

The Central Texas Projects: 2025 Report

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March 31-July 3, 2025

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I. Before the Floods

Background (2022-2025)

I'm Chris Searles, self-taught ecologist and founder/director of BioIntegrity Partnerships, a nonprofit currently focused on doing and sharing wildfire prevention and drought solutions through strategic, forest-watering. I don't know how to write reports. The Central Texas Projects is a series of [strategic watering](#) efforts I began in May of 2023 in South-Central Texas, west of Uvalde. [My first project/experiment was extremely successful in bringing rain; beyond my initial goals](#). In short, this was regional project/experiment #2. I did strategic watering for three days to bring rainfall that would travel "from Uvalde to Oklahoma City." It came, despite the familiarly low chances in the forecast. And then good rains kept coming, circulating over the South Central Texas forested area, which is basically the Balcones Escarpment, from mid-May until late-June. I've since come to learn that until April of this year, those were the last "good rains" for that area. I think the ongoing rain circulation was 100% because of my strategic waterings west of Uvalde and those trees' *older than time* abilities to contain and circulate and summon airborne moisture in the wild. I will write a report on The CenTX Projects asap. This work (eliminating critical wildfire and drought zones with strategic watering, humbly submitted) has been all consuming so far. Please send questions anytime about any of the projects.

Taking a step further back, in 2020 I discovered [rainmaking with trees](#) – our modern ability to catalyze and/or attract rainfall by trickle-watering large trees in contiguous forests. I made this breakthrough because I’d read tons of [science](#) regarding forest moisture circulation and biospheric moisture [circulation](#). These are my areas of interest. In 2022, coming out of Covid, I began working with the basics of my 2020 experiences “making it rain”. By mid-July 2022 I had repeatedly generated super local clouds, unforecast rains, and forest cold spots at my forestry home in south Austin. By early August I was noticing repeatable systemic cooling effects over the greater downwind region of Central Texas that timed with my trees waterings in both north and south Austin. It appeared that my waterings flipped the forecast if I did certain techniques at both sites. There were two or three experiences where something like 106F was forecast for Austin, I would do the thing with a garden hose intensively the day before that predicted spike and the high would instead drop to around 97F, about nine degrees cooler. Again, I remember this happening at least two times. All of this jived with how I understood the science. So I started doing regional experiments. First in California (noted above), September of 2022. We got rain and broke what had been a cycle of exponentially-worsening wildfire over the state’s wildlands and forests. Meanwhile, I was running a nonprofit and all of this was “let’s see what happens,” not official business. I paid to do these experiments, including travel, etc. to California, out of my own pocket. So that’s where this work began.

Here’s a quick overview of the Central Texas Projects since 2023:

2023. By the time I got back around to “Rainmaking with Trees” at consequential scale it was Spring 2023. I was worried about ALL of Central Texas already being in drought. I called my friend Tim Klatt, he just seemed to be the only person interested in what I was doing with watering trees. Me: “*Man...* if I could just find some old growth forest in South Texas to water we could break this drought cycle... I’m pretty sure.” Tim: “I’ve got land down there.” And the rest is history. About six days later we had the rains. This was [the first official Central Texas Project: “Uvalde, 2023”](#). I came back to Texas and spent half of July and August watering south of Kerrville, experimenting with whether or not one could “get rain” from the heart of an Exceptional Drought. In my experience you cannot. My interpretation: the landscape system was too droughted at scales at that time to self-circulate transpiration and then build up to rain attraction. We did get two super-brief, super-local downpours, but just as an initial response. No broader rain. However, there was yet fascinating breakthrough: things got greener even without any rain. There I was on this barren landscape and I immediately noticed that despite the entire region breaking temperature records day after day in July and the first half of August, and despite the entire region being in Extreme to Exceptional drought conditions according to the US Drought Monitor, and despite the region having significant wildfire before I started my waterings, and despite the region being under Red Flag warnings for 100s of miles in every direction – all at the same time, once I started watering in the Kerrville area, the fires downwind started to lessen. Then disappear. We finally got a breakthrough rain on August 22. By that time I had shifted my location out of the Exceptional Drought zone, south of Kerrville, north to San Marcos and Dripping Springs ([incomplete notes](#)). After the August 22 rain I took about 10 days off to watch what the system would do. As mentioned, no fires, but also no new rain – unlike in the Uvalde area a back in May-June. We of course desperately needed more rain, the Exceptional Drought conditions were worsening, so I began watering a third time second week of September and we brought in several consecutive days of rain in around September 10. All of this deserves a complete report, too, coming asap. And, I should mention. We had a popular campaign going, starting mid-March which gained momentum all the way til October, The Cool Austin Challenge, which undoubtedly contributed mightily everyone’s good fortune here. The region, which had been fire-dangerous at times – we literally got “firenado” warnings, emerged fire-free.

2024. In 2024 things got far more serious for Central Texas, from my perspective. By early March I was noticing exceptionally dry air coming up from the south out of Mexico. “This is the wrong time of year for this,” I thought. I started to panic because I was seeing: people clearing entire forests and landscapes, disabling and overtrimming trees, being angry at trees (?!), constantly mowing all grasses and vegetation, everywhere, all the time. And it was because people don’t know this science I’m working with yet: that living vegetation = moist circulation. In fact *Life* itself on land depends on forests, soil and vegetation to circulate moist air. And that hydrating that system (rather than cutting it) hydrates everyone. Anyway, Mexico was having its worst droughts and fires in recent year at that time, the worst of the worst. Thus Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona would be next, in my opinion. We had already had too much drought from the last 15 years. Since at least 2010 things have been extreme every summer. So I constructed a multi-month, hail-mary plan. And I think it worked. Part 1, *The CenTX Projects: 2024*, Part 2, *The SouthWest Projects: 2024*. There would be a Part 3, I just wasn’t sure where. It all performed exceptionally well, exceeding my fire prevention goals, across 100s of thousands of square miles of wildfire prone Texas, New Mexico and Arizona lands. Part three of this plan ended up being [The NorthWest Projects: 2024](#). It exceeded all of my goals, too. (SouthWest Projects report coming, asap.) Part 1, **The CenTX Projects: 2024**, was different from CenTX 2023 (above). Rather than strategic watering I did the first strategic tree-sponging project to rebuild the Dripping Springs to Austin area forests’s ability to retain, circulate and bring rainfall. This worked unbelievably well, making me super confident I was on path. There two or three rainmaking waterings (late May and early June), but the bulk of the effort was designing and installing about 450 “[tree sponges](#)”. Tree sponges are microbially-rich, weather-sturdy, little gardens you can add to the landscape for each large tree’s roots. [More on tree sponges here](#). I did that during April and first half of May. I did sponges for two big reasons. #1, so they could build and store little moisture economies underground, near their roots, and thus make it through the intense summer heat that I knew was on the way. Also, so the forest system could bring and trigger rain as a response to that intense heat, when it came. And both are exactly what happened for my site area and the forested landscapes downwind. We, central-Central Texas, got really good rains uncharacteristically in July and early September. The uncanny behavior here really matched my master plan, “to send water to Texas from New Mexico, Arizona and Oregon” as I moved across the country rest of the summer. But “upwind” of my forest sponges, going southwest to Camp Wood and southeast to San Antonio, things were getting critically-worse. Rains did not come of any consequence that summer, fall or winter. Austin, downwind, to the north, got cooler. San Antonio, upwind, to the south, did not. By the time I returned home to Texas, being gone from mid June to early October, the state had made it through its [third hottest summer](#) again without major fire incident. My sponges appeared to have a major cooling and moistening effect locally and on everything downwind. I was happy. Those reports coming asap.

2025. By mid-January of 2025 I was flown to Los Angeles to try and help with The LA Fires. Our hope at that time was we would do a demonstration series that brought light rains or have one of the local authorities simply try watering their biggest trees in series, in a strategic forest grove (5,000 gallons or less) to immediately dampen down the fires and future fire potential. I met a lot of great people, but could not get that to happen. I hope to return soon. By the time I looked at Texas again, sometime in March, I was horrified. I had not realized the south-Central Texas region had stayed in Extreme to Exceptional Drought since May 2023, after fifteen years of nearly continuous Extreme droughts. I went for a survey drive March 31 after a friend told me “the trees are splitting in half” near San Antonio and what I saw looked *almost* hopeless. I took a second, longer drive on April 2, up the other side... and this one made me panic at time. I had lived in California when that spate of wildfire jumped off. I’d seen Oregon’s wildfire burn scars. This looked way worse, exceptionally vulnerable to mortalities and brittle, super hot wildfire (like what’s happening in the West right now). The scene was honestly hopeless. Stressed, leafless live oaks for miles at a time. Dead tree carcasses standing. No grasses. No wildlife. No bugs. No breezes. Everything pointy and fireprone. [The predictions](#), of course, were that this summer would be as bad or worse as 2024 overall and January 2025 is now the [hottest](#) on record. So, this was April and I thought “*Maybe. MAYBE. If i get started immediately we can prevent massive wildfire and/or tree mortalities this year in Central Texas*”. It didn’t look likely but better to try. Here’s the rest of that story.

