

Wildfire Season Forecast 2024

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Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service



Forecast 2024

May 7, 2024

2023 in Review



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada



Canada

Quote and Media Response: May-Sept, 2023

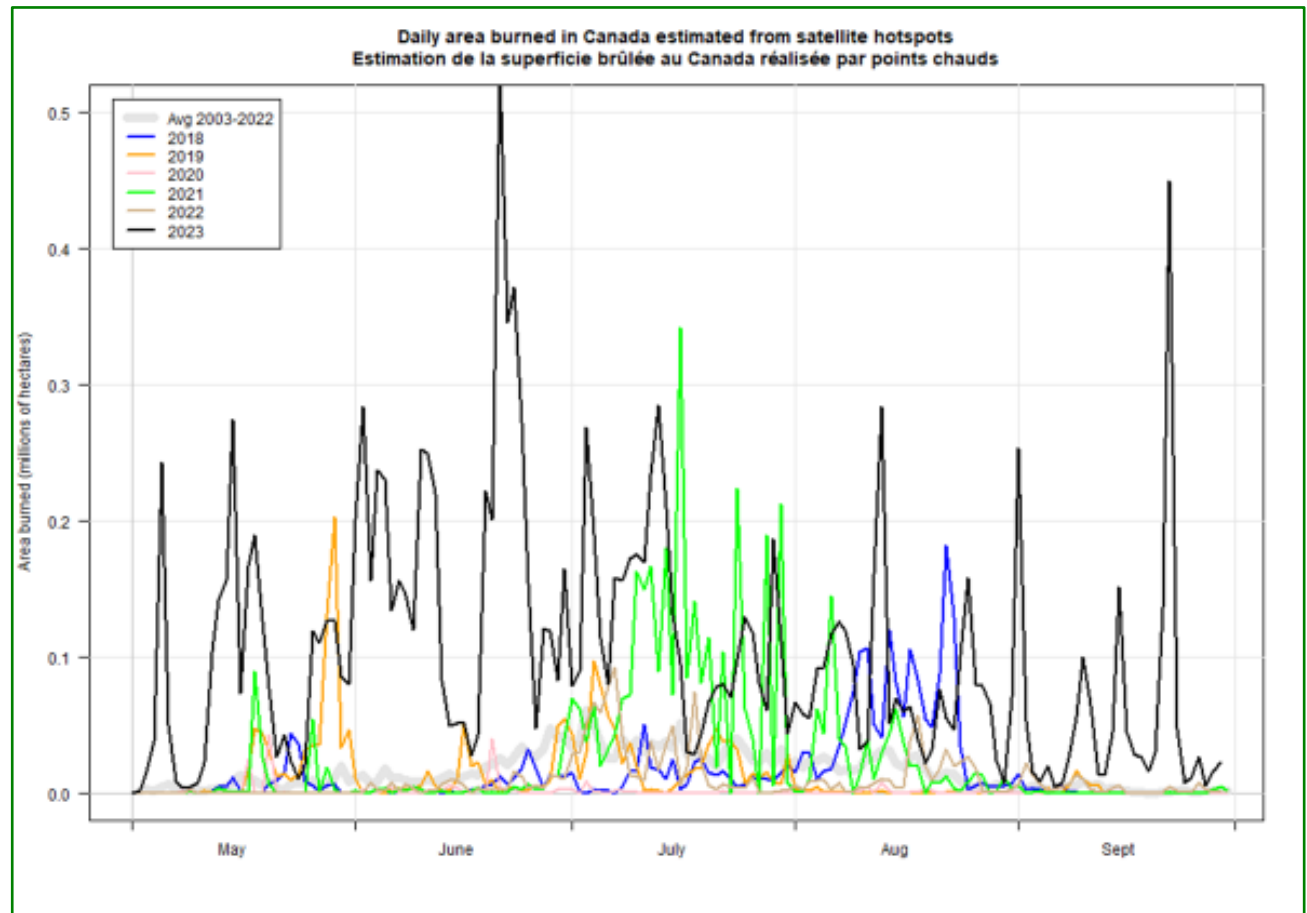
- *“I don’t want to comment on that since the numbers are changing so fast they are quickly outdated.”*
- Richard Carr, comment on area burned during an unnamed media request
- **Print media articles quoting NRCan-CFS researchers:**
 - Total number of media requests: 450+
 - Total number of media articles: 5,500+
 - Daily record-high of media articles published: 545+
 - Daily average of media articles: 40
 - Number of countries with outlets: 34
 - Languages interviewed in or translated to: 22



2023 Fire Season Summary

Area burned estimates based on hotspots

Big spike in June and again Sept 22



Area burned is often small in early spring and late summer (low amplitude of colored lines in these periods)



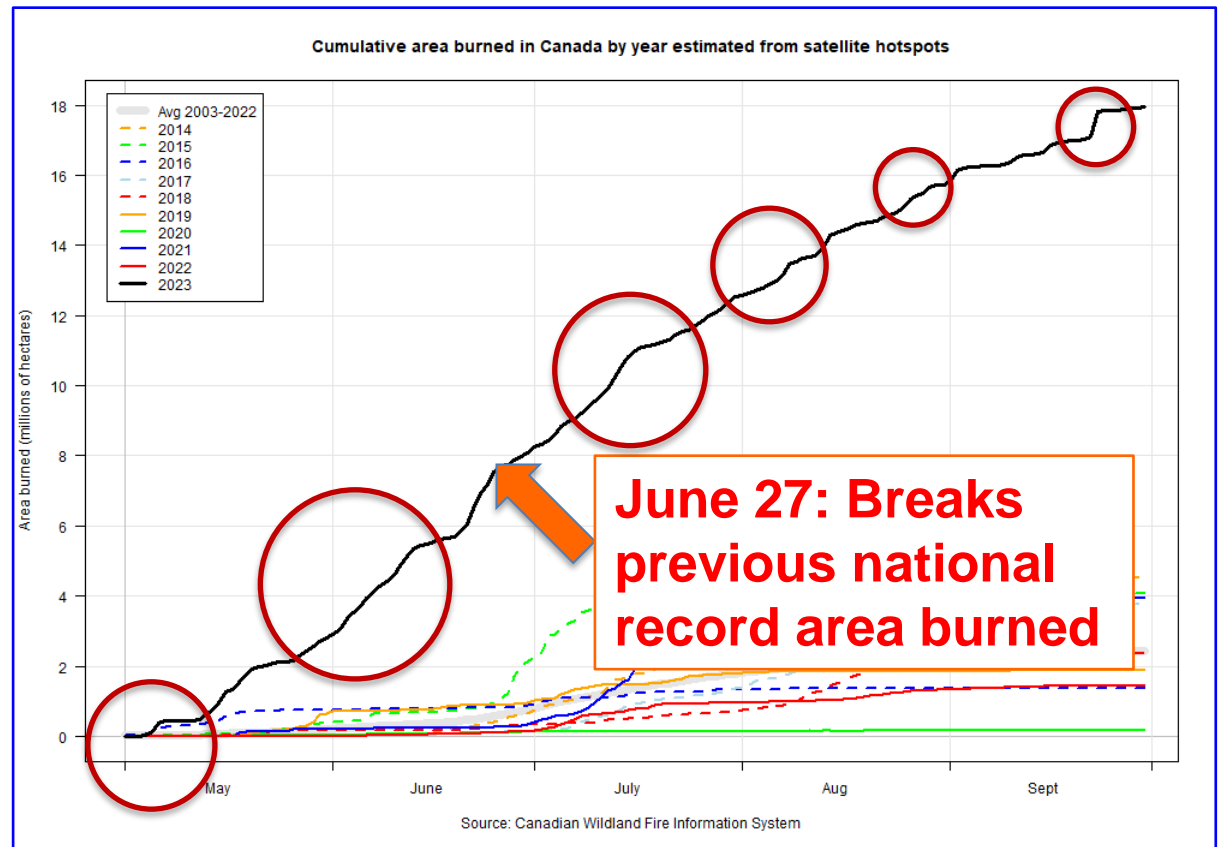
2023 Fire Season Summary

August-Sept: Wind events in northern BC/AB/NT. Much area burned end of August/start of September and September 22

July: NT/YT

June: ON/QC

April-May: west central AB, northeast BC, central SK, NT, NS



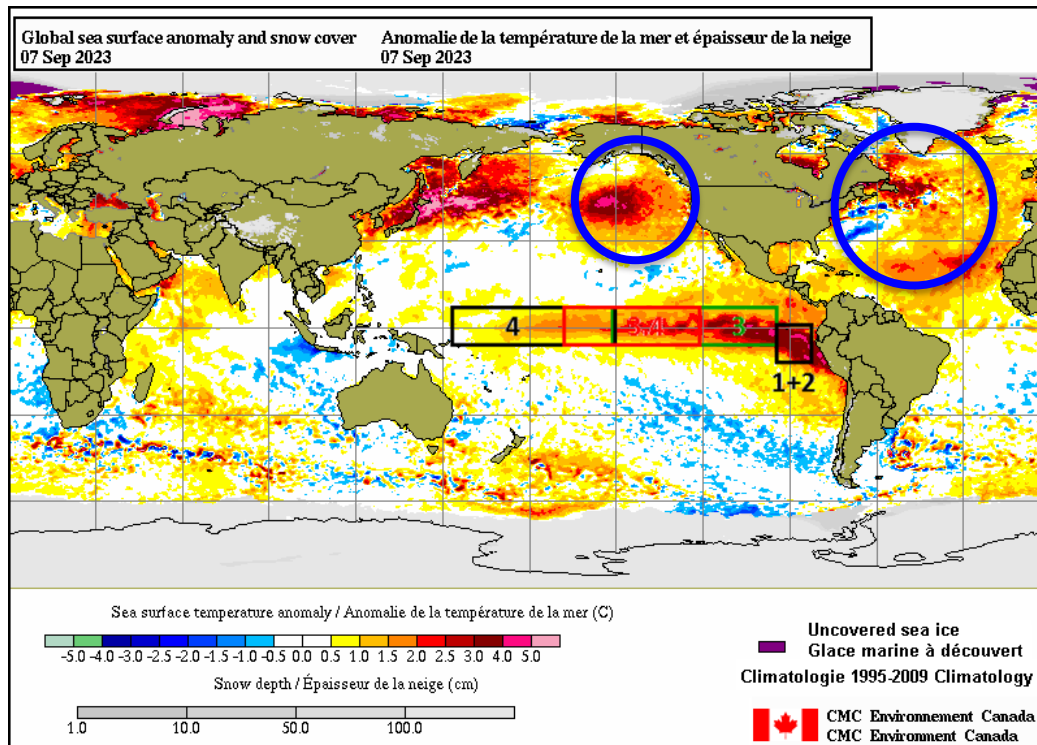
Some Records set in 2023

- Record area burned: BC, NT, AB, QC, NS
- Largest fires on record: BC, NS, QC
- CIFFC National Preparedness Level (NPL) at **5** May 11 to September 7 (earliest, longest on record at 120 days)
 - 1 2 3 4 5
 - International crews from 11 nations over season
- Smoke alerts (ECCC)
- Evacuations (~270) and evacuees (~230,000)

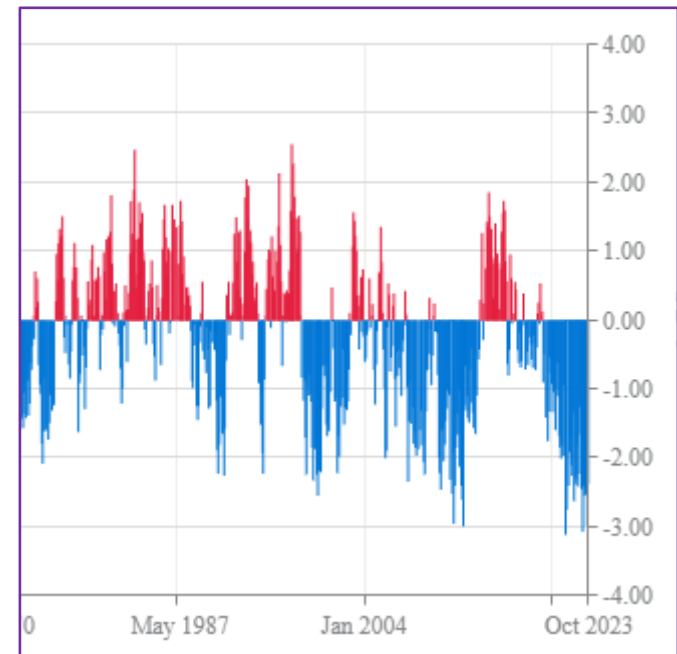


2023 Lead-up/factors: Ocean/atmosphere

- Quick transition to El Niño after extended La Niña
- “Warm negative” Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)?
 - Warm sea surface temperatures during 2023



