





The impact of snowmelt timing on the predictability of the early wildfire season in Alaska

Peter Bieniek May 3, 2023 AMS Wildfire Conference

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Summer wildfire season in Interior Alaska



Alaska wildfires are burning more acres



- Most wildfires occur in Boreal forests in Interior Alaska
- Largest fires started by lightning (~80-90% of area burned)
- Extreme years burn more than 1 million acres

Start of the wildfire season after the snow melts

Canadian FWI System



https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/summary/fwi



Borries-Strigle et al. (in prep)

- Four subseasons most active during Duff season mid June-mid July
- Wildfire danger in Alaska monitored using the Canada Fire Weather Index system
- How does the timing of snowmelt impact wildfires and fire danger?

Some large fires have started in the Wind subseasom



1950-2020 Wildfire Perimeters by Discovery Date



- Most fire area burned had origin in Duff subseason
- Trend to more area burned driven by Duff subseason but increase also in Wind subseason

Average snowfree date in May in Interior Alaska

Mean ERA5 Snowoff Date 1979-2020



 Use ERA5 reanalysis snow (1959-2020) and evaluate wildfire and BUI in Predictive Service Areas (PSAs)

Snowmelt is occurring earlier across Alaska since 1959

Snowfree date correlation



- All regions have declining trends toward earlier snowmelt
- Correlation between snowmelt timing (and end of season SWE) are generally low between annual area burned and numbers of wildfires

Snowfree date and fire activity in Wind Subseason



- Early season wildfire activity also does not have significant correlations with snowmelt timing
- Trend in snowmelt would move 0 line to the right if compared to full record!

Snowmelt timing is significantly correlated with BUI



-0.06

-0.01

-0.18

0.18

-0.11

Diurnal

• Correlations drop off later in the season

Snowfree date earlier with warmer temperatures during Wind subseason

Tmax vs snowoff 1959-2020									
Subseason	Eastern Interior	Western Interior	Southcentral	North Slope	Southwest				
Wind	-0.73	-0.68	-0.83	-0.08	-0.81				
Duff	0.03	-0.15	-0.41	-0.49	-0.23				
Drought	0.11	0.04	-0.20	0.22	-0.19				
Diurnal	-0.05	-0.17	-0.27	0.10	-0.29				
Precp vs snowoff 1959-2020									

Subseason	Eastern Interior	Western Interior	Southcentral	North Slope	Southwest
Wind	0.03	0.05	0.24	0.04	-0.04
Duff	-0.16	-0.03	0.06	0.23	-0.01
Drought	-0.28	-0.11	-0.18	-0.34	-0.13
Diurnal	0.11	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.09

- Strongest correlation between snowmelt timing and temperatures during early season
- Precipitation not well correlated with snowmelt timing

Snowmelt/river ice breakup timing linked with ENSO



Teleconnections and snowoff 95% significant correlations with daily BUI

- Several major teleconnections correlated with snowmelt and BUI in Wind subseason but drop off before the peak season
- Other teleconnections such as NPI (North Pacific Index) and EP/NP (East Pacific/North Pacific) remain significant

Conclusions

- Direct correlations between snowfree date and wildfire activity not statistically significant but physically consistent
- Snowmelt is significantly correlated with BUI in April-May
 - Shared link with temperature
- Most teleconnections are most strongly linked with BUI during the Wind subseason but may have limited applicability to the peak season
 - However, a few possibilities remain