

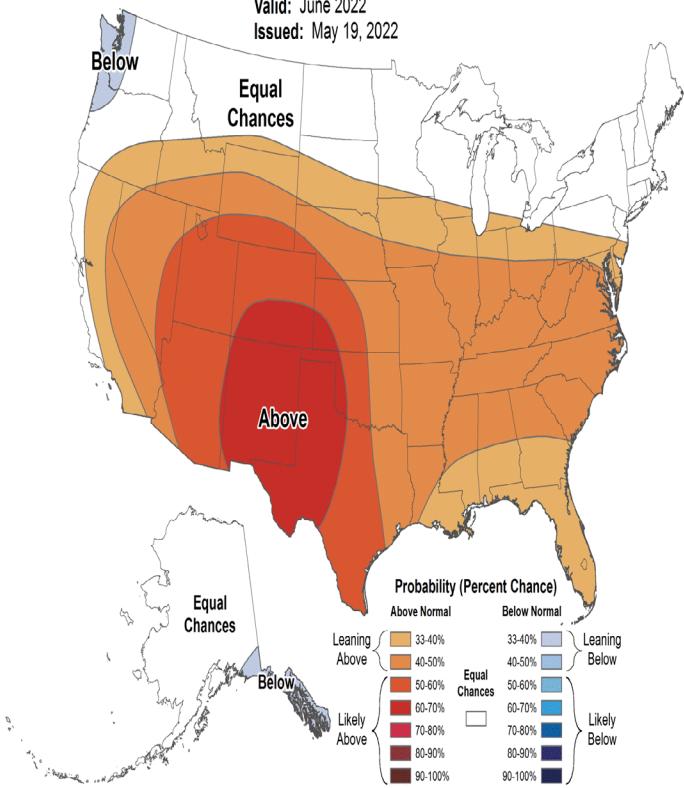
State Tribal Leaders Summit
June 2, 2022
Deputy Director Quam (EMNRD)