September 7, 2023

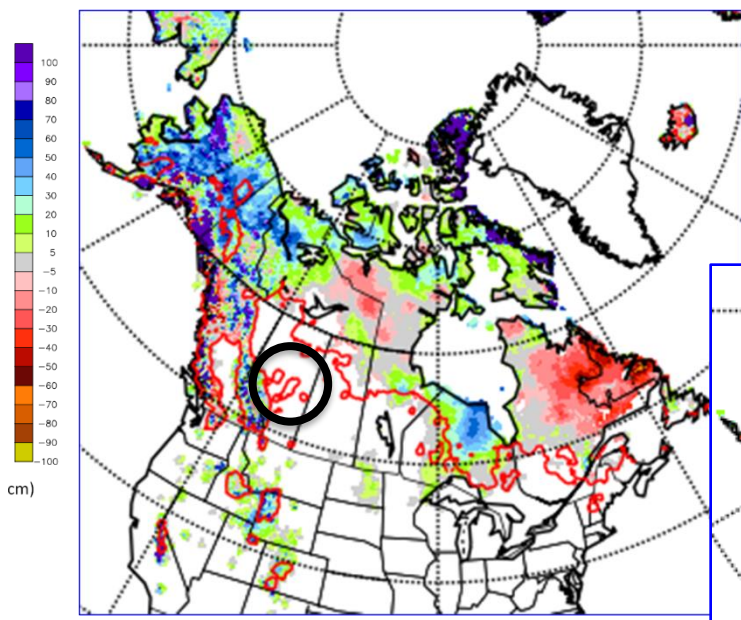


<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/pdo/>

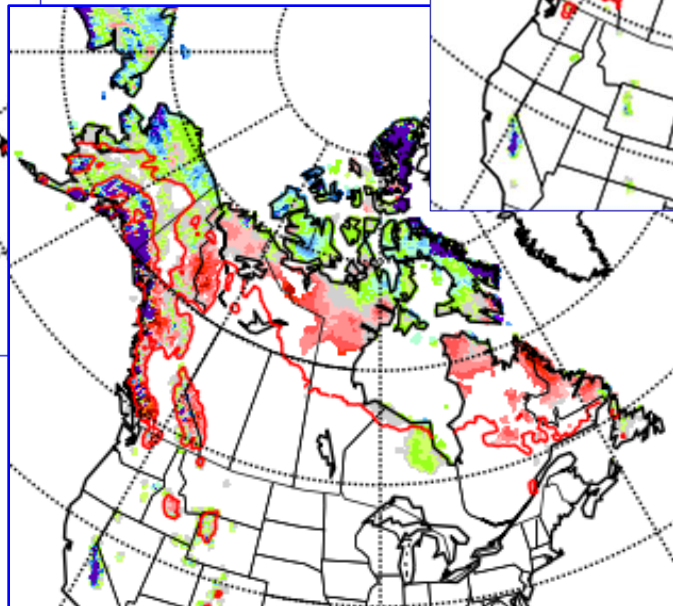


2023 Spring start-up conditions: Snow Cover

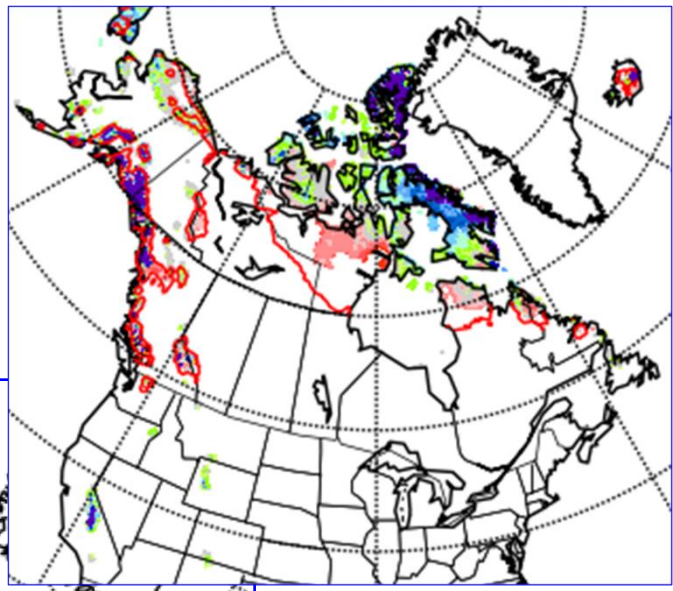
Affects spring fire more than summer



April 26, 2023



May 10, 2023

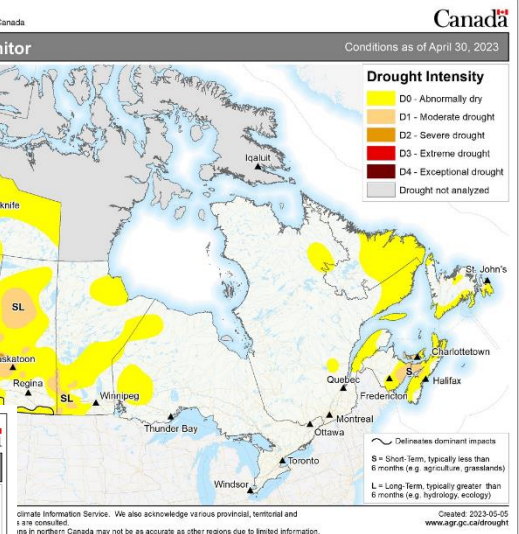
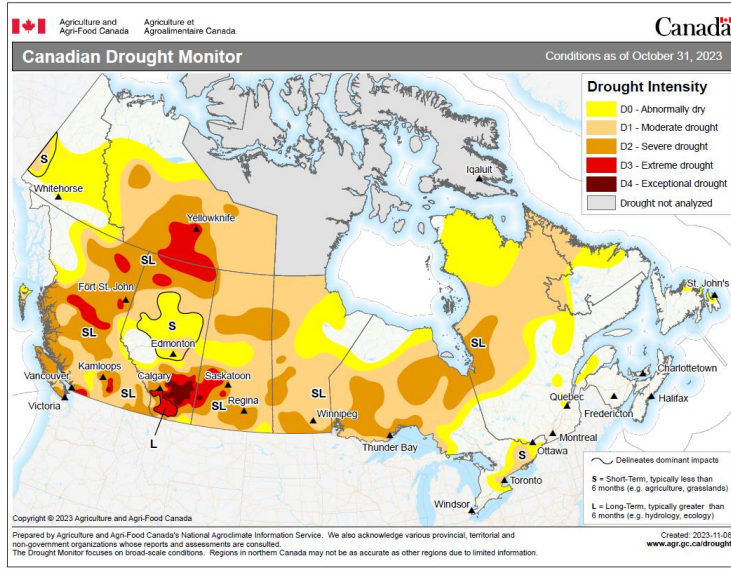
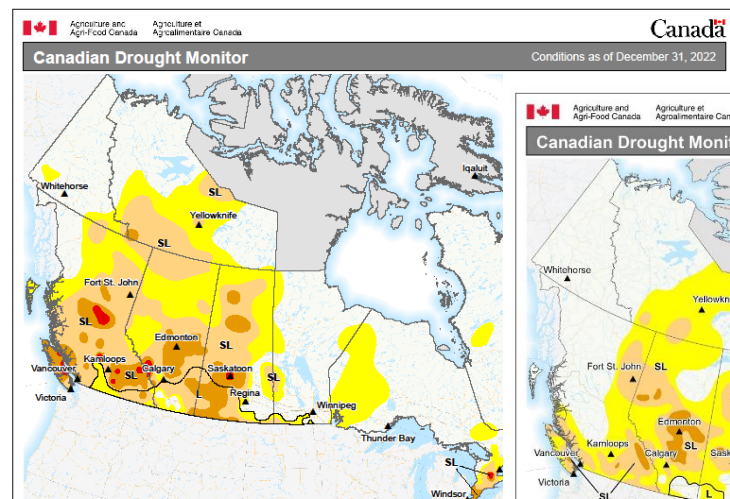
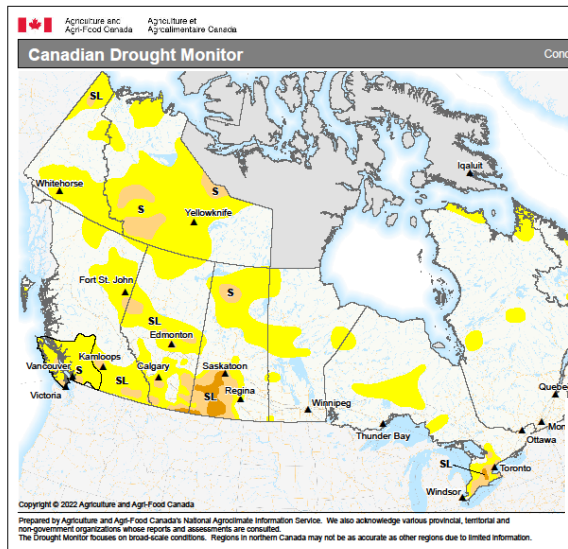


May 17, 2023



Drought Progression

- Drought intensified in late 2022



- Widespread intensification over summer

- Some improvement over winter

2024 Season to Date



Natural Resources
Canada

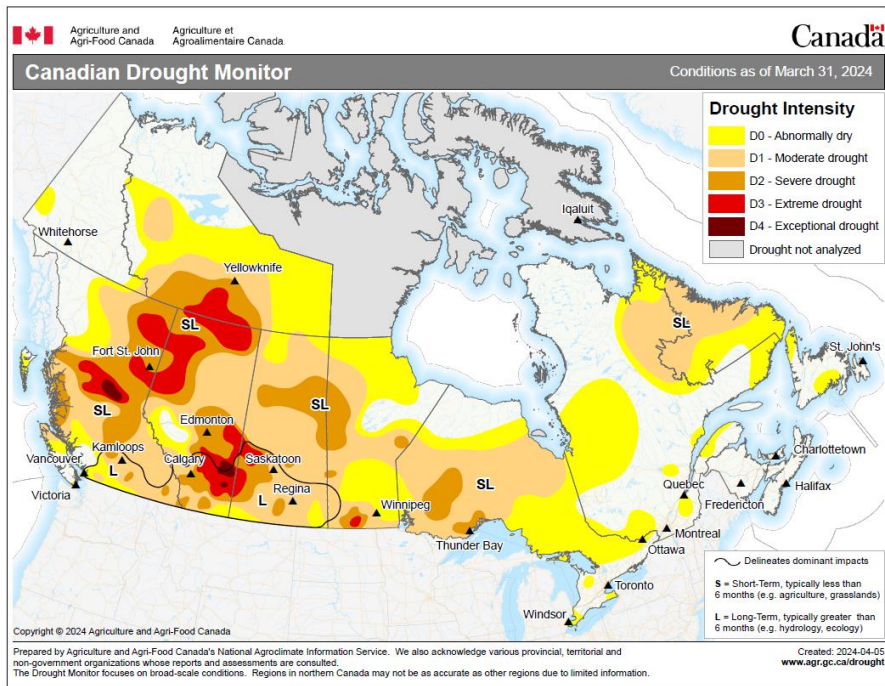
Ressources naturelles
Canada



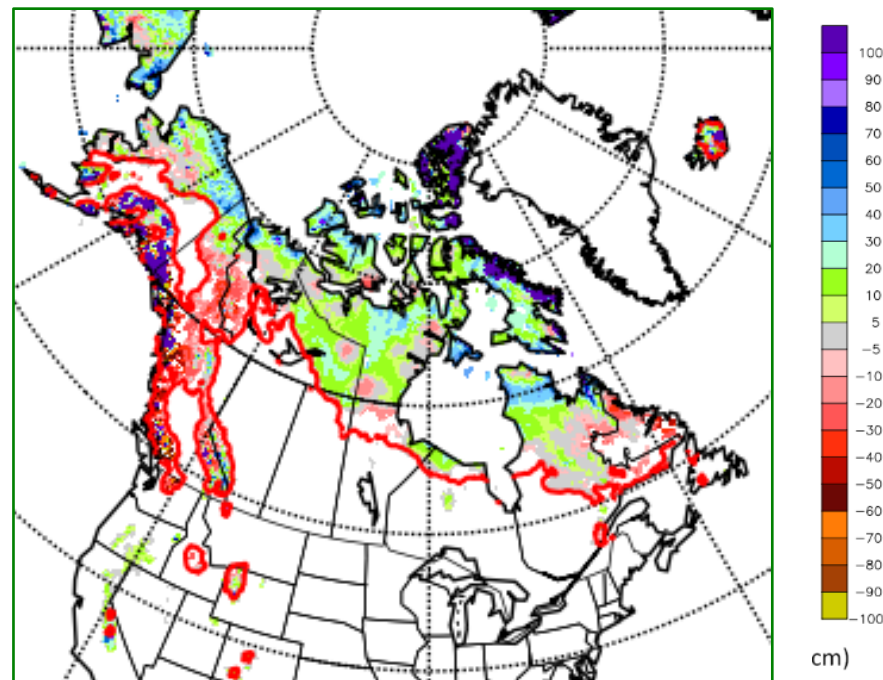
Canada

Drought and Snow Cover

- April 30 drought assessment coming in a few days
 - Probable improvement since March 31 in east, southern Prairies
- Snow melt appears slower than in 2023



