

Building resilient communities

Institut de Prévention des Sinistres Catastrophiques Bâtir des communautés résilientes

Wildfire Season Forecast 2023

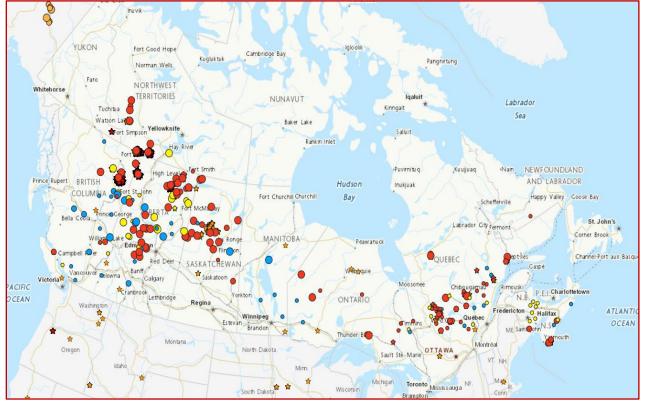
Richard Carr, Wildland Fire Research Analyst, Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service



Forecast 2023

Whoa! What's going on this year?!!

CWFIS interactive map, June 2, 2023



Already at/above mean area burned for an entire year





Statistics to date

- "I don't want to comment on that since the numbers are changing so fast they are quickly outdated."
- Numbers from the June 5, 2023 CIFFC Situation Report:
 - Fires: 2266
 - Area burned: 3,571,727 ha
 - 10-year averages for early June: (~1700 fires, 270,000 ha)
- CIFFC National Preparedness Level (NPL) at 5 since May
 - **11** (earliest on record) **1 2 3 4 5**
 - International crews in from USA, AUS, NZ, ZA,
 - CIFFC situation report web page has been reworked

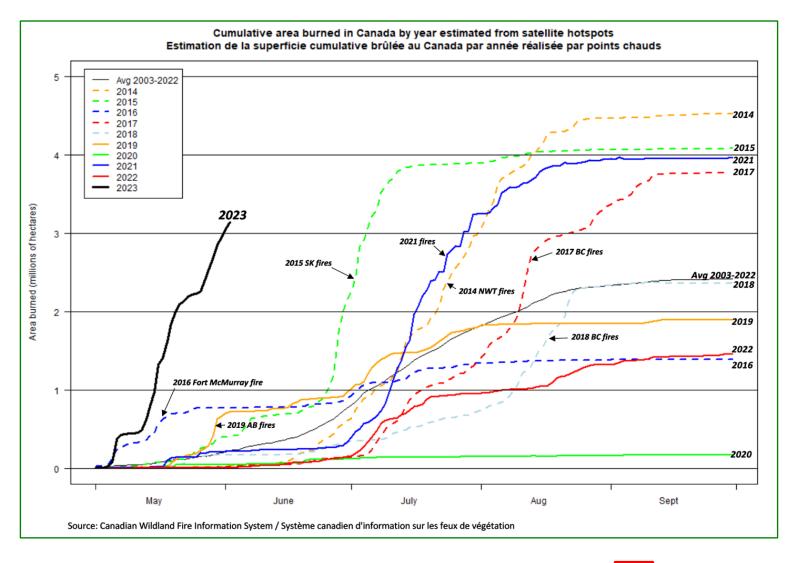
1989 vs 2023

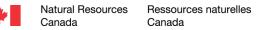
- 1989 featured most area burned in our modern records
 - ~7.5 million hectares burned; about 43% in Manitoba
- Were 1989 weather patterns similar to 2023?
 - Both years featured fading La Nina; 1989 persisted later
 - 1989-early 1991 had long extended ENSO-neutral period
 - Drought prevalent
- Add 30 years of climate warming
- Better detection and suppression methods in 2023





