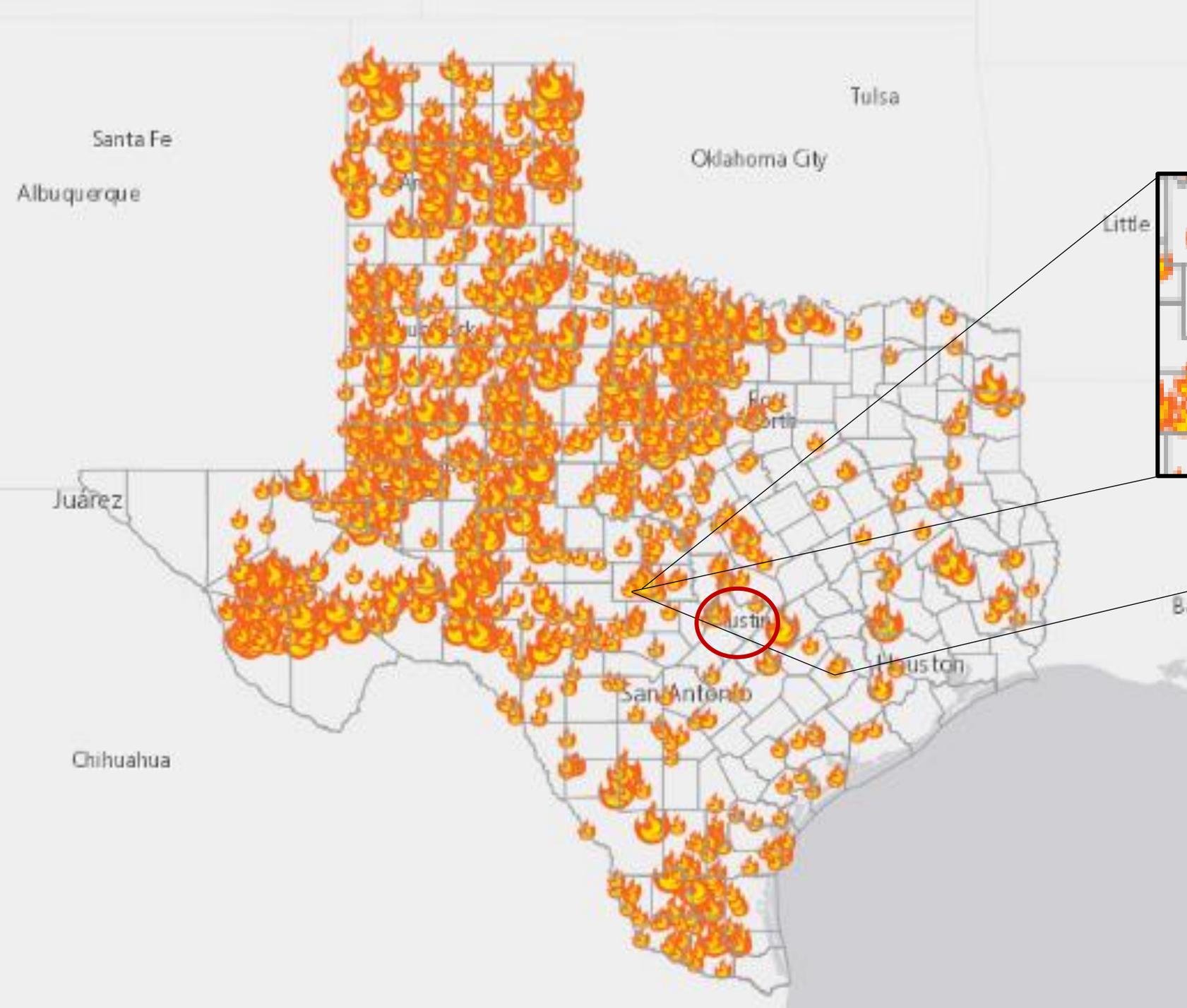
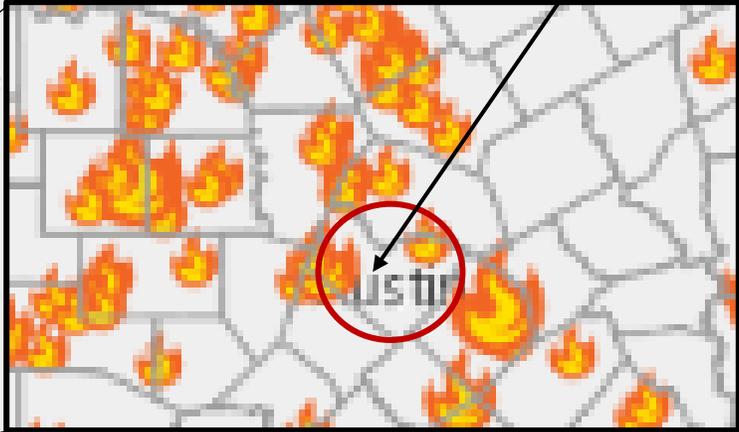


Austin Texas Area Wildfire Risk  
Travis County, Texas  
High to Very High Risk Wildfire Risk



