



1 **A daily gridded dataset of the Fire Weather Index across** 2 **Canada, with calculations based on the sun's elevation**

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10 **Abstract.** This article summarizes the work carried out at the ESCER (Étude et Simulation du Climat à l'Échelle
11 Régionale, UQAM) Centre to develop the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset — a new automated, gridded dataset of the
12 Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System components for Canada, at a spatial resolution of
13 approximately 31 km. The ERA5-FWI-SN dataset is derived from the hourly ERA5 reanalysis using a new
14 method, called the solar noon method, which is based on the sun's elevation above the local horizon at noon. This
15 method aims to improve the conventional method for calculating the FWI System components, the UTC method,
16 based on the maximum insolation defined via time zones (or specific areas covered by one Coordinated Universal
17 Time zone, i.e. UTC zone), which can cover a wide longitudinal region where the same time prevails. The classical
18 method relies on the principle that the average solar time over the territory covered by the same time zone is not
19 too far from legal time (i.e., solar noon is not too far from legal noon), which can be problematic in regions that
20 are very extensive in longitude, such as in Canada where only six time zones have been defined over more than
21 95° of longitudes. The solar noon method also allows for the correction of systematic biases associated with the
22 UTC method, particularly those arising in gridded datasets near time zone boundaries or across the east–west
23 extent of a single time zone. The dataset spans from 1950 to the present and is updated daily through an automation
24 process that allows the calculation of the FWI components with a six-day lag, corresponding to the latest ERA5
25 available reanalysis data for download, resulting in a rapid (i.e., 6-days lag) monitoring of recent wildfire danger
26 throughout Canada. Data were compared between solar noon and UTC methods and were tested against the
27 Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS) FWI calculated from observation station data. The dataset
28 is available for download at <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/4B18XZ>, and derived visualization products can be
29 accessed across the web platform <http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/>.

30 **Keywords.** Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System, Wildfires, Severity Rating, solar noon, Canada.



31 1 Introduction

32 The Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System (Turner & Lawson, 1978; Van Wagner, 1985 & 1987;
 33 Wang et al., 2015), which is part of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) developed by
 34 Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), is used by many countries around the world (e.g., Australia, France, and
 35 Portugal) for wildfire management, prevention and suppression. Notably, this digital system is widely utilized by
 36 Canadian fire management agencies and international counterparts specifically to assess fire danger and potential
 37 fire behavior of active wildfires. It is also widely used in the context of climate change (see Barnes et al., 2023) to
 38 predict several fire regime variables (e.g., fire occurrence, annual area burned, fire season length).

39 The current FWI System, as defined in Van Wagner (1987), depends on readings taken each day at local
 40 noon, either according to the time zone or standard UTC (Coordinated Universal Time), of the following surface
 41 weather variables: the air temperature (at 2-m), the relative humidity (at 2-m), the wind speed (at 10-m) and the
 42 accumulated precipitation during the previous 24 hours. Noon weather readings were chosen because the original
 43 work on the FWI method demonstrated that these values can accurately predict fire danger at its mid-afternoon
 44 peak at around 1700. However, this standard local noon method (referred to as the UTC method hereafter) has
 45 several shortcomings for continuous and gradual calculation of indices across the entire Canadian territory.
 46 Canada, spanning over 5,500 km from west to east, has six time zones across more than 95° of longitudes.
 47 Calculating FWI at local noon within each time zone produces a significant temporal bias between the easternmost
 48 and westernmost areas of the same time zone, since the same legal time is used regardless of the station's location
 49 or where the meteorological data are collected. For example, Havre-Saint-Pierre (50° 14' N, 63° 36' W), in Eastern
 50 Quebec, and Thunder Bay (48° 22' N, 89° 14' W), in Western Ontario (see Fig. A1, Appendix A), lie in the same
 51 time zone, but are separated by almost 26° of longitude, leading to a time difference of about 104 minutes for the
 52 sun to reach its zenith in each location. This can lead to substantial differences in the representativeness of the
 53 most fire prone conditions during the day depending on the location, making it challenging to compare results both
 54 between and within zones. Additionally, the elevation of the sun in the sky, and consequently the received solar
 55 radiation influencing the local energy balance, can vary significantly at the same local time due to the longitudinal
 56 extent of the time zone.

57 The other shortcoming of the UTC method is the discontinuity or heterogeneity of the calculated FWI fields
 58 along the time zone boundary, especially when using gridded data (reanalysis or meteorological/climatological
 59 model data) and even more so when the spatial resolution of reanalysis or gridded products increases. This is of
 60 particular importance as fine- to medium-scale gridded daily weather data are becoming increasingly accessible



worldwide to calculate FWI components at regional and local scale (e.g., ERA5-Land reanalysis products; Munoz-Sabater et al., 2021, high-resolution convection-permitting regional climate model). The abrupt change in legal UTC time can lead to a sharp demarcation in the calculated FWI output fields. This discontinuity makes it impossible or difficult to evaluate the various components included in the FWI System in the areas adjacent to two different time zones.

2 Objectives

The main objective of this study was to create a fine-scale gridded dataset of the daily FWI System components and other fire season related indices, that best reflects the physical reality, for monitoring, in retrospective (6-days lag), the daily evolution of the fire danger across Canada.

In this paper, we describe the development and deployment of the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset, calculated according to the local insolation conditions, i.e., the solar noon (SN) method, and using ERA5 reanalysis hourly data (Hersbach et al., 2020). We also provide, in the results section, a comparison of the ERA5-FWI values calculated using the new improved and more physically-based approach (SN method, ERA5-FWI-SN) with those calculated following the local noon classical approach (UTC method, ERA5-FWI-UTC). Since the starting and end dates of the FWI System calculations can have critical impacts on the resulting values, the analysis used to identify the optimal approach for determining fire season onset (or start of the fire season) and the end of the fire season across Canada, based on ERA5 data, is also provided. These are also used to calculate the length of the fire season.

