



CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE INC.
CENTRE INTERSERVICES DES FEUX DE FORÊT DU CANADA INC.

CANADA REPORT 2013



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It would be safe to say that 2013 could easily be compared to 2012 when you consider the level of activity at CIFFC from an exchange of resources perspective. Some of the other comparisons that could be made between the two years would be: Fire start, the National Preparedness Levels (NPL) and the number of resource requests. Although this information may not be data driven, from a coordination point of view, you could look at all three throughout the year and see that 2013 is very comparable to 2012. Something that we had not seen for a number of years in 2013 was the fire activity at the same time from agencies at opposite ends of the country with both the Yukon Territory (YT) and Newfoundland Labrador (NL) experiencing higher than normal fire activity. Other agencies such as the Northwest Territories (NT) and Quebec (QC) also saw some challenging times during 2013. You could summarize 2013 as the fire season that was not overly busy but rather steady from a CIFFC standpoint.

The start of the season was extremely quiet, with a long and it seemed extended winter, coupled that with a slow melt, this led to one Canada's quietest start to fire season since CIFFC was first es-



YT crew doing classroom training



AB CL-215T

tablished back in 1982. From a mobilization perspective, 2013 started off very similar to 2004, where CIFFC only completed one resource request before June 5th. Although the season started slow, the thought of matching 1992 (only 32 resource orders) was never entered our minds as many of the agencies had forecasted normal to above normal temperatures for the fire season. Alberta (AB) for example started the season on March 1st, due to drier conditions, having to advance the positioning of their Wildland Firefighters (WFF) across the provinces in preparation for the early fire conditions. Historically in Canada, the fire season runs from April 1st to October 31st.

The slow start to the season can also be a benefit to fire management agencies, as it allows them to get their mandatory training in (sometime in snowy conditions), get their equipment up to standard and more importantly allowing the airtanker pilots to get their spring new and recurrent training completed.

The start of fire season also allowed some agencies to look at their prescribed burning and fuel treatment projects. Prescribed burning is the knowledgeable application of fire to a specific land area to accomplish predetermined forest management or other land use objectives and fuel treatment is the treatment of living or dead forest fuels to diminish the likelihood of a fire starting, and to lessen the potential rate of spread and resistance to control.



BC staff doing fuel reduction burning

The first sign of fire season in Canada is the beginning of the CIFFC National Wildland Fire Situation Report (SitRep) in April. The SitRep provides the general public a summary of wildland fire activity in Canada with information on fire numbers, hectares consumed, Agency Preparedness Level (APL) as well as historical statistical information. For some like QC, in early April they were already starting to suspend some of their burning permits due to the fact that the fire danger was high in several areas while also getting their prevention message out to inform the public to be cautious. Agencies spend months preparing for the season with their pre-suppression plans; prescribe burns, prevention, training of staff, etc.



ON - Bill Droog with Smokey Bear

Until the grass starts to green up and we see leaves on the trees, spring fires can be some of the most challenging fires, as these types of fires can move very fast in a short period of time. Agencies like AB and QC were already seeing 20+ human caused fires per day with AB already at an APL 4. For others, although the majority of their staff are trained in wildland fire management, many are often called upon to support other incidents such as floods. Wildland fire personnel bring a wide range of skills such as: understanding command and control, first aid, chainsaw operations and safety, working around helicopters, team structure, self-sufficient, etc. By-mid April, we were starting to have seasonal temperatures which brought the fire hazard down. The collaboration between wildland fire management agencies and other fire services is essential in the spring, especially during dry periods when grass fuels are very dry.



AB personnel supporting floods effort

For Prince Edward Island (PE), May posed a challenge in particular on Tuesday May 7th, when PE had to deal with the Covehead fire, approximately 40 hectares (ha) in size. With the fuel type, high winds; the fire got up into the top of trees, where it jumped from crown to crown, which added to the challenge of suppressing the fire. Six homes were evacuated Tuesday evening while firefighters tried to contain the blaze. The residents were able to return to their home that same evening following some excellent work by the PE fire management program. Spring time is usually the most challenging time for fire activity for the maritime agencies.



PE Covehead Fire



PE Covehead Fire

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DAYS					
Levels	1	2	3	4	5
No. of days	66	48	14	0	0

Fires by Month	May	June	July	August
	1,417	835	1,236	1,729

AB was another agency who in May who had a heightened risk of wildfires with high winds; drying conditions, and dry grass provided the right formula for wildfires. With those conditions, AB was on alert and well prepared to respond to any and all situations. Preparedness proved to be key for AB with seeing 50+ fire days including 92 fires on May 21st; AB had a number of fires that required numerous resources like personnel, airtankers, helicopters and various pieces of heavy equipment. AB northern half of province was experiencing warmer temperatures while the southern half was fairly wet.



In British Columbia (BC), the Spatsum Creek wildfire forced the evacuation of around 50 homes in the Thompson River Valley. Dozens of WFF worked through the night with the goal to bring this fire under control so residents could return home as soon as possible. BC committed over 110 WFF helped

by air support including helicopters dropping water around the fire to cool down hot spots. The fire was at 1,400 ha, with the fire being reported contained on May 21st.

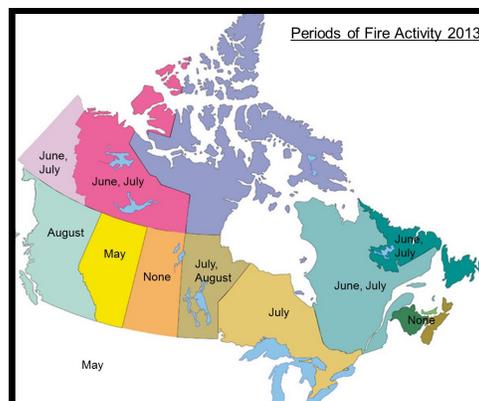
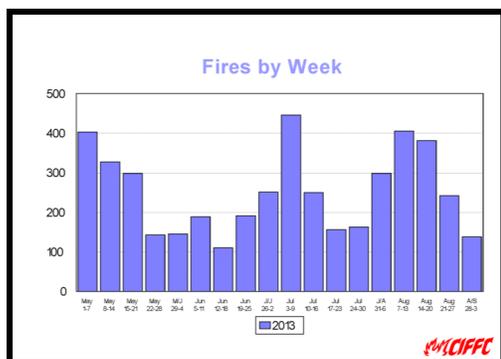


BC - Spatsum Creek Fire

On May 23rd, the NT had their first fire of the season. A lightning strike, 50 km south-west of Enterprise, surrounded by wet lowlands, the fire was being monitored. The reason this fire was being monitored, as it poses no immediate threat to the community or values-at-risk, as well as its' performs its role in

maintaining NT northern ecosystems. Fire has long been recognized as a significant and natural phenomenon in forests of the NT. In general the month of May was fairly quiet for most of the agencies.

