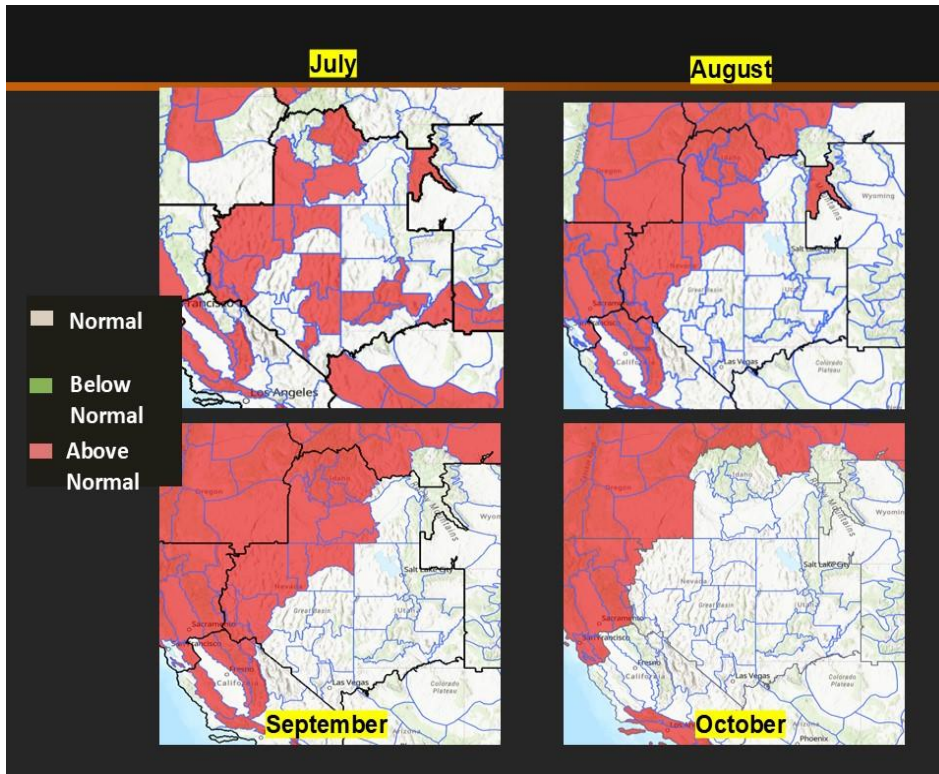


Great Basin Seasonal Outlook: July - October 2025



PAST WEATHER:

Mean temperatures the last 30 days have been warmer than normal across the Great Basin, and in many areas 5-10 degrees above normal.

Precipitation the last 30 days has been well below normal in most areas and well above normal in the south due to early June storms. However, drier weather has occurred in the south since the first few days in June. (Fig 1). During the water year, most areas were much drier than normal, especially across much Nevada, Utah and the Arizona Strip, while wetter conditions existed across far northwest Nevada and western Idaho (Fig 2). Drought conditions have expanded over the past several months in southern areas, with "Severe" to "Extreme" levels on the US Drought Monitor covering most of the southern half of the Great Basin. Moderate to Severe Drought also continues in parts of central and eastern Idaho into Wyoming. Drought conditions are expected to persist or intensify into the summer (Fig 3).

Live and dead fuel moisture have significantly dropped to critical levels in many areas of the southern two thirds of the Great Basin due to the warm and dry June. Some sagebrush fuel moisture is near or at record lows across Nevada and Utah. ERCs have risen to the 90th-97th percentile over the southern half of the region (Fig 4).

FIRE POTENTIAL AND OUTLOOK:

Well above normal carryover and new fine fuel growth increased loading across northern Nevada, and southern Idaho last year, due to the wetter than normal winter, with additional crops this year. Invasive species are also showing high continuity across western and northern Nevada, even if loading is not as high as other areas to the northeast. (Fig 6). The Rangeland Fire Probability guidance also shows increased concern for these areas (Fig 7). Lower elevations of southern Idaho and northern and western Nevada where fine fuel loading is above normal and fuel moisture is very low have seen an increase in fires growing to several hundreds or thousands of acres throughout June. Pulses of monsoon moisture will occur throughout July and mainly be focused in Utah, and at times, eastern Nevada, eastern Idaho and Wyoming, but mixed wet and dry thunderstorms will occur in many areas of the Great Basin (Fig 5/8/9). However, storms in the western half and northern half of the Great Basin will be mixes of wet and dry with continued increased fire potential. Moisture in Utah is expected to initially increase fire potential with lightning through mid-July, before conditions moderate and return to normal.

