

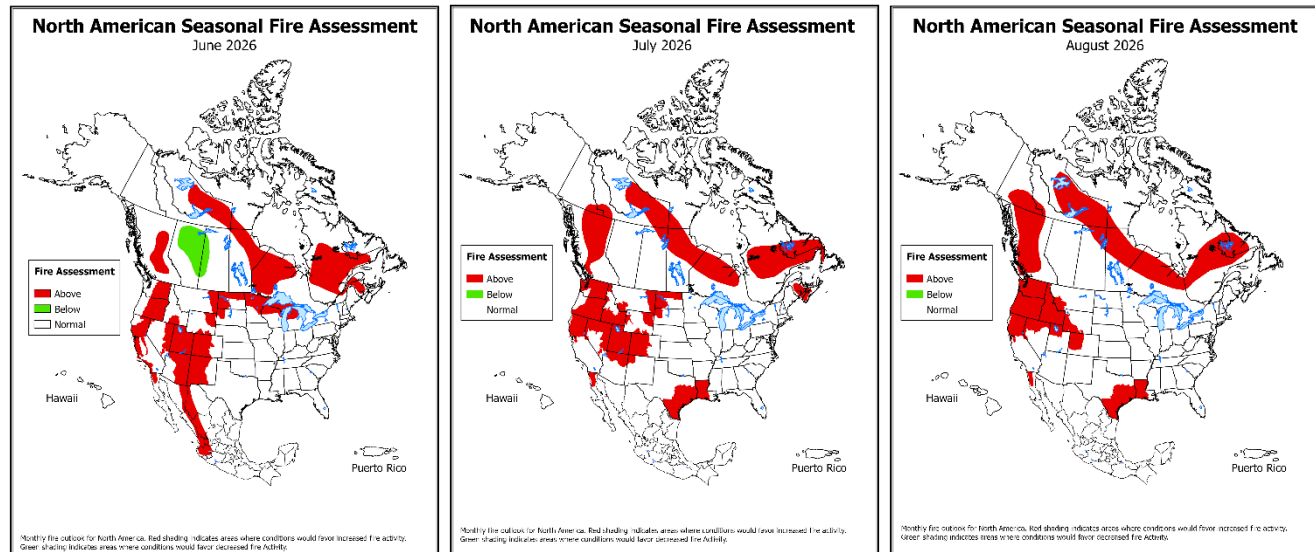
North American Seasonal Fire Assessment and Outlook

National Interagency Fire Center • Natural Resources Canada • Servicio Meteorológico Nacional
United States Canada Mexico

Outlook Period June through August 2026
Issued 15 June 2026

Executive Summary

For Canada in general, fire danger slowly increased throughout the month as snow cover melted in the north and temperatures increased in the south. Periods of hot, dry, and windy conditions resulted in increased fire growth though area burned remains below the 10-year average for this time of year.



Monthly fire outlook for North America for June 2026 (left), July 2026 (middle), and August 2026 (right). Red shading indicates areas where conditions would favor increased fire activity. Green shading indicates areas where conditions would favor decreased fire activity. [Click on each image to see larger versions.](#)

Most of May was dry for British Columbia until the middle of the month where thunderstorm activity helped bring some precipitation to the interior. Overall, this resulted in a significant portion of central and southwestern British Columbia receiving only 25% of its monthly average precipitation. Similar precipitation deficits are found along the Yukon border and in the Peace River region. In much of British Columbia, temperatures were 8-14C warmer than average in the first half of May, though it was closer to normal in the second half of the month. The southeast of the province had a second warm spell, 6-8C above normal late in the month. During these warm periods several fires ignited, though many were brought under control. A similar temperature trend was observed in the Yukon with temperatures up to 8C warmer than normal to start the month. However, a late May cool period brought temperatures 6C colder than normal and resulted in near normal averages across May. Precipitation was more significant in the Yukon with Old Crow and Mayo both receiving 160% of their monthly normal. Precipitation extended over most of the northern part of the territory. In the southern half of the territory, precipitation was below normal, with a region from Faro to Whitehorse and east mostly receiving below 50% of its normal precipitation.