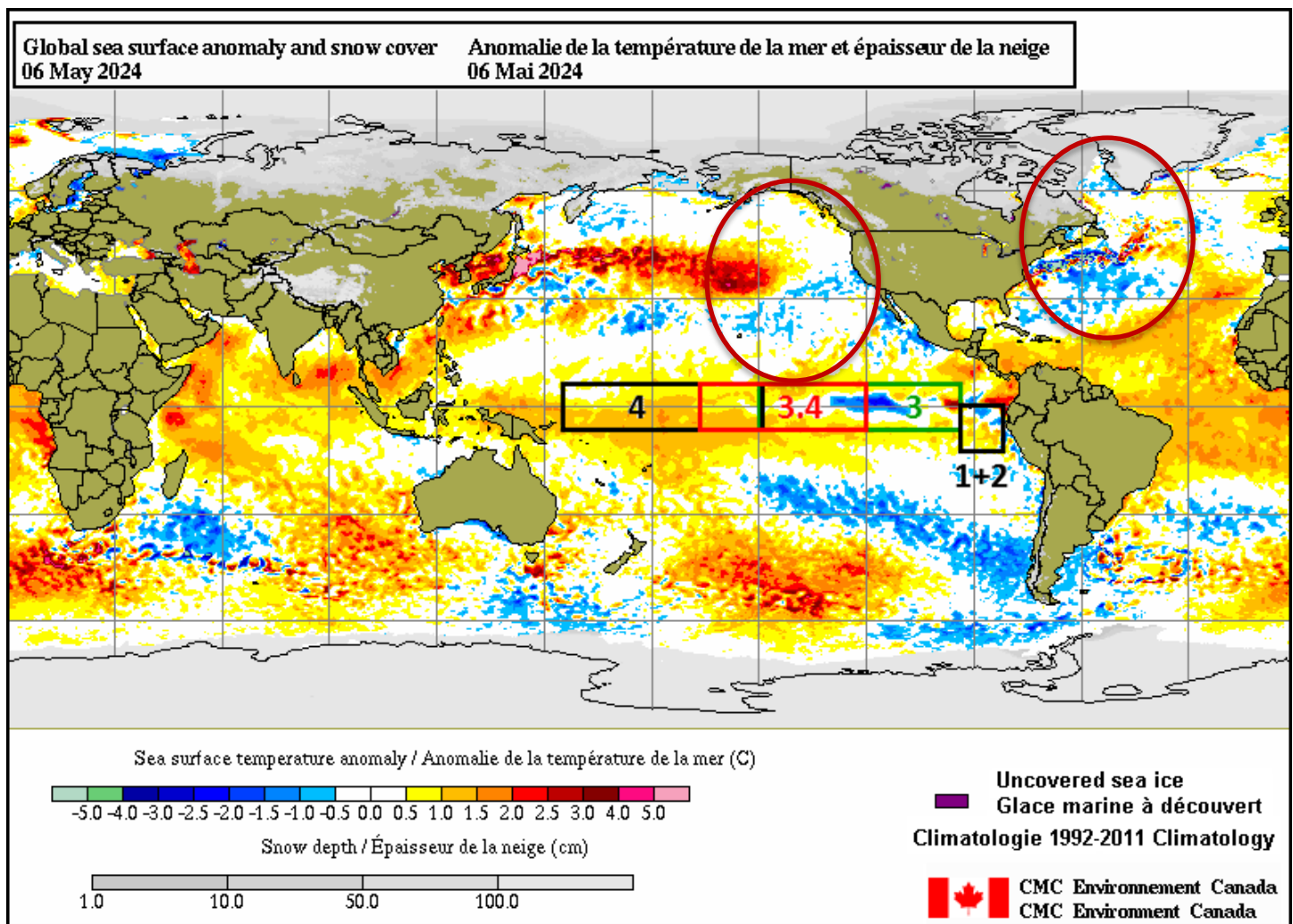
March 31, 2024



May 6, 2024



ENSO, PDO – Current SST



El Niño fading

Cold water in eastern Pacific typical of a developing La Niña

North Pacific and Atlantic started cold in 2023 but 2024 La Niña may help cool north Pacific



Fire problems in ENSO Springs

El Niño:

- Warm, windy, dry in western Canada

La Niña:

- Arctic surface highs bring dry air, strong wind around edges
- Temperature may be cool

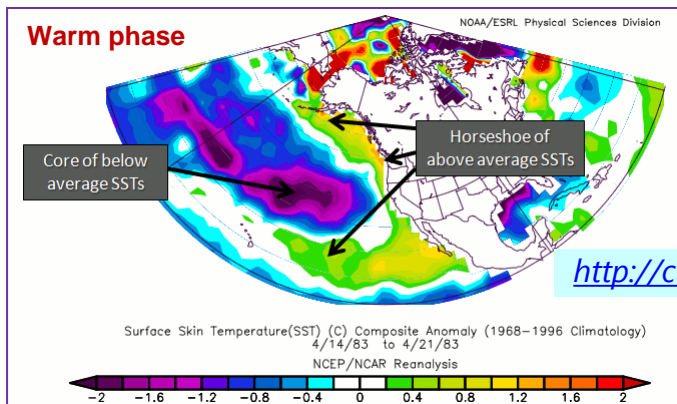
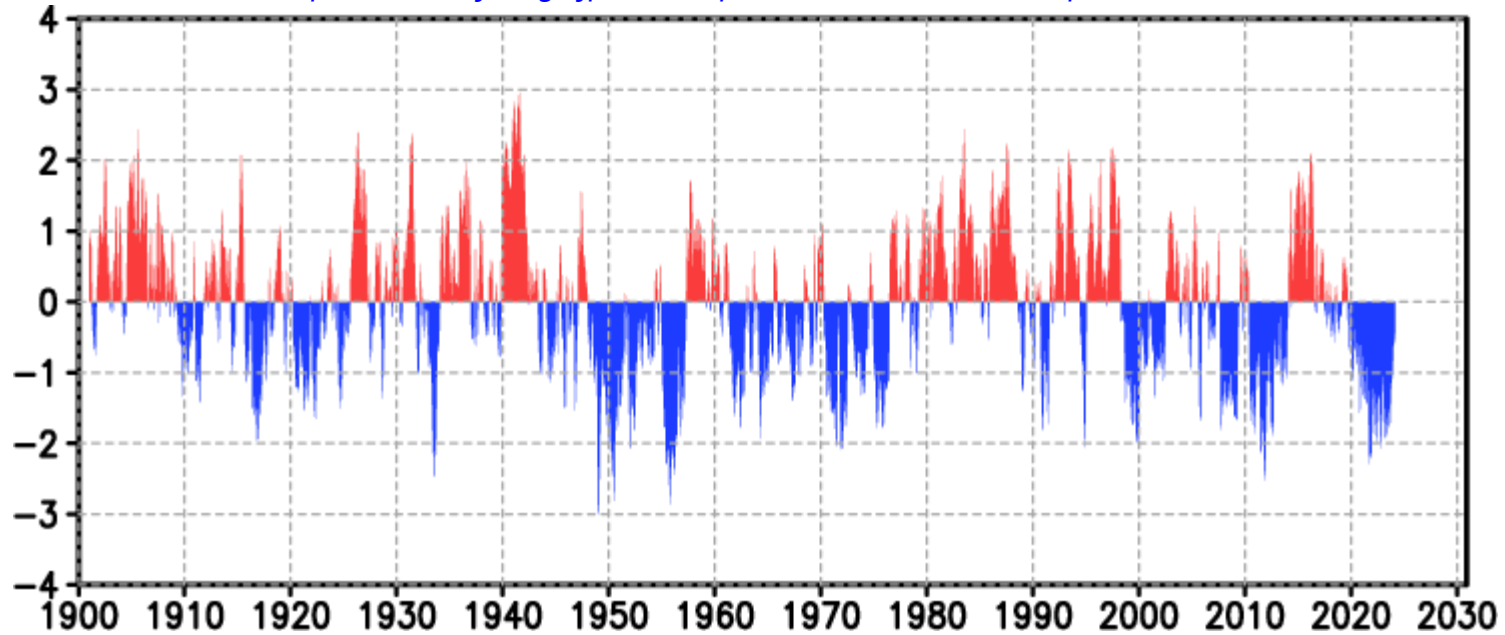
Summer fire problems may depend on other influences

	Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
Large area burned →	1995	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Virginia Hills, AB →	1998	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6
	1999	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7
	2000	-1.7	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Chisholm, AB →	2001	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
	2002	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
Kelowna, BC →	2003	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	2004	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	2005	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8
	2006	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
	2007	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6
	2008	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7
	2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
	2010	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6
Slave Lake, AB →	2011	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
	2012	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2
	2013	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
PDO positive phase →	2014	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
	2015	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Fort McMurray, AB →	2016	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
	2017	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0
Big years in BC →	2018	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
	2019	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
	2020	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2
Western half →	2021	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
	2022	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
Most of Canada! →	2023	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
	2024	1.8	1.5	1.1									

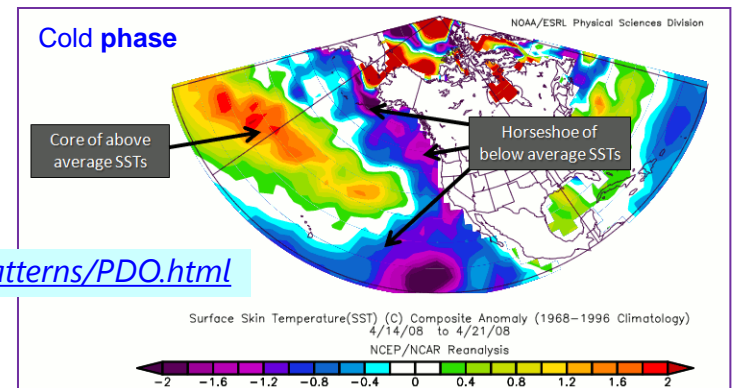


Pacific Decadal Oscillation

https://ds.data.jma.go.jp/tcc/tcc/products/el_nino/decadal/pdo_month.html

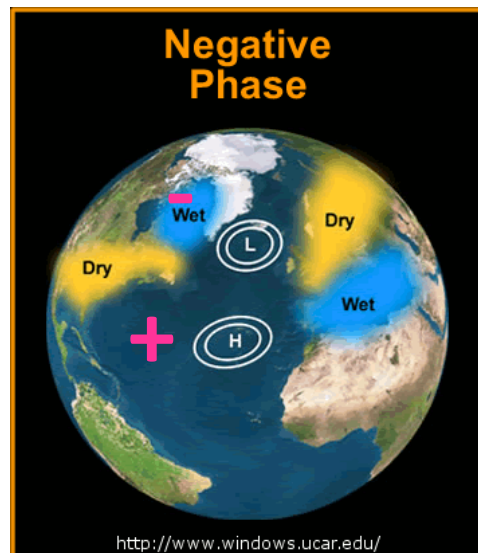
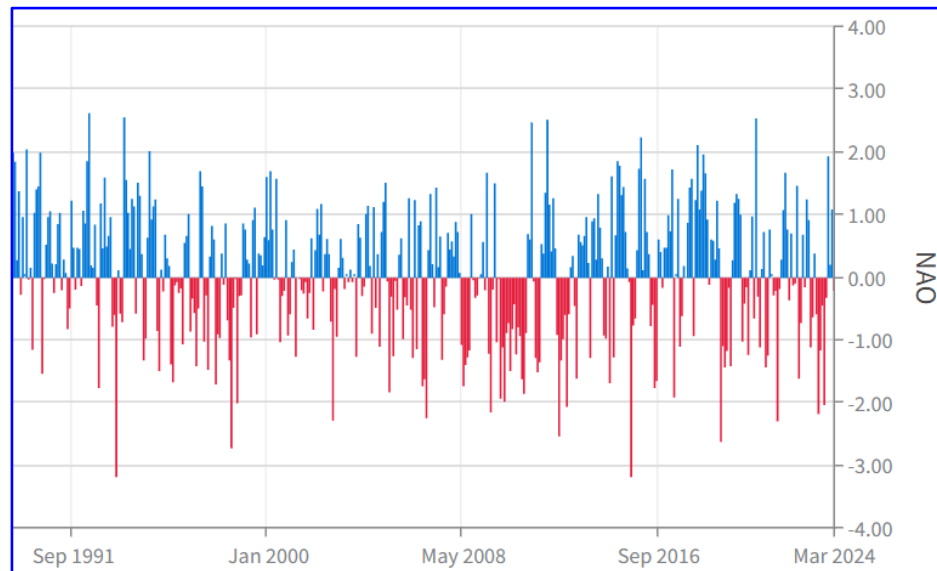
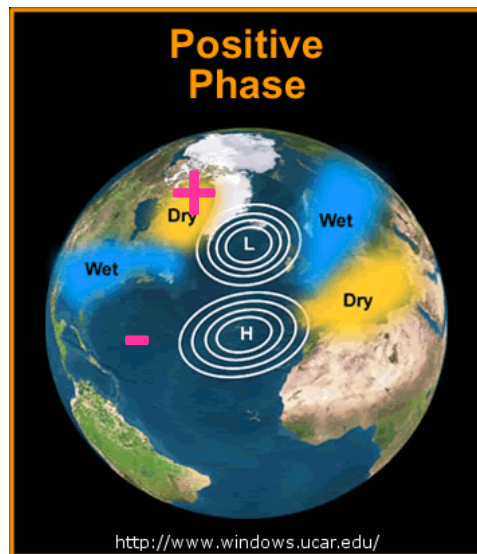


