

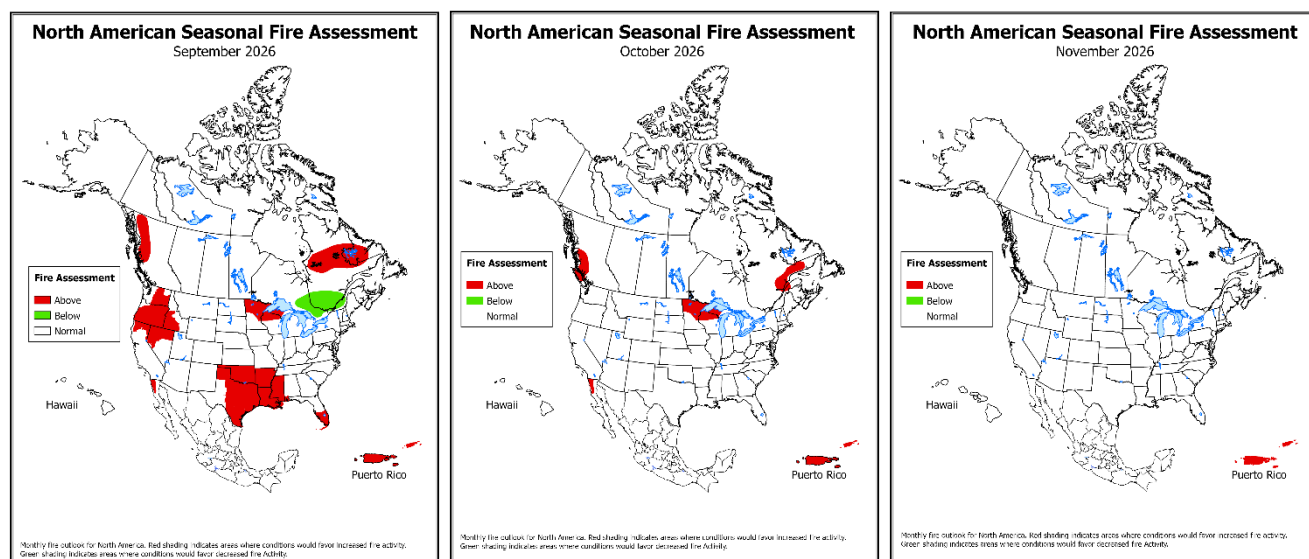
North American Seasonal Fire Assessment and Outlook

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

Outlook Period September through November 2026
Issued 14 September 2026

Executive Summary

In general, fire danger decreased throughout the month of August, Canada-wide. The start of month had fire activity concentrated to southern British Columbia and central parts of the Northwest Territories. A somewhat rainy pattern set in over eastern Canada, where regular rain events and thunderstorm activity maintained lower fire danger east of Lake Superior. The exception to this was over southern Nova Scotia and western New Brunswick, where some of these rain events stayed north leading to drier conditions. Generally, less rain than normal fell over western Canada outside of a few isolated regions in British Columbia and the Prairies. Even with a dry month in Alberta, a wet start to summer severely limited any wildfire ignitions. In British Columbia, large fires (Ainslie Creek, Bald Range, Bradley Creek, and Brunswick Creek) burned at high intensity, with an increase in humidity late in the month helping to decrease fire behavior. Numerous new ignitions were detected throughout southern British Columbia during high lightning periods, the most notable of which led to the Bald Range Fire in southern British Columbia on August 7.



Monthly fire outlook for North America for September 2026 (left), October 2026 (middle), and November 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.](#)

British Columbia had relatively normal temperatures throughout August, though numerous daily maximum records were broken from August 20–22. Farther north, the Yukon was slightly warmer than normal in August with Old Crow the warmest relative to normal. The Prairie provinces averaged out to near normal temperatures during August, starting cooler and ending warmer than normal. Near normal temperatures extended east into Ontario and southern Quebec. Temperatures were generally warmer than normal over northern Quebec and Labrador. Churchill Falls, Labrador had its warmest August on record. On August 5, Gaspé set a daily temperature record at 33.1 C. Most of the Maritimes were

warmer than normal. Notably, a heat wave August 5–10 broke numerous daily temperature records. Miramichi, New Brunswick hit 34.6 C and Malay Falls, Nova Scotia hit 34.3 C.

