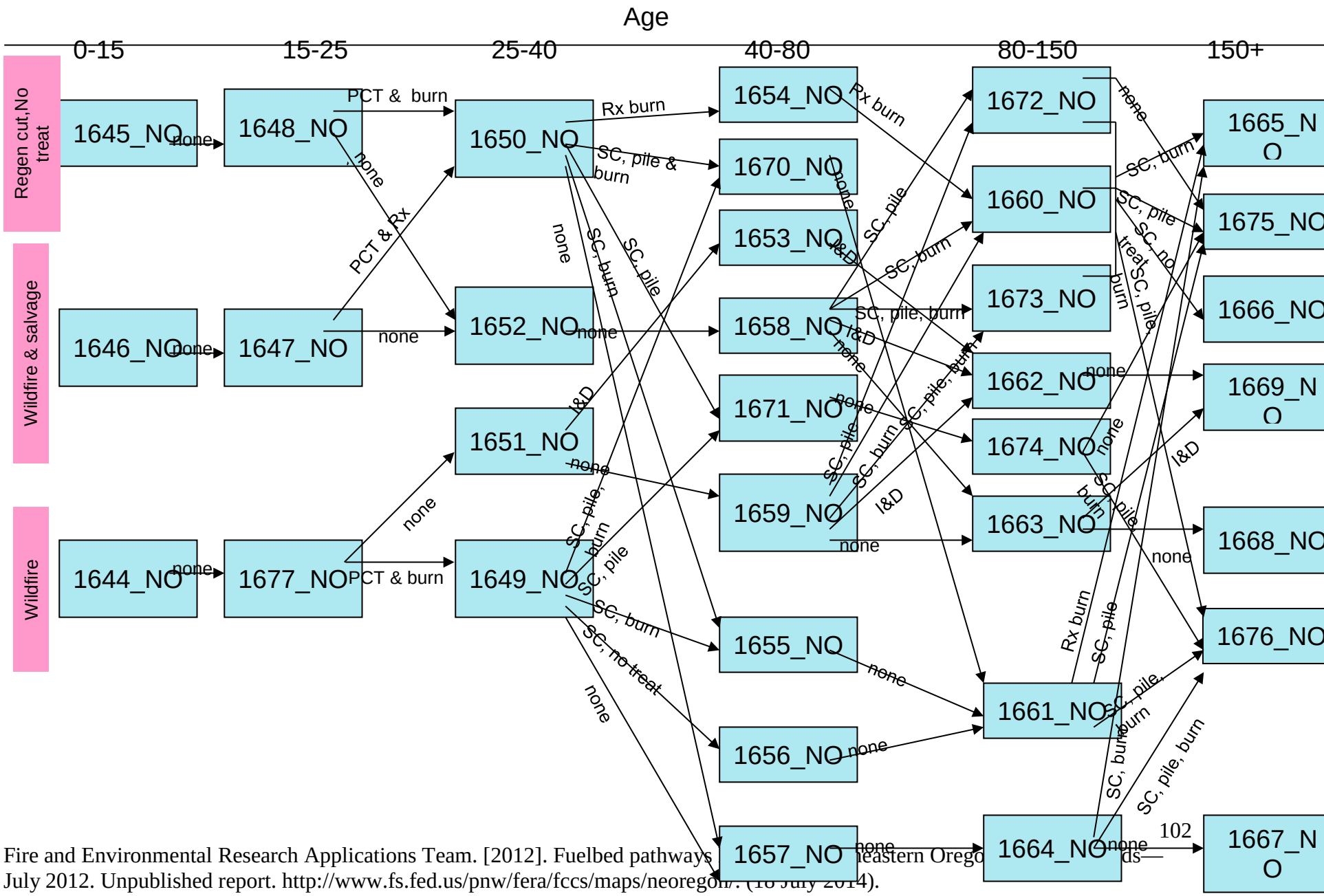
Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 8. Warm, dry ponderosa pine pathways