Problem

Drought Crisis. As mentioned, drought has been intense over Central Texas since at least 2011. According to [the US Drought Monitor](#), Central Texas’s forests had particularly catastrophic drought 2011, 2020, 2022, and last quarter of 2024 through first half of 2025. Additional years of generally Exceptional drought over the greater area include: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2021. In otherwords, since 2011 only one year has been without catastrophic or traumatic Exceptional drought in Central Texas. And it’s just getting hotter and hotter. Among many negatives, droughts dessicate landscapes, that makes them wildfire prone and everyone miserable. In my logical mind, roughly fifteen year of continuous, measured harsh droughts and record high temperatures makes everything *more* susceptible to wildfire; so much dehydration. Thus, it’s not just this years’ drought we’re dealing with in Central Texas, it’s 15+ years of historically-inconsistent, mostly-continuous extreme drought at varying levels of intensity. So when I took the survey drives I realized I had ignored south-Central Texas. All of Texas’s trees clearly needed water now or they would likely “all” become vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire and/or drought-induced mortality like we’d never seen this year. That was my assessment. We were headed towards extreme losses. Lastly, by the time I looked more carefully at the US Drought Monitor, starting in March, 2025, the worst and largest droughts in the entire USA were in West Texas and – to my surprise, Central Texas. And it was Spring. We were supposed to be getting rain... Code Red: Central Texas.

Strategy

Rehydrate “Forest Moisture Circulation” (FMC). What does this mean? Watering big trees in times of drought is the fastest and most effective way to relieve drought conditions from hyper-local to regional scale. Forest Moisture Circulation essentially denotes “the moist breaths of the forest.” I’ve learned this by doing. What I mean is: *Have you ever noticed the cool breezes flowing from, in, or near a forest?* Hydrated trees naturally release and circulate “conditioned”, moist air. In a forest each tree’s airborne moisture-release is largely intercepted by other air-thirsty vegetation. The system self-cycles moisture brilliantly – all the time, at varying scales. Each “piece” of of a tree, from leaves to bark to fillia, participates in this process, exactly like your own body. It appears to me to be exceptionally efficient – *exactly like your own body*, the landscape. By watering accurately and strategically, and imitating rainfall in forested areas one can expect increased “FMC” over the greater landscape to result. Call it biophysics. Call it survival instincts. Either way, I rehydrate forest moisture circulation (FMC) because living *systems self irrigate when they have the resources to do so, through a variety of bio-physical integrations* according to all the science in the first two links backing the links in paragraph two above. By mid March there had been a terrifying wildfire near Fredericksburg, as fast and furious as the fires in LA in January, but on open land. I could see the Central Texas forested area was starting to move into Exceptional drought again. We were obviously very wildfire-prone. I knew from “Kerrville, 2024”(regional project #3) that I could probably choose a strategic location on the edge of the south Central Texas drought wound where it was worst, water superlative trees there, and *possibly* move enough moisture through the air to dampen down the “high fire danger” this landscape was already in. Strategic Watering and Deep Rehydration of large trees in droughted areas had proven to me that wildfire threats could be greatly reduced, perhaps fully eliminated, but I had to get to slow-watering immediately. This became goal #1: Eliminate wildfire risk via strategic FMC rehydration before summer took over. From there I saw the possibility of bringing in better quality Spring/Summer rains, regional cooling, and biospheric rejuvenation.

Plan

Southwest to Southeast Central Texas. My initial plan was to start watering in Harper, TX, for just a few days, then go to Leakey, and then keep moving to a new location every two week or so as rains came. I would trace the southern ring of forested cities and towns at crucial junctures in the Balcones Escarpment, but start with Harper. Harper would give me light, lateral moisture sharing from the top of my depleted forest chain and it was surrounded by some of the most-harmed, most-vulnerable trees. Then I would head to Leakey for two weeks, and so on.

What I actually did. Almost immediately after getting started in Leakey the plan evolved. There were a lot of *dangerously* dry trees there, the trees were empty, the creeks were empty, the river terrifyingly low. My first two work weeks I watched giant, old growth superlative tree trunks weighing multiple tons be hauled out of a forest again and again because they’d just suddenly collapse. Some of Leakey’s oldest trees had just started falling over in recent years, was my understanding. This was clearly not just tree collapse. This place was full of empty rivers and creeks at the time, this was ecological collapse. The landscape was dying. These were water trees and they hadn’t seen water for too long. There was an enormous amount of deep rehydration watering to do to get the area out of the danger zone. So I got started and perfect rains started coming, always flowing beautifully over my sites, mostly light, sometimes “good” heavy. I ended up hubbing out of Leakey and my home near Dripping Springs for the entire Central Texas Projects: 2025. When home

[work calendar on Google drive](#) provides all those details in brief. For more on The Plan see this video. Sites map below.



Work

Scope. Strategic waterings to generate forest moisture circulation April 9, 2025 to July 3, 2025. Light-touch, follow-up work in early August.

Working from home. I should begin by mentioning I live in “Big Country,” a subdivision about halfway between Dripping Springs and Austin off of Fitzhugh Road. This forested neighborhood area is the home of my 450 tree sponges. It also happens to be – my good luck, in the heart of atmospheric moisture transfer from East to West and North to South, central Texas, when moisture movements are transpiration-based, ie. through the forest canopy or after a good rain. I did minor rehydrations on the tree sponges at my home (there are about 50 here) during the winter and a number of small, strategic spritzes during the CenTX Projects days I was at home to help our yard manage the extreme cold, winds, drought and heat that have all come through this year. The spritzes are sometimes not documented in this report because they were hyper local experiments. However, I’m sure they play a role. I “got” several unforecast rains before and during the CenTX Projects 2025 doing light canopy spritzes. Contact me for more info.

Methods. I monitor thousands and thousands of digital points in mapping, planning and carrying out these projects. Many of the references are summarized in this report. To be clear for each of these watering sessions, I am just trucking-in 500 gallons of freshwater and mostly trickle-watering each of the largest trees on site with 5-gallon buckets as close to the tree’s trunk as I can get them, and as circular, 360 around trunk, as possible. Trickle buckets at the trunk, that’s 90-95% of the work. This exceptionally simple technology I liken to the innovation humans made when we started drinking out of cups instead of our hands; absorption is superior from the tree’s perspective. My target with each bucket is rehydration of each tree’s rootball and anatomy. The goal is to imitate an optimal rain from the tree’s perspective, to return each tree into a lush state slowly. I have a variety of techniques, this project utilized the gentle end of that spectrum. The gentle end includes three simple additions: moistening the air under the canopy with light spritzes, moistening the rootball pad, and pouring, pitching and flinging water onto the trunks, branches and canopy of each tree and nearby vegetation. I prefer these simple tools because they are portable and flexible per situation, and slow. Slow is best for tree rehydration. Contact me for more information (or visit biointegrity.net).

