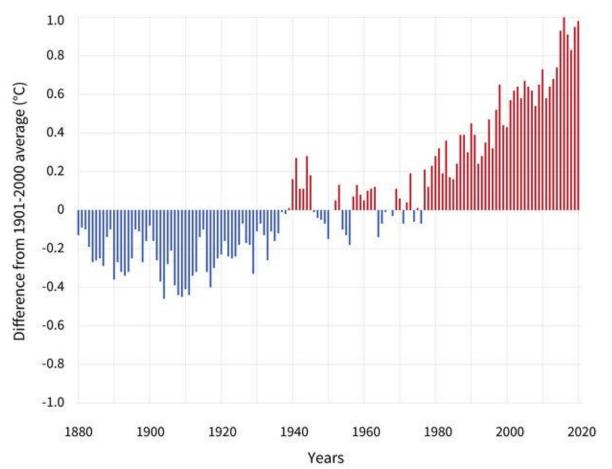
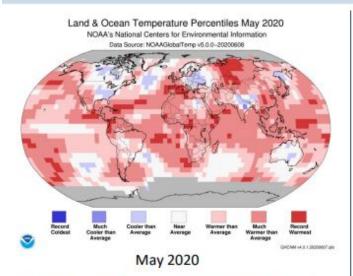
# **Unworldly heat**

### GLOBAL AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE



### **Global Temperature**

The global temperature record dates back to 1880 (141 years)

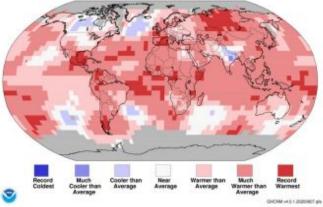


- Global Land & Ocean: +0.95°C / +1.71°F; tied for warmest May on record (2016)
- Global Land: +1.39°C / +2.50°F; warmest May on record
- Global Ocean: +0.79°C / +1.42°F; 2nd warmest May on record, behind 2016

March-May 2020

- 2<sup>nd</sup> warmest Mar-May, behind 2016
- Global Land & Ocean: +1.06°C / +1.91°F
- Global Land: +1.74°C / +3.13°F
- Global Ocean: +0.81°C / +1.46°F

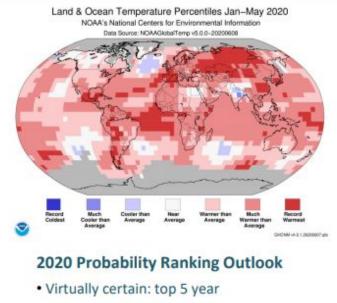
Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Mar 2020–May 2020 NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v5.0.0-20200608





### **Global Temperature**

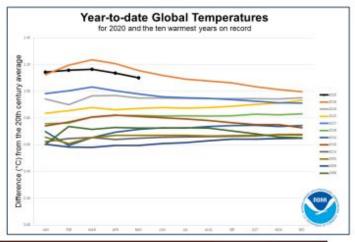
The global temperature record dates back to 1880 (141 years)



49.3% chance of warmest year

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> warmest Jan-May on record, behind 2016

- Global Land & Ocean: +1.10°C / +1.98°F
- Global Land: +1.92°C / +3.46°F
- Global Ocean: +0.80°C / +1.44°F

