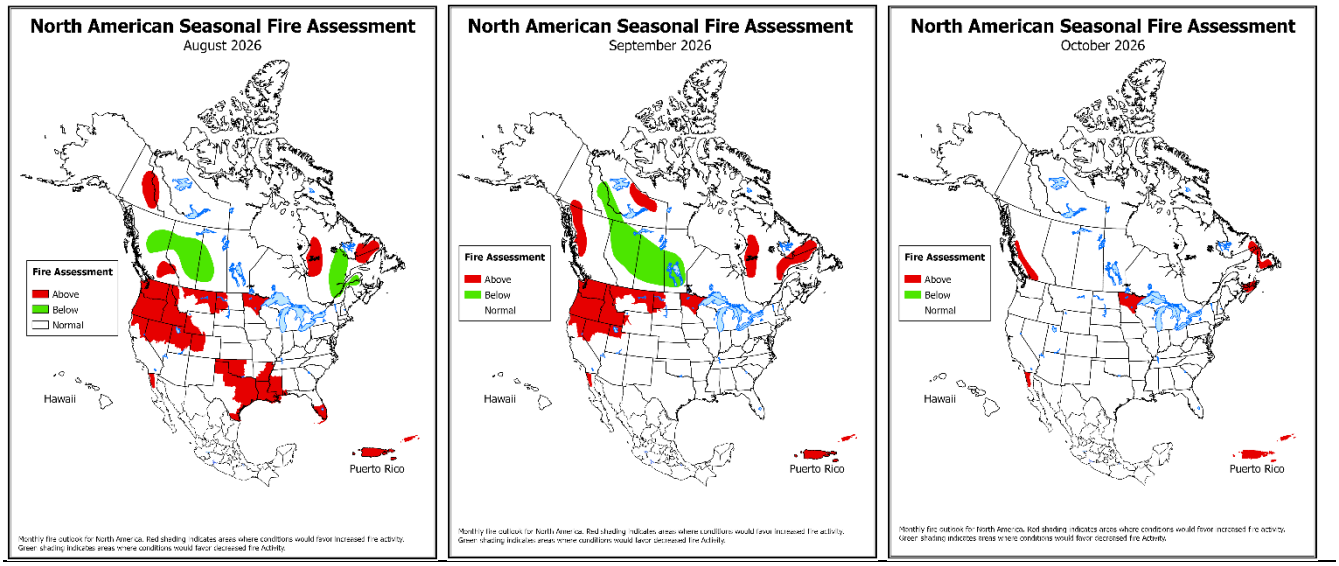
North American Seasonal Fire Assessment and Outlook

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

Outlook Period August through October 2026
Issued 11 August 2026

Executive Summary

July in Canada featured varied extreme weather, with some regions experiencing extended hot and dry periods, others hot and humid conditions and flooding with record rainfall. Big swings occurred in some regions, going from warm and dry to wet. The dry periods led to rapid increases in fire activity and burned area; however, by the end of the month, only British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had extensive intense fire, although fires in other regions are still active at lesser intensities.



Monthly fire outlook for North America for August 2026 (left), September 2026 (middle), and October 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.*

Southern British Columbia had hot and dry conditions throughout July, while moisture was more plentiful in central and northern parts of the province. Extreme southern and southeast British Columbia featured above normal temperatures, while temperatures were below normal in the far northwest, and the rest of the province close to normal. The bigger factor was lack of rainfall in southern and eastern regions, while normal to above normal amounts fell along the coast, in central regions, and in patches near the 60th parallel.

Moderate temperatures and ample rainfall along the 60th parallel were also present in Yukon Territory, where varied conditions resulted in minimal fire problems. Temperatures were below normal in the far southwest corner, but much of this region, the St Elias Mountains, does not have ample vegetation to support fire. Temperatures appeared to stay below normal along the Arctic Ocean, accompanied by wetter than normal conditions. East of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and western Nunavut featured long stretches of hot and dry conditions. Occasional lightning triggered many large fires, mainly between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, although activity also occurred along the Mackenzie Valley from

Fort Simpson to Fort McPherson. The far northwest – the lower part of Mackenzie River and delta -- remained fire-free with more abundant precipitation.