Monthly Temperature Outlook



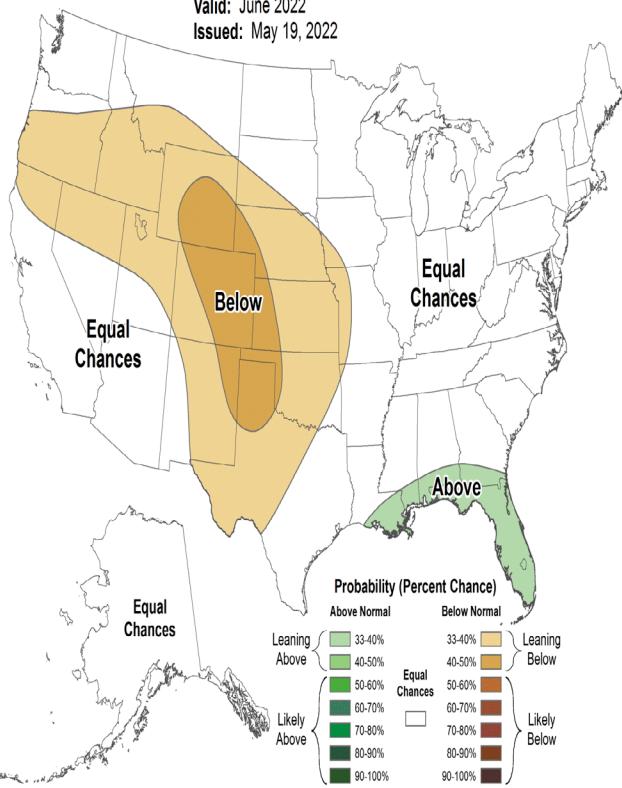
Valid: June 2022
Issued: May 19, 2022



Monthly Precipitation Outlook



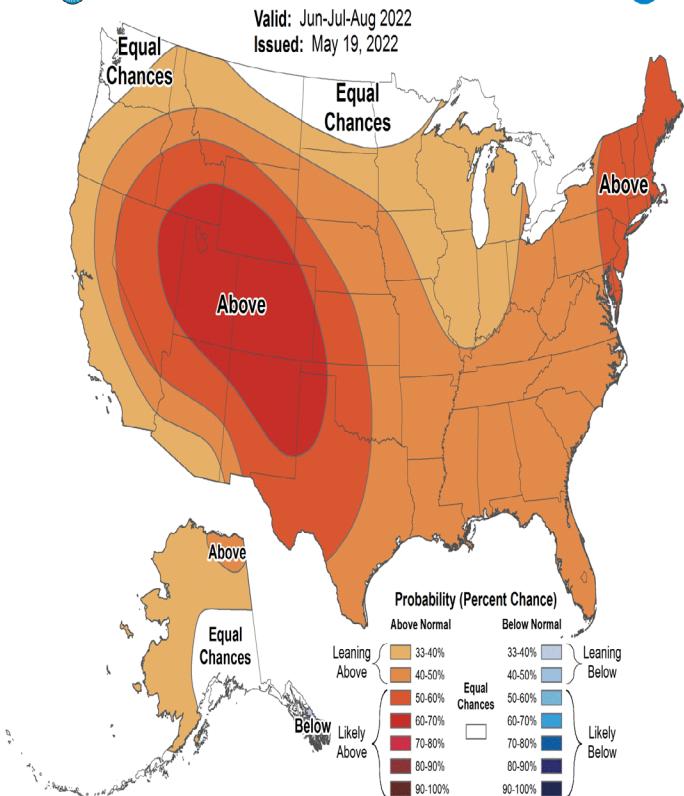
Valid: June 2022
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Seasonal Temperature Outlook