When it came to June, once again in 2013 as was the case in 2012, the month of June registered the lowest number of fires per month with 835 and 757 respectively. Now we just can't base the sharing of resources and the level of activity solely on fire numbers. June could also be described as the start of the lightning season. Many could see their hazard start to build-up, with Manitoba (MB), Ontario (ON), and QC were seeing 10+ fires per day and their APL in the 2 to 3 range. Although all three were seeing fire activity, none of the current fire situation escalated to point of needing assistance through CIFFC. The first sign of assistance came from the YT on June 19th, with the YT at APL 4 and with lightning triggering a number of new starts, the potential for an increase in initial attack (IA) fires was unavoidable. A request for additional IA crews was sent to CIFFC, and BC was in a position without compromising their ability to respond to fires in BC, sent 21 IA personnel as well as three overhead to assist the YT with potential of new starts.



With the change of weather across Canada, many of the agencies were seeing an increase in their fire danger. The potential for fire activity stretched from YT all the way to NL. The support through CIFFC continued with both YT, and now NT, as both agencies continued to be challenged with new and existing fire. BC was once again able to provide assistance to both with Sustained Action (SA) crews. SA crews (17-20 person per crew) are usually take action on a fire that has not been contained or controlled by the initial attack forces and that require extended attack. With the increase of sharing resources, CIFFC moved from a NPL 1 to 2. With continued increase in fire activity in the YT, additional BC crews were sent with 7/3 person IA crews, 2/20 person SA crews and supervisory personnel which brought the total of 107 people.

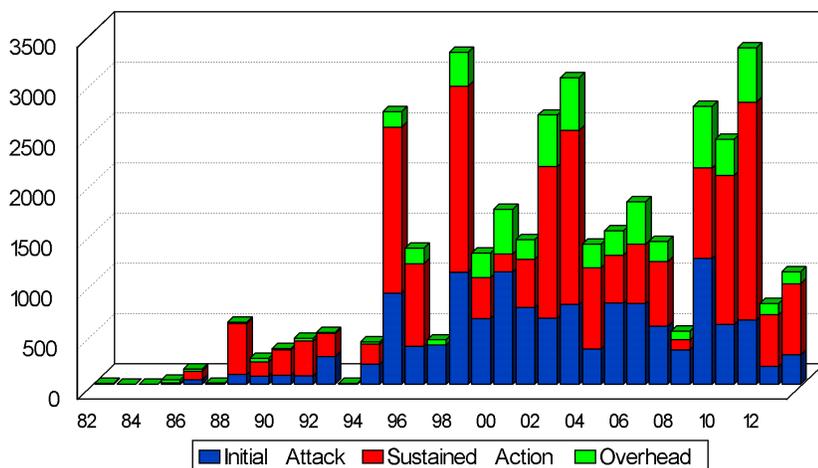


Although most of discussion has been around YT and NT, on the Atlantic coast in NL, they were experiencing one of the busiest seasons they have had in a long time. A fire near Wabush, NL with it had possible evacuations implications and loss of structures, put this fire as one of the priorities that NL was dealing with. With safety always been number one objectives on all wildfires, NL requested a Type 1 Safety Officer from NS to assist in ensuring that all safety concerns were being addresses first and foremost. Although we indicated earlier in this report that June had the lowest number of new starts, you can see that mid-June to the end of June that many

agencies were been challenged.

Some agencies were happy to see the month of June come to an end. For others, the arrival of July signalled the start of an escalated time. QC was one of those agencies who in July saw their fire activity increase with one priority fire after another. Also, CIFFC who also responds to international requests as such was the case on July 2nd, when the National Interagency Fire Center located in Boise, Idaho contacted CIFFC for a CV-580 airtanker group. Fortunately, at the time the Canadian airtanker needs were for skimmer aircraft. Saskatchewan (SK) was able to send two CV-580 airtankers, birdog aircraft and one of their air attack officers to the United States (US).

Personnel Mobilized 1982-2013

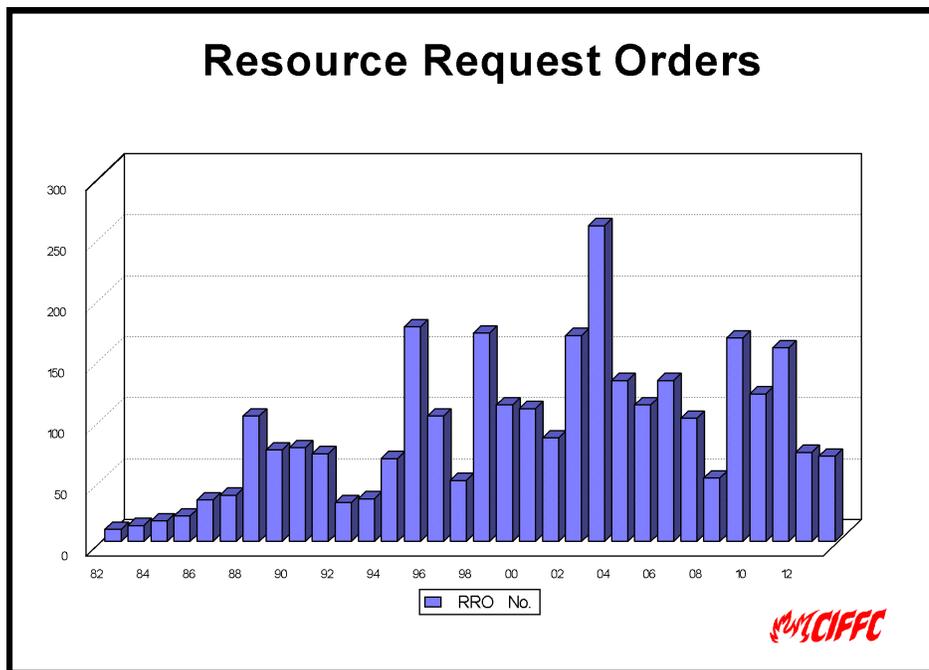




With the US request being dealt with and the increase fire activity in QC, it was just a matter of time before mutual aid assistance would be requested from QC. When it comes to resource sharing, every effort is made to try and locate the closest resource as possible to minimize the time it takes to mobilize resources. Fortunately for QC, their neighbours to the east, New Brunswick (NB) were in a downtrend and were able to provide assistance to QC. On July 6th, NB mobilized 20 Type 1 WFF, one supervisor; also ON sent 5/4 person Type 1 IA crews. Although the activity in the east was increasing, NT situation was also on up-trend with SK providing 20

person SA crew and overhead. With the increase in activity at CIFFC, the need to continue to meet the members demand, the NPL was moved to 3. NPL 3 provides notice to agencies that the situation in Canada is increasing, and that the need for additional assistance may also increase. This was the case once again for QC receiving assistance this time from BC. BC was able to provide over 100 wildland firefighting personnel and additional 22 from SK. With all of the personnel in QC, additional equipment to support this personnel was mobilized from ON who sent 50 medium pump kits and 4,000+ lengths of hose. Also providing equipment was NB who added to the medium pump count with 24 kits.

