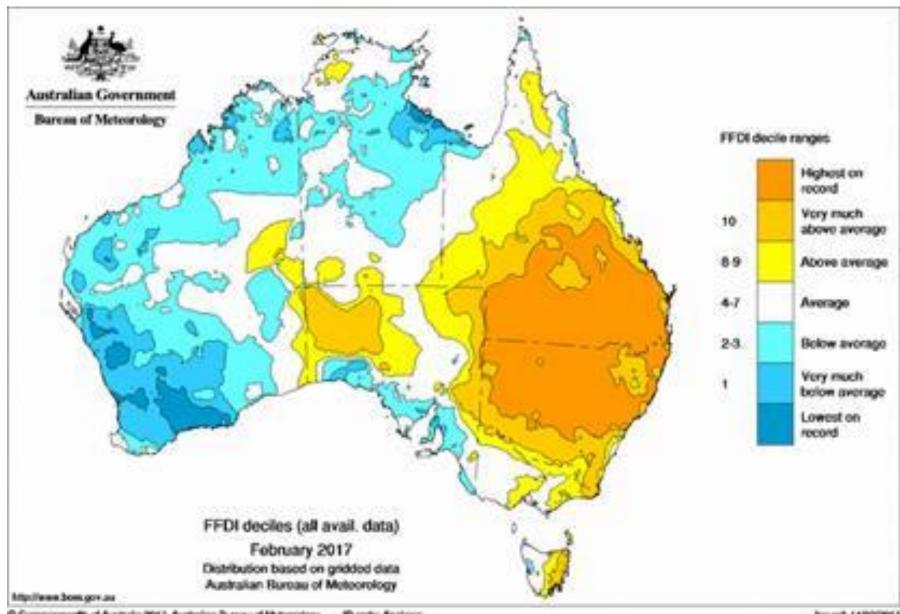
QFES Seasonal Outlook

NAFM 26 June 2018

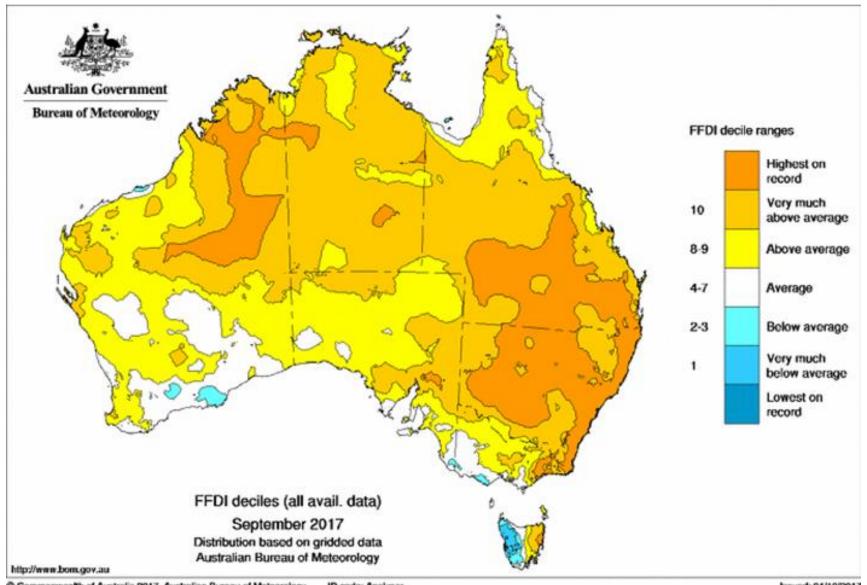




February 2017 FFDI

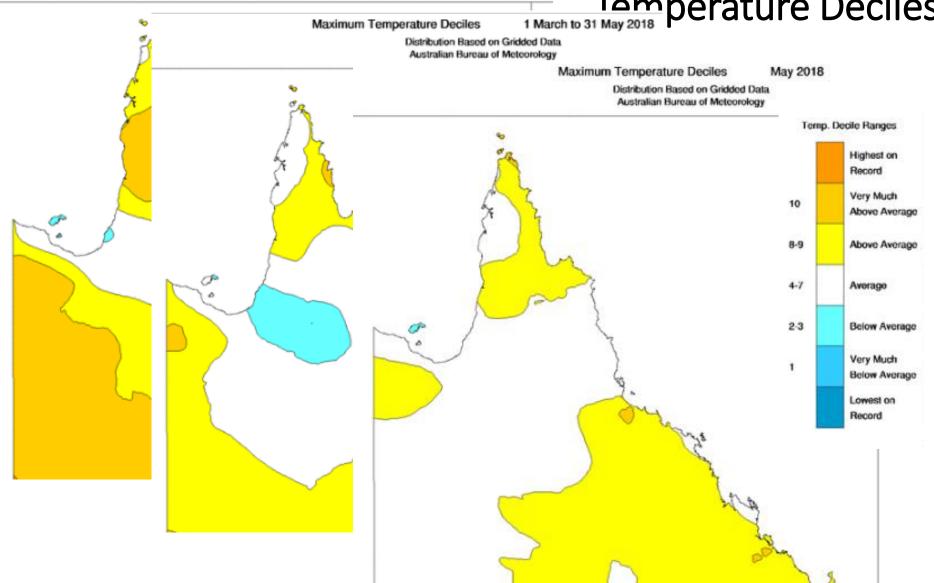


September 2017 FFDI



