ALASKA REGION JUNE-AUGUST 2015 Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook

NORR COMPACT OF COMMENT

WEATHER AND CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS







PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES



"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

Data and analyses are preliminary and subject to revision. Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHT: WILDLAND FIRE IN ALASKA



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

FIRE PERIMETERS ACROSS CLIMATE DIVISIONS

ACCA Alaska Fires Per **Climate Divisions Climate Division** Bristol Bay Bristol Bay Central Interior Central Interior Cook Inlet Cook Inlet Northeast Interior Northeast Interior NOAA / NESDIS / NCEI Southeast Interior Southeast Interior West Coast West Coast Aleutians Central Panhandle North Panhandle North Slope Northeast Gulf Northwest Gulf South Panhandle Data and analyses are preliminary and subject to revision. Source: Alaska Interagency Coordination Ctr **Climate Division** Area Burned (acres) **Bristol Bay** 65766 3988854 **Central Interior** Cook Inlet 17178 Northeast Interior 223197 181355 Southeast Interior West Coast 663988

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.



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 lune and early luly 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.