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways [illegible] northeastern Orego[illegible] July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 17. Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1644_NO	0-15	None	Wildfire	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago by wildfire. Grassland, with less than 10% overstory.
1645_NO	0-15	Regen harvest	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago from seed tree or shelterwood harvest (no prescribed fire). Grassland with less that 10% overstory.
1646_NO	0-15	Salvage	Wildfire	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established less than 15 years ago by wildfire and salvage logging. Grassland with less than a 10% overstory.
1647_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago by wildfire and salvage logging with no subsequent management. High density seedlings and saplings in the understory.
1648_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago after seed tree or shelterwood harvest with no subsequent management. High density tree regeneration.
1649_NO	25-40	PCT, Rx fire	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 25 to 40 years ago after wildfire. Recently precommercially thinned and burned by prescribed fire. Stand composed of low density, pole-sized conifers.
1650_NO	25-40	PCT, Rx fire		Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 25-40 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging or regeneration cut. Stand was recently precommercially thinned and prescribed burned, resulting in low tree density.
1651_NO	25-40	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 25 to 40 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. High density stand of pole-sized conifers.
1652_NO	25-40	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Located in low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Initiated 25 to 40 years ago by or wildfire and salvage logging or regeneration cut. Regenerating seedlings and saplings have become established at high densities.
1653_NO	40-80	None	Insects & disease	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago by wildfire with recent insect and disease disturbance. Shrub stratum is composed of low density, bitterbrush and/or sagebrush.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1654_NO	40-80	Rx fire	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Located at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Recently burned with prescribed fire. Single layer, low density stand with pinegrass/herb understory. Initiated 40 to 80 years ago by wildfire and salvage logging or regeneration harvest.
1655_NO	40-80	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire or regeneration harvest. Stand was recently selectively cut and treated with prescribed fire, resulting in low density.
1656_NO	40-80	Select cut	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago by wildfire. Low density is result of past precommercial thinning and recent select tree harvest.
1657_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago by wildfire and was precommercially thinned and treated with prescribed fire in the past, but has had no recent management. Single layer, low density stand with bitterbrush and/or sagebrush shrubs.
1658_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire and salvage logging with no subsequent management. High density stand.
1659_NO	40-80	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Single layer, high density stand.
1660_NO	80-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density with a grass understory, resulting from recent selection cut and prescribed burn.
1661_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago by wildfire. Low density due to past select tree harvest. No recent management activity.
1662_NO	80-150	None	Insects & disease	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago with no subsequent management. High density stand with significant mortality due to insects and disease.
1663_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. High density stand with no history of management.
1664_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine and bitterbrush forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density stands with bitterbrush and or sagebrush shrub layer, resulting from early precommercial thinning. No recent management activity.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1665_NO	150+	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago. Stand had recent select tree harvest and was treated with prescribed fire resulting in a low density canopy with a pinegrass understory.
1666_NO	150+	Select cut	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago. Stand had recent select tree harvest resulting in a low density canopy with pinegrass understory.
1667_NO	150+	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine bitterbrush forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the eastern Cascade Range. Established 150 years ago and was precommercially thinned at approximately 25 years with no subsequent management. Stand is composed of low density trees with a bitterbrush and/or sagebrush understory.
1668_NO	150+	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. High density stand that was established over 150 years ago and has no history of management.
1669_NO	150+	None	Insects & disease	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Stand was established over 150 years ago and has no history of management. Insect and disease infestations have resulted in heavy downed woody fuel load.
1670_NO	150+	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago. Stand had recent select tree harvest with logging slash piled and burned, resulting in a low density canopy with a pinegrass understory.
1671_NO	40-80	Select cut & Pile	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 40 to 80 years ago by wildfire. Low density is result of past precommercial thinning and recent select tree harvest with logging slash piled but not burned.
1672_NO	80-150	Select cut & Pile	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density with a grass understory, resulting from recent selection cut with logging slash piled but not burned.
1673_NO	80-150	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago. Low density with a grass understory, resulting from recent selection cut with logging slash piled and burned.
1674_NO	80-150	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 80 to 150 years ago by wildfire. Low density due to past precommercial thinning and select tree harvest. No recent management activity.
1675_NO	150+	Select cut & Pile	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago. Stand had recent select tree harvest with logging slash piled but not burned, resulting in a low density canopy with pinegrass understory.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1676_NO	150+	Select cut & Pile/burn	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations of the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established over 150 years ago. Stand had recent select tree harvest with logging slash piled and burned, resulting in a low density canopy with pinegrass understory.
1677_NO	15-25	None	None	Warm, dry ponderosa pine forest. Occurs at low to middle elevations in the mountains of northeastern Oregon. Established 15 to 25 years ago after wildfire with no subsequent management. Woody fuels are relatively high due to falling snags.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 18. Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1644_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL4	TL4	TL5	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL5	TU1	TU1	TL6
Fuelbed 1645_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	4.1	8.2	8.5	9.8	0.4	0.9	2.7	3.5	3.9	5.7	11.2	11.6	13.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TU4	TU4	TU4	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1646_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	3.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL6
Fuelbed 1647_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.2	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.0	1.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	4.4	0.7	1.2	3.7	1.3	1.9	4.3	2.9	3.5	5.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL4	TU1	TL5	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1648_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	4.9	4.9	5.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.8	0.6	1.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	5.2	10.8	11.2	12.7	0.8	1.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	7.1	14.6	15.1	17.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL9	SH8	SH8	SH2	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	SH4	SH4
Fuelbed 1649_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Flame Length (ft)	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	1.8	2.4	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.6	7.6	7.7	8.2	2.1	2.8	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.6	8.9	9.0	9.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.6	8.8	9.2	10.7	0.6	1.1	3.5	4.5	5.0	7.4	14.4	15.0	17.4	0.8	1.5	4.5	5.7	6.4	9.4	18.3	18.9	22.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	13	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU1	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL8	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2	TL3	TL8	TU2	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1650_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL5
Fuelbed 1651_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
	Flame Length (ft)	2.7	3.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.3	9.9	10.1	10.8	3.4	4.6	7.6	7.8	8.2	9.8	13.3	13.5	14.5	4.1	5.5	9.2	9.2	9.7	11.6	15.7	16.0	17.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.6	3.0	9.3	8.5	9.5	14.1	27.2	28.2	32.8	2.2	4.2	12.8	13.4	15.0	22.0	42.8	44.4	51.5	3.0	5.7	17.3	17.1	19.1	28.3	54.7	56.7	65.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	963
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	12	10	12	12	13	13	5	9	10	12	12	13	13	5	5	4	10	10	13	13	13	13	4	4	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	SB2	TU3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SH5	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB3	SH5	SH5	GR8	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SH6	SH6	GR8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1652_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Flame Length (ft)	2.6	3.4	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.4	8.8	8.9	9.5	3.3	4.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	8.5	11.8	11.9	12.7	4.0	5.3	8.7	8.1	8.5	10.0	13.9	14.1	15.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.5	2.6	7.7	6.3	7.0	10.0	20.2	20.8	23.8	2.0	3.6	10.7	9.8	10.8	15.4	31.3	32.3	36.9	2.7	4.9	14.4	12.4	13.7	19.6	39.7	41.0	46.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4	TU1	TU5	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	GR8
Fuelbed 1653_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
	Flame Length (ft)	3.4	4.7	8.2	5.8	6.2	8.7	9.8	10.0	11.0	4.4	6.1	10.6	8.6	9.2	11.3	14.6	14.9	16.3	5.3	7.5	12.9	10.5	11.2	13.9	17.9	18.3	19.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	2.0	4.1	13.5	6.4	7.4	15.5	20.1	21.1	25.6	2.7	5.7	18.7	12.0	13.8	21.8	37.9	39.7	47.7	3.7	7.6	25.2	16.1	18.6	29.5	51.0	53.4	64.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	10	13	10	12	13	13	13	13	10	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	4
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL9	TU5	SB2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TU2	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SB4	SB4	GR8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1654_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8
Fuelbed 1655_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.8	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.6	1.8	3.6	5.2	5.4	6.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL5	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1656_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.5	2.2	2.9	4.8	3.6	3.8	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.4	4.1	1.8	2.1	4.9	5.7	5.9	7.1	1.1	1.9	5.7	3.1	3.5	6.7	9.9	10.3	12.2	1.5	2.6	7.7	4.2	4.7	9.0	13.2	13.8	16.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TU3	TU3	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU3	SB2	SB2	SB3
Fuelbed 1657_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Flame Length (ft)	2.6	3.7	6.3	3.6	4.4	6.8	5.3	5.8	7.7	3.4	4.7	8.1	4.6	5.6	8.7	6.8	7.5	9.9	4.1	5.7	9.9	5.7	6.9	10.6	8.3	9.1	12.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.7	3.5	11.7	3.5	5.3	13.4	8.0	9.8	17.9	2.4	4.9	16.1	4.8	7.3	18.5	11.0	13.5	24.8	3.2	6.6	21.8	6.4	9.9	25.0	14.8	18.2	33.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	9	10	13	10	10	13	12	12	13	10	10	13	10	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	SB2	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TU1	TU5	SB3	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB2	SB3	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1658_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	3.4	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.7	2.7	3.5	5.8	3.6	4.2	6.2	5.2	5.6	7.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.6	2.8	8.4	3.0	4.2	9.8	6.5	7.8	13.3	2.2	3.9	11.6	4.1	5.8	13.5	9.0	10.7	18.4	3.0	5.3	15.6	5.5	7.9	18.2	12.6	14.5	24.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	6	9	9	10	9	10	12	10	10	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	TU4	TL5	TL8	SH6	TL9	TU4	TU4	TL3	TL8	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU4	TU4	SH4	TL8	TL9	TU3	TL9	TU4	SB2	TU3	TU3	SH7
Fuelbed 1659_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Flame Length (ft)	2.7	3.7	6.5	4.1	4.5	6.9	6.9	7.1	8.0	3.4	4.7	8.1	5.5	6.0	8.6	9.2	9.4	10.6	4.1	5.7	9.9	6.5	7.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	12.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.8	3.7	12.2	4.6	5.6	13.9	14.0	15.0	19.2	2.5	5.1	16.8	7.1	8.6	19.2	21.7	23.2	29.7	3.3	6.9	22.7	9.2	11.2	25.8	28.0	30.0	38.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	12	12	9	10	13	10	10	13	13	13	13	10	10	13	12	12	13	13	13	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	SB3	TU2	TU2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB2	TU5	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TU1	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4	SH5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1660_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.7	1.3	3.9	1.4	2.0	4.6	3.3	3.9	6.4	1.0	1.8	5.3	2.2	2.8	6.3	6.9	7.2	8.8	1.4	2.4	7.2	3.0	3.8	8.5	9.6	10.0	11.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL3	TL6	TU4	TU4	TU4	SH8
Fuelbed 1661_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	2.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.0	2.9	3.7	6.1	4.5	4.8	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.5	3.5	4.5	7.5	5.4	5.7	8.1	9.1	9.3	10.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	5.8	2.5	3.0	6.9	7.7	8.0	9.5	1.5	2.7	8.1	4.2	4.8	9.5	13.2	13.8	16.3	2.1	3.7	10.9	5.4	6.1	12.8	16.9	17.6	20.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	12	13	9	10	12	10	10	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	TU3	TL9	TL9	SB2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1662_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Flame Length (ft)	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.6	3.1	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	2.5	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.9	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.7	3.1	4.1	6.7	4.6	4.9	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.5	7.5	2.6	3.7	8.7	7.2	7.5	11.7	2.0	3.5	10.4	4.4	5.1	12.0	13.6	14.3	17.1	2.6	4.7	14.0	6.2	7.1	16.2	19.2	20.1	24.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	12	12	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU2	TU4	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	SB2	SB2	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1663_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Flame Length (ft)	2.6	3.4	5.5	4.0	4.3	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.5	3.2	4.2	7.0	5.4	5.8	7.5	9.0	9.2	10.1	4.0	5.2	8.5	6.5	7.0	9.1	10.8	11.1	12.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.6	2.9	8.5	4.2	4.9	9.9	12.7	13.4	16.5	2.2	4.0	11.7	6.7	7.8	13.6	20.3	21.4	26.3	3.0	5.4	15.8	8.8	10.2	18.4	26.6	28.1	34.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	13	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	TU3	TL9	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1664_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Flame Length (ft)	2.4	3.2	5.2	3.6	3.9	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.6	3.1	4.1	6.7	4.9	5.2	7.2	8.5	8.6	9.1	3.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	6.1	8.8	10.0	10.2	10.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.5	7.5	3.3	3.9	8.9	10.5	10.9	12.4	2.0	3.5	10.4	5.3	5.9	12.2	17.3	17.8	20.3	2.6	4.7	14.0	6.8	7.5	16.5	21.9	22.7	25.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	10	12	13	13	13	9	10	13	10	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU3	SB2	SB2	SB3	TL9	TU1	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU5	SB2	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1665_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.8	3.4	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.5	4.7	0.7	1.4	4.2	1.3	1.9	4.8	2.8	3.4	6.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1666_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.6	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.6	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.5	4.8	1.4	2.2	5.4	3.0	3.7	7.0	1.1	2.1	6.6	2.0	3.0	7.4	5.5	6.0	9.6	1.5	2.9	8.9	2.7	4.0	10.0	7.5	8.2	13.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TU2	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL8	TL9	TU4	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL3	TL8	SH6	TL9	TU4	TU4
Fuelbed 1667_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
	Flame Length (ft)	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.1	2.5	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	2.7	4.6	2.6	3.2	4.9	4.0	4.2	5.6	2.3	3.3	5.7	3.2	3.9	6.0	4.8	5.2	6.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	1.1	3.7	1.1	1.6	4.2	2.4	3.0	5.5	0.7	1.5	5.0	1.5	2.3	5.8	3.7	4.1	7.6	1.0	2.1	6.8	2.0	3.0	7.8	4.7	5.6	10.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	12	10	10	12
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL3	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL8	TU2	TL8	TL9	TU5	TU1	TU2	TU5	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	SB2	TU5	TU5	SB3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1668_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	3.1	5.4	2.9	3.6	5.7	4.1	4.6	6.3	2.8	3.9	6.7	3.6	4.5	7.1	5.2	5.8	7.9	3.5	4.9	8.4	4.6	5.7	8.9	6.5	7.2	9.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	2.0	4.2	13.9	3.6	5.8	15.5	7.8	10.0	19.6	2.8	5.8	19.1	5.0	8.0	21.3	10.7	13.7	27.1	3.8	7.8	25.8	6.8	10.8	28.8	14.5	18.5	36.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	5	9	9	12	9	10	5	10	10	5	9	10	5	10	10	5	12	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU4	TU4	SH7	TL8	TL9	SB3	TL9	TU4	SH7	TU3	TU3	SH7	TL9	TU5	SH7	TU2	TU3	SH7	SB3	SB3	SH5
Fuelbed 1669_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	Flame Length (ft)	2.6	3.4	5.6	4.2	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	5.7	6.1	7.5	9.5	9.7	10.6	4.0	5.2	8.6	6.8	7.3	9.2	11.5	11.7	12.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.5	7.5	4.0	4.6	8.7	12.3	12.9	15.6	2.0	3.5	10.4	6.5	7.4	12.0	19.9	20.8	25.2	2.6	4.7	14.0	8.4	9.7	16.2	25.9	27.2	32.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	9	10	12	10	12	12	13	13	13	10	10	13	12	12	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL9	TU5	TU2	TU2	TU3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TU1	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1670_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	3.8	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.2	1.6	3.7	2.8	3.1	5.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TU1	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL5	TL9
Fuelbed 1671_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Flame Length (ft)	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	1.9	2.5	4.1	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.3	1.2	1.7	3.9	2.9	3.2	5.4	0.9	1.5	4.6	1.7	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	7.5	1.2	2.1	6.2	2.3	3.2	7.3	6.7	7.0	10.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL8	TL5	TU1	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1672_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.7	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.9	1.7	5.0	1.9	2.6	5.9	4.2	5.0	8.3	1.3	2.3	6.9	2.6	3.6	8.1	7.7	8.0	11.4	1.8	3.1	9.3	3.5	4.8	11.0	10.6	11.2	15.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	11	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	11	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL4	TL7	TL3	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	SB1	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL3	TU4	TU4	TU4	SB2	TL8	TL5	TU4	TL6	TL8	SH8	SH8	SH8	SH2
Fuelbed 1673_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.6	1.1	3.3	1.2	1.7	3.9	2.8	3.3	5.5	0.9	1.5	4.6	1.9	2.4	5.4	5.9	6.2	7.6	1.2	2.1	6.2	2.6	3.2	7.3	8.1	8.5	10.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL6	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TU4	TU4	SH6

