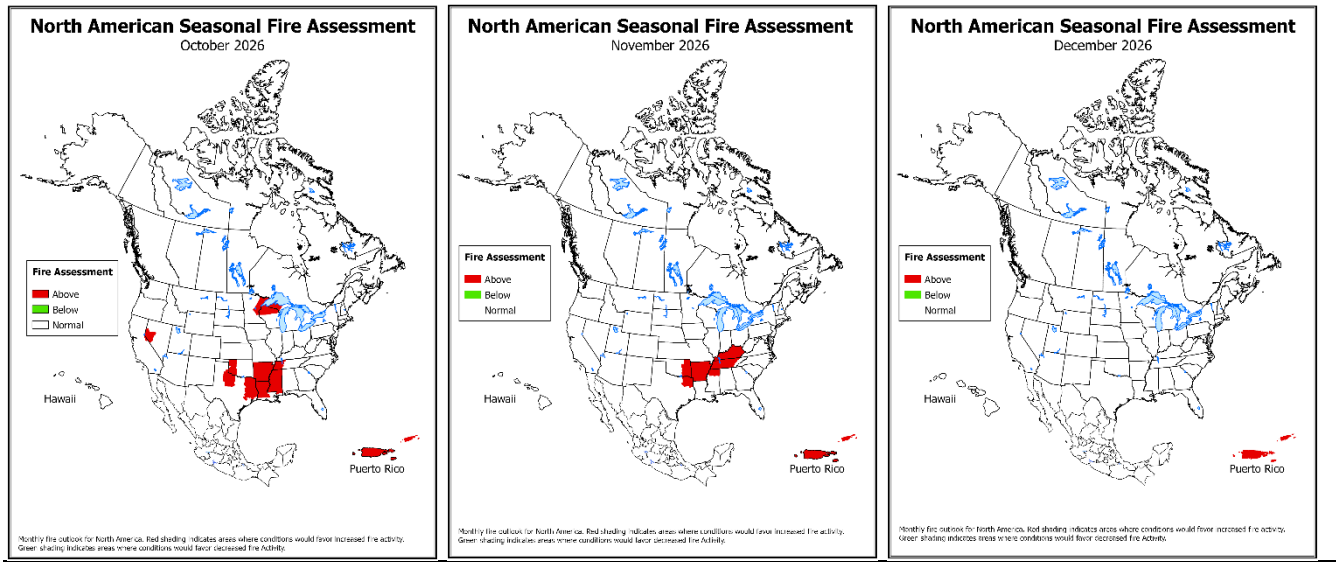
North American Seasonal Fire Assessment and Outlook

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

Outlook Period October through December 2026
Issued 14 October 2026

Executive Summary

In September, fire danger was generally low across Canada. However, a brief warm, dry period late in September allowed for a couple of small fires to burn on southern Vancouver Island. Additionally, there were reports of torching in existing fire perimeters in the southern Northwest Territories. The September weather pattern helped to alleviate wildfire concern throughout the month. Systems bringing snowfall are beginning to move farther south, signaling the end of Canada's fire season. Only a few regions remain susceptible to new ignitions. Drought changes, driven by large-scale weather patterns, will be closely followed as El Niño winters have historically led to significant spring fire seasons in some parts of Canada.



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

Temperatures along the west coast of Canada were near normal in September with a few brief warm periods. In northeast British Columbia, Fort Nelson was 3 C warmer than normal. Warm anomalies extended to the north, covering most of Yukon and Northwest Territories. Southwest Yukon was the exception, having a normal September. The Prairies also had warmer than normal September temperatures, with northern Manitoba sitting 3-4 C warmer on average. Leader Airport, Saskatchewan set a daily record of 31.6 C on September 25. Warm conditions further extended into the majority of Ontario, with an exception near Georgian Bay. Southern Quebec sat near normal and warmer than normal temperatures occurred through western Nunavik. With this, Kuujjuarapik had five consecutive days of temperatures above 20 C, which has only occurred four times since 1957. Prince Edward Island, eastern Nova Scotia, and western Newfoundland were the few locations in Canada that had a cooler than normal September. Elsewhere the maritime provinces were near normal. Farther north, Labrador was warmer than normal in the north, with Nain having its second warmest September on record.

