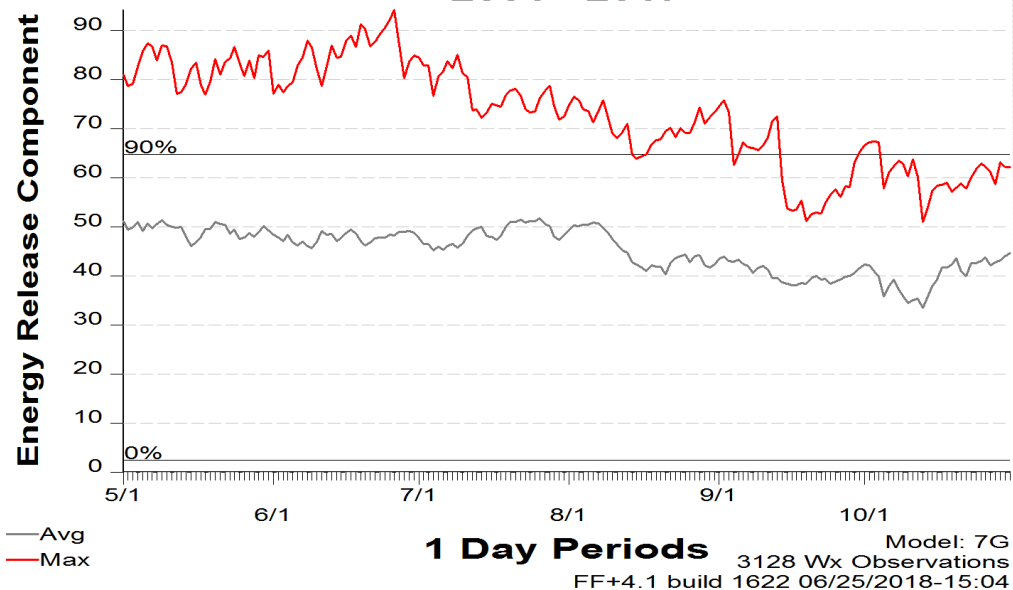


## Fire Danger: High Plains Predictive Service Area

### SIG - High Plains 2001 - 2017



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

- Relative Humidity: 15% or less
- 20' Wind speed: 25 mph or greater
- Temperature: 90° or greater