3 Data production and methods

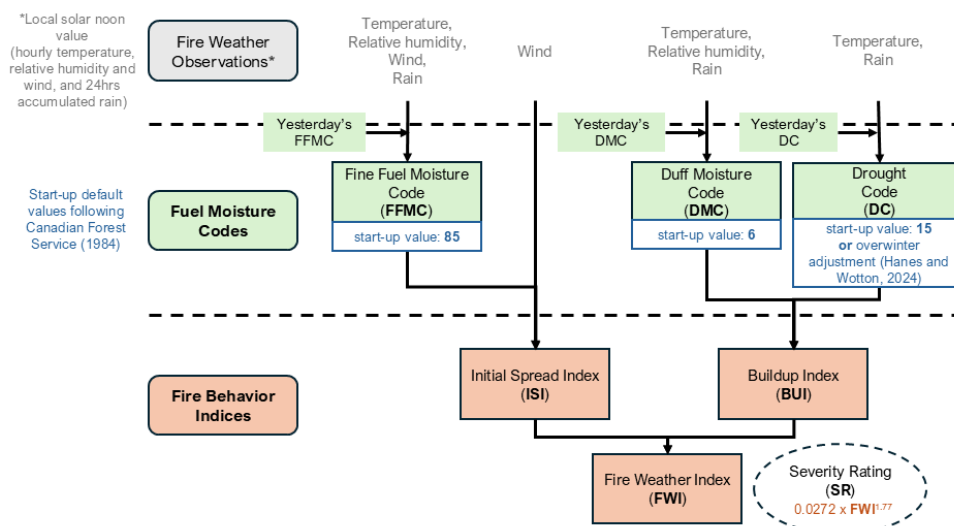
3.1 Overview of the Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System calculation

The FWI System is composed of three fuel moisture codes, i.e., the Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC), the Duff Moisture Code (DMC) and the Drought Code (DC), as well as three fire behavior indices, i.e., the Initial Spread Index (ISI), the Buildup Index (BUI) and the Fire Weather Index (FWI), calculated on a daily basis (Fig. 1). Their calculation requires the following fire weather observations at local standard noon (following the standard UTC method, see Van Wagner and Pickett, 1985):

- Air temperature at 2-meters above ground (in °C);
- Relative humidity at 2-meters above ground (in %);
- Wind speed at 10-meters above ground (in km h⁻¹); and



89 • Accumulated precipitation over the last 24 hours (in mm).
90 It also requires the previous day's value of the following fuel moisture codes (start-up default value are used
91 on the first day of the fire season):
92 • Previous day's FPMC (start-up default value is 85);
93 • Previous day's DMC (start-up default value is 6); and
94 • Previous day's DC (start-up default value is 15).
95 Default start-up values for FPMC, DMC and DC represent their standard dryness state and provide a
96 reasonable set of conditions for most spring conditions in Canada, northern United States, and Alaska (Lawson
97 and Armitage, 2008; Canadian Forest Service, 1984). However, an overwinter adjustment of the DC is necessary
98 if drought conditions from the previous fall are suspected at the beginning of the season (Hanes et al. 2020). More
99 details about this overwintering adjustment are provided in section 3.3.3.



100

101 **Figure 1: The Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System and its input variables, modified from Lawson and Armitage**
102 **(2008). Start-up default values are taken from Lawson and Armitage (2008) while the Severity Rating formula is taken**
103 **from Van Wagner (1987).**

104 3.2 Input dataset: hourly ERA5 reanalysis

105 As a first step, we used the hourly ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al., 2020) with its original horizontal resolution
106 of 0.25°, or about 31 km, for its near real time availability from 1950 to the present as a benchmark to develop the
107 ERA5-FWI-SN gridded dataset across Canada. ERA5 reanalysis was provided by ECMWF (European Centre for
108 Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) and accessed via the Climate Data Store (CDS, 2025) download platform. This
109 fifth-generation reanalysis was developed by the ECMWF center via assimilation with the 4D-VAR method of



110 satellite observations and in situ meteorological data collected by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO;
 111 Hersbach et al., 2020). Access to the most recent ERA5 data, commonly referred to as ERA5T (see C3S, 2025),
 112 is limited to six days before the current day. Therefore, if the current day is July 10, the latest available data for
 113 download dates to July 3, necessitating a six-days lag.

114 3.3 ERA5-FWI calculations and validation methods

115 3.3.1 The solar noon (SN) and local noon (UTC) methods

116 The SN method was developed to provide fire weather data based on a more "physical" approach. In contrast to
 117 the classical local noon time approach (UTC method), which results in arbitrarily assigned values based on
 118 common longitudes and not dependent on the seasonal cycle, the SN method is based entirely on the property of
 119 the sun's elevation above the local horizon, i.e., the local insolation conditions. The SN method also solves
 120 temporal biases and artifacts associated with the UTC method across time zones, thus allowing for a more
 121 homogeneous and spatially continuous field along time zone boundaries and across longitudes over Canada using
 122 medium- to fine-scale gridded data.

123 For both SN and UTC methods, we calculated the daily FWI System components across Canada, for each
 124 grid point of about 31 km spatial resolution of the ERA5 regular grid and for each day of the local fire season,
 125 from 1950 to 2024, following the more up-to-date guidelines from literature. For the four near-surface or surface
 126 meteorological controls of fire weather, i.e., hourly temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and 24-hour
 127 accumulated precipitation, we selected (or in the case of precipitation, calculated) values either at local solar noon
 128 (SN method) or at local noon (UTC method). These values were then used to calculate the six standard daily
 129 components of the FWI System. Daily maximum temperature (*tasmax*) and daily mean snow depth (*sdmean*)
 130 were also calculated from hourly fields to determine, each year, the beginning (onset) and the end of the fire season
 131 (see the upcoming Section 3.3.2 for calculation methods). Daily *sdmean* was aggregated from hourly snow depth
 132 (*sd*, in meters), which was calculated following Eq. (1) from hourly ERA5 snow water equivalent (*swe*, in meters)
 133 and snow density (*rsn*, in kilogram per cubic meter) variables:

$$134 \quad sd = \frac{swe \times \rho_{water}}{rsn} \quad (1)$$

135 where ρ_{water} represents the water density, estimated at 1,000 kg m⁻³.

136 To calculate the FWI System components using the UTC method, we used a time zone mask that allowed us
 137 to identify the correct time zone for each grid point (i.e. pair of latitude and longitude coordinates), and therefore



the respective UTC time, corresponding to the local noon time. Input weather parameters were then selected at the corresponding UTC time for FWI calculation.

To calculate the FWI System components using the SN method, we selected the input weather parameters at the time corresponding to when the sun reaches the local meridian (i.e., the highest position of the sun in the sky) for each grid point and for each day. Local solar noon at each location on Earth's surface was determined following Duffie et al. (2020). A longitude correction was first applied to the local time (1° of longitude corresponds to a time difference of 4 minutes). A correction called the "equation of time" was then applied, which corresponds to the fact that the Earth does not always move at the same speed on its orbit, so the sun can appear at the zenith with a deviation of up to ±16 minutes compared to the local time or UTC.

The final correction equation for solar noon is therefore:

$$SNT = LT + LC + ETC \quad (2)$$

where *SNT* corresponds to the solar noon time, *LT* the local time, *LC* the longitude correction, and *ETC* the equation of time correction.

