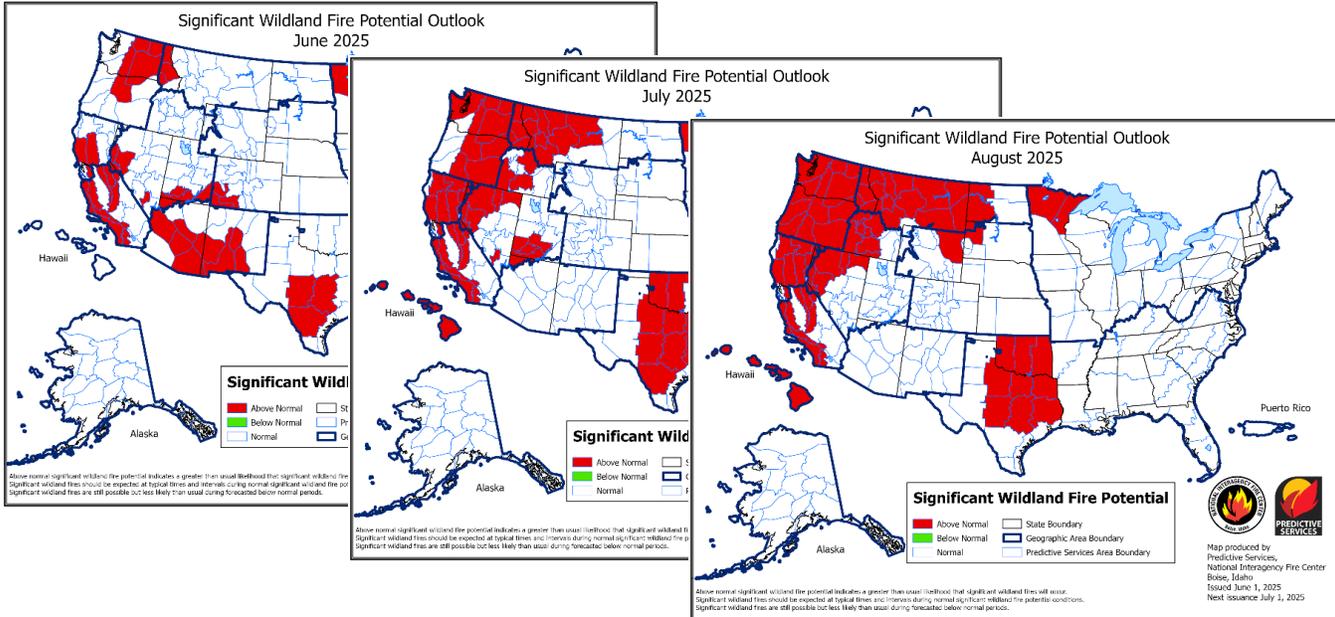


TETON INTERAGENCY FIRE 2025 WILDLAND FIRE OUTLOOK

June 2, 2025



[National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook](#) for June, July and August, issued June 1, 2025.

SUMMARY

The Teton Interagency Dispatch area experienced a wetter than normal winter followed by a slightly earlier snowmelt. Summer outlooks incorporate neutral El Niño / La Niña conditions and both national and regional outlooks that call for warmer and drier weather conditions, particularly in August and September.

The [Seasonal Outlook for June-September 2025](#) from the Great Basin Coordination Center expects the TIDC area to experience **Normal fire potential for June through September**, with a note to reassess with changing conditions.

For daily GBCC Fire Potential Briefings and related outlooks, see <https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/outlooks.php>.

Potential fire activity for the Great Basin GACC is projected to be predominantly normal for June, with an above-normal outlooks in southeast GACC areas for July and in the northwest GACC for July through September.

During an average fire season, based on a 20-year fire history from 2001-2020, Bridger-Teton National Forest will average 52 unplanned fires (32 natural starts and 20 human-caused fires per year) for an average of 16,522 acres per year. Grand Teton National Park will average 10 unplanned fires (six natural starts and four human-caused fires per year) for an average of 1332 acres per year.

The Teton Interagency Wildland Fire Outlook is updated monthly during fire season. Current information on fire conditions, fire indices and activity can be found at www.tetonfires.com, with local, regional and national outlooks at <https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/home/predictive-services/outlooks>.

CLIMATE

(1) Area Snowpack

For area watersheds, most SNOTEL sites have melted by late May/early June, so the basin-wide snow water equivalent (SWE) averages may not be valid due to the limited number of snowpack data sources. Total Precipitation Water for the water year-to-date (Water YTD, beginning October 2024) is trending slightly below normal, with SWE below normal (with consideration of data validity limits).

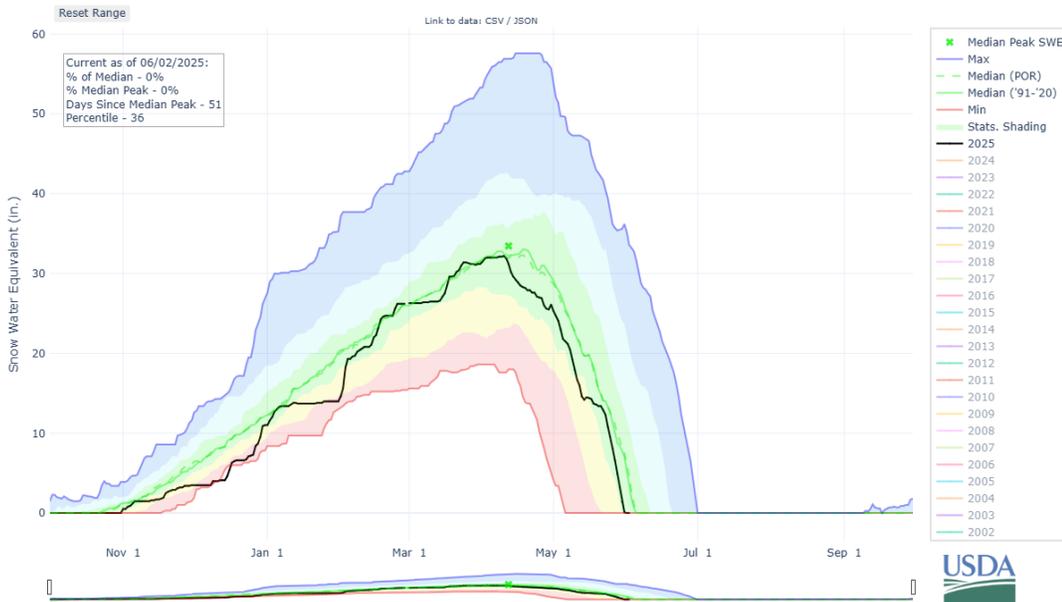
Table 1: Percent of 30-Year Average Snow Water Content and Precipitation by Basin.

