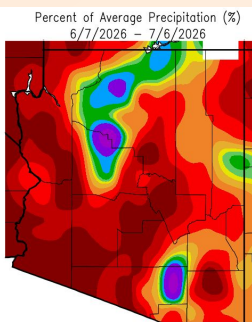
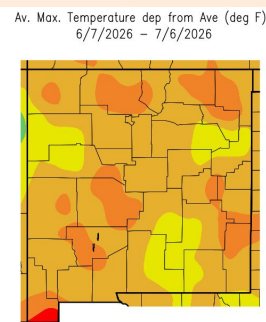
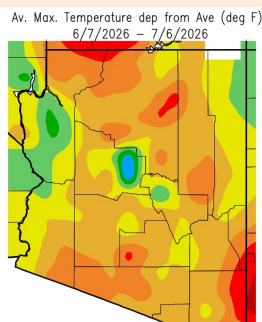
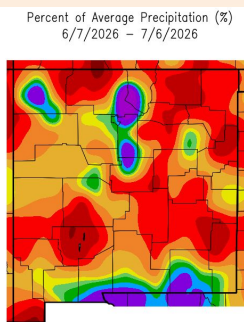


Seasonal Outlook

July – October 2026



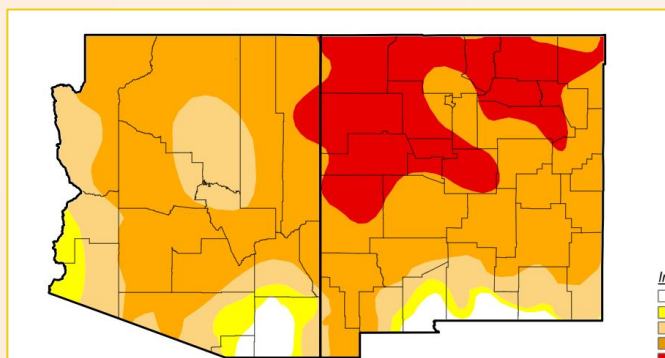
PRECIP



TEMPS

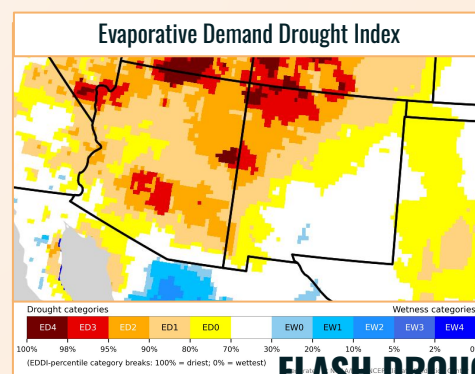
Weather

June brought persistent above-normal warmth across Arizona and New Mexico, with the strongest temperatures anomalies centered over northern and central parts of both states. Precipitation remained uneven, with much of Arizona and western New Mexico staying drier than normal, while southeastern and eastern New Mexico picked up more meaningful moisture. Frequent lightning accompanied storms throughout the month, through many were dry or only marginally wet.



DROUGHT

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

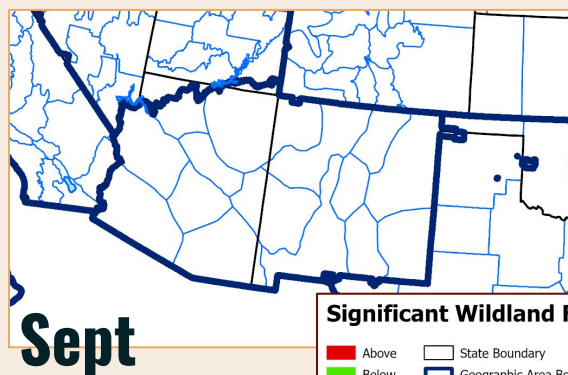
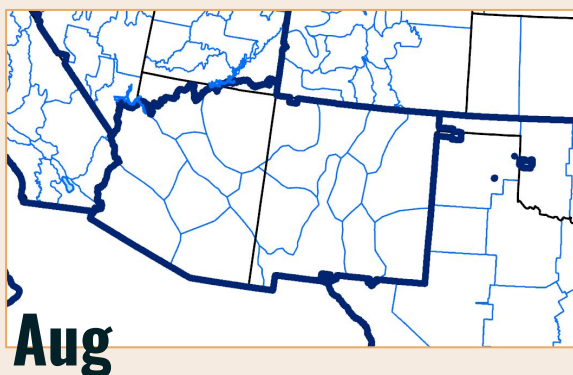
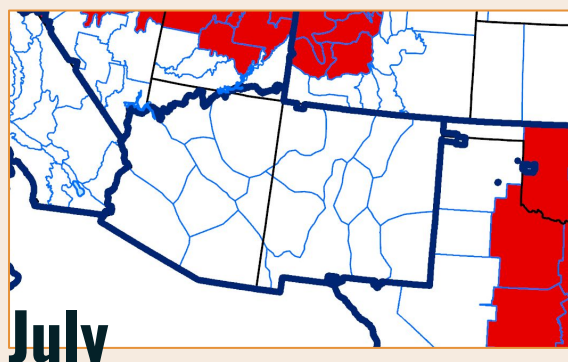
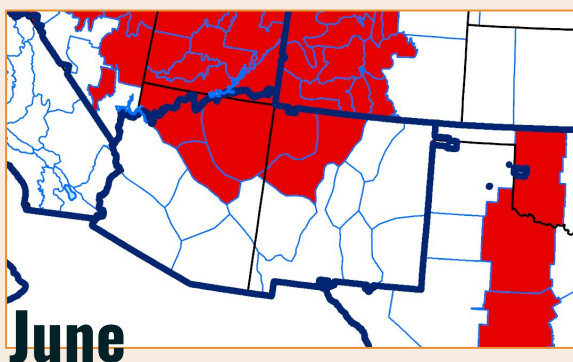


FLASH DROUGHT

Fuels

Fine fuels across western Arizona and much of New Mexico remained critically dry through June, with ERC's climbing into the upper percentiles for this time of year. Although early pre-monsoonal moisture helped moderate fuels across southern and eastern New Mexico, the improvement was slow to expand westward. Arizona continued to rely on isolated thunderstorms and patchy rainfall, keeping fuels variable but generally receptive.

Fire Potential



Significant Wildland Fire Potential



Maturing monsoon activity is expected to gradually reduce fire potential across most of the Southwest. Seasonal outlooks show a modest but consistent lean toward above-normal precipitation for both states, with the strongest signal emerging later in the summer especially in Arizona. While dry spells remain possible early in the season, increasing storm coverage and more regular rainfall should begin to limit large-fire concerns in many areas.

Temperatures are still favored to run above normal through late summer and early fall, keeping evaporative demand elevated during breaks in monsoon activity. Fine fuels will continue to dry quickly between storms, maintaining localized fire potential, especially in western Arizona or in areas that miss out on rainfall. By September and into October, more consistent moisture, shorter days, and seasonal cooling should lead to a steady decrease in fire activity, though events may persist in the driest portions of the region.