The calculation of solar noon was performed using the Python library "daylight" (Python Package Index - PyPI, 2020) which allows the obtention of the solar noon time in UTC from geographic coordinates. Since the meteorological variables from the ERA5 reanalysis are provided on an hourly basis Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), the local solar noon corresponding value for each variable was calculated using a temporal proximity proportion or weighted average value that was applied between the two temporally closest fields. For example, if for a grid point the solar noon of the day was calculated at 18:20 UTC, the field value had to be weight-averaged using the 18:00 UTC and 19:00 UTC fields using 2/3 and 1/3 as the respective weights. This technique allows for a spatially explicit calculation of the various indices that eliminate artifacts along time zone boundaries across Canada.

For both methods, we used a Python code composed of six functions that we derived from the *fwi* function of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (*cffdrs*) R library (Wang et al., 2024). This library was developed to calculate fire danger indices for single meteorological stations and was therefore adapted for model data or gridded data in NetCDF format, in Python programming language. In addition to the six FWI System outputs, we calculated the Daily Severity Rating (DSR), which is a numerical assessment of the difficulty or effort expected to control fires, as well as the cumulative DSR over each fire season (DSR_c), which gives a relevant indication of fire severity over an entire season. DSR was calculated following Eq. (3):

$$DSR = 0.0272 \times FWI^{1.77} \quad (3)$$



168 3.3.2 Fire season onset and stop

169 By convention, the FWI System calculations are stopped at the end of the fire season and are restarted the next
 170 spring, on onset day, using the start-up default values for FPMC, DMC and DC components. We defined the end
 171 of the fire season (WinterOnset) following the approach outlined by Wotton and Flannigan (1993), as the fourth
 172 day following three consecutive days with daily maximum temperature (*tasmax*) $< 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. For fire season onset
 173 calculation, we considered not only temperature conditions, but snow conditions as well, since the snow cover, in
 174 snow-covered regions, plays a major role in the determination of the fire season onset. Also, the snow cover's
 175 important variability across the country makes it essential to distinguish between areas where the fire season onset
 176 depends on its ablation, and those where the onset depends solely on temperature conditions. Also, important
 177 changes in the snow cover that occurred since 1950 and that will continue in the future have already impacted the
 178 fire season onset, leading to earlier onset dates (Jain et al. 2017). In snow-covered regions, the initiation of the
 179 calculation in the spring is scheduled to start the first day of the year following three consecutive days with no
 180 snow cover and with *tasmax* greater than 12°C while it is scheduled to occur the first day of the year following
 181 three consecutive days with *tasmax* greater than 12°C for non-snow-covered regions, according to Turner and
 182 Lawson (1978). Snow-covered regions are defined as regions where at least 75% of the days in January and
 183 February have a mean snow depth value of 0.10 m or greater (CWFIS, n.d.).

184 However, considering the snow condition in snow-covered regions for onset calculation across Canada and
 185 using gridded data is a challenge, due to the poor quality of gridded data snow products. We found that using
 186 ERA5 reanalysis data was leading to important delays in ablation of snowpack in the spring, that did not correspond
 187 to the ablation date given by satellite observation data, especially in the Rocky Mountains or surrounding areas
 188 (see Appendix A, Fig. A1), which was also mentioned in other studies (Kouki et al., 2023; Lei et al., 2023;
 189 Hersbach et al., 2020). Moreover, during data preparation and exploration phase, we found that some grid points
 190 in mountainous areas (Rocky Mountains for example) would never show 3 consecutive days with a snow depth
 191 value of 0 meter for some years, which was again inconsistent with satellite-based observations. We found that
 192 using a snow depth threshold value of 0.01 meters instead of 0 meter, in the application of the snow condition,
 193 would lead in a more accurate onset date.

194 We therefore adapted the methodology for calculating onset using ERA5 data, utilizing temperature and snow
 195 conditions, with a snow depth threshold set at 0.01 meters ("TS" method). Snow conditions were verified using
 196 the daily mean snow depth (*sdmean*) and no onset was calculated for regions where *sdmean* never reaches values
 197 below 0.01 meters. Appendix B provides a comparison between onset values calculated using the "TS" method,



198 and onset values calculated using only temperature conditions ("T" method) or using temperature and snow
199 conditions with total snow ablation ("TS0" method).

200 3.3.3 Overwintering adjustment of the DC

201 In Canada, it is assumed that FFMF and DMC reach the moisture saturation point of winter precipitation at the
202 time of spring melt. This assumption is reasonable because the assumed initial conditions disappear rapidly after
203 a few days. However, due to the relatively long response time of the DC fuel layer (around 53 days under normal
204 conditions), any bias in the estimation of this starting condition before the arrival of spring or thawing conditions
205 can affect the DC at the beginning of the fire season (Hanes et al. 2020). If the fuel layer required for the DC
206 calculation does not fully reach saturation when the snow melts in the spring, an overwintering adjustment of the
207 DC start-up value needs to be applied, which is often the case in the dry areas of the Canadian Prairies (de Groot
208 et al., 2015). At each year's start-up date, we applied the overwintering procedure of the DC for the regions where
209 the last DC value from the previous fire season (DCf) was far from saturation, i.e., ≥ 50 , following Hanes and
210 Wotton (2024), and used start-up default value of 15 elsewhere. This recent study shows that this criterion (DCf $\geq$
211 50) is a better indicator of abnormal dry conditions during the previous fall and winter than the accumulated
212 precipitation during winter (rw) threshold of $rw \leq 200$ mm, proposed by Lawson and Armitage (2008). DCf and
213 rw normal values maps can be found in Appendix C. Their values reveal that the overwintering adjustment of the
214 DC applies in more areas when using the DCf criteria (Appendix C, Fig. C1) than when using the accumulated
215 precipitation during winter (Appendix C, Fig. C2). However, using DCf criteria instead of rw will affect DC start-
216 up values only for few grid cells outside of the area where $rw \leq 200$ mm, with a calculated DC start-up value of
217 15 in most cases (Appendix C, Fig. C3). Nevertheless, using the DCf criteria still leads, most of the time, into
218 more areas with higher DC start-up values in west and central parts of Canada, with persistent effects on the
219 following seasons, as revealed for years 2022, 2023 and 2024 (Appendix C, Fig. C3). The equations for the DC
220 overwintering adjustment, given by Turner and Lawson (1978), are as follows:

- 221 • DC moisture equivalent at the end of fall (Qf):

$$222 \quad Qf = 800 \times \exp\left(\frac{-DCf}{400}\right) \quad (4)$$

- 223 • DC moisture equivalent at the beginning of spring (Qs):

$$224 \quad Qs = a \times Qf + b \times (3.94 \times rw) \quad (5)$$

- 225 • DC obtained for the beginning of the fire season (DCs):



$$DC_s = 400 \times \log\left(\frac{800}{Q_s}\right) \quad (6)$$

where DC_f corresponds to the DC value at the end of the previous fire season, a corresponds to the carry-over fraction of last fall's moisture, b corresponds to the wetting efficiency fraction, which corresponds to the effectiveness of winter precipitation in recharging depleted soil moisture reserves in the spring, and rw corresponds to winter precipitation (in mm).