* = Analysis may not be valid measure of conditions.

[Wyoming Snow Precipitation Update \(uwyo.edu\)](http://uwyo.edu). 06/02/2025.

	Snow Water Content	Total Precipitation (Water YTD)
Snake River	59 % *	96 %
Upper Green River	75 % *	97 %
Yellowstone	59 %	96 %
Wind River	33 % *	96 %
Upper Bear River	67 % *	94 %

REPRESENTATIVE SNOTEL SITES. Figures 1 a-c (below). SNOTEL Water Year to Date, Snow Water Equivalent for Grassy Lake (North Zone BTNF/Grand Teton NP), Elkhart Park Guard Station (East Zone), and Snider Basin (West Zone). Generally, these representative sites exhibited normal moisture (in total precipitation and snow water equivalent), with an earlier date and faster rate for snowmelt. The sites generally showed drier than average conditions after peak snow accumulation.



Station (499) WATERYEAR=2025 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
Mon Jun 02 07:30:20 GMT-08:00 2025

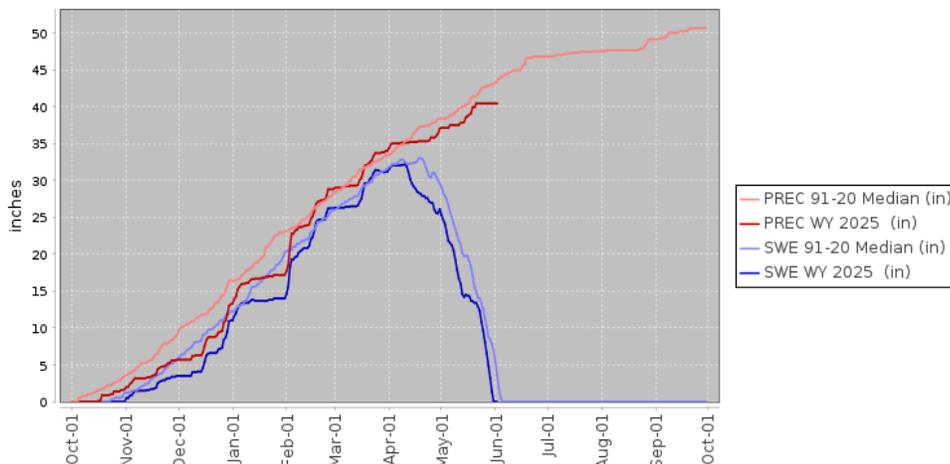
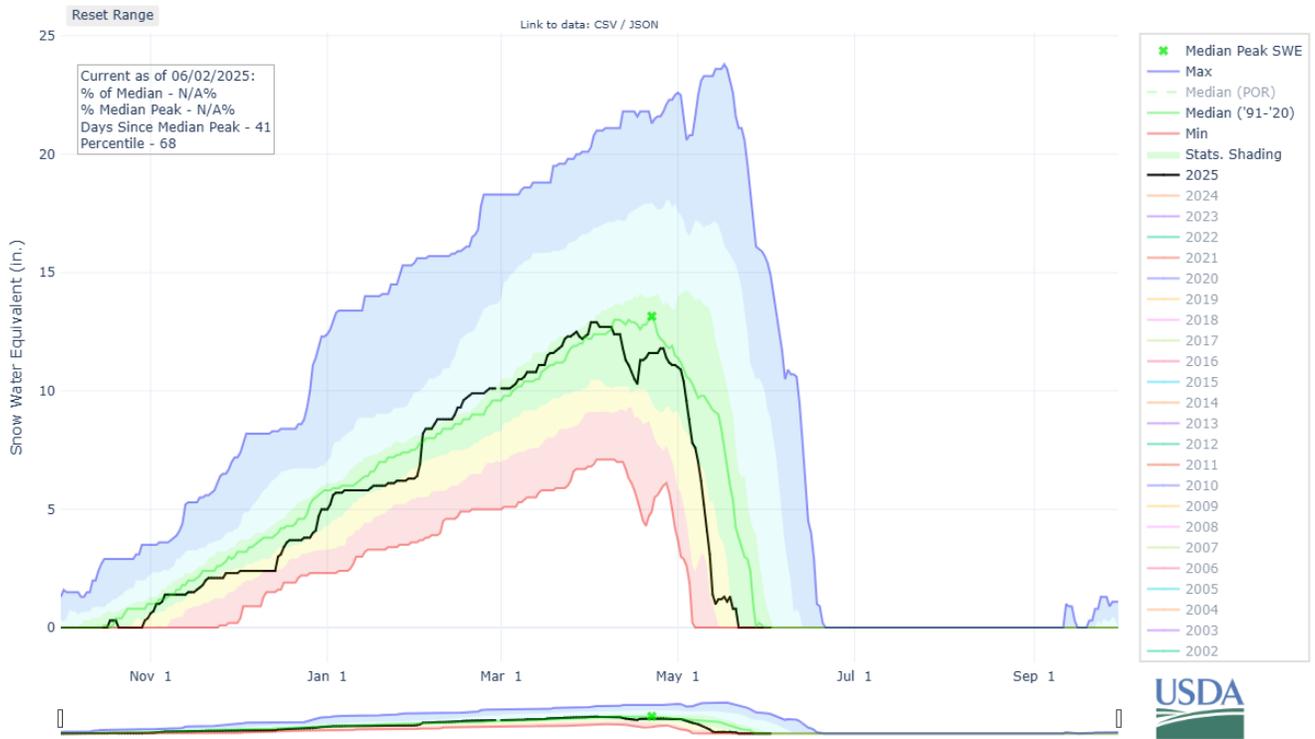


Figure 1a: [NRCS Grassy Lake Snotel](#) with season statistics (above), and [Grassy Lake Snotel \(Teton Zone\), 499](#) (below) with YTD precipitation and snow water equivalent (SWE).