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1674_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
	Flame Length (ft)	2.2	2.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.0	2.9	3.7	6.1	4.5	4.8	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.5	3.5	4.5	7.5	5.4	5.7	8.1	9.1	9.3	10.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.1	2.0	5.8	2.5	3.0	6.9	7.7	8.0	9.5	1.5	2.7	8.1	4.2	4.8	9.5	13.2	13.8	16.3	2.1	3.7	10.9	5.4	6.1	12.8	16.9	17.6	20.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	10	10	12	12	12	13	9	10	12	10	10	13	13	13	13
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL5	TL9	TU5	TL9	TL9	TU5	TU5	TU5	TU3	TL9	TL9	SB2	TU2	TU5	SB3	SB3	SB3	SB3	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU5	TU5	SB2	SB3	SB3	SB3
Fuelbed 1675_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Flame Length (ft)	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.8	1.5	4.6	1.4	2.1	5.2	2.9	3.6	6.8	1.1	2.0	6.3	1.9	2.9	7.2	4.0	5.0	9.3	1.4	2.8	8.6	2.6	3.9	9.7	5.5	6.8	12.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL6	TL9	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL6	TL8	TU4	TL8	TL3	TU4	TL3	TL8	SH6	TL9	TL9	TU4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

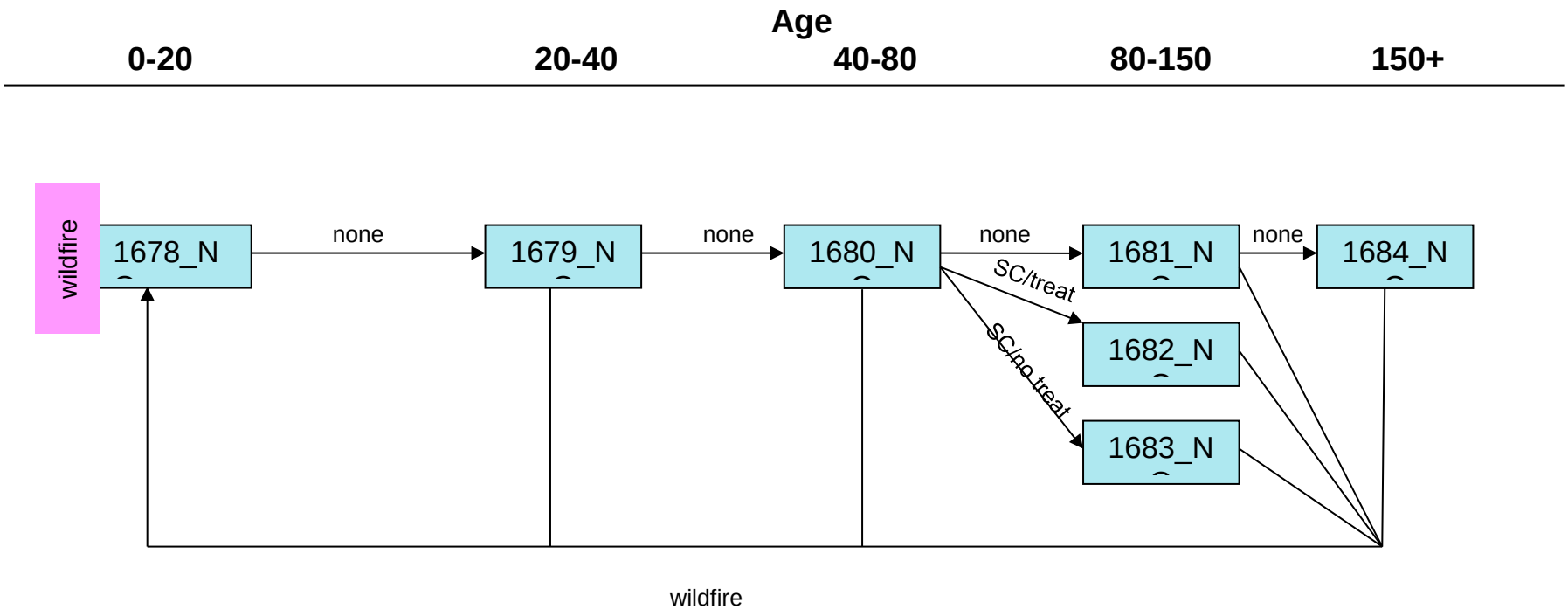
		Warm, dry ponderosa pine fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1676_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.8	1.2	3.1	1.8	2.2	4.1	0.6	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.7	4.3	2.4	3.0	5.6	0.9	1.6	5.1	1.5	2.3	5.8	3.3	4.1	7.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL7	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL9	TL5	TL6	TL9
Fuelbed 1677_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Flame Length (ft)	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.8	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.9	2.3	3.0	5.0	3.1	3.6	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.2	2.8	3.7	6.2	3.8	4.5	6.7	6.0	6.1	7.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	1.4	2.6	8.0	2.7	3.9	9.3	6.1	7.3	12.7	1.9	3.6	11.1	3.8	5.4	12.9	9.9	10.4	17.6	2.6	4.9	14.9	5.1	7.3	17.4	13.6	14.3	23.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	12	9	10	12	10	12	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL8	TL5	SH6	TL5	TL9	TU4	TL9	TL9	TU3	TL5	TL9	TU3	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3	SB2	TL8	TL9	SB2	TL9	TU2	SB3	TU3	SB2	SH7

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 9. Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass pathways



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 19. Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1678_NO	0-20	Rx fire	Wildfire	Hot, moist, Western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established less than 20 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1679_NO	20-40	None	None	Hot, moist Western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established 20 to 40 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1680_NO	40-80	None	None	Hot, moist Western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established 40 to 80 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1681_NO	80-150	None	None	Hot, moist Western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established 80 to 150 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1682_NO	80-150	Select cut & Rx fire	None	Hot, moist western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established 80 to 150 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire. Recent select tree harvest followed by prescribed fire to reduce woody fuels.
1683_NO	80-150	Select cut	None	Hot, moist western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established 80 to 150 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire. Recent select tree harvest to reduce juniper density.
1684_NO	150+	None	None	Hot, moist western juniper, bitterbrush and bunchgrass savanna. Occurs as transitional ecosystem between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Established over 150 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 20. Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1678_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	3.3	6.5	6.8	7.9	0.2	0.5	2.0	2.5	2.9	4.3	8.5	8.8	10.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TU1	TU1	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL5	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL9	SH6	SH6	TU4
Fuelbed 1679_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.8	5.1	5.2	5.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.4	3.5	4.1	0.3	0.7	2.5	3.1	3.5	5.3	10.3	10.7	12.6	0.3	0.9	3.2	4.0	4.5	6.9	13.4	13.9	16.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU4	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1680_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	3.2	6.7	6.9	7.8	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.6	2.9	4.1	8.6	8.9	10.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TU4	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL8	TU4	TU4	SH6
Fuelbed 1681_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.5	3.6	4.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.6	10.0	10.3	11.6	0.4	0.8	2.5	3.9	4.3	6.0	13.0	13.3	15.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL6	TU4	SB2	SB2	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	SH2	SH2	SH2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1682_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.9	10.9	10.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	26.8	26.8	26.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	25.7	25.7	25.7	86.3	86.3	86.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	127.9	127.9	127.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971	971
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	11	11	11	2	2	2	8	8	8	6	6	6	3	3	3	8	8	8	1	1	1	3	3	3
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL5	GR1	GR1	GR1	TL6	TL6	TL6	SH4	SH4	SH4	GR4	GR4	GR4	TL6	TL6	TL6	GR9	GR9	GR9	GR6	GR6	GR6
Fuelbed 1683_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	1.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	6.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0	2.2	3.2	6.7	6.9	7.9	0.5	1.1	3.7	5.4	6.0	8.6	18.0	18.6	21.2	0.7	1.5	4.9	7.1	7.9	11.3	23.6	24.4	27.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	652
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	11	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	8	8	9	9	9	10	6	6	5
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TU1	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL5	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL9	TU4	SH4	SH4	SH4	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU2	SH4	SH4	TU5

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Western juniper / bitterbrush / bunchgrass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1684_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.8	4.9	5.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	5.5	5.7	6.5	0.5	0.9	3.0	4.7	5.1	7.2	15.5	16.0	18.0	0.6	1.2	3.9	6.2	6.8	9.5	20.4	21.1	23.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	6	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	6	6
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL7	TU1	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL9	SH2	SH2	SH2	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL8	TL9	TU4	SH4	SH4	SH4

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 10. Mountain big sagebrush / grass pathways