With only being 1/3 through the month of July and for some like the YT and NT, the already long fire season was just getting longer. With new expected starts, the additional support of IA crews came from BC and ON. With the additional crews, both YT and NT were able to give some of their staff a much needed rest as the personnel continued their work on the existing and new starts. For others like MB, receiving a CL-215 group from SK was very timely and appreciated. Receiving the SK skimmer group was only part of the equation for MB who by now was at an APL 5, to continue to stay a step ahead of the new starts and ongoing fires. IA and SA crews from AB (6/4p. and 1/20p.) and ON (10/4p.) proved to be just what MB needed. With these additional resources, MB was able to maintain an aggressive managed attack on all of their fires.



The graph provide a comparisons of RRO from 1982 to 2013.



BC IMT1 and overhead in YT

YT continued their torrent pace with the continued migration of BC resources with 1/20p. SA crew, miscellaneous overhead, and a Type 1 incident management team (IMT1). IMT1 are teams of specialized individuals who are trained and certified to management incidents, in this case a wildfire. AB who had also been supporting the efforts in AB with the floods, continued to reach deep to support their wildland fire partners by sending IA crews and overhead as well as SK (SA crew) to YT.

By July 17th, over 450 wildland fire personnel were deployed through CIFFC. The July trend continued on for MB and QC who continued to receive support from both ON and NS. With these long extended periods of firefighting, the need to recycle personnel is a priority. In general, wildland fire management staffs are prepared for a 14-day deployment. Once they reach day 14, there is a need (if required) to bring in fresh personnel to replace those who have earned a well-deserved rest. The recycling of personnel for all agencies is part of their daily and long-term planning to ensure that they have sufficient resource to meet their needs. This was true for QC who returned the BC crews, and transition in the ON crews to continue on with the suppression efforts. The ability, capacity and mechanism to share resources through the Mutual Aid Resource Sharing Agreement in Canada is a testament to those who had a vision back in the 80's with the establishment of CIFFC. As July came to an end, most of the agencies were hoping that they would get a bit of break to refocus, recharge and get ready for the final push to the fire season.

For BC, August started off with bang, when following a number of consecutive lightning days that caused over a 24 hour period close to a 100 new fires. For BC with all of these new starts, they were well prepared to respond to these new fires. The new fire starts continued for BC with over 300+ fires over a 4-5 day period with about 99-percent of these fires being held within at an IA stage. The ability to respond to fires in a quick, efficient and safe manner is a result of all the pre-fire season planning agencies do. As things quieted down in BC, the same could not be said for our neighbours to the south. Canada for the past few years has been providing landbased airtanker support to the US. This trend continued in 2013 with BC, AB and SK sending CV-580 groups. Also for the first time since 2010, that Canada through the CanUS Arrangement sent personnel to the US. Both BC and ON assisted by sending personnel. BC sent 23 smokejumpers and overhead and ON sent 100 Type 1 SA WFF and supervisory staff. Smokejumpers referred to as Parattack in BC are WFF deployed with their equipment by parachute from fixed-wing aircraft, as opposed to the conventional helicopter response. These individuals as all Canadian WFF go through extensive training to ensure they are well prepared to perform their duties.

In summary, CIFFC processed 70 resource request orders, which resulted in 997 Type 1 wildland fire fighters, 133 miscellaneous overhead, 19 skimmers along with 13 landbased airtankers and 74 pumps kits with 4,248 lengths of hose (includes deployment to the US).

Once again, although the numbers may not show the true level of activity for the 2013 fire season, agencies such as YT, NT and NL experiences one of the busiest fire season in recent history. Having to deal with a number of priority fires, these agencies saw their internal resources stretched to the limit. For others, 2013 was an opportunity to return the favour and provide much need mutual aid assistance.

AGENCY REPORT SUMMARY

British Columbia

The 2013 fire season, while statistically average, saw scattered periods of very intense activity across British Columbia.

Weather over the summer was, for the most part, seasonal and warm. Following a usually dry July in many parts of the province, an intense low pressure system swept through B.C., bringing unstable weather and lightning. During this period, as many as one hundred new fires were starting every day. Thanks to the hard work and quick response of our crews, most of these fires were contained quickly. By the Labour Day long weekend, the arrival of cool and wet weather in most areas lowered the fire danger rating and put a stop to significant wildfire activity.



Given the relatively low level of activity in B.C. during parts of the summer, the Wildfire Management Branch was able to deploy personnel to assist other jurisdictions, including Alberta, Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Montana, Washington and Idaho. Crews from WMB also assisted Emergency Management BC with flood response efforts.



Yukon Territory

Active fire season with slightly above average number of ignitions and total area burned. The reason that this fire season with mostly average numbers was so significant was because of the locations of several large fires nearer communities. Well above average Severity Rating for weather through June, July and August. One of the highest years for recorded number of lightning strikes on record.

Large fire burned through much of the summer threatening recreational facilities near Mayo necessitating significant modified response with Type 2 team. Two large fires near Carmacks closed a highway, interrupted power supply and had the potential to threaten Carmacks. A Type 1 team was installed that was successful in a modified response that alleviated most of the threat.

Significant CIFFC imports of overhead and crews on two occasions through July were necessary to cover IA preparedness and sustained action. Yukon crews were exported in August to Idaho and Oregon. Two isolated trappers' line cabins and some remote Telecommunications facilities were lost in fires.

Alberta

May was busy with interface fires resulting in three communities threatened and evacuated. Type 1 and 2 IMTs were deployed. The remainder of the season was below average activity and more IMTs and resources were dispatched to aid in flood response and recovery

In July we had several large fires in the northern part of the province. This resulted in Zama City being evacuated and other communities under alert or self-evacuating due mostly to smoke. The season extended well into the fall and stretched resources considerably.