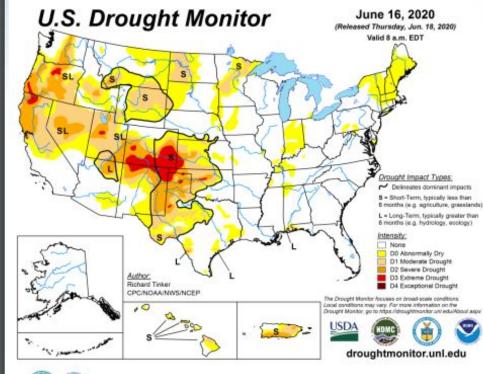




4+

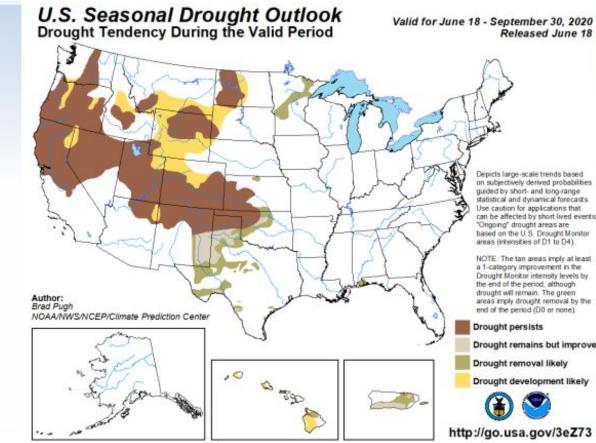
## **Current U.S. Drought**

### 23.4% of Contiguous U.S. in Drought (nearly 5 percentage points since late May)



- Improvement: Florida
- Degradation: Parts of Northern Rockies and Plains, western Great Lakes, Great Basin to the High Plains, and into New Mexico and Texas
- Outside CONUS: Drought expanded and intensified across portions of Hawaii and Puerto Rico

# **U.S. Drought Outlook**



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Drought remains but improves

Drought removal likely

Drought development likely



http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73

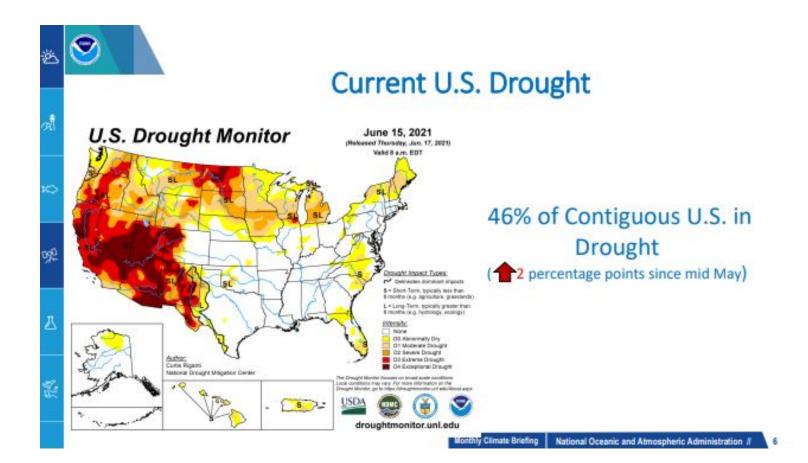


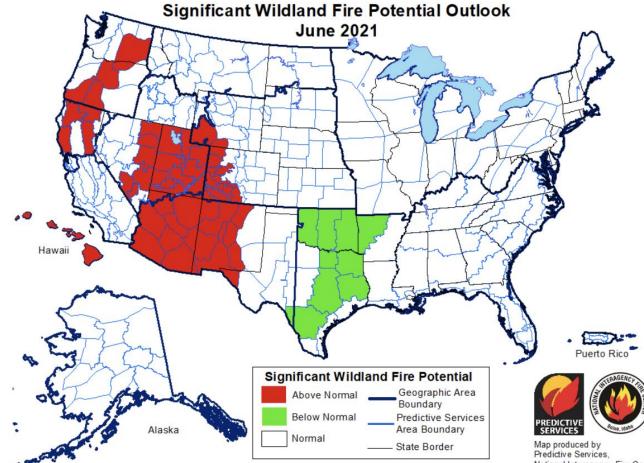
99	September 12, 2000	37
102	September 29, 1999	39
104	September 01, 1998	40
100	October 15, 1997 +	38
99	August 29, 1996	37
101	October 02, 1995 +	38

94	September 21, 2021 +	34
111	September 06, 2020	44
97	October 24, 2019 +	36
108	July 06, 2018	42
104	October 24, 2017	40
104	September 26, 2016	40
101	September 09, 2015	38
103	September 16, 2014	39
96	August 29, 2013	36
103	September 15, 2012	39
99	October 12, 2011	37
113	September 27, 2010	45