On the Prairies, conditions abruptly shifted from cool conditions with unseasonal snowfall to summer-like conditions. On May 6-7, temperatures dropped to -14C in northern Saskatchewan, setting daily

record lows in several communities. On May 15-19, a storm system brought strong winds and snow to the northern Prairies. This same system, with winds gusting to 120 km/h, generated a rare dust storm over southern Manitoba. A heat wave moved into the region May 26-31 with the highest temperatures hitting 34-37C. A higher-than-normal snowpack quickly melted resulting in flooding that was most significant in Saskatchewan, though flooding also impacted Alberta and Manitoba. Finally, on the last day of the month, a storm brought 40-80 mm of precipitation to western Alberta. Overall precipitation was lower than normal for May, though eastern Alberta in the Lloydminster area received up to 300% of its monthly normal. The driest region was southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba, coincident with the dust storm occurrence.

Most of Ontario was 1-2C cooler than normal for May, the third consecutive below-normal month. The trend of cool temperatures extended into western Quebec. However, normal to above-normal temperatures sat over central and northern Quebec extending into Labrador. Despite this, a May 18 warm spell set several temperature records, hitting 32.4C in Collingwood and 31C in Strathroy. This warm spell brought record overnight temperatures to Quebec, where St-Anicet had a low of 20.4C. This was the earliest 20C overnight temp since 1994. Conditions quickly changed, and on May 22 Trois-Rivières set a record low at -2.6C. Much of Ontario received less precipitation than normal. The largest deficit was in the western part of the province near the Lake of the Woods to the northeast of Lake Superior, and to the southeast of Lake Huron. Some of these areas received less than 25% of their normal precipitation. However, on May 23, a significant weather system brought 61 mm to Grimsby and 55.6 mm to Toronto, both daily records. Quebec precipitation was more variable, with the far north and southeast being wetter than normal and western and southern areas being drier than normal. Schefferville received only 26.3 mm throughout the month, less than half of normal. In the southeast, Sept-Îles received recorded 68.1 mm of rain in a single day on May 1. Similarly, Havre-Saint-Pierre had two rain events that accounted for 70% of its monthly average. Finally, on May 10, regions east of James Bay received 15-30 cm of snow.

Atlantic Canada had generally near-normal temperatures throughout May. However, this hides that the region received both snow and a 30C day within the month. Eastern Prince Edward Island and northeast Nova Scotia received nearly 200% of their normal precipitation. Sydney, Nova Scotia had its fourth wettest month on record, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, its fifth. Outside of these regions, the rest of Atlantic had normal precipitation. The Gander, Newfoundland region received above normal precipitation while the Avalon Peninsula received slightly less precipitation than normal.

In the U.S., May precipitation anomalies were mixed across the country, with well below normal precipitation observed across most of the West, but local areas of near to above normal precipitation were recorded in north-central Montana, south-central Oregon, western Nevada, and portions of California, southeast Arizona, and New Mexico. Below normal precipitation was also found across the northern Plains and much of the Midwest. Above normal precipitation occurred along much of the Gulf Coast, with 200-400% of normal precipitation falling from southern Mississippi into the Florida Panhandle and South Georgia. Other areas of above normal precipitation were found from the Upper Ohio Valley to northern New England. Overall drought has decreased across the country, mainly in the Southeast, with over 56% of the U.S. in drought. Fire activity was steady across the U.S. in May and early June, with a pulse of increased activity in mid-May, and over the past week. The National Preparedness Level remained at two (on a scale of 1-5) through June 15.

