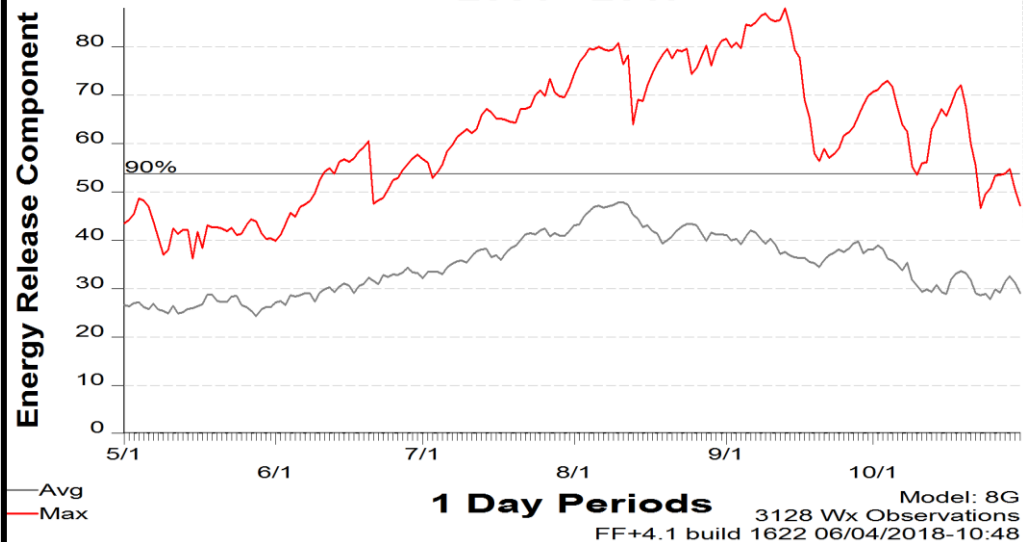


## Fire Danger: North Texas Predictive Service Area

**SIG - North Texas  
2001 - 2017**



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

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

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

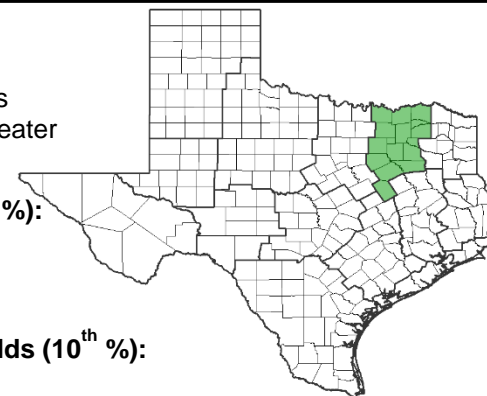
- 10-Hr : 6
- 100-Hr: 10
- 1000-Hr: 13

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

- Juniper : 78
- Mesquite: 92
- Live Oak: 80
- Post Oak: 75

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

- Energy Release Component : 54
- Burning Index: 53

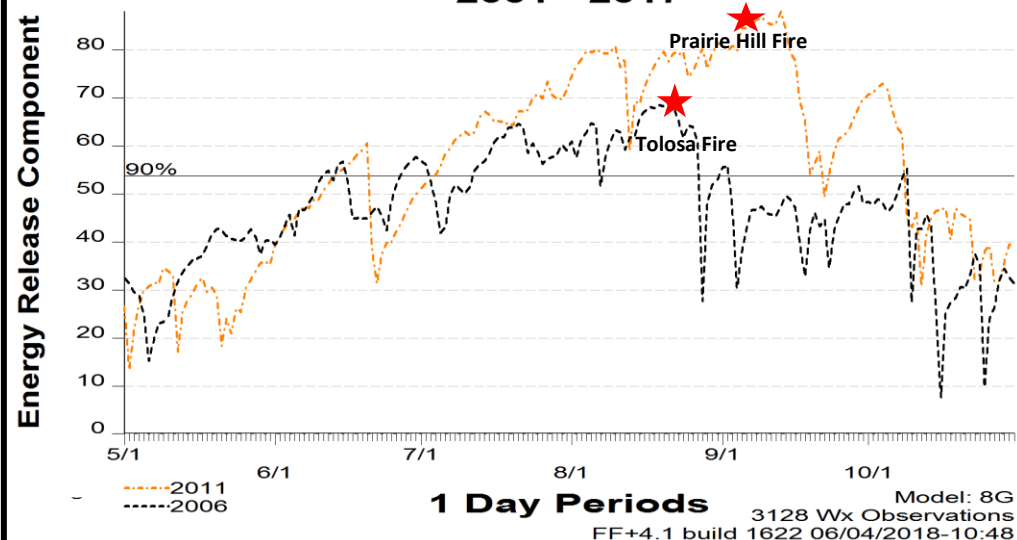


### North Texas TFS Fires and Acres Burned May-October

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Fires	1	2	5	8	5	6
Acres	20	75	140	350	120	100

## Years to Remember: 2006,2011

**SIG - North Texas  
2001 - 2017**



**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, 24-hour Min and Max Temperature and Relative Humidity, and Precipitation.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of the ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape –Fuels, Weather and Topography.
- ✓ Stay informed of local fire weather forecasts, especially **WIND**.