In the Prairie Provinces, repeated heavy thunderstorms hit many central Alberta and Saskatchewan locales. Edmonton, Alberta received over 265 mm of rain in both June and July, the wettest summer period on record, causing widespread flooding. Adequate rain fell in most other central and northern locations to prevent much fire, except some activity occurred along the 60th parallel, and in northeastern Saskatchewan and northwestern Manitoba. Southern regions remained hot and dry, with an almost total lack of thunderstorms, which removed one fire trigger for the forested regions (grasslands are generally not susceptible to fire at this time of year).

Warm temperatures covered Manitoba, with the highest anomalies in the south, with most of the province having below normal to normal rainfall. The heat in the south likely contributed to thunderstorm severity, often continuing eastward into Ontario. While Ontario had above normal temperatures in most regions, the warmest part was from the Manitoba border to Lake Superior, with the highest anomalies over 3 C above normal. Normal temperatures were recorded along James Bay and between Lake Ontario and Sudbury. Rainfall was below normal in most of Ontario except patchy areas in the east, where amounts were close to normal, or above normal in the far southeast, where flooding thunderstorms occurred. In this region, Ottawa had its heaviest rainfall since 1872 with about 282 mm, just over 300% of normal. Conversely, the drier regions had about 50% of normal rainfall. This combination of warmth and drying led to large fires north of Lake Superior; however, rainfall reduced fire severity on and after July 20. Despite this rain, these fire regions came out slightly dry in July, recording 50-75% of normal amounts. Smoke from the large fires drifting southeast into the Great Lakes region resulted in outdoor event cancellations, including some FIFA World Cup activities.

Quebec had above normal temperatures in a thin strip roughly from Val D'or, near the Ontario border, east to Baie Comeau in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Everywhere else, temperatures were close to normal, although in the north big swings occurred, with hot conditions reverting to a cool period of nine days before rebounding to normal values. The bigger factor was lack of rain, with James Bay northeast through much of Labrador having below normal amounts. The driest regions had 40-50% of normal July totals, while small patches north of Quebec City and near Kuujjuaq had above average rainfall, where monthly totals reached up to 250% of normal. All other regions had close to normal rainfall.

Hot and humid weather in early July in the Maritime Provinces settled into normal ranges afterward in all regions except Labrador. There, the only normal values were in the Torngat Mountains in the far north; elsewhere, values were above normal. In coastal regions south of the Torngat Mountains, the maximum anomaly at Cartwright was about 3.6 C degrees over its July average. Other centres recorded anomalies over 2 C. Rainfall varied, with New Brunswick dry, except the southeast, where normal amounts fell. In north central New Brunswick, Charlo recorded 32% of normal July rainfall, and east of the central border with Maine, Woodstock recorded 38% of normal. In Cartwright, Labrador, which recorded the region's warmest temperature anomaly, rainfall was slightly less than 50% of July's average. Southern Nova Scotia had above normal rainfall, with Yarmouth recording 230% of its July normal. A tiny patch of above normal rainfall was recorded in Goose Bay (144%), and in Labrador's far north, in the Torngat Mountains. Other regions had patchy normal to below normal totals.

In the U.S., July precipitation anomalies were below normal across most of the West Coast into northern Idaho and northwest Montana, with mixed anomalies observed in most of the Intermountain West. Precipitation was also below normal across most of the Plains, except for the Texas Hill Country, which was well above normal and observed extensive flooding the first half of the month. Rainfall was less than average for most of the northern Gulf Coast into coastal South Carolina and Florida, but mostly above normal from North Carolina to southern New England. Precipitation was below normal in northern New England, with mixed anomalies in the Great Lakes. Overall drought increased slightly across the country, but drought still covers just over 48% of the U.S. Fire activity increased to very high levels in mid-July and continues into early August, with the National Preparedness Level rising to five (on a scale of 1-5) July 18.