Climate Prediction Center and Predictive Services outlooks issued in late May forecast temperatures are likely to be above normal across most of the contiguous U.S. through August, with temperatures in the northwestern U.S. most likely to be above normal. Precipitation is likely to be below normal for the northwestern U.S. and portions of the northern Plains to Upper Mississippi Valley, while above normal precipitation is likely in the Greater Four Corners and Northeast. Above normal significant fire potential is expected across the Greater Four Corners in June, as well as portions of California, eastern Nevada, south-central Idaho, the Inland Northwest, and northern Plains to Upper Great Lakes. Potential will return to normal in the Four Corners and Southwest by August but expand across much of the northwestern U.S. Above normal potential is also forecast in southeast Texas into much of Louisiana in July and August.

Recent weather conditions in Mexico have helped significantly mitigate drought impacts, driven by above average rainfall during March and April, despite the below-average precipitation and continuing above average temperatures observed in May. Rainfall during June is forecast to be above normal, whereas July and August are expected to be drier than average. Nevertheless, seasonal outlooks suggest an active North American Monsoon during the summer, which could enhance precipitation across portions of Mexico and the U.S. Forecasts indicate variable temperature anomalies across most of Mexico's states during the June-August period. Considering these factors and current climatological analyses, humid conditions with variable temperatures are expected in Mexico during June, followed by generally drier conditions and continued temperature variability during July and August.

The evolving behavior of the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO), the North Pacific Oscillation (NPO), and El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) introduces additional uncertainty into precipitation and temperature forecasts. The interaction of the PDO and NPO in their negative phases with the current El Niño development could modulate dry and warm conditions across much of the country. Overall, summer is expected to be highly variable, with a tendency toward drier-than-normal conditions and significant heat across large portions of Mexico.

Wildfire activity in Mexico during June continued its nationwide decline and is expected to reach its seasonal minimum during July and August, remaining relatively stable through December, when fire occurrence becomes increasingly influenced by human activities. Preliminary data indicate that wildfire activity has remained below average throughout the season. In contrast, the wildfire season in northern Baja California is expected to extend into the last quarter of the year due to the persistence of unfavorable environmental conditions. Accordingly, normal fire potential is forecast for almost all parts of Mexico for this June through August outlook; however, above normal potential will persist in northern Baja California.

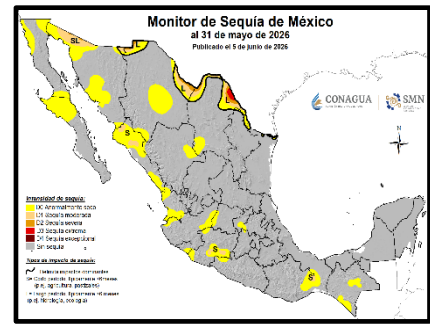
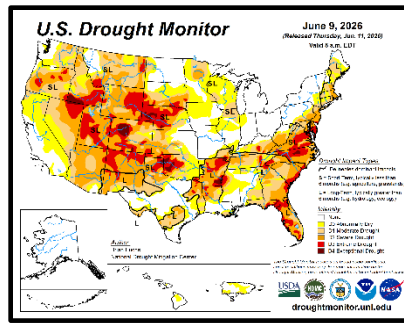
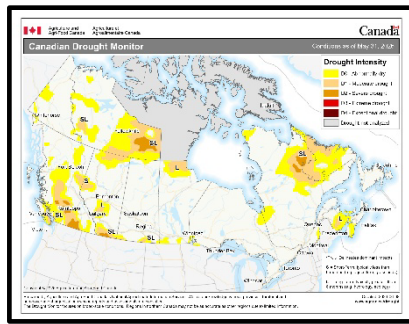
Critical Factors

The critical factors influencing significant fire potential for this outlook period are global climate patterns related to sea surface temperatures, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, and large scale, longer-term soil moisture deficits:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Other Climate Teleconnections:

The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) had been in a neutral state the past two months, but it moved into an El Niño state earlier this month. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) continue to warm in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean, with values now 0.7C above normal. El Niño will continue to strengthen this month and through the summer, and the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) forecasts El Niño to persist into the fall and winter at chances of nearly 100%. The CPC is forecasting a greater than 40% chance of a strong El Niño by August or September, and a greater than 60% chance of a very strong El Niño by late fall and winter.