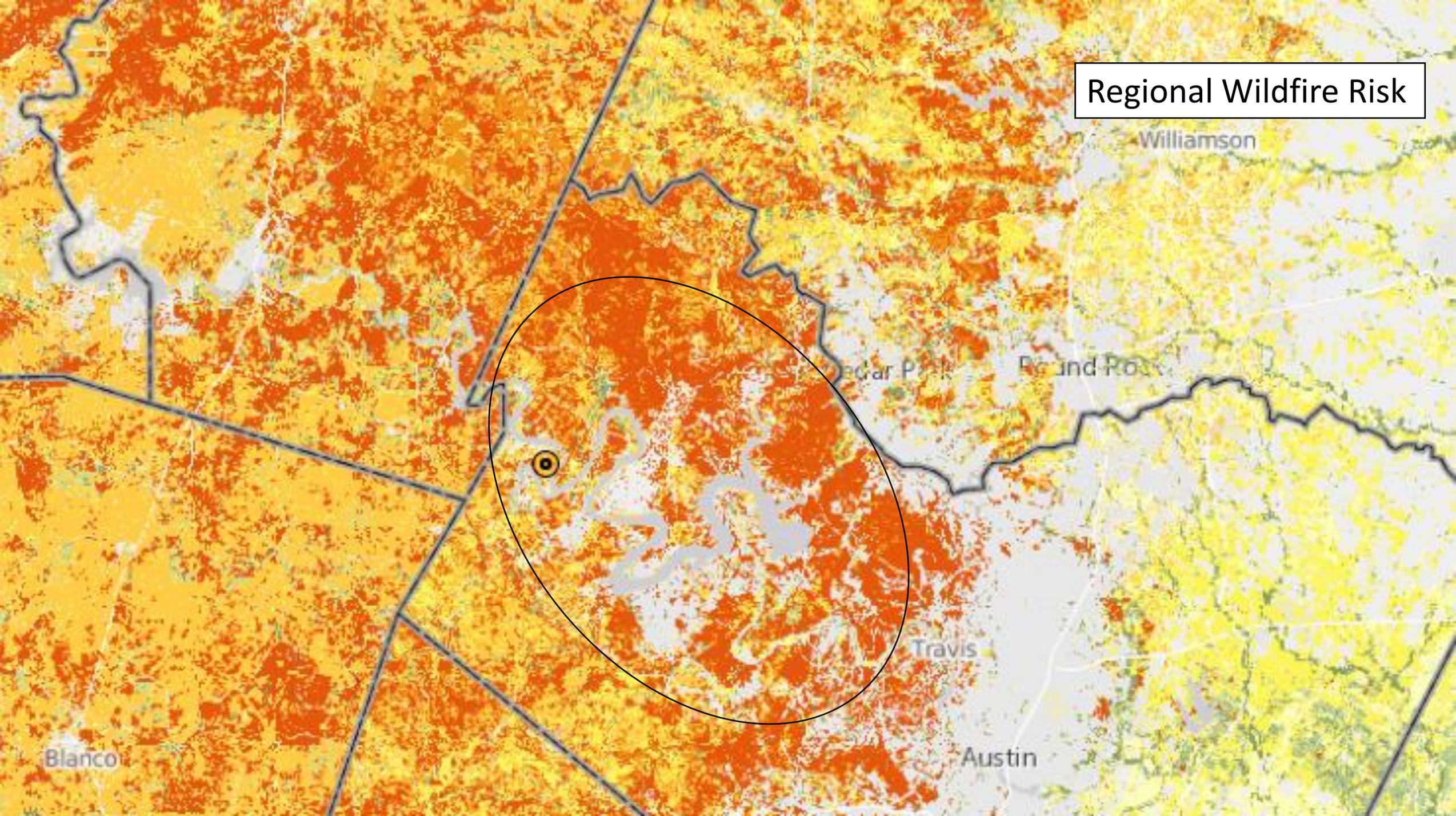


Travis Co., Texas



Large Fire History

# Regional Wildfire Risk



Williamson

Bexar

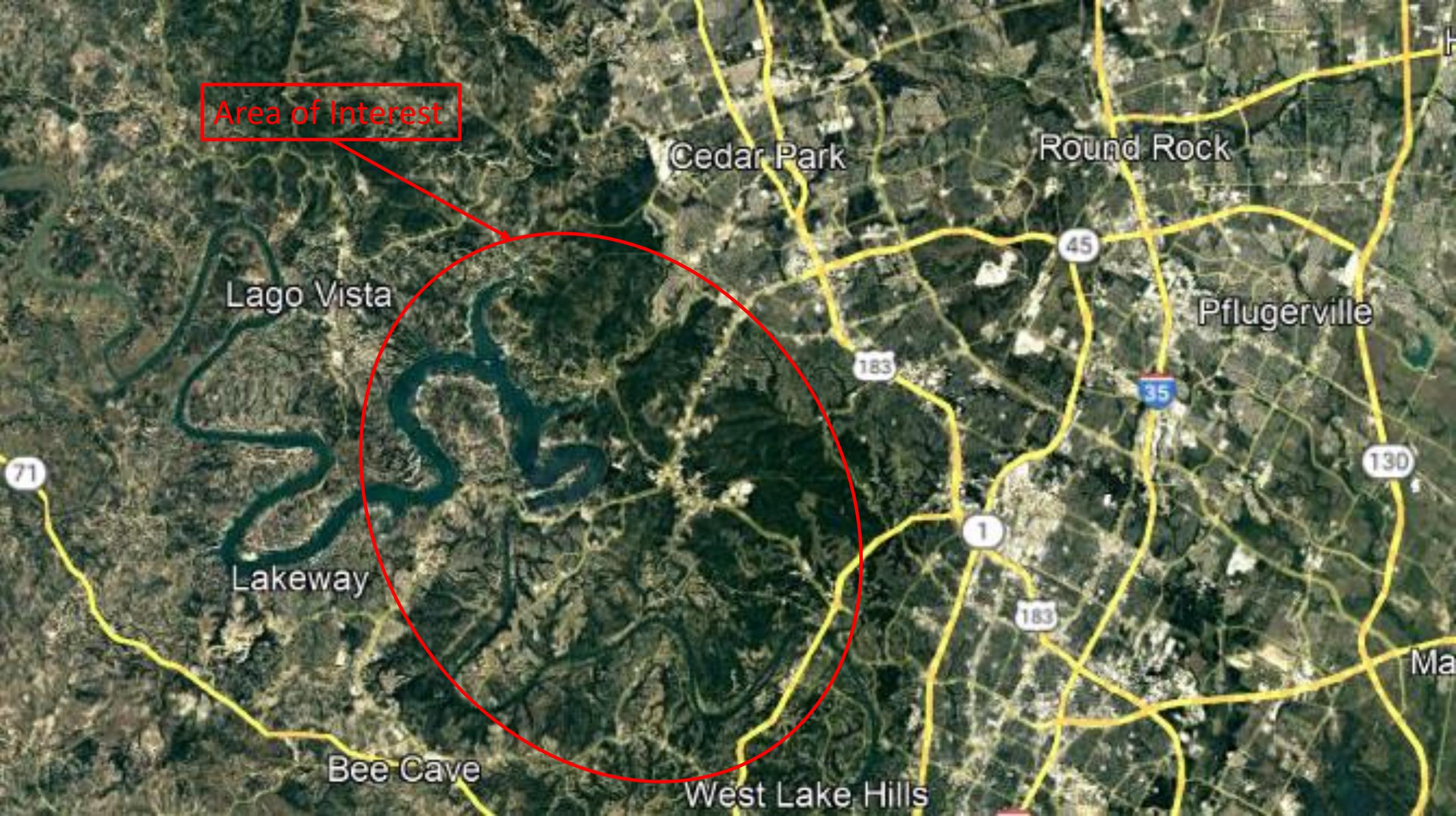
Brewster

Blanco

Travis

Austin

Area of Interest



Cedar Park

Round Rock

Lago Vista

Pflugerville

183

45

35

130

71

Lakeway

1

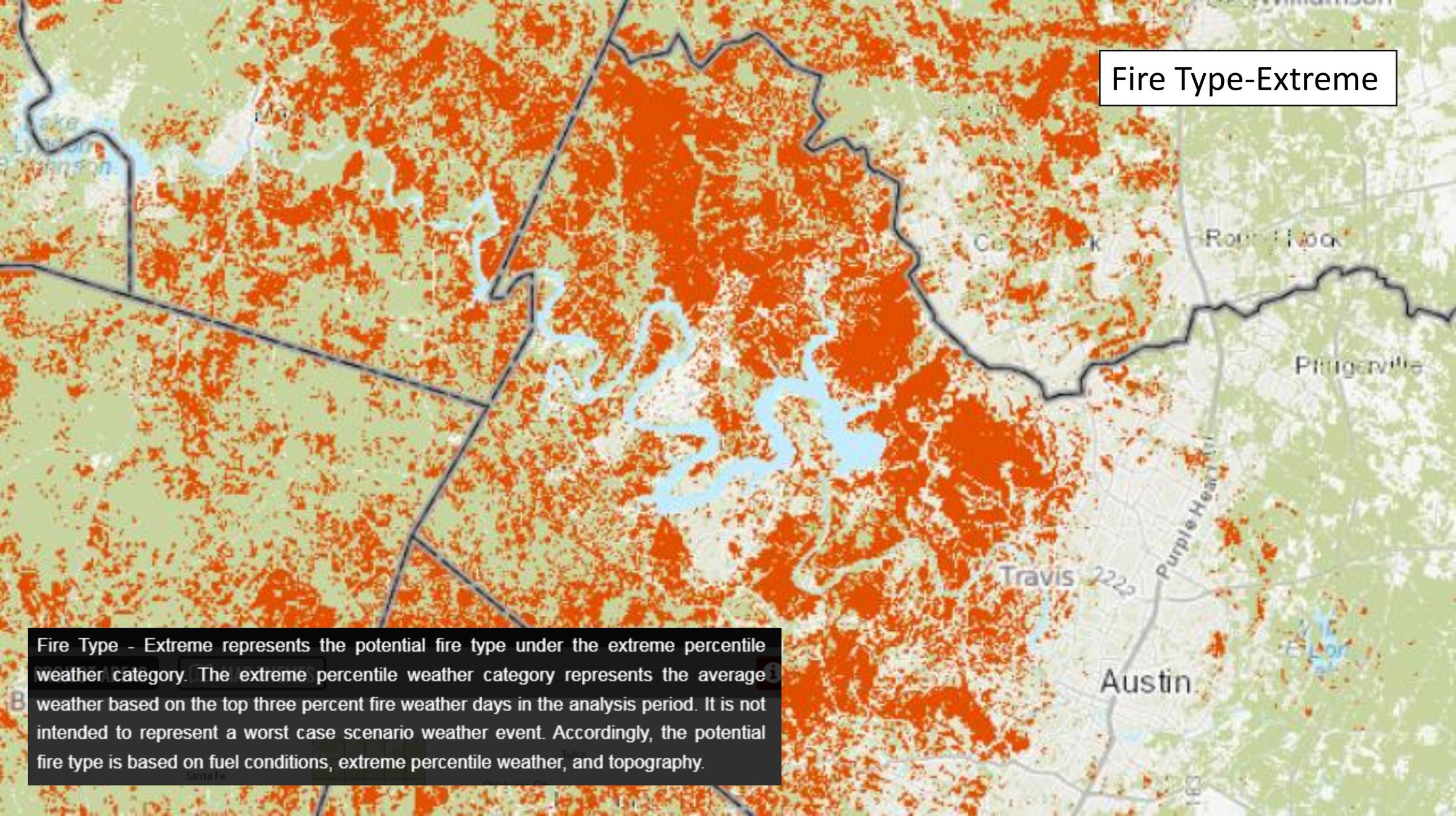
183

Bee Cave

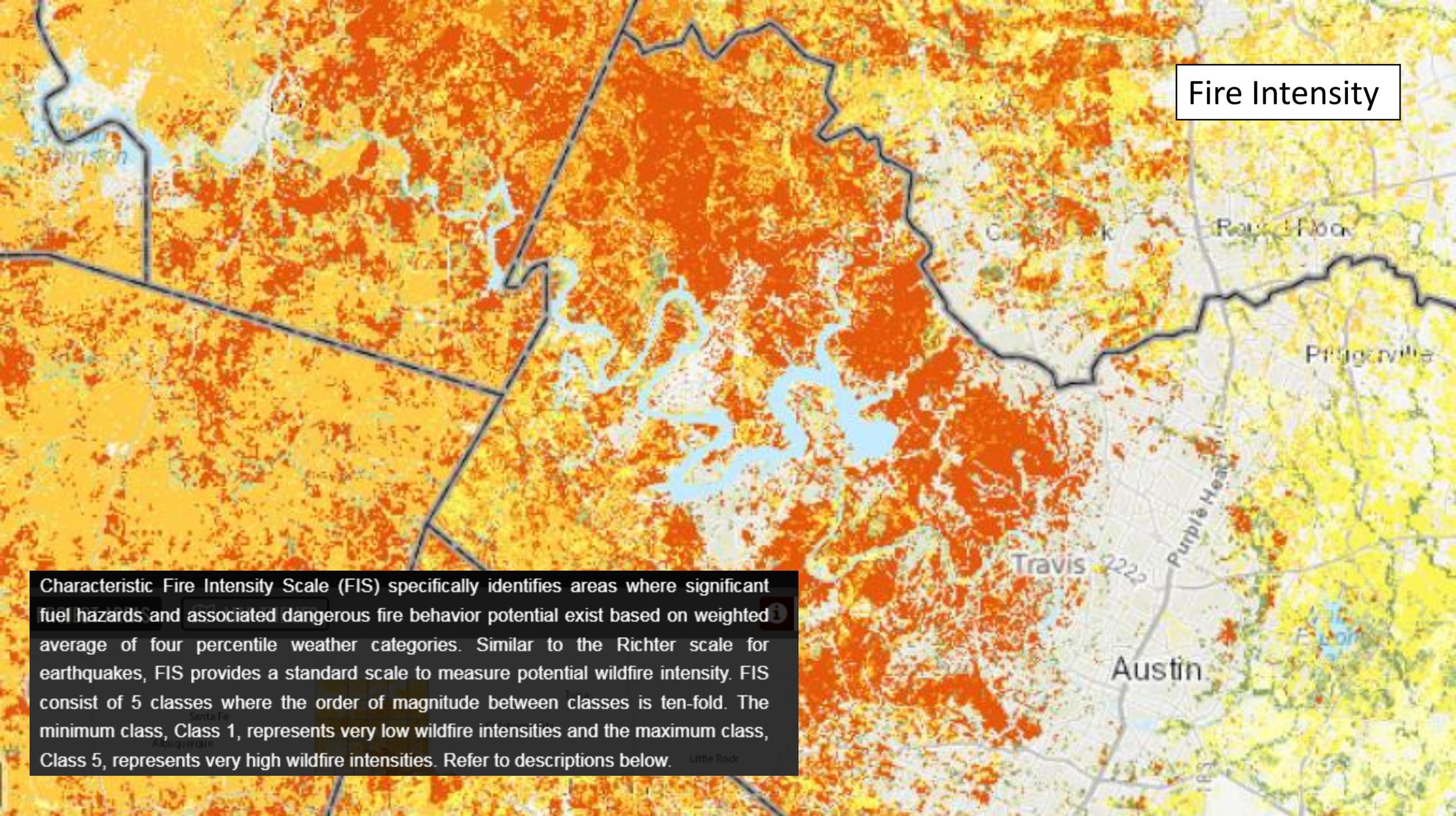
West Lake Hills

Ma

Fire Type-Extreme

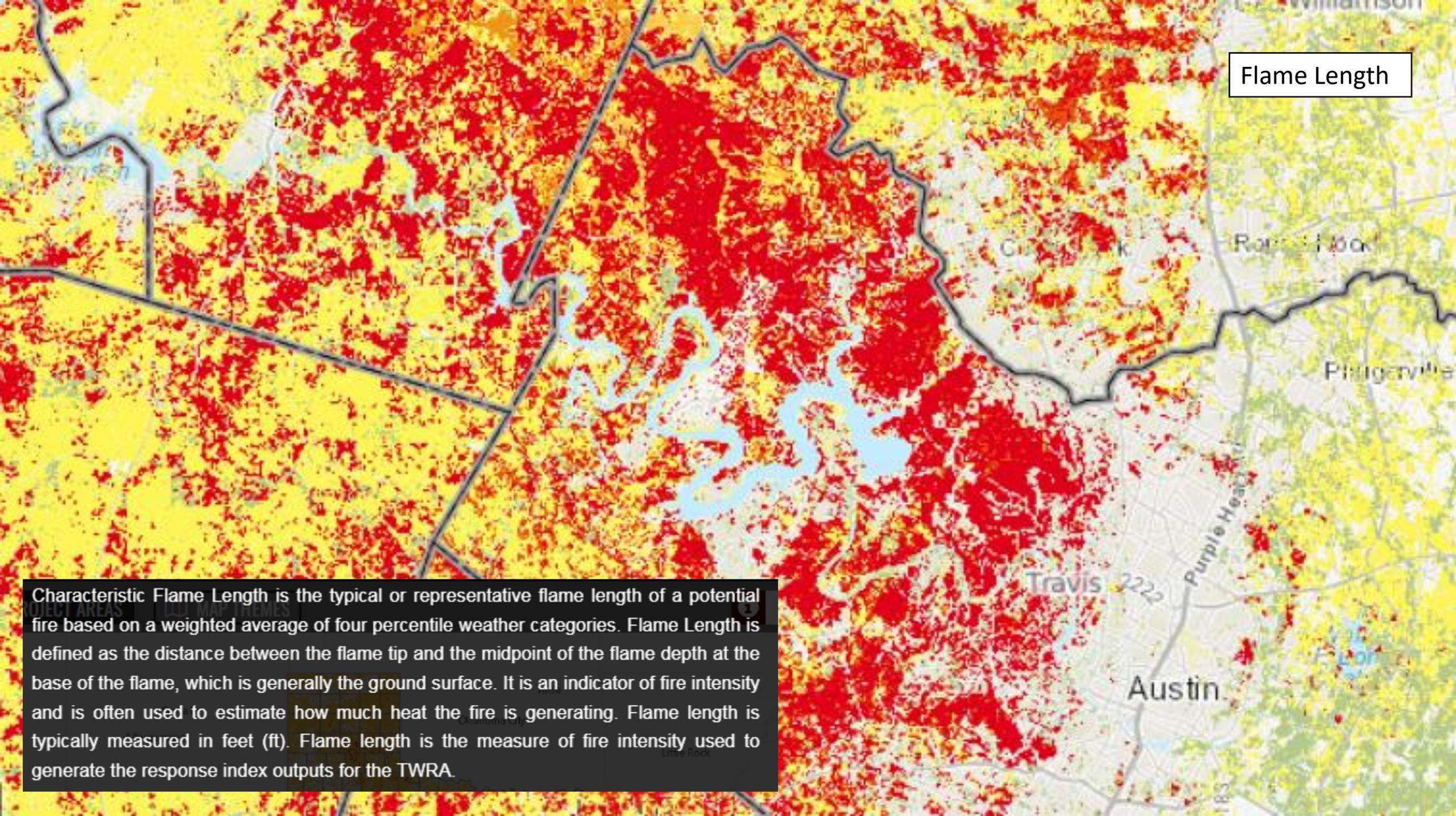


Fire Type - Extreme represents the potential fire type under the extreme percentile weather category. The extreme percentile weather category represents the average weather based on the top three percent fire weather days in the analysis period. It is not intended to represent a worst case scenario weather event. Accordingly, the potential fire type is based on fuel conditions, extreme percentile weather, and topography.