<http://climate.ncsu.edu/climate/patterns/PDO.html>



North Atlantic Oscillation

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/nao>



Quebec Area Burned (NFDB, ha*1000)

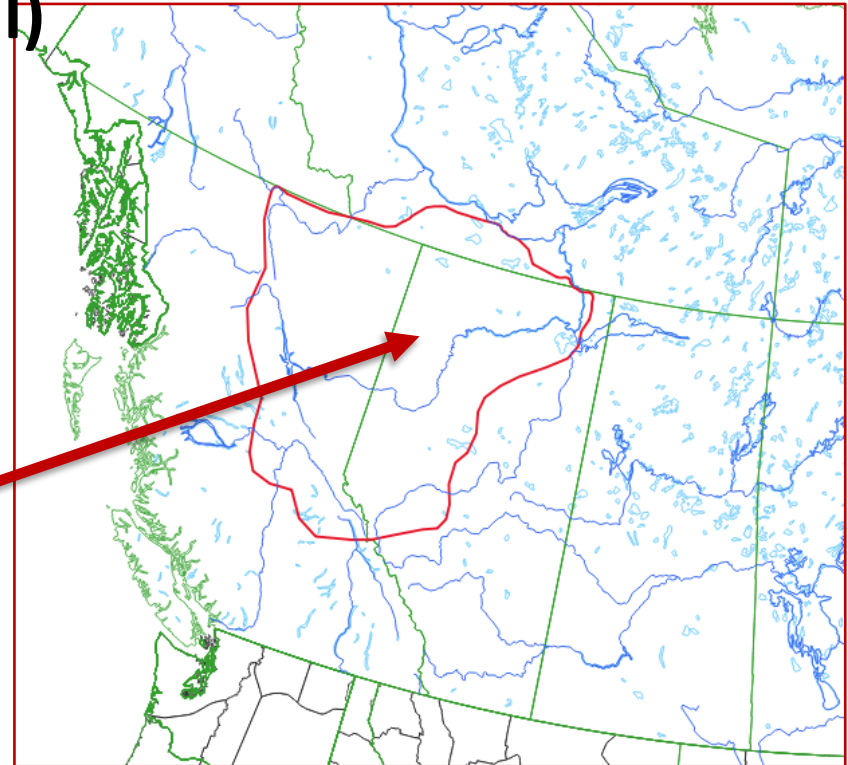
2023	5000*
2015	5
2013	1900
2010	315
2008	1
2007	343
2006	136
2005	800
2004	3
2002	1000

Early years may not include area burned in northern (unmanaged) region



2023 Activity Continues: Holdover Fires

- aka “zombie” or “carryover” fires (latter also applies to delay between lightning strikes and fire arrival)
- Prolonged smoldering in deep organic layers



Heavy equipment working on hotspots on the southwest perimeter of the Basset fire (HWF058). February 12, 2024. <https://srd.web.alberta.ca/high-level-area-update/february-12>; accessed April 22, 2024

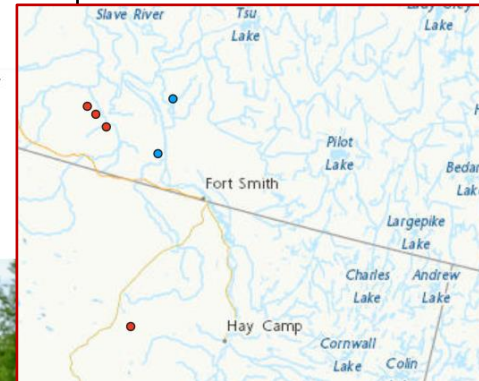
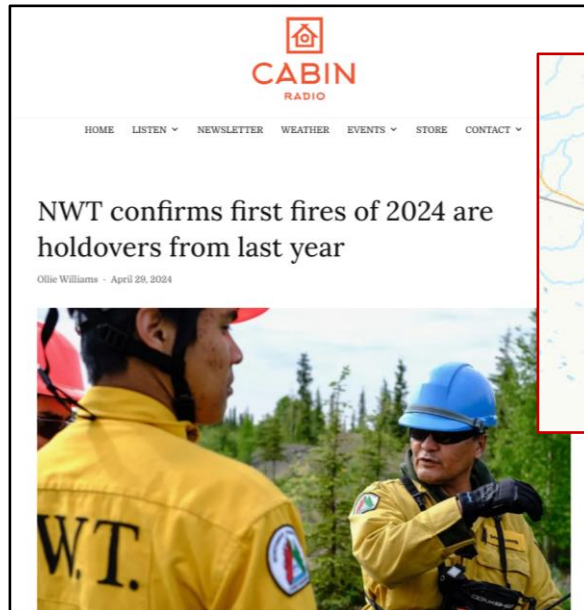


Holdover Fires

- Winter remediation includes searching for heat signatures, turning over soil, applying water

- As of early 2024:

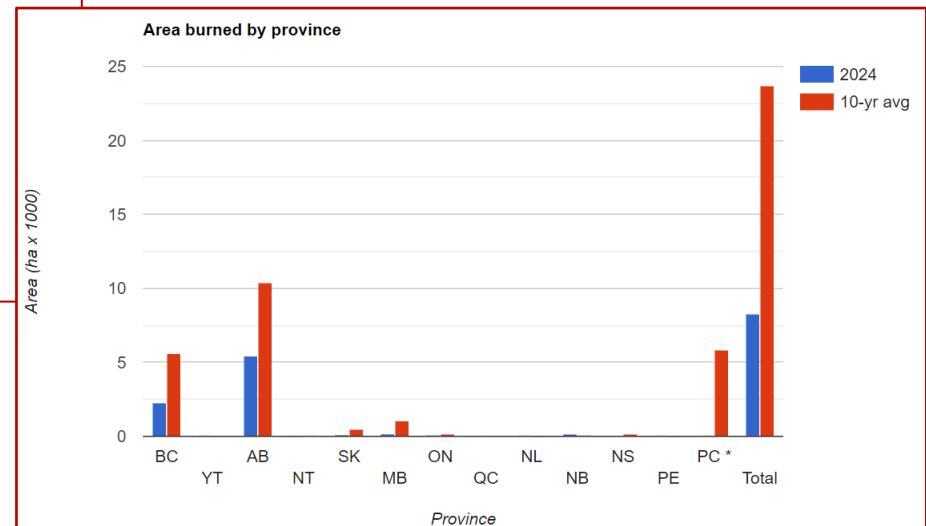
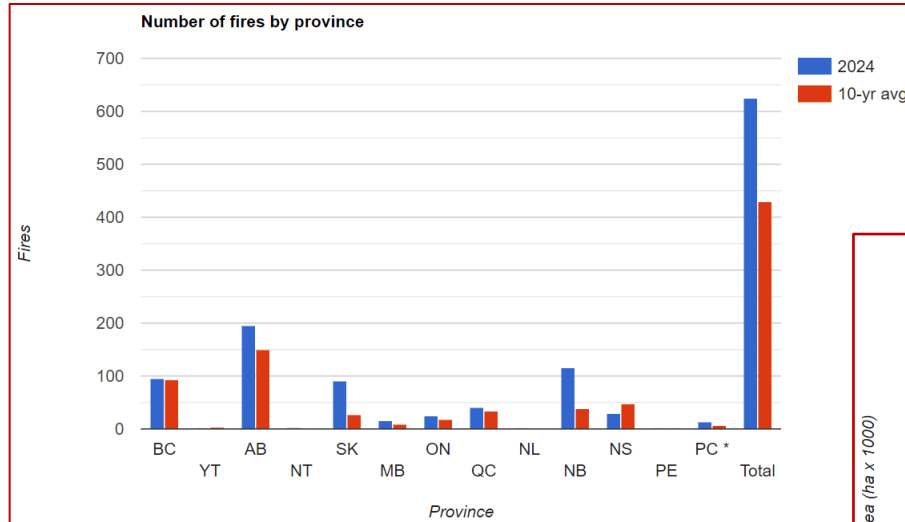
- BC: ~90
- AB: 55-60
- NT: 2+



- BC and AB averages are probably <10 per year

Fire numbers and area burned by region

- Some regions with more fires but less area burned than average
- Still early in the fire season! (May 1 data)