"Above Normal" large fire potential is expected for July in many areas of the west and north and into southern areas until moisture begins to routinely increase fuel moisture in the south. By August and September Above Normal fire potential is expected to continue in western and northern Nevada and southern Idaho where fine fuels are abundant and live and dead fuel moisture is very low, as well as central Idaho and Wyoming where drought conditions continue to develop and fuel moisture will continue to drop as opportunities for lightning increases. Fire potential is expected to return to normal by October.

30-Day Temperature / Precipitation Anomaly

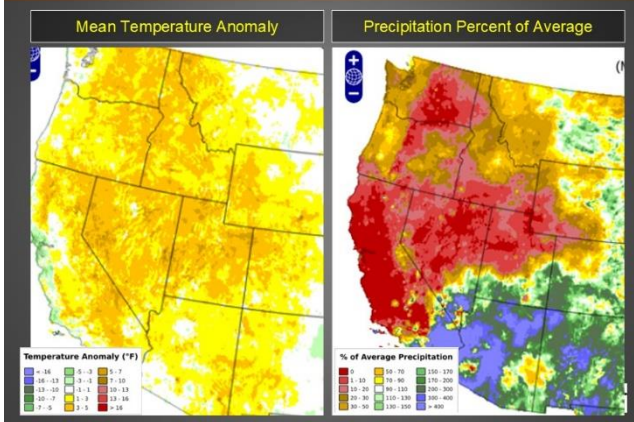


Fig 1. (June Temperature/Precipitation)

Precipitation: Since Oct 1, 2024

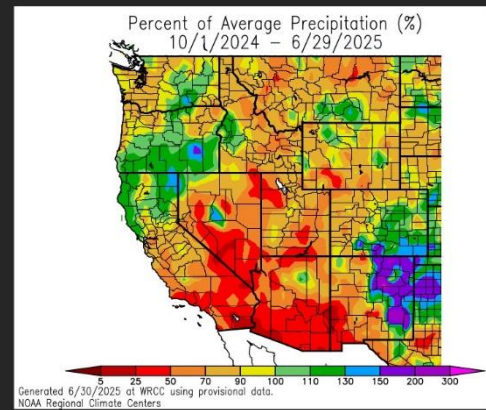


Fig 2. (Water Year Precipitation)

Drought Monitor and Outlook

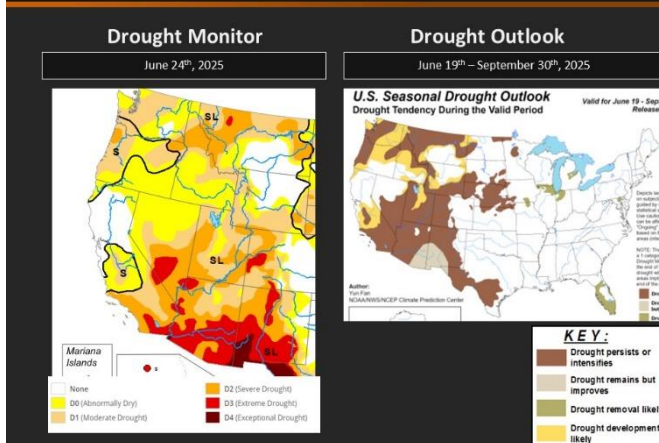


Fig 3. (Drought Indices and Outlook)

Great Basin ERC Percentile Point Map

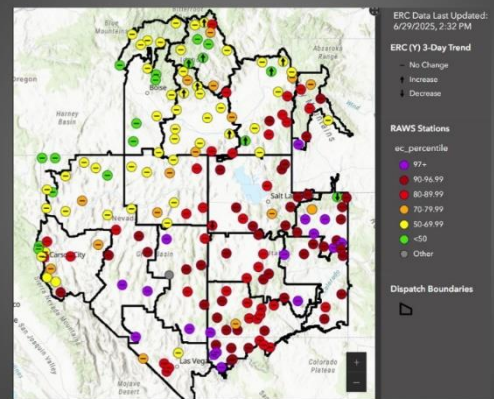


Fig 4. (June 30th ERC Percentile)