On Canada's west coast, early August brought some rainfall, though it quickly dried until late August when another rainy period occurred. The driest regions in British Columbia were west of Prince George and on central Vancouver Island, receiving less than 50% of their normal rainfall. The Peace region and northwestern British Columbia had areas that received more than 125% of their normal rain. On the south coast, a thunderstorm on August 22 brought historic amounts of lightning with more than 1,700 strikes over Vancouver along with 41 mm of rain. The dry trend continued in the Yukon, with an area from Burwash to Faro and south of Old Crow receiving 25–50% of its normal rain, but the rain was timely and helped keep wildfire activity minimal. August started cool and wet on the Prairies, though it was dry over the second half of the month. Northern Manitoba received less than half of its normal precipitation. Central Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta received normal or above normal amounts of rain.

Over eastern Canada, precipitation was a bit more variable. Northwestern Ontario had a dry month with Kenora only receiving 44% of its normal rainfall. Southern Ontario and southwest Quebec both had wet months. London and Welland, Ontario received more than double their normal monthly rain. On August 2, Vineland, Ontario set its daily rainfall record at 102.6 mm. Wet conditions extended north along the Quebec border. To the northeast, the east coast of Hudson Bay was drier than normal. Conversely, Îles-de-la-Madeleine received 218% of its normal rain. No region in the Maritimes had significantly below normal precipitation. Eastern New Brunswick and western Prince Edward Island both received 150–200% of their normal rain. Much of the rainfall in the Maritimes was driven by convective activity, but New Brunswick is on track to have its lowest amount of cloud-to-ground lightning on record (since 2002).

During August the hurricane season has been historically quiet for Atlantic Canada. There have only been three named tropical systems in the Atlantic Basin (excluding the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean Sea), none of which brought any rainfall to Canada. This quiet season is being driven at least in part by a very strong El Niño pattern.

In the U.S., August precipitation anomalies were below normal across most of the West Coast into northern Idaho and northwest Montana, with below normal precipitation also found from the Greater Four Corners into the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley. Below normal precipitation was also observed in the Upper Mississippi Valley, northern New England, and South Florida. Rainfall was above average across eastern Wyoming and most of Nebraska eastward into the Mid-Atlantic, while mixed anomalies were noted in central California and the Great Basin. Precipitation has been well above normal to start September in the northwestern U.S., but it remains mostly dry in the southern Plains and most of the Rockies. As fire activity remained high through August, the National Preparedness Level stayed at five (on a scale of 1–5) throughout the month, but the preparedness level dropped to four September 5 and three September 9 as activity rapidly decreased.

Climate Prediction Center and Predictive Services outlooks issued in late August forecast temperatures that are likely to be above normal across most of the U.S. from the Continental Divide to the Appalachians in September. However, temperatures near to below normal are likely in the northwestern U.S. Above normal precipitation is likely in most of the West and portions of the Northeast in September, with below normal precipitation likely in the central Plains to Mid-Mississippi Valley and eastern North Carolina. The following two months from October to November are likely to be warmer-than-normal for the northern tier of the country and the West as well as Alaska. Precipitation is likely to be above normal in the southern tier of the U.S. and potentially drier than normal in the Northwest and portions of the Great Lakes. The forecast pattern is typical of El Niño, but the strongest correlations for this pattern in an El Niño is in mid to late winter, after this outlook period.