The accumulated precipitation during winter (rw) was calculated, locally, from the day following the end of the previous fire season to the next fire season (i.e., to define the onset value). We used a value of 1.0 for the carry-over fraction (a) and a value of 0.5 for the wetting efficiency fraction (b), as suggested by Hanes and Wotton (2024).

3.4 Data validation

The ERA5-FWI-SN and ERA5-FWI-UTC daily FWI values were validated with the CWFIS-FWI, which corresponds to the FWI calculated from observation station data at local noon by the CWFIS across their network in Canada (see their locations in Fig. D1, Appendix D). Data was validated between 2015 and 2024 (years of available observed data) and the comparison was made by selecting the closest grid point (ERA5-FWI-SN and ERA5-FWI-UTC) to each station (CWFIS-FWI). Independent FWI calculation from CWFIS observation station data using both UTC and SN methods was not feasible, as the organization only supplied the daily FWI values.

3.5 ERA5-FWI-SN dataset and automation

Finally, the gridded daily FWI System components (FFMC, DMC, DC, ISI, BUI and FWI) calculated across Canada using the SN method, including the DSR index, were formatted into standard NetCDF and GeoTIFF files for sharing via the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset and for further analysis. Other indices related to the fire season (the start of the fire season, i.e., Onset, the fire season end, i.e. WinterOnset, the length of the fire season, i.e., FSL, and the cumulative Daily Severity Rating, i.e., DSRc) were also added to the dataset. Table 1 provides an overview of the indices available in the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset. The dataset covers the land masses of Canada at a spatial resolution of about 31 km from 1950 up to now (6-days lag). The calculations were initialized in 1950 using DC, DMC and FFMC start-up default values. For the subsequent years, we followed the overwintering procedures to adjust, if necessary, the DC start-up value.

Table 1: Description of the daily FWI components and related yearly indices included in the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset, available for download in NetCDF or GeoTIFF format at <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/5A1WEL> (Benoit et al., 2025)



Component or Index	Long name	Units
Daily components		
FWI	Fire Weather Index	1
BUI	Buildup Index	1
DC	Drought Code	1
DMC	Duff Moisture Code	1
FFMC	Fine Fuel Moisture Code	1
ISI	Initial Spread Index	1
DSR	Daily Severity Rating	1
Yearly indices		
DSRc	cumulative Daily Severity Rating	1
Onset	Fire Season Onset	Julian day
WinterOnset	Fire Season End	Julian day
FSL	Fire Season Length	day

254 An automation process, carried out at the ESCER Centre, was also set up in order to calculate the FWI System
 255 components every day with a 6-days lag, corresponding to the latest ERA5 available data for download, and to
 256 update the dataset daily. The automation process has an execution time of approximately 1 hour, depending on the
 257 speed of access (download time) to ERA5 reanalysis data and ensure that the following steps are carried out every
 258 day of the year at 02:00 AM (i.e., 07:00 UTC), namely:

- 259 1) The download of the latest available fire weather input data (with a 6-day lag from the current time, i.e.,
 260 j-6) from the "ERA5 hourly data on single levels from 1940 to present" dataset via the Copernicus CDS
 261 Application Program Interface (API) download service (see C3S, 2025).
- 262 2) The formatting of all fire weather input data from ERA5 to enable the calculation of the FWI System
 263 components, including the calculation of hourly wind speed, relative humidity and snow depth.
- 264 3) The calculation of the fire season onset (Onset), the start of the overwintering period (WinterOnset), the
 265 accumulated precipitation during winter (WinterRain) and the fire season length (FSL).
- 266 4) The calculation of the daily FWI System components (including the DSR and DSRc indices) using the
 267 SN method.

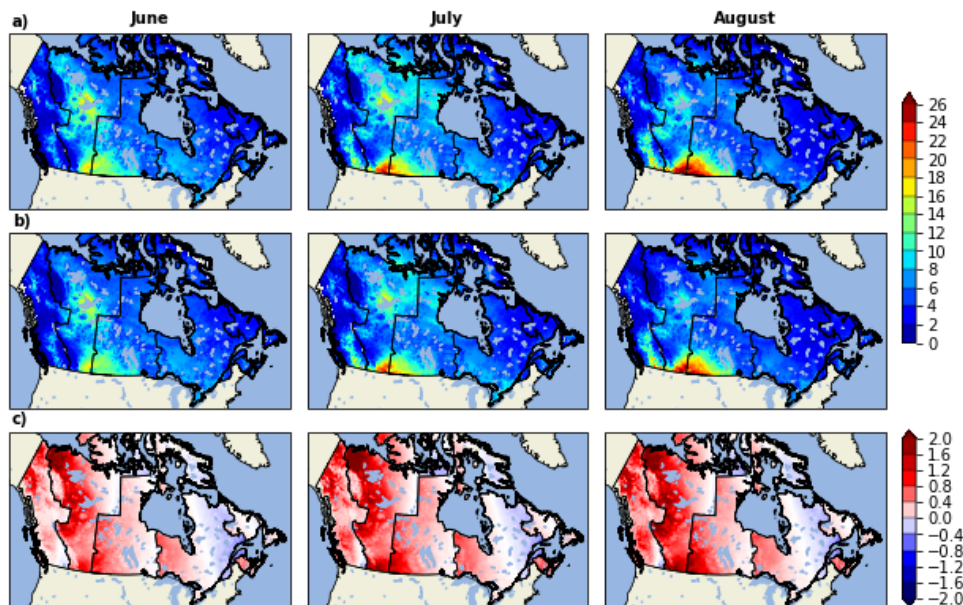


- 268 5) The download of the latest FWI values calculated by the CWFIS (CWFIS-FWI) from observation station
 269 data (https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/downloads/fwi_obs/current/), i.e., nearly 650 meteorological stations
 270 on average, depending on the day (the location of the CWFIS stations network is provided in Fig. D1 in
 271 Appendix D).
- 272 6) The calculation of statistics and correlations between CWFIS-FWI and ERA5-FWI-SN daily FWI values
 273 for all available stations and their corresponding grid point, including the preparation of the daily map
 274 showing these values and correlations.
- 275 7) The production of daily maps for FWI comparison with historic daily records, recalculated yearly, at the
 276 end of the year, to include all data since 1950.
- 277 8) The preparation of the daily GeoTIFF files for all the FWI System components for interactive viewing
 278 on the website (<http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/viewer.html>).
- 279 9) The standardization of updated daily FWI components files in NetCDF and GeoTIFF formats for their
 280 storage in the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset.