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 21. Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1685_NO	0-10	Rx fire	Wildfire	Mountain big sagebrush /bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands less than 10 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1686_NO	10-20	Grazing	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1687_NO	10-20	None	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1688_NO	10-20	None	Introduction of exotic species	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1689_NO	20-40	Grazing	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1690_NO	20-40	None	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1691_NO	20-40	None	Introduction of exotic species	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1692_NO	40-80	Grazing	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1693_NO	40-80	None	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1694_NO	40-80	None	Introduction of exotic species	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1695_NO	80+	Grazing	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1696_NO	80+	None	None	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1697_NO	80+	None	Introduction of exotic species	Mountain big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 22. Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1685_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.6	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	4.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL4	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6
Fuelbed 1686_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	3.7	3.9	4.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	4.8	5.0	5.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1687_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.7	3.9	4.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.6	4.8	5.0	5.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL9
Fuelbed 1688_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.9	4.0	4.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.6	5.0	5.2	6.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL8	TL9	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1689_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	4.1	4.2	4.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL8	TL8	TL8
Fuelbed 1690_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	3.4	3.6	4.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	4.4	4.6	5.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1691_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.8	4.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.0	5.6	5.8	6.8	0.2	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.8	7.2	7.5	8.8
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU2
Fuelbed 1692_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	3.6	3.7	4.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1693_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	4.1	4.2	4.9
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9
Fuelbed 1694_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	0.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.7	7.2	7.5	8.8	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.7	9.2	9.6	11.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1695_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.3
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	5.0	5.2	5.9	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.0	6.3	6.5	7.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL9	TU1	TU1	TU2
Fuelbed 1696_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.1	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	4.9	5.1	5.9	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.1	6.2	6.4	7.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Mountain big sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1697_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.8	4.8	5.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.2	8.1	8.4	9.9	0.3	0.7	2.5	3.1	3.5	5.3	10.3	10.7	12.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL5	TL5	TL9	TU2	TU2	TU4	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU3	TU3	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Figure 11. Wyoming sagebrush / grass pathways

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 23. Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed descriptions

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1698_NO	0-10	Rx fire	Wildfire	Wyoming big sagebrush /bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in northeastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands less than 10 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1699_NO	10-20	Grazing	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1700_NO	10-20	None	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1701_NO	10-20	None	Introduction of exotic species	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 10 to 20 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1702_NO	20-40	Grazing	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1703_NO	20-40	None	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1704_NO	20-40	None	Introduction of exotic species	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 20 to 40 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1705_NO	40-80	Grazing	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.
1706_NO	40-80	None	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1707_NO	40-80	None	Introduction of exotic species	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands 40 to 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.
1708_NO	80+	Grazing	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been grazed.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1709_NO	80+	None	None	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire.
1710_NO	80+	None	Introduction of exotic species	Wyoming big sagebrush / bunchgrass shrubland. Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. This fuelbed represents sagebrush shrublands over 80 years after prescribed fire or wildfire that has been invaded by cheatgrass.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 24. Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS outputs

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1698_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TU1	TL6	TL1	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL4	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3
Fuelbed 1699_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	4.3	4.4	4.7
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL5	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1700_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	3.9	4.0	4.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8
Fuelbed 1701_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Flame Length (ft)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	3.9	4.0	4.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL4	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1702_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	4.1	4.2	4.5
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9
Fuelbed 1703_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.8	3.9	4.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1704_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Flame Length (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	4.5	4.6	5.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	5.8	5.9	6.4
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL1	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL3	TU1	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9
Fuelbed 1705_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1706_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9
Fuelbed 1707_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.9	4.0	4.1
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	7.4	7.6	8.1
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL1	TL3	TL4	TL4	TL7	TL7	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL6	TL3	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1708_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.4
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	6.1	6.2	6.6
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL3	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL8	TU2	TU2	TU2
Fuelbed 1709_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
	Flame Length (ft)	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	1.1	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.2
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	4.5	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.7	5.8	6.2
	FCCS Fire Potentials	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL3	TL7	TL8	TL8	TL3	TL5	TL9	TL9	TL9	TL3	TL7	TL5	TL5	TL5	TL8	TU1	TU1	TU2

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

		Wyoming sagebrush / grass fuelbed FCCS Outputs																										
		D4L4C1 Moisture Scenario									D2L2C3 Moisture Scenario									D1L1C4 Moisture Scenario								
	Windspeed mph	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	7	7
	Slope %	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70	00	30	70
Fuelbed 1710_NO	Reaction Intensity (1,000 btu/ft²/min)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
	Flame Length (ft)	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.7
	Rate of Spread (ft/min)	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	7.4	7.5	8.1	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.8	9.3	9.5	10.3
	FCCS Fire Potentials	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	Crosswalk – FBPS FMs	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Crosswalk – Standard FMs	TL3	TL3	TL7	TL7	TL7	TL8	TL6	TL6	TL6	TL3	TL3	TL8	TL5	TL5	TL8	TL9	TL9	TU2	TL3	TL7	TL3	TL8	TL8	TL9	TU4	TU4	TU3

Notes:

FCCS Fire Potentials = 3 digit code representing Fuel Characteristic Classification System Surface Fire Behavior Potential, Crown Fire Potential and Available Fuel Potential; FBPS FMs = Fire Behavior Prediction System Fuel Models (Rothermel 1972, Albini1976); Standard FMs = Standard Fuel Models (Scott and Burgan 2005). To convert Rate of Spread to ch/hr multiply ft/min by 0.9090909.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Table 25. Additional fuelbeds used to populate northeastern Oregon maps

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
1	80-100	None	None	Black cottonwood -- Douglas-fir -- quaking aspen riparian forest. Mixed forests such as these are composed of black cottonwood with other conifer and hardwood species, found along rivers and floodplains throughout the Pacific Northwest. Conifers can include Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir, Engelmann spruce, and other species. Hardwoods can consist of various species of cottonwood, aspen, alder, maple, or birch.
4	10-15	Clearcut, Rx burn	None	Douglas-fir / ceanothus forest. This dry Douglas-fir forest fuelbed of the eastern Cascade Range was clearcut and burned 15 to 20 years previously, resulting in a ceanothus brushland. This forest type occurs at mid-elevations in the Cascade Range and northern U.S. Rocky Mountains.
21	10	None	Wildfire	Lodgepole pine forest. Lodgepole pine is often the seral species in montane forests of Washington, Oregon, and the U.S. Rocky Mountains. This fuelbed represents a 10-year old forest stand of lodgepole pine that replaced an older stand of lodgepole pine after a stand-replacing fire.
22	80	None	None	Lodgepole pine forest. Mature stands of pure lodgepole pine occur in mid-montane forests of Washington, Oregon, and the U.S. Rocky Mountains. At maturity, these stands are usually dense and even aged. This fuelbed represents an 80-year old stand.
24	80-100	None	Fire exclusion	Pacific ponderosa pine -- Douglas-fir forest. This fuelbed is an example of a stand dominated by ponderosa pine occurring throughout the ponderosa pine zone of the Pacific Northwest and U.S. Rocky Mountains. Although Douglas-fir is commonly associated with these dry forests, fire exclusion, and high-grade logging have increased the ratio of Douglas-fir to ponderosa pine beyond historic levels.
28	80	None	Grazing	Ponderosa pine savanna. Fire exclusion has reduced the area of open ponderosa pine stands in native bunchgrass savannas. This fuelbed represents a savanna in which grazing has encouraged replacement of native bunchgrasses with range grasses.
37	80-100	None	Fire exclusion, grazing	Ponderosa pine -- Jeffrey pine forest. Mature conifer forest of the Sierra Nevada composed of mixed long-needle pines. Fire exclusion in this fuelbed has increased trees such as Douglas-fir, white fir, and incense cedar in the understory.
41	20	None	Fire exclusion, grazing	Idaho fescue -- bluebunch wheatgrass grassland. Perennial bunchgrass communities used to be more frequent in the Pacific Northwest than they are now. They are being lost due to development, grazing, and the absence of fire. This grassland fuelbed occurs in the Wallowa Mountains and Blue Mountains.
42	60-80	None	Fire exclusion	Quaking aspen / Engelmann spruce forest. Quaking aspen forests with mixed conifer understories are common in the U.S. Rocky Mountains and other Western ranges. Quaking aspens occur in nearly pure stands as the seral community after fire, but in some locations are eventually replaced by mixed conifers through fire exclusion.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
52	150+	None	Fire exclusion	Douglas-fir -- Pacific ponderosa pine / oceanspray forest. Dry Douglas-fir dominated mixed conifer forests with shrub understories are located in the U.S. Rocky Mountains and northeastern Cascade Range in the dry Douglas-fir zone. Pacific ponderosa pine is a common codominant in this forest type; however, fire exclusion has reduced the presence of the less shade-tolerant ponderosa pine. This fuelbed was developed based on data from the North Cascades National Park Service Complex.
55	80-150	None	Fire exclusion	Western juniper / sagebrush savanna. Western juniper savannas are transitional between ponderosa pine forests and sagebrush steppe in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin. Fire exclusion has resulted in juniper encroachment into bordering sagebrush steppe. This fuelbed was developed based on data from John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.
56	60-80	None	Fire exclusion, grazing, introduction of exotic specie	Sagebrush shrubland. Sagebrush steppe occurs throughout the Great Basin. Sagebrush densities have increased and native bunchgrass densities have decreased due to fire exclusion. In this sagebrush steppe in eastern Oregon, overgrazing and cultivation have also facilitated establishment of nonnative annual grasses. This fuelbed was developed based on data from John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.
57	10-20	None	Grazing, introduction of exotic specie	Wheatgrass -- cheatgrass grassland. Native bunchgrass once dominated the Great Basin. Overgrazing, agriculture and other disturbances have significantly altered these grasslands, which are now dominated by nonnative grass species. This fuelbed was developed based on data from John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.
59	150+	None	None	Subalpine fir -- Engelmann spruce -- Douglas-fir -- lodgepole pine forest. Subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine are common in montane forests of Washington, Oregon, and the U.S. Rocky Mountains. This forest type is cool and moist, in a transition zone between the montane mixed conifer forests below and the subalpine forests above.
60	2	Rx fire	None	Sagebrush shrubland. Sagebrush steppe occurs throughout the Great Basin. Sagebrush densities have increased and native bunchgrass densities have decreased due to fire exclusion. In this sagebrush steppe in eastern Oregon, overgrazing and cultivation have also encouraged invasion of nonnative annual grasses. This area was prescribed burned 2 years previously to reduce sagebrush densities and potentially stimulate native bunchgrass recovery (although this has not yet occurred). This fuelbed was developed based on data from John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.
61	100-300	None	Insects & Disease	Whitebark pine / subalpine fir forest. Whitebark pine stands occur at high elevation in Washington, Oregon and the U.S. Rocky Mountains. Whitebark pine is often the seral and dominant tree species in more xeric regions, along with subalpine fir and mountain hemlock. This mature forest (100 to 300 years) contains subalpine fir and whitebark pine. In this stand, many whitebark pine are dead due to white pine blister rust.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
70	150+	None	Fire exclusion	Subalpine fir -- lodgepole pine -- whitebark pine -- Engelmann spruce forest. This fuelbed represents subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, whitebark pine, and Engelmann spruce forests found throughout the Rocky Mountains in the U.S., and in the Columbia Mountains and Interior Plateau in Canada. This forest assemblage is usually found above 6,000 feet.
95	20	None	None	Willow -- mountain alder shrubland. Found on floodplains and along streams and beaches throughout Alaska, and at transitions from forested to non-forested areas.
100	20	None	None	Altai fescue – tufted hairgrass grassland. Grassland dominated by medium height grasses such as fescue and hair grasses. Found on moist sites throughout Alaska.
208	200+	None	Fire exclusion	Grand fir -- Douglas-fir forest. Mixed conifer forests dominated by grand fir occur in the northern Cascade Range and northern U.S. Rocky Mountains and usually occur at higher elevations in the mixed conifer zone and lower elevations of the subalpine zone. Grand fir is replaced by white fir in the southern Cascade Range, southern U.S. Rocky Mountains, and Sierra Nevada. This forest is over 200 years old.
210	80-150	None	Fire exclusion, grazing	Pinyon -- Utah juniper woodland. Pinyon pine and juniper are common associates in the woodlands of the Great Basin. These woodlands have an extensive distribution throughout the Southwest and are especially well developed on mesas, plateaus, piedmonts, slopes and ridges from Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and southeastern California through Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Utah juniper can be replaced by alligator juniper, Rocky Mountain juniper, one-seed juniper, or other juniper species in some sites.
224	80-100	None	Fire exclusion	Quaking aspen forest. Occur throughout the intermountain West. This fuelbed was developed based on data from Zion National Park and is dominated by quaking aspen with a small component of gambel oak, ponderosa pine, and white fir
235	5	None	Wildfire	Idaho fescue -- bluebunch wheatgrass grassland. Perennial bunchgrass communities were previously more frequent in the Pacific Northwest. Development, grazing and the absence of fire have contributed to the decline of these assemblages. This grassland fuelbed occurs in the Wallowa Mountains and Blue Mountains, and was severely burned 5 years previously.
236	10-20	None	None	Tobosa -- grama grassland. Chihuahuan semi-desert grassland typically found in Southwest. Originally dominated by bunchgrasses but may be invaded by annual grasses, shrubs, pinyon pine, and juniper. This fuelbed represents the original condition without significant annual grass or shrub invasion.
237	20	None	None	Huckleberry -- heather shrubland. Subalpine meadows of the Pacific Northwest are commonly dominated by huckleberry (Vaccinium) and heather. Huckleberry is dominant for 7 to 9 years after disturbances such as fire or avalanches, and may be maintained indefinitely on some sites. This fuelbed represents conditions after a longer time since disturbance and is dominated by heathers (Cassiope mertensiana and Phyllodoce spp.).