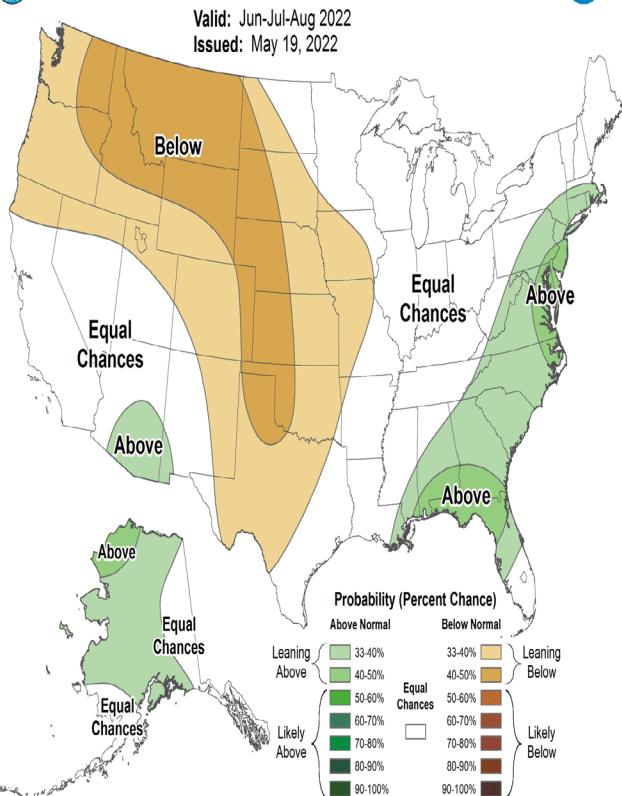
Valid: Jun-Jul-Aug 2022
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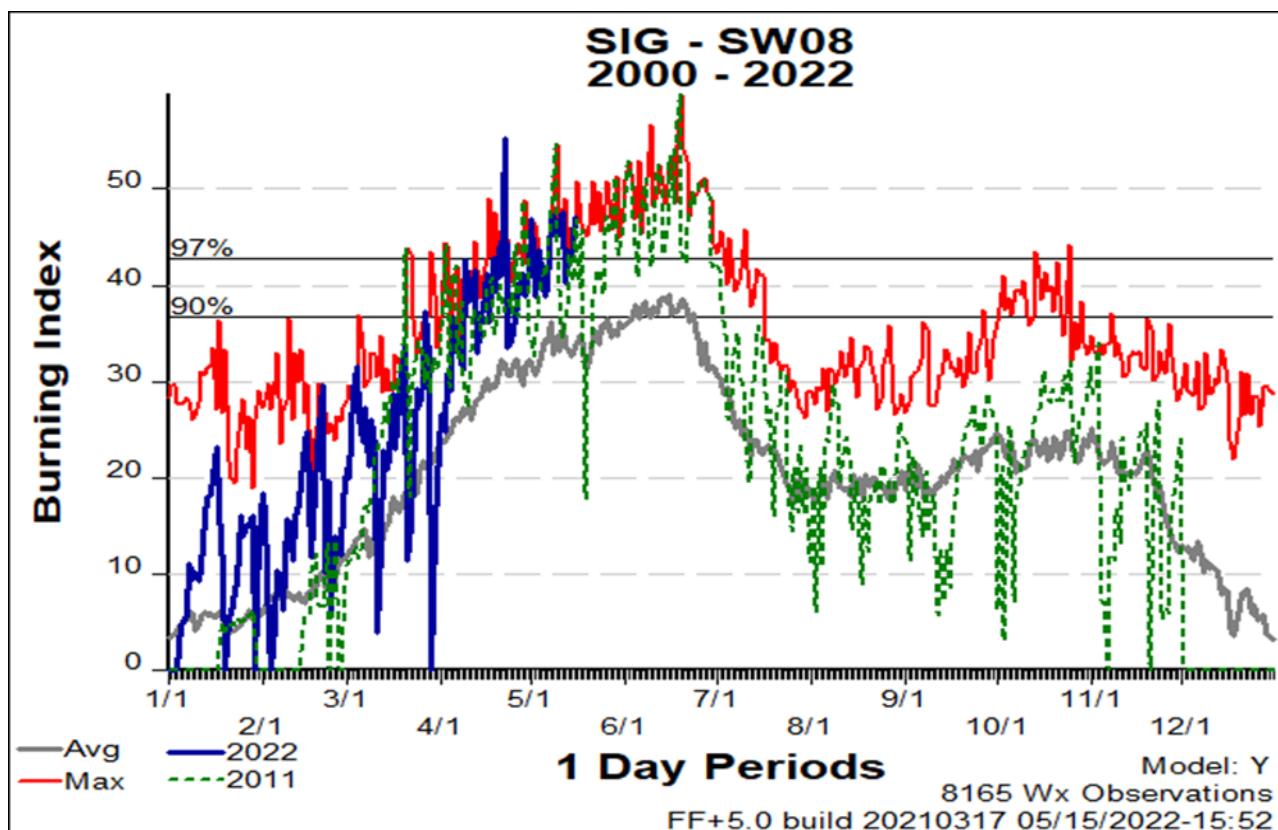
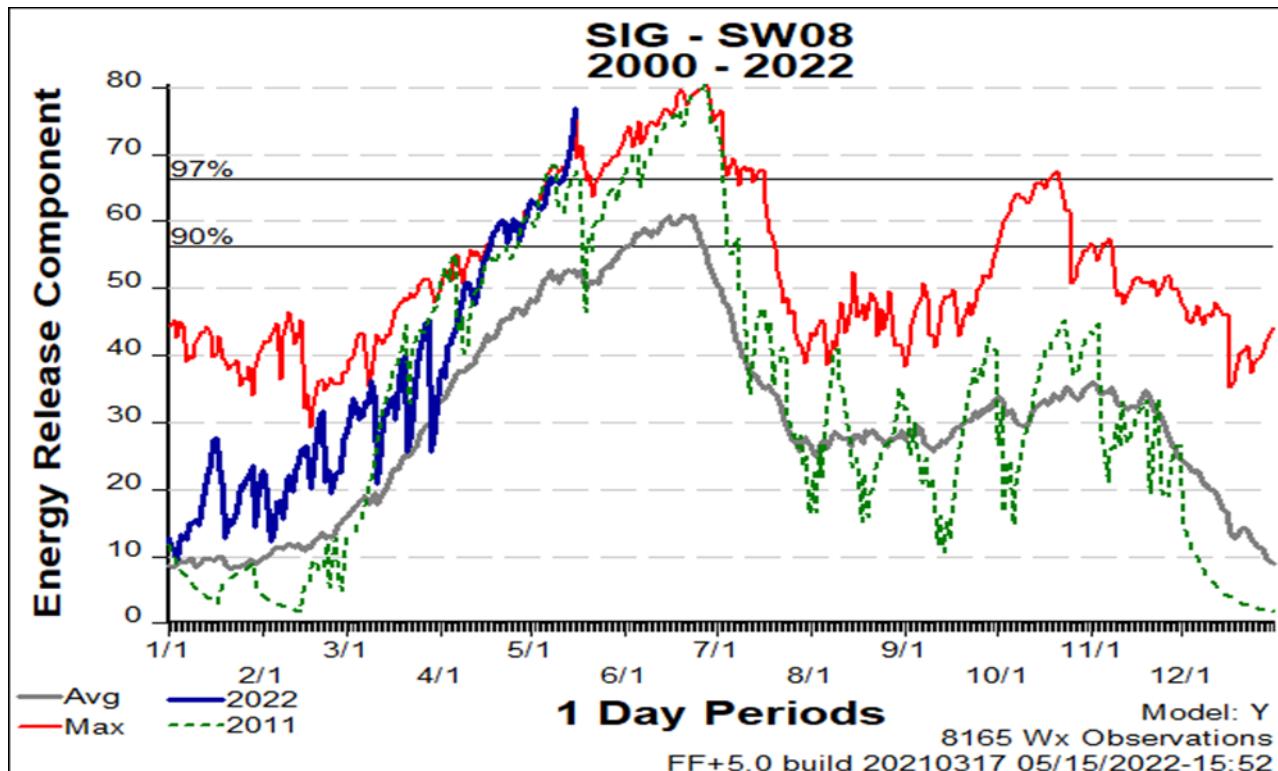


Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: Jun-Jul-Aug 2022
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The Energy Release Component (ERC) is based on the estimated potential available energy released per unit area in the flaming front of a fire. The day-to-day variations of the ERC are caused by changes in the moisture contents of the various fuel classes, including the 1,000-hour time lag class. Since this number represents the potential heat release per unit area in the flaming zone, it can provide guidance to several important fire activities. It may also be considered a composite fuel moisture value as it reflects the contribution that all live and dead fuels offer to potential fire intensity. It should also be pointed out that the ERC is a cumulative or build-up type of index. As live fuels cure and dead fuels dry, the ERC values get higher thus providing a good reflection of drought conditions. Conditions producing an ERC value of 24 represent a potential heat release twice that of conditions resulting in an ERC value of 12.

The ERC is derived from predictions of

1. the rate of heat release per unit area during flaming combustion and
2. the duration of flaming.

How are the Graphs used?

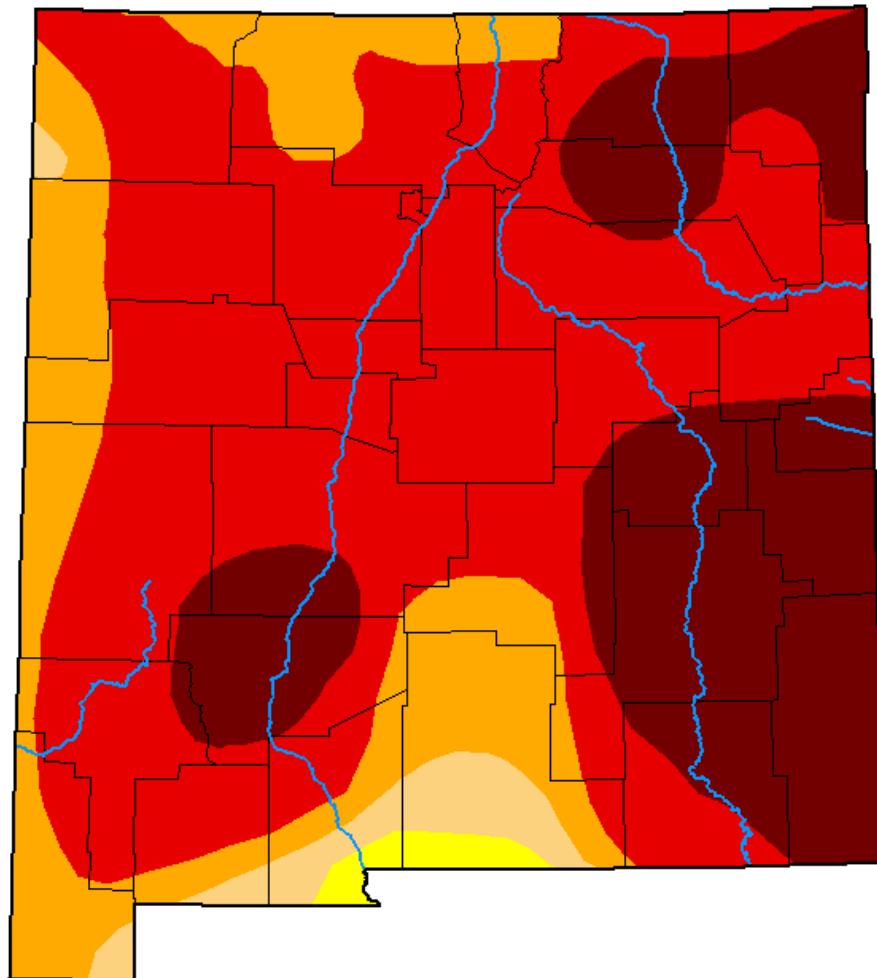
All wildland protection agencies are directed to protect life, property, and natural resources entrusted to them. These requirements dictate strict attention be paid to the availability and use of suppression resources. In the Southwest Area, the Graphs are averaged over 3-day periods. They are primarily used to look at the seasonal trends, a comparison tool against previous years, and as one tool used in determining the Area preparedness level. Each chart displays the current year BI or ERC values relative to the average for a 25-year period, the average of the highest values during the same period, and when the values reach the 90th and 97th percentiles. The Graphs are not designed to be site specific; they provide only a general picture of how conditions are currently and how the season is progressing in the Southwest. Units throughout the SWA produce their own local, site-specific chart(s).