Northwest Territories

Drought conditions persisted through summer and fall in portions of the southwest Northwest Territories particularly in the Dehcho region. Fire response was required for sixty-two (62) wildfires with significant suppression efforts required for seven (7) wildfires.

Saskatchewan

2013 started out as an average season and then became quiet for July. However, hazards rose above normal in August and September resulting in a longer than typical season.

As of Nov. 15th, 2013, there were a total of 429 wildfires. This compares to 409 last year and is below the 10 year average of 456. Humans caused 269 and lightning caused 160. There were 305 wildfires in the Full Response Zone. The total area burned in the Full Response Zone was 56,573 hectares which is well above last year's 16,117 hectares. Two fires accounted for 97 percent of the hectares burned in this zone. The ten-year average in the Full Response Zone is 72,641 hectares. 71 percent of the wildfires to date occurred in the Full Response Zone, accounting for 18 percent of the total area burned compared to 7 percent last year. 255,621 hectares were burned in the Observation and the Modified Response Zone. This is slightly above last year's total of 211,395 hectares. The total provincial area burned to date is 312,599 hectares which is above last year's 227,528 hectares. This is well below the ten year average of 548,890 hectares.

Performance measures for the Full Response Zone saw 98 percent contained below 100 hectares with the 10 year average being 96 percent. 93 percent were contained below 10 hectares compared to the 10 year average of 89 percent. There were partial evacuations of the elderly and smoke sensitive people at Uranium City (10) and Fond du Lac (80) due to smoke. Assistance in conducting prescribed burns was provided to the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport at the Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park and Duck Mountain Provincial Park. This involved 25 staff with ignition & suppression resources. EMFS (Emergency Management & Fire Safety) was assisted by 50 staff and one helicopter in flood response at various locations. Parks Canada was assisted in-province at Prince Albert National Park with 44 personnel and at Grasslands National Park with a 4 person crew.

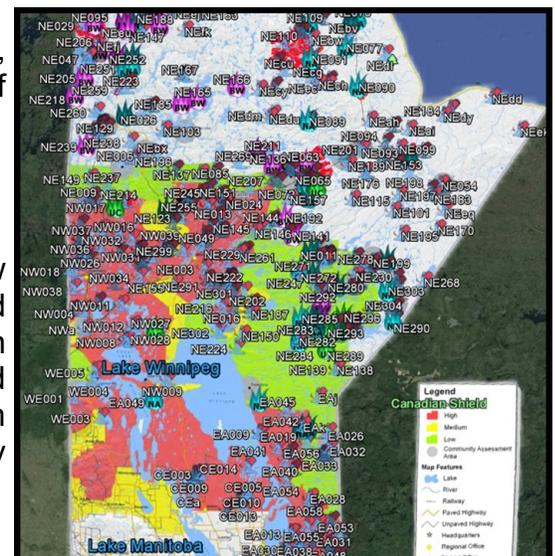
Staff assistance went to Northwest Territories, Quebec, Yukon, Oregon and Alaska with 67 Type 1 wildfire suppression staff and 3 AREPS.

Manitoba

A slow spring and cooler temperatures resulted in a below average fire season in the south. The north experienced extreme indices with little precipitation that resulted in an extremely busy fire season that began in May and continued through August where efforts were mainly concentrated on community protection on the border between the Primary Protection Zone and Observation Zone.



NT Firefighter mopping-up



MB 2013 Fires

The majority of the hectares burned were in the Observation Zone where fires were either no action or modified response. An IMT was deployed once to a fire near Gillam and several out of province resources were requested to assist on northern fires. Fire activity slowed during the last week of August and the fall fire season was negligible.



Ontario

Ontario this season experienced a grand total of 582 fires, which burnt 43,482.0ha. 85 fires, (which burnt 18,120.2ha) were “monitored” and are **not** included in the categories above.

Overall, the 2013 fire season was relatively quiet compared to the 10-year average for number of fires and hectares burned. This year prolonged periods of high humidity with short, intermittent drying periods have kept forest fuels damp and new human or lightning caused fires to a minimum. This compares to 1,615 fires and 151,569 hectares burned in the 2012 fire season. The first and last fires were reported in the Northeast Region on April 10, 2013 and October 14, 2013, respectively, whereas fires in the Northwest Region were reported on April 20 and October 1, 2013. There were no fire caused evacuations or Restricted Fire Zone Orders activated.



Quebec

In intensive protection zones, the forest-fire protection season totalled 439 fires. The flames affected 58,282 hectares of forest, below the average of the 10 previous years, which is 96,226 ha. The more problematic fires occurred along the northern boundary, close to the restricted protection zone. However, two fires in the restricted protection zone forced residents to evacuate, first the Eastmain community in the Baie-James region (fire 235,

501,689 hectares) and then the municipality of Baie-Johan-Beetz, in the Basse-Côte-Nord region (fire 388, 48,400 hectares).

Human activity generated 355 fires, while the yearly average is 390. On average, lightning ignites 221 fires yearly, while this past year it only caused 84 fires. Some 58,282 ha were affected, including 46,369 ha by lightning.

The beginning of May was particularly busy in the south of the province, with 141 fires between May 1 and May 10. This represents 33% of the total number of fires for the 2013 protection season. The largest number of active fires in one day occurred on May 4, with 34 fires.

However, the far north and the east of the province were affected by large-scale fires. A total of 11 fires covered an area of over 100 hectares. In June, a drought hit the Baie-James region; there were approximately 18 rainless days. A similar phenomenon was recorded in the Côte-Nord region in July. These situations created ideal conditions for the propagation of large-scale fires.



Quebec drew upon additional fire-fighting resources from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Parks Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Nova Scotia

The winter of 2013, in Nova Scotia, saw normal snow and rain levels. The spring was quite wet which reduced our activity in April and May when we historically have the majority of our fires. The summer was dry and warm and we came close to implementing a ban on open fires on two separate occasions. The September rains came and our season ended mid-September.



We experienced half the numbers of fires we normally have which burnt about a third of what we normally burn.

We did send a 20 person SA Team to Quebec, a Safety Officer to Newfoundland and a Logistics Section Chief trainee to Ontario under the IMT Trainee protocol.

Newfoundland Labrador



The 2013 forest fire season was extremely challenging at times, particularly in Labrador. Although the number of forest fires in the province were slightly below the ten year average, there were two fires in Labrador that were very costly to the program. For the most part it was a relatively quiet fire season on the island portion of the province. When fires were reported on the island, they were actioned in timely manner and most of those fires were declared out within the first operational period.

