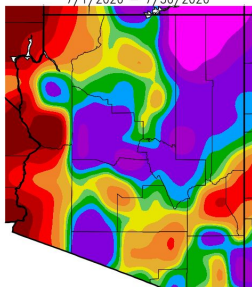


Seasonal Outlook

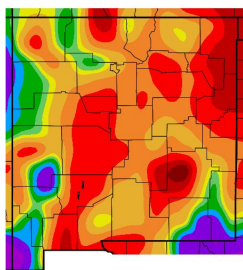
August – November 2026

Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
7/1/2026 – 7/30/2026

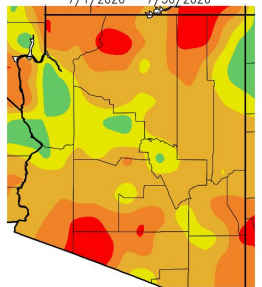


PRECIP

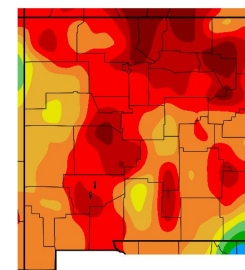
Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
7/1/2026 – 7/30/2026



Av. Max. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)
7/1/2026 – 7/30/2026



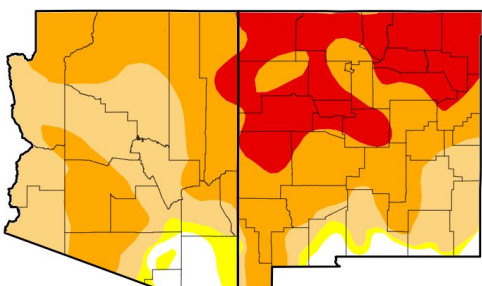
Av. Max. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)
7/1/2026 – 7/30/2026



TEMPS

Weather

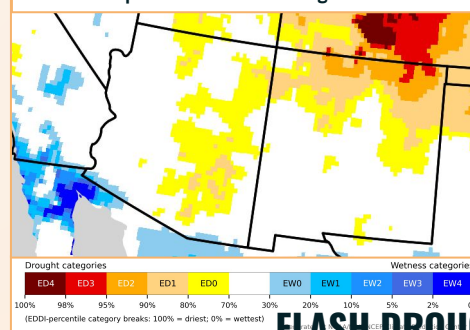
August begins with disrupted monsoonal flow due to persistent tropical systems in the eastern Pacific. As the month progresses, richer moisture is expected to return, although above-normal temperatures keep evaporative demand elevated. September begins gradual improvement as intermittent monsoonal surges return, through occasional interference from Pacific tropical systems remain possible. October typically marks the transition out of monsoonal influence, with early-month potential for above-normal precipitation still tied to tropical activity. By November, cooler temperatures and mid-latitude frontal systems dominate, decreasing overall rainfall chances.



DROUGHT

Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

Evaporative Demand Drought Index

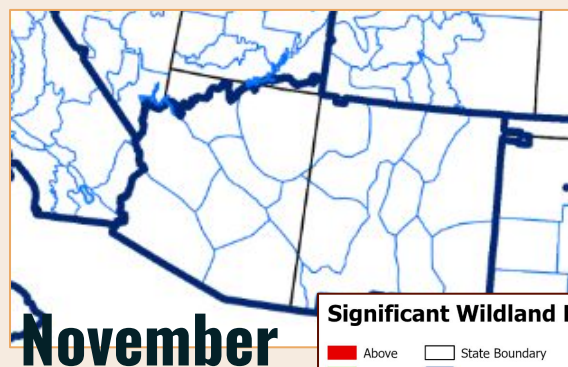


FLASH DROUGHT

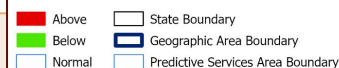
Fuels

Fine fuels dry between storm events throughout August as temperatures remain above normal, particularly in western Arizona and much of New Mexico where monsoon performance has been weakest. September's intermittent moisture slow the drying process but warm anomalies persist, keeping evaporative demand elevated. In October, fine fuels continue curing even as precipitation potential briefly increases, steadily reducing large fire potential except in areas with inconsistent monsoonal rainfall. By November, fuels are largely cured, and evaporative demand weakens significantly, further reducing flammability except in localized dry desert basins.

Fire Potential



Significant Wildland Fire Potential



Fire potential in August remains slightly elevated in areas that missed the first round of monsoonal moisture, especially in western Arizona and New Mexico. Reduced moisture flow and high temperatures allow fine fuels to dry quickly between storms, though returning moisture later in the month helps limit escalation. Compared to early summer, it would take several weeks of significant drying to reach previous critical levels, so fire danger increase more gradually during this period.

September sees fire potential trending downward where monsoonal storms become more frequent, with above-normal rainfall favored across both Arizona and New Mexico. However, pockets of concern persist in western Arizona and western New Mexico where moisture remains inconsistent. By October, large-fire potential continue to decrease as curing fuels and periodic precipitation stabilize conditions, though isolated concerns remain in lower desert regions. November effectively concludes the fire season across both states, with fire potential dropping sharply aside from occasional localized starts under dry, breezy conditions.