Station (468) WATERYEAR=2025 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
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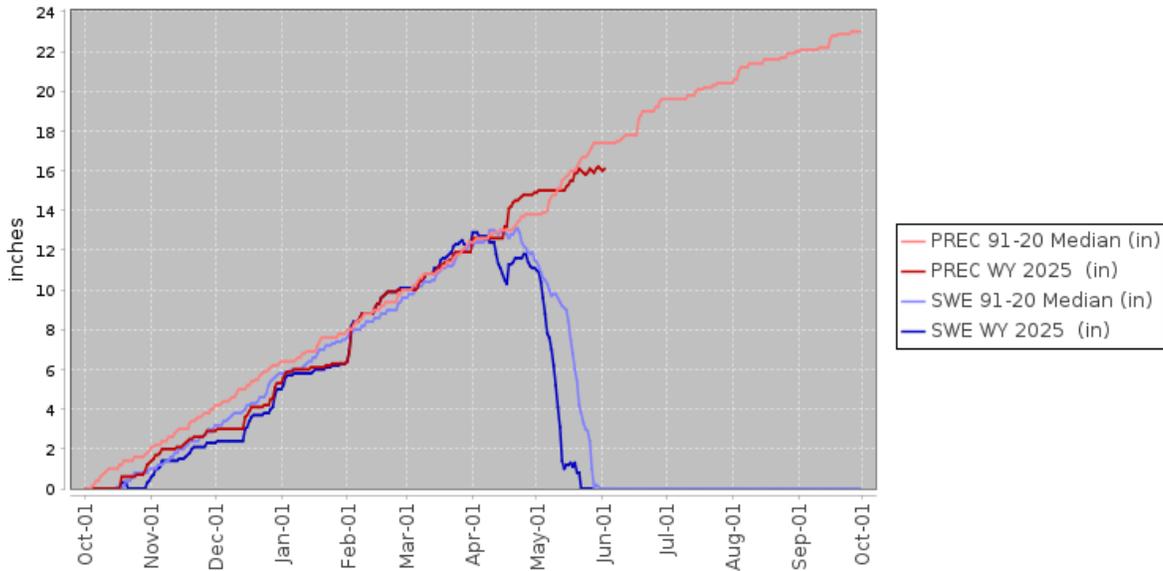
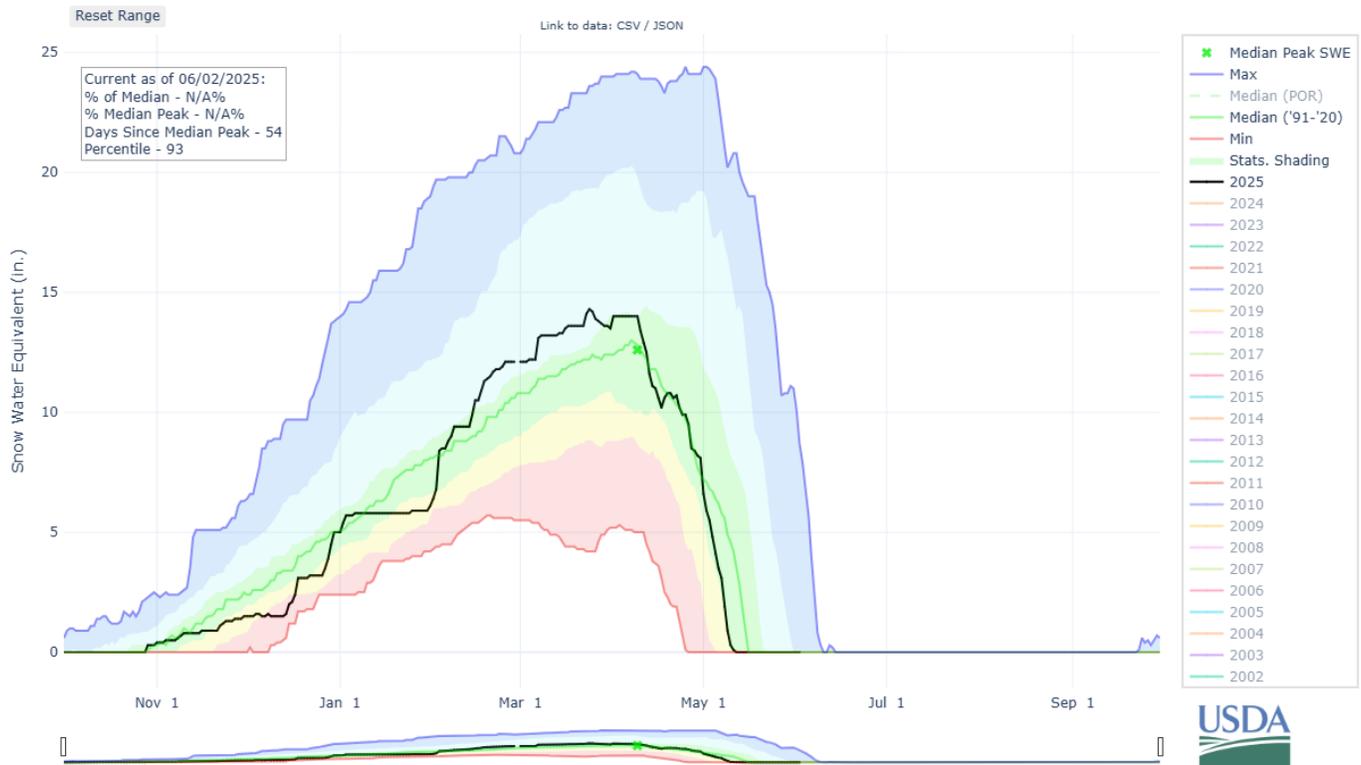


Figure 1b: [NRCS Elkhart Snotel](#) with season statistics (above), and [Elkhart Snotel \(Wind River Zone\), 468](#) (below) with YTD precipitation and snow water equivalent (SWE).