There were 32 fire starts in Labrador in 2013 and the most challenging was the Wabush fire in western Labrador. The Wabush fire was first reported on June 23rd and burned for 30 days before eventually being officially declared out. The fire burned a total of 27,000 hectares. At one point, the fire threatened the town of Wabush as it burned very close to the town. To protect the safety and security of the residents, the incident management team recommended mandatory evacuation of Wabush. Approximately 2500 residents were impacted, prompting emergency management procedures among first responders and community partners. Aerial suppression efforts were successful in preventing the advance of the fire towards Wabush and eventually residents were able to return to their homes. High winds and lack of precipitation for a ten day period combined to make things very challenging for the Incident Management Team assigned to the fire. As the fire advanced to the east, it burned towards several cottage development areas east of Wabush. Despite the aerial and ground suppression efforts, several cottages and vehicles were destroyed by the fire, resulting in millions of dollars in losses.



The fire also impacted several other values in the area. The Trans Labrador Highway, the only road in the region, was closed for several days as the fire burned on both sides of the highway. Eventually, when it was deemed safe, vehicles were provided escorts through the area affected by the fire. Unfortunately, the fire flared up forcing the closure of the highway on a number of occasions. The fire also caused a disruption to internet, cell phone service and land lines for Labrador as telephone lines and fibre optic cable was damaged by the fire.



The exceptionally dry weather and hot temperatures in late June combined to elevate the risk of forest fires in Labrador and prompted officials to implement a fire ban on outdoor fires in the region. The fire ban was implemented for Labrador as a preventative measure.

On July 3rd, there was an incident involving a CL 415 belonging to the province as it attempted to scoop water from Moosehead Lake. Fortunately the two pilots were not injured but the plane ended up in the lake. The aircraft was eventually recovered from the lake. Transportation safety board report on the incident is expected to be released in 2014.



On July 8th an incident management team was deployed to the Gull Island fire in eastern Labrador to manage the incident. The fire was located on the north side of the Churchill River and less than 40 kilometers from the Muskrat Falls hydro development project. The fire burned over 2500 hectares and also forced the closure on the Trans Labrador Highway for several days. Eventually, vehicles were provided escorts through the area affected by the fire. Fibre optic cable and poles were also destroyed by the fire. High winds and lack of precipitation presented a major challenge

for suppression efforts. Airtankers, and air tankers were successful in preventing the fire from advancing eastward towards the hydro development project. Water bombers and helicopters dropped several thousands of liters of water on the fire to contain the fire, and making it possible to safely deploy forest fire fighters in the area to mop up hot spots. The fire was officially declared out on July 25th.

In July, airtanker assistance was requested for the island portion of the province and New Brunswick provided one AT 802 for fourteen days and their efforts were very much appreciated.

For the remainder of the summer, new fire starts were reported daily, each of those calls requiring the Department's fire crews to respond to the fire report. Although the 2013 forest fire season was one of the busiest and most challenging in recent years, it had the potential to be much worse than any other year.



Parks Canada

The 2013 wildfire season was an average year for number of wildland fires. The wildfires were spread across the country from the Gulf Island (BC) to PEI. In terms of area burnt, it was an average year with 58,376.6 ha burnt and an additional 1,121 ha of prescribed fire for a total of 59,498ha.



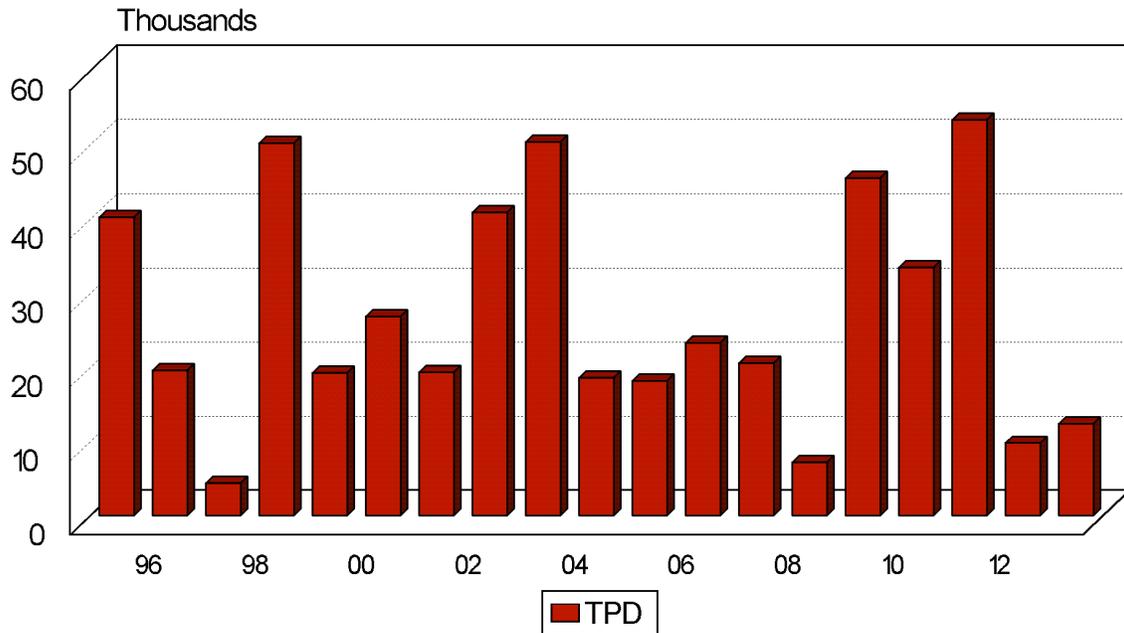
Wood-Buffalo National Park was the busiest place with 50 fires and a total of 35,987 ha burnt. A significant number of resources were sent to WBNP in July and August to work on High Priority fires. PCA staff worked closely with both Alberta and NWT to manage those fires.

PCA had a significant Grasslands fire this year in Grasslands National Park in southern Saskatchewan in late April. This was Complex multi-jurisdictional event (300person) and efforts are underway to address some hazardous occurrences and near misses which were reported.

We were able to support Quebec with some ignition work and we were thankful for support received from BC AB, SOPFEU, SK and NT.