From the current and past weather, as well as forecast conditions, September significant fire potential will remain above normal in most of the Northwest, far northern California, central and southern Idaho, northern Nevada, and northern Utah. Above normal potential is also forecast for much of the southern Plains into the Lower Mississippi Valley, South Florida, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin,

western Upper Michigan, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For October, significant fire potential will be normal for most of the country except for northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, western Upper Michigan, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, which will remain above normal. Significant fire potential will be normal for the contiguous U.S. and Alaska for November but will remain above normal for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

During the September-October-November quarter, wildfire activity across the majority of Mexico remains low, with anthropogenic factors acting as the primary driver. Conversely, the fire season in northern Baja California continues, driven by adverse environmental conditions and a higher prevalence of Santa Ana winds during September and October, which typically diminishes in November. High fire risk persists in this region, however, projected strong El Niño conditions may alter risk dynamics by reducing both the frequency and speed of Santa Ana wind events, while simultaneously enhancing synoptic patterns such as the polar jet stream over northwestern Mexico.

Recent meteorological conditions have exerted adverse effects on drought conditions in Mexico, driven by below-normal precipitation throughout the July-August period. This dry trend resulted in a marked contrast in rainfall distribution, leading to a reduction of drought areas back to normal levels in some regions, while new areas of abnormally dry conditions emerged. For the September–October–November quarter, the precipitation forecast indicates below-normal rainfall during September, transitioning to above-normal precipitation in October, and mixed anomalies by November. Regional precipitation perspectives from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) continue to project a highly active North American Monsoon impacting both Mexico and the U.S. this month. Meanwhile, national mean temperatures remained above average in Mexico, with temperature forecasts across most states indicating warmer-than-normal thermal patterns continuing throughout the quarter.

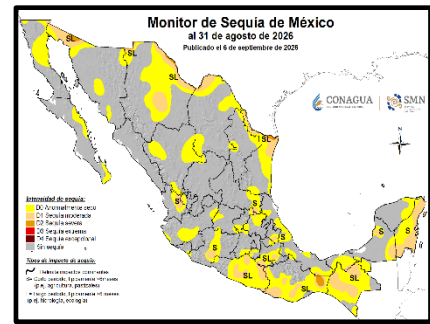
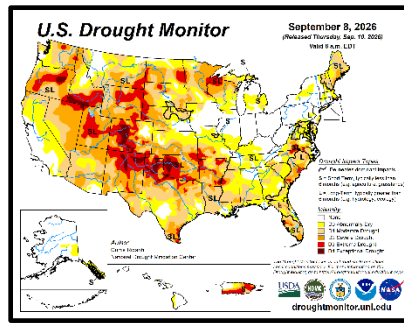
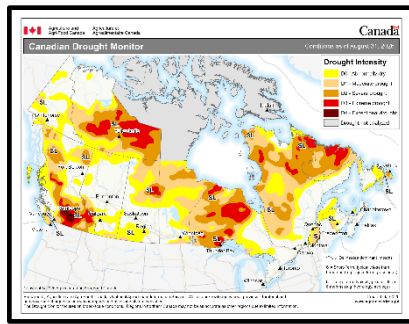
Critical Factors

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:

El Niño continues to rapidly strengthen in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Central Tropical Pacific sea surface temperature anomalies are more than 1.5 C above average, the threshold for a strong El Niño, and are nearing the 2 C threshold for a very strong El Niño. El Niño is forecast to continue to strengthen into the fall by the Climate Prediction Center (CPC). The CPC forecasts El Niño to persist through the fall and winter, with 100% confidence, with a greater than 95% chance of a very strong El Niño by November that could last through the winter. In fact, most of the models used by the CPC and internationally show this El Niño to be the strongest on record, and the CPC forecast is for a 69% chance that the strength would exceed the previous strongest El Niño since 1950.

The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) remains in a weakly negative phase and is likely to remain negative through the outlook period. The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was generally weak in August except for some brief enhanced activity in the western Pacific. The MJO is forecast to remain weak in September, and its impact is often significantly less during an El Niño. Therefore, the main climate driver for the outlook will be the very strong El Niño.