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
302	80	None	None	Willow / sedge grassland. Montane subalpine meadows often are dominated by willows, sedges, grasses and herbaceous species for up to 100 years following disturbances. Sedges may persist indefinately in areas above the timberline in mountain ranges of the West. These meadows are typically cold and wet, and have a short growing season. This includes riparian meadows.
304	150+	None	None	Engelmann spruce -- subalpine fir / horsetail forest. Conifer swamp forest dominated by various mixes of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir occurring in the central and northern Rocky Mountains. Other potential canopy dominants include western redcedar and western hemlock.
308	40	None	None	Low sagebrush shrubland. Occurs in Wyoming, western Montana, southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, northern Nevada, Utah, northwestern Colorado and northeastern California. Vegetation is composed of sagebrush, grasses and forbs.
310	100+	None	None	Greasewood shrubland. The greasewood fuelbed type is generally located in areas of high salinity and or alkalinity with a high water table or subject to frequent overflow flooding. Each desert community has a unique shrub and herbaceous component that accompanies greasewood. Historically, these desert communities burned very infrequently due to low fuel presence. Due to fire suppression and heavy grazing, they are now invading surrounding grasslands or are being invaded by exotic grasses, which is changing the natural fire regime. This is a regional fuelbed that spans all three desert types.
311	60=80	None	None	Saltbush shrubland. The salt-desert shrubland fuelbed type is generally located in the low elevation landscapes in the temperate deserts of the Great Basin and surrounding areas of the United States. It is found in alluvial terraces, lake basins, salt flats, and valleys.
313	40	None	None	Mountain mahogany shrubland. Mountain mahogany are often in small tree or shrub form that reach heights between 6 and 27 feet and commonly occur in the drier sites of the Western United States. It is often associated with serviceberry, big and black sagebrush, bitterbrush, and rabbit brush along with wheat grass and Idaho fescue. Most sites have been disturbed fire and or grazing.
314	150+	None	None	Limber pine -- bristlecone pine forest. Limber and bristlecone pine dominated stands occur along harsh timberline sites in most states of the Rocky Mountains and Great Basin where old to moderately old, open stands form the vegetative climax.
315	20	None	None	Showy sedge -- Black alpine sedge grassland. Subalpine meadows may be dominated by sedges, grasses and herbaceous species for up to 100 years following disturbances. Sedges may persist indefinately in areas above the timberline in mountain ranges of the West. These meadows are typically cold and wet, and have a short growing season.
319	10	None	Avalanche	Pacific silver fir -- Sitka alder forest. Wet avalanche opening, includes Sitka alder, mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, and Engelmann spruce.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

FuelbedID	Age class (yr)	Harvest / fuel treatment	Change agent	Fuelbed name / description
320	80+	None	None	Western larch forest. Western Larch, lodgepole stand found at mid-upper elevations across eastern Cascades. Dry seedlings and saplings regenerating in an opening created 80+ years ago by wildfire and no salvage. Self pruning and suppressed trees have increased fuel loading, canopy is closed creating a cool understory with limited grass growth. Shade tolerant shrubs are flourishing.
1009	20-40	None	None	Bitterbrush -- rabbitbrush shrubland. Occurs throughout central Oregon and the Great Basin, with juniper woodlands above in elevation and grasslands below. Established 20 to 40 years ago after prescribed fire or wildfire with no subsequent management.

Note: Fuelbeds 1-237 are FCCS fuelbeds; 302-320 are LANDFIRE fuelbeds; and 1009 is a Central Oregon fuelbed.

Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

List of references

Albini, F.A. 1976. Estimating wildfire behavior and effects. Ogden, UT: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. 92 p.

Johnson, C.G., Jr.; Clausnitzer, R.R. 1992. Plant Associations of the Blue and Ochoco Mountains. R6-ERW-TP-036-92. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Ottmar, R.D.; Sandberg, D.V.; Riccardi, C.L.; Prichard, S.J. 2007. An overview of the Fuel Characteristic Classification System – quantifying, classifying, and creating fuelbeds for resource planning. Canadian Journal of Forest Research. 37(12): 2383-2393.

Prichard, S.J.; Sandberg, D.V.; Ottmar, R.D.; Campbell, P.W. 2008. FCCS user's guide, version 2.0.U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Powell, D.C.; Johnson, C.G.; Crowe, E.A.; Wells, A.; Swanson, D.K. 2007. Potential Vegetation Hierarchy for the Blue Mountains Section of Northeastern Oregon, Southeastern Washington and West-Central Idaho. PNW-GTR-709. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Riccardi, Cynthia L.; Ottmar, Roger D.; Sandberg, David V.; Andreu, Anne; Elman, Ella; Kopper, Karen; Long, Jennifer. 2007. The fuelbed: a key element of the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. Canadian Journal of Forest Research. 37(12): 2394-2412.

Rothermel, R.C. 1972. A mathematical model for predicting fire spread in wildland fuels. Res. Pap. INT-115. Ogden, UT: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. 40 p p.Albini 1976