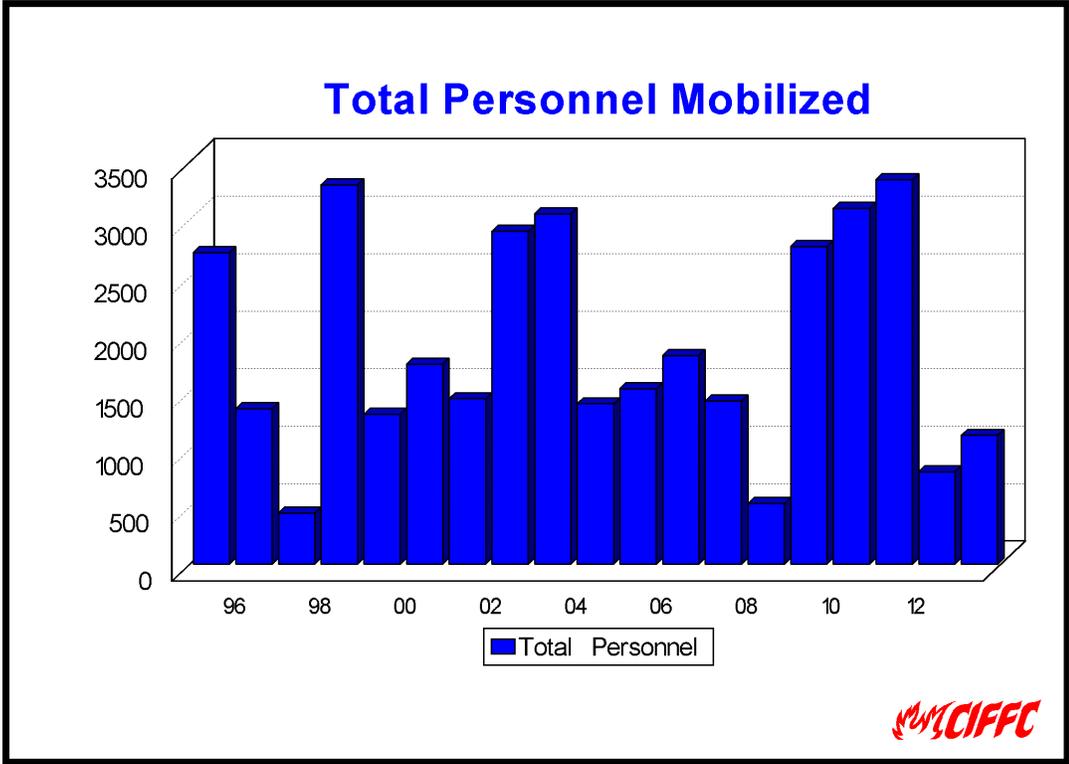
In June personnel from the Fire IMTs were used to manage operations related to flooding in the Banff region again giving weight to universal skill sets for All-Risk management.

Total Person Days

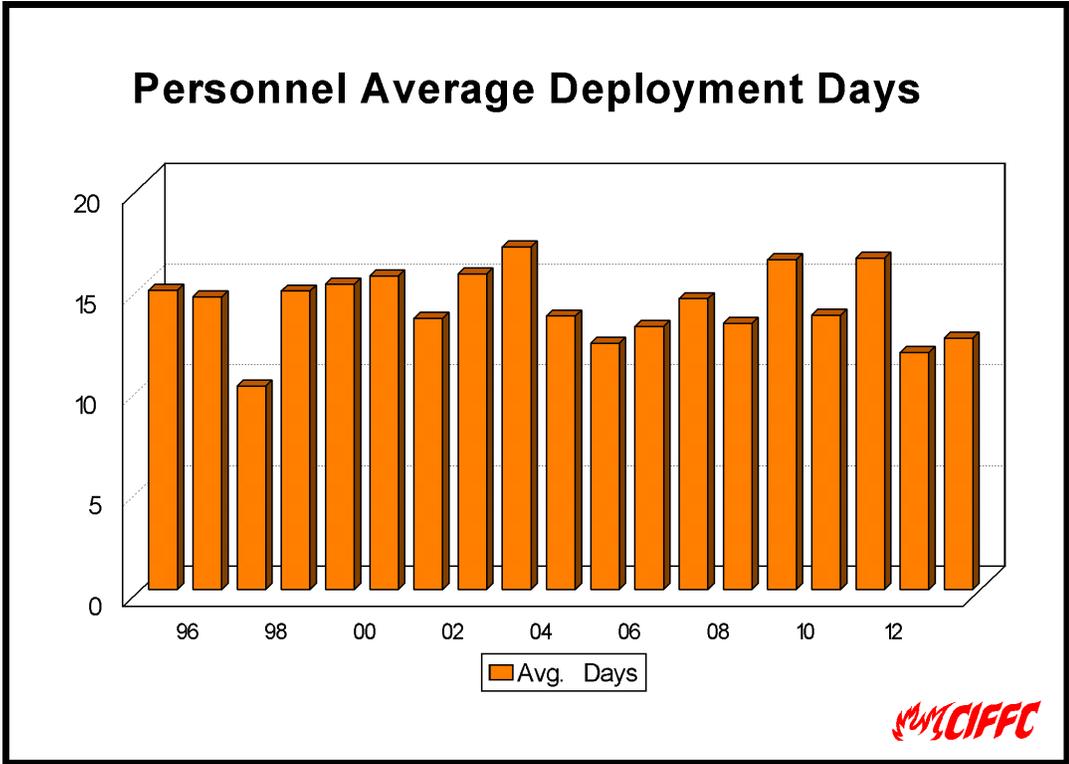


The graph shows Total Person Days for Type 1 personnel mobilized from 1995 to 2013.





The graph shows Total personnel mobilized from 1995 to 2013.



The graph shows Personnel Average Deployment Days for Type 1 mobilized from 1995 to 2013.

STATISTICS

The following table show that as of December 31, 2013, Canada recorded 6,479 fires and a total area consumed of 4,289,795.00 hectares. The fires reported in the Modified Response account for only 16-percent of the total fires but 88-percent of the total area consumed.