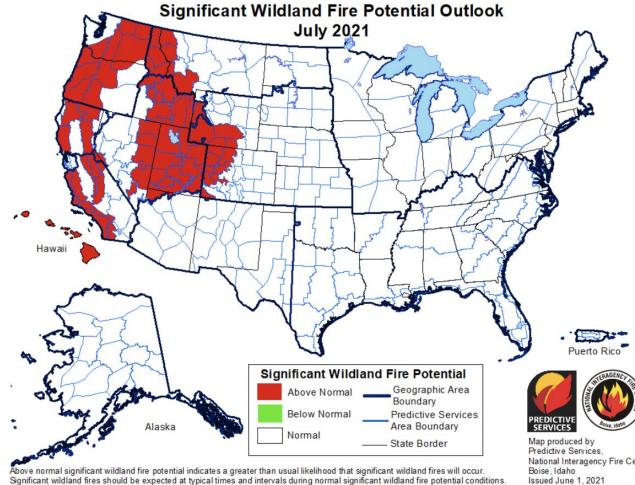
### Now moving onto 2021

- More than half of the West in extreme or exceptional drought with nearly 90% of the West in drought
- Much of the western US is forecast to have above normal significant
- fire potential at some point this summer
- Fuel dryness about 2-4 weeks ahead of schedule in many places
- Potential is there, but as we saw last year, critical fire weather
- necessary to realize potential



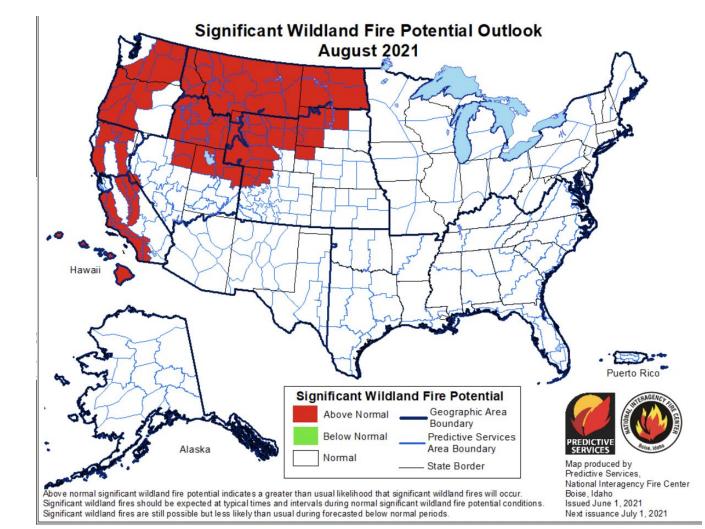


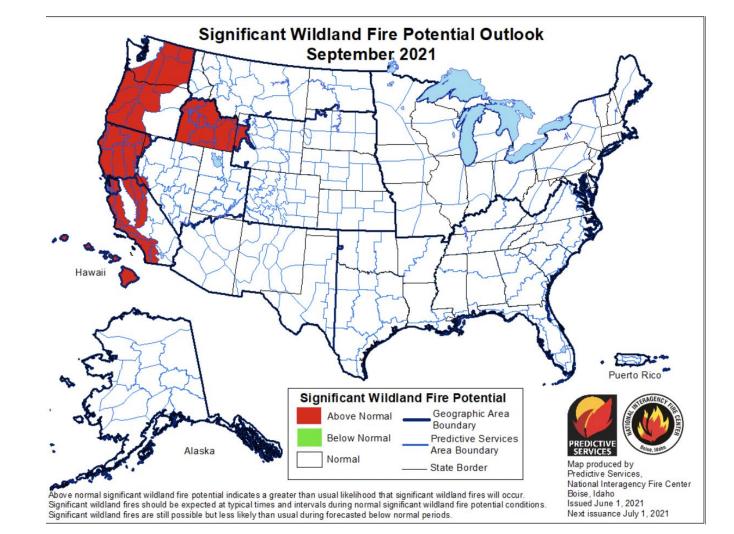
Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods. Map produced by Predictive Services, National Interagency Fire Center Boise, Idaho Issued June 1, 2021 Next issuance July 1, 2021



Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.

National Interagency Fire Center Next issuance July 1, 2021





94	September 21, 2021 +	34
111	September 06, 2020	44
97	October 24, 2019 +	36
108	July 06, 2018	42
104	October 24, 2017	40
104	September 26, 2016	40
101	September 09, 2015	38
103	September 16, 2014	39
96	August 29, 2013	36
103	September 15, 2012	39
99	October 12, 2011	37
113	September 27, 2010	45