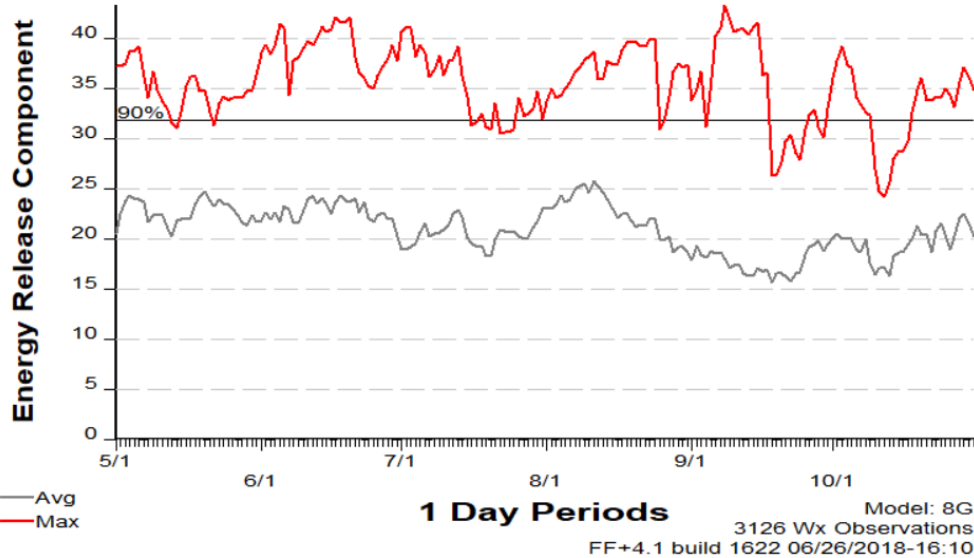


## Fire Danger: Gulf Coast Predictive Service Area

SIG - Gulf Coast  
2001 - 2017



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

- Relative Humidity: 35% or less
- 20' Wind speed: 15 mph or greater
- Temperature: 90° or greater