Station (765) WATERYEAR=2025 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision
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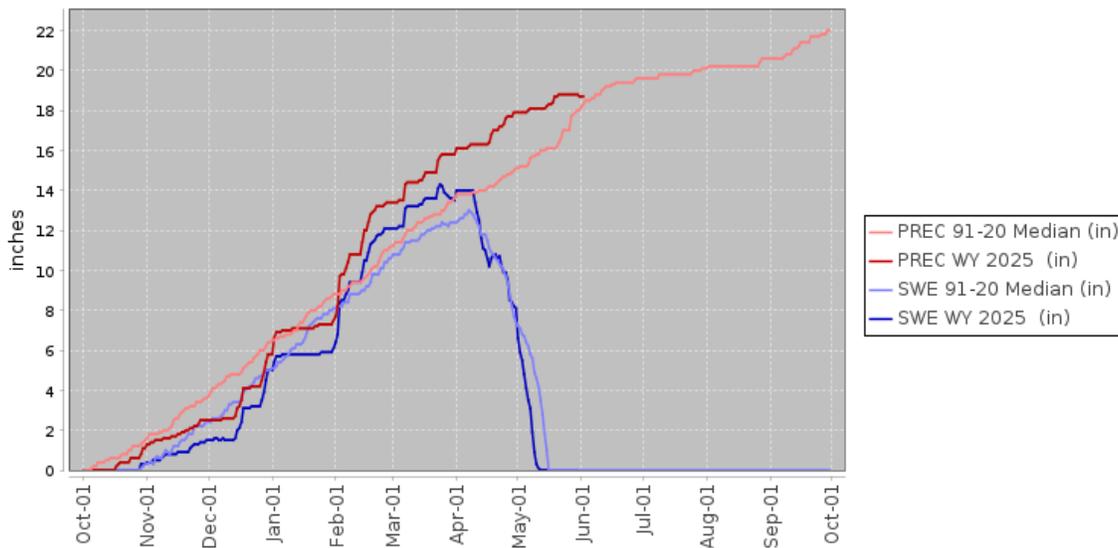
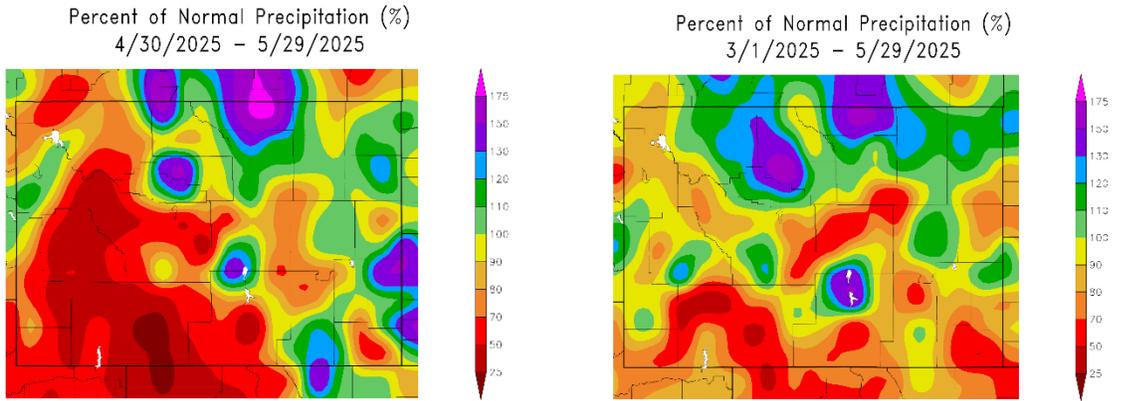


Figure 1c: [NRCS Snider Basin Snotel](#) with season statistics (above), and [Snider Basin Snotel \(Wyoming Range Zone\), 765](#) (below) with YTD precipitation and snow water equivalent (SWE).

(2) Precipitation Monitoring

The Wyoming precipitation map for the prior month reflects drier than normal precipitation, offset with areas of late May precipitation, which has come with isolated thunderstorms (30-day, Figure 2a). The 90-day total shows wetter conditions to southwest and a drier-than-normal 90-day total (Figure 2b). Both periods illustrate a general moisture transect, wetter to the far east and southwest of the state and normal to below-normal elsewhere.



Generated 5/30/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services Generated 5/30/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Figure 2a (left). Wyoming, Percent of Normal Precipitation for the past 30 days.