The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) remains in a negative phase and is likely to remain negative through the outlook period. The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is active in the western hemisphere and is currently weakening and is now expected to have minimal impact on this outlook. The main climate driver for the outlook will be the rapid intensification of El Niño over the summer, with a small impact from the PDO.



Left: [Canadian Drought Monitor](#) from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Middle: [United States Drought Monitor](#). Right: [Mexican Drought Monitor](#) from CONAGUA-Servicio Meteorológico Nacional.

Drought:

As of May 31, 25% of Canada is in some stage of abnormal dryness. The largest regions sit over eastern Northwest Territories and over northern Quebec and Labrador. Both regions have significant pockets of severe drought. British Columbia also has pockets of severe drought in the southern interior. The only other region of severe drought sits over southwestern Alberta. Three other prominent regions of abnormally dry region exist: the Peace River region along the Alberta, British Columbia border, northern Manitoba, and over southern New Brunswick.

Driven by variable precipitation and cooler temperatures, there has been minimal change in the drought conditions Canada-wide. Precipitation deficits continued in much of central British Columbia where low stream flows and poor soil moisture were observed, and this is the region with the greatest proportion of dry conditions. In Atlantic Canada, drought conditions continue to improve from last year's drought. In northern Quebec, the dry region expanded slightly driven by recent precipitation deficits.

Temperatures in May across the U.S. were above normal for the northwestern U.S. and Florida, with temperatures slightly above normal for inland California into the Great Basin and Southwest, west of the Divide. Temperatures were closer to normal for most of the rest of the country, with temperatures near to slightly above normal in the central and northern Plains and New England Coast. Temperatures were below normal for most of Alaska except the far northwest, while temperatures in Hawai'i were closer to normal except for above normal temperatures for the northern portions of the Big Island. For early June, temperatures have been above normal across most of the U.S., except for near to below normal temperatures in the Northwest and Alaska, while near normal temperatures have been observed in the Southeast.

Precipitation in May was above normal across much of the southern tier of the U.S, from southeast Arizona and southern New Mexico to much of the Gulf Coast. Above normal precipitation was also recorded from the Upper Ohio Valley to northern New England. Precipitation was largely below normal for most of the West, northern Plains, and Midwest. However, pockets of above normal precipitation were found in portions of central and northern California, western Nevada, south-central Oregon, central and eastern Colorado, and northwest to north-central Montana. Precipitation was mixed across Alaska, with above normal readings in south-central Alaska while portions of the eastern and central Interior and much of the North Slope were below normal. Precipitation in Hawai'i was mixed as well, with above normal precipitation falling in Kauai, much of Oahu, and the eastern half of the Big Island. Below normal precipitation was observed in Molokai, Maui, and the far west of the Big Island. In early June, precipitation has been below normal in most of the West and the East Coast, with a mix of above and below normal precipitation in the mid-section of the country, as well as the northwestern U.S. near the Canada border.

Overall drought decreased across the U.S. during May into early June but over 56% of the country remains in drought as of May 26. Drought developed and/or intensified in much of the West, especially eastern Montana, although portions of central and eastern Colorado observed drought improvement. Drought development was also noted in portions of the Midwest and northern Plains. Drought

improvement was observed across much of Texas into the Southeast as well as northern New England. Areas of extreme drought decreased across the country with nearly 12% of the country in extreme drought. The most extensive extreme drought is in the Great Basin to the central and northern High Plains, with extreme drought reduction in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and South Texas. Exceptional drought decreased slightly, but the largest areas remain in southwest Idaho, northwest Colorado, and western Nebraska. Drought is expected to persist and expand across most of the northern two-thirds of the West through August, but improvement is expected in the Greater Four Corners due to the North American Monsoon, with drought improvement along much of the Gulf Coast, as well. Drought is also expected to develop in much of the northern Plains into Minnesota, as well as portions of the Northwest and northern California that are not in drought as of yet.