A map of Central Texas showing fire intensity. The map uses a color scale from yellow (low intensity) to dark red (high intensity). Major cities like Austin, Travis, and Pflugerville are labeled. A black outline highlights a specific region in the north-central part of the map. A white box with a black border in the top right corner contains the text 'Fire Intensity'.

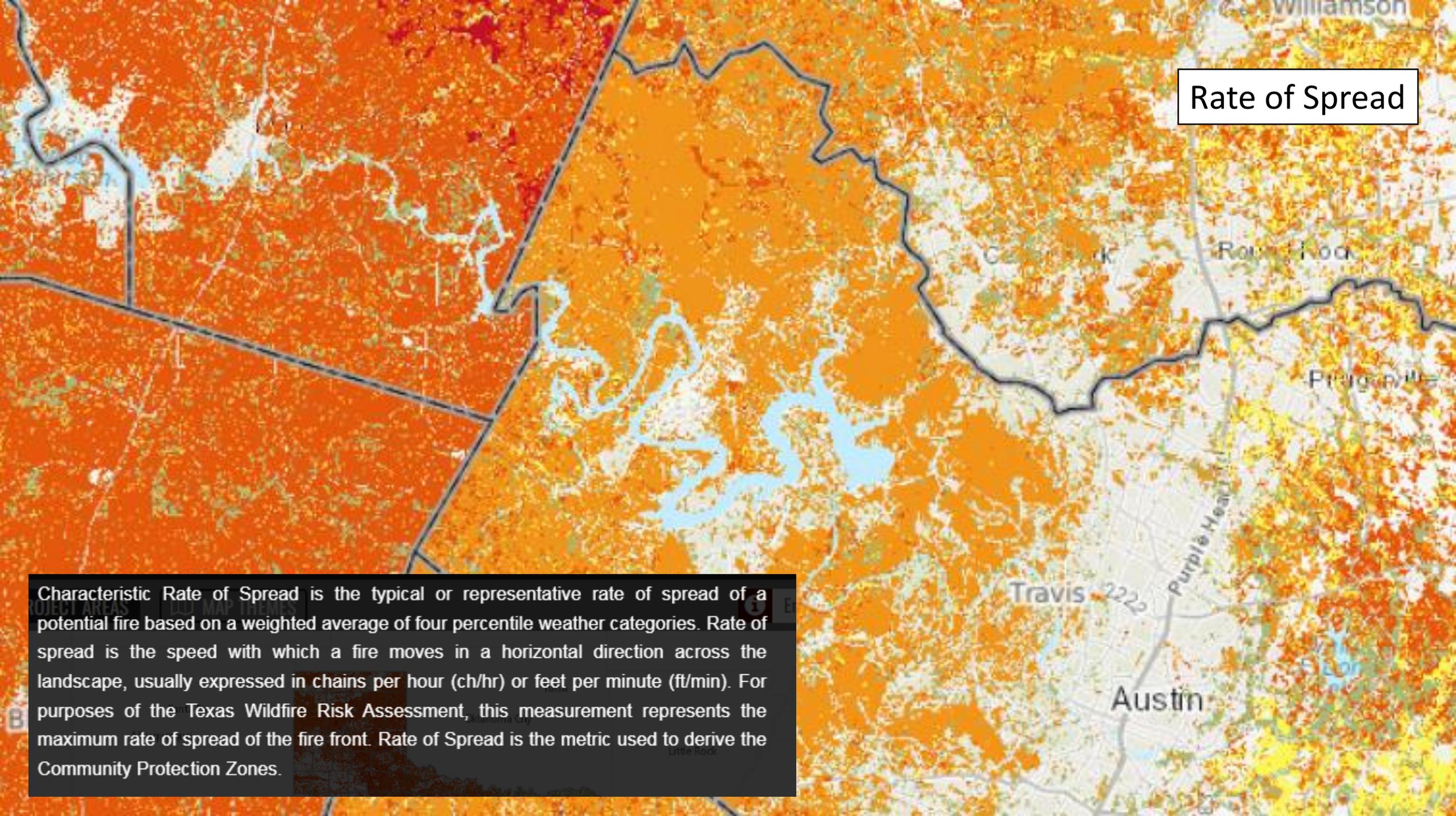
## Fire Intensity

Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) specifically identifies areas where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist based on weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consist of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. Refer to descriptions below.