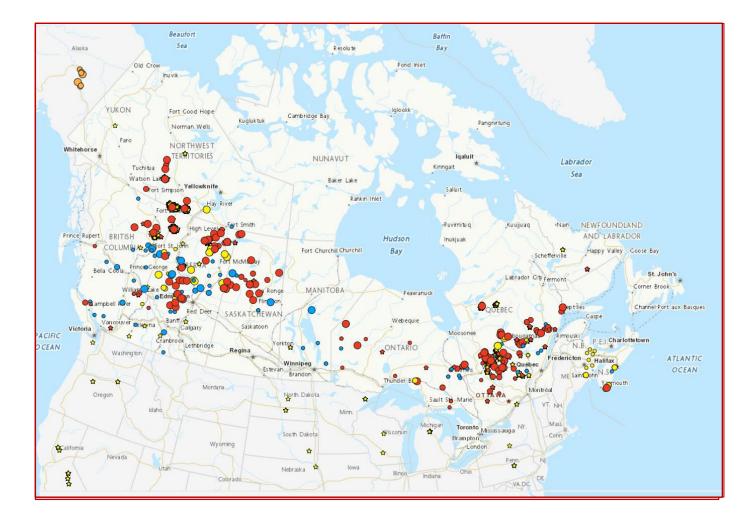
Unprecedented area burned increase







Hotspot and Fire Progression



June 3, 2023





Why might this have happened?





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Facts and Anecdotes

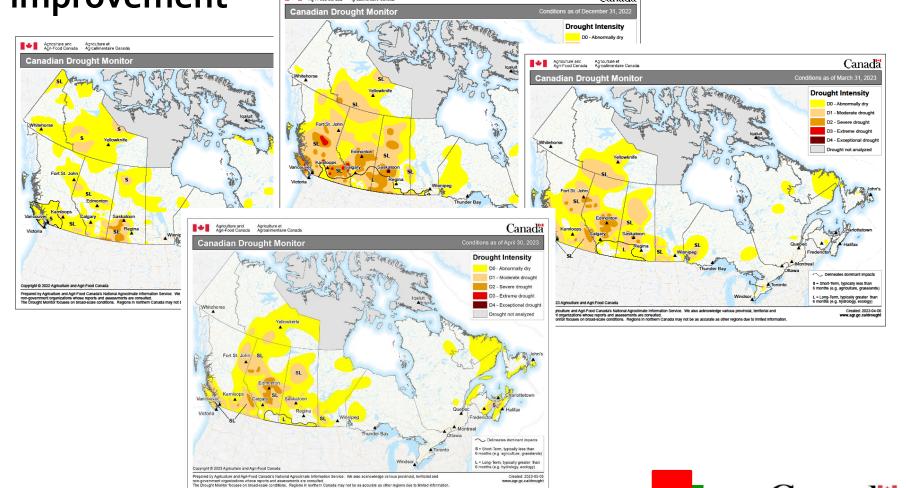
- Transition speeds of ocean/atmosphere indexes may be more important than phase maxima/minima
- Warmest May on record in Washington state
- Similar in western Canada? Numbers not assessed yet





Drought Progression

• Drought intensified in late 2022; few areas of improvement Agri-Food Canada Agriculture et Agri-Food Canada Agroalimentaire Canada Canada