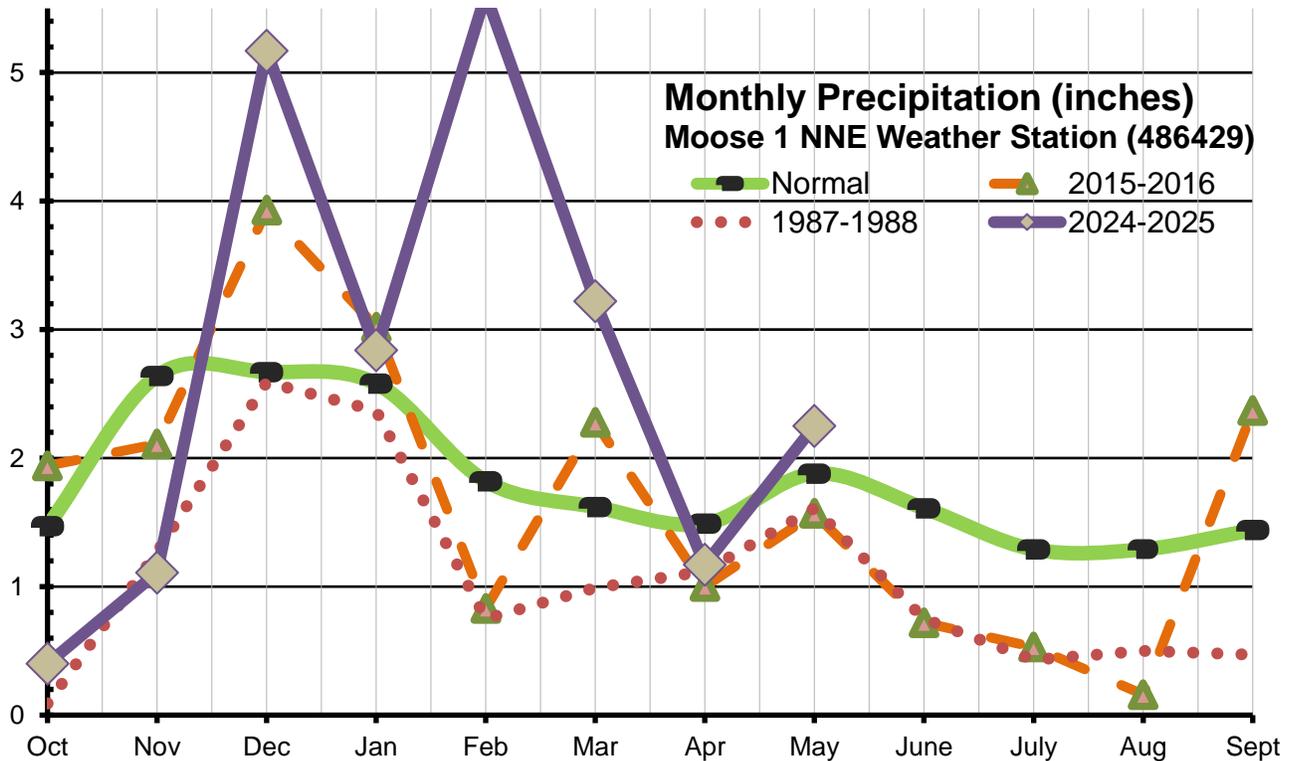
<https://hprcc.unl.edu/products/maps/acis/subgrn/WY/30dPNormWY.png>. Moisture patterns were generally below normal, with a north-west area of TIDC with normal to above normal precipitation.

Figure 2b (right). Percent of Normal Precipitation for the past 90 days was also below-normal for late-winter precipitation in most of the TIDC area, though some areas received above average moisture.

<https://hprcc.unl.edu/products/maps/acis/subgrn/WY/90dPNormWY.png>.

Precipitation tracking at the [Moose 1 NNE WY Climate Weather Station](#) -- the automated Climate Reference Station, part of the national Applied Climate Information System -- is representative for lower elevation sites in Grand Teton National Park and some North Zone sites. The station recorded 114% of normal for water year-to-date, with five months receiving above-normal precipitation and three below normal. The wetter months occurred in December and mid-winter (February-March).

Table 2 - Graph / Table: Precipitation at Moose Weather Station (Grand Teton National Park).



Monthly Precipitation		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	YTD total
(inches)	1987-88	0.09	1.27	2.59	2.37	0.75	0.99	1.12	1.61	10.79
	1999-00	0.08	0.67	2.03	2.27	5.04	1.03	0.4	1.38	12.9
	2015-16	1.94	2.11	3.93	3.02	0.83	2.28	1	1.57	16.68
	2023-24	2.16	1.77	1.39	1.32	4.06	4.36	0.76	1.72	17.54
	<i>Normal</i>	2.58	1.82	1.62	1.49	1.88	2.58	1.82	1.62	16.17
	2024-25	0.4	1.11	5.17	2.84	5.61	3.22	1.17	2.25	21.77
% Normal	1987-88	6%	48%	97%	92%	41%	61%	75%	86%	67%
	1999-00	5%	25%	76%	88%	277%	64%	27%	73%	80%
	2015-16	132%	80%	147%	117%	46%	141%	67%	84%	103%
	2023-24	147%	67%	52%	51%	223%	269%	51%	91%	86%
	2024-25	27%	42%	194%	110%	308%	199%	79%	120%	114%

(3) Drought Monitor

The U.S. Drought Monitor map for Wyoming indicates a increase of overall drought conditions from 41% last year in late May to 72% this year in any of the four drought categories. Across the West, the increase in drought was similar, from 40% in any drought category last year compared to 72% this year.

Figure 3a. U.S. Drought Monitor – West.

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?West>

Figure 3b. U.S. Drought Monitor – Wyoming.