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 August 31, 65% of Canada is in some stage of abnormal dryness or drought. This includes 39% in Canada's growing region. There are four regions with the most significant drought: southern British Columbia, southern Northwest Territories, northwestern Ontario, and extending from northeast Quebec into Labrador. In general, the most drought-stricken regions coincided with the most significant fire activity throughout the fire season. Drought conditions continued to deteriorate in southern British Columbia, northwestern Ontario, and Northwest Territories.

Highly variable precipitation drove precipitation deficits in several regions across Canada. As such, areas of exceptional drought expanded in southern British Columbia. Regions of extreme drought emerged west of Yellowknife, in northwestern British Columbia, northwestern Ontario, and northwest Quebec. Areas of extreme drought also expanded in eastern Northwest Territories and along the Quebec-Labrador border. Areas classified as abnormally dry to moderate drought also expanded in northern Manitoba. Drought improvement took place on the south coast of British Columbia (though remaining in drought), in northeast British Columbia extending into western Northwest Territories, the central prairies, south-central Ontario, and central Quebec. Overall, this resulted in the expansion of drought across Canada compared to July.

As the end of Canada's 2026 fire season approaches, fall and winter drought conditions will play a prominent role in early season wildfires in 2027. Therefore, four regions; southern British Columbia, southern Northwest Territories, northwestern Ontario, and northeast Quebec and western Labrador all will require precipitation to alleviate the concern for spring fires.

Temperatures in August were above normal for most of the contiguous U.S., with the greatest anomalies in the Southwest to the southern Plains where many areas observed temperatures 5–10°F above average. Near normal temperatures were observed in the northern Plains and Midwest. Temperatures in Alaska and Hawai'i were above normal, as well.

Precipitation in August was below normal for most of the West Coast, western Idaho, and northwest Montana. Below normal precipitation also occurred across much of the Four Corners into the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley. Much of Texas and Oklahoma received less than 20% of normal rainfall for August. Precipitation was mostly above normal from northern Nevada and Utah into Wyoming and Nebraska, then into Iowa, the Ohio Valley, and the Mid-Atlantic, with well above normal rainfall in Indiana and Ohio resulting in areas of flash flooding the past month. Precipitation was mostly below normal in South Florida and northern New England, with the rest of the contiguous U.S. observing mixed anomalies. Precipitation in Alaska was above normal in the western third of the state but well below normal for the eastern half of the state, especially for the southeast Interior and the panhandle. Hawai'i observed well above normal precipitation, mostly due the passage of Hurricane Lala which dumped up to 40 inches on portions of the Big Island and resulted in catastrophic flooding. This season's erratic North American Monsoon brought a surge of precipitation back into the Greater Four Corners region late in August, resulting in a deadly flash flood in the Grand Canyon on August 29. Much cooler and

wetter conditions than normal developed in the northwestern U.S. in early September while warmer and drier than normal

Overall drought increased significantly in August to early September in the U.S., with over 58% of the country in drought as of September 8, largely due to flash drought development in the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley. Drought also developed and/or intensified in portions of the Northwest, northern Plains, Upper Midwest, and northern New England. Drought improved over the past month in portions of the Southwest, central Rockies, central Plains, and much of the East Coast. Areas of extreme to exceptional drought also decreased, with nearly 12% of the country in these categories. Extreme to exceptional drought is most widespread across central Oregon, the eastern Great Basin, central Rockies, Texas Panhandle, and western Oklahoma. Exceptional drought is observed in portions of Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska.

Drought is expected to improve in many areas of the U.S. the next three months, most notably in the southern two-thirds of the West and along the East Coast. Drought is most likely to persist in the Northwest, northern Plains, Upper Midwest, southern Plains, Lower Mississippi Valley, and Maine.