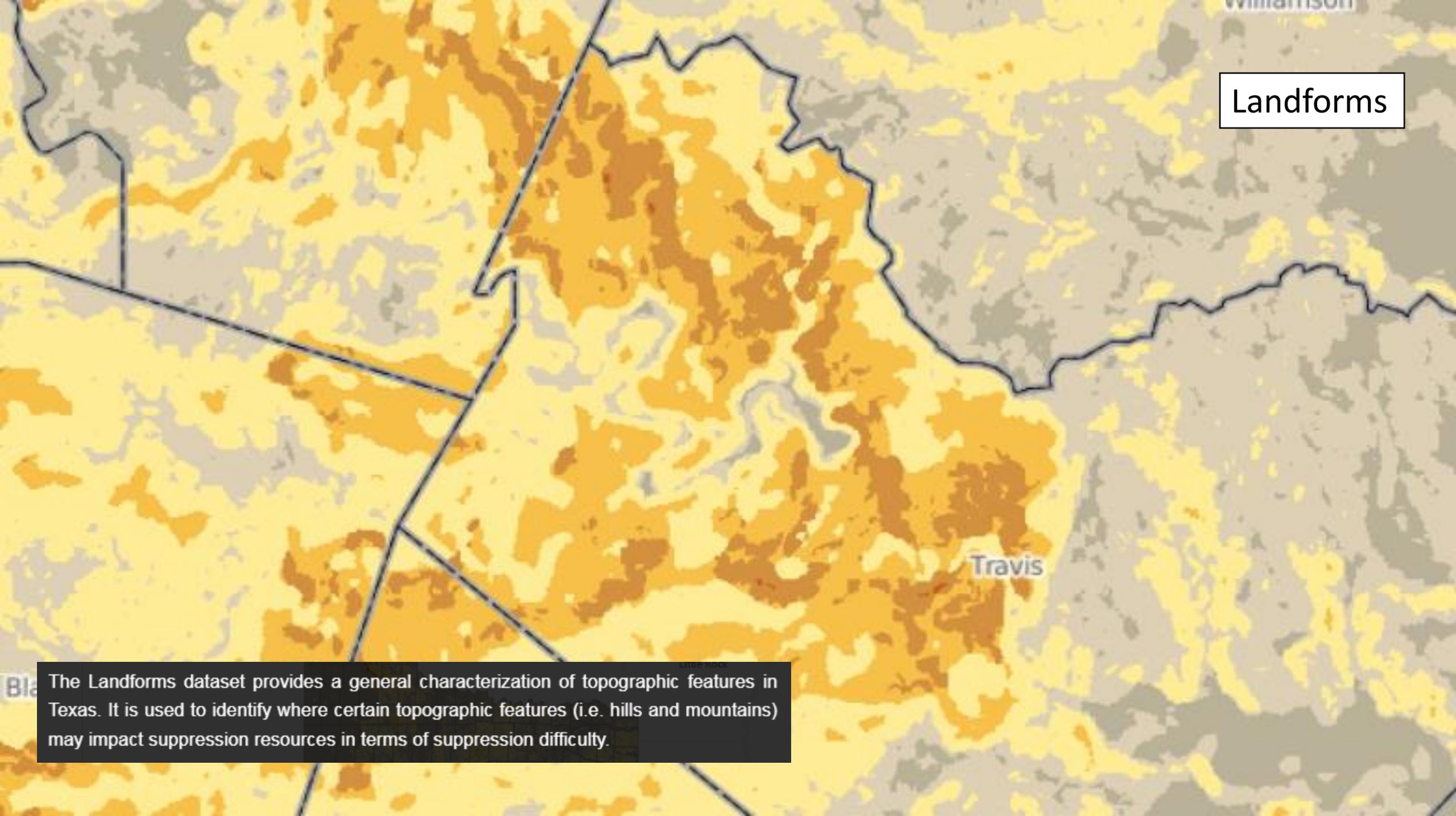
Flame Length

Characteristic Flame Length is the typical or representative flame length of a potential fire based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Flame Length is defined as the distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame, which is generally the ground surface. It is an indicator of fire intensity and is often used to estimate how much heat the fire is generating. Flame length is typically measured in feet (ft). Flame length is the measure of fire intensity used to generate the response index outputs for the TWRA.



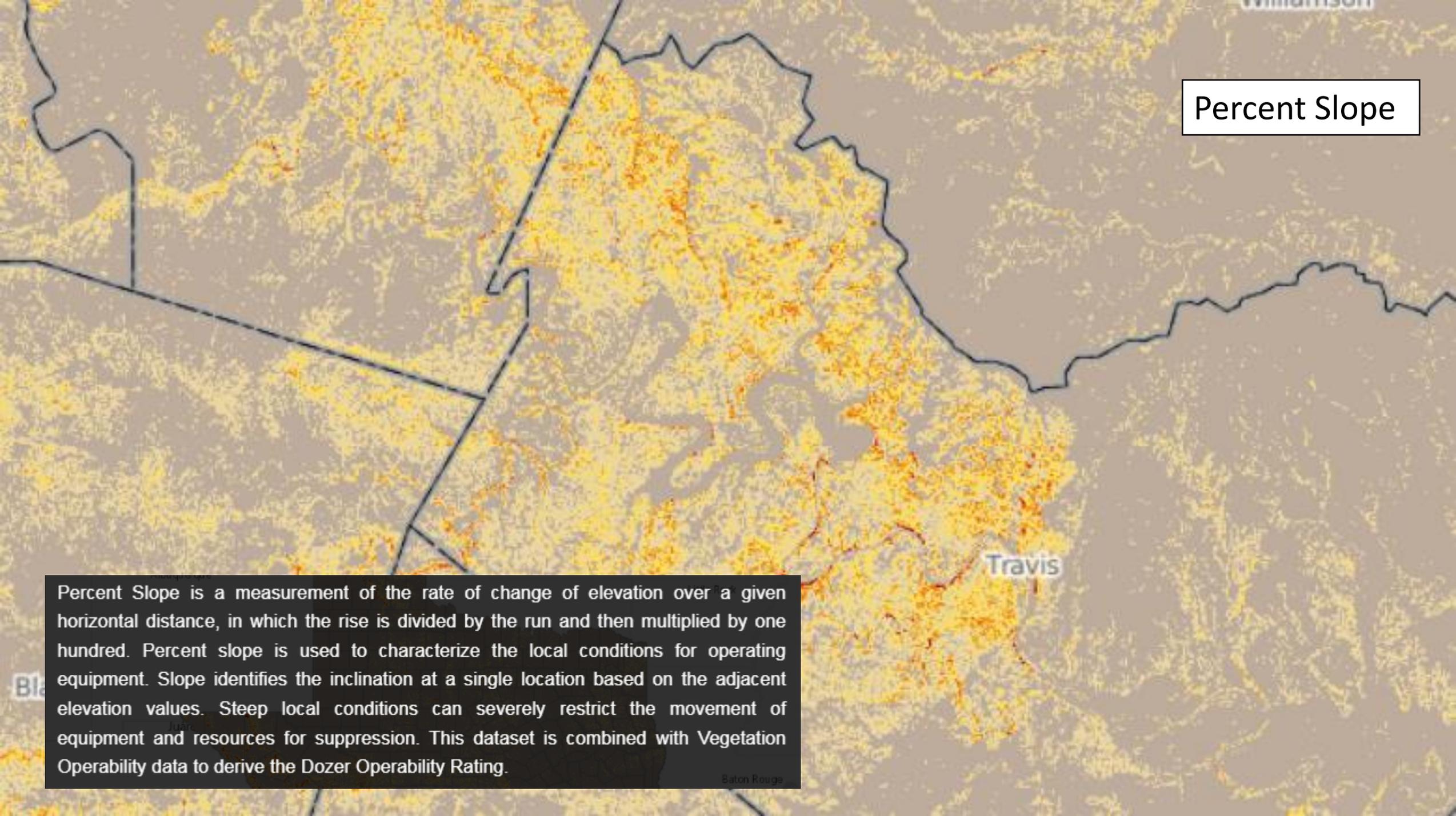
## Rate of Spread

Characteristic Rate of Spread is the typical or representative rate of spread of a potential fire based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Rate of spread is the speed with which a fire moves in a horizontal direction across the landscape, usually expressed in chains per hour (ch/hr) or feet per minute (ft/min). For purposes of the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment, this measurement represents the maximum rate of spread of the fire front. Rate of Spread is the metric used to derive the Community Protection Zones.



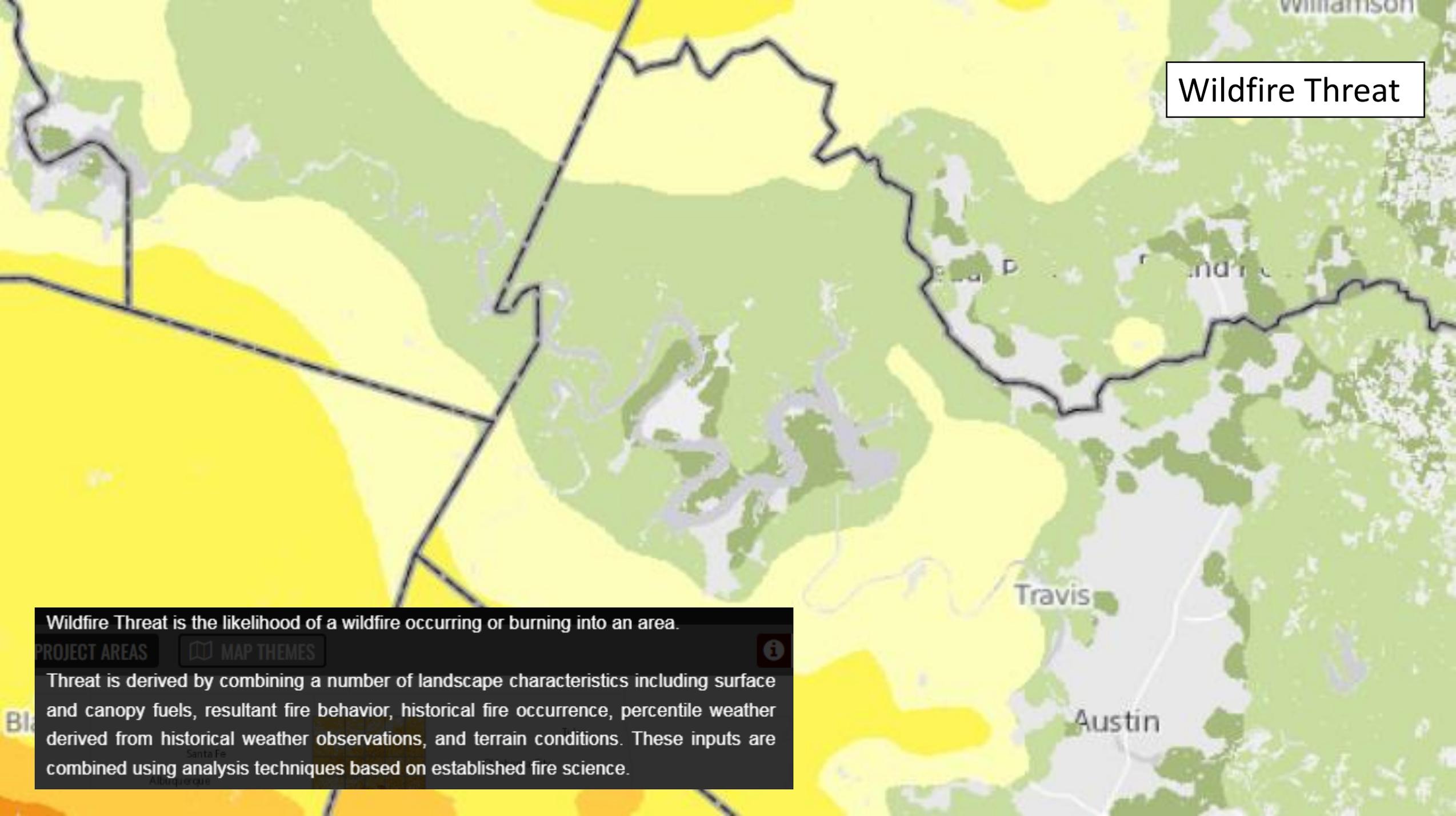
## Landforms

The Landforms dataset provides a general characterization of topographic features in Texas. It is used to identify where certain topographic features (i.e. hills and mountains) may impact suppression resources in terms of suppression difficulty.