Climate Prediction Center and Predictive Services outlooks issued in late July forecast temperatures that are likely to be above normal across the West into the southern Plains, then across most of the Appalachians to East Coast through October. There is no favored outcome for temperatures for much of the northern and central Plains into the Midwest, with above normal temperatures likely for most of Alaska. Below normal precipitation is likely in portions of western Washington, the Upper Great Lakes, and most of east Texas through October. Precipitation is likely to be above normal for the Southwest, most of the Great Basin, and central Rockies. Alaska is likely to lean wetter than normal, especially in September and October.

From the current and past weather, as well as forecast conditions, August significant fire potential is forecast to be above normal across most of the northwestern U.S., which will continue into September for most areas. Above normal potential is also forecast for much of the northern Plains, northern Minnesota, southern Plains into the Lower Mississippi Valley, south Florida, and Puerto Rico. For September, potential is forecast to return to normal in much of the Southern Area, western Colorado, and southwest Wyoming. However, above normal potential will persist in Puerto Rico and the U.S Virgin Islands. In October, most areas will have normal potential except for northern Minnesota, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, which will remain above normal.

In Mexico, for the next three months through October, wildfire activity across most of the country will remain at relative lows, driven primarily by human activity. However, the wildfire season in northern Baja California continues due to deteriorating environmental conditions, with August representing the second highest month of activity. High risk levels persist in the region as Santa Ana winds intensify during September and October. This risk is expected to subside in November, driven in part by a strong forecast El Niño event that may reduce the frequency and intensity of Santa Ana winds, while synoptic patterns favor the strengthening polar jet stream over northwestern Mexico.

Meanwhile, recent weather conditions have helped slow the expansion of drought in Mexico, largely due to above-average rainfall during the May–June period. However, conditions shifted during July as below-normal precipitation expanded drought areas and fostered abnormally dry conditions. The precipitation forecast for the next three-month period indicates predominantly below-normal rainfall during August and September, followed by a significant improvement in October, when two-thirds of the states are projected to transition from dry to humid conditions. During this same period, national mean temperatures will remain above average, while maximum temperature forecasts indicate variable thermal patterns across most states.

Critical Factors

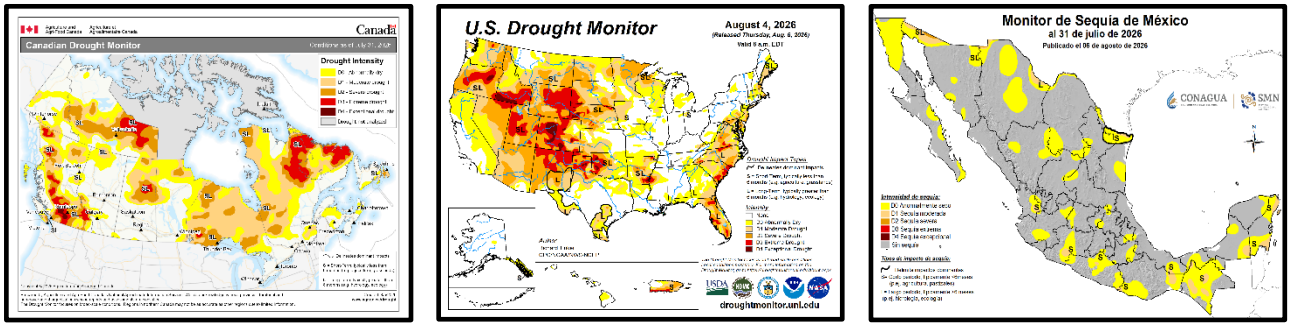
The critical factors influencing significant fire potential for this outlook period are global climate patterns related to sea surface temperatures, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, and large scale, longer-term soil moisture deficits:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Other Climate Teleconnections:

El Niño developed in June and continues to strengthen, with central Pacific sea surface temperature anomalies now approaching 1.5 C above average, the threshold for a strong El Niño. El Niño is forecast to continue to strengthen throughout the summer and into the fall by the Climate Prediction Center (CPC). The CPC forecasts El Niño to persist through the fall and winter, with 100% confidence. Moreover, the CPC is forecasting a greater than 95% chance of a strong El Niño by September, and a greater than 80% chance of a very strong El Niño by November. In fact, many of the models used by the CPC and internationally show a better than 50% chance of this El Niño being the strongest on record. Most of these models show the central Pacific sea surface temperature anomaly exceeding 3 C October through December.

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) was active in the western Pacific

Ocean into the Atlantic last month but weakened when it moved into the Indian Ocean. The MJO is forecast to become active once again as it moves into the western Pacific in mid-August, although not as strong as it was in early to mid-July. This active phase of the MJO will have an impact on the outlook for much of August, but the main climate driver for the outlook will be the 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 July 31, 60% of Canada is in some stage of abnormal dryness or drought. The regions with most significant drought are British Columbia, eastern Northwest Territories, northeast Saskatchewan, northwestern Ontario, and a region extending from northeast Quebec into most of Labrador. In 2026, drought-stricken regions have largely coincided with the most significant fire activity. The worsening of drought in southern British Columbia occurred alongside high or extreme fire danger throughout July. While drought is impacting a large portion of Canada, only 23% of the agricultural region is currently being impacted.

Several prolonged heat waves and highly variable precipitation allowed drought to expand or deepen in several regions across Canada. In general, drought intensified across a large part of the country (June had only 35% of the country in some stage of abnormal dryness or drought). The most significant drying occurred over British Columbia, northeast Saskatchewan, central Northwest Territories, northern Ontario and Quebec, and southern Newfoundland. The only region to see substantial improvement was coastal British Columbia.

Notably, a region of exceptional drought has emerged in the southern interior of British Columbia and extreme drought expanded into much of the central interior. Extreme drought also emerged in eastern Northwest Territories, northeast Saskatchewan and in northwestern Ontario, near Thunder Bay. Extreme drought also expanded along the Quebec/Labrador border. In June, much of Ontario was drought-free and now most of the province sits in some stage of abnormal dryness or greater drought. A similar story played out in Quebec, though the southern third of the province remains drought-free.

Temperatures in July were above normal for most of the contiguous U.S., including the northern Rockies, northern Plains, and northern Minnesota where temperatures were 1.7-3.9 C (3-7°F) above average. Near to slightly below normal temperatures were observed on the West Coast and much of central and south Texas. Temperatures in Alaska were below normal and near normal for much of Hawai'i except the Big Island, which was above normal. In early August, temperatures have average well above normal from California to the southern High Plains, with above normal temperatures in much of the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. Otherwise, temperatures were near to below normal from Washington to the northern Plains and Midwest, then south and east to the Gulf Coast and Florida

Precipitation in July was above normal along the East Coast from North Carolina to southern New England, with above normal precipitation also stretching back to the Tennessee Valley. Precipitation more than 400% of normal occurred in the Texas Hill Country, mainly at the beginning of the month when extensive flooding occurred. Below normal precipitation was found just to the north from the Red River Valley to the Canadian border, although small areas of near to above normal amounts also

occurred on the Plains. Areas of above normal precipitation occurred in Arizona, Nevada, Utah, western Wyoming, and south-central Montana due to a persistent monsoon surge from July 12-26. However, precipitation was below normal along much of the West Coast except for the Olympic Peninsula of Washington. Below normal precipitation also occurred in northern Idaho to northwest and north-central Montana. Precipitation in the Great Lakes was mixed, with areas of either above or below normal precipitation depending on how many thunderstorms moved through each location. Precipitation was below normal for northern New England and the Alaska panhandle, with above normal precipitation for southwest and south-central Alaska. Most of Hawai'i received near normal rainfall, but Kauai and the eastern third of the Big Island were above normal. Early August has been very dry in the western half of the country from the Plains westward to the coast. Above normal precipitation has occurring in portions of the Mid-Mississippi Valley eastward into the Appalachians and portions of the Northeast and Florida.