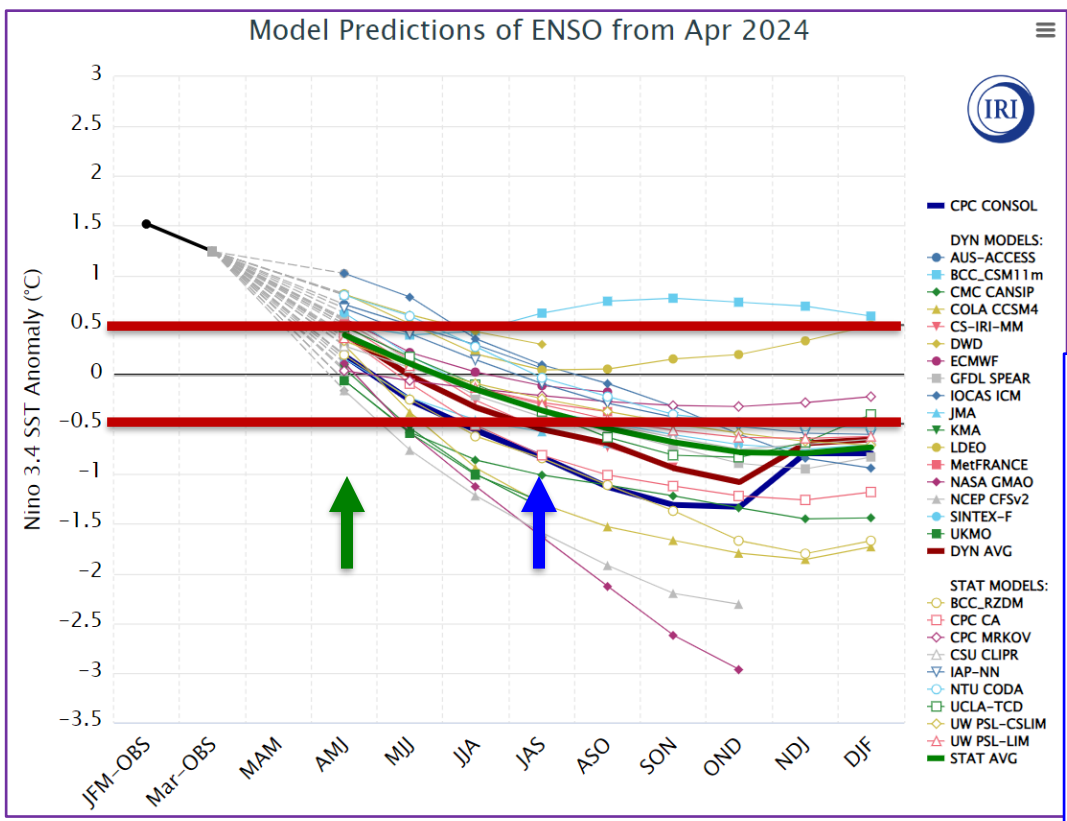


2024 Seasonal Predictions



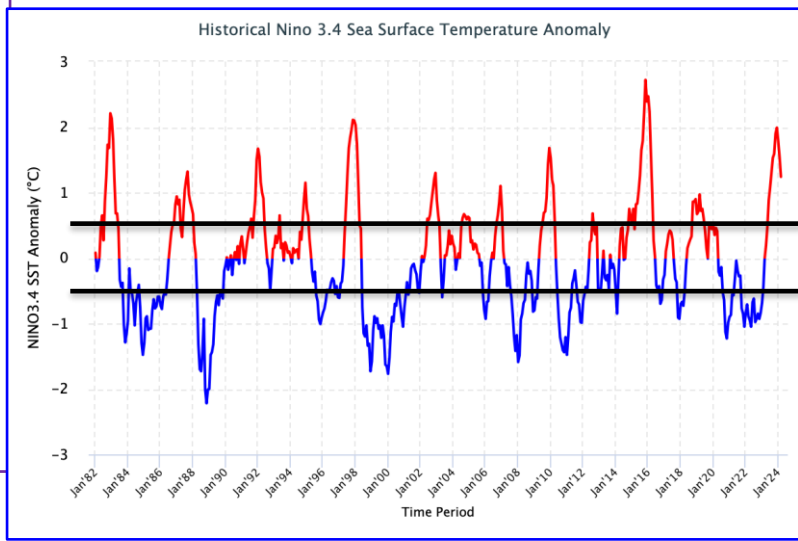
IRI ENSO Forecast

https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-sst_table



April, 2024

La Niña likely developing over summer

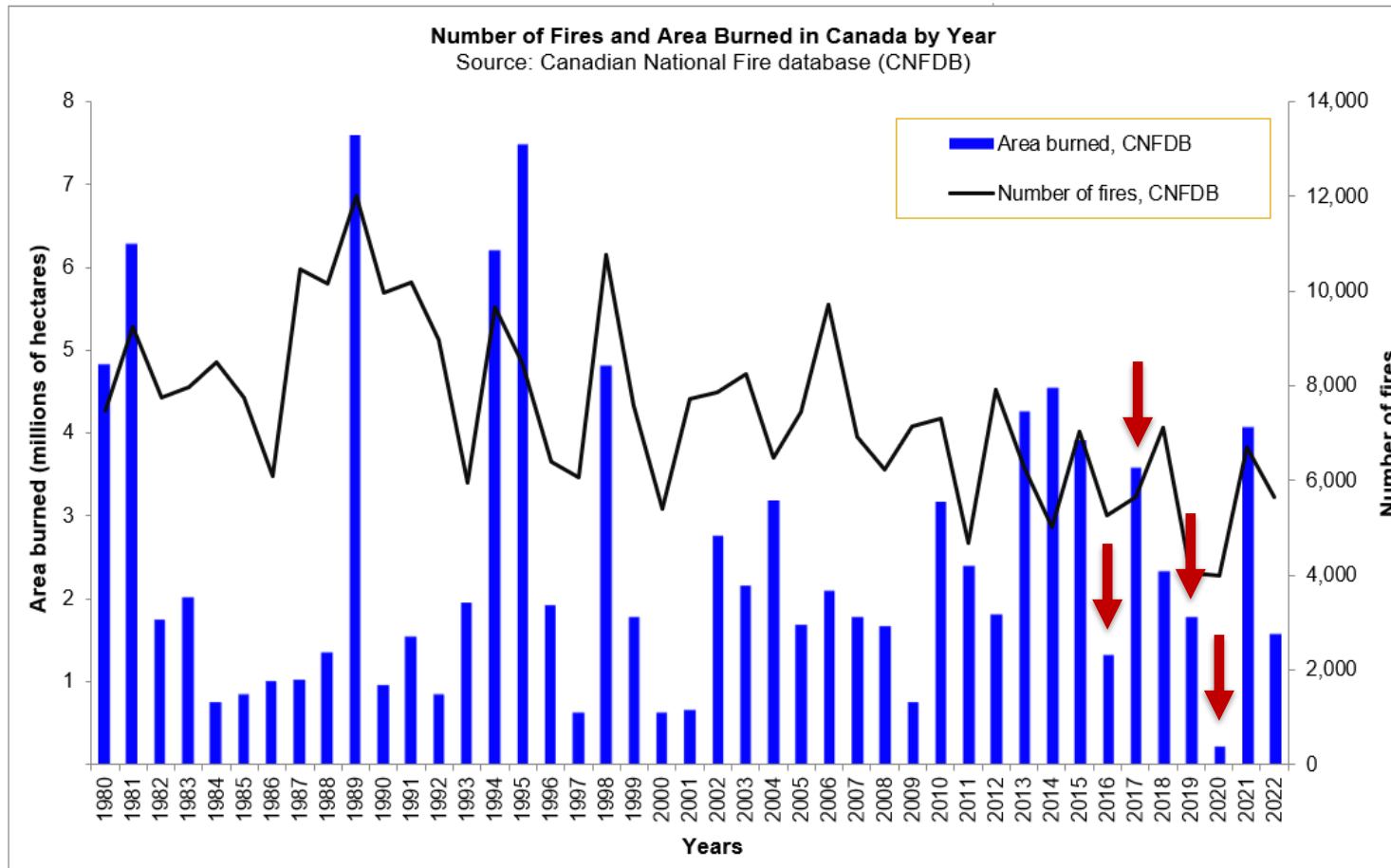


Time series to January 2024



Transition to La Niña: Recent analog years

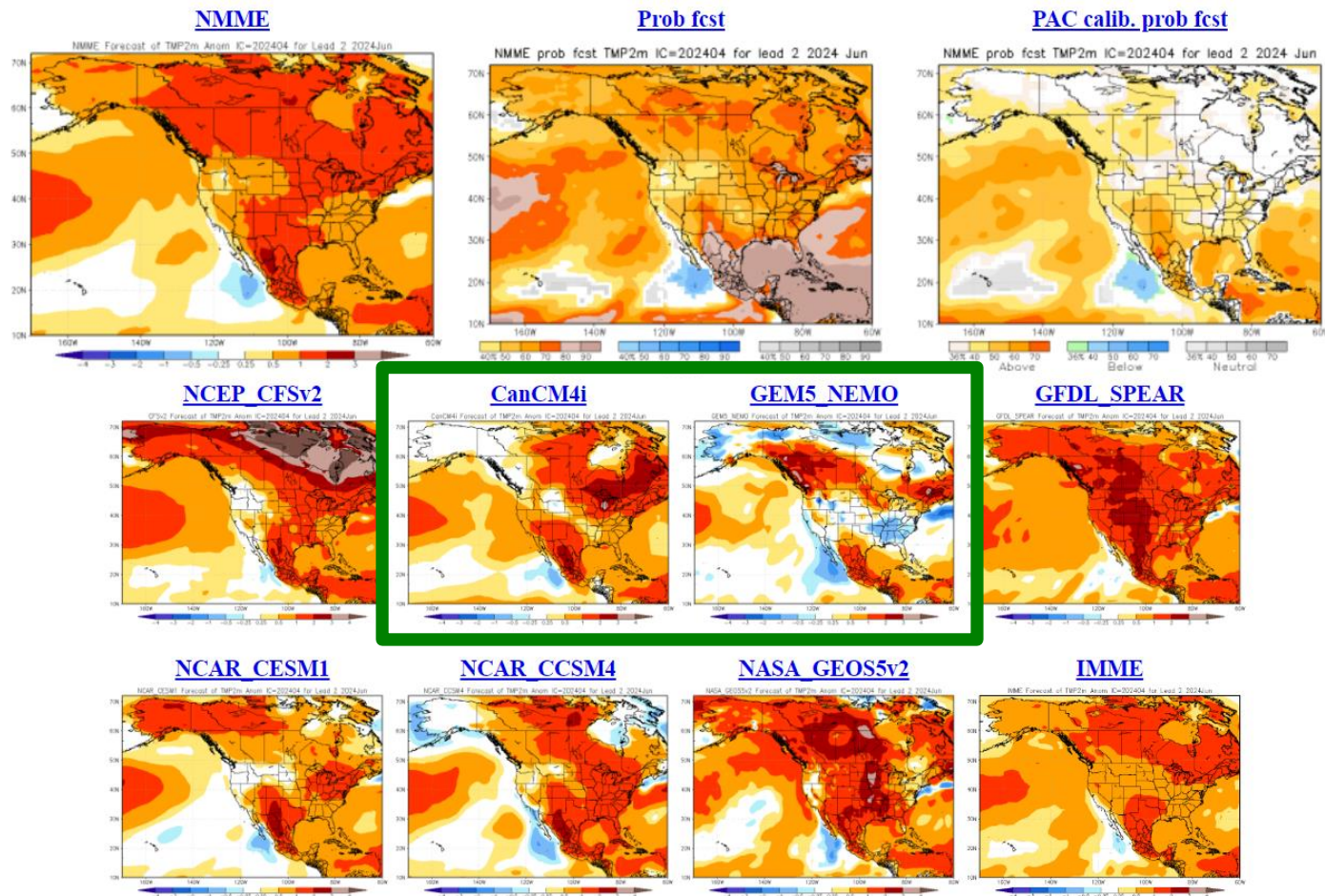
- Area burned in 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020 (red arrows)



