

EROSION FROM WILDFIRE



LEARN ABOUT FLOOD AFTER FIRE

FEMA Definition¹:

“Large-scale wildfires dramatically alter the terrain and ground conditions. Normally, vegetation absorbs rainfall, reducing runoff. However, wildfires leave the ground charred, barren, and unable to absorb water, creating conditions ripe for flash flooding and mudflow.”

- Flood risk remains significantly higher until vegetation is restored—up to five years after a wildfire.
- According to the [National Weather Service](#), it only takes a ½ inch per hour of rainfall on a recently burned slope to trigger a debris flow.
- According to [NOAA.gov](#), in 2022 alone, 66,255 fires burned more than 7.5 million acres across the United States.