### Critical Dead Fuel Thresholds (10<sup>th</sup> %):

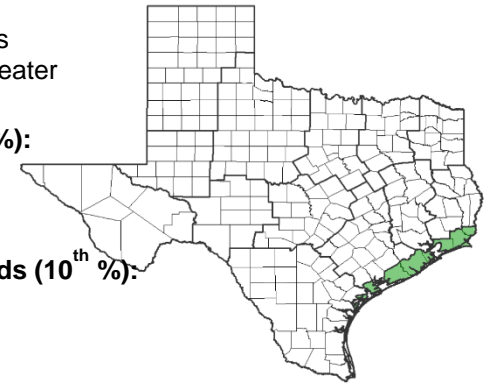
- 10-Hr: 9
- 100-Hr: 15
- 1000-Hr: 18

### Critical Live Fuel Moisture Thresholds (10<sup>th</sup> %):

- Loblolly Pine: 130
- Live Oak: 85

### Critical NFDRS Indices (90<sup>th</sup> %):

- Energy Release Component: 32
- Burning Index: 45

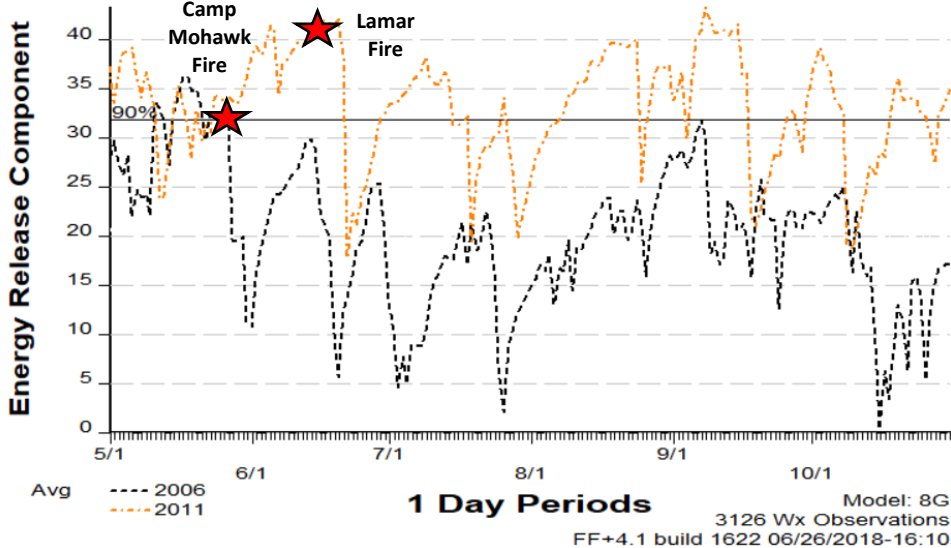


### Gulf Coast Normal Fires and Acres Burned July-September

	Jul	Aug	Sep
Fires	1	0	1
Acres	30	0	15

## Years to Remember: 2006 & 2011

SIG - Gulf Coast  
2001 - 2017



### Fuel Model G – Short Needle (Heavy Dead)

### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ ERC gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 PM temperature, humidity, daily temperature and RH ranges and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of the BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape – Fuels, Weather and Topography.
- ✓ Stay informed of local fire weather forecasts, especially **WIND**.

### Past Experience:

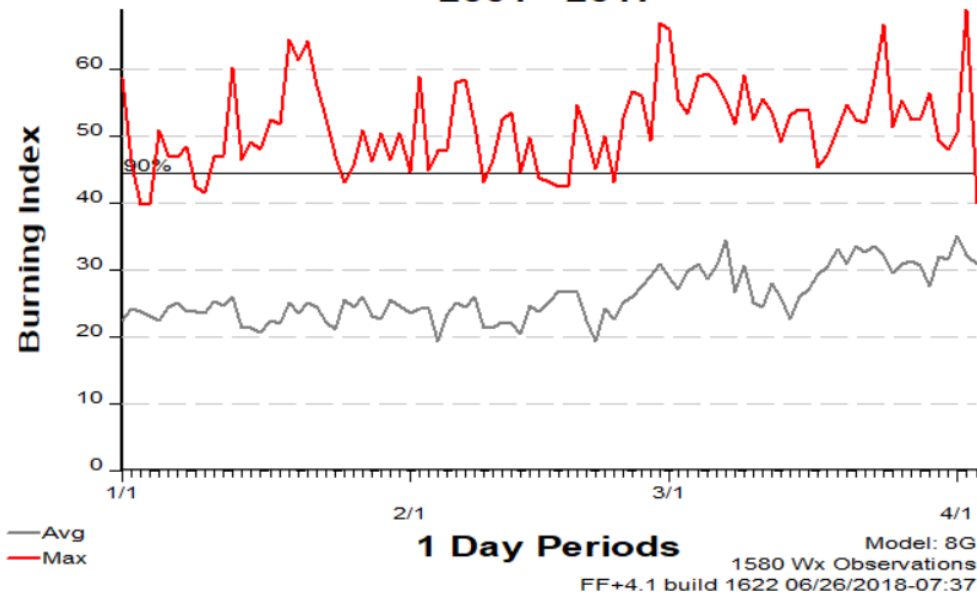
On May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006 the Camp Mohawk fire occurred in Brazoria County burning at total of 560 acres. The cause of this fire was equipment use. The ERC on the 24<sup>th</sup> was 32 with a BI of 36. This fire was caused by equipment use. The Lamar fire burned 300 acres in Jefferson County on 6/14/2011. The Lamar fire was caused by lightning. The ERC on the 14<sup>th</sup> was 41 with a BI of 52. Outflow winds from sea-breeze thunderstorms can cause problematic fire behavior during the growing season.