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?WY>

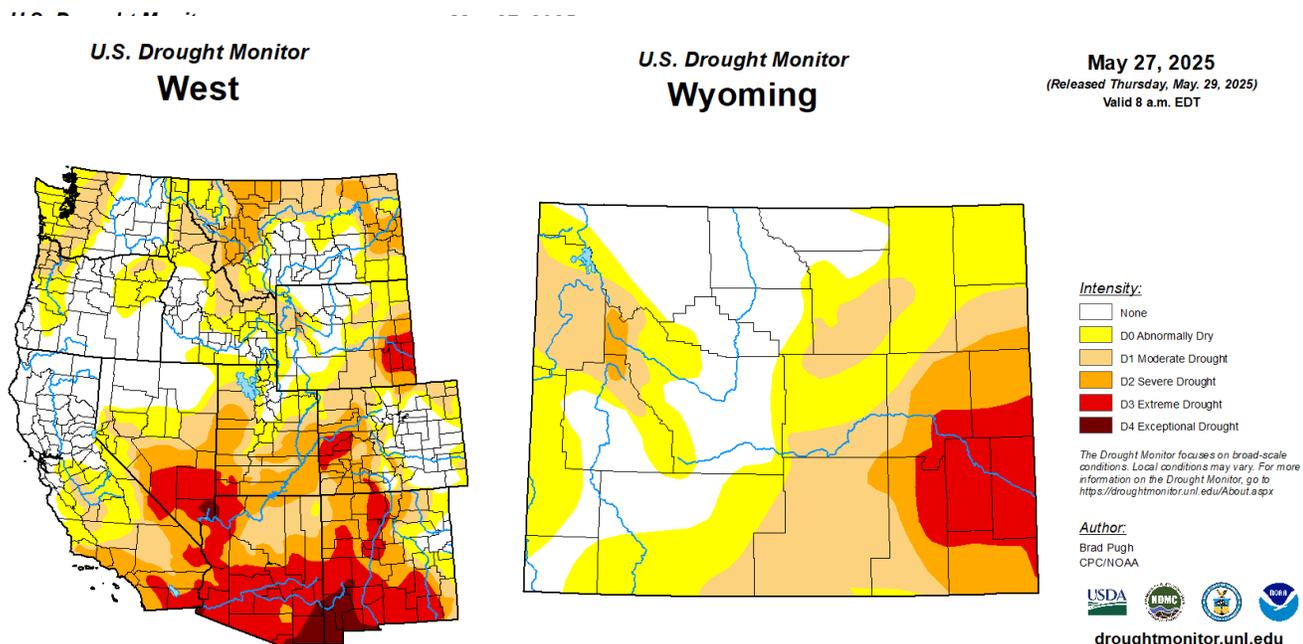
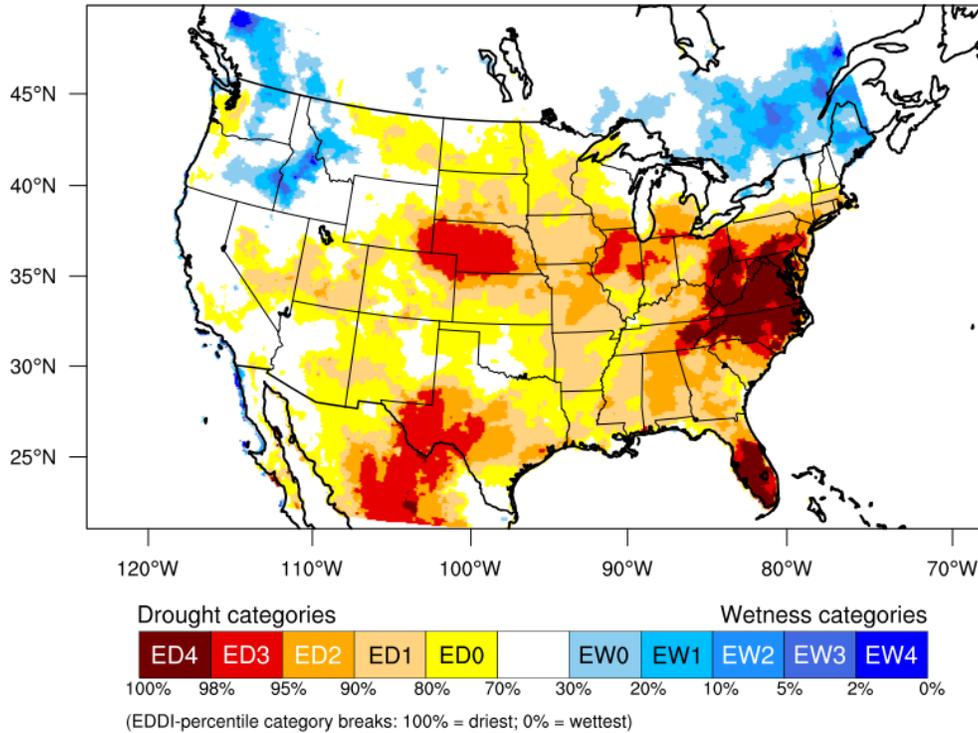


Figure 3d. Evaporative Demand Drought Index. The EDDI can reflect recent and longer-term moisture trends and may forecast drought transitions. The 3-month EDDI indicates normal conditions with areas in southwest Wyoming in low-to-high drought categories.

3-month EDDI categories for May 25, 2025



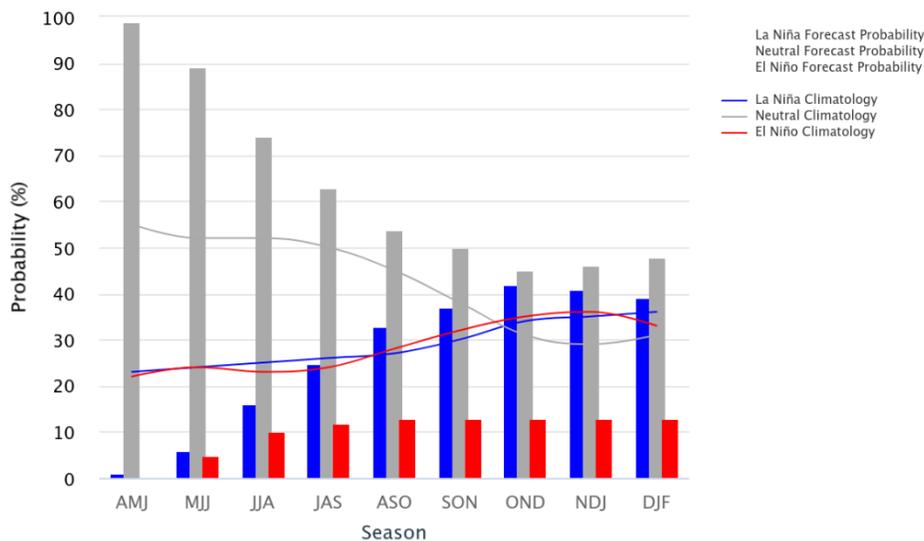
Generated by NOAA/ESRI /Physical Sciences Laboratory

(4) El Niño / La Niña / ENSO – Southern Oscillation

The mid-month ENSO Forecasts from [IRI – International Research Institute for Climate and Society](https://climate.geog.udel.edu/climate/html/IRI) tracks *El Niño* (warm) and *La Niña* (cool) events in the tropical Pacific. Their latest forecast “indicates a high probability (92%) of ENSO-neutral conditions for May to July 2025. These neutral conditions are expected to continue through August to October 2025, with probabilities remaining above 50%. During the forecast period, neither El Niño nor La Niña shows a strong preference, though La Niña have slightly higher chances as compared to El Niño.”

Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued May 2025)

based on $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}/+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index



(5) Long-term Temperature and Precipitation Trends and Outlook

The TIDC area was warmer overall from fall into early summer. (Figure 5a).

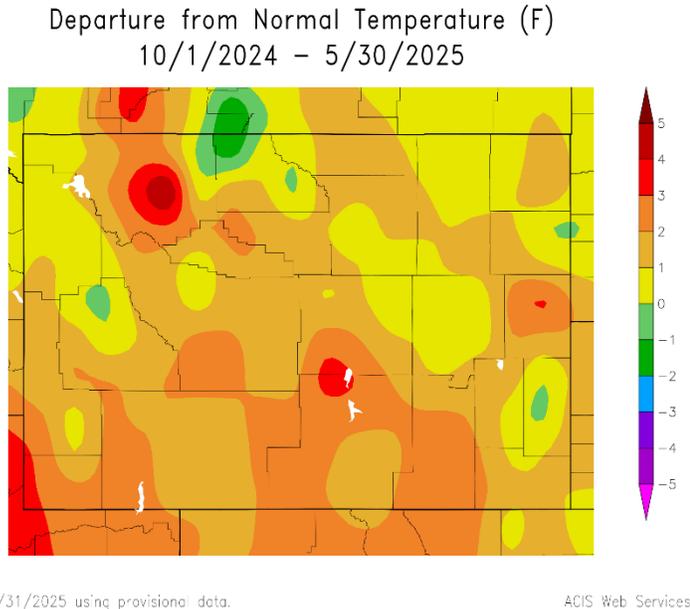


Figure 5a (above). Departure from Normal Temperature, Wyoming, for October 1, 2024 to May 30, 2025 (Water Year-to-Date), notes the warmer winter than normal winter in the TIDC area.

<https://hprcc.unl.edu/products/maps/acis/hprcc/wy/WaterTDeptHPRCC-WY.png>

The [30- and 90-day temperature and precipitation outlooks](#) (Figure 5b, below) indicate a probability for a warmer June and June-August. The precipitation outlook shows moisture probability likely to be drier than normal for June and for June-August. This trend is countered by soil moisture outlooks (figure 5c), with the northern TIDC and state having a normal soil-moisture outlook and the southern half drier. These conditions are forecast to move toward normal by the end of August for all but southwest Wyoming, which may see drier-than-normal soil moisture.

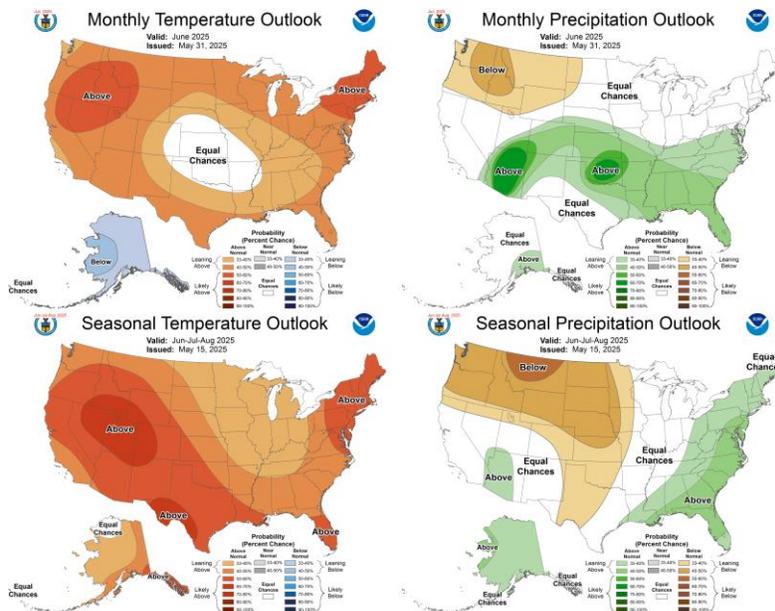
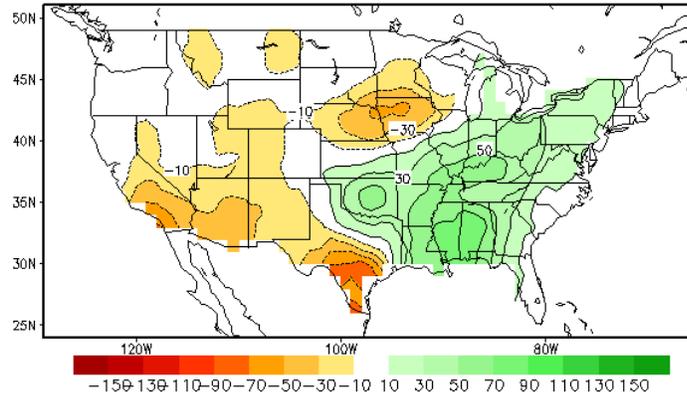


