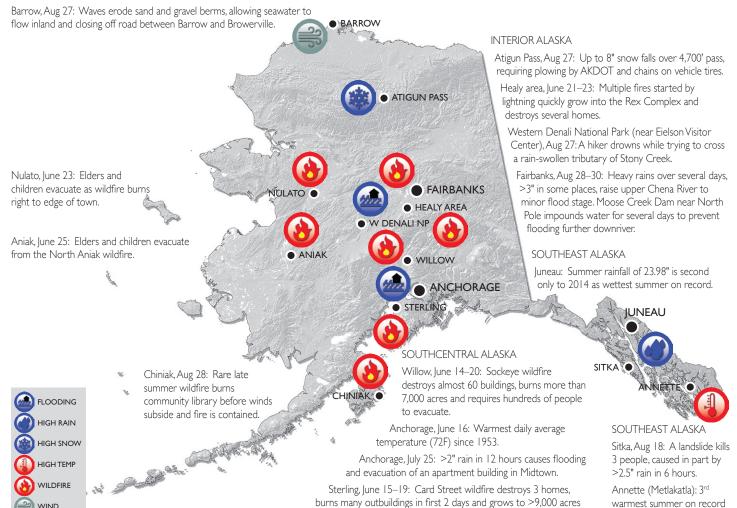
ALASKA REGION JUNE-AUGUST 2015 **Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook**



WEATHER AND CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS



TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

WII DEIRE

WIND

PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

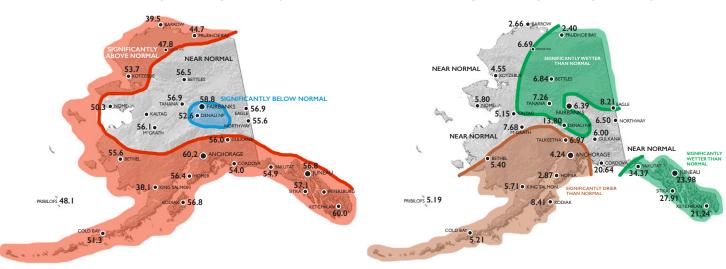
Annette (Metlakatla): 3rd

(average temp 60F).

warmest summer on record

Sterling, June 15-19: Card Street wildfire destroys 3 homes,

burns many outbuildings in first 2 days and grows to >9,000 acres



by end of June.

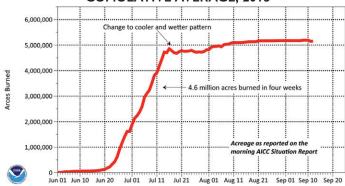
"Significantly above/below" = within the warmest/coolest third of values compared to 1981-2010 reference period

"Significantly wetter/drier" = within the wettest/driest third of values compared to 1981-2010 reference period

ALASKA WILDLAND FIRE ACREAGE: SEASONAL TOTALS, 1950-2015 7,000,000 5,000,000 4.000.000 3,000,000

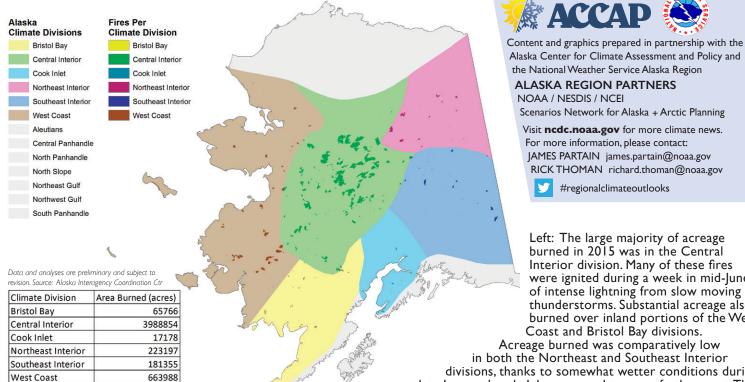
Wildfires burned 5.15 million acres this summer, the second greatest area burned in a season in 66 years of reliable records. Unlike previous years with very large burn acreage, when warm dry Augusts lengthened the fire season, more than

ALASKA WILDLAND FIRE: CUMULATIVE AVERAGE, 2015



90% of this total burned between June 15 and July 15, and the typical August rains largely halted the spread of fires. There were 104 fires that burned more than 10,000 acres, and nine fires that exceeded 100,000 acres.

FIRE PERIMETERS ACROSS CLIMATE DIVISIONS



Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy and the National Weather Service Alaska Region **ALASKA REGION PARTNERS**

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Scenarios Network for Alaska + Arctic Planning

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#regionalclimateoutlooks

Left: The large majority of acreage burned in 2015 was in the Central Interior division. Many of these fires were ignited during a week in mid-June of intense lightning from slow moving thunderstorms. Substantial acreage also burned over inland portions of the West Coast and Bristol Bay divisions.

Acreage burned was comparatively low in both the Northeast and Southeast Interior divisions, thanks to somewhat wetter conditions during late June and early July compared to areas farther west. The Cook Inlet division, as usual, burned little acreage compared to the vast Interior fires, but occurred in areas with many residents and

so were very destructive despite the small area burned.

REGIONAL OUTLOOKS: OCT-DEC 2015

PRECIPITATION: Chances for a significantly wetter than normal Oct-Dec are slightly increased across the southern mainland, northern Panhandle and Kodiak due to the influence of a strong El Niño. Chances for a significantly wetter than normal season are slightly increased across the Brooks Range and North Slope due to dramatically increased open water—which serves as an increased moisture source—in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas compared to the 1981-2010 reference period.

TEMPERATURE: Chances for significantly warmer than normal temperatures for Oct-Dec are increased across Alaska due to combined influences of a strong El Niño, warmer than average sea surface temperatures in the N Pacific and Gulf of Alaska, and greatly reduced early autumn sea ice cover in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas compared to the 1981–2010 reference period.