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

June Temp

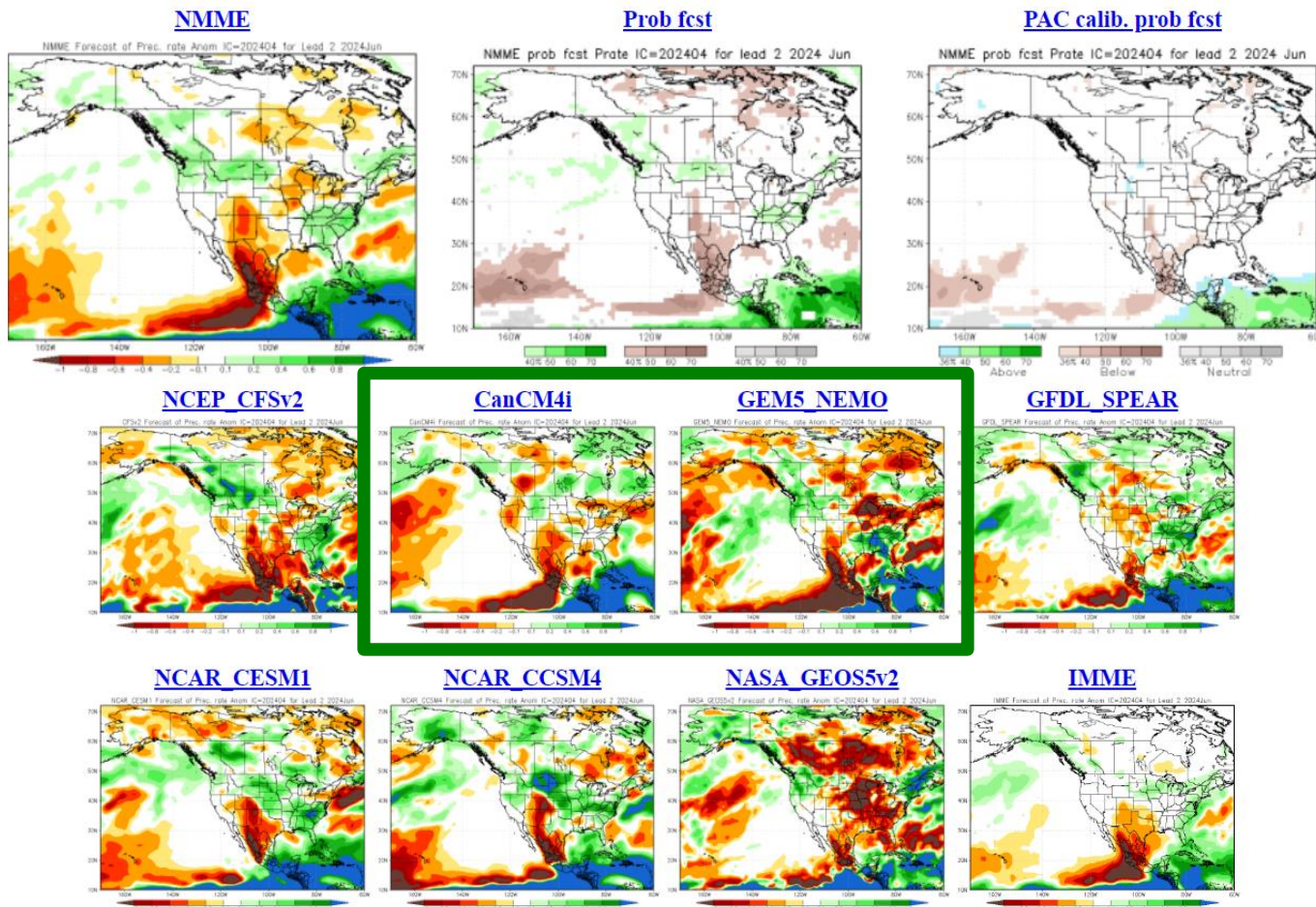
GEM-NEMO
often predicts
cool



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

June Precip

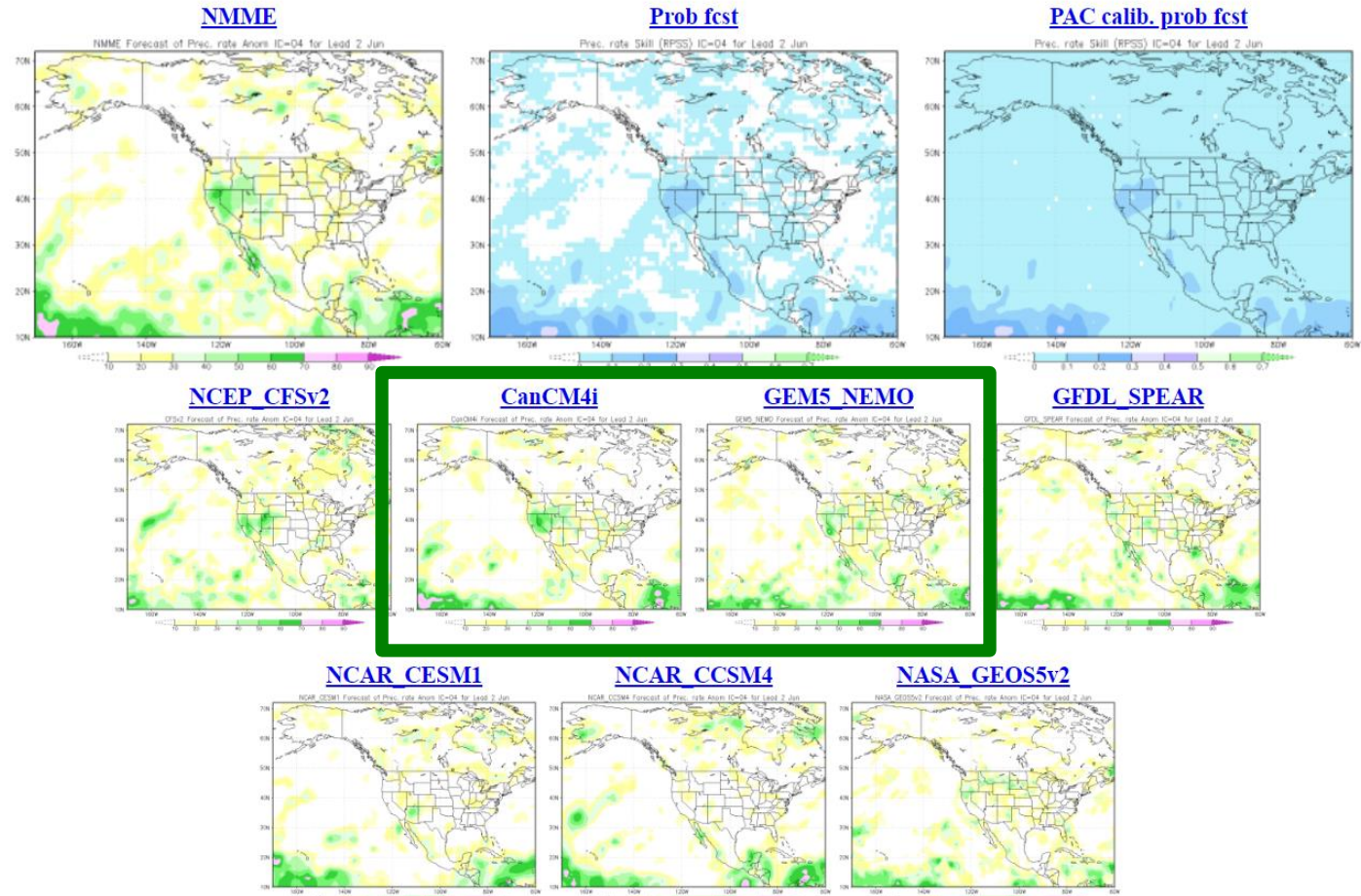
Dry central regions?



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

Precip skills

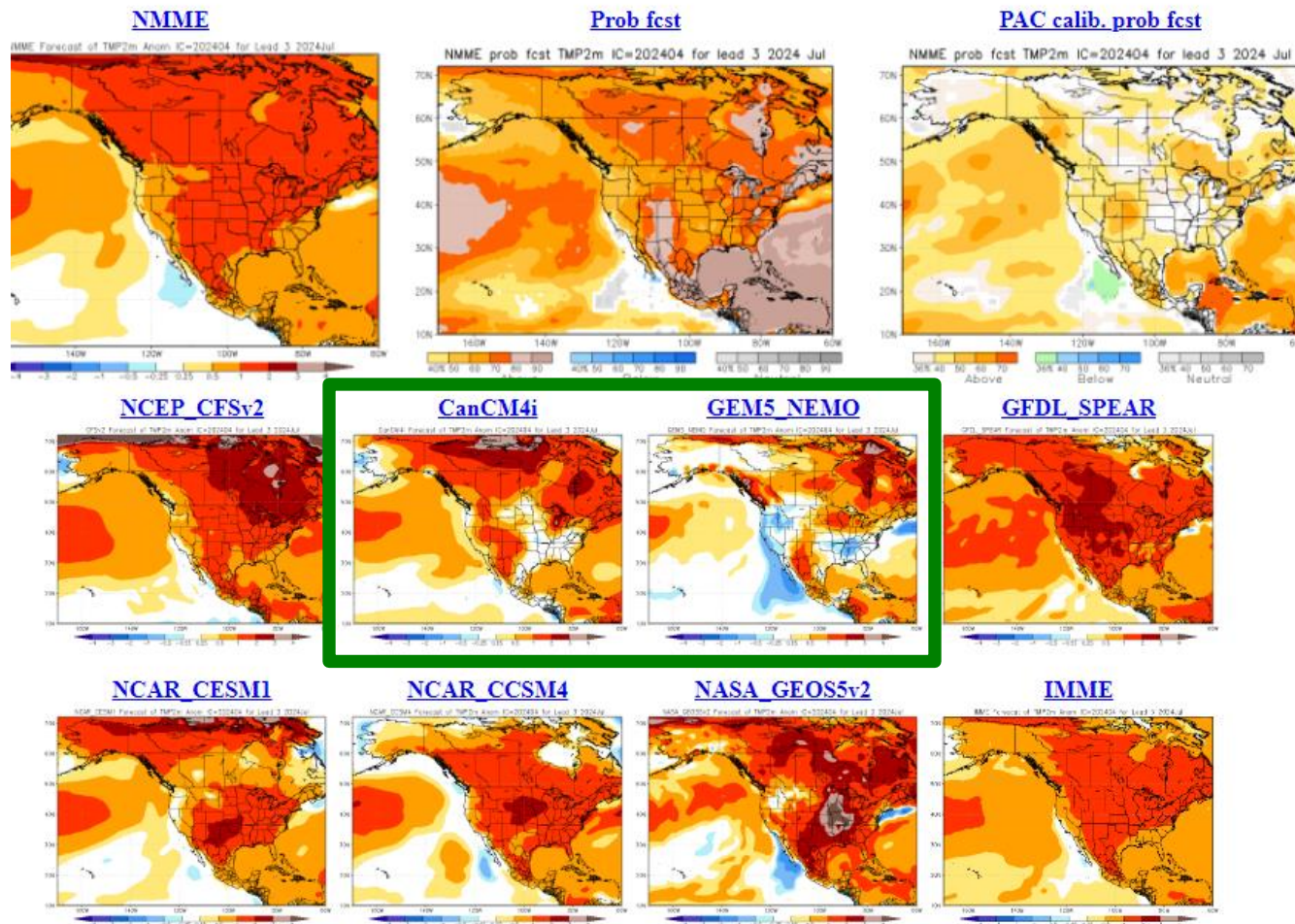
*Little skill
and
variation*



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

July Temp

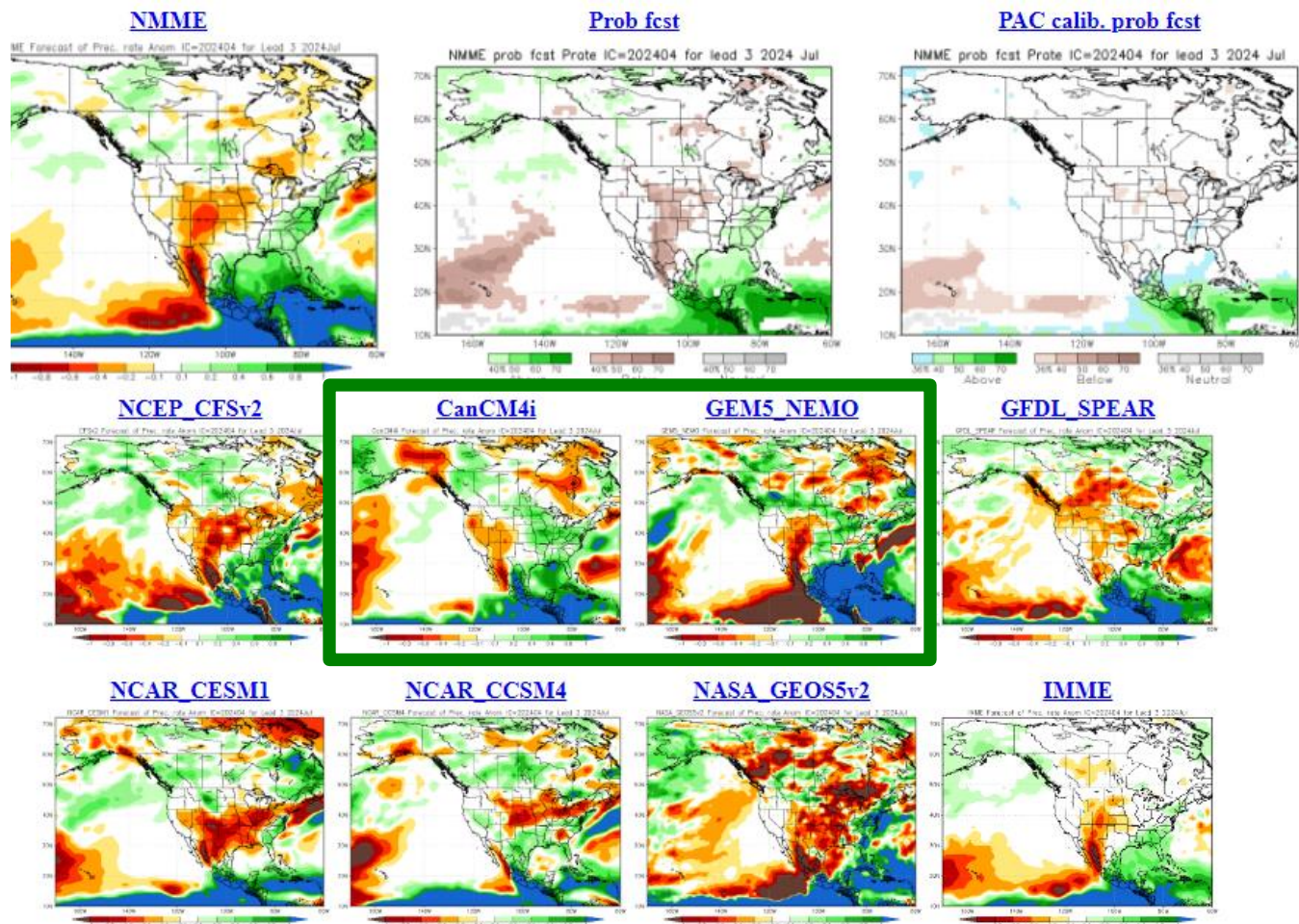
Good agreement for normal to above normal