Overall drought increased slightly across U.S. from early July into early August, with nearly 49% of the country in drought as of August 4. Drought developed and/or intensified in portions of the Northwest, southeast California, south Texas, and most of Oklahoma. Drought also rapidly developed across the northern Plains, northern Minnesota, and northern Wisconsin. Drought improved slightly over the past four weeks in portions of the Intermountain West, with much more significant improvement in north Florida and much of the Tennessee Valley to the Mid-Atlantic. Areas of extreme to exceptional drought decreased, with less than 10% of the country in these categories. Extreme to exceptional drought is most widespread across the eastern Great Basin and central Rockies, with smaller areas in central Oregon, north-central Washington, Nebraska, Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Drought is expected to persist and expand across Northwest through October, with drought development also expected on much of the Plains into the Upper Great Lakes where it does not currently exist. Drought is forecast to improve along the East Coast and in much of the Intermountain West due to another strong surge in the North American Monsoon that is expected to begin the second week of August.

During the second half of July, positive precipitation anomalies were recorded across northwestern Mexico, driven primarily by the North American Monsoon, as well as mid- and upper-level troughs. Meanwhile, atmospheric systems such as Tropical Storm Bertha in the Gulf of Mexico, Hurricane Genevieve in the Pacific Ocean, the passage of five tropical waves, and several areas of low-pressure generated rainfall across the northeastern, west-central, central, southern, and Yucatán Peninsula regions. Nevertheless, biweekly accumulated totals remained below climatological averages. These precipitation events contributed to a reduction in abnormally dry conditions across Sonora and Sinaloa.

Conversely, a persistent heat wave favored by an upper-level ridge affected northern border states during the last week of the month. Below-average rainfall was concentrated across northeastern, north-central, west-central, central, eastern, and southern Mexico, as well as the Yucatán Peninsula, driving an expansion of abnormally dry conditions in these areas. As of July 31, areas classified under moderate to severe drought accounted for 2.7% of the country, representing a slight increase of 0.6 percentage points compared to conditions reported on July 15.

Fire Season Status:

As of the end of July, Canada's fire season had surpassed the area burned averages for periods of ten year or longer (but not the five-year average) with close to 3.8 million hectares burned. The bulk of the area burned has occurred in the Northwest Territories (1.3 million hectares), Ontario (737,000 hectares), and Quebec (728,000 hectares). These provinces have also recorded more fires than normal. While British Columbia has many active and serious fires, the total area burned is less or close to normal for the time of year, likely because the central and norther regions, where large fires often occur, has been quiet. A patch of northeast Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba also has been active, but total area burned is below averages from recent periods. New Brunswick is also above average,

mainly due to large fires between St John and Fredericton, and Newfoundland area burned is above average mainly due to activity in the drier portions of Labrador. Prince Edward Island's 4 hectare area burned is also above recent averages. The total number of fires for Canada close to 10- and 15-year averages.

For Canada, these metrics would qualify as a busy fire year, and a few weeks remain, but area burned has recently increased at a slower pace over the past few days, a trend normally seen heading into August. The latter part of the summer could still produce some periods with rapid increases in burned area. Canada's National Preparedness Level jumped to five as of August 5, with British Columbia's provincial Preparedness Level at five and Ontario's at four. International teams from Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand have been enlisted to help in British Columbia, and Mexican teams are also helping Ontario, as of August 6.