The image is a map of a region, likely in Louisiana, showing Percent Slope data. The map is color-coded, with yellow and orange representing steeper slopes and grey representing flatter areas. Several county boundaries are outlined in black. Labels for 'Williamson', 'Travis', and 'Baton Rouge' are visible on the map. A white box with a black border in the top right corner contains the text 'Percent Slope'.

## Percent Slope

Percent Slope is a measurement of the rate of change of elevation over a given horizontal distance, in which the rise is divided by the run and then multiplied by one hundred. Percent slope is used to characterize the local conditions for operating equipment. Slope identifies the inclination at a single location based on the adjacent elevation values. Steep local conditions can severely restrict the movement of equipment and resources for suppression. This dataset is combined with Vegetation Operability data to derive the Dozer Operability Rating.

A map showing wildfire threat levels in Central Texas. The map uses a color scale from yellow (low threat) to dark green (high threat). Major cities like Austin, Travis, and San Antonio are labeled. A black outline indicates a specific project area. A legend box in the bottom left explains the wildfire threat metric.

## Wildfire Threat

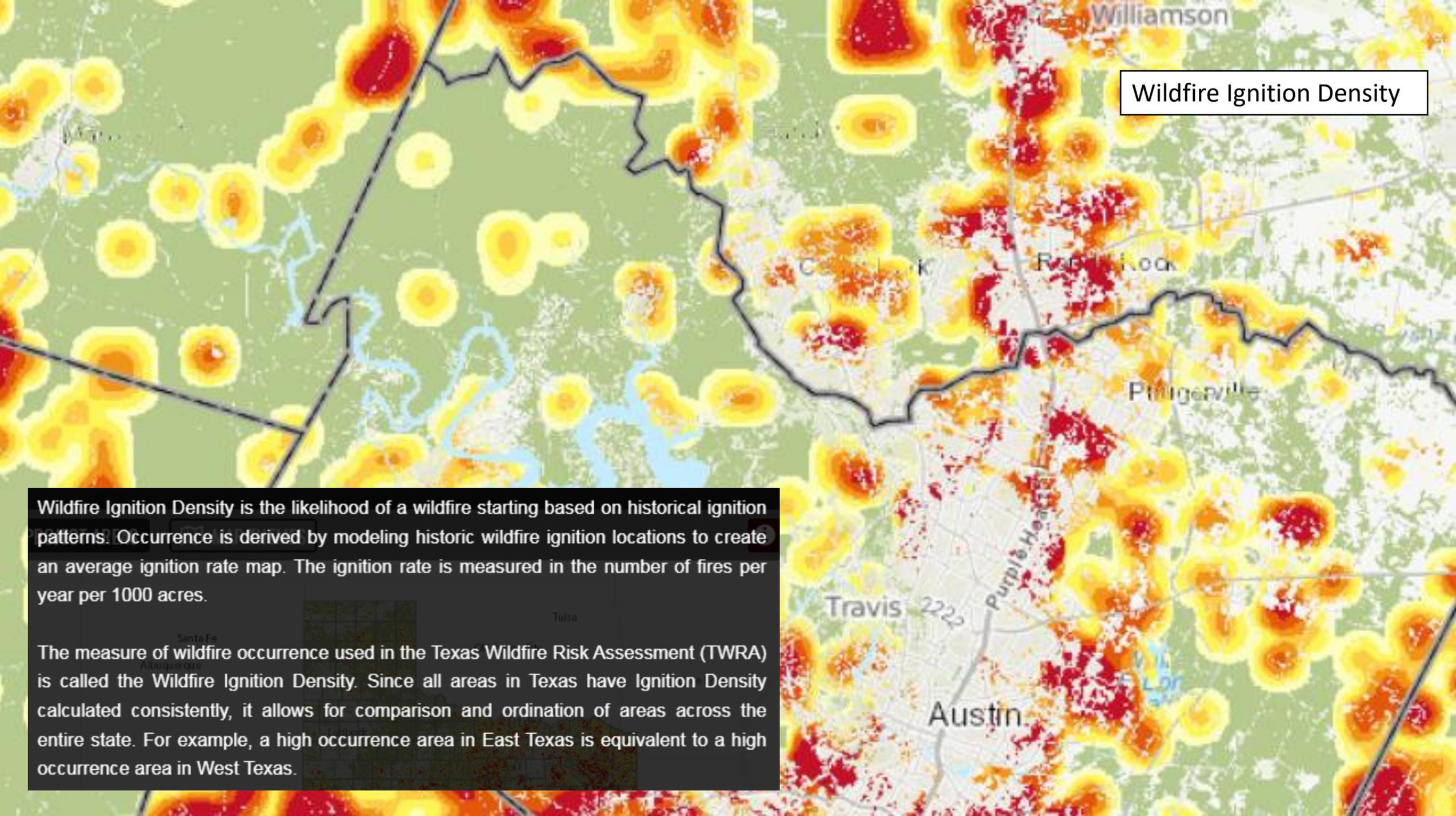
Wildfire Threat is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring or burning into an area.

PROJECT AREAS

MAP THEMES



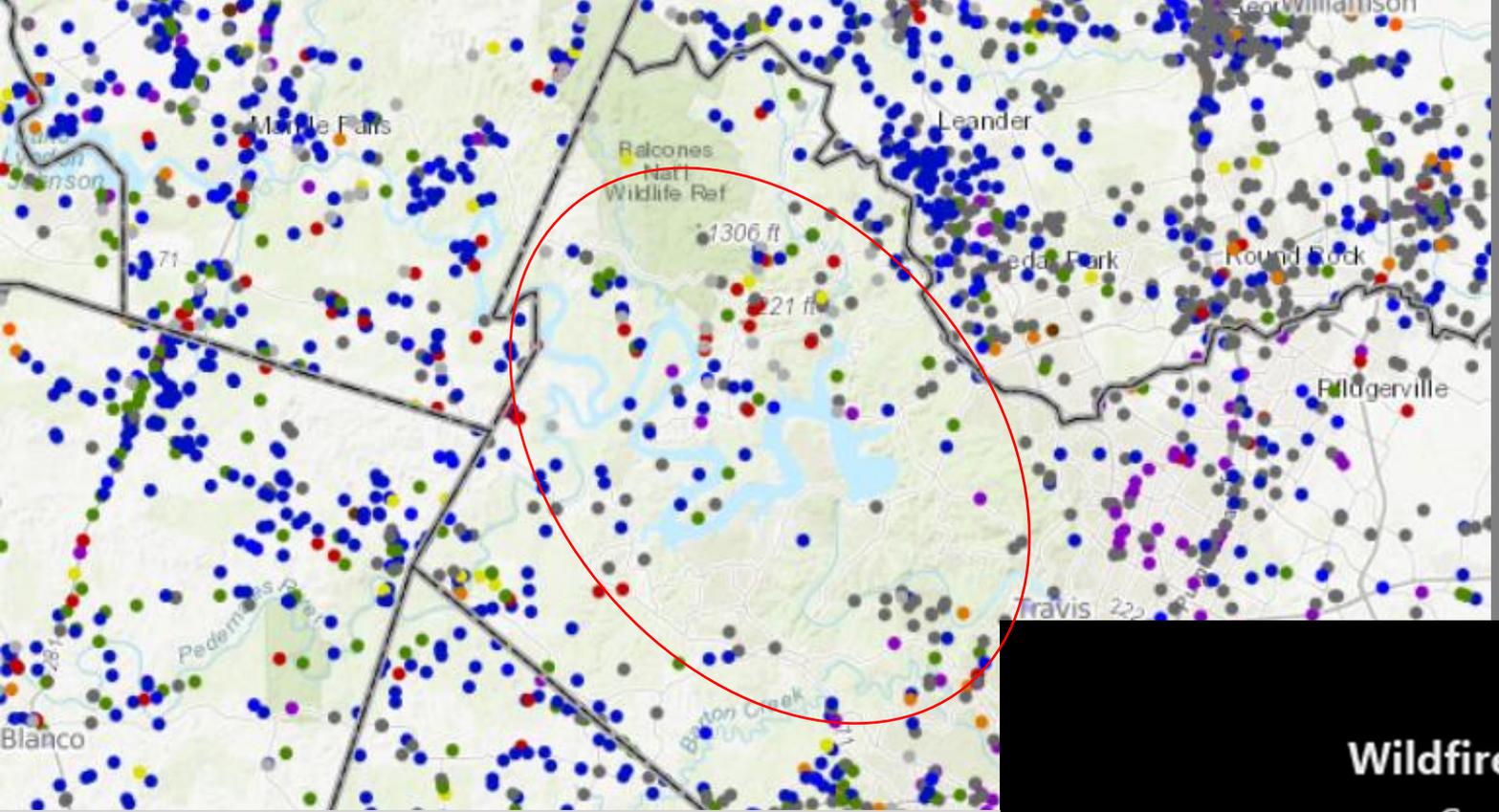
Threat is derived by combining a number of landscape characteristics including surface and canopy fuels, resultant fire behavior, historical fire occurrence, percentile weather derived from historical weather observations, and terrain conditions. These inputs are combined using analysis techniques based on established fire science.



Wildfire Ignition Density

Wildfire Ignition Density is the likelihood of a wildfire starting based on historical ignition patterns. Occurrence is derived by modeling historic wildfire ignition locations to create an average ignition rate map. The ignition rate is measured in the number of fires per year per 1000 acres.