The 90th corresponds to the "very high" adjective reading and the 97th percentile corresponds to the "extreme" adjective reading

Burning Index (BI)

The Burning Index is a number related to the contribution of fire behavior to the effort of containing a fire. The BI is derived from a combination of Spread and Energy Release Components. It is expressed as a numeric value closely related to the flame length in feet multiplied by ten. It's important to remember that computed BI values represent the near upper limit to be expected on the rating area. In other words, if a fire occurs in the worst fuel, weather, and topography conditions of the rating area, then these numbers indicate its expected fireline intensities and flame length. Studies have indicated that difficulty of containment is not directly proportional to flame length alone but rather to fireline intensity; the rate of heat release per unit length of fireline (Byram 1959). The use of fireline intensity as a measure of difficulty shows that the containment job increases more than twice as fast as BI values increase. It is still safe to say that flame length is related to fireline intensity because BI is based on flame length.

U.S. Drought Monitor New Mexico



May 3, 2022

(Released Thursday, May 5, 2022)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	98.94	95.79	79.05	24.64
Last Week 04-26-2022	0.00	100.00	98.94	95.79	67.99	15.74
3 Months Ago 02-01-2022	0.00	100.00	97.15	78.16	29.76	2.53
Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022	0.00	100.00	97.83	75.86	20.91	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-28-2021	10.70	89.30	79.47	49.33	19.12	0.00
One Year Ago 05-04-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.37	80.50	52.12

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

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droughtmonitor.unl.edu

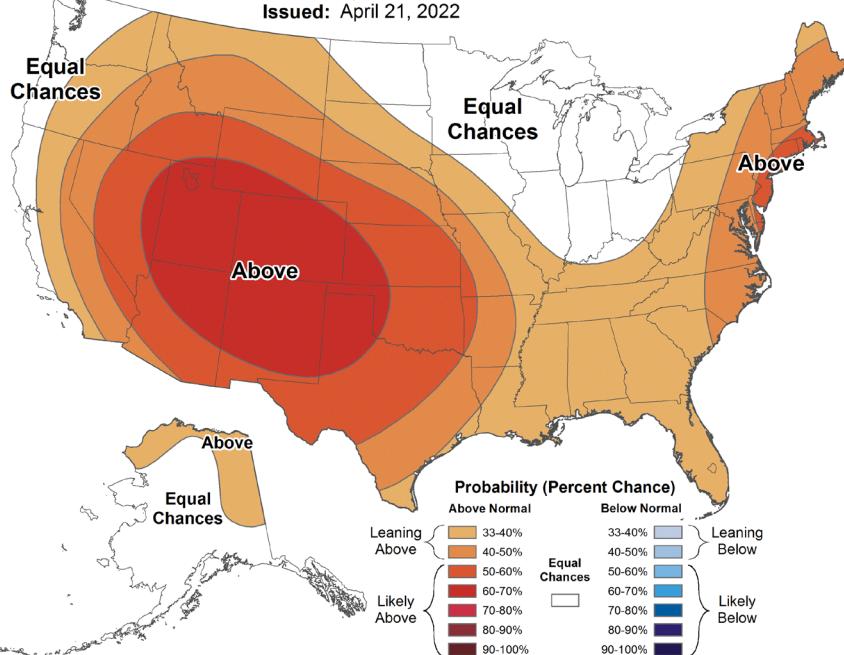
THREE MONTH OUTLOOK



Seasonal Temperature Outlook



Valid: May-Jun-Jul 2022
Issued: April 21, 2022



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: May-Jun-Jul 2022
Issued: April 21, 2022