WILDLAND FIRE STATISTICS - 2013										
	FIRES				HECTARES				PRESCRIBED FIRE	
	Full	Modified	Total		Full	Modified	Total		Fires	Ha
BC	1,679	175	1,854		10,470.00	7,516.00	17,990.00		0	0.00
YT	61	116	177		293.00	179,217.00	179,510.00		0	0.00
AB	1,214	0	1,214		21,890.22	0.00	21,890.22		36	2,771.10
NT	87	161	248		165,540.65	372,371.56	537,912.21		0	0.00
SK	305	124	429		56,573.00	255,621.56	312,194.00		3	405.00
MB	338	156	494		109,185.30	1,006,226.50	1,115,411.80		0	0.00
ON	489	93	582		23,786.50	19,635.50	43,422.00		3	60.00
QC	439	76	515		58,282.00	1,814,560.00	1,872,842.00		0	0.00
NL	81	20	101		30,582.40	12,494.00	43,076.40		0	0.00
NB	356	0	356		885.50	0.00	885.50		0	0.00
NS	171	0	171		301.30	0.00	301.30		0	0.00
PE	9	0	9		55.00	0.00	55.00		0	0.00
PC	36	60	96		19,658.10	38,718.50	58,376.60		14	1,121.20
TOTAL	5,265	981	6,246		497,506.97	3,706,360.06	4,203,867.03		56	4,357.30



WILDLAND FIRE RELATED FATALITIES																												
Year	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Fatalities	6	3	3	0	3	4	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	3	3	2	1	5	4	0	1

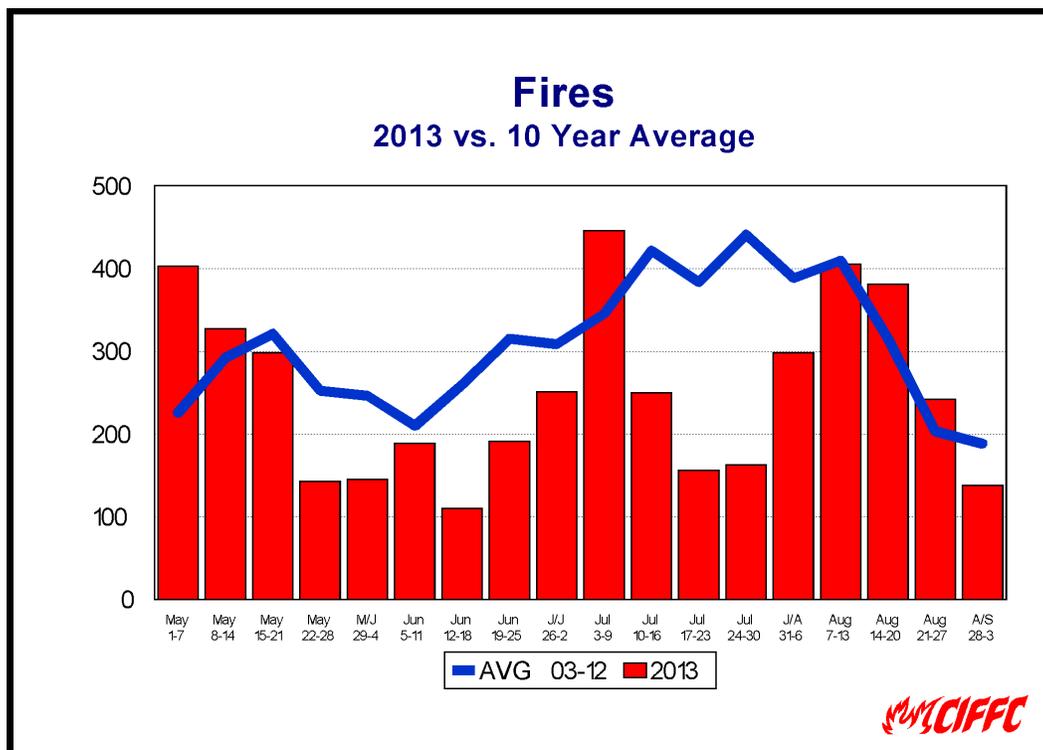
WILDFIRE STARTS

TOTAL NUMBERS OF FIRES (LIGHTNING AND HUMAN CAUSED)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg.	2013
BC	2,472	2,398	970	2,751	1,437	1,817	3,084	1,678	646	1,642	1,872	1,854
YT	77	282	83	80	110	67	118	88	56	126	109	177
AB	1,191	1,597	1,359	1,938	1,164	1,695	1,655	1,837	1,097	1,555	1,509	1,214
NT	160	297	261	166	1,353	241	42	224	207	279	323	248
SK	642	328	322	501	370	599	511	571	303	409	456	429
MB	1,148	234	246	682	364	397	184	583	315	497	465	494
ON	1,015	431	1,961	2,281	1,015	338	385	931	1,334	1,615	1,131	582
QC	716	319	1,374	683	935	222	483	737	329	795	659	515
NL	191	153	145	96	87	139	176	61	53	198	130	101
NB	228	240	305	310	282	168	192	179	81	344	233	356
NS	1274	258	304	234	392	247	193	313	116	352	268	171
PE	14	20	13	36	8	3	8	4	4	8	12	9
PC	115	90	95	135	64	103	136	113	67	87	101	96
TOTAL	8,243	6,647	7,438	9,713	7,581	6,036	7,167	7,319	4,608	7,907	7,266	6,246

TOTALS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

Full Response Fires	5,265
Modified Response Fires	981
Total	6,246



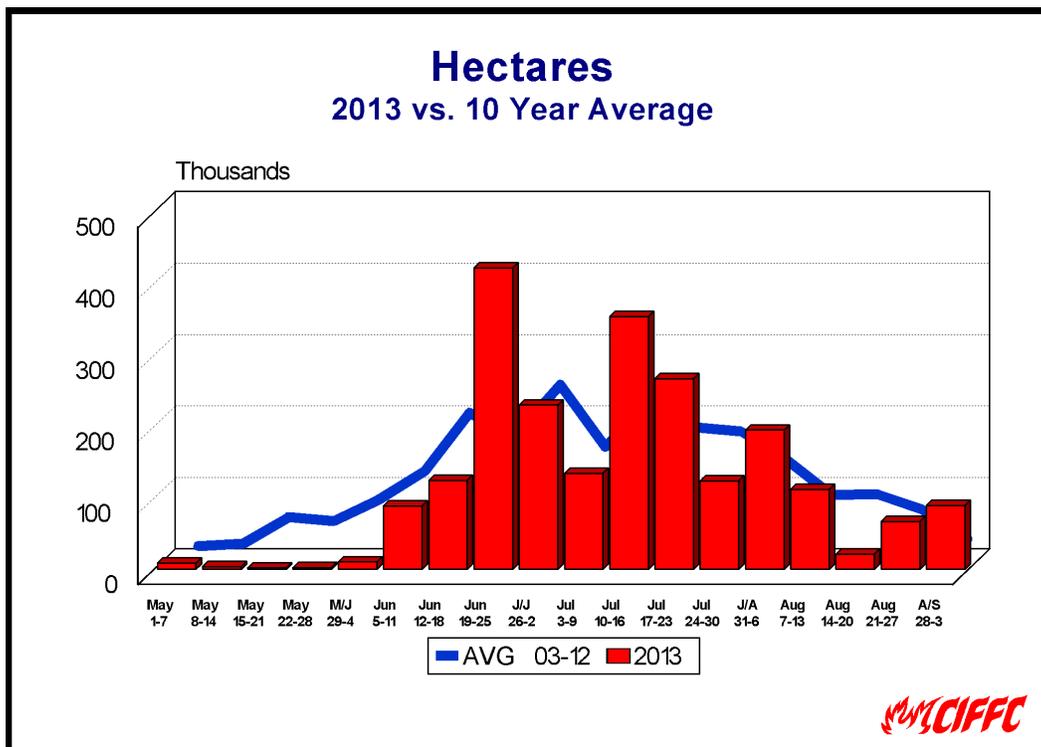
The graph provide a comparisons 2013 fires versus 10 year average.