On the west coast, September typically represents a transition to a wetter pattern. However, this September was drier than normal. Breaking this trend was southern interior British Columbia, receiving near or above normal rainfall. The southern Okanagan to Elk Valley region had more precipitation than normal, with some locations up to 225% of normal. North of Williams Lake, British Columbia was drier than normal, with Fort Nelson receiving less than 25% of its normal monthly precipitation. The dry trend extended into Yukon as far north as Mayo. The largest precipitation deficits were from Watson Lake to Whitehorse, and northwest to the Alaska border. North of Dawson City to Old Crow, Yukon was in a wetter pattern and received more precipitation than normal. On the Prairies, southern Alberta and Saskatchewan had a wet September, with some regions receiving more than 400% of their normal monthly rainfall. Regina had more than four times its normal September rainfall before September 15. Southern Manitoba received 175-300% of its normal rainfall. The moist trend was broken in central Alberta and north-central Saskatchewan. A region from Camrose, Alberta to Meadow Lake Saskatchewan had less than 25% of its normal rainfall.

Ontario had a drier than normal September. In the far north, dry conditions have now extended for several months. The region east of the Great Lakes to the Quebec border received less than 25% of its normal rainfall. Notably, Sudbury received 16% of its typical September rainfall. Quebec also had a dry month, with only western Nunavik sitting near normal. Témiscamingue, Quebec received only 10.3 mm of precipitation, its driest month since 1920. Quebec City also had its second driest September since 1992. Montreal received 55.6 mm of rain (below normal), however 80% of this precipitation fell in just two days further emphasizing the September-long dryness. New Brunswick also had less precipitation than normal, with the western third of the province receiving 40% of its normal precipitation. A storm system on Labour Day brought up to 300 mm of rain to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Some locations on Prince Edward Island were in their top ten wettest Septembers on record. Newfoundland had a generally normal September, precipitation-wise. Labrador was much drier, having its ninth month in 2026 with near to below normal precipitation for the region. Several regions had less than 25% of their normal precipitation for September.

In the U.S., September precipitation was above normal for northern California and most of the Northwest eastward into Montana. Precipitation was also above normal for much of the Southwest into the central and northern Plains as well as a small portion of southern California. Precipitation was below normal for central California into Nevada, as well as much of the southern Plains into the Southeast. Overall drought continued to slowly expand the past month, with drought now covering more than 59% of the country. Drought developed and/or intensified in much of the southern Plains into the Southeast and northern New England. Drought improvement was noted in Florida, as well as portions of the Rockies and northern Plains into Minnesota. As fire activity rapidly decreased in September to early October, the National Preparedness Level dropped from five (on a scale of 1–5) in early September to one October 14.

Climate Prediction Center and Predictive Services outlooks issued in late September for the U.S. forecast temperatures that are likely to be above normal across much of the West into the northern and central Plains in October, with temperatures near normal in the Northeast. Below-normal precipitation is likely in most of the West into the northern and central Plains and Great Lakes, with above-normal precipitation in the southern Plains and Southeast due to a very wet start to the month. The following two months in November and December are likely to be warmer-than-normal for the northern tier of the country and Alaska, with no favored outcome for the southern half of the country, but likely to lean near normal. Precipitation is likely to be above normal in the southern tier of the U.S., especially in the Southeast, but potentially drier than normal in the northern Rockies and portions of the Great Lakes.

From the current and past weather, as well as forecast conditions, October significant fire potential will remain above normal in portions of north Texas and western Oklahoma. Above normal potential is also forecast for much of east Texas into the Lower Mississippi Valley, northeast Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, western Upper Michigan, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For November, significant fire potential will be normal for most of the U.S. except for portions of east Texas and eastern Oklahoma eastward into most of Kentucky and Tennessee as well as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Significant fire potential will be normal for the contiguous U.S. and Alaska for December but will remain above normal for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

During the October–December period, wildfire activity across most of Mexico is expected to mirror historical averages, remaining at minimal or very low levels. Although macro-climatic indicators are extreme, highlighted by an intense El Niño event and a strongly negative Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) phase, seasonal precipitation forecasts, alongside current drought conditions and historical wildfire trends, significantly mitigate the risk for the remainder of the year.

Although below-normal precipitation in July and August created localized dry spells, and despite mixed rainfall in September, most of the Mexican territory currently falls under no drought classification. Remaining areas classified as abnormally dry or moderate drought are limited and scattered across northwestern states (Sonora, Chihuahua), coastal Sinaloa, parts of the west (Jalisco, Nayarit), isolated central and southern zones (Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas), and the Yucatán Peninsula. Crucially, with no severe, extreme, or exceptional drought established over large regions of the country, fine fuels retain sufficient moisture to prevent significant fire ignition and spread.