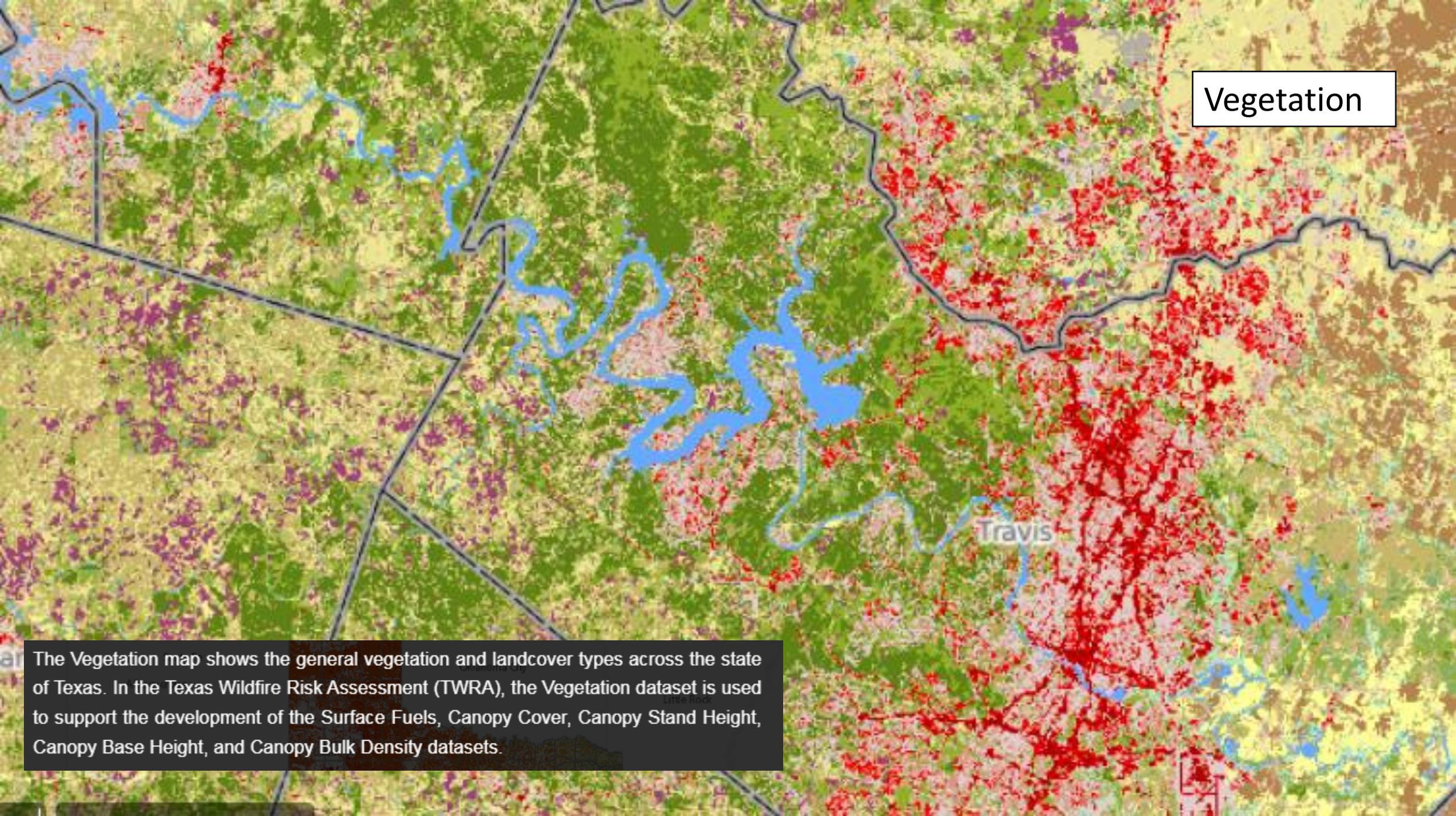
The measure of wildfire occurrence used in the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA) is called the Wildfire Ignition Density. Since all areas in Texas have Ignition Density calculated consistently, it allows for comparison and ordination of areas across the entire state. For example, a high occurrence area in East Texas is equivalent to a high occurrence area in West Texas.



# Wildfire Ignitions

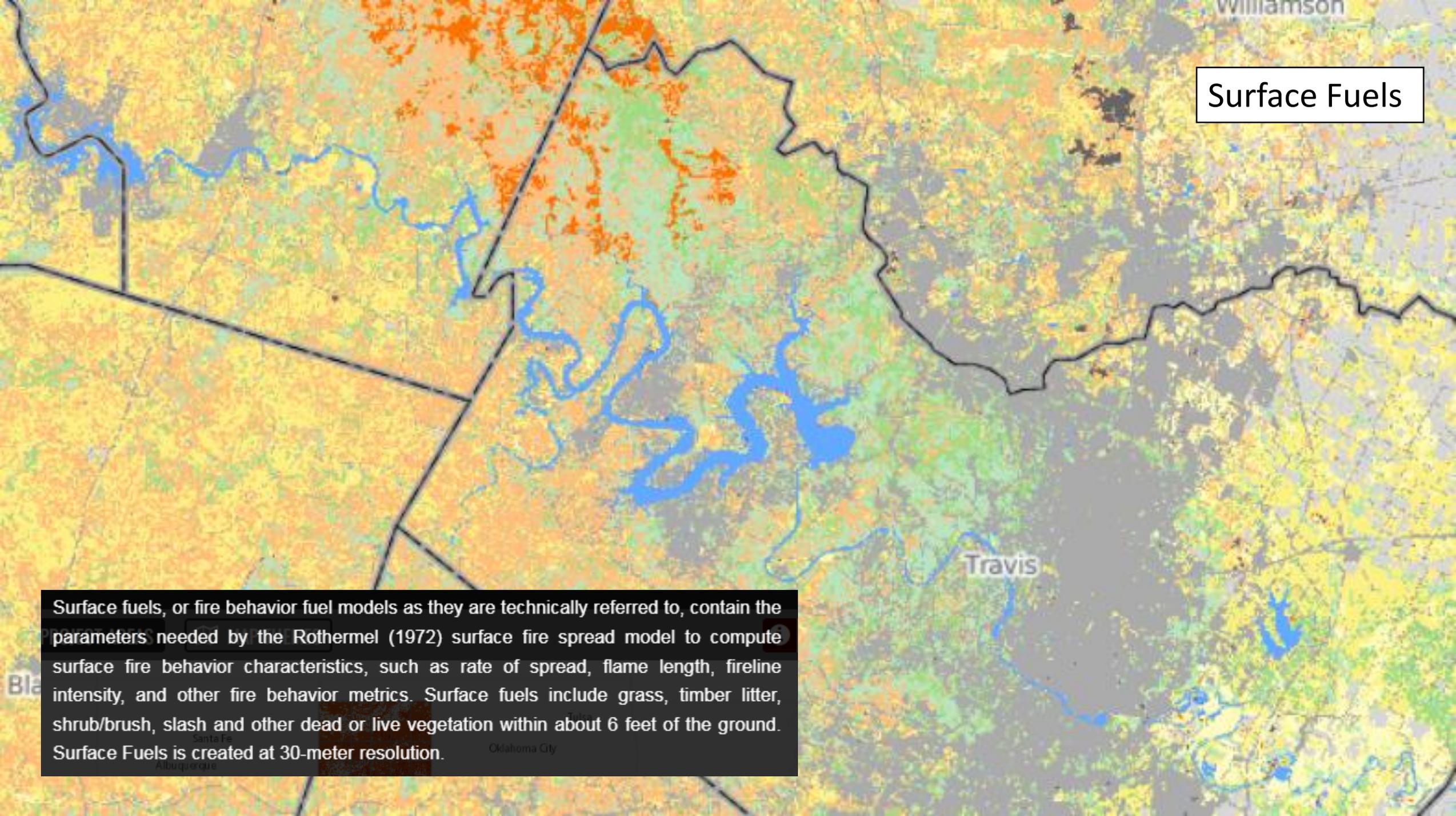
## Wildfire Ignitions

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ● Incendiary    | ● Railroads      |
| ● Lightning     | ● Power Lines    |
| ● Campfire      | ● Children       |
| ● Smoking       | ● Debris Burning |
| ● Fireworks     | ● Structure      |
| ● Equipment Use | ● Miscellaneous  |
|                 | ● Unknown        |

A map of Texas showing various vegetation and landcover types. The map is color-coded: green for forested areas, yellow for grasslands, red for shrublands, and blue for water bodies. Major cities and regions are labeled, including 'Travis' in the central-eastern part of the state. A black box in the bottom left contains descriptive text. A white box in the top right contains the title 'Vegetation'.

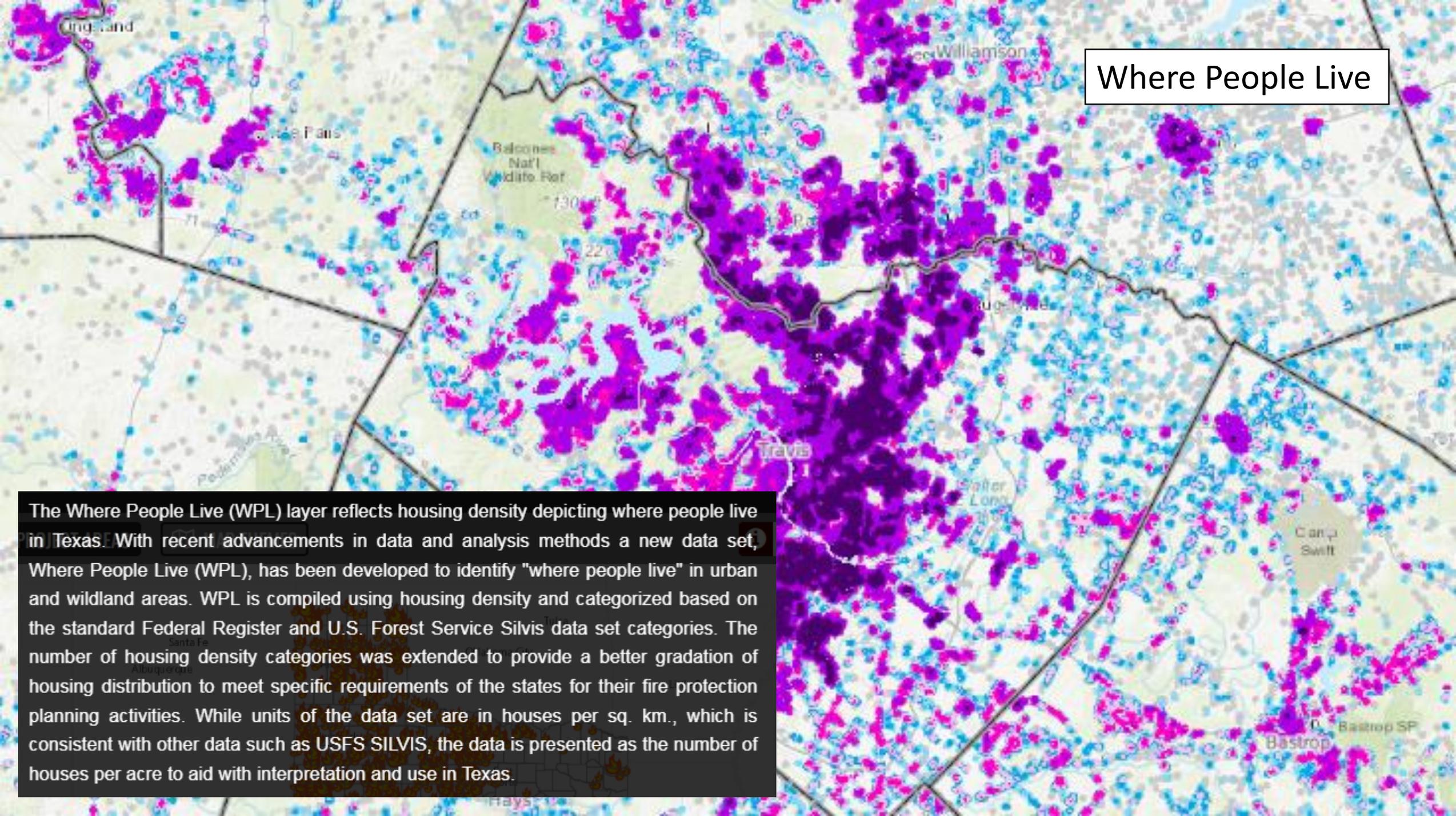
## Vegetation

The Vegetation map shows the general vegetation and landcover types across the state of Texas. In the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA), the Vegetation dataset is used to support the development of the Surface Fuels, Canopy Cover, Canopy Stand Height, Canopy Base Height, and Canopy Bulk Density datasets.