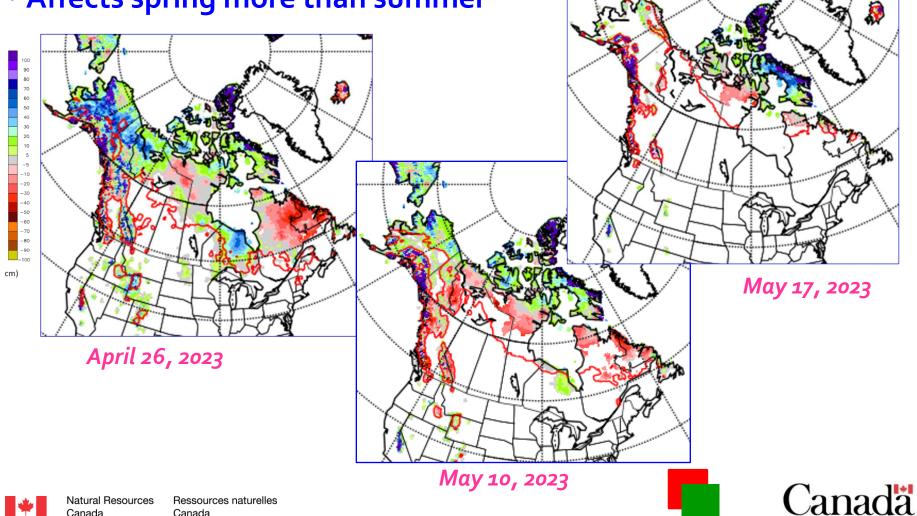


Canada

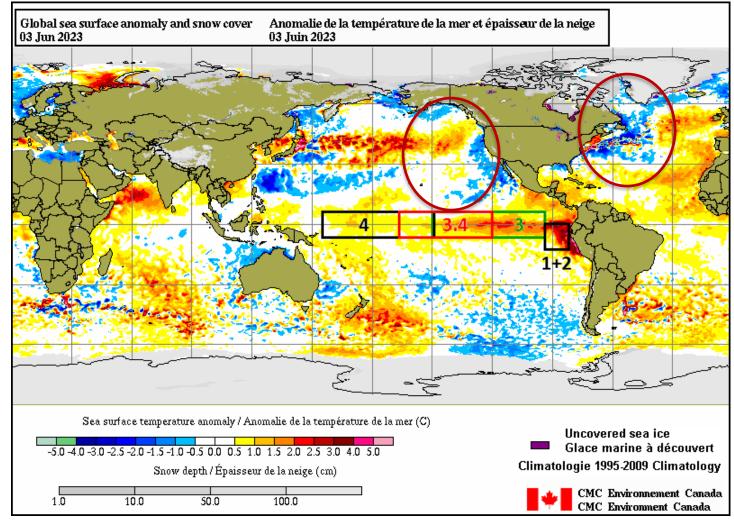
2022 Spring start-up conditions

Snow depths

• Affects spring more than summer



ENSO, PDO – Current SST



La Nina faded

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El Nino developing

Are we getting the "worst" of each???

Cold north Atlantic favoring high pressure in east?





Fire problems in ENSO Springs

	Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	АМЈ	MIJ	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
2	1996	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
	1997	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
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
\rightarrow	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
\rightarrow	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
	2023	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.1								
						-							

El Niño:

• Warm, windy, dry in western Canada

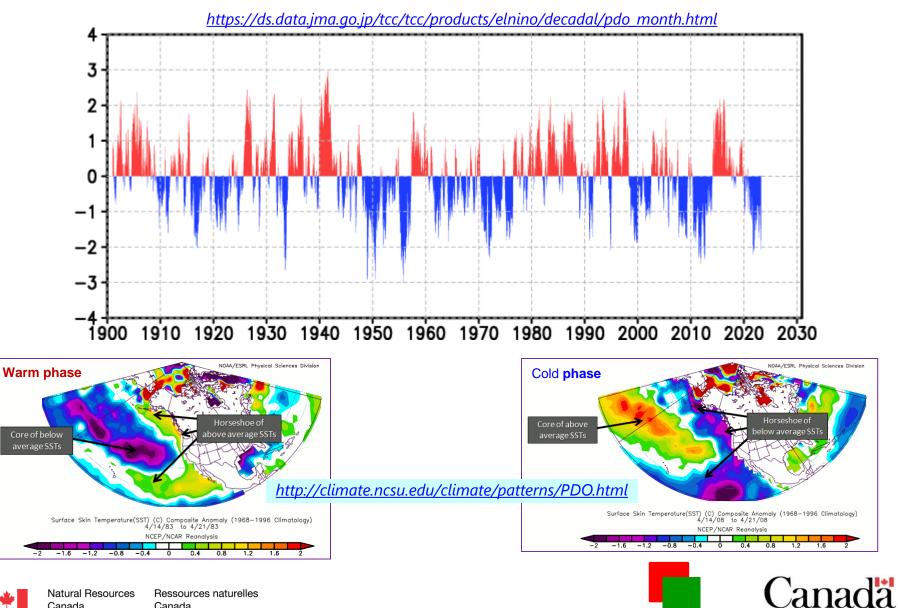
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- La Niña: Arctic surface highs bring dry air, strong wind around edges
- Temperature may be cool

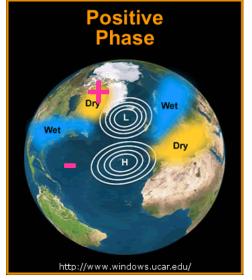
Summer fire problems may depend on other influences

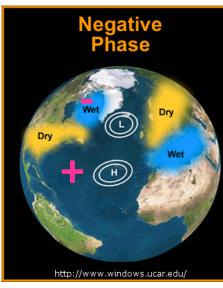


Pacific Decadal Oscillation

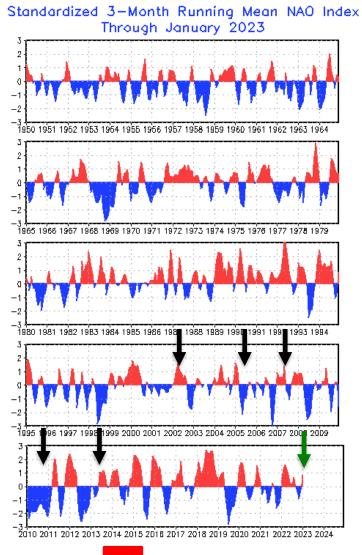


North Atlantic Oscillation http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/pna/nao.timeseries.gif





Quebec Area Burned (NFDB, ha*1000)							
2020	69						
2019	10						
2018	86						
2017	38						
2016	33						
2015	5						
2014	64						
2013	1900						
2012	64						
2011	12						
2010	315						
2009	94						
2008	1						
2007	343						
2006	136						
2005	800						
2004	3						
2003	88						
2002	1000						
2001	33						
2000	39						

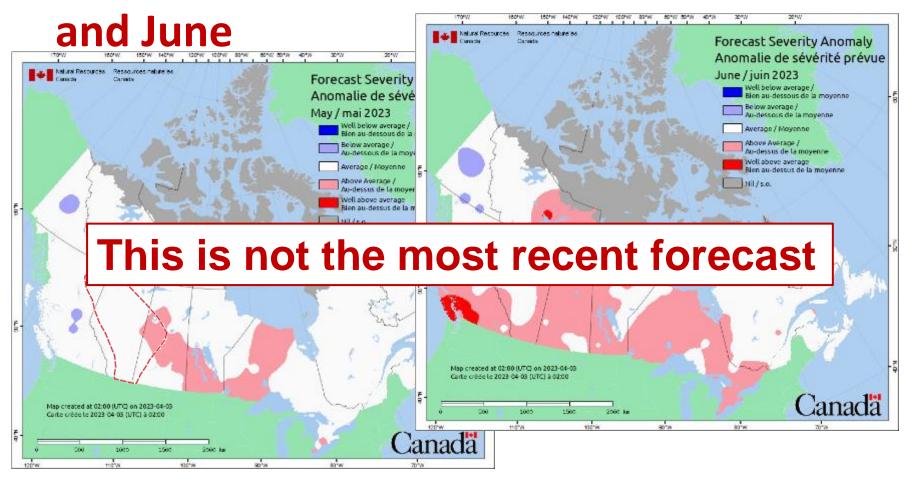




Natural Resources Canada

Ressources naturelles Canada

NRCan-CFS Prediction: April run, for May



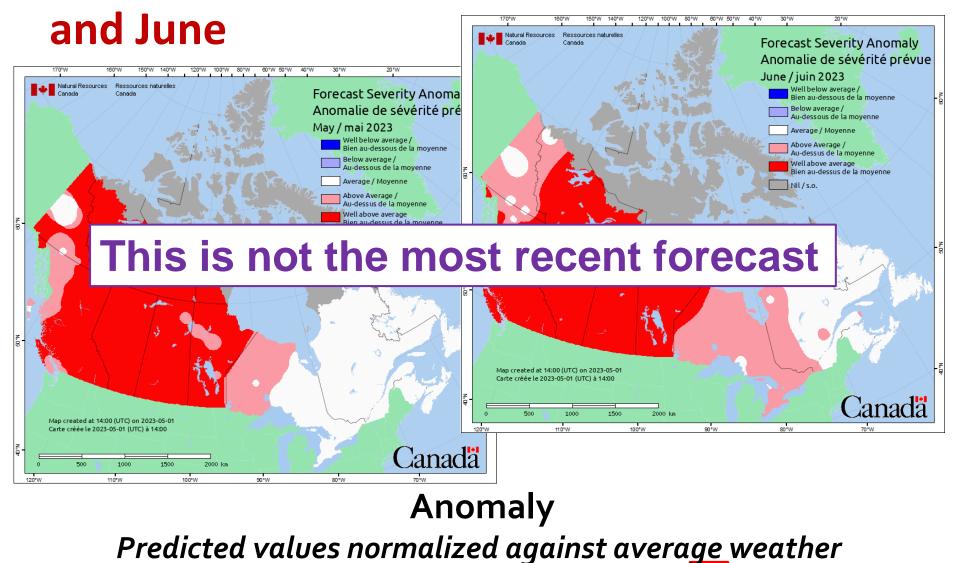
Anomaly

Predicted values normalized against average weather



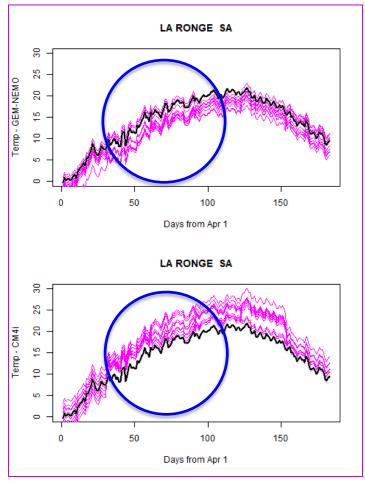
Canada

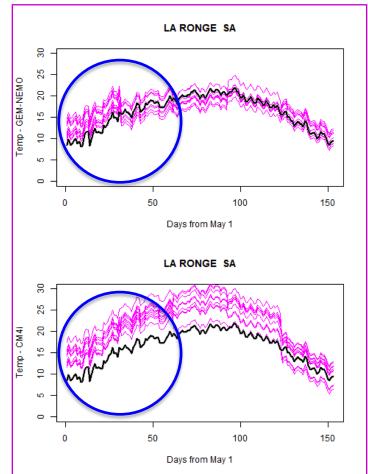
NRCan-CFS Prediction: May run, for May



Canada

Why did April and May Forecasts Differ?





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anada

Canadian Seasonal to Interannual Prediction System: CanCM4i + GEM5-NEMO



Canada

Natural Resources Ressources naturelles Canada

Climate Ensemble Data: CanSIPS

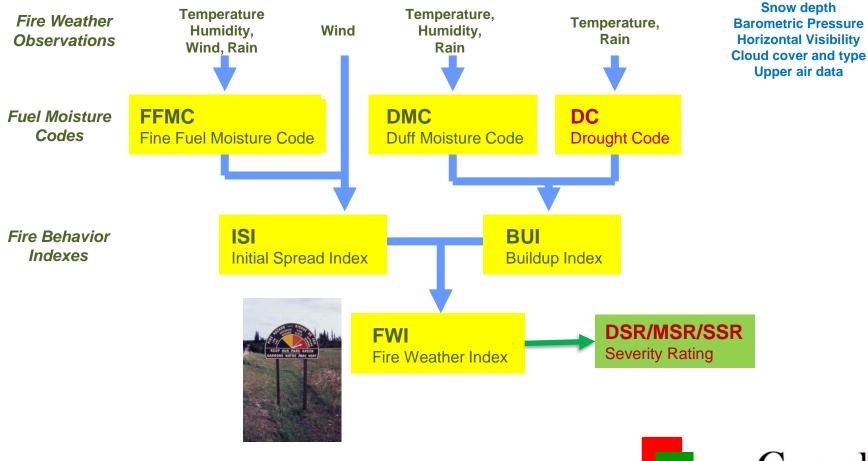
- Models developed by Canadian Centre for Climate **Modeling and Analysis**
 - CanCM4i
 - GEM-NEMO: Global Environmental Multiscale Nucleus for European Modeling of the Ocean
- 10-member ensembles producing 12-month forecasts
- NRCan uses temperature and precipitation data
- Skill of climate forecasts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





Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System

Seasonal forecasts use the severity rating anomaly



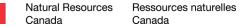


2023 Seasonal Predictions

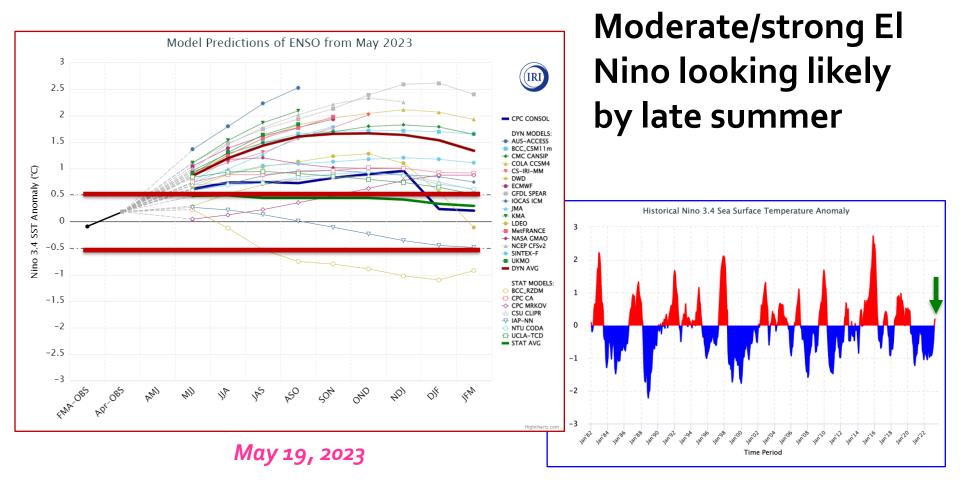
What happens now???



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ENSO Forecasts





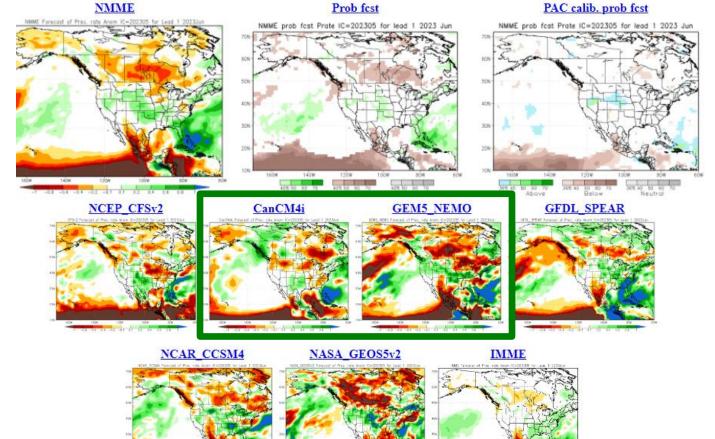


North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

June Precip

Dry central

regions?



NOW 141W 122M 122W 122W

NON 100 100 00 10





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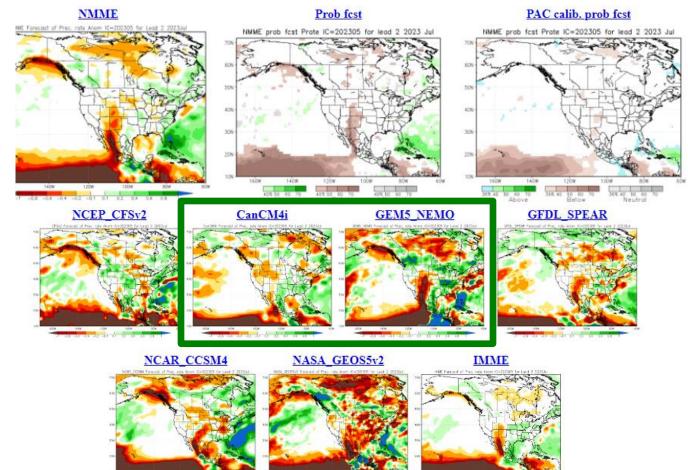




North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

July Precip

Rainfall increases in July?

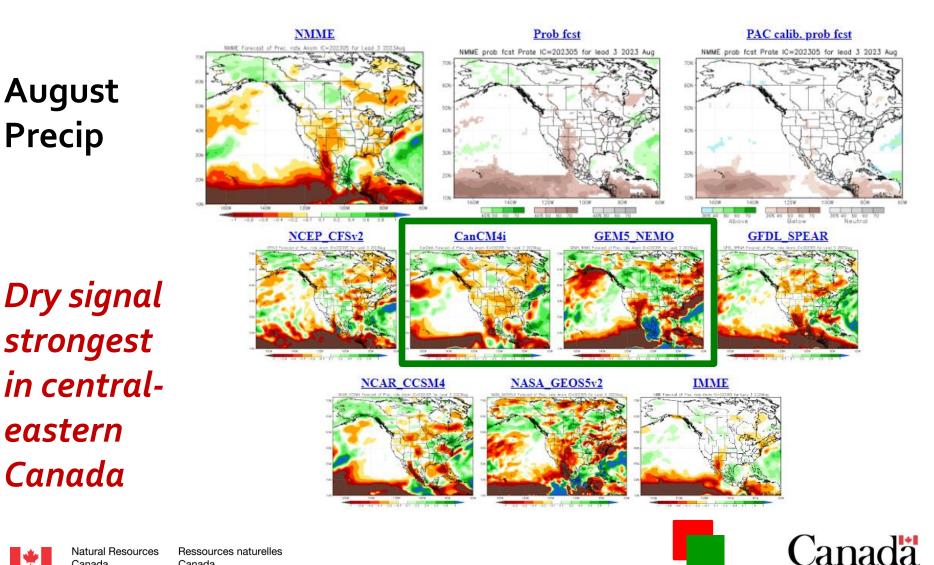


108 059 108 108



North American Multi-model Ensemble NMME

August Precip





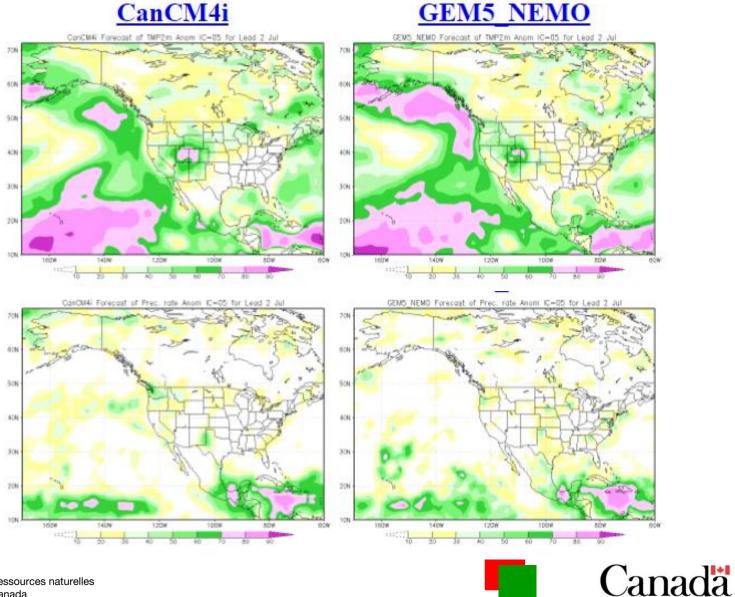
eastern

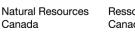
NMME Skills Maps

Two month lead (July forecast)

Temperature





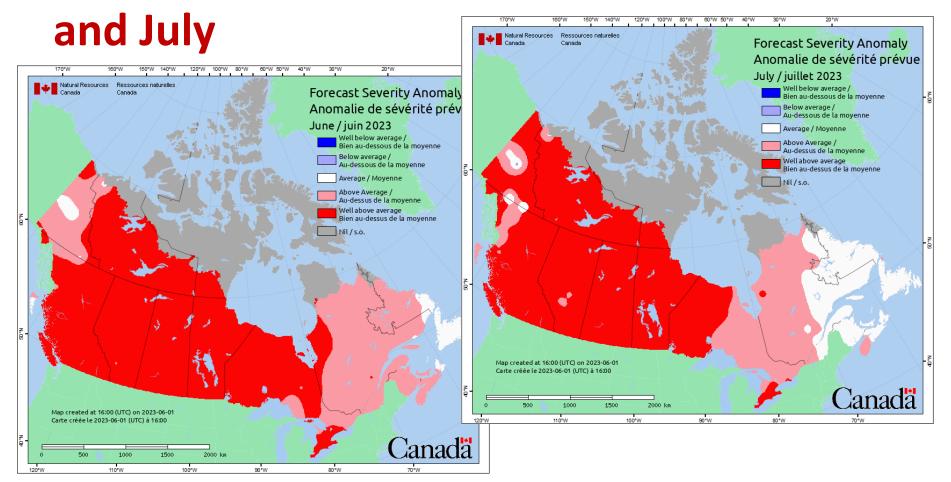


2023 NRCan-CFS Seasonal Prediction





NRCan-CFS Prediction: June run, for June



Anomaly

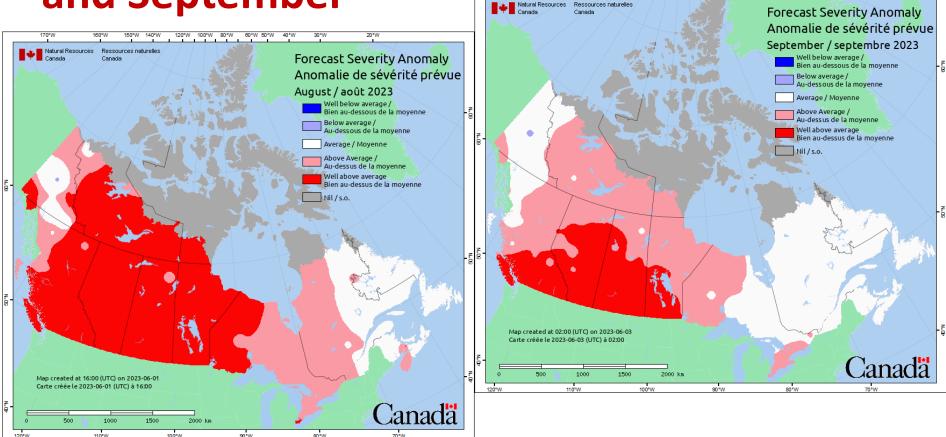
Predicted values normalized against average weather



NRCan-CFS Prediction: June run, for August and September 60°W 50°W 40°W

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Canada

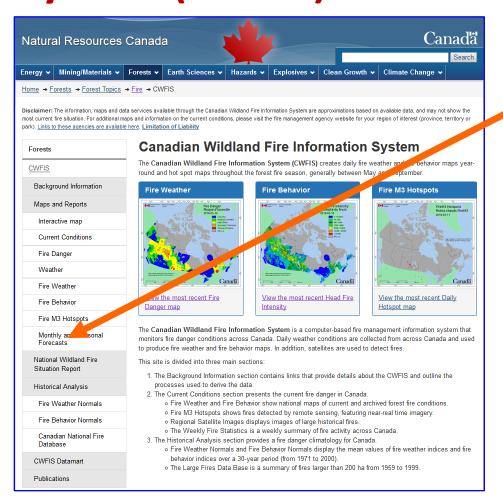


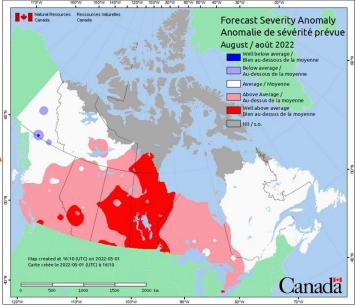
Anomaly

Predicted values normalized against average weather



Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS)





Note: CWFIS web site will change, likely in 2023-24

Canac



Conclusions and Reminders

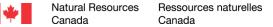
- Model consensus points to warm summer with many dry areas, but possible respite in July with better rainfall
- Serious fires can occur in any year
- Fire activity depends on ignitions; our forecast only predicts where potential exists



Remember to check updates ...

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









Contact:



Richard Carr Fire Research Analyst Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service

Richard.Carr@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

5320 122 Street NW Edmonton, AB, Canada T6H 3S5 825-510-1265