In the U.S., activity continued across the southern half of the Intermountain West into mid-July before the first significant monsoon surge arrived and temporarily decreased activity. Fire activity continued to slowly increase elsewhere the first half of July, but a rapid acceleration in activity was observed beginning July 14 through the end of the month due to two major lightning events in the northwestern U.S. Extremely dry conditions persisted in the northwestern U.S. when the first monsoon surge moved into Oregon and Washington July 12-14. Scattered mixed wet and dry thunderstorms resulted in over 300 fires from July 14-16 and at least 30 large fires exceeding 400 hectares (1,000 acres). This event was followed by a second dry lightning event July 22-23 that resulted in another 19 fires greater than 400 hectares as of the end of July. These events were followed by a strong southwest wind event July 24-25 that resulted in over 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres) burning in the two states. Activity also increased in the northern Great Basin and northern Rockies at the end of the month due to persistently hot temperatures. Furthermore, the monsoon quickly waned at the end of July into early August and resulted in renewed activity in the southern half of the West. Meanwhile, activity increased in the Upper Great Lakes in the first half of the month, with several fires persisting into early August in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. A gradual increase in activity was observed in the southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley of the Southern Area as very dry conditions and hot temperatures developed in mid-July that persist as of this writing. With the significant increase in activity mid-month and beyond, the National Preparedness Level increased to five (on a scale of 1-5) on July 18. As of August 11, over 3.2 million hectares (nearly 8 million[i] acres) have burned across the U.S., which is 194% of the previous 10-year average. So far this year 46,305 wildfires have been reported, also above average, at 126%.

As of July 30, a total of 5,197 wildfires have been recorded across all 32 states of Mexico, affecting approximately 412,392 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, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Durango, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla, accounting for 71% of the national total. The states with the largest burned areas were Guerrero, Jalisco, Nayarit, Chiapas, Campeche, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Michoacán, collectively representing 81% of the total area affected nationwide. Of the total number of wildfires recorded nationwide, 1,154 incidents (22%) occurred in fire-sensitive ecosystems. These events affected 88,904 hectares, equivalent to 21% of the total burned area.

Canada Discussion

August: Dry conditions and high fire danger are expected to continue through southern and northern British Columbia, Yukon, and the eastern and western Northwest Territories at least through the first half of August. There is a hint southern British Columbia may receive some rainfall through the second half of the month, but uncertainty exists. Pacific troughs need to deepen in or west of the Pacific Northwest U.S. to produce a good moisture supply, and confidence in this happening is low. In the Northwest Territories, Pacific moisture has been absent most of the summer, and the moisture draw from the Arctic Ocean is limited due to cooler temperatures and extent of sea ice. The James Bay region in northern Ontario and west-central Quebec, and Labrador will also continue to have elevated fire

danger, although a large low pressure area swirling over Hudson Bay early in the month will prevent much rise in fire danger until past mid-August.

September: In September, slightly warmer than normal temperatures are forecast for all of Canada, though anomalies are slight. This is supported by a zonal looking upper air pattern bringing less significant periods of troughing or ridging. Given this flatter pattern, precipitation signals point towards a drier than normal month for much of Canada. The western Northwest Territories, parts of the southern prairies, and the Great Lakes area look to have the highest probability of receiving normal rainfall levels. This forecast points towards fire danger remaining elevated in the Hudson Bay region extending eastwards to Labrador and west towards Great Bear Lake. However, by the end of September, temperatures begin to cool and fire danger will generally decrease. This is especially true east of Hudson Bay. Two other regions that are forecast to maintain periods of high fire danger are the northern interior or British Columbia and part of Newfoundland.

October: October normally features fire weather lessening in northern regions as longer nights, less daytime heating, and transition from rain to snow sets in. Regions north of the midpoint of the larger provinces are included in this generalization. South of this line, fire danger is expected to continue at above normal levels in southern British Columbia, southern Quebec, and most of the Atlantic region northward to southern Labrador. In spite of this, coastal British Columbia may not have much fire activity since autumn rainfall normally begins to increase in October, and this trend is suggested by normal-looking weather patterns and ambiguous rainfall forecasts. In this coastal region, even somewhat lower rainfall levels than normal would prevent most fire activity.