A map of the southwestern United States showing surface fuels. The map is color-coded: orange and red for high fuel loads, green and yellow for moderate, and blue for water bodies. County boundaries are shown as black lines. Labels for counties include Williamson, Travis, Santa Fe, and Oklahoma City. A text box in the top right corner is titled "Surface Fuels".

## Surface Fuels

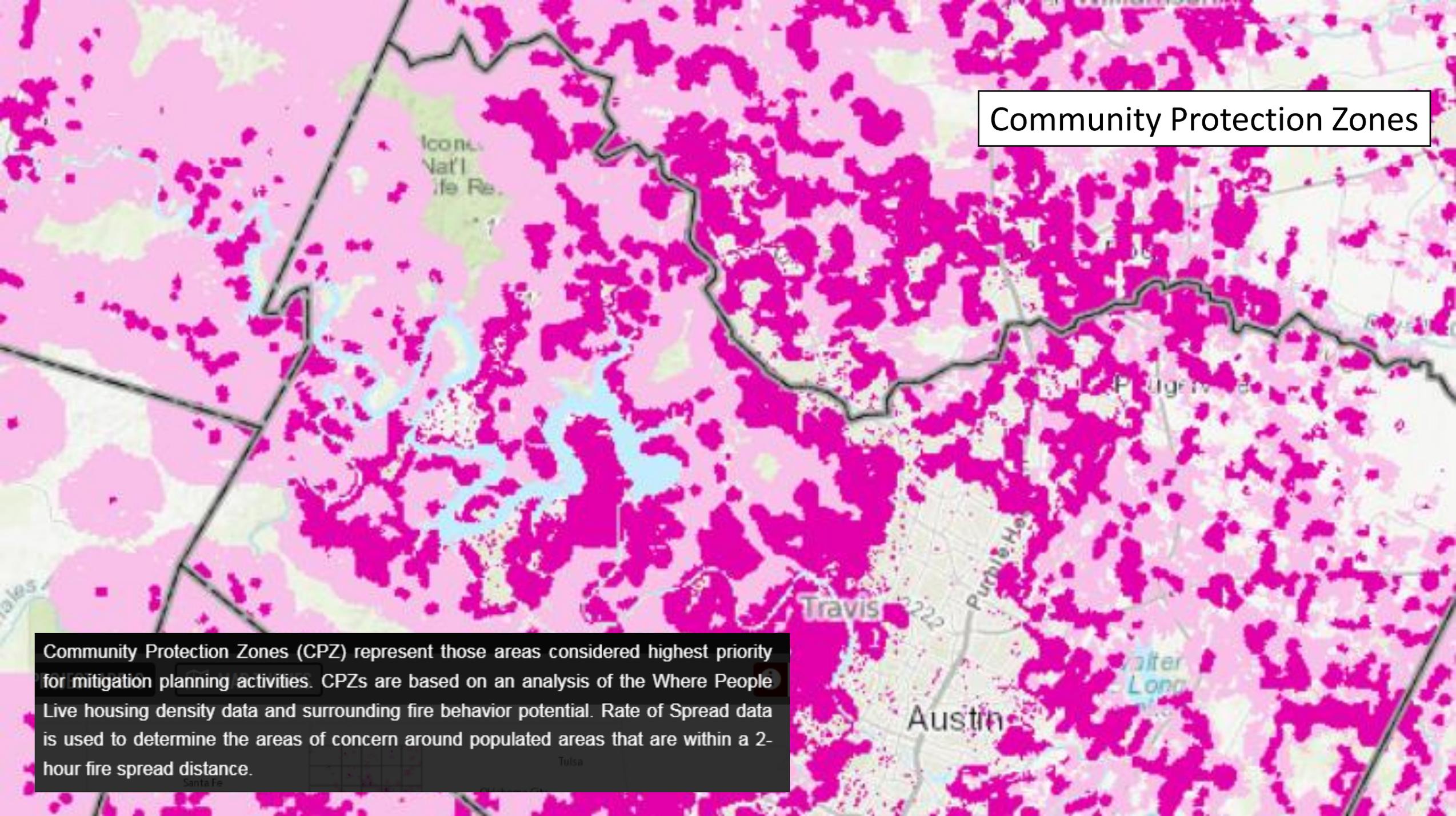
Surface fuels, or fire behavior fuel models as they are technically referred to, contain the parameters needed by the Rothermel (1972) surface fire spread model to compute surface fire behavior characteristics, such as rate of spread, flame length, fireline intensity, and other fire behavior metrics. Surface fuels include grass, timber litter, shrub/brush, slash and other dead or live vegetation within about 6 feet of the ground. Surface Fuels is created at 30-meter resolution.



## Where People Live

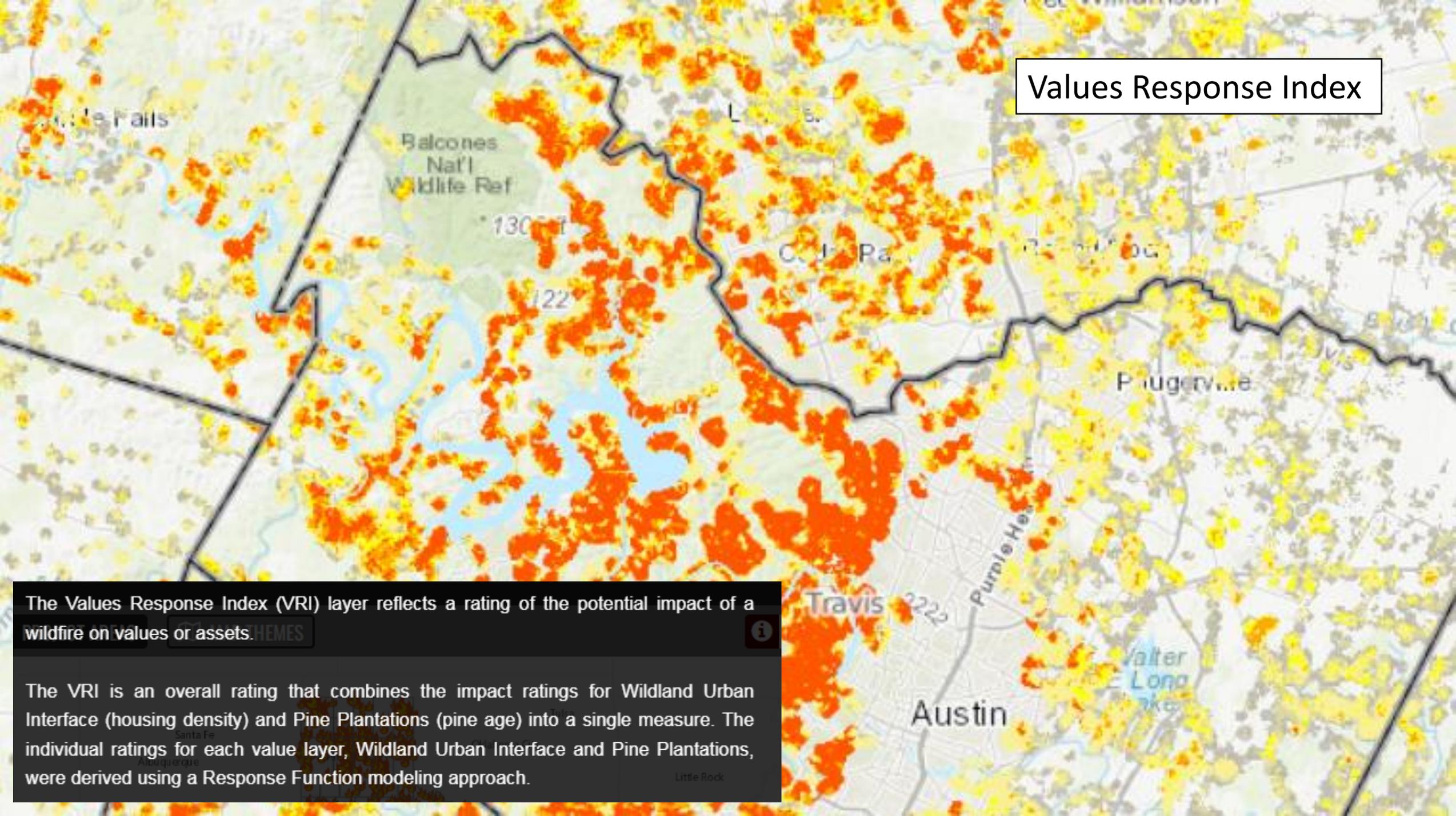
The Where People Live (WPL) layer reflects housing density depicting where people live in Texas. With recent advancements in data and analysis methods a new data set, Where People Live (WPL), has been developed to identify "where people live" in urban and wildland areas. WPL is compiled using housing density and categorized based on the standard Federal Register and U.S. Forest Service Silvis data set categories. The number of housing density categories was extended to provide a better gradation of housing distribution to meet specific requirements of the states for their fire protection planning activities. While units of the data set are in houses per sq. km., which is consistent with other data such as USFS SILVIS, the data is presented as the number of houses per acre to aid with interpretation and use in Texas.

