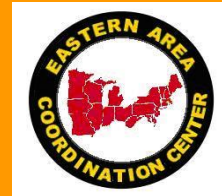


MONTHLY/SEASONAL OUTLOOK

Eastern Area

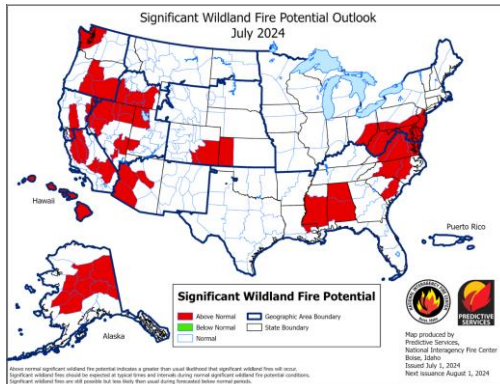


Updated: July 1, 2024

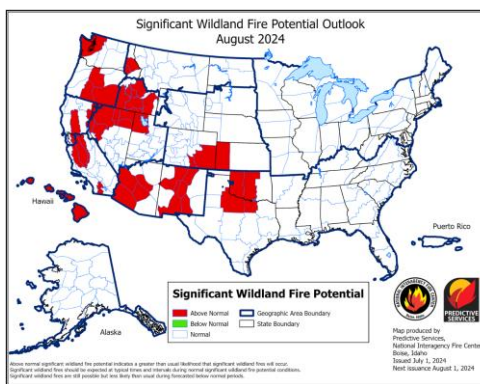
Valid: July 2024 - September 2024

Fire Potential Outlooks

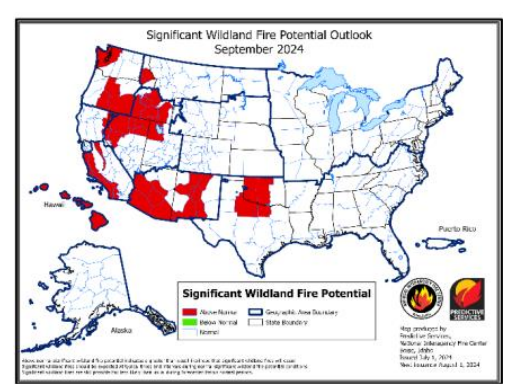
July 2024



August 2024



September 2024



Predictive Services Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks

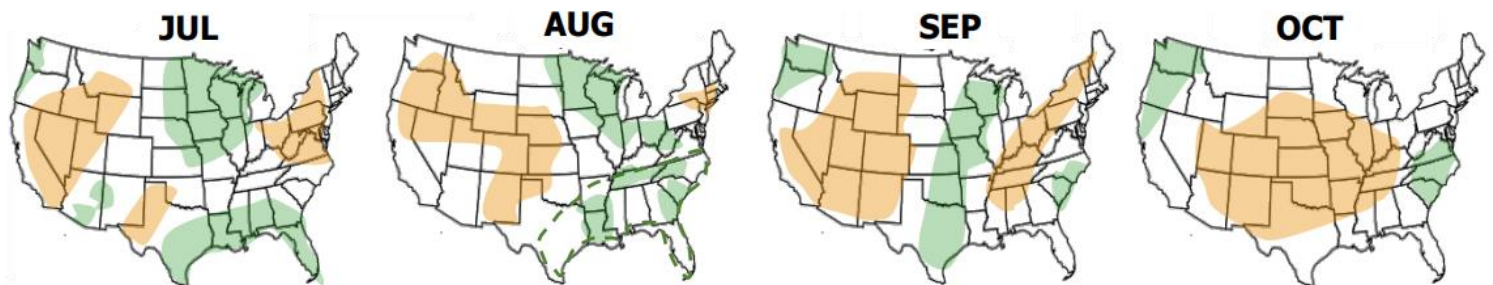
Temperature



Below Normal =

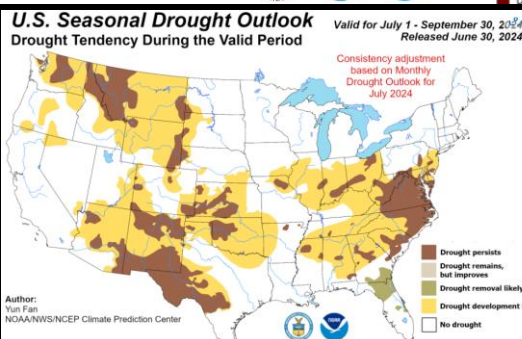
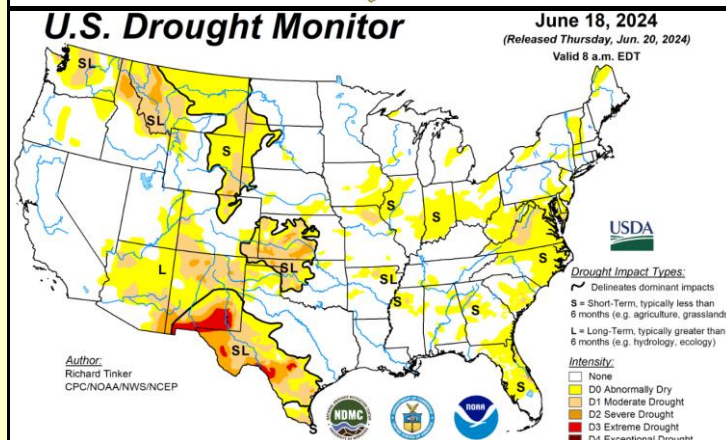
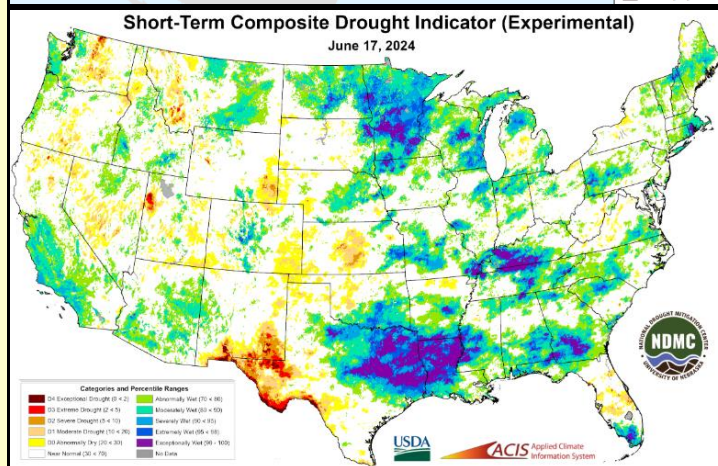
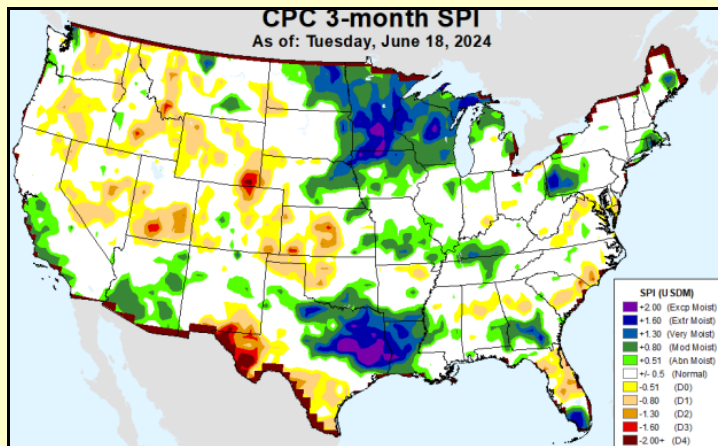
Above Normal =

Precipitation



Below Normal =

Above Normal =



Discussion

Normal fire potential is forecast across the majority of the Eastern Area through October 2024. The greatest 30 to 60 day negative precipitation anomalies were indicated across portions of the southern Mid-Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. These areas may experience periods of above normal fire potential in July 2024 if forecast warmer and drier trends come to fruition.

Weather/Climate Trend Outlook Discussion:

The El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) continues to transition from a neutral regime to a La Nina sea surface temperature regime heading into July 2024. Other sea surface temperature regimes also contribute to global weather patterns adding to some uncertainty in long term weather forecasts. With the lingering effects of weak El Nino conditions expected to linger into July, much of the Eastern Area are expected to experience above normal temperature trends through the summer of 2024. Precipitation trends are more uncertain but drier than normal trends may persist over the southeastern tier of the Eastern Area into July with wetter than normal trends continuing over the northwestern tier.