Critical Factors

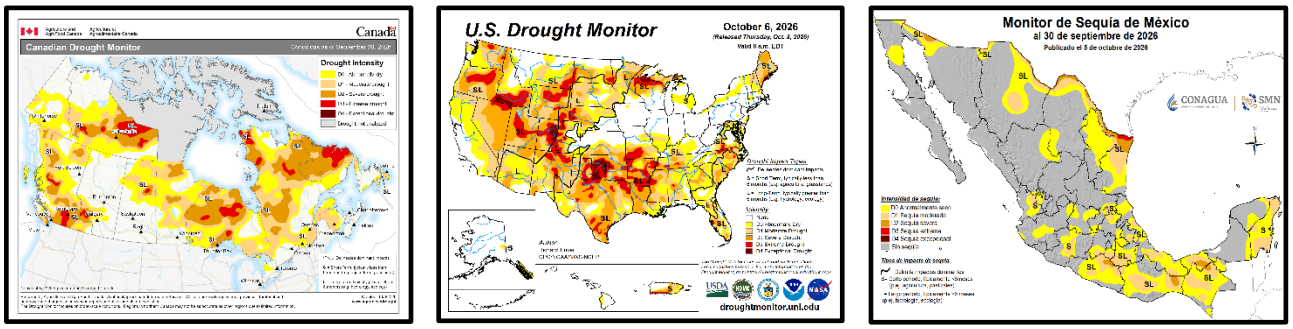
The critical factors influencing significant fire potential for this outlook period are global climate patterns related to sea surface temperatures, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, and large scale, longer-term soil moisture deficits:

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 2 C above average, the threshold for a very strong El Niño. El Niño is forecast to continue to strengthen through the fall by the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), and peak in November to December, with the very strong El Niño likely to persist through the winter. The CPC forecasts an 83% chance of a strong El Niño persisting into March. Furthermore, most of the models used by the CPC and internationally forecast this El Niño to be the strongest on record, with the CPC forecasting an 83% chance that the strength would exceed the previous strongest El Niño since 1950 for October through December.

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 September except for some recent enhanced activity in the western hemisphere. The MJO is forecast to remain weak into the winter, 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.

Drought:



Left: Canadian Drought Monitor from *Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.* **Middle:** United States Drought Monitor. **Right:** Mexican Drought Monitor from *CONAGUA-Servicio Meteorológico Nacional.*

As of September 30, 64% of Canada is in some stage of abnormal dryness or drought, of which 30% is in Canada's agricultural regions, showing very little overall change from the end of August. This is the result of highly variable precipitation across Canada and warm temperature anomalies in many regions, especially in northern parts of the provinces. Regions of extreme drought continue to be scattered through British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, northwestern Ontario, northern Quebec, and southeastern Labrador. A small patch of extreme drought is also present in central Saskatchewan. The most drought-stricken regions coincide with fires still indicated as active. Drought conditions continued to deteriorate in British Columbia apart from the southeast, Yukon, and the southwestern Northwest Territories, western and eastern Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and southern Labrador. In the drier areas of southern interior British Columbia, lake and stream levels are critically low. Precipitation in parts of Ontario, Quebec, and northern New Brunswick amounted to about 40% of normal September levels. In Ontario and Quebec, dry conditions are affecting about 82% of the area.

Conditions improved in patchy regions across Canada, but most extensively in southeastern British Columbia, the Northwest Territories apart from the southwest corner, and much of Alberta and Saskatchewan along 60° north latitude. This improvement could be extrapolated into southwestern Nunavut, which sustains forest, but has no drought monitoring. In southeastern British Columbia, some regions received 150% of normal September precipitation, while the wettest regions of extreme southern Prairie regions recorded up to 400% of normal September rainfall. Wet conditions also affected parts of Atlantic Canada, especially in Nova Scotia and to a lesser degree Prince Edward Island.

Much of western Canada apart from the Pacific coast and mountains will generally not receive enough autumn and winter precipitation to replenish soil moisture, so intense or expansive drought at this time of year causes concern for 2027 spring conditions. Conversely, regions with little drought could continue to dry over the same period, potentially allowing expansion of drought over the next few weeks. This is often a consequence in western Canada of a strong El Niño.