Precipitation Potential through First Week in July

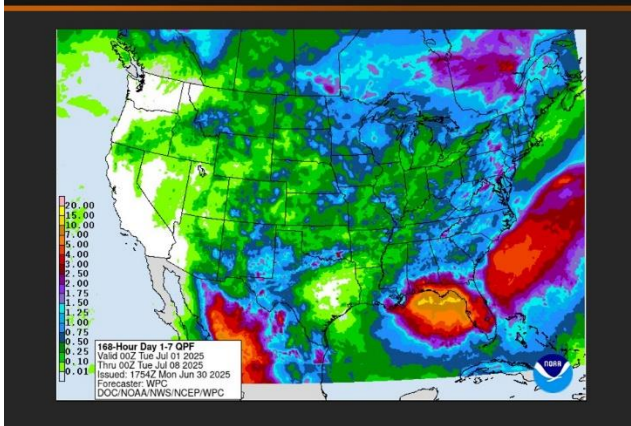


Fig 5. (Precipitation through July 7th)

Matt Reeves

7 Layer Cake

Filtered to Remove Low Fine Fuel Load Areas

- "7 Layer Cake"
- Filtered out areas of less than 600 lbs/acre of fine fuel loading (grey areas)
- Brighter yellow/orange/purple – increasing likelihood for larger wildfires in grasses
- White areas are mountain areas or larger fuel types

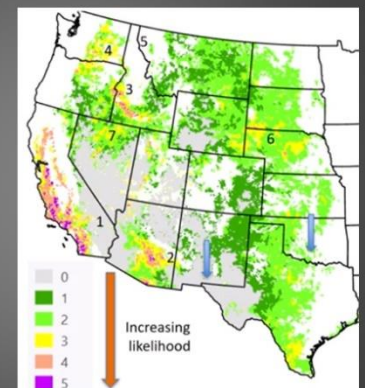


Fig 6. (Fine Fuel Concerns)

Experimental – Rangeland Fire Probability

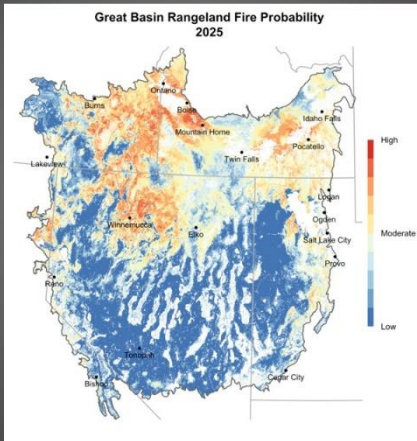


Fig 7. (Rangeland Fire Probability)

NOAA CPC 8-14 Day Outlook

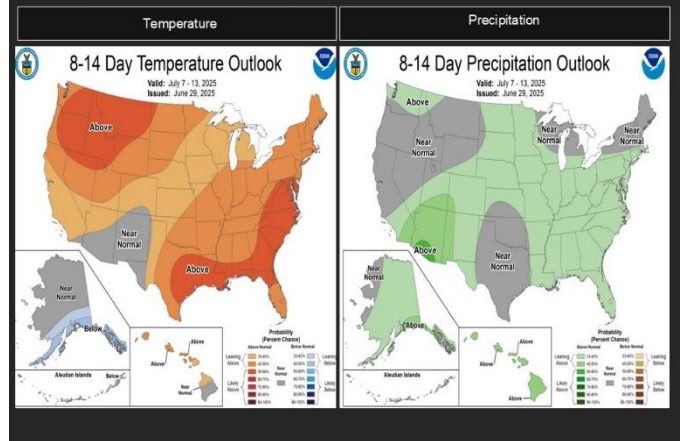


Fig 8 (CPC 8-14 Day Outlook)

NOAA CPC July-September 3 Month Outlook

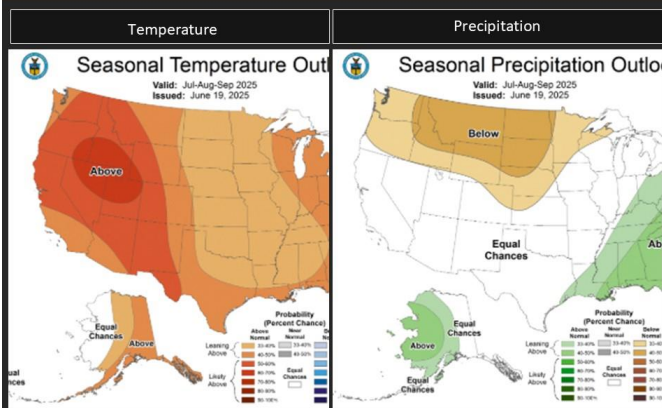


Fig. 9 (CPC 3 Month Outlook)