During the second half of August, positive precipitation anomalies were recorded in localized areas across northwestern, western, and central Mexico, as well as the Yucatán Peninsula. These positive anomalies were driven by the North American Monsoon, the passage of tropical waves, and the presence of low-pressure troughs. However, precipitation deficits persisted across most of Mexico, primarily in the southern region. The presence of a mid-level ridge promoted stable atmospheric conditions and the occurrence of heat waves across the northwestern, northern, and northeastern regions of the country. These conditions favored the expansion of abnormally dry and moderate drought areas across northern, northeastern, central, and southern Mexico, as well as the Yucatán Peninsula. As of August 31, areas classified under moderate to severe drought covered nearly 9% of the national territory, representing an increase of more than 5% compared to conditions reported on August 15.

Fire Season Status:

As of September 1, Canada has no fires of note and 500 active fires, many of which are at least partially contained or are under observation. With 5,132 fires this season, Canada sits at 4.49 million hectares burned, very close to the 10-year average. August was another difficult month for wildfire activity in British Columbia, though it still sits below its 5- and 10-year average area burned. The Northwest Territories has the largest area burned at nearly 1.7 million hectares, above its 5- and 10-year averages. Ontario and Quebec both sit above their 10-year average area burned but did not burn as significantly in August as in July.

August started with intense fire activity across southern British Columbia and the Great Slave Lake region of the Northwest Territories. Fire activity decreased in the Northwest Territories, east of Great Slave Lake, limiting the amount of smoke moving south into more densely populated regions. August fire activity in southern British Columbia peaked from August 7–9, as a significant cold front impacted the active wildfires. This event resulted in multiple evacuations in the Okanagan region as new fires grew quickly, in one case running 15 km overnight. The Bald Range Fire near Summerland (discovered August 7) resulted in the loss of approximately 150 structures and an evacuation of Summerland. The Bradley Creek Fire near Vernon resulted in more than 240 properties lost. Fires burning at high intensity resulted in prolonged air quality advisories for much of southern British Columbia during August. Beyond this period, fires continued to burn but grow more slowly in southern British Columbia and western Northwest Territories.

On August 22-23, a large Pacific weather system brought widespread rain to southern British Columbia, significantly decreasing fire activity. This system, however, brought large amounts of lightning and numerous new ignitions. The impacts of these new ignitions were minimal given the rainfall and newly decreased initial spread rates. In the last few days of the month, a rainier pattern set into both southern British Columbia and western Northwest Territories, decreasing overall fire danger. As such, fire danger

has decreased heading into September. Alberta precipitation has resulted in one of the quietest wildfire seasons in decades. A similarly quiet season was observed for the Yukon, as no wildfires of note have been declared.

Given the underlying drought in southern British Columbia, fires are predicted to continue to smolder and burn during drier, windy periods. Conditions are not expected to improve until more significant fall rain and winter precipitation come to the region. Similar conditions exist in western Northwest Territories where continued smoldering is expected.

Fire activity was extremely high the first half of August in the U.S., with national resources stretched thin and support needed from active-duty military, Australia, and New Zealand. Activity moderated slightly in the second half of the month but remained at high levels. A strong decrease in activity occurred at the beginning of September in most of the western U.S. as much cooler and wet conditions developed. The Northwest remained the most active geographic area in the country, with the Northern Rockies and Great Basin also active. Moderate levels of activity were observed in California, the Southwest, and Rocky Mountain Areas, while the Southern Area increased notably in the second half of the month and that activity persisted into early September. The Eastern Area and Alaska trended downward except for a destructive wildfire near Tok, Alaska, mid-month. As fire activity was high through August, the National Preparedness Level remained at five (on a scale of 1–5) throughout the month, but the preparedness level dropped to four September 5 and three September 9 as activity rapidly decreased. As of September 14, 3,413,672 hectares (8,435,367 acres) have burned across the country, which is 149% of the previous 10-year average. So far this year 54,407 wildfires have been reported, also above average, at 123%.