Responsible Agency: Mike Dunivan, Texas A&M Forest Service  
June 2018



## Fire Danger: Gulf Coast Predictive Service Area

### SIG - Gulf Coast 2001 - 2017



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

- Relative Humidity: 35% or less
- 20' Wind speed: 15 mph or greater
- Temperature: 90° or greater

### Critical Dead Fuel Thresholds (10<sup>th</sup> %):

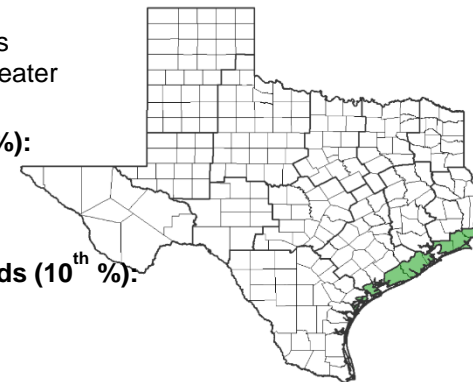
- 10-Hr: 9
- 100-Hr: 15
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### Critical Live Fuel Moisture Thresholds (10<sup>th</sup> %):

- Loblolly Pine: 130
- Live Oak: 85

### Critical NFDRS Indices (90<sup>th</sup> %):

- Energy Release Component: 32
- Burning Index: 45

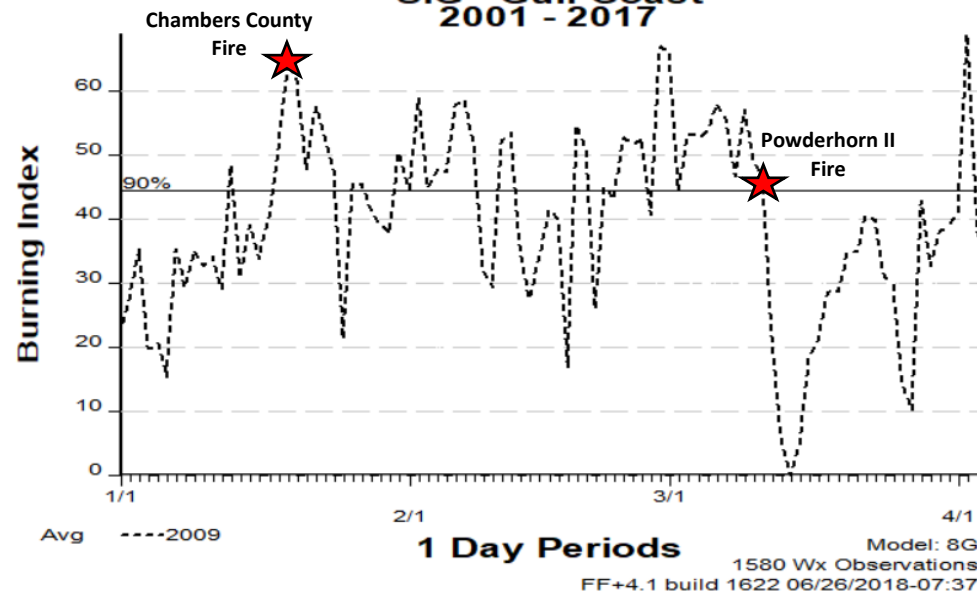


### Gulf Coast Normal Fires and Acres Burned January-April

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Fires	1	1	2	1
Acres	40	40	100	10

## Years to Remember: 2009

### SIG - Gulf Coast 2001 - 2017



Fuel Model G – Short Needle (Heavy Dead)

### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ BI gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 PM temperature, humidity and wind.
- ✓ Wind is part of the BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape – Fuels, Weather and Topography.
- ✓ Stay informed of local fire weather forecasts, especially **WIND**.

### Past Experience:

The Chambers County fire occurred on January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2009 burning 500 acres. This fire was caused by arson. The BI on the 19<sup>th</sup> was 64 with an ERC of 35. On 3/11/2009, the Powderhorn II fire occurred burning 3,000 acres. Fire cause was undetermined. The BI on the 11<sup>th</sup> was 46 with an ERC of 30. Any change in wind speed or direction will have an immediate impact on flame lengths and rate of spread on fires in fine fuels. When grass fuels are cured, rapid rates of spread can be expected on windy days.

Responsible Agency: Mike Dunivan, Texas A&M Forest Service  
June 2018