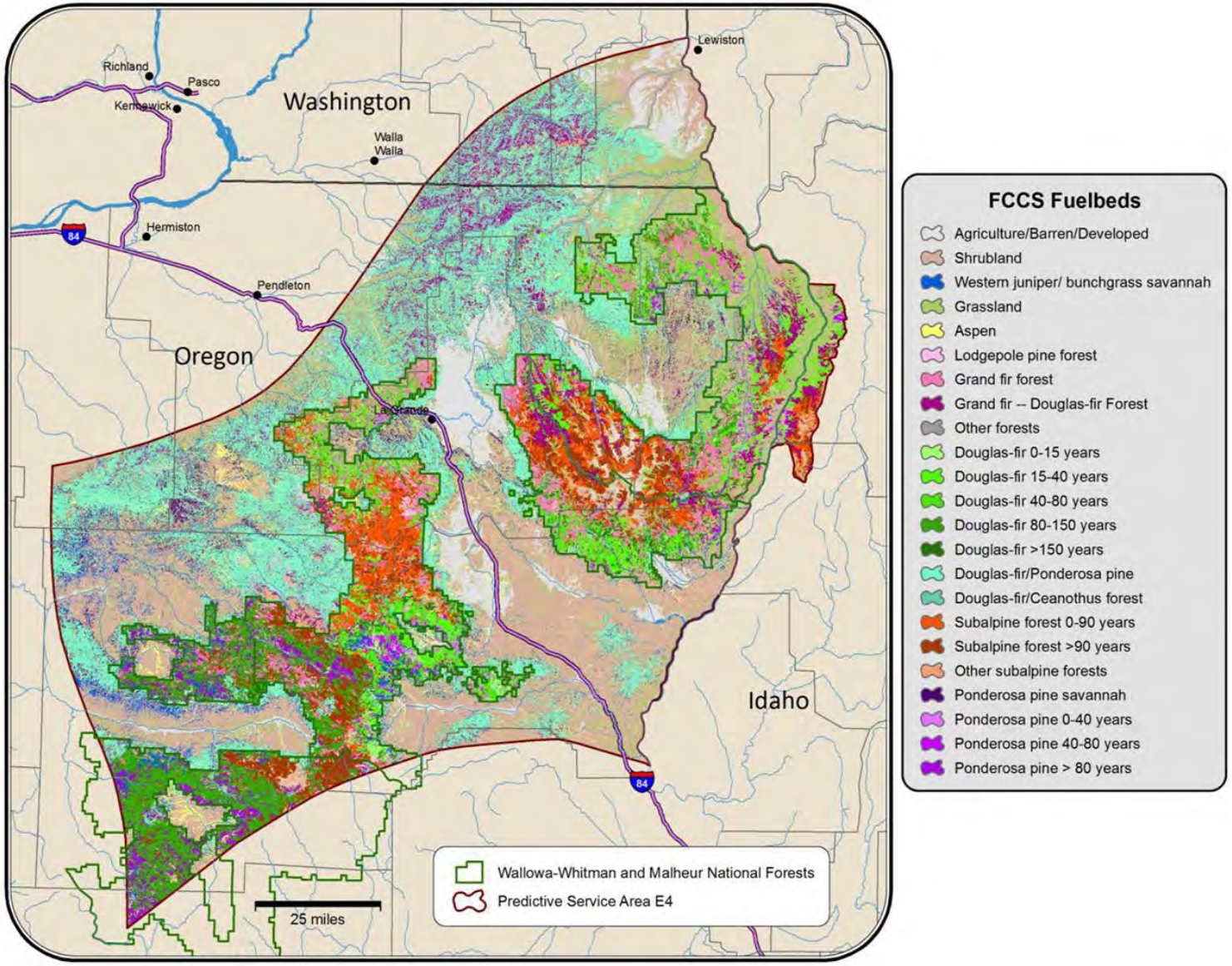
Sandberg, D.V.; Riccardi, C.L.; Schaaf, Mark D. 2007a. Reformulation of Rothermel's wildland fire behavior model for heterogeneous fuelbeds. 37(12): 2438-2455.

Sandberg, D.V.; Riccardi, C.L.; Schaaf, Mark D. 2007b. Fire potential rating for wildland fuelbeds using the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. 37(12): 2456-2463.

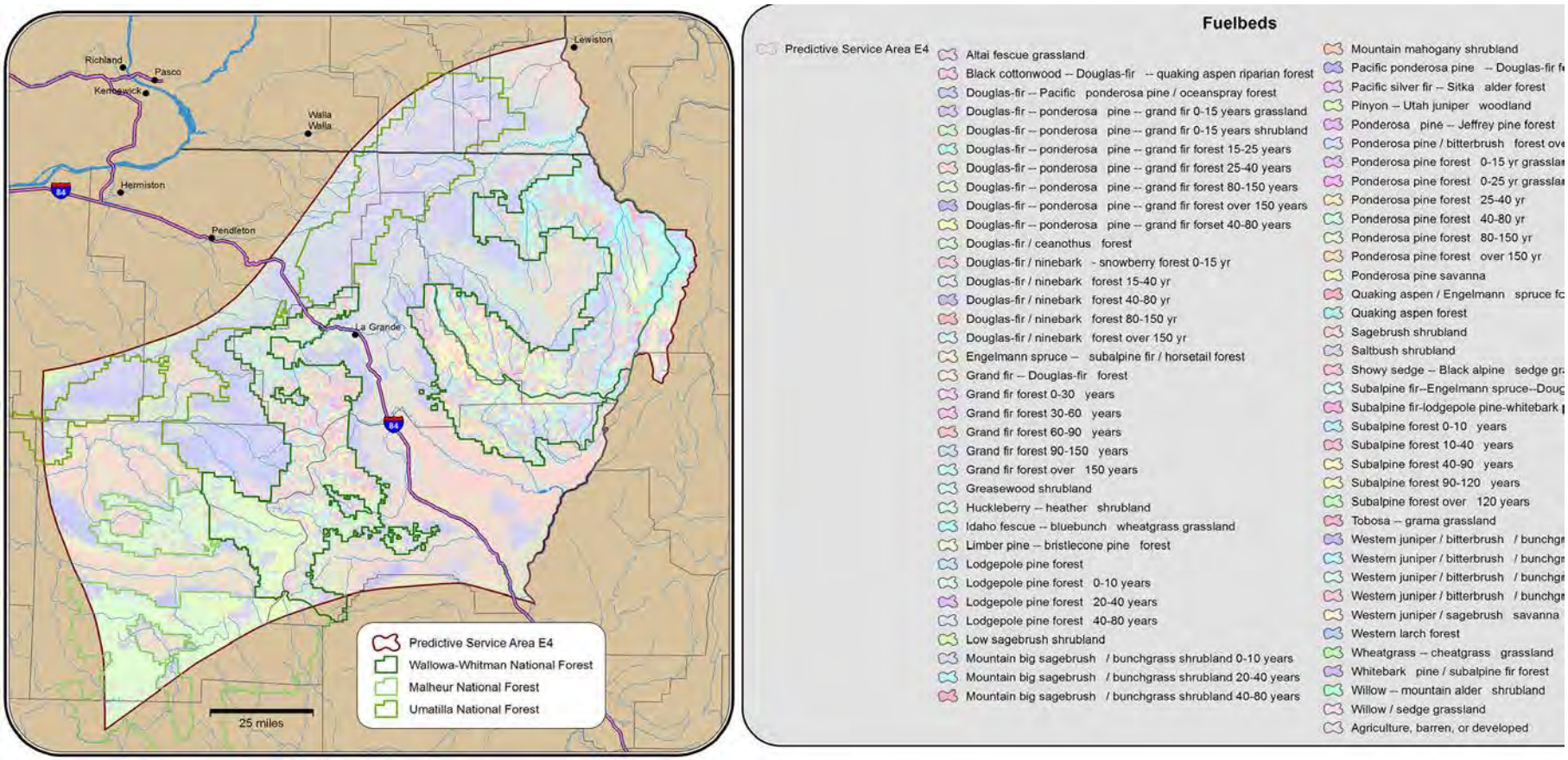
Scott, Joe H.; Burgan, Robert E. 2005. Standard fire behavior fuel models: a comprehensive set for use with Rothermel's surface fire spread model. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-153. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 72 p.

Appendix A: Maps

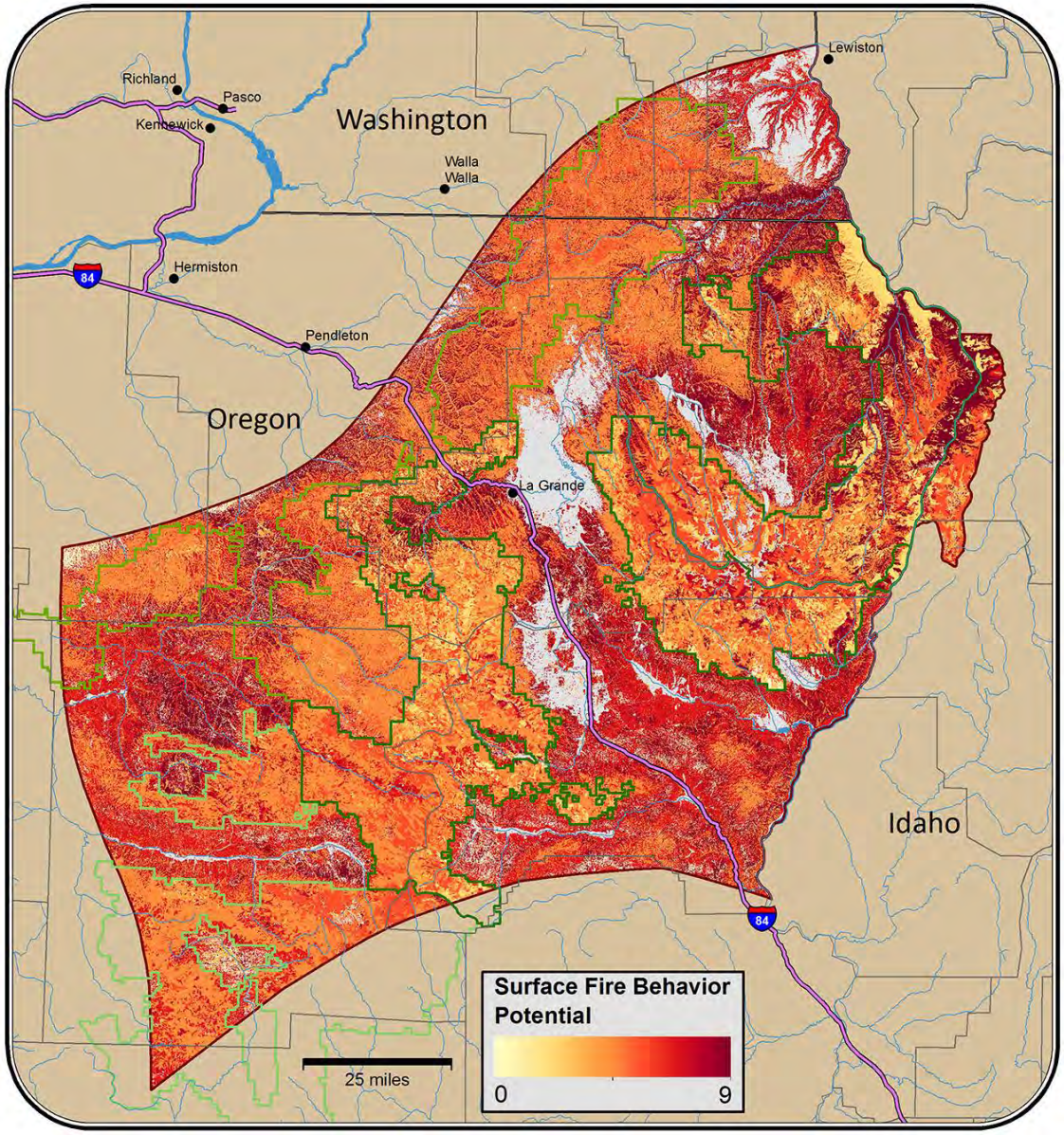
Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