# Community Protection Zones



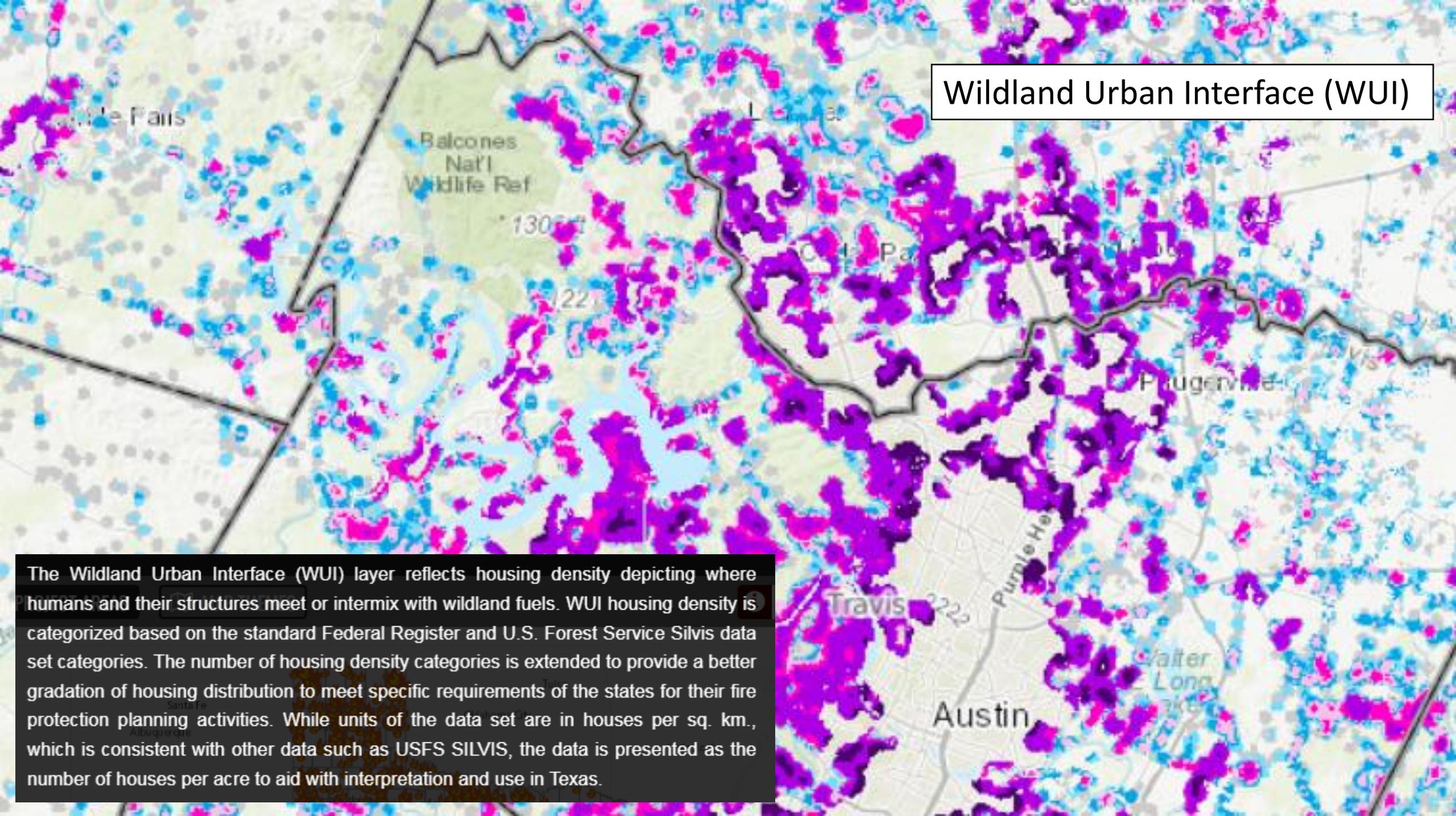
Community Protection Zones (CPZ) represent those areas considered highest priority for mitigation planning activities. CPZs are based on an analysis of the Where People Live housing density data and surrounding fire behavior potential. Rate of Spread data is used to determine the areas of concern around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance.

# Values Response Index



The Values Response Index (VRI) layer reflects a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on values or assets. [HEMES](#) 

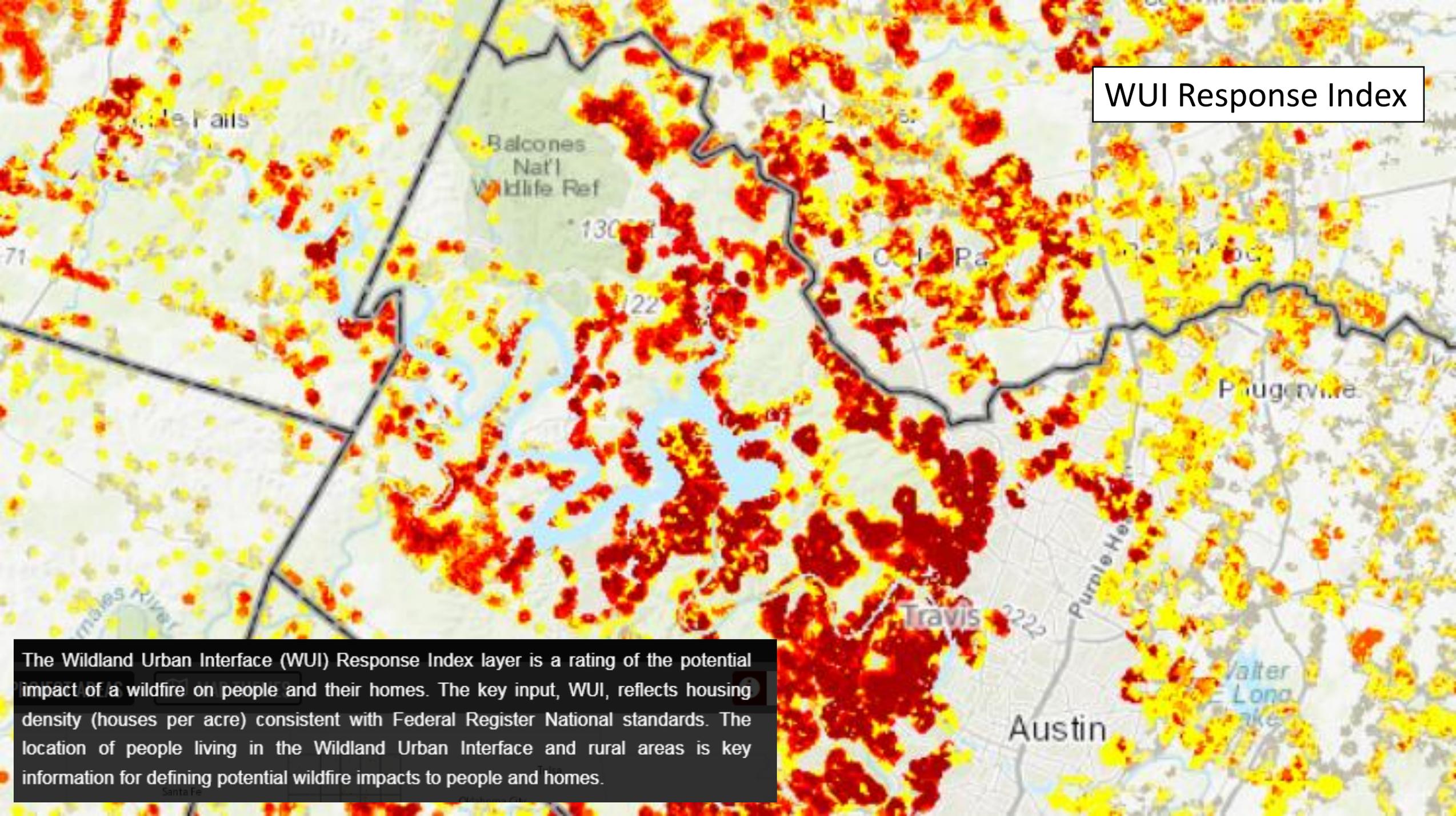
The VRI is an overall rating that combines the impact ratings for Wildland Urban Interface (housing density) and Pine Plantations (pine age) into a single measure. The individual ratings for each value layer, Wildland Urban Interface and Pine Plantations, were derived using a Response Function modeling approach. [Little Rock](#)

A map of the Austin, Texas area showing the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The map uses a color scale from light blue to dark purple to represent housing density. The Balcones National Wildlife Refuge is shown in the upper left, and the city of Austin is in the lower right. Major roads like Purple Heart and Walter Long are labeled. A text box in the top right corner identifies the map as 'Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)'.

## Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) layer reflects housing density depicting where humans and their structures meet or intermix with wildland fuels. WUI housing density is categorized based on the standard Federal Register and U.S. Forest Service Silvis data set categories. The number of housing density categories is extended to provide a better gradation of housing distribution to meet specific requirements of the states for their fire protection planning activities. While units of the data set are in houses per sq. km., which is consistent with other data such as USFS SILVIS, the data is presented as the number of houses per acre to aid with interpretation and use in Texas.

# WUI Response Index



The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Response Index layer is a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the Wildland Urban Interface and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes.

## WHAT'S YOUR RISK?

Pan the map to identify the wildfire risk associated within the general vicinity of your location.

High to Very High

30.37721° N 97.85905° W ⓘ

Take action now towards implementing wildfire mitigation strategies to better protect your home and property.



## WHAT'S YOUR RISK?

Pan the map to identify the wildfire risk associated within the general vicinity of your location.

High to Very High

30.36146° N 97.81238° W ⓘ

Take action now towards implementing wildfire mitigation strategies to better protect your home and property.



## WHAT'S YOUR RISK?

Pan the map to identify the wildfire risk associated within the general vicinity of your location.

High to Very High

30.37962° N 97.80120° W ⓘ

Take action now towards implementing wildfire mitigation strategies to better protect your home and property.



## WHAT'S YOUR RISK?

Pan the map to identify the wildfire risk associated within the general vicinity of your location.

High to Very High

30.36095° N 97.84286° W ⓘ

Take action now towards implementing wildfire mitigation strategies to better protect your home and property.



## WHAT'S YOUR RISK?

Pan the map to identify the wildfire risk associated within the general vicinity of your location.

High to Very High

30.35485° N 97.79104° W ⓘ

Take action now towards implementing wildfire mitigation strategies to better protect your home and property.



Northwest Austin Neighborhoods  
High to Very High Risk