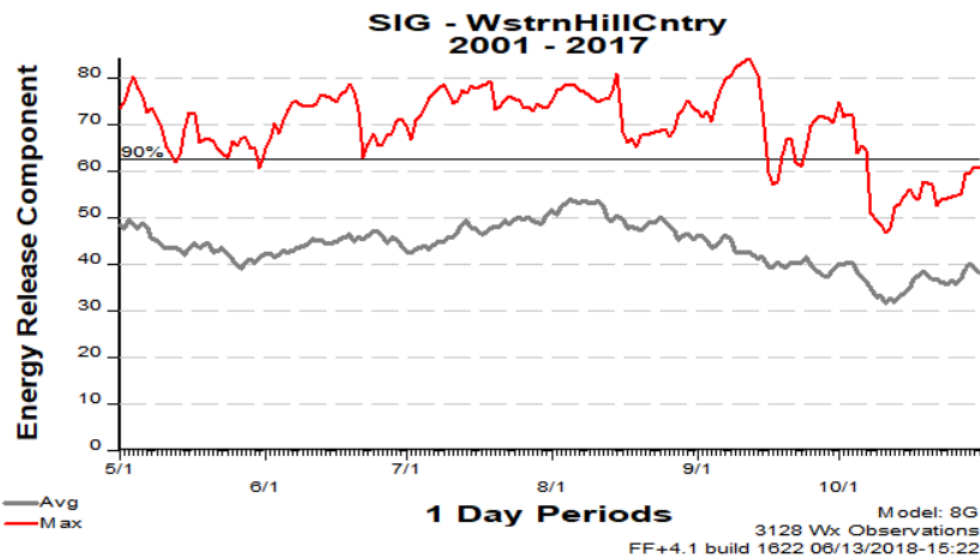


Fire Danger: Western Hill Country Predictive Service Area



Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

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

Critical Dead Fuel Thresholds (10th %):

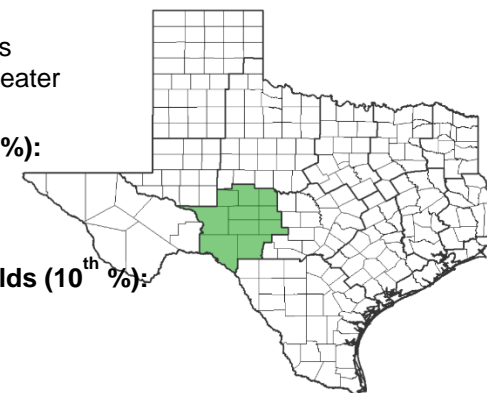
- 10-Hr : 5
- 100-Hr: 9
- 1000-Hr: 11

Critical Live Fuel Moisture Thresholds (10th %):

- Juniper: 71
- Live Oak: 77
- Post Oak: 80
- Mesquite: 99

Critical NFDRS Indices (90th %):

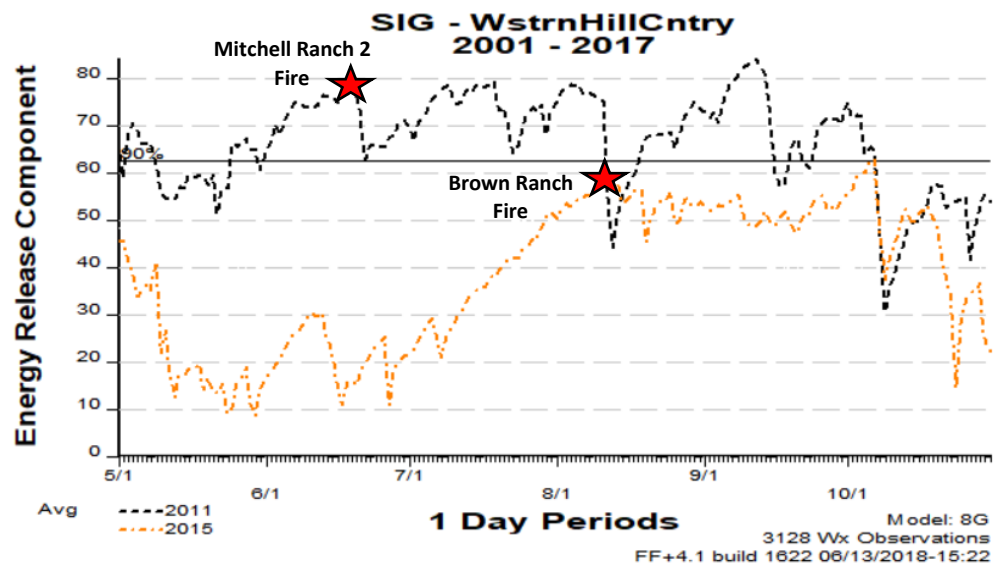
- Energy Release Component: 63
- Burning Index: 74



Western Hill Country Normal Fires and Acres Burned July-September

	Jul	Aug	Sep
Fires	2	1	1
Acres	700	1,000	500

Years to Remember: 2011 & 2015



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:

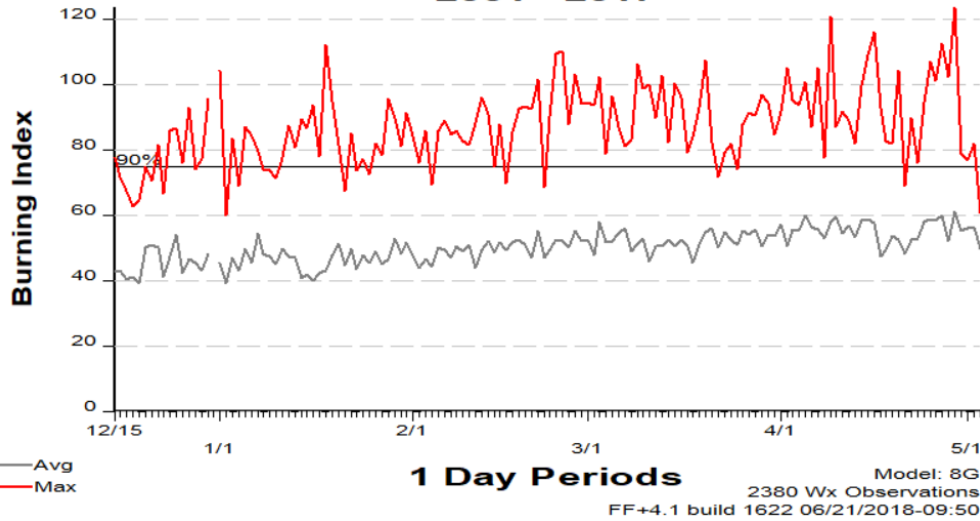
The Mitchell Ranch 2 fire burned 3,212 acres in Crockett County on 6/19/2011. The fire was caused by lightning. The ERC on June 19th was 79 in the Western Hill Country, with a BI of 106. Juniper live fuel moisture measured in Crockett County was below 60%. In Edwards County, on August 10th, 2015, the Brown Ranch fire occurred burning a total of 17,831 acres over multiple days. Most of the fire spread occurred on the first day. The presence of dead juniper snags from 2011, along with heavy grass fuels, made this fire very difficult to control. An unattended BBQ pit caused the fire. The ERC on 8/10 in the Western Hill Country PSA was 58 with a BI of 50. Live fuel moistures in juniper for Edwards County was 73 in mid-August Of 2015.

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



Fire Danger: Western Hill Country Predictive Service Area

SIG - WstrnHillCntry
2001 - 2017



Critical Fire Weather Thresholds:

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

Critical Dead Fuel Thresholds (10th %):

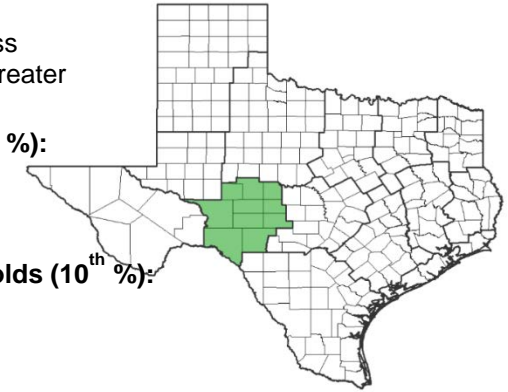
- 10-Hr : 5
- 100-Hr: 9
- 1000-Hr: 11

Critical Live Fuel Moisture Thresholds (10th %):

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Critical NFDRS Indices (90th %):

- Energy Release Component: 63
- Burning Index: 74

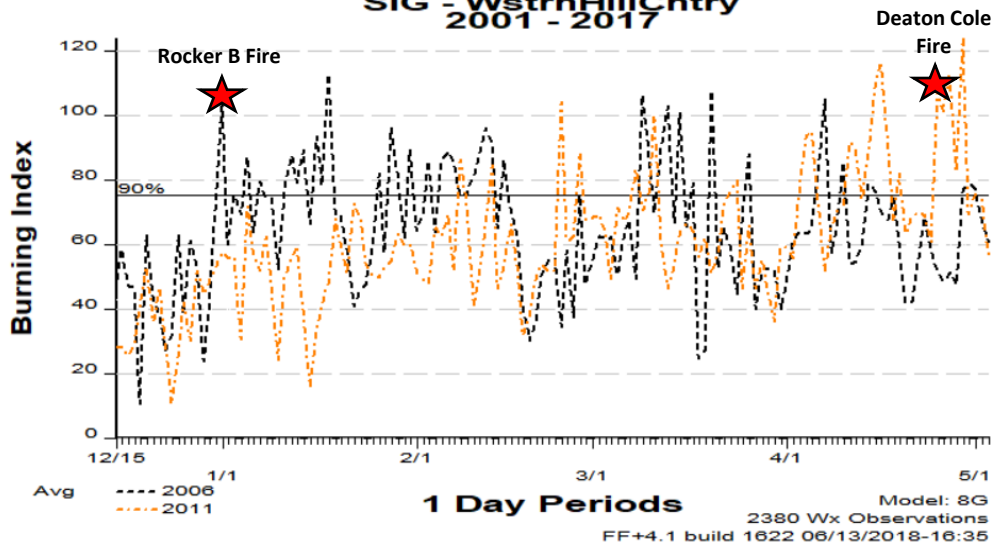


Western Hill Country Normal Fires and Acres Burned January-April

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
Fires	1	1	1	0
Acres	350	1,500	500	0

Years to Remember: 2006 & 2011

SIG - WstrnHillCntry
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 Rocker B fire occurred on January 1st, 2006 in Irion County burning 42,110 acres. This fire occurred during a Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak. The BI on the day of the fire was 105 with an ERC of 60. On 4/25/2011, the Deaton Cole fire occurred in Val Verde County burning a total of 175,000 acres. This fire is also associated with a Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak. The BI the day of the fire was 107 with an ERC of 68. Extreme weather, large expanses of cured grass/volatile brush fuels, inability of firefighting resources to combat fires on Outbreak days, etc., are common factors during the winter fire season.

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