281 **4 Results**

282 **4.1 Fire-weather index climatology**

283 We produced the climatology of the monthly mean FWI, calculated between 1950 and 2024, for the months of
 284 June, July, and August, for both SN (Fig. 2a) and UTC (Fig. 2b) methods. In both cases, most of the highest FWI
 285 values are located south of Alberta and Saskatchewan with normal values reaching up to, respectively for SN
 286 method and UTC method, 18 and 17 in June, 26 and 25 in July, and 29 and 28 in August. This area of highest FWI
 287 values, largely covered by agricultural prairies, does not have forests prone to large vegetation fires. However,
 288 annual dry weather conditions combined with high temperatures in summer generate high FWI values. The area
 289 located around the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories (see Fig. A1, Appendix A) also exhibits high
 290 FWI in June, with monthly mean values reaching up to 18 for SN method and 17 for UTC method. The south of
 291 British Columbia is the second area with the highest FWI normal values for the months of June and July, with
 292 values exceeding 15. Overall, the average monthly mean FWI values for the Canadian provinces and territories
 293 are between 2 and 10 either for June, July or August, with an average value around 5 for the entire country.



294

295 **Figure 2:** Climatology between 1950 and 2024 of the monthly (June, July, and August, left to right panels, respectively)
 296 mean FWI values obtained with a) the solar noon (SN) method, and b) the local noon (UTC) method. The differences
 297 in the monthly (June, July, and August) mean values between these two fields (i.e., a - b) are shown in panels c). FWI
 298 were all calculated using the ERA5 reanalysis hourly data.

299 4.2 Comparison of the solar noon (SN) and the local noon (UTC) methods

300 The SN method aims to diminish the abrupt change in component values between two provinces with different
 301 time zones both over the western and eastern areas due to the change in local time. The differences between the
 302 two methods (SN minus UTC methods) for June, July and August FWI monthly mean value (Fig. 2c), reveal
 303 higher values over western time zones from SN method than UTC ones, and discontinuities between time zones
 304 (up to +3.4 in July west of Alberta, west of the daylight time and up to +2.6 in August west of Saskatchewan).
 305 Over the longest time zone located in eastern Canada covering Québec and Ontario (i.e., eastern daylight time -
 306 EDT, extending approximately 1,900 km from East to West with a temporal lag of 68 minutes in local time
 307 calculation), slight negative values (around -0.6) are present in the east and moderate positive ones (>1) using the
 308 SN method with respect to the UTC method. The higher positive differences of FWI monthly mean values are
 309 located over western time zones, in central and mountain daylight time zones (see Fig. 2c).

310 As for the FWI index (see Fig. 2), the UTC method tends to generate higher/lower DSRc values in the
 311 eastern/western part of the EDT time zone than the SN method (Fig. 3b). These higher DSRc values are also
 312 particularly pronounced over central and mountain daylight time zones, with strong discontinuities between two
 313 consecutive time zones (Fig. 3a). For these cumulative DSR, as defined in Eq. (3), the differences increase between



the two (SN and UTC) methods over the whole fire season, as changes in the local time vary during the year and not only during the day.

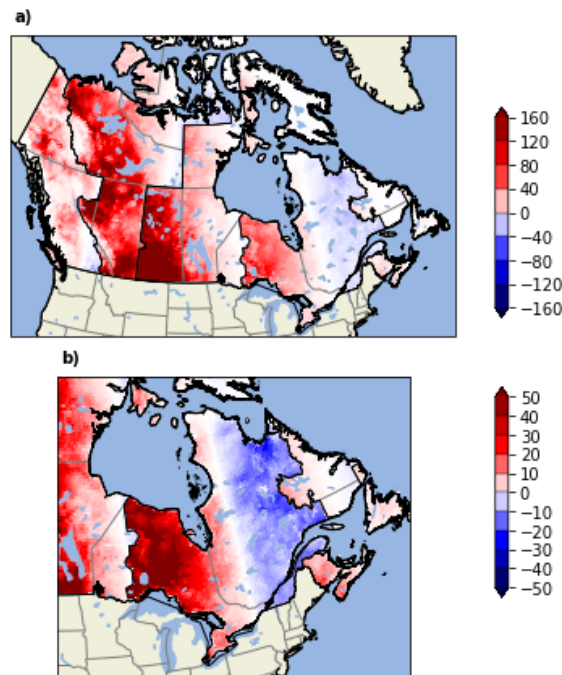


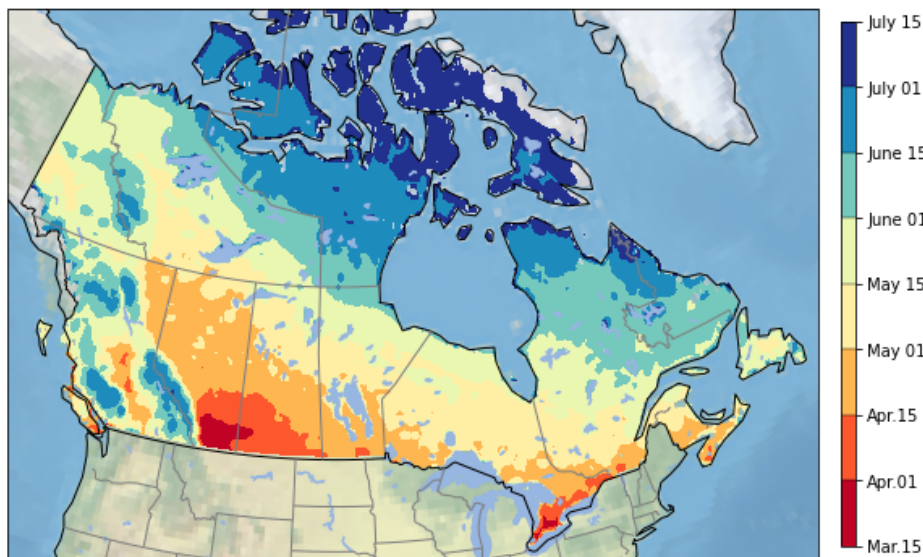
Figure 3: Differences between solar noon (SN) and UTC methods for the ERA5 cumulative Severity Rating (DSRc) index for the year 2023 for a) Canada and b) eastern Canada with a readjusted scale. The black isolines correspond to the delimitation of time zones.

