Fire Danger Area:
- Dead F.M. Critical %'s
- 10 Hr. - 6%, 100 Hr. - 10
- 1000 Hr. - 12%
* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
- EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution) -- Watch for change
- Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 2004 - 2013
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1350 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1350 days from 2004 - 2013 had an Burning Index above 59

Local Thresholds - Watch out:
Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 25%
- Temperature over 90, Energy Release Component over 55

Years to Remember: 2006 2011

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
- Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is part of BI calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
The PK Complex occurred on 4/9/2011 in Palo Pinto County, burning 126,734 acres and destroying 168 homes. This Complex of 4 fires occurred as a result of a Southern Plains Outbreak event. Most of the growth occurred on April 15th with post frontal conditions, strong north winds and low RH. Fire threatened town of Strawn and jumped highways 180 and 16. Significant factors were amount of old dense juniper stands, with live fuel moistures around 80% and two weeks of accelerated drying leading up to the fire. Post frontal afternoon conditions on the 15th from the Possum Kingdom RAWS included Northwest winds from 20-25mph with gusts to 45, RH 6-8%, and temperatures from 72-74 degrees.

Responsible Agency: Mike Dunivan, TFS
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team
FIRE DANGER -- North Texas PSA

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 10 years data

Fire Danger Area:
- Dead F.M. Critical %'s
- 10 Hr. - 8%, 100 Hr. - 10
- 1000 Hr. - 12%
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution) -- Watch for change
- Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2004 - 2013
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1840 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1840 days from 2004 - 2013 had an Energy Release Component above 55

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
- 20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 25%.
- Temperature over 90, Burning Index over 59

Years to Remember: 2006 2011

101 Ranch Fire

Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- ERC calculation.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
The 101 Ranch fire occurred on 8/30/2011 in Palo Pinto County burning 6555 acres and destroying 39 homes. Weather observations from the Possum Kingdom RAWS included South winds from 10-17 mph with gusts to 29, minimum RH of 12% and maximum temperature of 105 degrees. The fire burned in cured grasses and extremely dry juniper brush. Live fuel moisture, measured soon after the fire, from juniper in Palo Pinto County was 70%. The 10th percentile for juniper in the North Texas PSA is 85%.