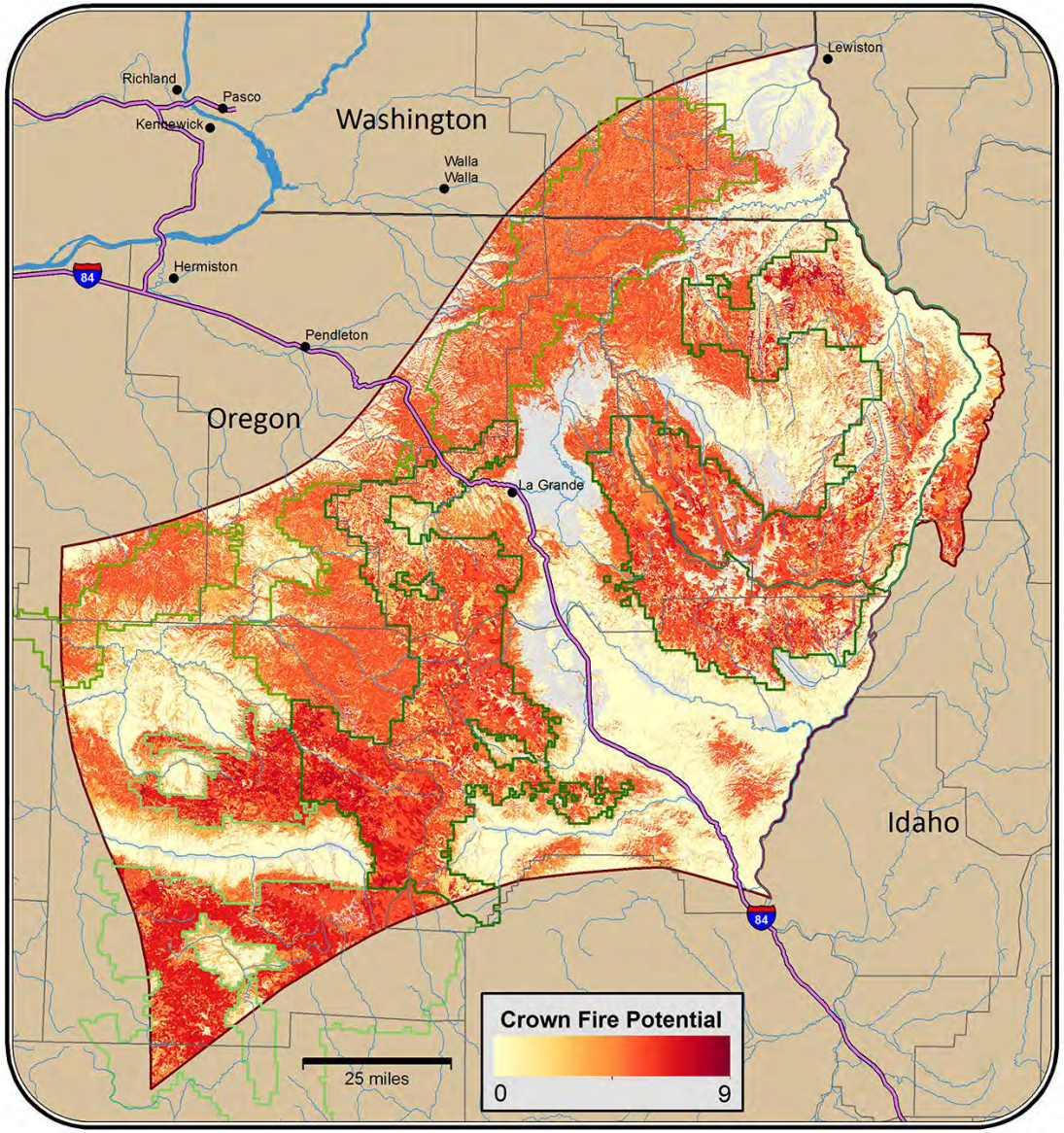
Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



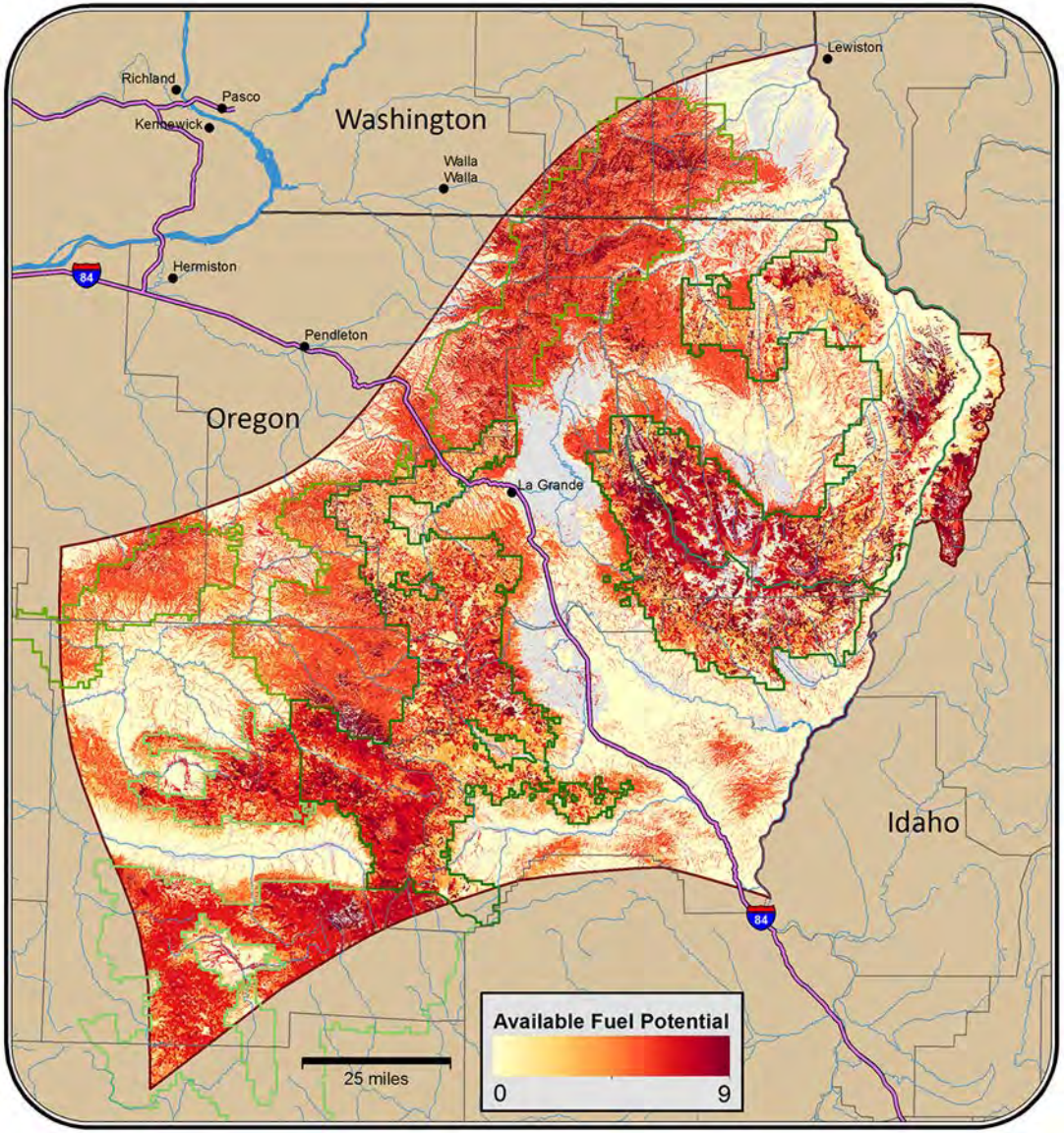
Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).



Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

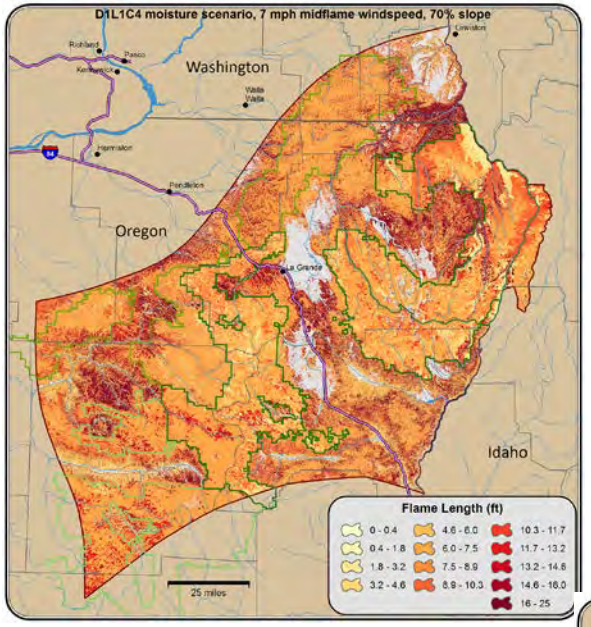


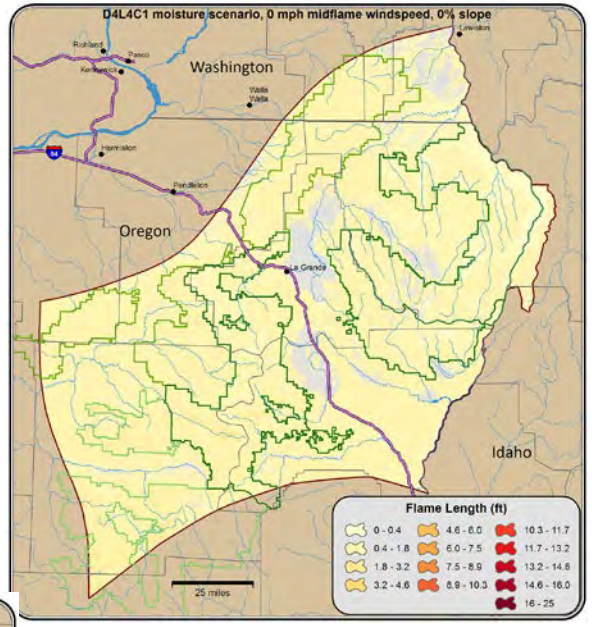
Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

