

U.S. Wildland Fire Season 2011 Review & 2012 Outlook



The Wildland Fire Community

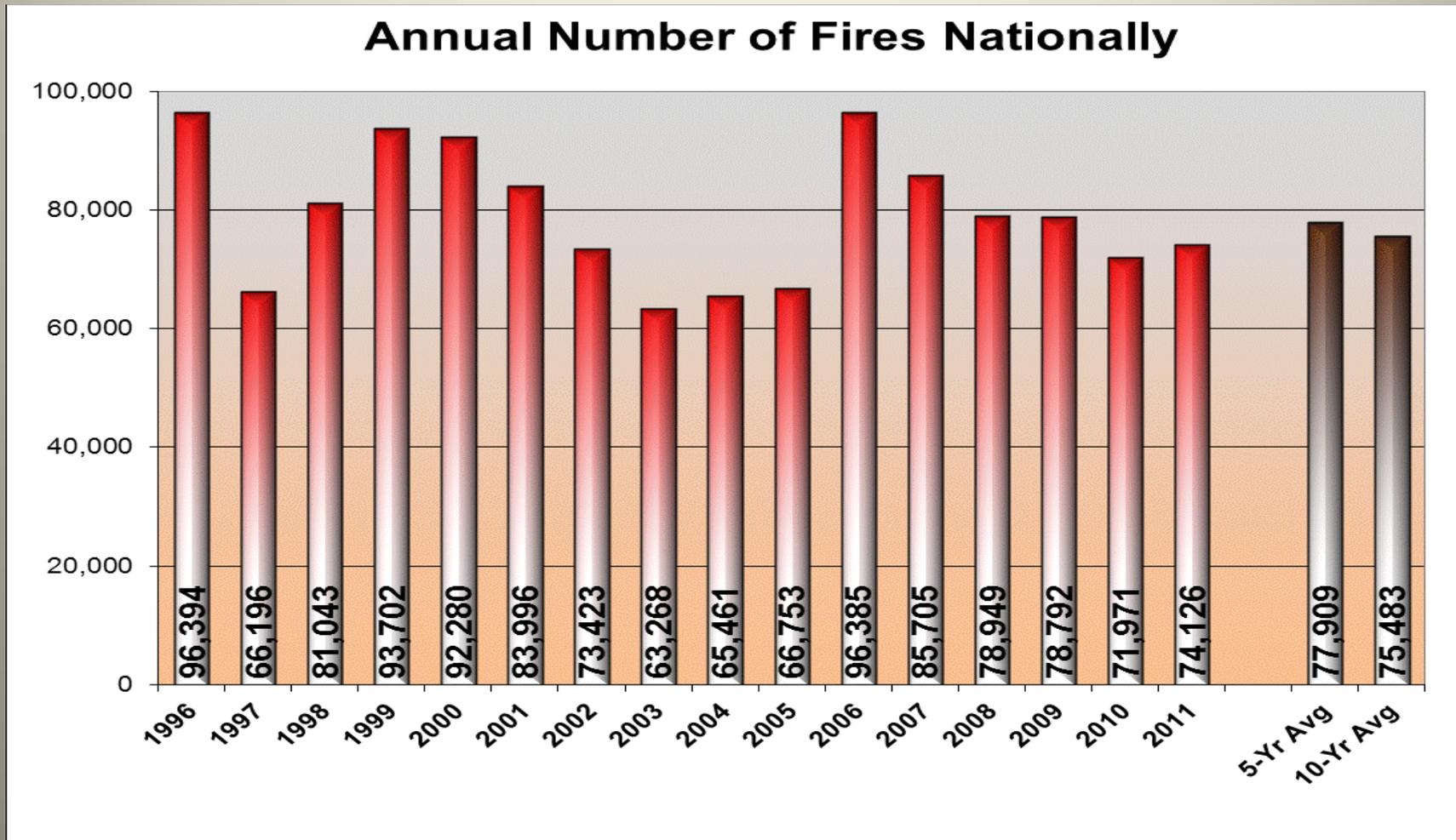


The wildland fire community is comprised of:

- USDA Forest Service
- U.S. Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs)
- States (through National Association of State Foresters)
- Local Fire Departments

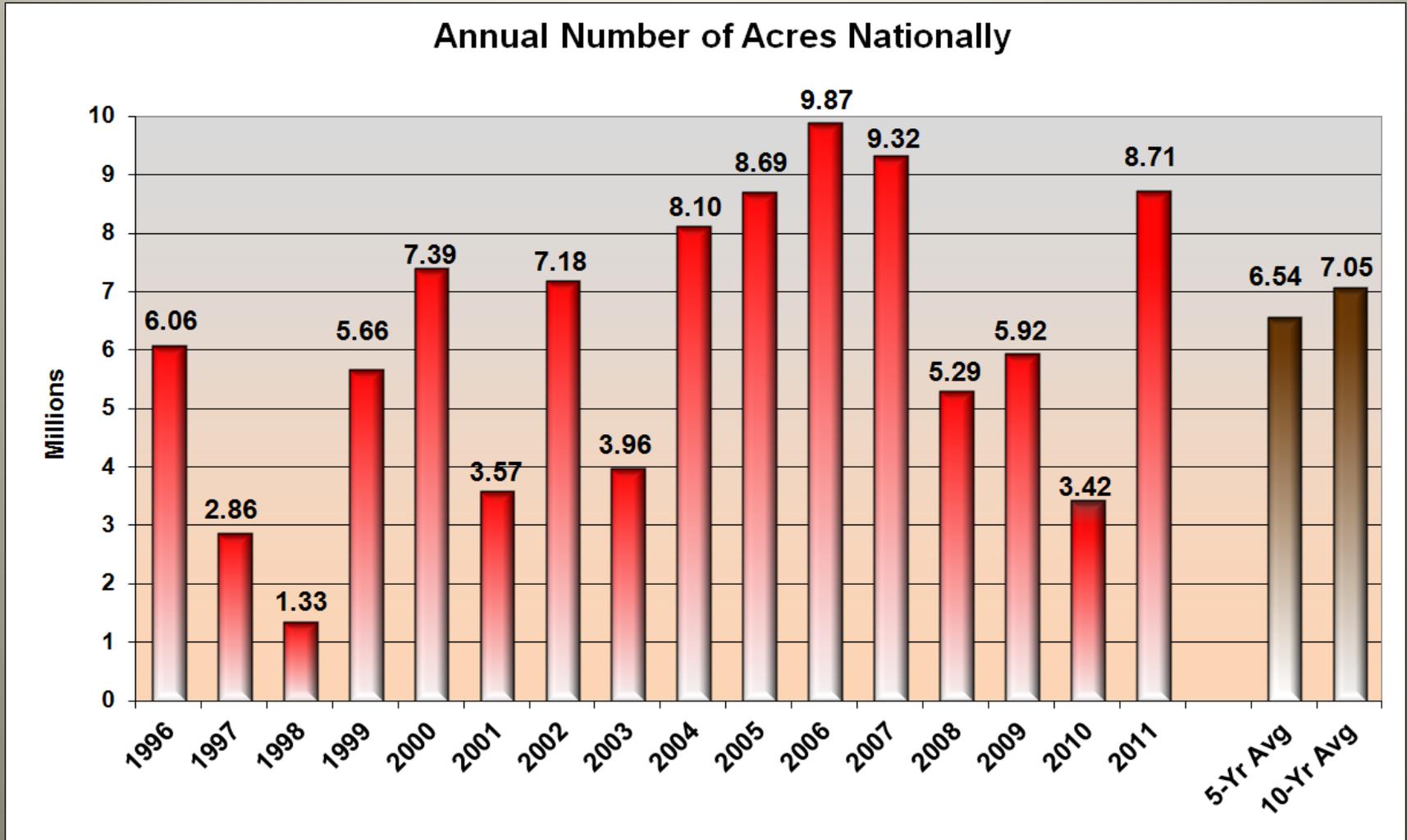
All are linked together through a comprehensive interagency system that was implemented in the 1970's

2011: 74,126 wildland fires.*

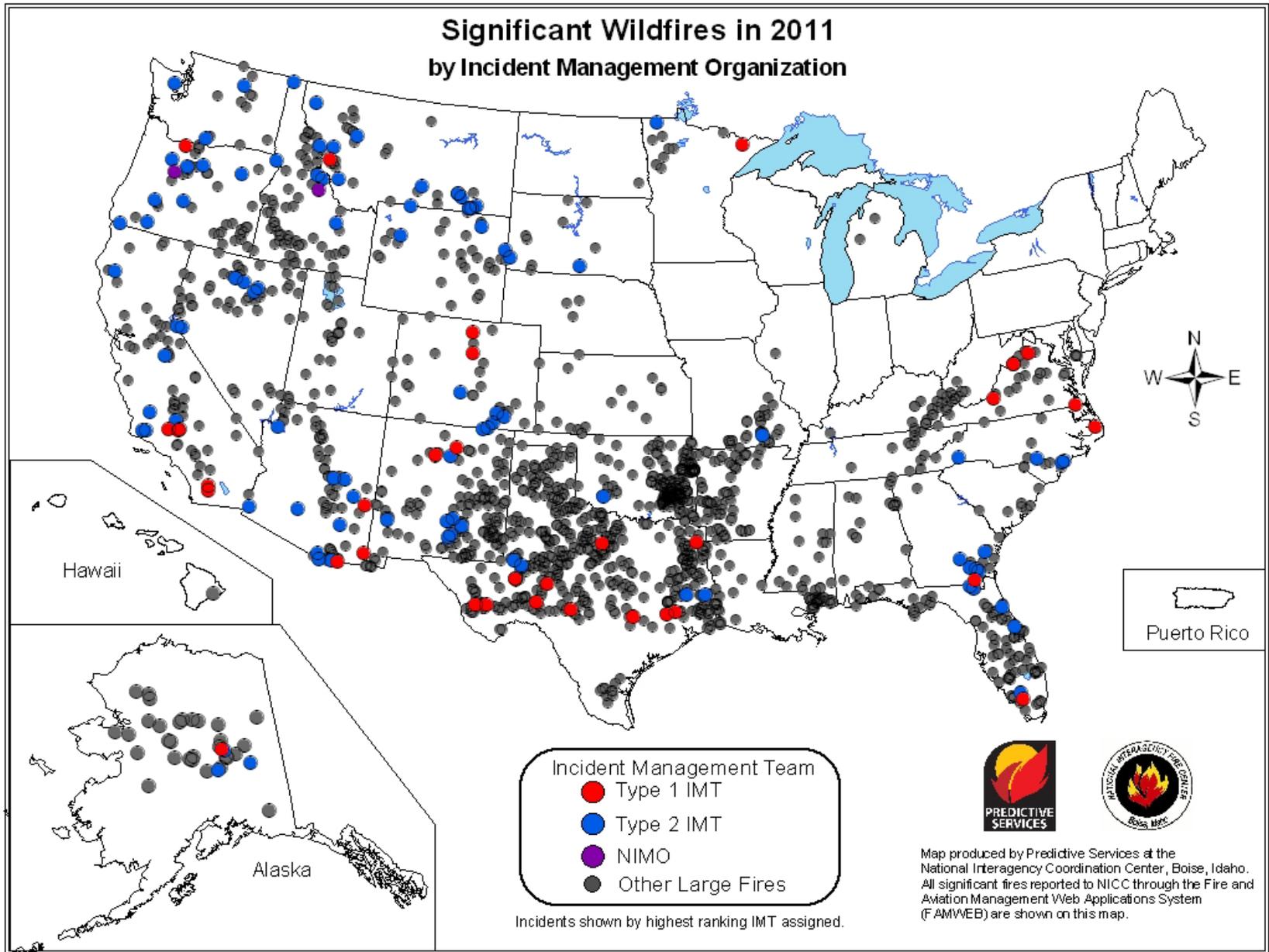


* Data from the Fire and Aviation Web Applications System.

2011: 8,711,367 acres burned

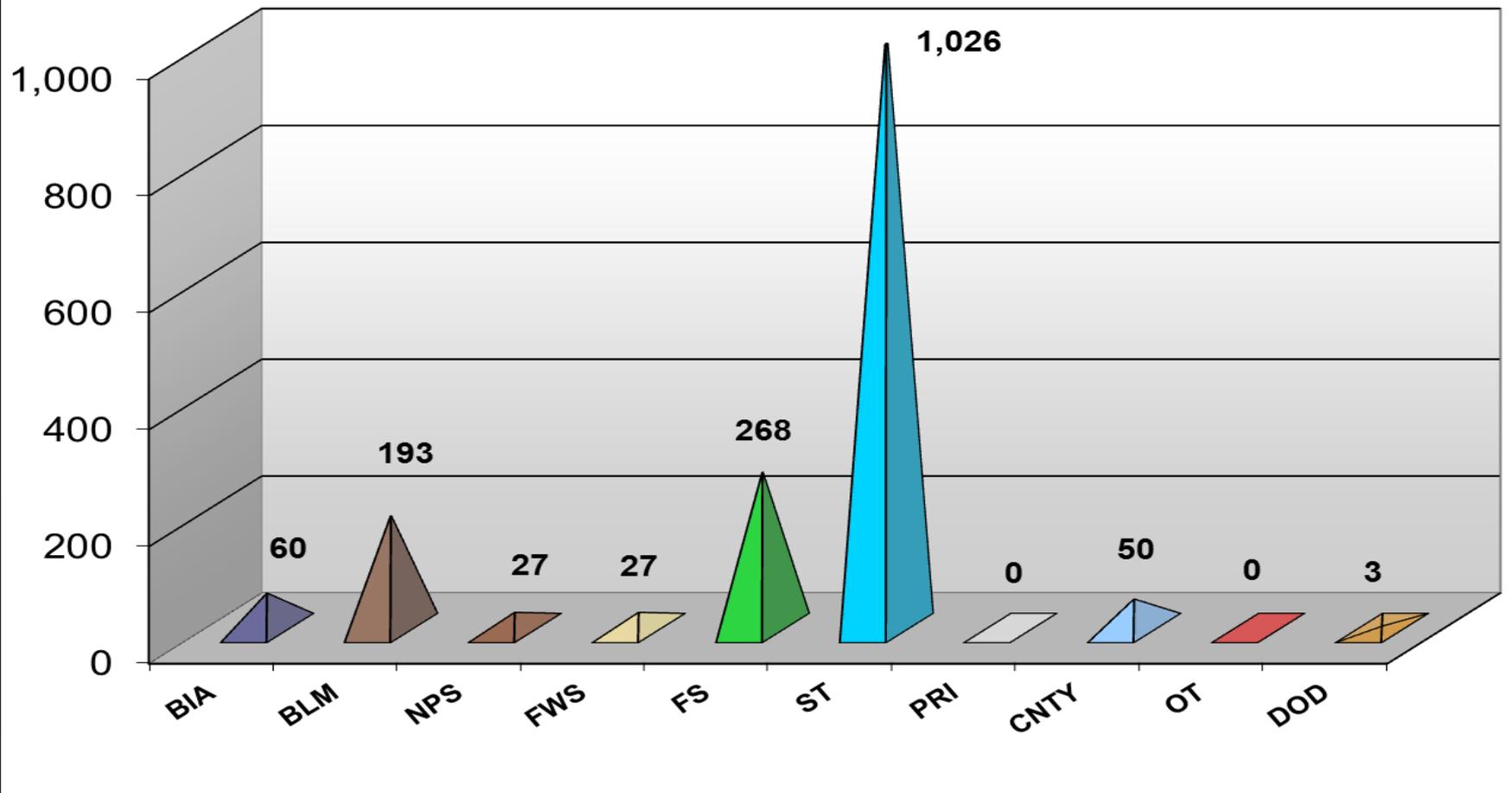


1,655 significant wildland fires.

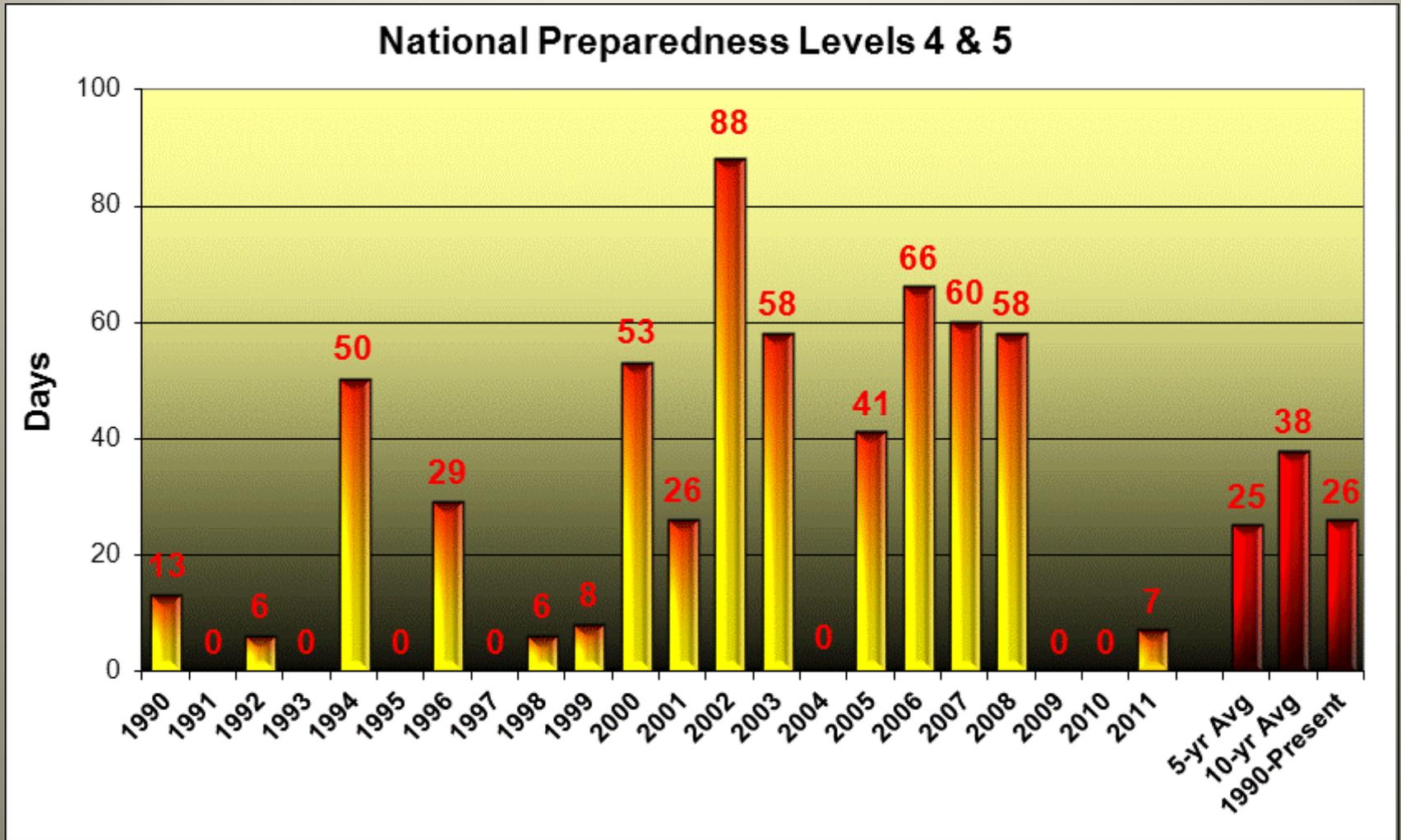


1,655 significant fires.

Significant Fires by Agency Protection - 2011



2011: Seven days at PL 4 (none at PL 5).



Resource Mobilizations Processed Through the NICC

	<u>2011</u>	<u>10 Year Avg.</u>
Type 1 IMTs:	37	47
Tactical Crews:	779	1,024
Engines:	1,514	1,229
Overhead:	10,632	12,415
Type 1 Helicopters:	159	192
Type 2 Helicopters:	154	223
Heavy Air Tankers:	360	235
Military MAFFS: (gallons dropped)	1,190,000	774,000

Military & International Mobilizations

Four Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) activations to:

- Texas (to support Mexico fires).
- New Mexico (to support Southwest fires).
- Idaho (to support Northwest fires).
- Texas (to support Texas fires).

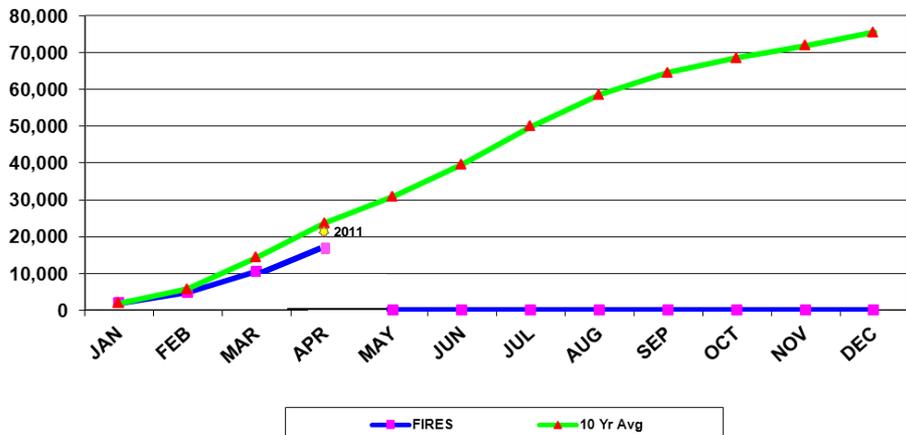
Canada provided to the US:

- Five Convair 580 air tankers and three aerial supervision modules.
- Twenty smokejumpers to Montana.
- Manitoba provided two water scooping air tankers to Minnesota.

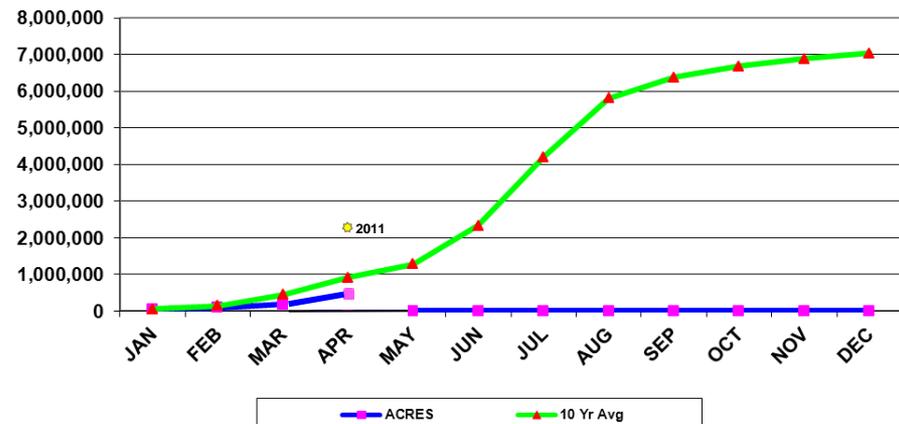
Fire Occurrence Through April 2012

As of Apr 30	2011	2012	10 Year Average
National	Fires = 22,559 (95%) Acres = 2,382,694 (259%)	Fires = 17,857 (75%) Acres = 373,479 (41%)	Fires = 23,732 Acres = 919,941

National Cumulative Reported and Projected Fires

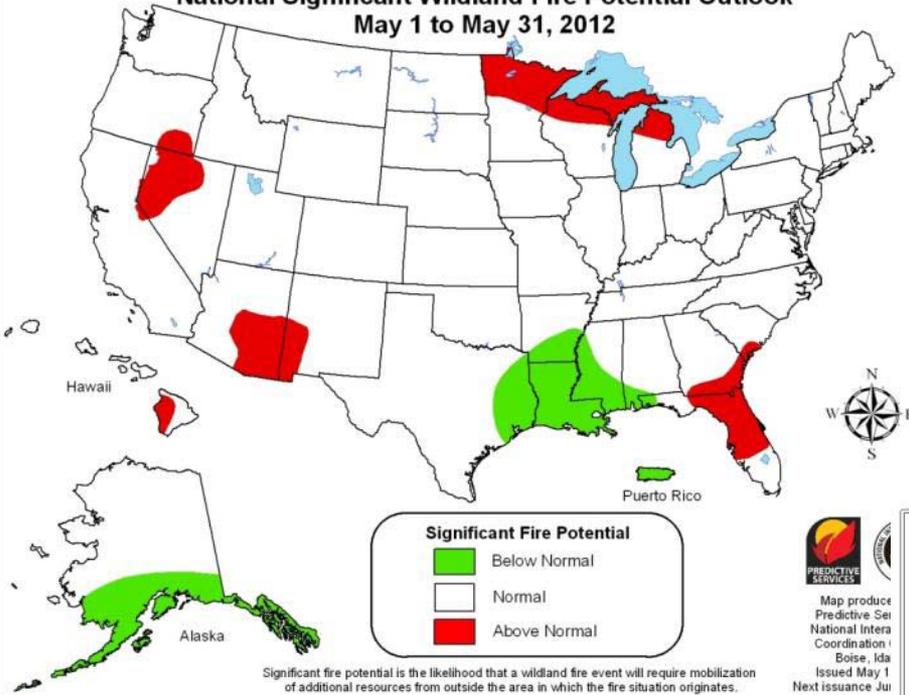


National Cumulative Reported and Projected Acres

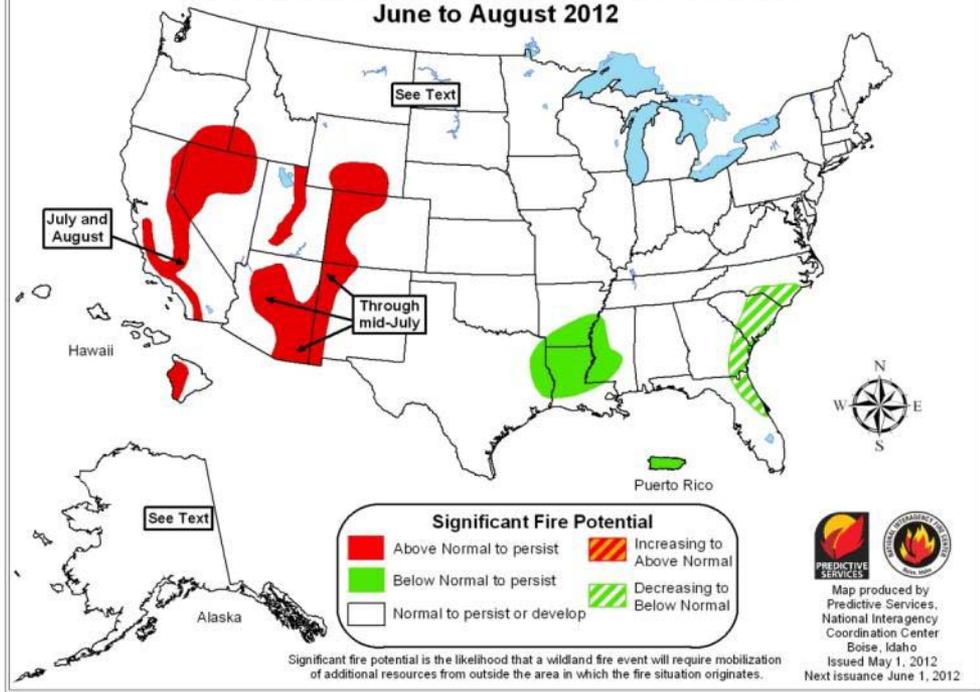


Most Recent Outlooks

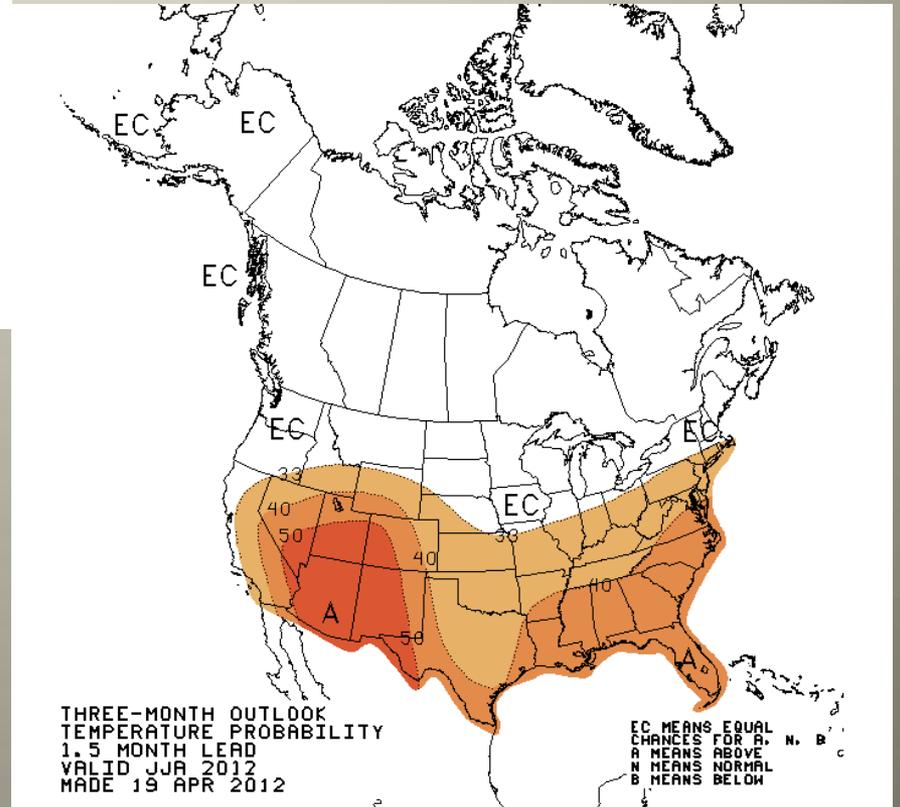
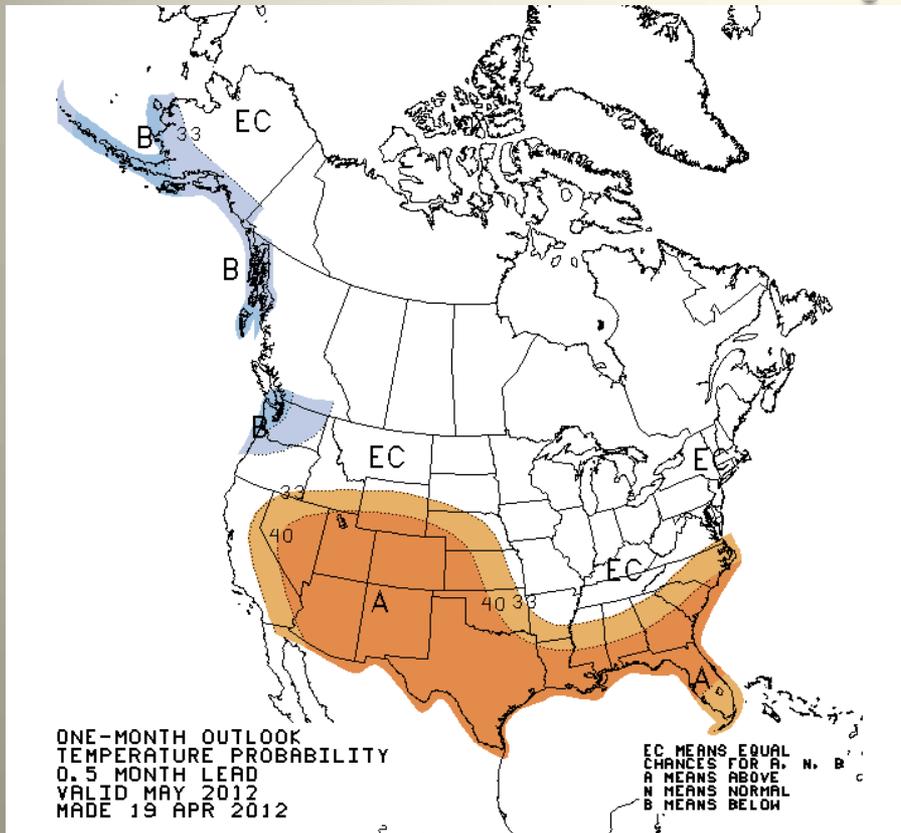
**National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
May 1 to May 31, 2012**



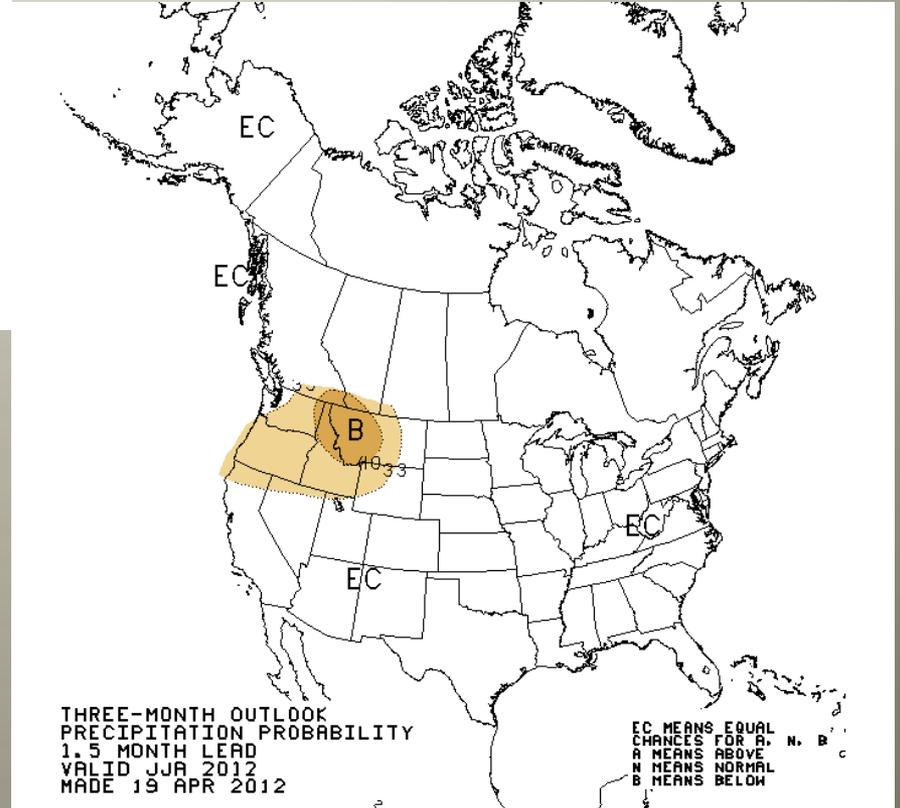
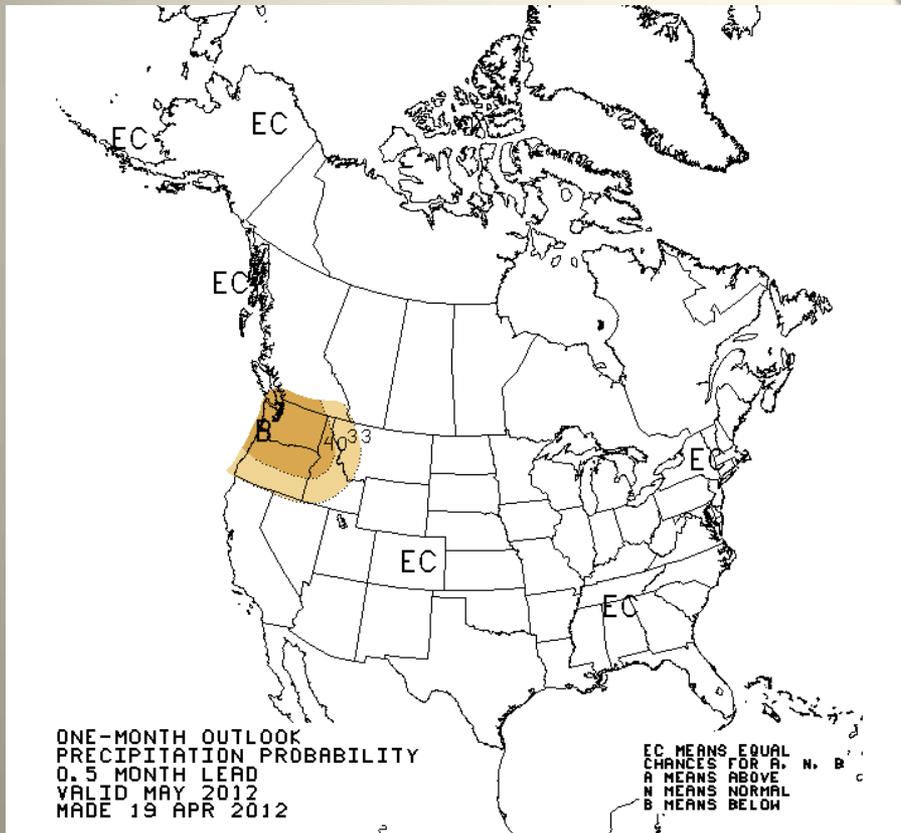
**Seasonal Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
June to August 2012**



Most Recent Temperature Outlooks



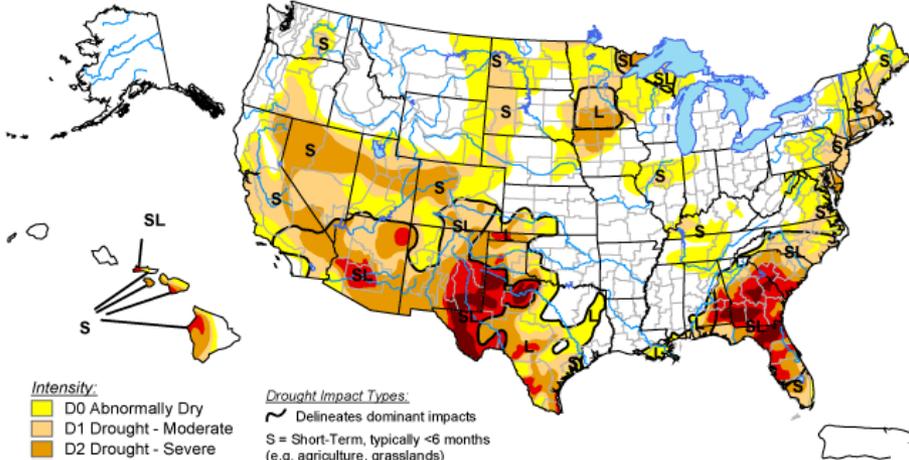
Most Recent Precipitation Outlooks



Most Recent Drought Outlook

U.S. Drought Monitor

April 24, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

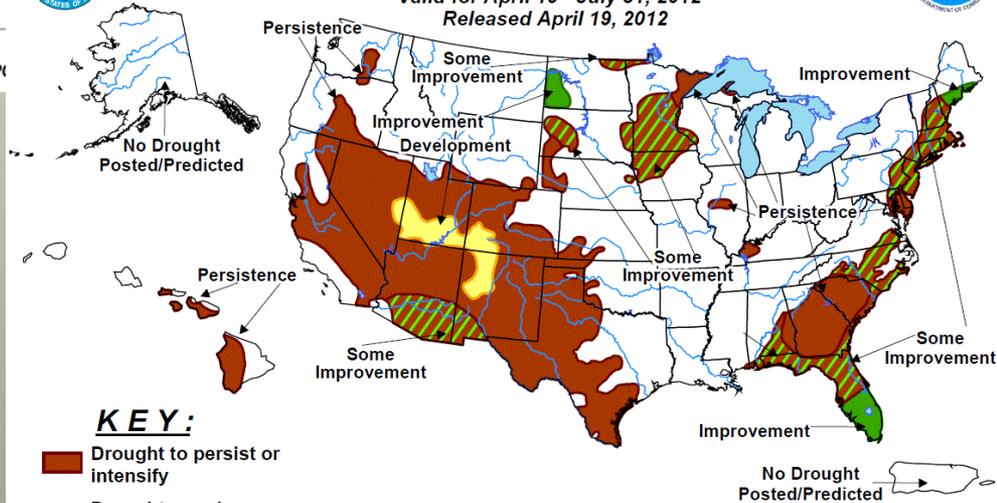
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, April 26, 2012
Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CP

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for April 19 - July 31, 2012
Released April 19, 2012



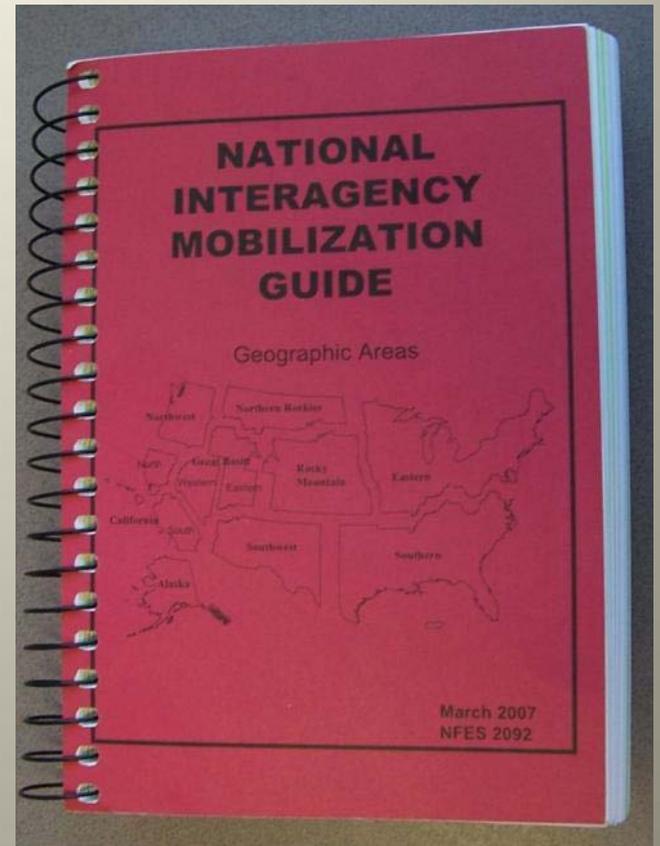
KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

Advanced Planning

- The mobilization of resources is covered in local dispatch plans for local level responses
- Mobilization Guides at each of the Geographic Regions and the National level support movement of resources regionally and nationally
- Resources are pre-positioned and moved in response to conditions



Resource Management

Wildland and structural firefighting resources can be mobilized to/from anywhere in the country



Questions?



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