Temperatures in the U.S. for September were below normal along the West Coast into portions of the northern Rockies, but above normal from the Rockies to the Appalachians, with near normal temperatures in the Northeast and Florida. The greatest warm anomalies were observed in the southern Plains to Mid-Mississippi Valley where many areas observed temperatures 4–7 C (7–13°F) above average. Near normal temperatures were observed in the northern Plains and Midwest. Temperatures in Alaska and Hawai'i were near to slightly above normal. The first ten days of October have been above normal for almost all the country.

Precipitation in September was below normal for most of the southern Plains eastward into the Carolinas and Southeast. Below-normal precipitation also occurred from central California into Nevada and across the Upper Great Lakes and northern New England. Above-normal precipitation occurred across most of northern California into the Northwest, northern Idaho, and Montana. Precipitation was also above normal for a portion of southern California and from much of the Southwest north and eastward into the central and northern Plains. Above-normal precipitation occurred in the lower Great Lakes eastward into southern New England, as well. Precipitation in Alaska was above normal in much of the Interior and southwest Alaska but below normal for south-central Alaska. Hawai'i observed well-above-normal precipitation focused on Kauai and the Big Island, mostly due the passage of Hurricane Lowell near Kauai at the beginning of the month and Hurricane Nolo near the Big Island at the end of the month. Precipitation so far in October has been above normal in the Southeast and Intermountain West, mainly due to the influence of Hurricane Isaias and Tropical Storm Rachel, respectively. Most of the rest of the country has been below normal except for portions of the central and southern Plains.

Overall drought in the U.S. decreased in September to early October with just over 55% of the country in drought as of October 6, a decrease of 4%. However, drought continued to develop and expand in Texas to the Lower Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys. Drought also developed and/or intensified in portions of the southern Sierra, Mid-Mississippi Valley, Upper Great Lakes, northern New England, and Southeast. In contrast, larger areas of drought improvement were noted across much of the Southwest, Rockies, and central and northern Plains. Other smaller areas of drought improvement occurred in the

Northwest and Florida. Areas of extreme to exceptional drought have also decreased with less than 10% of the country in these categories. Extreme to exceptional drought is most widespread across central Oregon, southern Idaho, central Utah, central Rockies, and western Oklahoma. Smaller areas of extreme drought are noted in the Dakotas, northern Wisconsin, Arkansas, and portions of the southeast Atlantic coast.

Drought is expected to improve in many areas of the U.S. in the next three months, most notably in the southern half of the West into the southern Plains. Drought is also expected to improve in the Southeast and northern New England. Drought is most likely to persist and/or expand in the Northwest, northern Rockies, and portions of the Upper Midwest.

During the second half of September, positive precipitation anomalies were recorded in localized areas across northwestern Mexico, the southern Pacific coast, and parts of the Yucatán Peninsula. These rains, driven by the Mexican monsoon, Hurricanes Polo and Rachel, and the passage of three tropical waves, helped diminish the extent of abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions in those regions.

Conversely, precipitation deficits persisted across most of the Mexican territory. The largest shortfalls occurred in the northeast, exacerbated by strong mid-level high-pressure. These dry conditions expanded areas of moderate to extreme drought across the northeast, central-west, central, eastern, and southern regions. Consequently, as of September 30, moderate to extreme drought covered just over 12% of the national territory, marking a nearly two percentage point increase from September 15.

Fire Season Status:

As of October 1, 4.49 million hectares (ha) have burned in Canada during the 2026 fire season. There are currently no fires of note, though 182 fires are active. Many of these fires burning in the northern provinces or southern territories will be mitigated by cooler temperatures and longer nights. The 2026 area burned from the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS) is near the 10-year average of 4.75 million ha, but above the 20-year average of 3.3 million ha. The number of fires this year as of October 1 (5,435) remains close to the 10-year average (5,513) and slightly below the 25-year average (5,983). The Northwest Territories had the greatest area burned at 1.69 million ha, followed by Quebec at 753,935 ha, and Ontario at 744,215 ha. Notably in Newfoundland and Labrador, 96,301 ha burned, representing 675% of their 10-year average, with most of these fires in Labrador. Ontario was also notable in that this year's area burned represented 278% of its 10-year average.

On September 20, the Mount Jack wildfire north of Sooke, British Columbia started and quickly grew to near 200 ha. This fire has since been brought under control. Field workers reported some torching within existing wildfire perimeters in the southern Northwest Territories on warmer days.

In British Columbia precipitation, though less than normal in some areas, helped to reduce fire behavior and put an end to evacuation alerts in the province. However, drought and dry conditions remain, especially in the western interior. There remains the potential for new ignitions during warm, dry, and windy periods. The southwest Prairies have had periods of elevated fire danger during Chinook events. Throughout October and into November, periods of elevated fire danger are expected when high winds occur. Additionally, a dry period along the southern Quebec coast is likely to bring a few periods of higher-than-normal fire danger to the region; however, the overall danger in this region will remain low.