A very strong wind event occurred August 1 in the Northwest and resulted in extreme growth on many of the ongoing fires in Washington such as the Little Giant and Sinlahekin fires, while several new fires burned over 800 structures in Spokane, Washington. Fire activity remained elevated due to above normal temperatures and drier than normal conditions across much of the West, with large fires emerging in New Mexico early in the month, which is very unusual as the monsoon was much weaker than normal. However, mid-August observed a brief but significant surge in monsoon moisture across much of the West which aided in decreasing fire activity to somewhat lower levels the remainder of the month. However, very hot and dry conditions in the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley resulted in a flash drought, with fire activity significantly increasing the latter half of August in these areas. Drier-than-normal conditions in South Florida resulted in periodic large fires, as well, also unusual for August. In early September, a change in the pattern occurred in the West, with much cooler temperatures with abundant rainfall of up to 75 mm (3 inches) occurring in portions of Oregon, Washington, northern Idaho, and Montana. Wetter than normal conditions also occurred in much of the Rockies westward to California, as well.

As of September 3, a total of 5,197 wildfires have been recorded across all 32 states of Mexico, affecting approximately 451,620 hectares. Of the total area impacted, about 94% corresponds to grass and brush, while the remaining 6% involves timber. The states with the highest number of wildfires were Jalisco, Michoacán, State of Mexico, Mexico City, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla, accounting for 70% of the national total. The states with the largest burned areas were Jalisco, Guerrero, Nayarit, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Campeche, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Michoacán, collectively representing 79% of the total area affected nationwide. Of the total number of wildfires recorded nationwide, 1,191 incidents (22%) occurred in fire-sensitive ecosystems. These events affected 87,463 hectares, equivalent to 19% of the total burned area.

Canada Discussion

September: In September, temperatures will likely be warmer than normal over a large part of Canada. The strongest anomalies sit over southern British Columbia, the Rocky Mountains, and the MacKenzie Mountains in the Northwest Territories. The strengthening El Niño is expected to bring warm temperatures to start fall. The Great Lakes and the Pacific coast warm anomalies are not as strong as

the previously mentioned regions. Several low-pressure systems moving through these two regions will bring periods of cool temperatures and a near-zero temperature anomaly. The presence of El Niño is also being felt in the September precipitation pattern, with generally average or below average precipitation predicted for most of Canada. The strongest dry anomalies sit along the Pacific coast into the British Columbia interior, and over northern Ontario and Quebec. Given the broad precipitation deficits, fire activity is likely to continue in a few locations in Canada, especially in early September. Fires in the Northwest Territories and in northwestern Ontario are likely to continue to smolder and potentially burn during hot and windy days. By the end of the month, longer nights will limit most of the fire activity in the north.

October: October maintains the warm temperature pattern Canada-wide. However, some models now point towards a classical El Niño temperature distribution with the strongest anomalies in the north, and closer to normal just south of the Canadian border. Additionally, temperatures are likely to be a bit warmer in the west than over eastern Canada. Regular low-pressure activity will moderate the temperatures in the east somewhat. Precipitation anomalies remain negative along the west coast and over British Columbia. Weaker anomalies extend over the Prairie provinces as well as over eastern Ontario and southern Quebec. Dry anomalies in these regions, especially over the Prairies, may bring a few periods of elevated risk for grass fires. However, overall, the fire risk will remain low. In Alberta, downslope windstorms become more common in the southwest portion of the province as a wet summer combined with a dry fall may have increased the amount of cured grass available.

November: Temperature anomalies are strongest in November, with north-central Canada forecast to be the warmest compared to normal. Anomalies just south of the border continue to decrease, indicative of the continued dominance of El Niño on the North American weather pattern. A strong dry anomaly persists over southern British Columbia and the northern Prairies. A dry pattern extends into Ontario, Quebec, and Labrador, as well. Only two regions in Canada, the north coast of British Columbia and Atlantic Canada will be wetter than normal as weather systems are forecast to impact the Gulf of Alaska in the west and move up the Eastern Seaboard into Atlantic Canada. Given the dry anomaly persisting over south British Columbia, grass fires may continue to be a concern. On the Prairies, while dry, precipitation looks to be regular enough to keep the grass fire danger low.