Fuels:

With climate patterns in transition and June having had continued significant precipitation in the northern parts of the Great Lakes states, then normal fire activity for summer months is expected for this area. The concern for periodic days of significant fire potential still exists in more southern parts of the western tier where a combination of hot, dry, windy days quickly reduces live fuel moistures and dead fuel loading is available to increase ignition and spread potential. New England and the Mid-Atlantic states are of the most concern for increased fire potential due to above normal temperature and normal to below normal precipitation trends during the outlook period. Moisture stress on live fuels from predicted above normal temperatures could make normally "green" fuels more available to burn. Prolonged dry periods and persistent winds will be a big determinant in both the potential for increased and significant fire activity during the outlook period.

Summary:

Shorter term precipitation deficits developed through the early summer season over parts of the Ohio Valley into portions of the Mid-Atlantic States combined with well above normal temperatures through the latter part of June. If these areas experience the forecast below normal precipitation and above normal temperature trends through the mid-summer season, periods of above normal fire potential are likely. The remainder of the Eastern Area should experience near normal fire potential through the rest of the summer season into the fall outside of any dry and windy periods which may occur.



Eastern Area Predictive Services

Steve Marien: Fire Weather Program Manager –

Email: Stephen_Marien@nps.gov

Cheryl Bright: Fire Analyst – Email: Cheryl.Bright@bia.gov