Distribution Based on Gridded Data Australian Bureau of Meteorology

6, 3 and 1 month Temperature Deciles

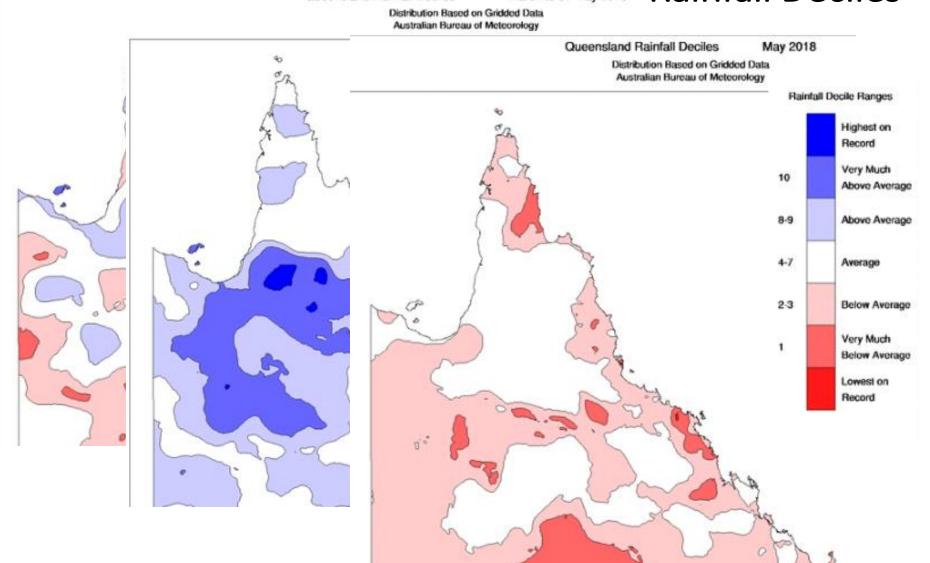


Distribution Based on Gridded Data Australian Bureau of Meteorology

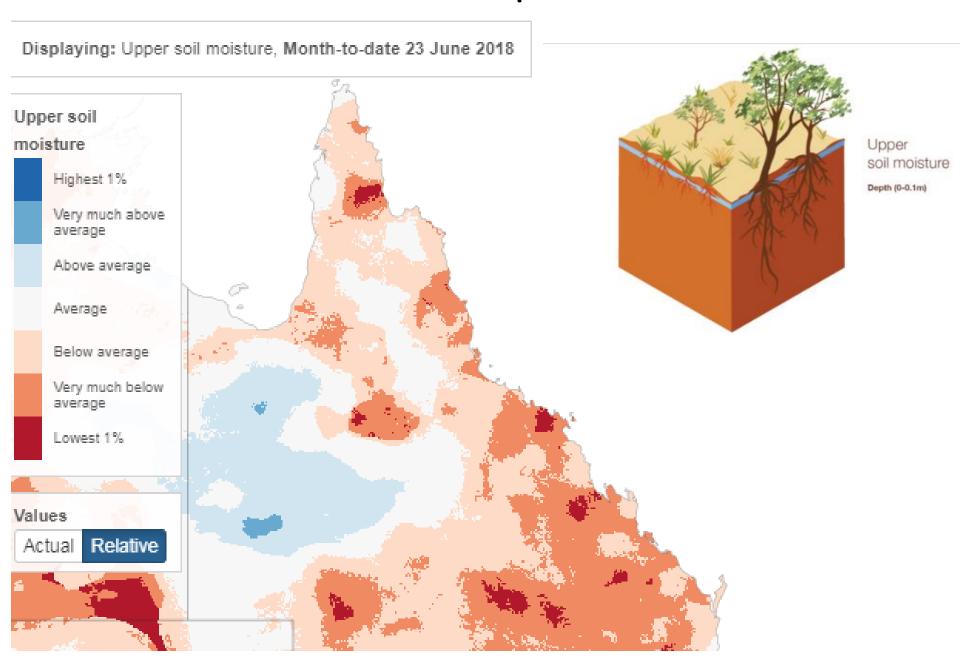
6, 3 and 1 month Rainfall Deciles