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

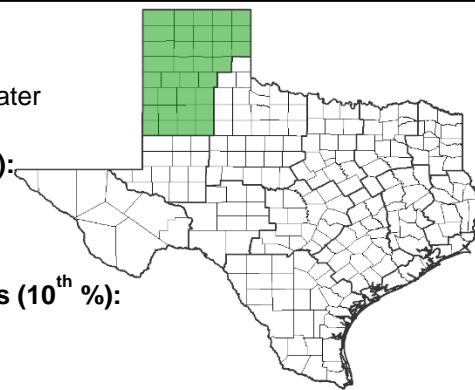
- 10-Hr: 4
- 100-Hr: 8
- 1000-Hr: 10

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

- Mesquite: 92
- Juniper: 77
- Sand Sage: 73

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

- Energy Release Component: 64
- Burning Index: 89

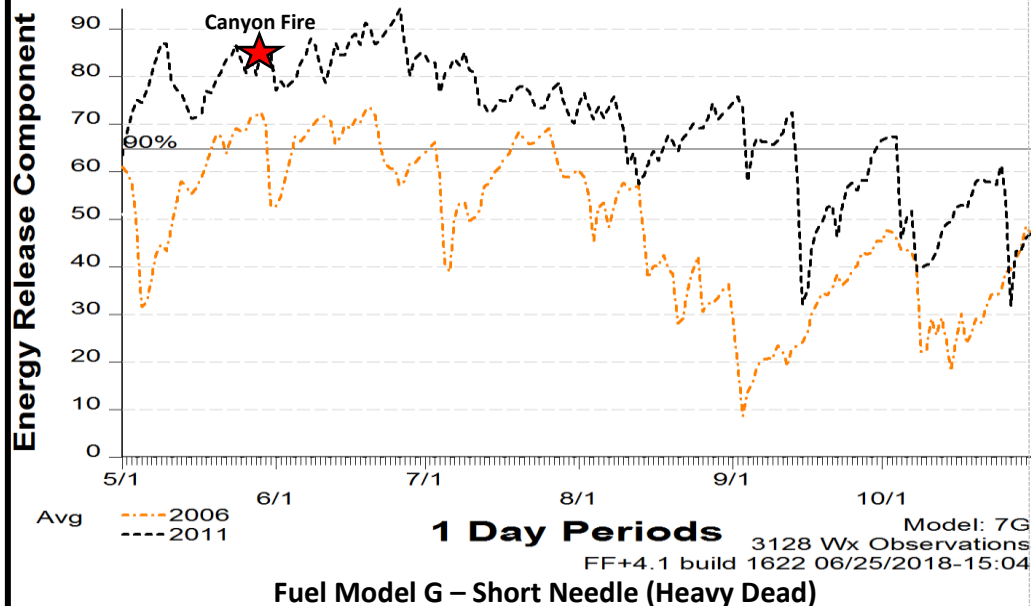


### High Plains Normal Fires and Acres Burned May - October

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Fires	0	1	0	0	0	0
Acres	0	300	0	0	0	0

## Years to Remember: 2006, 2011

### SIG - High Plains 2001 - 2017



### 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**.

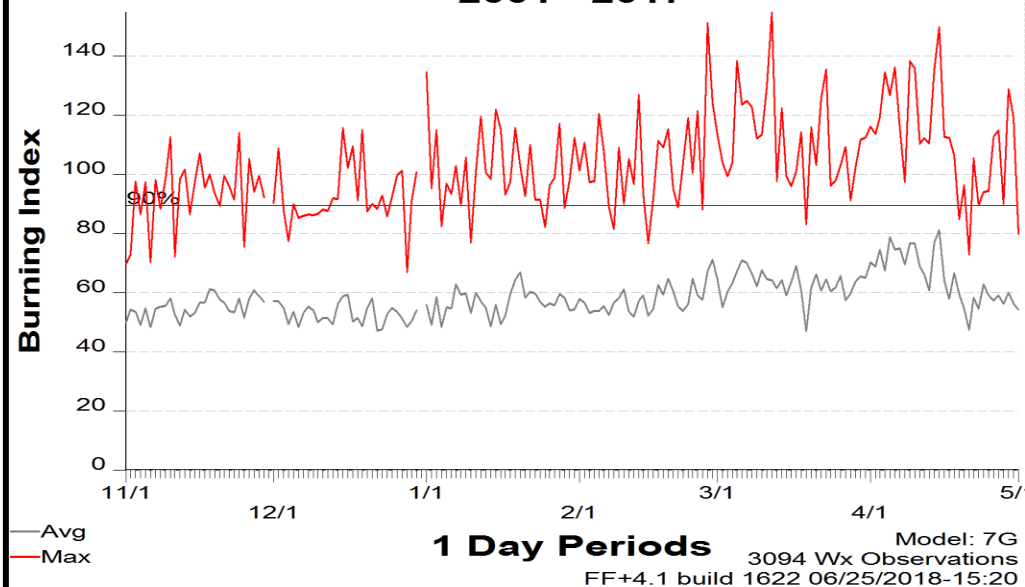
### Past Experience:

The Canyon Fire occurred on 5/24/11 in Randall County burning 16,803 acres, destroying 8 structures and several miles of fence. This very large grass fire occurred during a Southern Plains Outbreak event and burned into Palo Duro Canyon. The Burning Index (BI), the day the fire initiated, was 154 at the Cedar RAWS. The 97<sup>th</sup> percentile for BI in the High Plains is 120. Weather observations from the Cedar RAWS included Southwest winds from 20-28 mph with gusts to 44 mph, minimum RH of 7% and maximum temperature of 91 degrees.