Calendar. For more detail showing workdays and tracking all kinds of milestones associated with the Central Texas Projects: 2025, we have developed a work calendar. View the [full work calendar on Google Drive](#). Here is a sample:

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
APRIL 14 Day 6: Leakey/Harper Start of CTP Series II Watering #5 @ Leakey (CLO) 7:30 - 10:30 a.m. - Zone 1 - watering #1 - Entrance LOS Watering #6 @ Leakey (CLO) 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #2 - Entrance LOS Watering #7 @ Harper 5:30 - 9:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #4	APRIL 15 Day 7: Leakey Watering #8 @ Leakey (CLO) 8:00 - 11:00 a.m. - Zone 1 - watering #3 - Cabin window LOS Watering #9 @ Leakey (CLO) 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #1 "Malus tree" Pecan Watering #10 @ Leakey (R) 4:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #1 ?	APRIL 16 Day 8: Leakey 6:45 a.m.: Transpiration rain #1 Watering #11 @ Leakey (B) 7:00 - 10:00 a.m. - Zone 2 - watering #2 - LOS next to fill station Watering #12 @ Leakey (CLO) 11:00 a.m - 2:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #4 - Entrance 2, office LOS Watering #13 @ Leakey (CLO) - Zone 2 - watering #2 - Broken pecan/cabin LOS End of CTP Series II	APRIL 17 Day 9: Austin @ Home	APRIL 18 Day 10: Austin @ Home	APRIL 19 Day 11: Austin @ Home AYC Earth Day Event Early afternoon: light drops @ Swede Hill Pocket Park post AYC event.. Big rain #1: Leakey & regionally	APRIL 20 Day 12: Austin @ Home - Little drips
APRIL 21 Day 13: Leakey Start of CTP Series III Watering #14 @ Leakey (CLO) 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #6 - Back Live Oak grove - Opposite cabin Watering #15 @ Leakey (CLO) 5:00 - 9:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #3 - Broken pecan + grove	APRIL 22 Day 14: Leakey 6-10 a.m.: drizzle and fog. Watering #16 @ Leakey (CLO) 7:00 - 11:00 a.m. - Zone 2 - watering #4 7 & mound pecan Watering #17 @ Leakey (CLO) 12:00 - 2:30 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #5 - Transition oaks Watering #17 @ Leakey (CLO) 12:00 - 2:30 p.m. - Zone 3 - watering #17 - Transition oaks End of CTP Series III	APRIL 23 Day 15: Driving home 1:00 a.m.: Rain #2 (Leakey) Watering #17 @ Leakey (CLO) 12:00 - 2:30 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #3 2 biggest front LOS - Mid-sized LOS End of CTP Series IV	APRIL 24 Day 16: Austin @ Home Soaking rain (Austin) Forecasts build 4/24	APRIL 25 Day 17: Austin @ Home Mega fog Forecasts continue to build - satellites freaking out More rain in Austin	APRIL 26 Day 18: Austin Poquito Creek Event Rain/shower @ JP's - 4:30 p.m.	APRIL 27 Day 19: Austin @ Home Rio Grande, TX hits 108 degrees.
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
APRIL 28 Day 20: Leakey Start of CTP Series IV Watering #18 @ Leakey (CLO) 4:00 - 7:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #7 - Office door LOS Watering #20 @ Leakey (CLO) - Zone 1 - watering #8 - My parking lot LOS - Light rains Rain #3 (Leakey)	APRIL 29 Day 21: Leakey Watering #21 @ Leakey (B) 9:00 a.m - 12:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #1 - Biggest oak & ? Watering #22 @ Leakey (B) 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #2 - Middle/next LOS Watering #23 @ Leakey (CLO) 5:00 - 9:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #9 - Finish parking lot oaks - The leaners	APRIL 30 Day 22: Leakey Leakey appearing green and misty Watering #24 @ Leakey (B) 8:00 - 11:00 a.m. - Zone 2 - watering #3 2 biggest front LOS - Mid-sized LOS Watering #25 @ Leakey (B) 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #4 - More mid-sized LOS End of CTP Series IV	MAY 1 Day 23: Driving home Leakey appearing green and misty Rain #4 (Leakey) - Heavy in Uvalde - San Antonio gets hail - Covered ½ target area Light rain @ home	MAY 2 Day 24: Austin @ Home Leakey cooler temp than ATX. Forecast is wrong Light rain @ home overnight	MAY 3 Day 25: Austin @ Home Watering #26 @ Swede Hill - Watering #1 0 & 1 % chance of rain @ 7:15 p.m. Light rain @ 2:15 a.m. JC Fest	MAY 4 Day 26: Leakey Start of CTP Series V Drive to Leakey Watering #27 @ Leakey (B) 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Zone 2 - watering #5 - Weak trees @ front Watering #28 @ Leakey (CLO) 4:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Zone 1 - watering #10 - GMA by office

Work Tallies.

- Project Length: March 31, 2025 to August 6, 2025
- 16 Sites: Across Leakey, Rio Frio, Dripping Springs and Austin. Ie., 1) Camp Live Oak (multiple areas), 2) Brook’s water station, 3) Brook’s empty lot, 4) “the Park,” and 5) The Springs in the Leakey area. 6) The MJ’s, 7) The KE’s (private homes), 9) Rio Frio RV Park, and 10) Rock Island in the Rio Frio area. 11) My home, 12) my neighbors, and 13) the Dripping Springs water station in the Dripping Springs area. 14) Swede Pocket Park, 15) Poquito Pocket Park, and 16) Zaragoza Park in Austin.
- Total Project Days: 124
- Total Watering Days: About 90
- Total Watering Sessions: About 115
- Total Water per Session: About 500 gallons

- **Total Water Use:** 57,500 gallons, about as much water as is in three backyard swimming pools.

Costs. Labor, food, lodging, fuel, incidentals, equipment, vehicle and equipment maintenance, networking, planning, booking, salaries. Thanks to Joyce Camp Live Oak I had accommodations donated for the majority of the trip, and thanks to her cousin, Mr. Brooks, I had water donated for the majority of the project. After the first rains he said, “You don’t need to pay,” and we continued on from there for about 10 weeks. Property owners Rio Frio RV and Kelly & Eric also donated water in varying amounts. This meant, my total water costs for The Central Texas Projects: 2025 amounted to about \$120.00 for watering sessions and public events around the Austin area. BioIntegrity’s generous donors covered the rest of our costs: materials, per deims, and most of my small salary.

Outcomes

Impact scopes. *Drought.* I use the US Drought Monitor to assess changes. *Rainfall Deficits.* I use Raindrop.app to assess changes. *Rainfall received.* For every effort I consider the next day’s precipitation events over my watering site to be correlated. *Air Cooling.* Temperature is more nuanced. You bring in cooling when you get rain, that cooling extends itself [stochastically](#) according to the living landscape’s capacities and landscape/atmospheric relationships. However, the events in Week 6 demonstrate the cooling “technology” anyone can access with Strategic Watering. Since the catastrophic flooding in July, Central Texas has maintained unusually low high-temperatures for the Summer. *Fire.* We are also wildfire free, unlike the rest of the Western states. I use [Inciweb](#) and [WatchDuty](#) to assess wildfire impacts.

Impact Tallies (through July 3).

- Wildfire: Wildfires were reduced to zero and held at zero starting in May, despite leading the country in Exceptional Drought until mid-July and despite our region being in the [National Fire Center’s outlook’s](#) “High Fire Potential” category until July, all the way through their June 2025 forecasts.
- Drought: Significant drought footprint reductions begin in June. Exceptional drought eliminated from South-Central Texas sites only after July 4.
- Rain deficits: reduced roughly 50% over my sites during the project period.
- Forecasts: Lots of flips and unpredicted rains coincided with my watering sessions. See the Accuweather calendar on the final page of this report as well as Forecasts, below, for more info.
- Rain: 4 transpiration rains (hyper-local), 21 lights rains (<0.049 inches), and 5 “good” rains directly follow my waterings, despite low or now chances in the forecasts. See the Accuweather calendar, last page, for the Leahey rain sequences. See the Google calendar for all sequences.
- Heat: Predictions were for an above average summer. Instead May thru June were unusually cool across the region. See the calendar last page for some examples.

Per month Rainfall

- April 9-April 30: My sites exceeded the monthly average for rain.
- May 1-May 31: My sites met or slightly exceeded the monthly average for rain.
- June1-June 30: My sites met, exceeded or were below the monthly average for rain.
- July 1-3: My sites Leahey/Rio Frio sites received an average of 6/10s of an inch per day. My Dripping Springs/Austin sites received an average of ½ an inch per day.

Correlations (In Brief)

All my data below is backed up by iphone videos, snapshots and notes. I monitor things as the practitioner, not the report writer. I monitor forecasts, current weather, and weather radar via the Apple and Accuweather apps, and I use Raindrop.farm for all digital rain gauge data. The range of correlatable events included: cooling breeze and wind generation, cloud and shade enhancement, greening without rain, transpiration rain generation, cooling fog generation, rainfall attraction with measurements ranging from .01 to 1.47 inches per rain according to the digital gauge and +2 inches according to my site hosts. We also saw hyper-local rainfall generation, local cooling and regional cooling. This video covers [30 rainfall correlations plus selected landscape and weather-change correlations](#), The synopses below covers April 9 though July 3, 2025, our literal project timeline. Here is a quick overview.