Recent weather conditions in Mexico have helped significantly mitigate drought impacts, driven by above-average rainfall during March and April, despite the below-average precipitation observed in some parts of the country in May. Overall, soil moisture conditions improved significantly, allowing many drought-affected areas to return to normal conditions, while others transitioned to abnormally dry status. During the second half of the month, above average rainfall was observed primarily across the country's north-central, northeastern, eastern, and central regions, as well as the Yucatán Peninsula. These precipitation events resulted from the interaction of several atmospheric systems, including the subtropical jet stream, low-pressure troughs, upper-level disturbances, a cold front, and the passage of two tropical waves across southern Mexico. These conditions contributed to a reduction in areas affected by moderate to extreme drought in northeastern Mexico and to the elimination of abnormally dry conditions across the Yucatán Peninsula. Meanwhile, a persistent heat wave affected the Pacific coastal states and northern Mexico, where precipitation deficits were also observed. As a result, abnormally dry conditions expanded across portions of Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. As of May 31, areas classified under moderate to extreme drought accounted for 2.8% of the national territory, representing a decrease of 0.4 percentage points compared to conditions reported on May 15.

Fire Season Status:

As of June 9, Canada sits at 149,486 hectares burned so far this year, representing 18% of the 10-year average (840,512 hectares) for this time of year. The number of fires, 1,719, remains close to the 10-year average, indicating that many fires have remained small. Notably, Ontario has 32,725 hectares burned, which is above its 10-year average of 18,863 hectares. New Brunswick also sits slightly above its 10-year average for area burned.

Regional fire activity has remained low across most of Canada. However, several regions across the country have had periods of high to extreme fire danger including central British Columbia, eastern Northwest Territories, and the eastern prairies extending into northern Ontario. These conditions have resulted in several fires that have impacted communities resulting in evacuations. Canada is approaching its peak convective season, and as such, lightning ignitions will result in an increase in fire activity in the coming weeks and months based on ambient fuel conditions.

Fire activity increased modestly across the western U.S. in May, with brief periods of increased activity mid and late month. The Southern Area observed a decrease in overall activity, especially in the latter half of May, as periods of precipitation brought relief, although much of the Southeast coast has observed periods of increased activity in early June. Elsewhere, activity overall matched the national trends. Given the low but persistent level of activity, the National Preparedness Level remained at two (on a scale of 1-5) through May into early June. As of June 15, 1,026,259 hectares (2,535,885 acres) have burned across the country, which is 166% of the previous 10-year average. So far this year 32,812 wildfires have been reported, also above average, at 135%.

The lack of snow resulted in some unusual fire activity in the West for May. Lightning ignited the 254-acre Spread Creek Fire at 8,500 feet in the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming May 13 and was the largest ever recorded in May on that forest. Other notable wildfires greater than 1,000 acres

occurred in the mid and higher elevations south of Burley, Idaho and west of Helena, Montana. A dry lightning event May 13-17 resulted in numerous fires across the Intermountain West and southern High Plains, with the fires burning more than 250,000 acres from the Texas Panhandle into southwest Kansas.

In Mexico so far this year, 4,680 wildfires have been recorded as of June 4, involving all 32 states and affecting approximately 340,795 hectares. Of the total area impacted, about 95% corresponds to herbaceous and shrubland vegetation, while the remaining 5% involves forested areas and arboreal cover. The states with the highest number of wildfires are Jalisco, State of Mexico, Michoacán, Mexico City, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, and Puebla, collectively accounting for 72% of the national total. The states with the largest burned areas are Jalisco, Guerrero, Nayarit, Chiapas, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí, Campeche, Zacatecas, Michoacán, and Durango, collectively representing 82% of the total area affected nationwide. Of the total number of wildfires recorded nationwide, 1,043 incidents (24%) occurred in fire-sensitive ecosystems, affecting 77,756 hectares, which is equivalent to 25% of the total area burned.