1 March to 31 May 2018



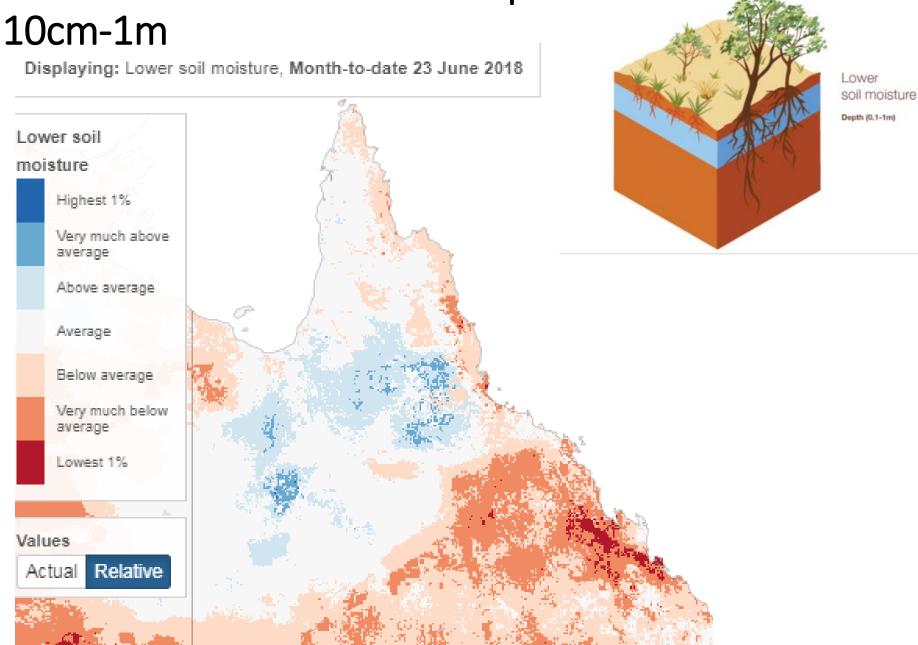
Soil Moisture Deficit in the top 10cm



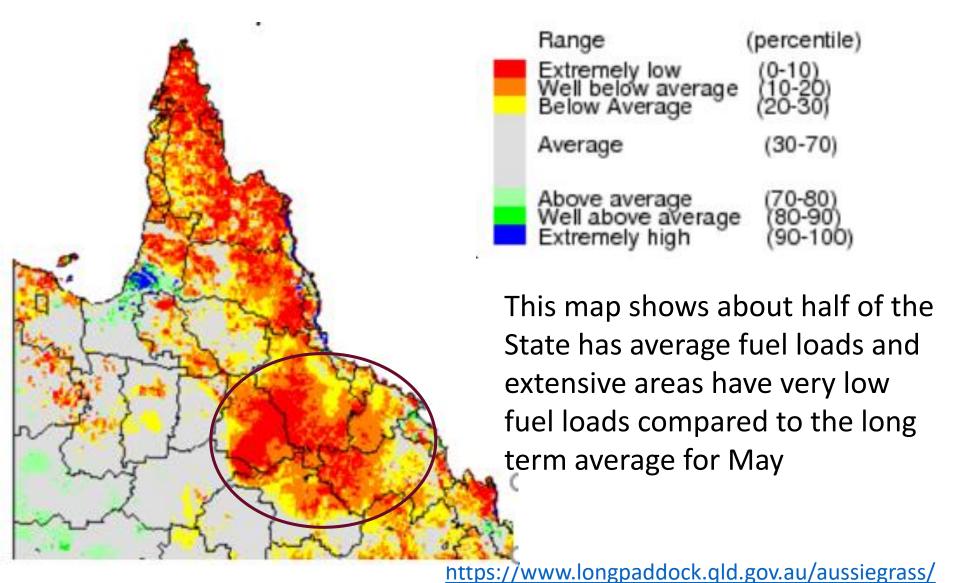
Soil Moisture Deficit in the top 1m

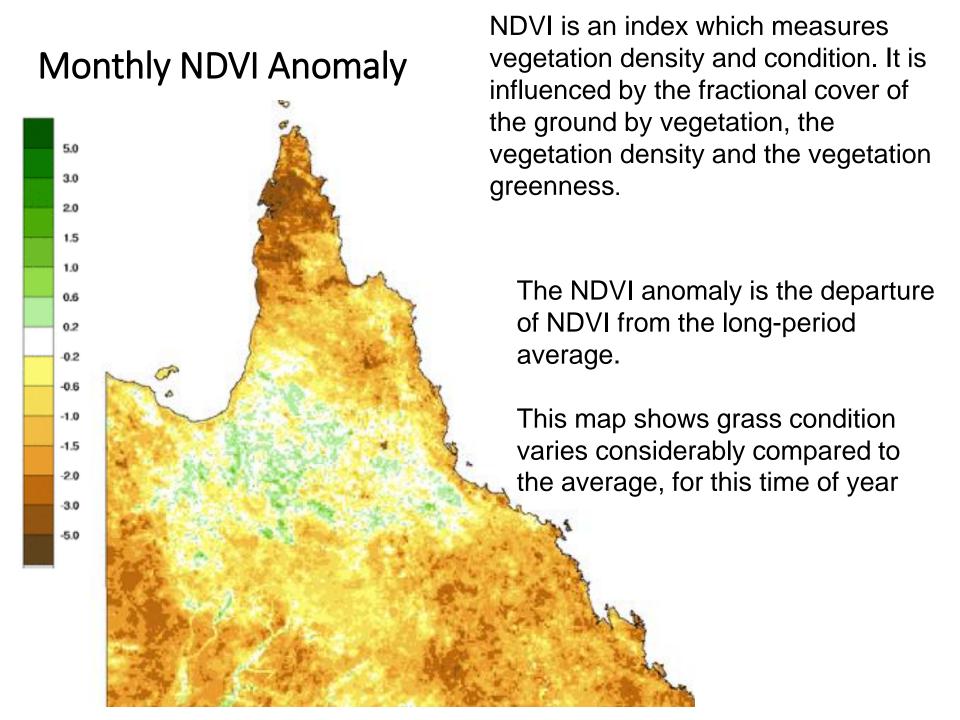
Displaying: Root zone soil moisture, Month-to-date 23 June 20 Root-zone soil moisture Root zone soil Depth (0-1m) moisture Highest 1% Very much above average Above average Average Below average Very much below average Lowest 1% Values Relative Actual

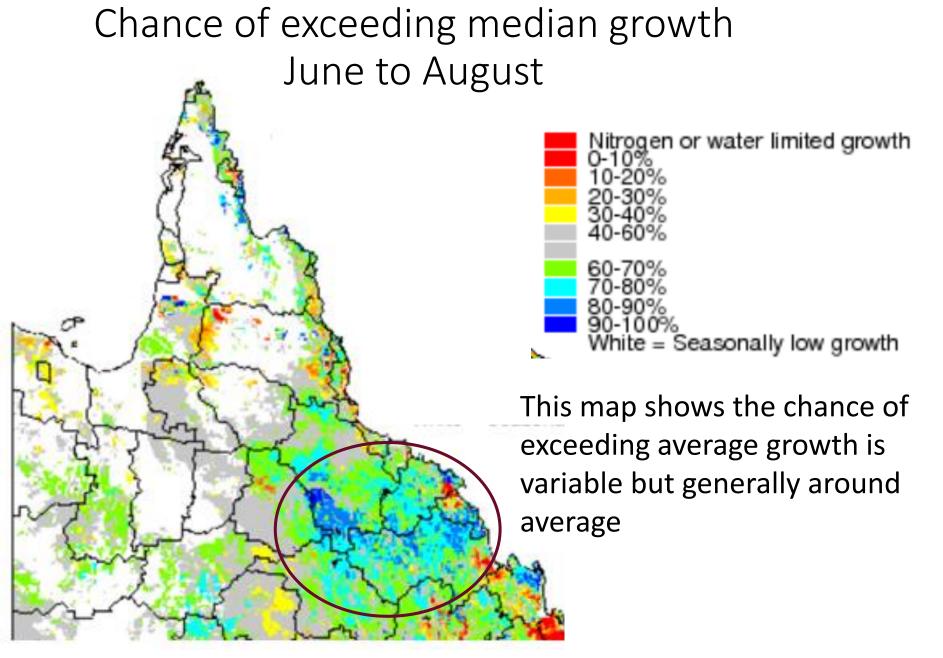
Soil Moisture Deficit in the top 10cm-1m

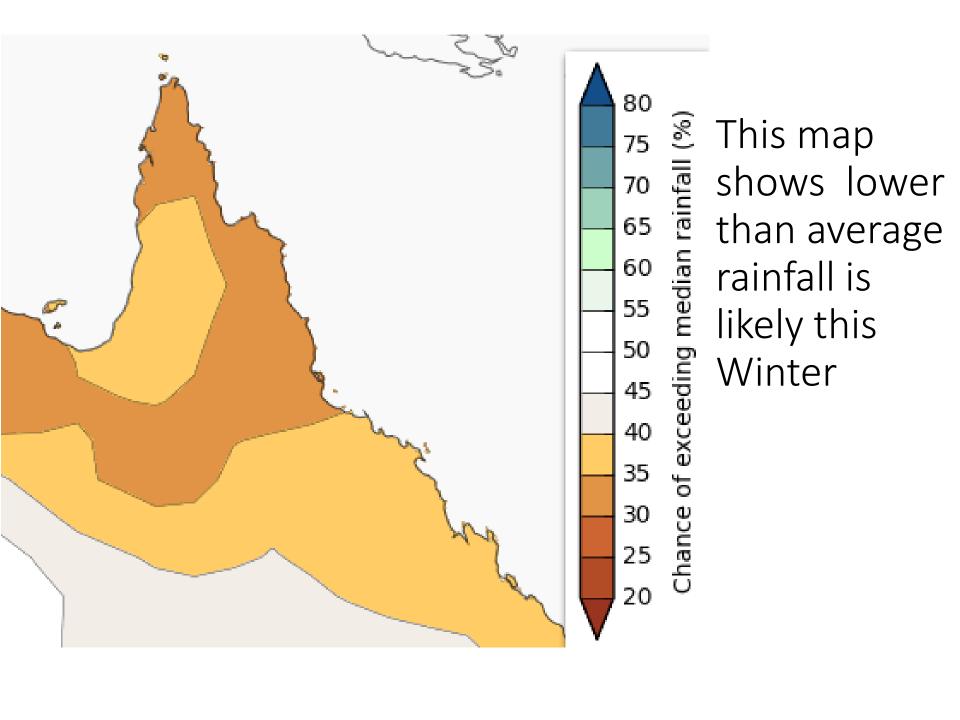


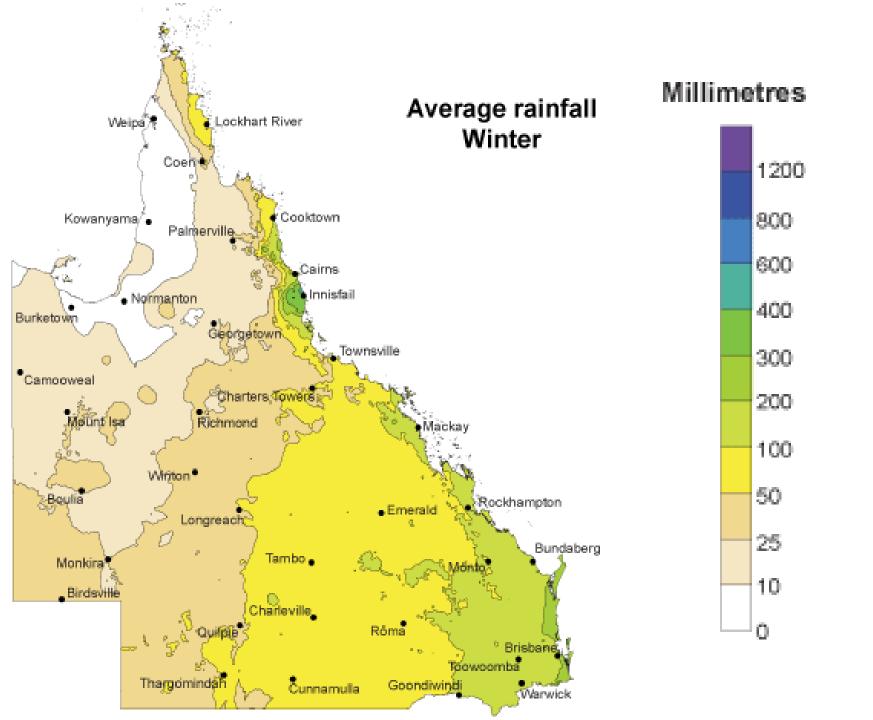
Relative Total Standing Dry Matter for **May**, compared to the long term record