Fire activity in the U.S. diminished quickly during September and early October, with only California, a small portion of the Great Lakes, and the Southern Area near the Mississippi River remaining moderately active in early October. Cool, wet weather hit the northwestern U.S. the first two weeks of September, greatly reducing activity in that area of primary concern. As a result of the rapidly diminishing fire activity, the National Preparedness Level dropped from five to four (on a scale of 1-5) September 4, to three September 9, two September 22, and one October 14. As of October 14, 3,655,531 hectares (9,032,816 acres) have burned across the country, which is 143% of the previous 10-year average. So far this year 64,393 wildfires have been reported, also above average, at 132%.

Across Mexico as of October 1, a cumulative total of 5,457 wildfires have been recorded across all 32 federal entities, affecting a total area of 488,688 hectares. The severity of impact was heavily skewed toward surface fuels, with grass and shrubs accounting for 94% of the burned area, while timber comprised the remaining 6%. The states with the highest number of wildfires were Jalisco, Michoacán, State of Mexico, Mexico City, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla, which collectively accounted for 69% 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, representing 79% of the total burned area nationwide. A total of 1,206 incidents, representing 22% of all fires nationwide, occurred within fire-sensitive ecosystems. These events burned 92,664 hectares, constituting 19% of the total affected area across the country.

Canada Discussion

As October begins, drought and dry conditions remain in parts of Canada, and new ignitions may arise during warm, dry, and windy periods into November. However, systems bringing snowfall are moving farther south, largely signaling an end to Canada's fire season. With this, all areas of the country are projected to have seasonally normal wildfire potential for this October-December outlook period.

October: The October forecast is characterized by a classic El Niño temperature pattern with the warmest anomalies north of 60° north latitude in Canada. Only southern Atlantic Canada is forecast to have near normal October temperatures. El Niño-driven precipitation anomalies are also visible with the west coast, Rocky Mountains, and northwestern Prairies, which are forecast to be drier than normal. Dry regions are also likely in central-south Quebec and far northeast Ontario. Given the continued strengthening of El Niño, primarily weak weather systems are forecasted for much of October. There is likely to be fewer than normal strong low-pressure systems moving across the country. Southern Atlantic Canada is the one region in Canada that may see more precipitation than normal, driven by weather systems moving up the Atlantic coast originating in the United States. Given the dry forecast, fire weather conditions will be monitored closely in three regions; southwest British Columbia, the southwest Prairies, and along the coast of southern Quebec. These regions are not likely to receive lasting snow before months end (at least at low elevations) and already dry fuel present the risk for autumn grass fires. Additionally, given the continued warm conditions expected for southern Northwest Territories, ongoing fire weather index measurements will result in a few periods of moderate fire danger in the region. These conditions are likely to be dependent on the winds in the region.

November: Warm anomalies expand in November to cover all of Canada, though confidence is highest in warm conditions over Ontario and Quebec. Warmer than normal temperatures are likely to delay the onset of snow in a few regions or give rainfall when snow might occur at higher elevations. Dry anomalies exist for southwestern British Columbia and extend across the southern half of the province and to the western Prairies. More rainfall than normal is forecast for the north coast of British Columbia and southern Alaska, indicating low-pressure systems impacting the north coast. Uncertainty in system tracks adds uncertainty to a dry forecast for southern British Columbia as a few of these systems, not captured by the current forecast, are likely to maintain themselves and impact the region. Eastern Canada also has a significantly dry forecast with Labrador looking to be the driest region compared to normal. Ongoing drought in Labrador and eastern Quebec will deteriorate with these precipitation anomalies. Dryness extends into eastern Ontario north to James Bay.

December: December continues to maintain significant warm anomalies over all of Canada, though confidence is lower in central Canada, from Alberta east to northwest Ontario. The largest anomalies are centered over Hudson Bay, extend into the northeast Prairies, northern Quebec. and Ontario. Dry anomalies persist for parts of interior British Columbia, the Rocky Mountains, and the western Prairies. The main Pacific storm track appears to shift south in December, likely to bring more rainfall to southwest British Columbia, leaving the north coast dry. Given this, new dry anomalies exist in northern British Columbia, extending to southern Yukon. Eastern Canada is forecast to have a normal to above

normal precipitation in December. Atlantic Canada has the largest anomalies that, although weaker, extend into Quebec and Labrador.