### Past Experience:

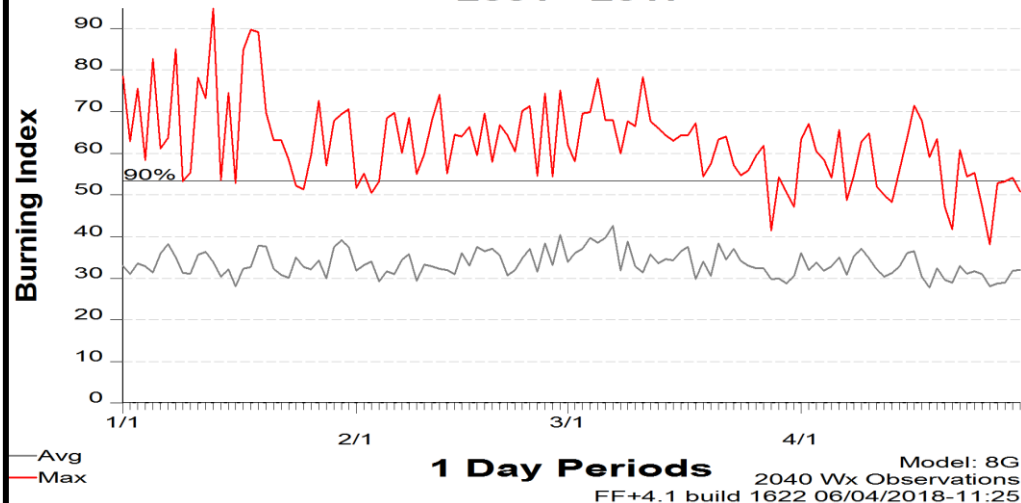
Remember: Any change in wind speed or direction will have an immediate impact on flame lengths and rate of spread on fires in fine fuels. When grass fuels are cured, rapid rates of spread can be expected on windy days when 10 hour fuel moistures are below 6%. BI values (FM - G) above 54 exceed the 90th percentile. 1000 hour fuel moistures less than 13% and 100 hour fuel moistures less than 10% are below the 10th percentile. Live woody fuel moistures less than 80% in juniper and oak species, can contribute to single and/or group tree torching.

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



## Fire Danger: North Texas Predictive Service Area

**SIG - North Texas  
2001 - 2017**



### Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

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

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

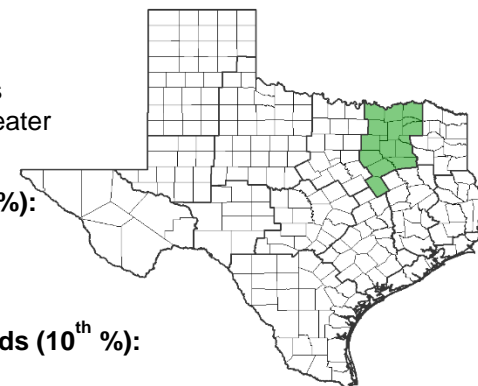
- 10-Hr : 6
- 100-Hr: 11
- 1000-Hr: 13

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

- Juniper : 78
- Mesquite: 92
- Live Oak: 80
- Post Oak: 75

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

- Energy Release Component : 54
- Burning Index: 53

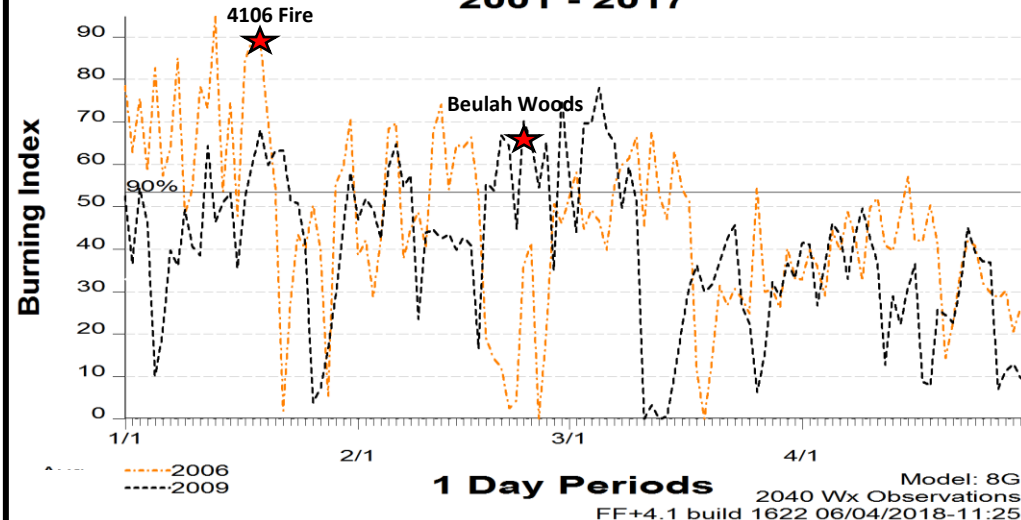


### North Texas Normal Fires and Acres Burned January-April

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Fires	6	5	6	1
Acres	200	165	200	15

## Years to Remember: 2006, 2009

**SIG - North Texas  
2001 - 2017**



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

### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated at 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:

Remember: 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 when 10 hour fuel moistures are below 6%. ERC values (FM - G) above 54 exceed the 90th percentile. In general, live woody fuel moistures less than 80% can contribute to single and/or group tree torching in juniper and oak species.

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