Canada Discussion

June: In June, forecasts point towards above normal temperatures across the majority of western Canada. The highest anomalies sit over southern British Columbia and Alberta. Uncertainty is higher over eastern Canada, though it is likely that periods of warmth will outweigh the cooler ones. Models predict a dry June for most of British Columbia, northern Alberta, the eastern Prairies, and northwestern Ontario. There is likely to be above normal precipitation in parts of central Quebec and Labrador as well as Atlantic Canada. The overall result will be for fire danger to remain below normal for the western Prairies. Fire danger is expected to remain elevated in British Columbia, and rise across eastern Northwest Territories, driven by drought conditions. Additionally, regions around Hudson Bay and northern Ontario will have extended periods of elevated fire danger. Finally, due to underlying drought, the western Maritime provinces will have periods of elevated fire danger.

July: By July, much of Canada will have periods of elevated fire danger. This increase will be driven by generally warmer than normal temperatures across the country. However, the warmest conditions are anticipated over British Columbia and southern Yukon. Temperatures are forecast to be closer to normal over most of eastern Canada. The precipitation deficit is likely to be strongest over the west coast and much of interior British Columbia, though the northeastern Prairies and along western Hudson Bay are also forecast to be drier than normal. As such, these regions will maintain elevated fire danger. Additionally, central Quebec, Labrador, and the western Maritimes will have periods of high fire danger throughout the month.

August: The August forecast maintains above normal fire danger for significant regions across Canada. A similar temperature signal to the previous months, combined with weak precipitation signals, point towards continued drying over large parts of the country. The precipitation signal remains strongest for a dry August on the west coast giving British Columbia the most sustained high fire danger. Similarly, a band from eastern Northwest Territories and southeast to northwestern Ontario is likely to have significant periods of elevated fire danger. Finally, Quebec and Labrador will also have periodic elevated fire danger.

United States Discussion

June: Climate Prediction Center (CPC) and Predictive Services outlooks issued in late May forecast warmer and drier than normal conditions across West in June, focused on the northwestern U.S. Above normal temperatures are also likely from the northern Plains to the Northeast, as well as Florida. In Alaska, the Interior is likely to be warmer than normal. Precipitation is likely to be above normal from New Mexico to the Southeast, with below normal precipitation in the northwestern U.S. and Great Lakes. As a result, above normal significant fire potential is forecast in the Greater Four Corners in June, with

above normal potential across portions of California and much of the Inland Northwest. Above normal potential is also forecast for eastern Nevada into south-central Nevada. Above normal potential is also forecast from the northern Plains to the Upper Great Lakes. Normal significant fire potential is forecast for June in Alaska, which will continue through the summer.

July: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate that warm and dry conditions are likely to continue into July in the northern half of the West, with some possibility of an increased North American Monsoon into the Southwest. However, the forecast of a robust monsoon is of lower confidence due to the rapid development of El Niño as El Niño often results in a weaker monsoon. Above normal precipitation is also possible in the Northeast. Otherwise, temperatures are expected to be above normal for most of the country except for the Midwest where there is no preferred outcome. In July, fire potential will return to normal in most of the Southwest but above normal potential will continue from the Four Corners into the central Rockies, most of the Great Basin, northern California, and the Northwest. Above normal significant fire potential is also forecast in portions of the Idaho Panhandle and southwest Montana, with above normal potential along the northwest Gulf Coast. Potential will remain above normal in portions of the northern Plains but return to normal in the Upper Great Lakes.