United States Discussion

August: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate that warm and dry conditions are likely to continue overall in the northwestern U.S., with above normal temperatures likely along much of the East Coast. A period of extremely hot temperatures near 40 C are expected the next two weeks across much of the Southern Area, from Texas and Oklahoma into the Lower Mississippi Valley, Gulf Coast, and Florida. The North American Monsoon is expected to resume in most of the Southwest and spread into the southern Great Basin and Colorado, at times, with above normal precipitation likely. However, the very hot temperatures in the Southern Area are likely to be accompanied by well below normal precipitation, especially for the southern Plains to the Lower Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile, the dry summer due to El Niño is likely to persist in the territories of the Caribbean. Above normal significant fire potential will continue from the central Rockies into the northern Great Basin, northeast California, and Northwest, with above normal potential into all of Idaho and portions of western and northern Montana. Above normal potential is also expected in northern Minnesota, as well as much of the southern Plains, Lower Mississippi Valley, south Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

September: 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 along the Gulf and East Coasts. Above normal precipitation is forecast to continue in the southwestern U.S., with precipitation less frequent as the monsoon wanes. Below normal precipitation is also expected for much of the Upper Great Lakes. Significant fire potential will persist in northeast California, the northern Great Basin, Northwest, Idaho, and western and northern Montana in September, as well as northern Minnesota, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Potential is forecast to return to normal in the southern Plains to the Gulf Coast but is of very low confidence as the intense heat wave the next two weeks could result in elevated potential lasting well into September.

October: Significant fire potential is forecast to return to normal for most areas of the U.S. However, some elevated potential could last in portions of the northwestern U.S. as El Niño often results in a slower start to the Pacific storm season. Normal potential is likely in much of the Southern Area, as well, and is of higher confidence later in the month as El Niño is normally associated with a wet late fall and winter season. Above normal potential is only forecast to persist in northern Minnesota due to long term drought, as well as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mexico Discussion

August: Regarding 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 Baja California Sur, Jalisco, Campeche, and Yucatán. For temperature, above-normal maximum temperatures are forecast for Sonora, Coahuila Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Guerrero, and Campeche. Conversely, below-normal temperatures are expected across the Baja California Peninsula. The remaining states are expected to exhibit variable thermal conditions, with no dominant temperature anomaly signal. Despite the below normal rainfall, enough is expected to fall to keep wildfire activity minimal in most areas but remain at above normal levels in portions of northern Baja California.

September: Below-normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico during the month. However, above-normal precipitation is expected in localized areas of Baja California, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Maximum temperatures are expected to remain above normal for Sonora, Sinaloa, Coahuila Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Morelos, Veracruz, Guerrero, and Campeche. Conversely, below-normal temperatures are expected across the Baja California Peninsula. The remaining states are expected to exhibit variable thermal conditions, with no dominant temperature anomaly signal. During September, 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.

October: Above-normal rainfall is forecast across northern, northeastern, central, western, and southern states. In contrast, below-normal precipitation is expected across the Yucatán Peninsula states, as well as in Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Hidalgo. Above-normal temperatures are forecast for Sonora, Sinaloa, Coahuila Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Morelos, Veracruz, Guerrero, and Campeche. Conversely, below-normal temperatures are expected across the Baja California Peninsula, and Yucatán. The remaining states are expected to exhibit variable thermal conditions, with no dominant temperature anomaly signal. For October, wildfire activity is expected to exhibit a pattern similar to that observed in August and September, with most incidents 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.

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[i] At the end of July, the SIT209 reporting application and national Incident Management Situation Report account for 2.6M hectares (6.4M acres) burned nationwide in the U.S.; however, that total is known to be an underestimation, particularly in the Northwest where numerous large fires are collectively burning more than 40k hectares (100k acres) daily. Including both final and draft fire reports, the InFORM application indicates that the U.S. current year-to-date total is at least 3M hectares (7.5M acres) burned. Other information suggests that the national total has already exceeded 3.2M hectares (8M acres).