<u>Week</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Waterings</u>	<u>Subsequent Precipitation Over My Sites</u>
• Week 1	April 9-April 13	4 waterings	We saw greening, no rain.
• Week 2	April 14-April 20	9 waterings	two subsequent rains, unforecast.
• Week 3	April 21-April 27	5 waterings	one breakthrough rain (2”).
• Week 4	April 28-May 4	8 waterings	2 rains + drizzles
• Week 5	May 5-May 11	9 waterings	2 rains + drizzles
• Week 6,	May 12-May 18	17 waterings	BEAT THE HEAT WAVE, cooling fog

• Week 7	May 19-May 25	7 waterings	3 rains + cooling fog
• Week 8	May 26-June1	7 waterings	3 rains
• Week 9	June 2-June 8	13 waterings	forecasts build
• Week 10	June 9-June 15	0 waterings	good, bad & catastrophic rains
• Week 11	June 16-June 22	12 waterings	1 light rain
• Week 12	June 23-June 29	6 waterings	5 light rains
• Week 13	June 30-July 3	5 waterings	3 light rains, 4 soaking rains

Because of the catastrophic flooding we’ve stayed focused on The Central Texas Projects all the way into mid-August, mostly observing. I did do some spritzing and sponging at home, first two weeks of August to help hold the cool. I installed 40 soil sponges at sites in Rio Frio, August 3-5, watering-in about half of them, again to help hold the cool. This week, on August 10, 2025, the system got another “good rain” over my sites in Leakey and Rio Frio, an average of 1.5-2.0” (in August). That is very, very good news for the greater region. It may have had something to do with the waterings my site host at Rio Frio RV has been doing since I left on August 5. Either way, the system is moving closer to maintaining self-watering, the CenTX Project’s ultimate goal – ie. to help restore balanced hydration and seasons to Central Texas.

Fire. **We accomplished our goal.** Fire season was eradicated from Central Texas by early June. Gillespie County’s extremely-fast [wildfire March 15, 2025](#) told me to pay more attention to Central Texas. I jumped in with waterings on April 9. From roughly that day to July 3, 2025 all fire hotspots quickly disappeared out of the Central Texas region and the area experienced no additional fires. I experienced the same in “Kerrville, 2023,” regional project #3. I could not be prouder or more grateful for the zero fires, zero hotspots outcome of these waterings – starting I believe in May. This is directly correlatable as the rest of the Western United States has been struggling with yet another record fire season this year. I started snapshotting Central Texas’ “no fires, no hotspots” status in June. Scroll to the end of this report to see highlights. **I should also mention, the only other region of Western forests that has remained relatively fire-free is Southwest Oregon, as of this writing, where I spent six concentrated weeks in 2024, “The Northwest Projects” the model for this project. This is notable a) because it was the region with the most forest fires in 2024, b) other than Central Texas, it’s the only region I’ve done weeks and weeks of strategic waterings in. There is probably a correlation here, too.

Drought. **It shrank despite the forecasts.** It’s best just to click through the comparative images at [The US Drought Monitor](#). Scroll down to see Texas’ drought condition when we began the project vs. when we finished. The Central TX drought footprint started shrinking noticeably last week of May through the end of June.

Rain deficits. **Dramatically reduced in South-Central Texas.** My notes here are not great, but if memory serves when I began watering rainfall deficits at my Leakey sites are +10 inches. Before the July floods those deficits had receded to around 5 inches per site.

Forecasts. **There are numerous vectors showing impacts and progressions.** I use the Apple and Accuweather forecasts to gauge my timing and location choices each day, as well as to monitor my waterings’ impacts along the way. As to correlations, there are a number of incidents wherein the forecasters confidently predict no rain and we get it. More often, we build up conditions for rain over a few days so that by the time I stop watering Apple typically shows a 5 to 20% chance, sometimes 35%, Accuweather will show a 20 to 55% chance. Typically. Conversely, there was at least one incident where I wasn’t watering and the forecasts got up to 75% and 90% respectively, and no rains came. All of this is intricately discoverable from my snapshots. These three dynamics are familiar across all of my rainmaking with trees and strategic watering projects so far. Then there’s yet another consistent dynamic – the forecasts going whacky. Sometimes I’ll see a rain prediction up to 10 days into the future and I’ll water with that end date in mind, give or take a day. As things move forward with my waterings rain chances will go to zero on both forecasters, stay out of the Apple-cast for days, and/or bobble around in both forecasters from a far lower rainfall prediction than it initially showed to far higher. Apple is wrong more often on rain. Accu is wrong more often on temperature. Often the day before a rain arrives I’m telling people, “I know it’s hot today but just wait til tomorrow,” because I’m working towards last week’s rain day for this week, which the forecasts have forgotten until it appears. Another dynamic – sometimes when you initiate the first watering rain suddenly appears in at least one of the forecasters, within a few hours for the site. Anyway, these changes show the waterings impacts, but require dozens of images to demonstrate and thus are REALLY hard to show in a report that’s only a few pages. BioIntegrity needs a research partner or some AI to take on interpreting how deep rehydration of trees changes the local to regional forecasts. Here are just a few of direct correlations I noted along the way:

- On 6/8, after five consecutive days of watering, rain came back into the forecast for eight days after disappearing entirely earlier that week.
- On 7/1, during the final watering for the CenTX Projects, rain went out of the July 4 forecast entirely.

Greening without Rain. **Upward-spiraling starting day 2.** From the very beginning of this project, day two’s drive home from Harper, I witnessed and recorded on my phone *exceptional* greening. (That video coming.) It was so exciting. I was inspired to no end by the Central Texas landscape’s innate ability to circulate moisture and help itself **before rains came**. Throughout the CenTX 2025 I saw this occur at various scales, just like in “Kerrville, 2023.” Prior to the floods I noted three “Spring” blossomings, meaning the lands filled with flowers. June was the most colorful. [Other astonishing things happened](#) just from watering these trees.

- Images affirming these changes and their cycling permeate my photo and video records, starting April 10. Contact me for more information.

Rain attraction and generation. Light rains came often, plus several “good rains”; transpiration led the way. I tracked 30 precipitation events, from hyper-local transpiration rains and light showers the satellites missed to light rains, ranging from .01 inches to .49 inches, to rains from .50 inches to 2 inches. It’s very clear that I water and rain chances develop, and that I water and we get rain, nearly every week of the projects. To see how this breaks down, visit The Work Calendar on Google Drive. (link coming).

- See Leakey’s Accuweather calendar (last page) for more information.

Heat Waves & Hot Days. We beat a heat wave, saw numerous unusually-low highs, and enjoyed a cool June. As a reminder, Rio Grande Village, TX, hit 108F on April 27. We were supposed to have a hotter and drier than normal Spring and Summer in Central Texas this year (again). This view was common among the weather, drought and fire forecasters. At the beginning of Week 6, I told my primary site host at that time, Morgan, I was going to try and beat the heat wave. In short, we got it. That week we saw a trend of cooling fogs begin the day of the heat spike that lasted for 11 days. The forecasted highs were off by six to nine degrees and June overall turned out to be exceptionally cool. Leakey had only three days to hit 93F and that’s the hottest it got. Most days had highs of 91F or 90F, seven days had highs in the 80s.

- See Leakey’s Accuweather calendar (last page of this paper) for more information.

II. Then Came the Floods

July 4 and 5, 2025, were two of the worst days in American history. The events on both occasions, but especially the 1am to 5am period of July 4, caught EVERYONE of guard. It’s taken me more than 4 weeks to process all of the pain associated with the lives lost on those two days because of extreme rainfall over the Guadalupe and San Gabriel rivers. Without question, people had given up on the rivers and creeks refilling in Central Texas. “Flash flood” was something most people had not experienced in that area for at least 20 years. According to Google, the last deadly flood in the area was 1987. It just wasn’t on people’s minds ever, and the weather apps make “flood watch” warnings all the time these days, it seems; there’s no value to those warnings for most of us. Not to mention, the warnings went out in the earliest hours of July 4. The people most in danger and most in charge of safety were asleep and often intentionally out of cell range. It’s just the worst timing all of those things. No one wanted a catastrophe. Everyone has tried to help since.