United States Discussion

September: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate that warm conditions are likely to continue overall in the U.S. the rest of September, but precipitation is likely to be above normal in most of the West and Southeast. Below normal precipitation is likely in the Midwest the rest of the month. Significant fire potential is forecast to be above normal in most of the northwestern U.S., much of the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley, Upper Great Lakes, South Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Normal potential is forecast elsewhere.

October: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks show that warm and dry conditions are likely to continue in the northwestern U.S., with above normal temperatures also likely across the Plains and in the Southeast. Above normal precipitation is forecast to continue in the southwestern U.S. and spread across much of the southern third of the country. Below-normal precipitation is expected for the northwestern U.S. and portions of the Northeast. Above normal significant fire potential will persist in the Upper Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Potential is forecast to return to normal in the southern Plains to the Gulf Coast as well as the northwestern U.S.

November: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks show above normal temperatures are likely across the northern half of the country, with near to below normal temperatures likely in the southern half. Precipitation is likely to be below normal for much of the northern two-thirds of the Intermountain West, but above normal for portions of California and much of the Southeast to the East Coast. Significant fire potential is forecast to be normal for most areas of the U.S. However, above normal potential is forecast to persist in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mexico Discussion

The evolving status of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remains a primary driver of seasonal climate variability. Strong El Niño conditions are established, evidenced by above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, alongside corresponding atmospheric circulation anomalies. Climate models indicate that El Niño is continuing to intensify, with a greater than 90% probability of developing into a very strong event during the Northern Hemisphere autumn and winter of 2026–27.

Considering these factors and current climatological analyses, a dry end to summer and a wet start to autumn are anticipated, with conditions normalizing into mixed anomalies by November and remaining warmer than average for the September through November quarter. The IRI seasonal forecast for this period indicates a higher probability of above-normal rainfall across the Baja California Peninsula, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nayarit, Jalisco, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, northwestern Michoacán, and northern Veracruz.

Conversely, below-normal rainfall anomalies are favored in Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, central and southern Veracruz, and central Guerrero. Mixed anomalies are projected to dominate across Colima, Querétaro, Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Mexico City, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Morelos, as well as Michoacán, north-central Veracruz, and western and central Guerrero. Meanwhile, temperature anomalies are expected to persist above normal across nearly all of Mexico throughout this same period.

September: For precipitation, below-normal rainfall is expected across a large portion of Mexico. In contrast, above-normal precipitation is forecast for portions of the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Aguascalientes. With respect to temperature, above-normal minimum temperatures are forecast across most states, contrasting with select regions exhibiting mixed anomalies. Wildfire activity is expected to continue across the northern portion of Baja California.

October: Above-normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico during the month. However, below-normal precipitation is expected in localized areas of Yucatán Peninsula, Tabasco, Veracruz, Oaxaca and Baja California. With respect to temperature, above-normal minimum temperatures are forecast across most states, contrasting with select regions exhibiting mixed anomalies. During October, wildfire activity 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.

November: Near-normal precipitation is forecast across most Mexican states, with above-normal rainfall expected along the Gulf of Mexico slope and parts of the northeast. Conversely, select areas in northwestern and southeastern Mexico are projected to experience below-normal precipitation. Above-normal temperatures are forecast across most of the country. However, select states, including Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Veracruz, are expected to exhibit localized areas with below-normal temperatures, while the remaining states show variable thermal conditions with no dominant anomaly signal.

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

Contributions to this document were made by:

Canada: Richard Carr, Natural Resources Canada
Michael Smith, Natural Resources Canada
Liam Buchart, Natural Resources Canada

United States: Jim Wallmann, Predictive Services Meteorologist, US Forest Service
Steve Larrabee, Predictive Services Fire Analyst, US Wildland Fire Service
Julie Osterkamp, Data Manager, US Wildland Fire Service
Jennifer McCollum, Fire Data Coordinator, US Wildland Fire Service

Mexico: Roberto Pineda León, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional
Martín Ibarra Ochoa, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional
Darío Rodríguez Rangel, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional
José L. Solís Aguirre, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional