High winds, low humidity, and drought-parched grasses have caused wildfires across the Southern Plains of the United States since mid-March 2022, including Texas.

Fire masks derived from MODIS Terra Thermal Anomalies & Fire Daily Global 1km Product March 17 – 21, 2022

Fire detected from MODIS Imagery 180 miles west of Fort Worth, Texas

Fire scars detected on Sentinel-2B image of March 20, 2022
Fire scars detected 180 miles west of Fort Worth, Texas from Sentinel-2B image acquired on March 20, 2022.

Image before the fires (median image of January 1 – February 28, 2022)

Image after the fires (March 20, 2022)
Fire scars detected 180 miles west of Fort Worth, Texas from Sentinel-2A image acquired on March 25, 2022.
Fire scars detected 180 miles west of Fort Worth, Texas from Sentinel-2A image acquired on March 25, 2022
Fire scars detected from Landsat-9 image acquired on March 25, 2022
Fire scars detected from Landsat-9 image acquired on March 25, 2022
The top 7 landcovers occupied 96.16% of total fired area, where winter wheat accounted for 2.26% of the impacted area. Impacted winter wheat accounted for 0.05% of the total state-wide surveyed winter wheat area.

Winter wheat within fire polygons: 3003.88 acres
Winter wheat state-wide (2021 survey): 5,500,000 acres