According to Google, the last major flooding of the San Gabriel river was in 2018, but the last deadly flood 1921. So again, these events were so anomalous, so painful, so surprising. It’s hard to know how to react. There were flash floods in San Antonio on June 11, 2025, during the Central Texas Projects waterings that appear to have originated just south of Medina Lake and uncharacteristically brought extreme rainfall specifically to Beitel Creek inside the Interstate 410 beltway northwest San Antonio near Alamo Heights, and Leon Creek, inside the Interstate 410 beltway, west San Antonio near Lackland Air Force Base. Here again, according to Google, San Antonio’s last deadly flash floods were in 1998. The events were so anomalous they didn’t seem directly connected. We had perfect rains that day over my sites and primary target area, but for some reason, flash flood rains that were truly tragic and extreme in urban San Antonio. I did not have time to study them then. The month of June was unusually dry again, I was working to keep things from regressing back into Exceptional Drought before July. After July 4 I spent the majority of my work time just trying to understand whether or not a direct connection could be drawn to the floodings at Camp Mystic and downriver. Obviously this project played a huge rule in bringing moist conditions to Central Texas via revitalized FMC, but had I actually triggered something on the night of July 3rd? I would never be able to do this work again without knowing. Rather than drag this on, I’ll just share my final takeaways after about 5 weeks of grieving, researching, and thinking. The conclusion I came to, after analyzing rain paths, is that the emergence of flash floods directly from Mexico and West Texas, starting in Big Bend on July 3, led to the tragic incidents over Central Texas. There is no direct connection between my work and the tragedy that I can see. I’ve never seen these kinds of effects before. The most plausible explanation is this horrific tragedy correlates most closely to the 100-year flood cycle and the unusual movement of rains over West Texas this year.

Texas’s History of Weather Whiplash

Fact. I didn’t know this either, but for the last +100 years, as long as we have records, this region of Texas has risen out of devastating drought via devastating flood. That’s consistent. According to Drought.gov, the catastrophically-intense, multi-year droughts of 1917-1919, 1951-1957, 2011-2015, and 2021-2025 each ended with mega floods. 1919 is the wettest year on record. 1957, “every major river flooded.” 2015, a 35-foot rise on the Blanco River. And now this. Importantly, the Edwards Aquifer, beneath San Antonio, is already sinking back below the danger zone (image. to right).

Despite Recent Flash Flooding Events, Water Restrictions Remain Due to Long-Term Drought

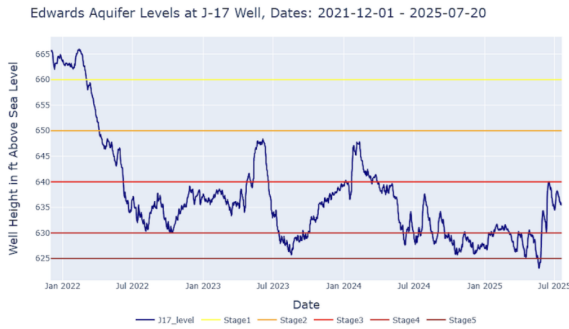


Figure 3. Edwards Aquifer levels (feet above sea level) at the J-17 monitoring well in San Antonio from December 1, 2021 through July 14, 2025. Drought stages (colored lines) coincide with Edwards Aquifer Authority drought thresholds . Data source: Edwards Aquifer Authority .

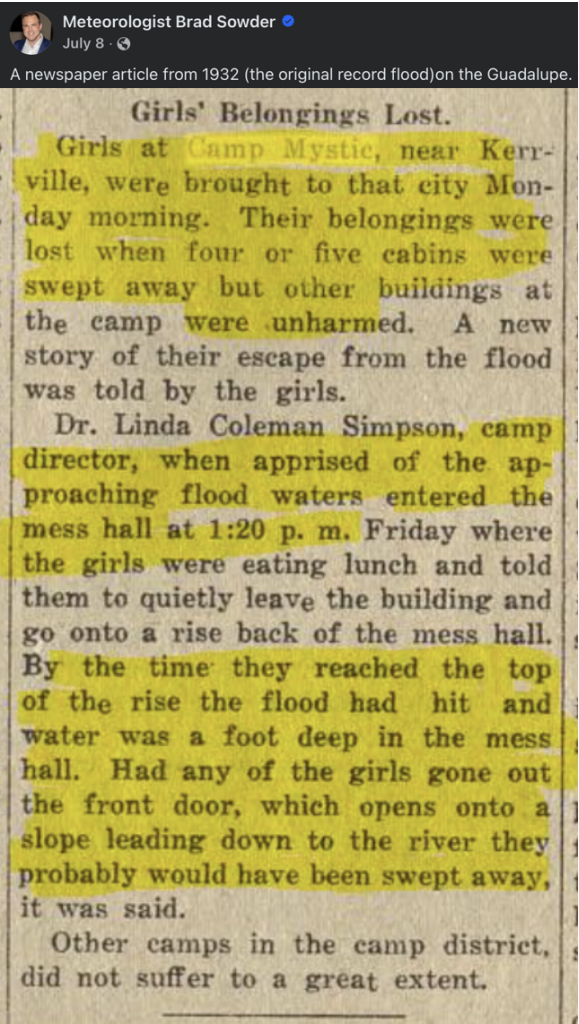
Flooding Precedents

The meteorological explanation was “MCV,” [Mesoscale Convective Vortex](#) I agree. I was concerned that my waterings had contributed to the MCV in some specific way. What I learned is that catastrophic flooding and seesawing of the water level has been the story of the Guadalupe River for 100s of years, and this rain pattern came through about 25 years ago. In my experience it is impossible to generate these effects. The science (#10 below) says the same. Here are some meaningful bullet points.

1. *1698 and 1718*. Del Weniger’s classic book, [The Explorer’s Texas: The Land and the Water](#), on the earliest records of Texas ecology notes the Guadalupe River was typically described as wide, deep, fast and clear over its expanse; “full of reptiles and crocodiles” in places, forests and vegetation; contained “noisy” waterfalls as recently as 1849. Local “old timers” told me the area had more than 1,000 active springs until the 1950s.
2. *1767*. Spanish explorer Nicholas de Lafora wrote, “The whole width of the (Guadalupe) valley is inundated at flood time.” (Explorer’s Texas)
3. *1932*. Camp Mystic flooded, four or five cabins knocked off their foundations. Article pictured at the right; the notion of a 100 year flood cycle comes to mind.
4. *1952*. [26” of rain](#) fell on the Guadalupe.
5. *1978*. [“Foreshadowed the 2025 floods.”](#)
6. *1987*. July 16-17, 1987 flash flooding proves [fatal on the Guadalupe](#), near Camp Mystic; people were air-lifted out.
7. *1998 and 1999*. In 1998, San Antonio and parts south were [severely flooded](#). In 1999, [“top analog”](#) storm, the pattern of flooding is almost exactly the same as the events of 2025, rains concentrating over the headwaters of the Guadalupe. It’s about every 10 years a major flooding event hits at least one region in “flash flood alley” or due south. South Texas’ most recent mega flood was [1998](#).
8. *2002*. South Texas and Hill Country “4th of July floods ([video](#)); [Hurricane Fay](#).
9. *2025*. According to ChatGPT the continental USA experienced more than 2,000 flash floods in July, including numerous fatal and destructive incidents. According to NBC News, the continental US saw at least [four 1-in-1,000 year floods](#) between July 4 and July 9, 2025, in Texas, North Carolina, New Mexico and Illinois. That’s unheard of in recorded history. West Virginia and New Jersey also lost people. One interesting factoid on this is that nearby, northern Mexico experienced flash floods in Juarez on June 26 and Chihuahua, June 30. Anamolous, [flash flooding continues in August](#), overtaking Milwaukee, Chattanooga, and other parts of the Midwest.
10. *Biogenic cloud seeds* - Dr. Elizabeth Heilman has an excellent presentation, [“Mastering Water Cycle Principles”](#), on how biogenic cloud seeds (natural, biotic particles released by plants, such as in rainmaking with trees) create vegetation-positive rains, gentle and appropriate for the landscape. That has been my experience as well. Dr. Heilman says “dumping rains” come from manmade cloud seeds (ie., dust, smoke, pollutants). A YouTube follower pointed all of this out, stating, “Historically, your rainmaking activity resulted in non-dumping rains, consistent with her findings.”
11. *Headwaters and geologic time*. The Texas floods that were most awful tended to rain heaviest where major rivers begin and/or collect their water (in the valley). It’s an unfortunate fact that rivers form over millions of years, on geologic time, thus, big rains have been recurring in this area for a long, long time. It’s part of the original, natural infrastructure’s balance.
12. *Canyonlands*. Canyons are bathtubs. We are putting ourselves at risk when we locate in canyonlands. Also, canyonlands appear to, in my opinion, amplify atmospheric moisture movements and atmospheric rivers (literal jet streams) in ways science and meteorology really don’t understand yet.
13. *Land clearing*. [Landclearing near canyonlands accelerates flooding](#) creating worst case scenarios when overloaded.