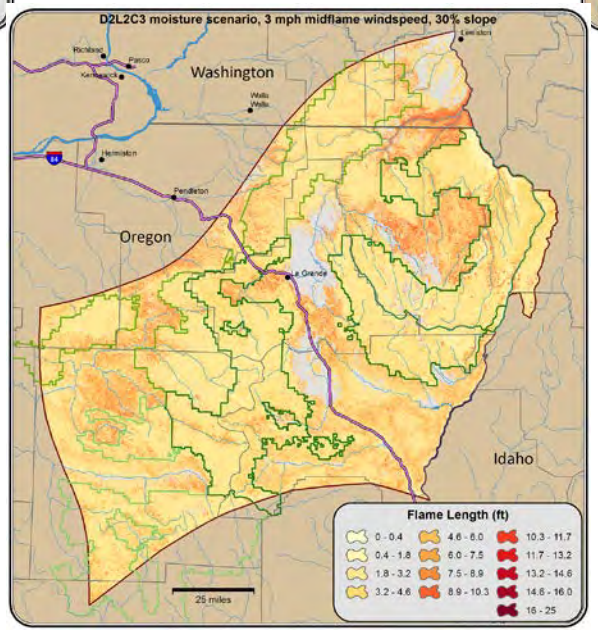


Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Potential Flame Lengths for 3 Moisture Scenarios

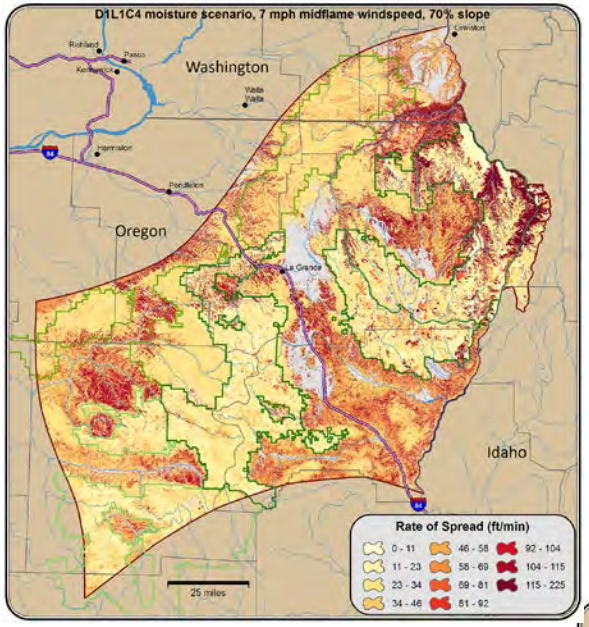


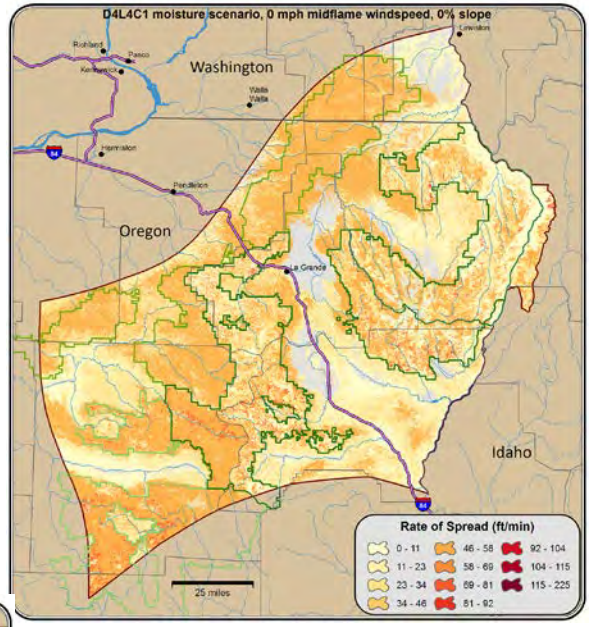


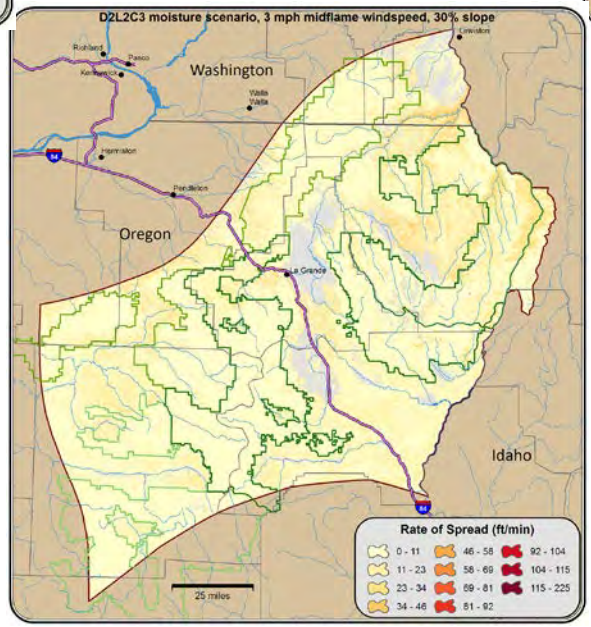


Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Potential Rate of Spread for 3 Moisture Scenarios

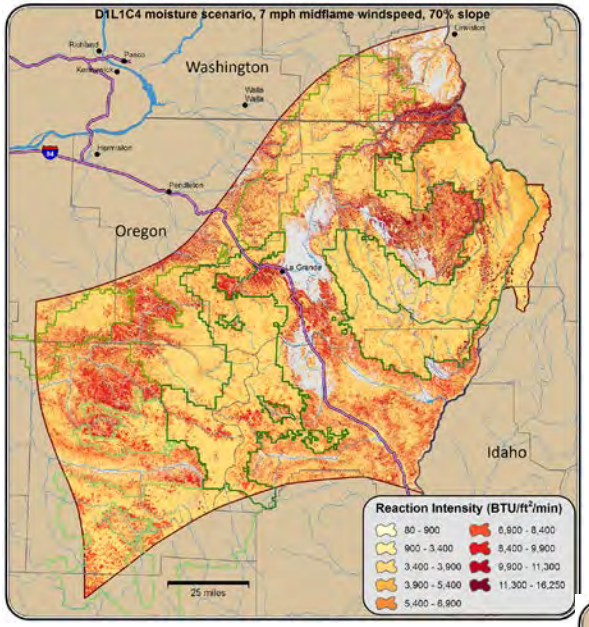


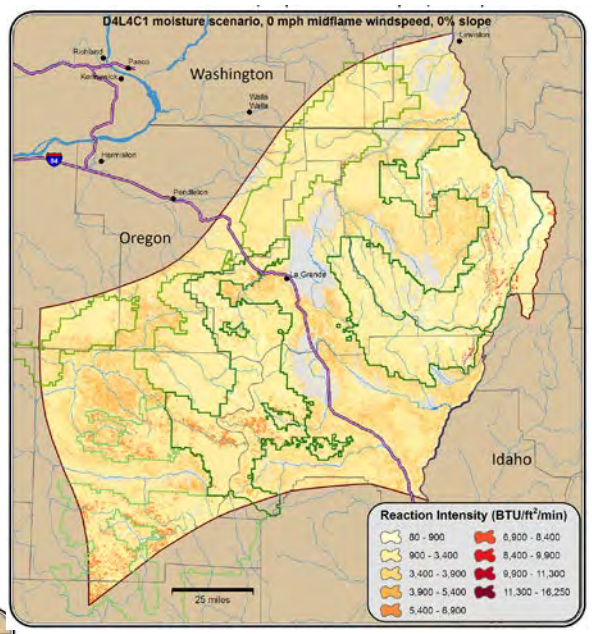


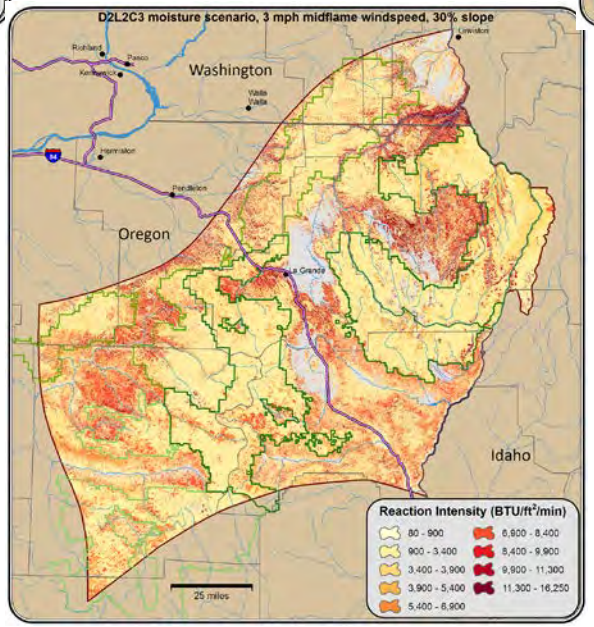


Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).

Potential Reaction Intensity for 3 Moisture Scenarios







Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team. [2012]. Fuelbed pathways handbook, northeastern Oregon, FCCS fuelbeds—July 2012. Unpublished report. http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/fera/fccs/maps/neoregon/. (18 July 2014).