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

July Precip

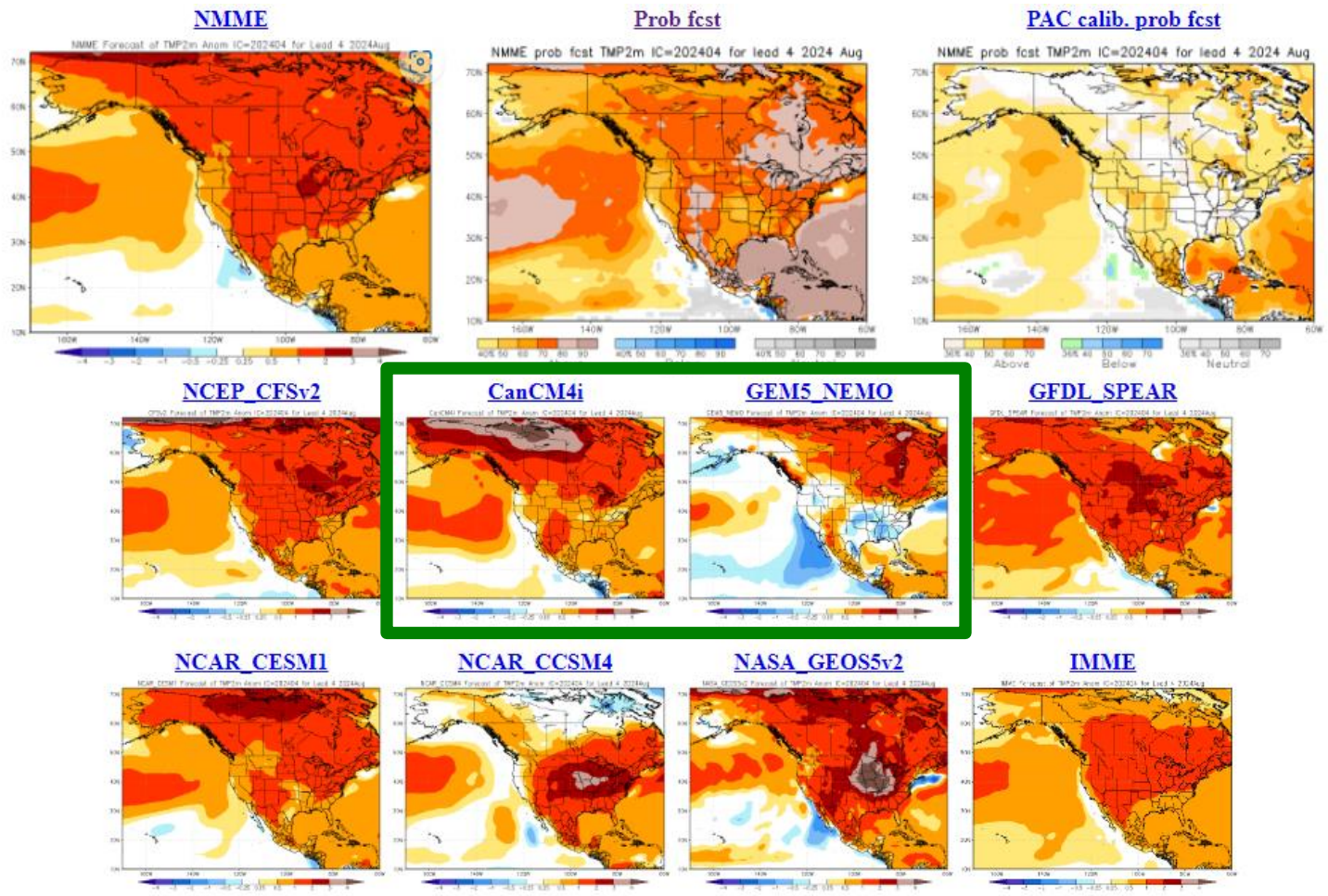
*Ambiguous
predictions*



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

August
Temp

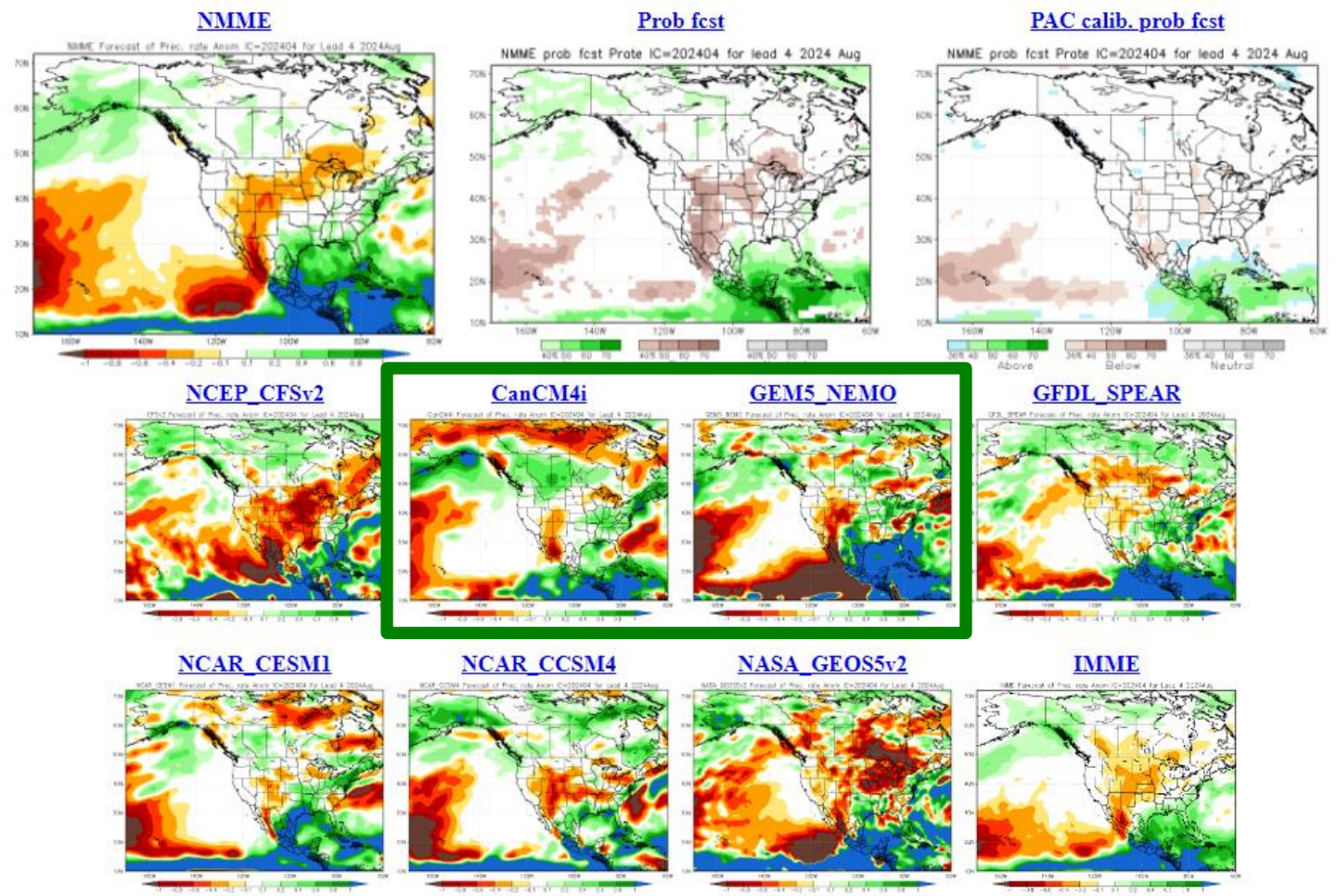
*Continues
normal to
above
normal
signal*



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

August
Precip

*Mixed
result
continues*

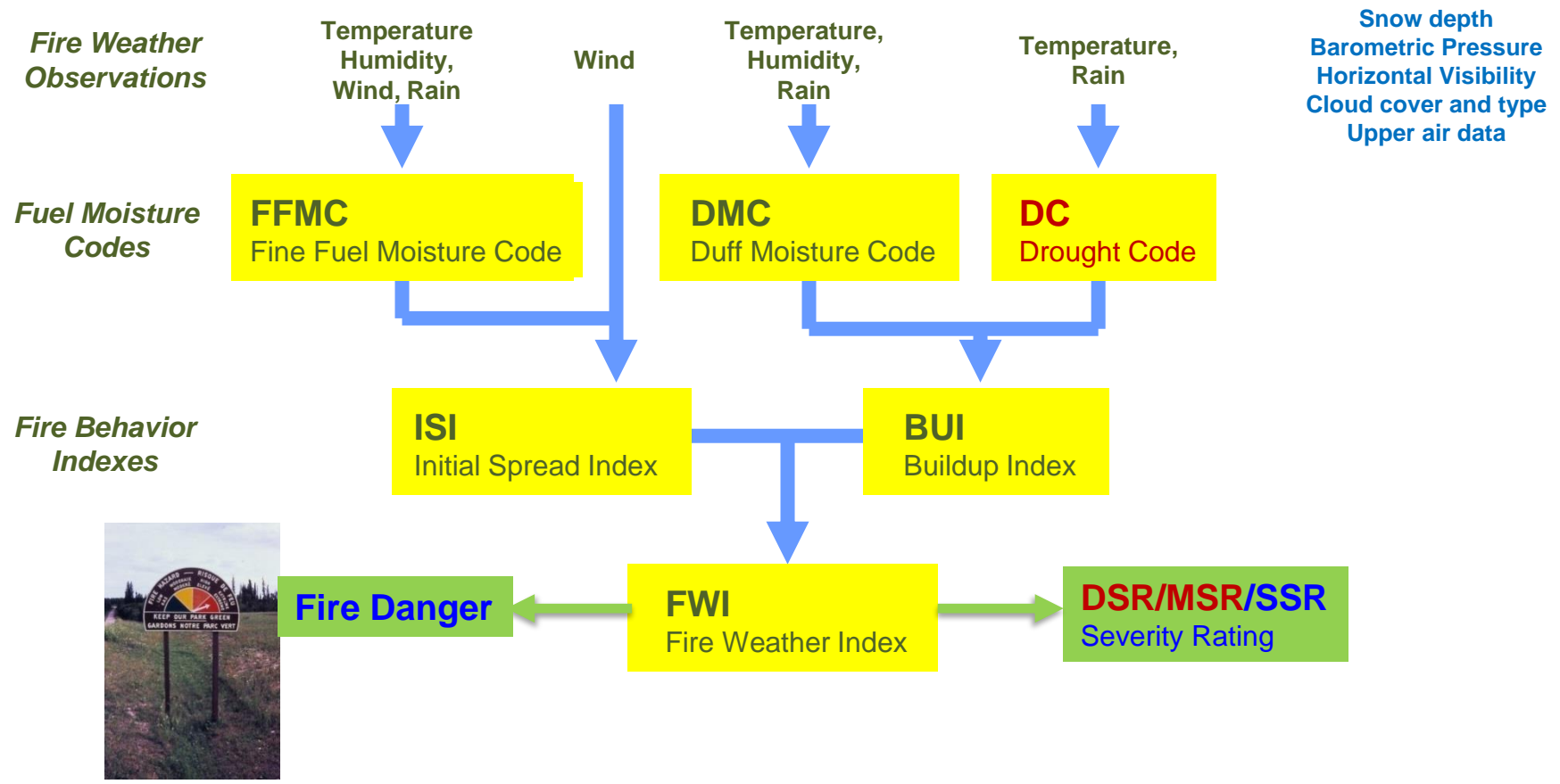


2024 NRCan-CFS Seasonal Prediction



Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System

Seasonal forecasts use the severity rating anomaly

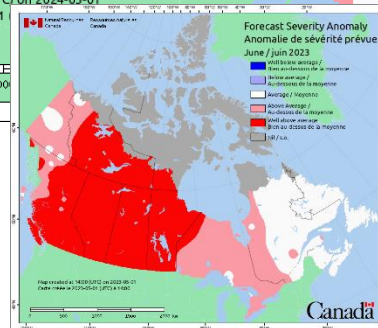
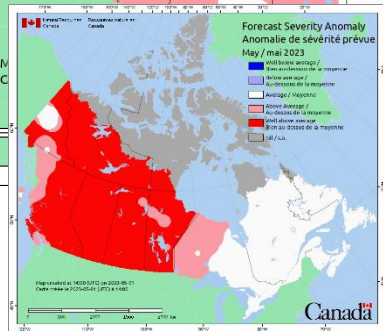
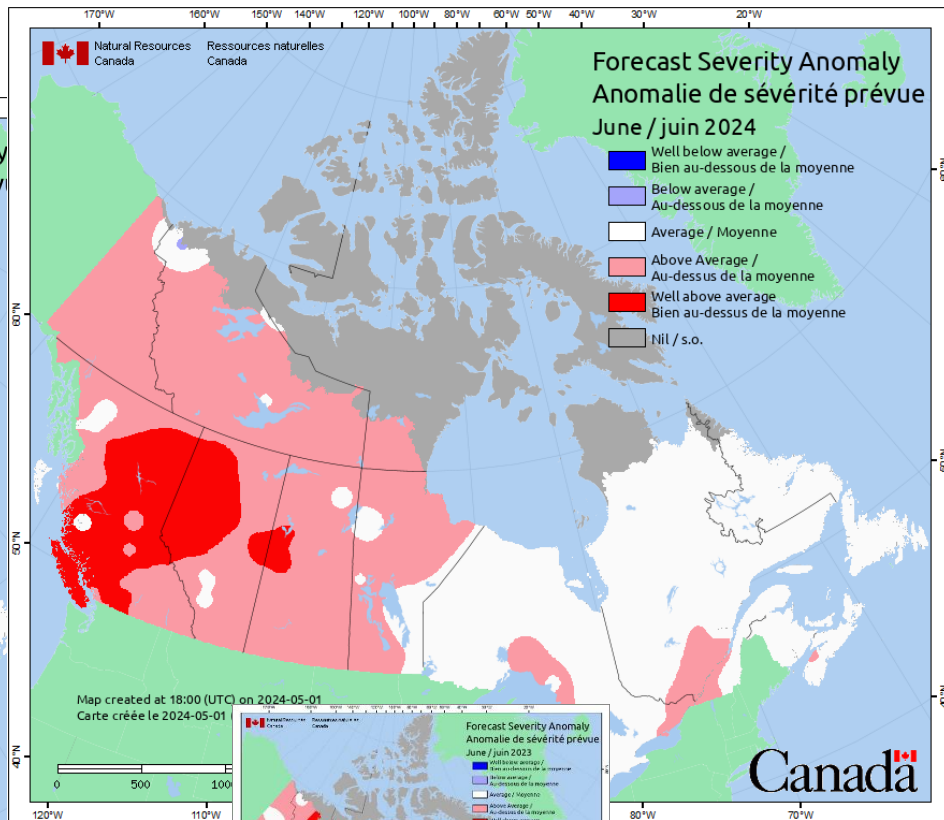
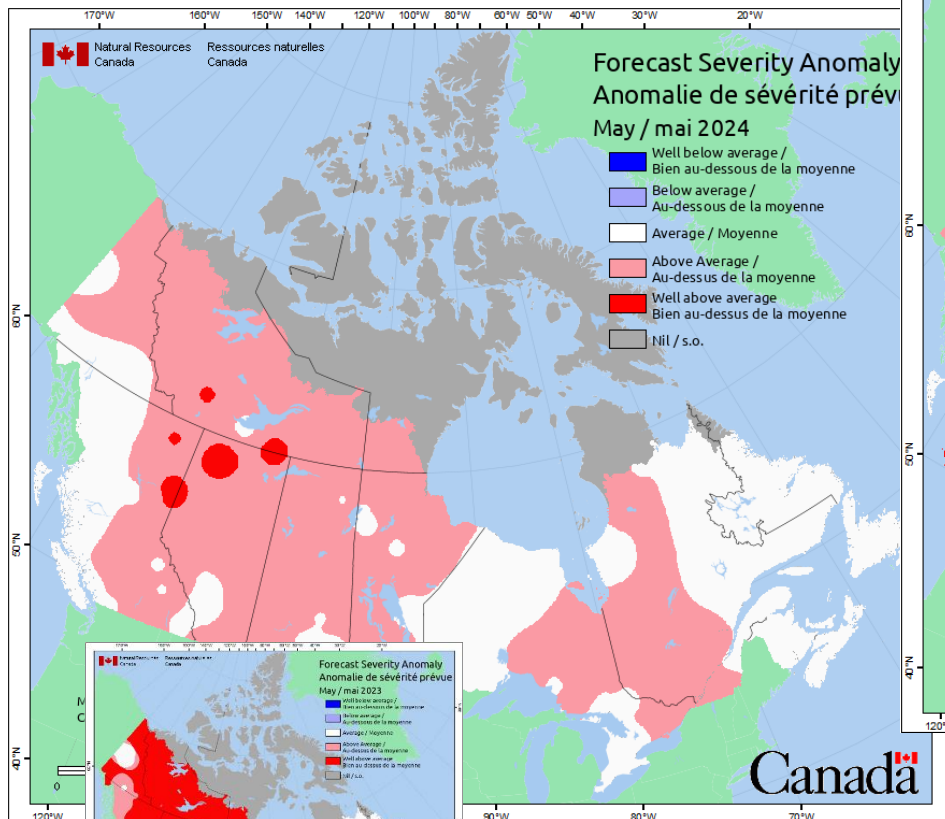