United States Discussion

October: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate that warm conditions are likely to continue overall in the West to the northern and central Plains, with near-normal temperatures in the Northeast. Precipitation is likely to be above normal in most of the West and Southeast. Below-normal precipitation is likely across most of the West into the northern and central Plains and Great Lakes, with above-normal precipitation for much of the southern Plains and Southeast. Significant fire potential will be above normal in portions of north Texas and western Oklahoma. Above normal potential is also forecast for much of east Texas into the Lower Mississippi Valley, northeast Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, western Upper Michigan, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

November: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks indicate a pattern typical of a strong El Niño, with above normal temperatures along the Canada border from the Northwest to the Great Lakes, with precipitation near to below normal. For the southern tier of the country, equal chances of above or below normal temperatures are forecast, but precipitation is likely to be above normal, especially in the southern Plains and Southeast. Above normal significant fire potential is forecast from eastern Oklahoma and northeast Texas into most of Kentucky and Tennessee for a more active fall fire season. Potential is forecast to be normal across the rest of the contiguous U.S. and Alaska, but remain above normal for Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

December: Predictive Services and CPC outlooks show above normal temperatures are likely most of the U.S., but are most likely to occur in the Northwest, northern Plains, and Great Lakes. Temperatures are likely to be near normal in the Southeast, with no clear signal in the Southwest to the southern Plains. Precipitation is likely to be below normal for the northern Rockies and portions of the Great Lakes, but above normal for much of the southern tier of the country and East Coast. Significant fire potential is forecast to be normal for Alaska and the contiguous U.S., but above normal potential will persist in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mexico Discussion

For the October–December forecast period, a pattern of alternating hydrological conditions is expected across most of the country, effectively mitigating long-term water scarcity. In nearly all states where a dry month is projected, the deficit is offset by above-normal precipitation during the remaining two months of the quarter. However, a critical exception persists in Colima, Guerrero, and Tlaxcala, where below-normal precipitation is forecast consecutively throughout November and December.

Concurrently, above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to prevail across vast regions in most Mexican states. In certain areas, these elevated thermal conditions will coexist with near-normal and below-normal maximum temperature regimes.

Normal significant fire potential is forecast nationwide for this October-December outlook, as wildfire activity across Mexico is typically absent or limited to isolated and short-term events during this period.

October: Above-normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico, except for Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Hidalgo, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Tabasco, Veracruz, and Yucatán, where below-normal precipitation is anticipated. Regarding thermal conditions, above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to prevail across the majority of states, contrasting with localized regions that exhibit pockets of below-normal anomalies. Wildfire activity is expected to persist across the northwestern region of Baja California.

November: Above-normal rainfall is forecast across most of Mexico during the month. However, below-normal precipitation is expected in localized areas of Baja California Sur, Colima, Guerrero, Sinaloa, and Tlaxcala. Regarding thermal conditions, above-normal minimum temperatures are forecasted for several Mexican states, contrasting with regions exhibiting pockets of below-normal anomalies, while certain states display a spatial mix across all three climatological categories. Concurrently, wildfire activity is expected to remain absent across the remainder of the Mexican territory throughout November.

December: An analysis of the precipitation outlook for December reveals a heterogeneous spatial distribution across Mexico, defined by two primary regional trends. On one hand, a subset of states is projected to record rainfall below historical baselines, with severe deficits localized in entities such as Morelos and Guerrero. Conversely, most of the territory will experience above-average precipitation levels, led by Sinaloa, Durango, and Sonora, where significant positive anomalies are forecasted. At a sub-regional scale, near-normal precipitation is anticipated across most states, with above-normal rainfall concentrated along the Gulf of Mexico slope and parts of the northeast. In contrast, isolated sectors in northwestern and southeastern Mexico are projected to observe below-normal precipitation anomalies.

Regarding thermal conditions, above-normal minimum temperatures are predicted to prevail across much of the country. However, select states, including Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Veracruz will exhibit localized pockets of below-normal temperature anomalies, most of them due to high terrain, while the remaining display variable thermal conditions with no single dominant anomaly signal. Concurrently, wildfire activity is expected to remain absent across the remainder of the national territory throughout December.

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:
Comisión Nacional Forestal and Comisión Nacional del Agua – Quarterly Wildfire Risk/Hazard Bulletin
https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/es/climatologia/diagnostico-climatico/boletin-para-incendios
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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