

TABLE 1 - GENERAL PRESCRIBED BURNING PRESCRIPTIONS

These prescriptions are general and cover a wide geographic area. Any prescribed burn plan shall be developed on site-specific conditions and goals and objectives. Consult NRCS employees that have required job approval authority for on-site assistance.

Vegetative Type and Specific Purpose	Season	Wind Velocity (MPH)	Relative Humidity (%)	Air Temp (°F)	Lbs. Fuel ^{1/}	Frequency of Burning ^{2/}
Installation of Blacklines						
All purposes and vegetative types	Anytime	6 - 10	≥ 40	30 - 100		
Improve: Forage Quality/Quantity for Wildlife, Livestock Grazing Distribution, and Stimulate Seed Production						
Warm Season Grasses	Late winter to green-up or summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	As needed
Improve Browse or Cover Structure	Appropriate for species needs and site/fuel characteristics	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	As needed
Increase Cool Season Production ^{3/}	Fall to early winter	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	As needed
Spartina spp.	August 15 to March 1	6 - 15	20 - 65	40 - 100	2000+	As needed
Kleingrass, Bermudagrass, Introduced bluestems, and Lovegrasses	January 1 to April 1	6 - 15	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	As needed
Reduction of Grass Rough or Fine Fuel - Range, Pasture	Fall/Spring	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2500+	
Disease and Competition Control -- Longleaf Pine						
Reduction of herbaceous weeds and control of Brown Spot	Winter to green-up	6 - 20	>20	<70		Longleaf is very susceptible to damage between leaving grass stage and reaching 6'
Control (>50% Efficacy) of Undesirable Vegetation						
Eastern Red Cedar ^{5/} less than 6 ft. of height	Winter to green-up or summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	Every 3-5 years
Eastern Red Cedar ^{5/} greater than 6 ft. of height	Winter to green-up or summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	3000+	Every 3-5 years
Ashe Juniper ^{5/}	Winter to green-up or summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	Before growth reaches 4 ft.
Prickly Pear Cactus	Summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	1000+	As needed
Suppression (<50% Efficacy) of Undesirable Vegetation						
Redberry Juniper (<70% green juniper leaf moisture) ^{5/}	Winter to green-up summer dormancy	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	2000+	Before growth reaches 6 ft. or seedlings reach 7 yrs. of age ^{4/}
Post Oak, Blackjack, and associated hardwoods ^{5/}	Anytime	6 - 20	20 - 65	30 - 100	300 - 500	As needed
McCartney Rose	Anytime	6 - 15	20 - 65	60 - 100	1500+	As needed
Mixed Brush Communities	Anytime	6 - 15	20 - 65	60 - 100	750 +	As needed
Prickly Pear Cactus	Winter to green-up	6 - 20 ^{7/}	20 - 65	30 - 100	1000+	As needed
Pine Forest Maintenance Burns ^{5/}	Winter	In stand: 2 - 10 20' Open: 6 - 20	30 - 55	<70		Every 3 - 5 years

NRCS, TX
February 2007

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 1

- 1/ Fuel loads listed are the minimum level required to achieve satisfactory results.
- 2/ Frequency of burning will depend on objectives to be accomplished and what was accomplished with prior burns. If forage quality improvement is the primary objective, grazing management should be such that additional burns will not be needed frequently.
- 3/ Prior to green-up of desired species.
- 4/ Research indicates that following mechanical control, redberry seedlings can be effectively controlled with fire until they reach approximately 7 years of age or 3 feet tall, when the bud zone becomes covered by soil. This may happen more quickly on deeper soil sites and less quickly on shallow, rocky sites. Burning redberry juniper when they are greater than 6 feet tall or greater than 7 years old can be effective in reducing canopy but bud zone kill should not be expected.
- 5/ Dry, low relative humidity, weather conditions should exist 7-14 days prior to burn so that leaf litter has an opportunity to dry out adequately. Two foot wide fireguards are adequate when burning in the woods where leaf litter is the fine fuel load, provided that backfires are set on the downwind side prior to head-fire ignition. If dead trees are adjacent to the fireguard, they must be cut down or properly protected prior to the fire. Cut, dead trees with leaves on them can be a major flaring and firebrand problem. If the objective of the burn includes the maintenance of the oak timber, select the lower air temperatures.
- 6/ A crown canopy fire may develop when juniper canopy exceeds 30%. Other brush management alternatives must be planned when juniper canopies greater than 30 percent exist.
- 7/ When burning at air temperatures above 80°F the maximum wind speed will be 15 mph and 10 hour time lag fuel moisture shall be 6% or higher.
- 8/ Fine fuel moisture: 7% to 20%, Soil moisture: Damp. Consideration of fuel type, burning techniques that may be required, presence of ladders fuels must be taken during planning. Best burning conditions usually exist about 24 to 48 hours after the passage of a cold front that produces ½ to 1" rain.