4.3 Fire season onset climatology and trends

Using ERA5 reanalysis data and the method that considers both snow and temperature thresholds in snow-covered regions, and temperature threshold in non-snow-covered regions, to calculate fire season onset (i.e. see method "TS" in Appendix B), we found that onset happens first in south west Prairies and in the southernmost area of Canada, northside of Lake Erie (between March 15th and April 1st), as shown by the onset normal values map for 1991-2020 period on Fig. 4. On average, in the Boreal Forest and Woodland of Canada, fire season normally starts between May 6th and June 8th, with the earlier onset happening in the West-Central Boreal Forest, as early as April 9th, and the latest in the Atlantic Maritime Heathland (onset ranging between May 8th and July 21st) and in the Subarctic Woodland-Tundra (onset ranging between May 22th and July 24th). Without considering the Arctic Tundra, where fires are scarce, the latest onset dates are found over the Rocky Mountains and other mountainous areas of Canada (between June 15th and July 1st, on average) due to the persistence of snow until early summer.



331 Between 1950 and 2024, changes in temperature and snow conditions during spring led to earlier onset dates
332 in most of the forest dominated areas of Canada. While the diminution of snowpack in westernmost regions of
333 Canada greatly contributed to earlier onset in that area, more than temperature warming did alone, as shown by
334 calculated trends in Figs B2, B3 and B4 of Appendix B.

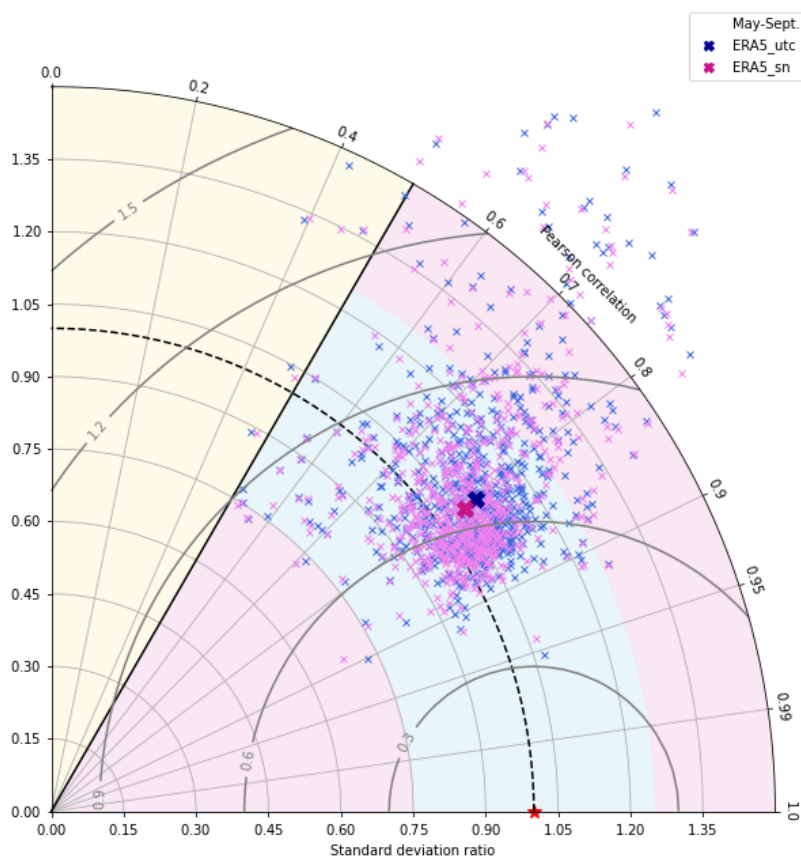


335
336 **Figure 4: Fire season onset climatology (1991-2020).** Onset normal values were calculated using the TS method, which
337 considers temperature and snow conditions in snow-covered regions, using a snow depth threshold value of 1 cm.

338 4.4 ERA5-FWI validation with CWFIS-FWI

339 Table D1 in Appendix D presents Pearson (temporal) correlation coefficients calculated on a daily scale for each
340 month from May to September and for each year from 2015 to 2024 between the CWFIS observed FWI, and those
341 calculated using the ERA5 reanalysis for both SN and UTC methods. The average correlation with meteorological
342 stations varies from 0.70 to 0.86 depending on the month and the year, with very similar results between the two
343 methods.

344 The Taylor diagram statistics (Fig. 5) reveal that both methods produce FWI values that are very well spatially
345 correlated with observations for most of the stations (median of 0.81 for both methods), with very similar results
346 between the two methods. The normalized standard deviation for both methods (median of +1.09 for UTC method
347 and +1.06 for SN method) indicates a slight overestimation of the spatiotemporal variability with respect to
348 observations, with a slightly lower bias obtained with the SN method (Fig. 5). The RMSEs are also similar between
349 the two methods, with relatively low values on average (median value slightly over 0.6 in both cases, Fig. 5).



350

351 **Figure 5: Taylor diagrams statistics (standard deviation, Pearson correlation, and RMSE-- Root Mean Square Error)**
 352 **between the ERA5 FWI calculated using the UTC method (ERA5_utc in blue) and using the SN method (ERA5_sn in**
 353 **violet) and the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS) FWI calculated from observation station data.**
 354 **Statistics were calculated between the daily FWI values and are summarized from May 1st to September 30th for years**
 355 **2015 to 2024 for all available stations. All values were normalized with respect to the observations (CWFIS FWI),**
 356 **represented by the red star. The curved lines correspond to the normalized RMSE, and the big dark blue/violet cross**
 357 **to the median values of the UTC/SN method statistics from all pairs of grid points and observation stations data (small**
 358 **cross).**

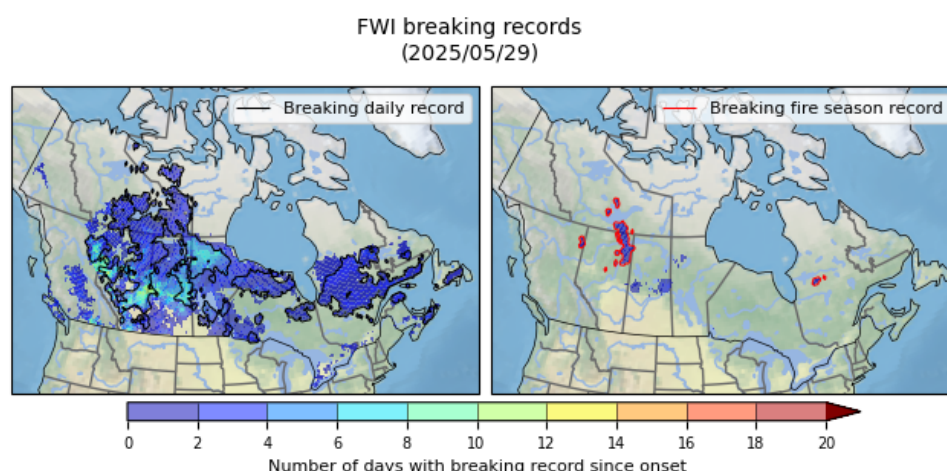
359 5 Data availability

360 The full time series (1950 to the most recent full year available) of the daily FWI System components and other
 361 fire-season-related indices (Table 1) is available as the ERA5-FWI-SN dataset in both NetCDF and GeoTIFF
 362 formats via the Borealis platform at <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/4B18XZ> (Benoit et al., 2025), as the ERA5
 363 dataset. A direct link to the dataset is also provided in the "Data Access" section of the project website:



364 http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/data_access.html. A Web Map Service (WMS), currently under development, will
 365 also allow users to access the mapped data directly through geospatial applications or software.

366 Both static and interactive visualizations of the daily FWI components and related analyses are available on
 367 the website. The homepage (<http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/index.html>) features a static map of the most recent FWI
 368 values across Canada, along with two additional maps comparing current FWI values to historical records (see
 369 Fig. 6 for example and refers to step 7 in section 3.5). A more detailed map of daily FWI values, including a
 370 comparison with CWFIS-FWI values (see Fig. 7 for example and refer to step 6 in section 3.5), is also available
 371 for download in PNG format for any day since 2021 in the "FWI" section (<http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/fwi.html>).
 372 Finally, interactive viewing of daily FWI components values since 2021 is available in the "Data Viewer" section
 373 (<http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/viewer.html>).



374

375 **Figure 6:** FWI breaking records for May 29th of 2025 across Canada. The left panel map shows areas with FWI values
 376 breaking the daily record (for May 29th, in black contours) while the right panel map shows areas with FWI values
 377 breaking fire season record (considering the entire fire season, in red contours) for the current day. Colormap
 378 represents, locally (spatial resolution of approximately 31 km), the number of days where the daily FWI has been
 379 breaking records since the onset. Historical records were calculated over the period 1950-2024.

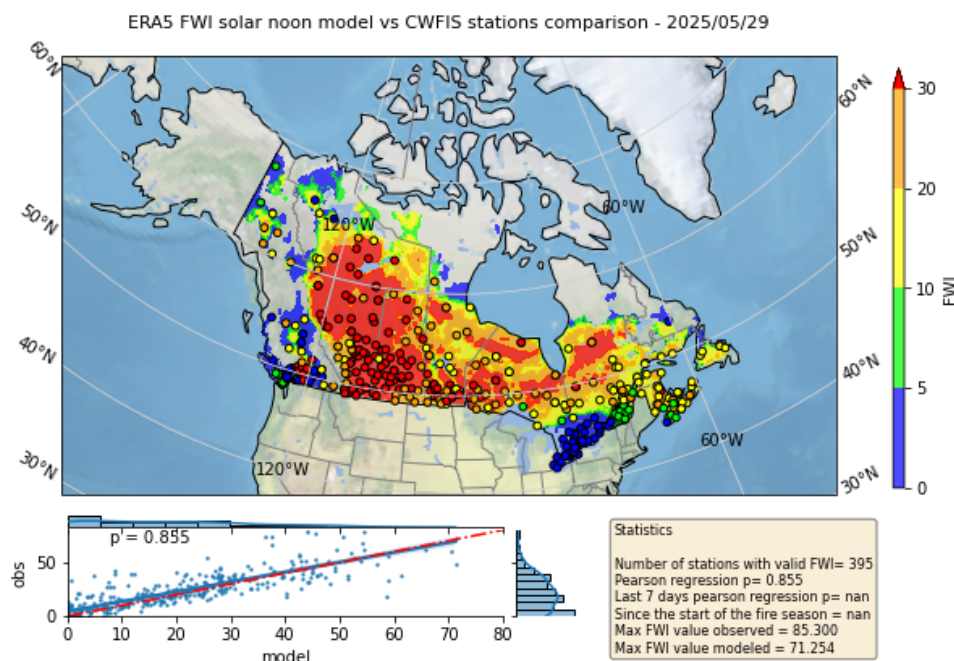


Figure 7: FWI daily value for May 29th of 2025 across Canada, at a spatial resolution of approximately 31 km, calculated using ERA5 reanalysis data (colormap) and its comparison with FWI values calculated from CWFIS observation station data (point markers). This daily map can be found in the website "FWI" section at <http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/fwi.html>.

6 Code availability

The codes used to generate the dataset and visualization products (steps listed in the automation procedure in section 3.5), are available at https://github.com/risqueescer/fwi_docker and consist in the following three main types of codes:

- 1) Python scripts to download ERA5 data via queries to the public CDSAPI servers (C3S, 2025) and generate the dataset.
- 2) Python scripts to download CWFIS data and perform comparative analysis between ERA5-FWI and CWFIS-FWI.
- 3) Python scripts to produce analysis and visualization products for the FWI components.

7 Discussion and further works

The new solar noon (SN) method applied to calculate the daily FWI System components using ERA5 hourly reanalysis data provides more consistent and plausible values across Canada, especially along the western parts of



the daylight time zones, and prevent discontinuities in component values over these areas. The FWI values from this new method are also compatible with the ones calculated from the CWFIS meteorological weather stations network. Our dataset also offers significant improvements over the FWI dataset based on the ERA5 reanalysis developed by ECMWF (Vitolo et al., 2020), which relies on the UTC method for its calculations. Additionally, these FWI calculations omit both the start and end-of-fire-season rules, as well as any overwintering procedures at the onset of the season. In fact, we have clearly demonstrated the importance and advantage of both considering the overwintering procedures to potentially adjust the DC start-up value, and the local solar noon approach, in providing more physical gridded values of FWI components over different climatic conditions across Canada.

The new ERA5-FWI-SN dataset and related products were made available at the ESCER website: <http://feux.escer.ugam.ca>. However, as noted in the recent study over Sweden in Sjöström et al. (2025), moderate to high ERA5-based FWI were underestimated with respect to the values based on observations. In our case, we can see from Fig. 6 that maximum FWI values > 85 are observed from CWFIS station data (on May 29th, 2025) whereas ERA5-FWI-SN maximum values are only around 71. This implies that checking extreme-value biases against point observations need to be made in future studies. In fact, to document these potential biases, we verified all daily values of FWI during the fire season across Canada, between CWFIS stations and ERA5 reanalysis, since 2015 at intra-annual and interannual scales.