WILDFIRE HECTARES

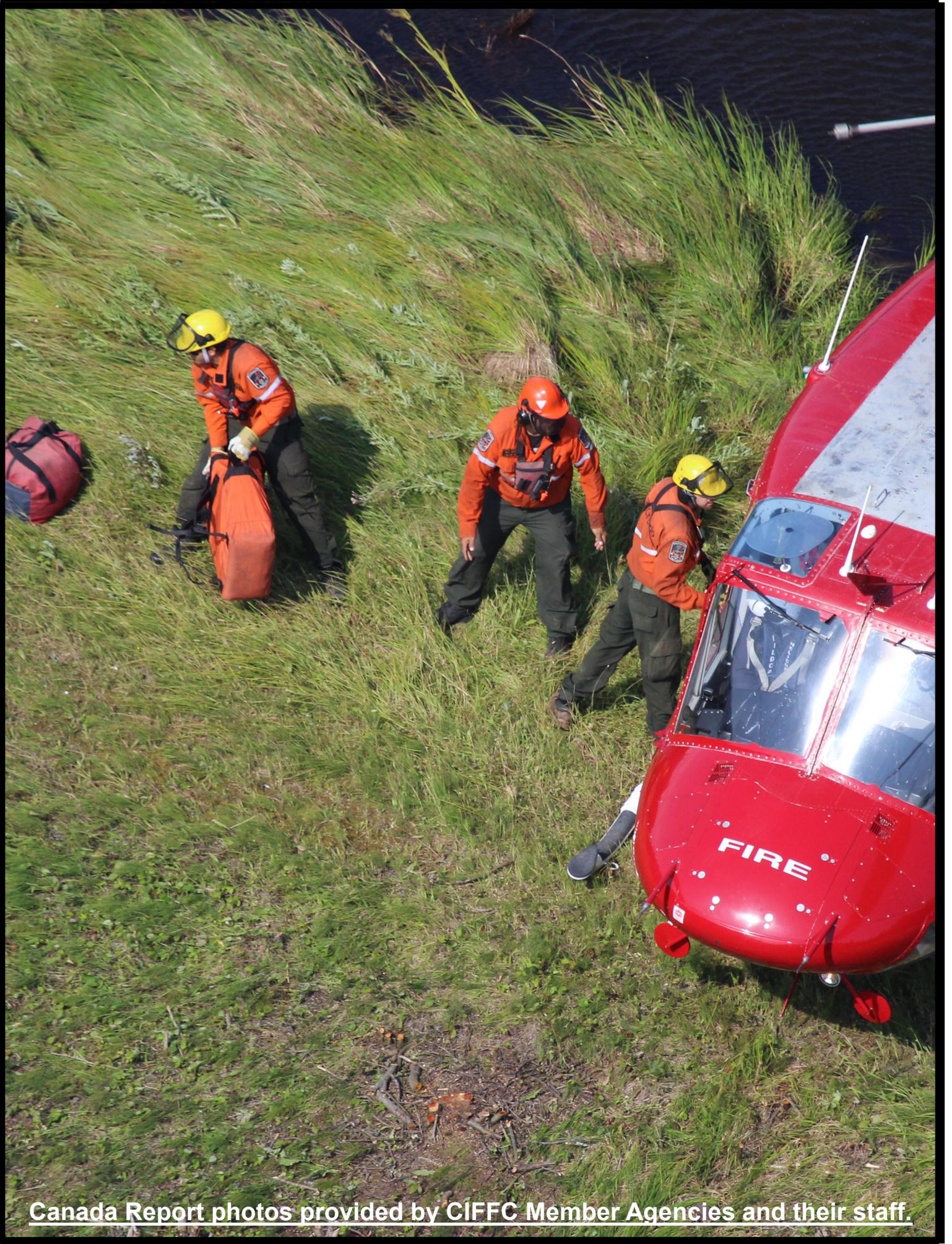
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg.	2013
BC	264,733	220,468	35,091	135,634	28,704	11,939	229,566	331,508	12,357	102,042.00	137,204	17,990.00
YT	49,037	1,817,511	170,691	95,033	41,288	18,845	227,057	146,957	39,091	58,280.00	266,379	179,510.00
AB	55,482	234,764	60,602	118,782	105,321	20,644	66,825.77	83,643	940,596	337,000.00	202,366	21,890.22
NT	127,822	515,622	224,632	53,398	439,886	353,852	2,056.85	333,435	406,693	297,617.92	275,501	537,912.21
SK	126,591	258,441	213,524	1,203,722	212,907	1,130,179	37,559.37	1,734,799	343,720	227,512.00	548,895	312,194.00
MB	430,170	23,117	72,680	166,050	206,924	150,673	2,872	187,494	126,844	216,888.00	158,371	1,115,411.80
ON	314,220	1,616	42,308	149,518	40,591	1,314	20,655.70	14,824	635,373	151,564.00	137,198	43,422.00
QC	87,861	3,044	831,022	124,176	342,682	1,481	93,971.70	314,884	12,726	70,086.00	153,959	1,872,842.00
NL	36,534	2,362	22,834	3437	10,892	5,140	35,267.20	1,020	594	225,524.00	34,360	43,076.40
NB	237	289	355	507	446	143	249	156	45	362	279	885.50
NS	1,257	291	517	1,576	692	2,719	891.75	463	136	817	936	301.30
PE	12	16	50	51	20	8	3.09	5	6	11.88	18	55.00
PC	141,134	197,904	32,142	2,768	222,134	4,439	38,429.57	5,912	85,653	273,037.20	100,355	58,376.60
TOTAL	1,635,090	3,275,445	1,706,448	2,054,652	1,310,148	1,701,376	755,405	3,155,100	2,603,833	1,960,742	2,015,824	4,203,867.03

TOTALS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

Full Response Hectares	497,507
Modified Response Hectares	3,706,360
Total	4,203,867



The graph provide a comparisons 2013 hectares versus 10 year average.



Canada Report photos provided by CIFFC Member Agencies and their staff.