Climate Ensemble Data: CanSIPS

- **Models developed by Canadian Centre for Climate Modeling and Analysis**
 - **CanCM4i**
 - **GEM-NEMO: Global Environmental Multiscale – Nucleus for European Modeling of the Ocean**
- **10-member ensembles producing 12-month forecasts**
- **NRCan uses temperature and precipitation data**
- **Skill of climate forecasts often best in coastal areas, poorer in lee of mountain ranges**



NRCCan-CFS Prediction: *May run, for May/June*

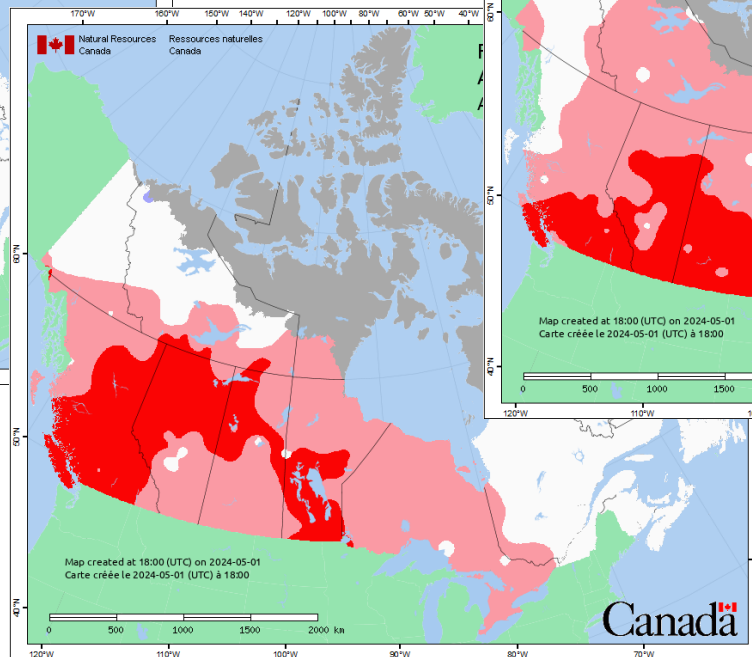
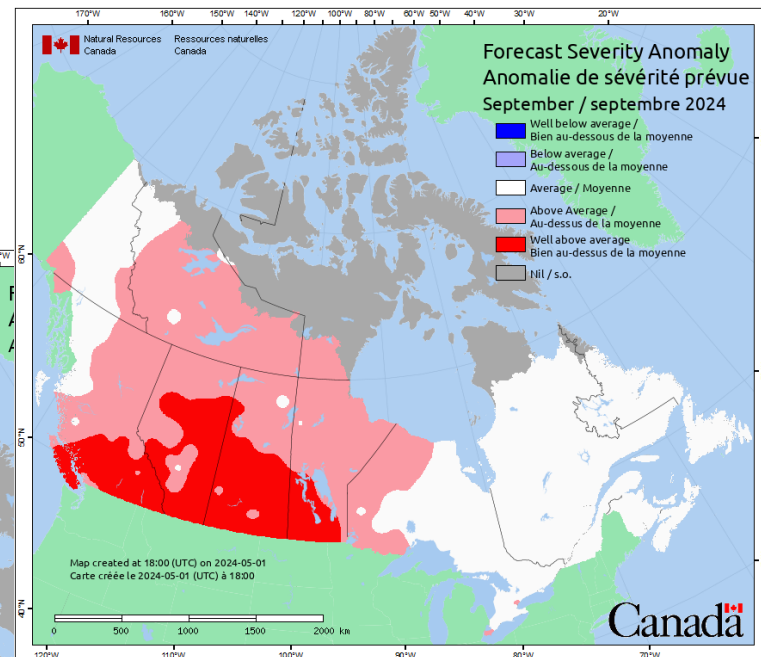
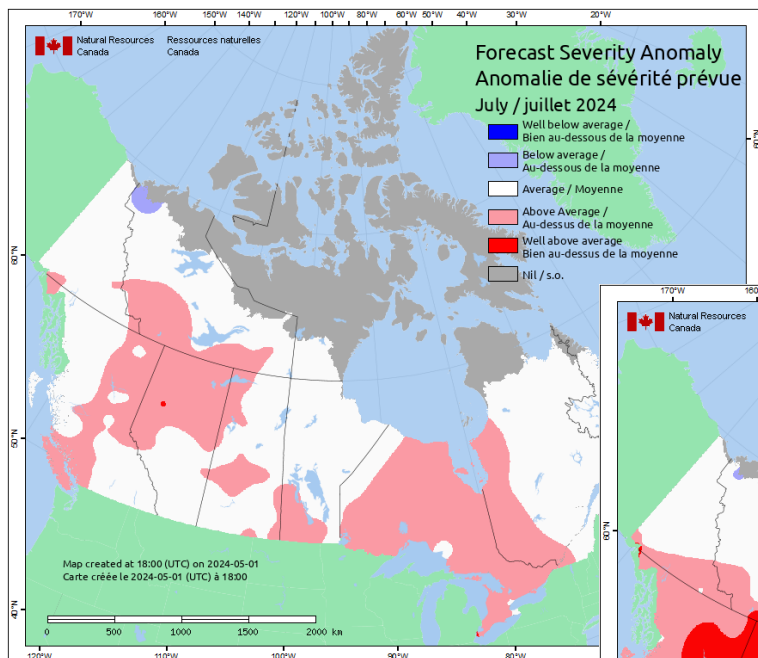


Anomaly

Predicted values normalized against average weather



NRCCan-CFS Prediction: *May run, for July-Sept*



Anomaly

Predicted values normalized against average weather



Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS)

Natural Resources Canada Canada

Energy Mining/Materials Forests Earth Sciences Hazards Explosives Clean Growth Climate Change

Home Forests Forest Topics Fire CWFIS

Disclaimer: The information, maps and data services available through the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System are approximations based on available data, and may not show the most current fire situation. For additional maps and information on the current conditions, please visit the fire management agency website for your region of interest (province, territory or park). [Links to these agencies are available here.](#) [Limitation of Liability](#)

Forests

CWFIS

Background Information

Maps and Reports

Interactive map

Current Conditions

Fire Danger

Weather

Fire Weather

Fire Behavior

Fire M3 Hotspots

Monthly and Seasonal Forecasts

National Wildland Fire Situation Report

Historical Analysis

Fire Weather Normals

Fire Behavior Normals

Canadian National Fire Database

CWFIS Datamart

Publications

Canadian Wildland Fire Information System

The Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS) creates daily fire weather and fire behavior maps year-round and hot spot maps throughout the forest fire season, generally between May and September.

Fire Weather

[View the most recent Fire Danger map](#)

Fire Behavior

[View the most recent Head Fire Intensity](#)

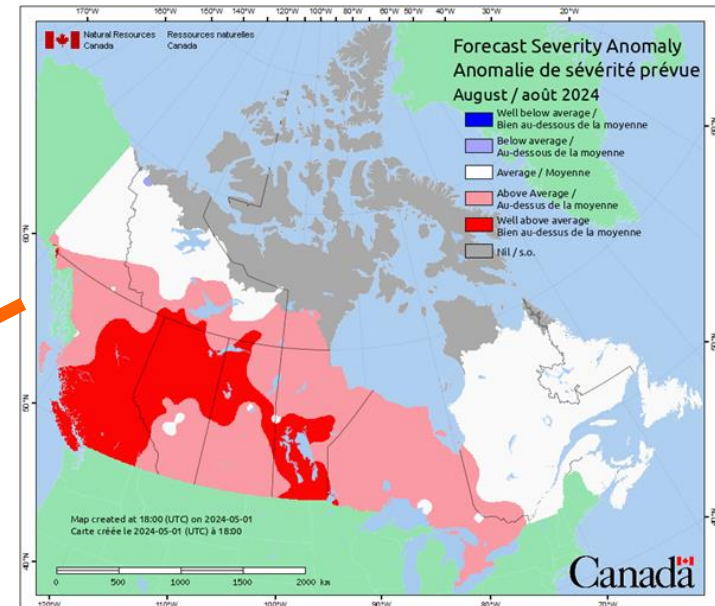
Fire M3 Hotspots

[View the most recent Daily Hotspot map](#)

The Canadian Wildland Fire Information System is a computer-based fire management information system that monitors fire danger conditions across Canada. Daily weather conditions are collected from across Canada and used to produce fire weather and fire behavior maps. In addition, satellites are used to detect fires.

This site is divided into three main sections:

- The Background Information section contains links that provide details about the CWFIS and outline the processes used to derive the data.
- The Current Conditions section presents the current fire danger in Canada.
 - Fire Weather and Fire Behavior show national maps of current and archived forest fire conditions.
 - Fire M3 Hotspots shows fires detected by remote sensing, featuring near-real time imagery.
 - Regional Satellite Images displays images of large historical fires.
 - The Weekly Fire Statistics is a weekly summary of fire activity across Canada.
- The Historical Analysis section provides a fire danger climatology for Canada.
 - Fire Weather Normals and Fire Behavior Normals display the mean values of fire weather indices and fire behavior indices over a 30-year period (from 1971 to 2000).
 - The Large Fires Data Base is a summary of fires larger than 200 ha from 1959 to 1999.



Note: CWFIS web site will change, likely in 2024-25



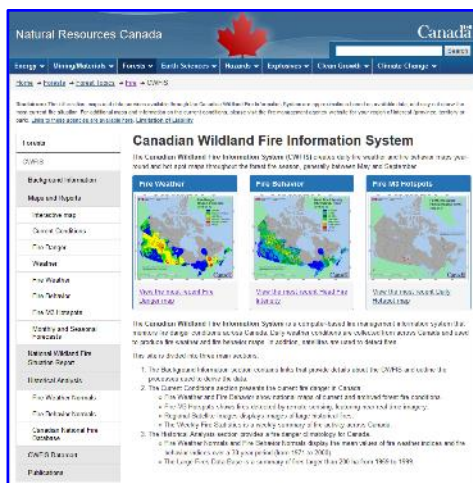
Conclusions and Reminders

- **2023 was likely an outlier statistically (2020's opposite)**
- **Model synthesis indicates**
 - **Warm summer (may be common with warming climate)**
 - **Rainfall uncertain but La Niña may help boost amounts**
 - **Possible quieter July but active late summer**
- **Serious fires can occur in any year**
- **Fire activity depends on ignitions; our forecast only predicts where potential exists**



Remember to check updates ...

- Seasonal forecast: first working day each month on CWFIS
- Daily conditions: provincial and/or CWFIS web sites



Government of Ontario



Questions?



Contact:

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Fire Research Analyst

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Forest Service**

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