August: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate that warm and dry conditions are likely to continue in the northwestern U.S., with above normal temperatures likely along much of the East Coast. While the forecast for a robust monsoon in the Southwest continues into August, it remains low confidence. Above normal precipitation is also possible in the Northeast, while below normal precipitation is likely in the Upper Great Lakes and northwest Gulf Coast. For August, fire potential will return to normal in most of the Greater Four Corners, but above normal potential will continue from the central Rockies into the northern Great Basin, northern California, Northwest, and portions of western Montana. Potential will return to normal in the northern Plains, but above normal potential will persist along the northwest Gulf Coast.

Mexico Discussion

For the June-August period, above-normal precipitation is forecast for June, while below normal rainfall is expected during July and August across most regions of Mexico. The International Research Institute (IRI) seasonal forecast for June-August indicates an overall increased probability of below normal rainfall across the states of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Mexico City, Morelos, Guerrero, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, as well as portions of San Luis Potosí, Michoacán, Sonora, and Baja California. Conversely, above normal rainfall is favored in parts of Baja California Sur, Sinaloa, and Sonora, while no clear precipitation signal predominates across the remaining regions of the country. These conditions suggest a tendency toward slightly drier-than-normal conditions over much of the country. Meanwhile, above normal maximum temperatures are expected across large portions of Sonora, Sinaloa, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, and Oaxaca. In the remaining states, temperature conditions are expected to be more variable, with no dominant anomaly signal.

June: Above normal rainfall is expected across a large portion of Mexico during June. In contrast, below normal precipitation is forecast for the states of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Tabasco, and Yucatán. Above normal maximum temperatures are forecast for Coahuila, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, Guerrero, Hidalgo, and Morelos. Conversely, below normal temperatures are expected across the Baja California Peninsula, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Veracruz, and Puebla. The remaining states are expected to exhibit variable thermal conditions, with no dominant temperature anomaly signal. Wildfire activity, with above normal fire potential, is expected to continue across northwestern and western Mexico during June, especially in the mountainous areas of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, and the northern portion of Baja California.

July: Below normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico during July. However, above normal precipitation is expected in localized areas of Yucatán, Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Maximum temperatures in July are expected to remain above normal across Sonora, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Campeche, and Morelos. Conversely, below normal temperatures are forecast for the Baja California Peninsula, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Veracruz. Elsewhere, temperatures are expected to be variable, with no clear predominance of positive or negative anomalies. Wildfire activity, with continued above normal fire potential, is expected to be concentrated primarily in the northwestern portion of Baja California, while the remainder of the country is likely to experience minimal fire occurrence, which is normal for July. This pattern is largely associated with the establishment of the summer rainy season across most of Mexico, which contributes to increased fuel moisture and reduced fire potential.

August: Below normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico in August. However, above normal precipitation is expected in the states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatán, as well as in portions of Durango, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Baja California Sur. Maximum temperatures are expected to remain above normal across Sonora, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Campeche. Elsewhere, temperatures are forecast to be variable, with no clear predominance of positive or negative anomalies. For August, wildfire activity is expected to exhibit a pattern similar to that observed in July, with most incidents (and continued above normal potential) concentrated in the northwestern portion of Baja California, while the remainder of the country is expected to experience minimal fire activity.

Additional Information

Additional and supplemental information for this outlook can be obtained at:

United States:

National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook

https://www.nifc.gov/nicc-files/predictive/outlooks/monthly_seasonal_outlook.pdf

Canada:

Canadian Wildland Fire Information System

<https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca>

Mexico:

Servicio Meteorológico Nacional

<https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/es/observando-el-tiempo/monitoreo-atmosferico-ambiental>

Outlook Objective

The North American Seasonal Fire Assessment and Outlook is a general discussion of conditions that will affect the occurrence of wildland fires across Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Wildland fire is a natural part of many ecosystems across North America. This document provides a broad assessment of those factors that will contribute to an increase or decrease of seasonal fire activity. The objective is to assist wildland fire managers in preparing for the potential variations in a typical fire season. It is not intended as a prediction of where and when wildland fires will occur nor is it intended to suggest any area is safe from the hazards of wildfire.

Acknowledgements

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