Additional factors

14. *No alarm system*. “The River Man,” [Bud Bolton](#), in Kerrville offers a simple, affordable solution, “One pole every mile with a water sensor and a loud alarm” could have saved a lot of lives.
15. *Texas’s floodplain maps keep changing*. Expertise is not certain in this area. Risks are [hard to map](#).
16. *Atmospheric rivers, jet streams, and circulation*. There are multiple, unmapped jet streams affecting Central Texas, that much is clear. More than current research appreciates, imho. I have studied the precipitation movements over Central Texas throughout April, May, June, and July, and Texas’ droughts since 2010. I think we need a far more intimate understanding re: Texas’ ground-based and atmospheric moisture circulation, and various altitudes, going forward. We don’t know enough yet to make reliable rain and hazardous weather predictions, that’s for sure.
17. *Heavy West Texas transition area rains*. What’s unique about July 2025 is all of the storms to the West, outside of [flash flood alley](#) and outside of any transpiratoin sharing-range I’m aware of.
18. *Yes, global warming*. Numerous scientists have stated the spate of flashfloods during the month of July 2025 in the USA were [intensified by human-caused atmospheric warming](#) since WWII (the thickening of Earth’s greenhouse layer). The warmer our atmosphere, the more moisture is available to precipitate.
19. *No one saw this coming*. Everybody in the area was caught off guard, meteorologists especially. People thought the rains might never come back.
20. *The worst of timings*. Central Texas’s fatal rains were most intense in the middle of the night when people are sleeping, typically, making quick and smart decisions extremely challenging for anyone affected.



More of my personal thoughts on this, in this [YouTube](#).

More perspective. Some additional not comforting, but positive thoughts on this. My best host, Joyce at Camp Live Oak, told me (paraphrasing), that even though it felt awful and disrespectful to say it out loud, all in all Leahey had been blessed by the rains; the creeks and rivers were flowing again for the first time in more than 10 years. The town's economy was coming back. Another site owner, Carlos at Rio Frio RV, did not have these exact experiences. His trees were greatly damaged by the extreme winds and rains in June and the extreme rains in July. In June he said, "I've been through worse, we need the water." And in July he said, "Yes we are damaged but it happens, and we went tubing yesterday!" However, by early August his business was suddenly slow. A little further down the road, at site owner Kelly and Eric's home near Rio Frio, Texas, their ponds, which had been struggling for *years* because of the drought were full and flowing, indicating some kind of deep soak or aquifer refill had taken place because of the floods. I spoke with several "old timers" in the Leahey area before and after the floods. These men each said it'd been decades since a good rain. Before the floods, one told me the area between Leahey and Uvalde used to be known of as "the land of 1,000 Springs" and that it started disappearing when he was a kid, that the region used to be flush with water year round. Another told me we were heading back into the 100-year drought cycle that had brought Leahey and West Texas to its knees in the 1950s. After the floods, the third said the rains July 4 weekend 2025 were perfect for his property, exactly what it needed.

Takeaways

There are several areas I think need to be researched extensively since the catastrophe, here are my top two:

#1) *Simple alarms. More awareness.* Listen to [Bud Bolton](#). We don't need expenditure or fancy. We need sense, trustworthy partnerships and greater common knowledge on these kinds of ecosystems.

#2) *What's going on with the West Texas transition area?* Google's maps and even the research indicate essentially no forest plots north of highway 290 West. The Central Texas floods emerged from the Menard county area, which google shows as dry farmland. I went out and drove the area and was amazed at how consistently-treed the entire region actually is. Not just fence trees, driving from Austin to Llano to Brady to San Angelo to Mountain Home to Fredericksburg – **the trees out west (small conifers) were more prevalent and more wild and contiguous** as a canopy than the Fredericksburg / Kerrville / Leahey / Rio Frio regions, just not as tall. That may mean forests are doing a lot heavy lifting out West, in terms of circulation and rain attraction, than meteorologist and ecologists were aware of. It may not also, but... **Rainfall is heaviest over the West Texas transition lands**. The rains from Llano County to Menard County, west of the Guadalupe River, west of most of the forest (according to the maps) have been most intense this year. There could be an excessive amount of cloud seeding, *maybe*, some kind of temperature/moisture gradient that keeps repeating, some kind of biophysical "catchup" cycle that's happening, or some other reason for the heavier rains, but it unusual. It's also a huge part of the reason Texas is sustaining cool into at least mid-August this year. But what is going on here? The first batch brought flooding as far west as San Angelo before going MCV. The rains on July 3 were most intense in San Saba county. Maybe this was all connected to a 100 or 500 year atmospheric event, how could we know.

New Policies. I don't think The Central Texas Projects or my work made a direct contribution to the tragic and catastrophic flooding. I don't see any direct correlation to the extreme events on those days. I see flash flooding exploding in Mexico and West Texas, first. Today, droughts and fires are raging out West... Fall of 2024 and Winter 2025 wildfire tore across the Midwest and Mideast USA. Canada is having its second worst forest fire summer this year. The worst was 2023. Spring 2024 was disastrous for Mexico... The whole of North America is in dangerous drought. We need to respond. Going forward we will use the USGS maps, primarily, in addition to Google and other resources to map strategy, drive the greater region of a watering project as much as possible, paying attention to total stomata, looking for canyons, and study the area's flash flood history. I know we can't cause it. I don't want us to ever be this close to it again, either. Eliminating wildfire risks and restoring optimal biospheric function via slow and gentle rehydrations is the goal.

III. Future Hopes and Recommendations

Rest of 2025 through 2028

Keeping this simple and in a nutshell, the waterings need to continue, responsively to the rain cycles, primarily because so many trees are in danger still today. As I look at the Raindrop.farm gauges I have set up for the Leahey area most of the area has moved out of rainfall deficit for the last 365 days, which is remarkable. However, from what I observed, it is the oldest and most fundamental aspects of that areas ecosystems that were near collapse when I arrived because of repeated years of exceptional dehydration. Creeks were EMPTY. Rivers were also dry or no higher than your ankle. There was only one place to "tube," about 100 yards long from what I heard, only a couple of springs still abundant. "Land clearing" was the solution people were used to and expanding rather than strategic rehydration and resoiling. The area was headed towards rapid desertification, in

my opinion, if I had not intervened. I saw a summer 2025 that was defined by extreme heat and catastrophic wildfires when I took those survey drives. I was not at all confident we were out of that path until about August 11, 2025.

And I think the whole area *can* quickly devolve back into a drought zone. When I arrived, it did not have the power to save itself. The simple fact of deep rehydration, tree by tree as I do it, combined with strategic forest circulation stimulation is that across all 11 of my regional projects so far it has restored moist airflow to the forested areas downwind and all vegetated landscapes nearby. In central and south-central Texas, central and southwestern New Mexico, central and north-central Arizona, northern California, and Central and Southwestern Oregon I have always been able to reduce and eliminate both wildfire and wildfire threats with these watering techniques.

I hope that Leakey (and every community) makes Deep Rehydration watering a fundamental practice in maintaining the common wealth and educating citizens on how best to protect their loved ones, their businesses and their property from drought. We need to rehydrate more trees. For Leakey now, I would recommend half waterings, meaning maximum of 100 gallons of trickle-water, per 18” trunk tree, and watering one to three of the largest trees on a landscape per day this way. The 100-gallons per tree should not be repeated on the same trees. Once you’ve done it, water others in the network. I would give trees at least one year after the initial 100-gallon watering before the next. You don’t want to domesticate, you want to restore natural, wild wellbeing.

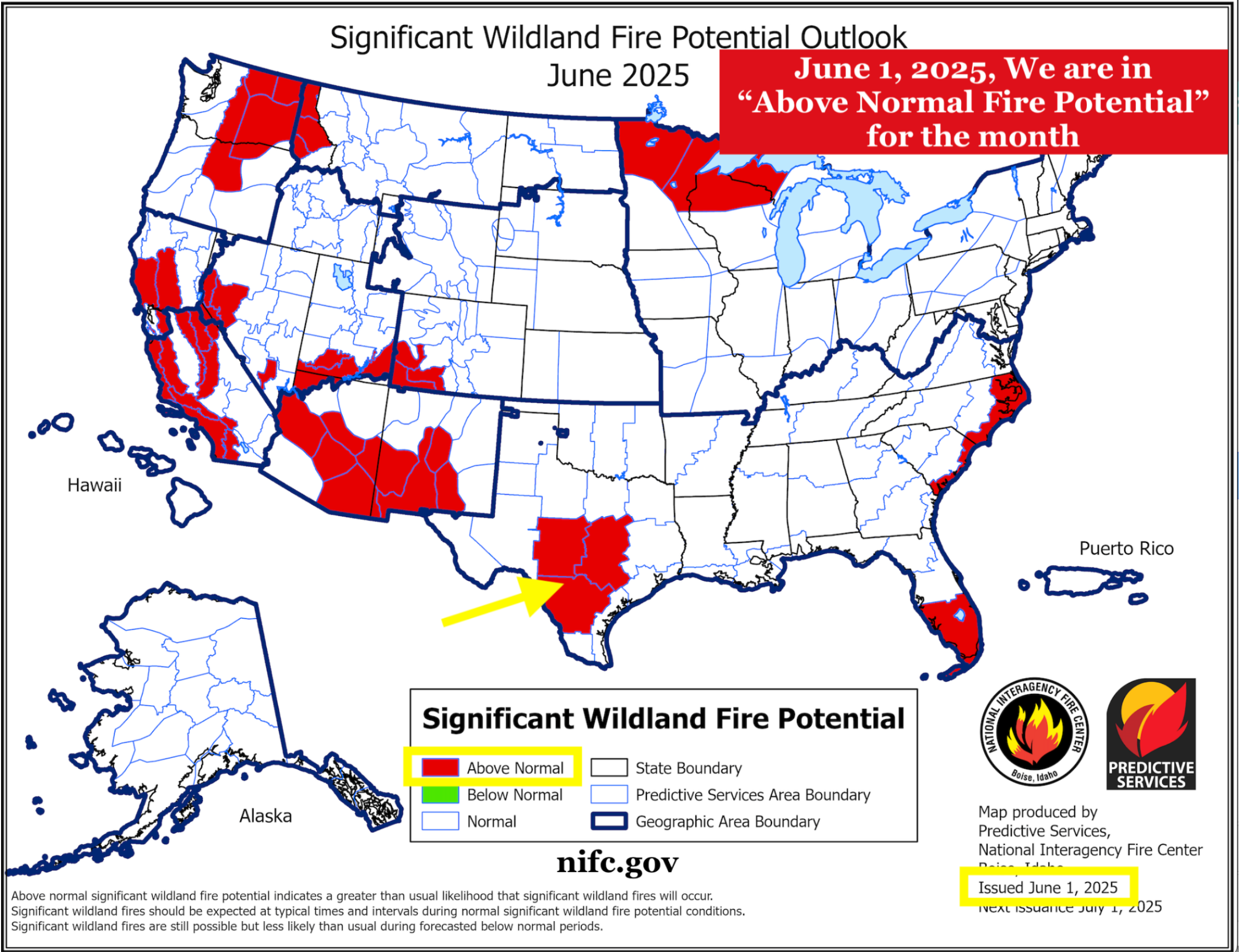
There are many rewarding ways such a program could be carried out. I might move down there this Winter, it would help all of Central Texas for Leakey and Rio Frio, Texas, to be full of healthy, hydrated trees come summer 2026. A light-watering program might continue throughout the region through 2028, perhaps; bringing all of the trees back online. A significant part of this activity should include re-soiling the forests, reversing the effects of landclearing and erosion. BioIntegrity has a program for this, “Securing Forests”, which I began implementing in the Leakey area in early August. There’s an enormous amount of proactive, additive work we can do that is water super-efficient and makes use of recycled and decomposed materials to ensure all of Texas returns to a stable and secure future. I think we should continue the focus in Real and Uvalde counties, partnering with groups like Keep Real Beautiful, the local government authorities, and private landowners to ensure Texas’ good future and the region’s economy.

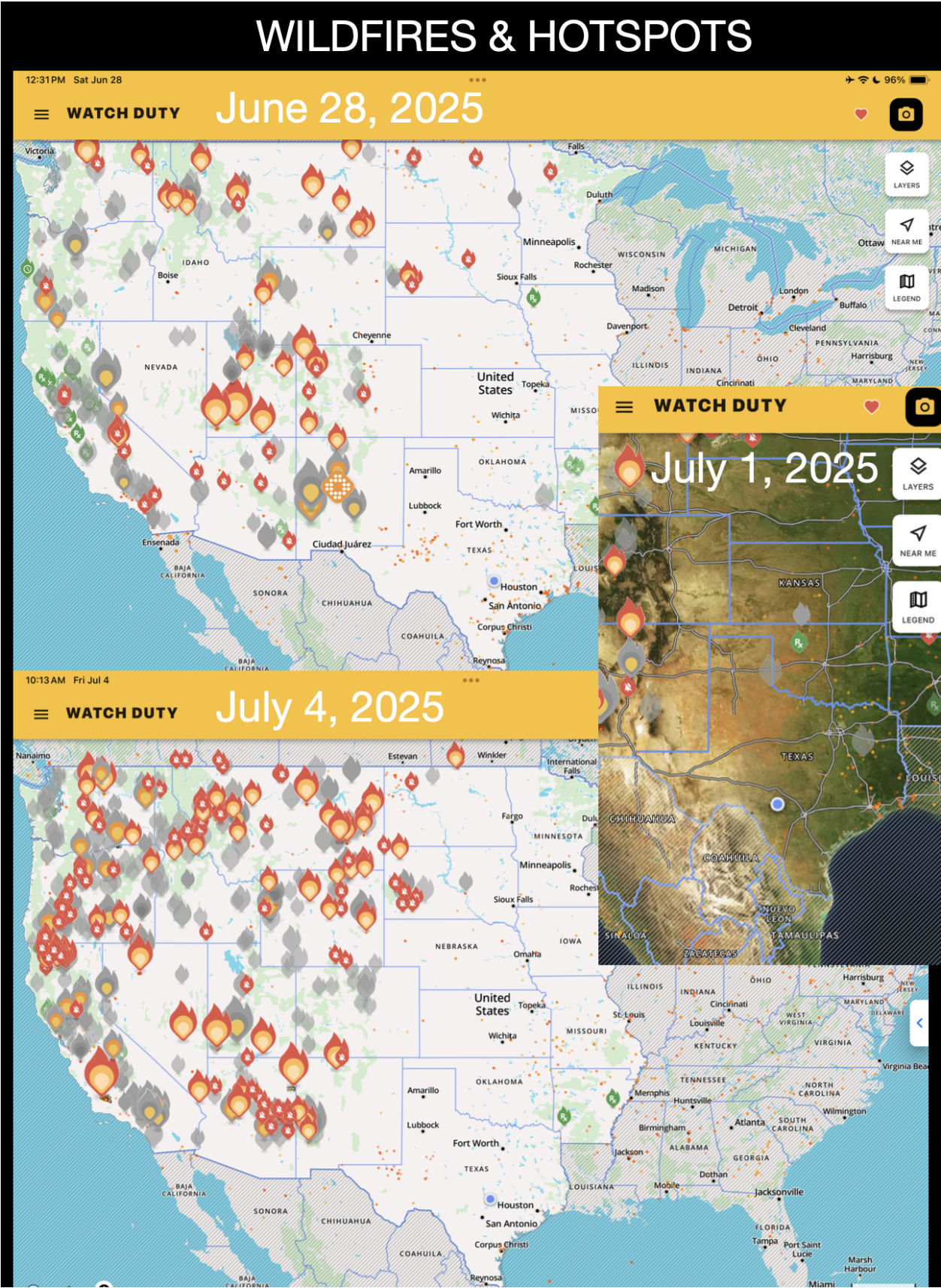
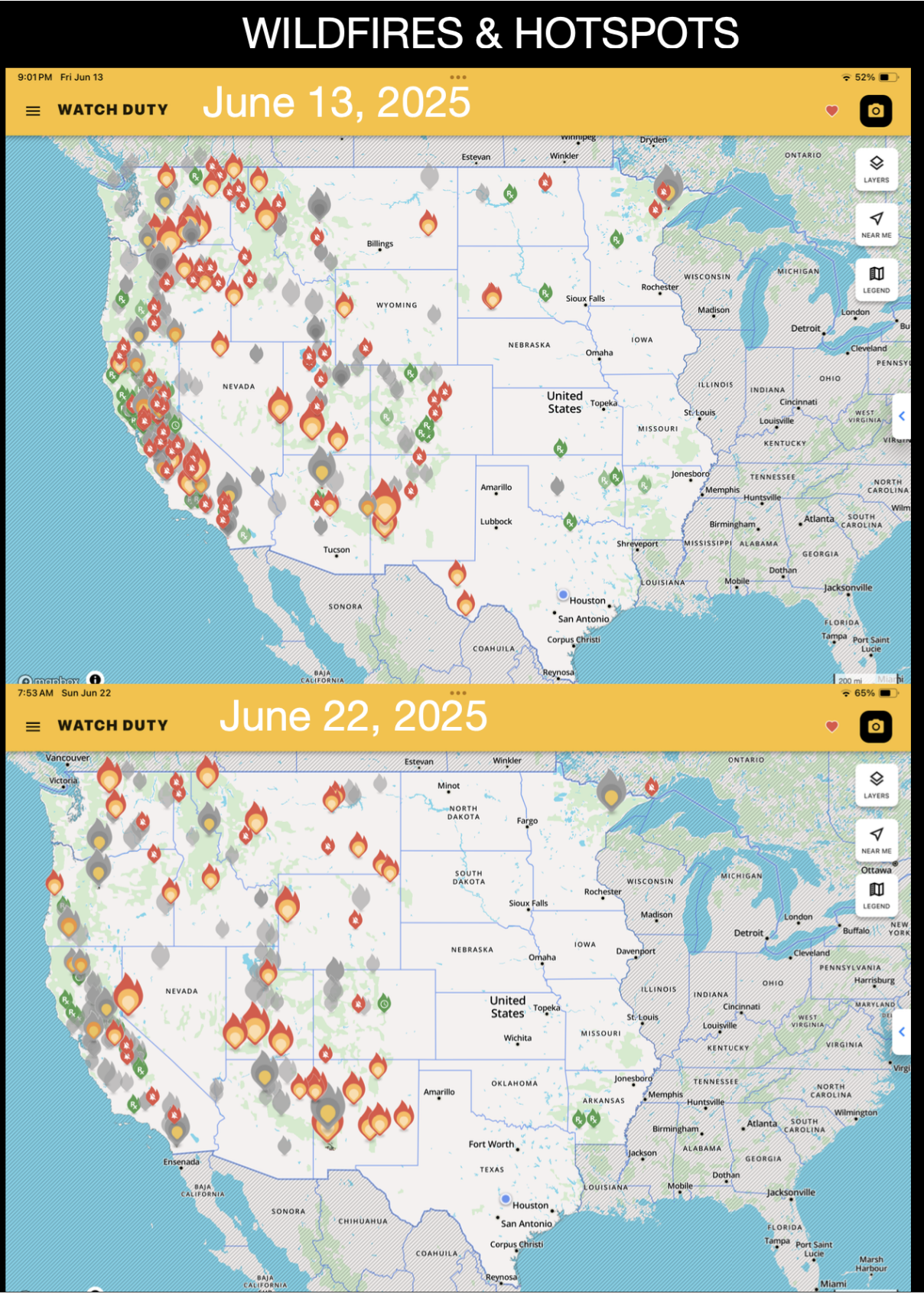
In the immediate future I hope we heed the River Man and install those alarms. The environment is not a political issue. We all depend on the biosphere to house us, provide our life-support services, and produce and sustain everything and everyone living around us. The more we can work with that system, our life-support system, wild ecosystems, learning its dangers, optimizing its wellbeing, engaging in it, revitalizing it, integrating it back into our world, the faster we can move into a truly advanced human future on this planet. It is everyone’s responsibility and, i think, greatest moment to awaken to biospheric Earth and to prioritize relationships and care in that space, today.

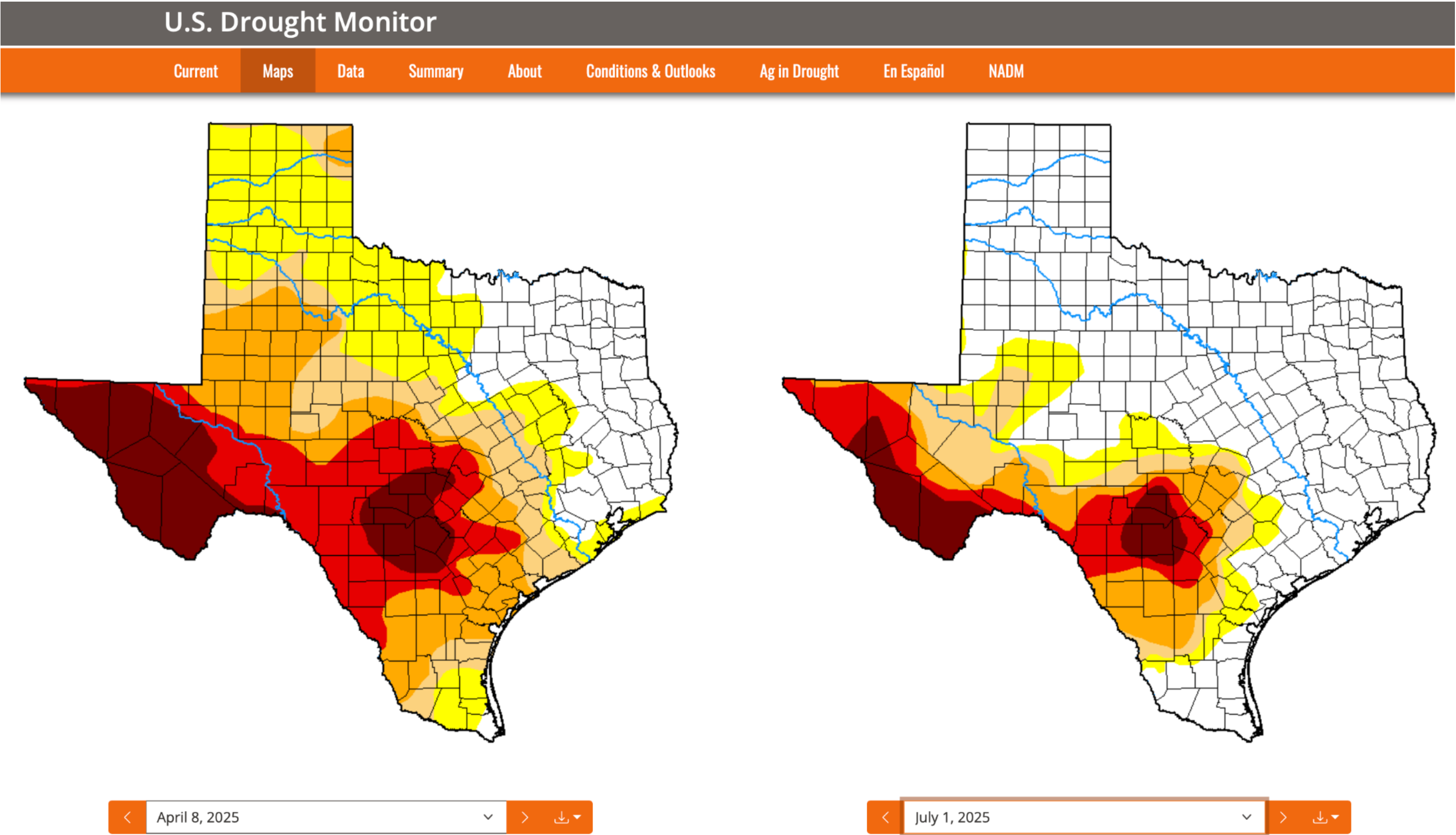
My Final Final. I’m so happy to have been able to have done this work and to lead this charge, eliminating wildfire risk in Central Texas 2025, against the odds. My heart is still with every person, and every living thing, affected by the horrible tragedies that coincided with The Central Texas Projects: 2025. All future watering efforts will look more closely at canyons and flashflood history. I don’t think anyone could have predicted or prevented these “flash” events. I do think we can stay out of harms way and immediately adopt common-knowledge safety measures to protect people. I am Extremely grateful to the people of Leakey, to Joyce and Mr. Brooks and Camp Live Oak, to Nick and his good people at The Springs in Leakey, to Morgan and Julie of Gypsy Sally’s, to Carlos at Rio Frio RV, to Kelly and Eric, and to Jillian at “The Park.” These people gave me total access and total control all the way through. Thanks so much, everybody! I hope we can continue bringing moisture back to Leakey and Central Texas, going forward.

IV. Images

Correlatable Outcomes. Image highlights, next page.







Above by [The US Drought Monitor](#).

This calendar provided by [Accuweather.com](https://www.accuweather.com). Notes by me.