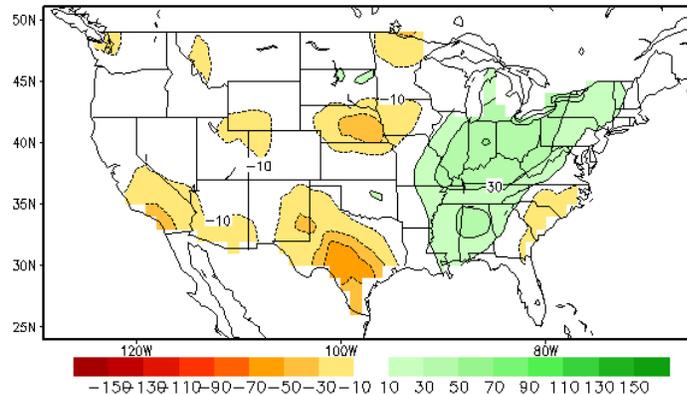
Figure 5c: Soil Moisture Outlook for end of June and August 2025.

https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Soilmst_Monitoring/US/Outlook/CAS/SM.shtml

Lagged Averaged Soil Moisture Outlook for End of JUN2025
units: anomaly (mm), SM data ending at 20250530



Lagged Averaged Soil Moisture Outlook for End of AUG2025
units: anomaly (mm), SM data ending at 20250530



FUEL MOISTURE

Sampling and monitoring of fuel moistures in Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park is being initiated. The first samples indicate green-up occurring with typical timing and rate, with live fuels mostly nearing full green-up. Some lower- and mid-elevation sites saw a slightly earlier green-up than normal.

NATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OUTLOOKS

The Teton Dispatch Center is in the Great Basin Geographic Area. Fire seasons in our zone also track with similar conditions in adjacent areas within the Rocky Mountain and Northern Rockies geographic areas, which converge within the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) and share fire activity trends. The season outlooks excerpted below support normal fire activity in the Teton Interagency Dispatch area, with normal potential for adjacent areas. Within the Great Basin Geographic Area, normal fire activity is expected except for above-normal fire potential for July and August in western Idaho and northern Nevada.

Excerpts from the [National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook](#) (June 1, 2025, NICC)

National – Fire Activity Outlook: Fire activity increased gradually across the US during May, except for the Southern Area, which observed an overall decrease in activity. Activity increased more substantially in the middle of the month with the National Preparedness Level increasing to two (on a scale of 1-5) May 14 due to large fires in the Eastern and Southwest Areas. Other geographic areas observed a more modest increase in activity over the month. Total acres burned through May is very close to the 10-year average at 99.5%, with an above average tally of wildfires of 133%.

Weather and Climate Outlooks: El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) neutral conditions have persisted in the equatorial Pacific Ocean with sea surface temperatures near to slightly below average. The Climate Prediction Center is forecasting ENSO neutral conditions to continue through the summer, with a greater than 50% chance of neutral conditions continuing into early fall. However, significant uncertainty continues with the

ENSO forecast for the fall due to the spring predictability barrier. The negative phase of the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) persists and is likely to be a small factor for this outlook. The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was active over the winter but has weakened and is expected to remain weak for the next month. The ENSO neutral conditions will continue to be the main driver of this outlook, with modest effects from the PDO and limited impacts from the MJO.

Great Basin

Monsoon moisture is expected to be a bit more delayed than normal, while uncertainties exist on how far north its extent will be. Therefore, the above normal significant fire potential in southern areas is expected to extend into at least mid-July, except for the far southern areas, which should begin to observe increasing relative humidity by mid-July. Central and northern Utah will be monitored for possible areas of above normal fire potential in July, but confidence is too low to add them yet.

Another concern for July will be the lower elevations of northern Nevada and southern Idaho. These areas have abundant carryover fine fuels from last year along with multiple crops of new fine fuel growth resulting from precipitation that occurred in the winter and spring, plus the additional precipitation expected through early June. Therefore, above normal fire potential can be expected for much of western and northern Nevada into southern Idaho for July and August. The Salmon-Challis National Forest is forecast to have above normal potential in July due to expected warm and dry weather rapidly melting the remaining snowpack.

Excerpts of Great Basin Coordination Center - [Seasonal Outlook for June-September 2025](#)

July-August is expected to be much warmer and drier for many areas especially northern regions. Therefore, “Above Normal” large fire potential is expected for July-August for western and northern Nevada and southern Idaho where fine fuels are abundant, as well as for the Salmon-Challis where drought conditions are already developing., and eventually to the rest of the Central Idaho Mountains, and we will have to monitor Western Wyoming for possible expansion of above normal fire potential as well.

CURRENT FIRE ACTIVITY: Teton Interagency Dispatch Center

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/home/predictive-services/intelligence>

Early season wildland fire activity is typically limited to a period after snowmelt and prior to green-up. The early fire season saw minimal fire activity, limited to two human-ignited fires. In spring 2025, six prescribed fires treated 1227 acres.

Table 3: Year-to-Date (to May 31, 2025) Fire Activity (Unplanned and Planned Ignitions).

TETON INTERAGENCY FIRE MANAGEMENT AREA TOTALS	Human Fires	Human Acres	Natural Fires	Natural Acres	RX Fires	RX Acres	Abandoned Campfires
	2	1.1	0	0	6	1227	4

Selected Sources

- Precipitation Tracking: <https://water.weather.gov/precip/>
- Precipitation Tracking focused on [Snotel sites, Wyoming](#) (beta site)
- Climate Prediction Center Outlooks: <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/90day/>
- Drought.gov Portal / Fire: <https://www.drought.gov/drought/data-maps-tools/fire>
- Drought.gov Portal / Wyoming: <https://www.drought.gov/states/wyoming>
- Intermountain West Climate Dashboard: <https://wwa.colorado.edu/climate/dashboard.html>
- Regional outlooks from “[National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook \(nifc.gov\)](#)”
- Great Basin Area – Predictive Services/Outlooks: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/outlooks.php>.
- Rocky Mountain Area – Predictive Services/Outlooks: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/outlooks1.php>.
- Teton Interagency Dispatch: www.tetonfires.com / <https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/home/>.

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For further information, contact Teton Interagency Fire

Ron Steffens, Fire Analyst, Grand Teton National Park | 307 739 3675 | ron.steffens@nps.gov