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



## Fire Danger: High Plains Predictive Service Area SIG - High Plains 2001 - 2017



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

- Relative Humidity: 15% or less
- 20' Wind speed: 25 mph or greater
- Temperature: 90° or greater

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

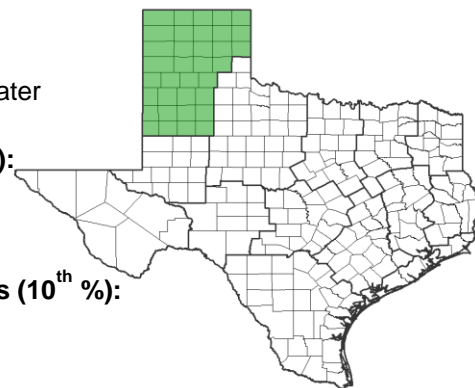
- 10-Hr: 4
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### Critical Live Fuel Moisture Thresholds (10<sup>th</sup> %):

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

- Energy Release Component: 64
- Burning Index: 89

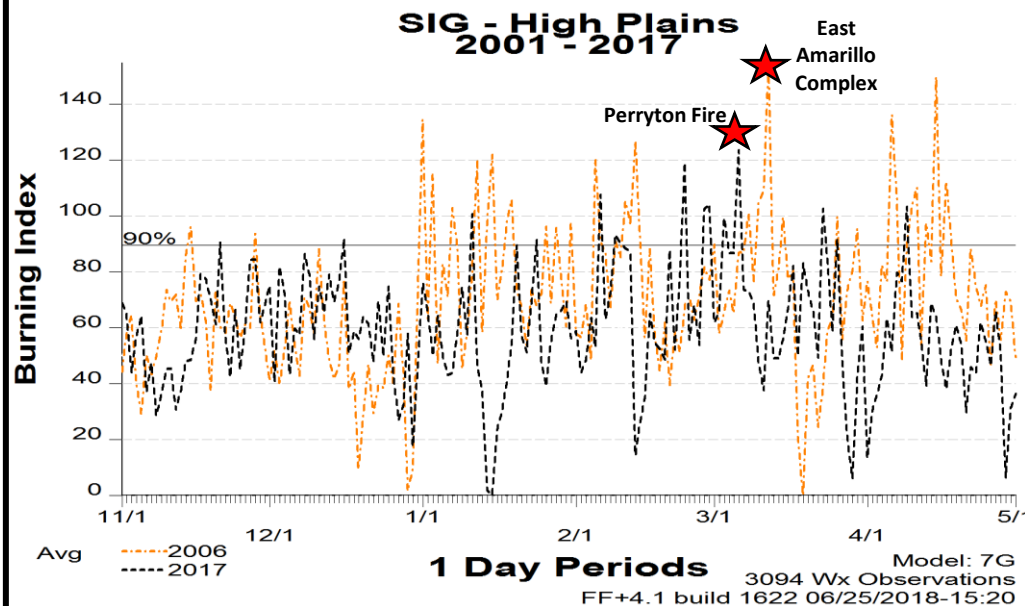


### High Plains Normal Fires and Acres Burned November-April

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr
<b>Fires</b>	0	1	2	2	4	2
<b>Acres</b>	0	100	1,700	4,500	6,000	1,000

## Years to Remember: 2006 & 2017

### SIG - High Plains 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:

Both the East Amarillo Complex (3/12/06) and the Perryton Fire (3/6/17) occurred as a result of Southern Plains Outbreak events. The East Amarillo Complex burned 907,245 acres. There were 3 near misses, 3 injuries and 12 fatalities associated with the fire. The fire ran 45 miles with a 5 mph average ROS. Weather observed at the Cedar RAWS included min. RH of 15%, sustained winds ranging from 20-32mph with gusts to 56 mph. The Perryton Fire burned 318,156 acres. There was 1 civilian fatality with 3 other civilian fatalities on the nearby Lefores East Fire. The ASOS in Perryton recorded a min. RH of 7%, max. temperature of 80 degrees, sustained winds from 35-40 mph with gusts to 59 mph.

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