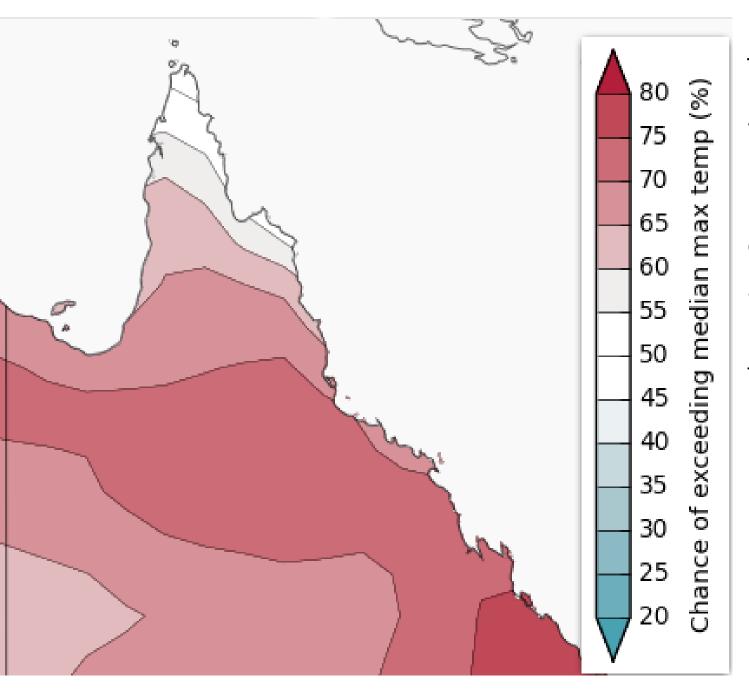




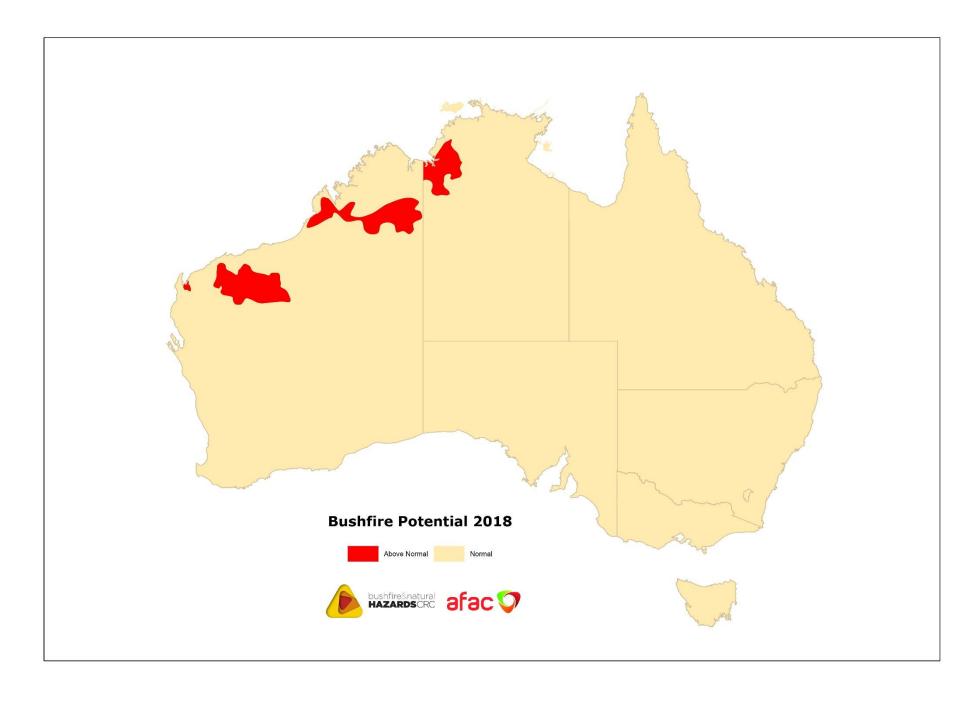








This map shows a high likelihood of above average max. temp this Winter



Conclusions

- There are currently no strong climate drivers, currently at El Nino Watch. An El Nino year typically has a delayed start to the wet season
 - Average grass fuel loads
 - Widespread areas with very much below average grass fuel loads have above average growth forecast
 - Variable curing values compared to average for this time of year
 - The effects of TC Debbie on the fuels inland from Mackay mean that bushfire potential is still elevated in some of these areas
 - Lower than average rainfall and hotter temperatures in the preceding months- dryer than average soil moisture, particularly along the coast making more of the forest fuels available
 - It is likely the winter will be hotter and drier than average
- The outlook for Northern Queensland is generally for average fire potential. Patches of above average potential TBA