In the near future, we plan to use the SN method to identify and evaluate the changes in the FWI System components and in forest fire danger from high resolution regional climate model simulations under climate change. This will be done with simulations from the latest version of the new Canadian regional climate model (CRCM version 6, i.e. CRCM6 used and described in Llerena et al., 2023, and Roberge et al., 2024), developed at the ESCER center, in middle/long-terms or climate mode (i.e. under seamless prediction) from the available analyses and simulation ensembles of the GEPS/GDPS (Global Ensemble Prediction System/Global Deterministic Prediction System) and/or RDPS (Regional Deterministic Prediction System) of Environment and Climate Change Canada, and CMIP6 climate simulations (see Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2021). The CRCM6 configuration with a 12 km horizontal resolution and covering all North America will be used for this purpose. Preliminary results revealed the feasibility of this approach, since the 6- or 3-hourly variables are available to drive the CRCM6 at the lateral boundaries (i.e., simulated climate variables from Global Climate Models used to downscale climate information at the regional scale from Regional Climate Model, see further details in Chapter 10 of the last IPCC report; Doblas-Reyes, 2021).



426 Further works also need to be done to assess the changes in forest fire danger at the ecosystem scales from
427 the convection-permitting configuration of the CRCM6 model (at resolution < 4 km, see Benoit et al, 2022; Llerena
428 et al., 2023; Roberge et al., 2024) to evaluate how the mesoscale convection systems, that affect ignition of
429 vegetation fires from thunderstorms and their associated lighting occurrences, will be modified under climate
430 change. The SN method will then be relevant for such purposes, to prevent discontinuities across the longitudes
431 of single point indices value (revealed in the UTC method), more pronounced at higher resolution. This will also
432 improve our collective capacity to better anticipate and consider higher temporal and spatial weather conditions
433 that could trigger severe and extensive forest fires across Canada, as those experienced during the fire season of
434 2023 (see Boulanger et al., 2025; Barnes et al., 2023).

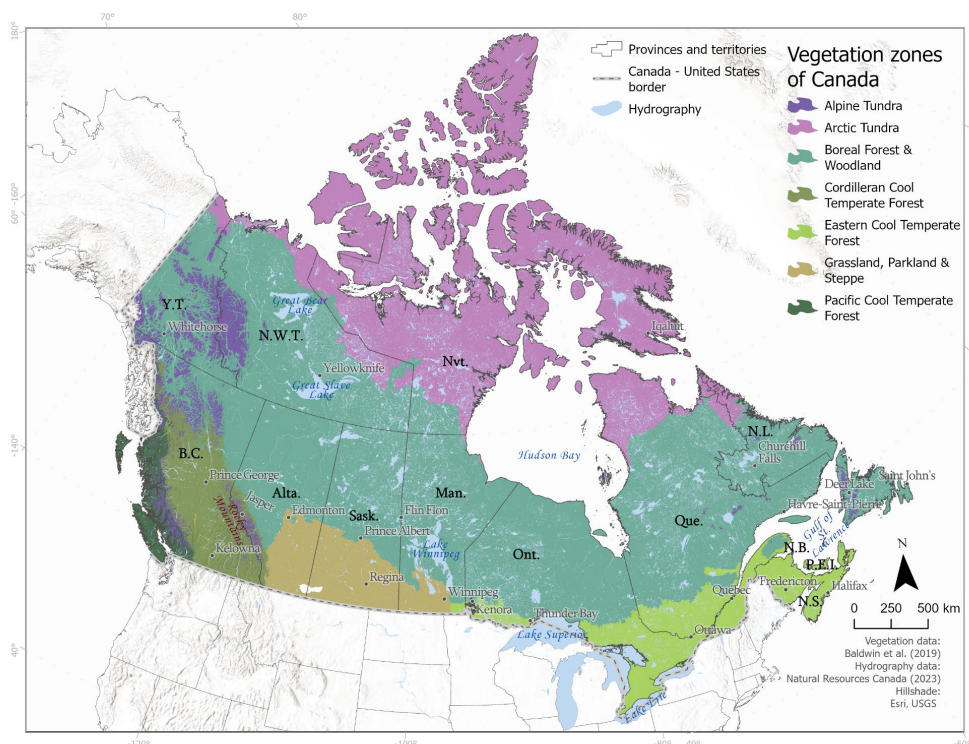
435 The website <http://feux.escer.uqam.ca> is under constant development and improvement and should soon
436 propose the same FWI-SN products as generated using the ERA5 reanalysis data for the historical period, but
437 using the CRCM6 simulation data. Products related to changes between future and historical FWI should also be
438 available soon after CRCM6 future simulations will be completed. More interactive plots to allow FWI analysis
439 at different time and space levels will also be deployed. Finally, any changes that would be made to the FWI
440 dataset will be announced on the website and detailed in the "Methods" section
441 (<http://feux.escer.uqam.ca/en/methodology.html>).



442 **Appendices**



443 **Appendix A – Study domain map**



444
445 **Figure A1: Study domain, i.e., land masses of Canada, including the delineation of the provinces and territories, and**
446 **the vegetation zones of Canada (Baldwin et al., 2019). The map shows important places with their toponym, mentioned**
447 **or not in the paper, for a better overall comprehension.**



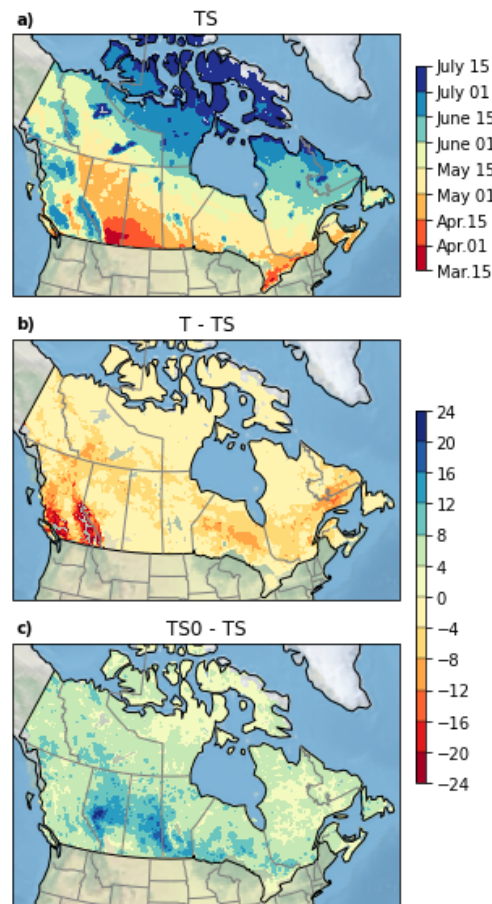
448 **Appendix B - Onset calculation methodology and analysis**

449 Each year, for grid points that report significant snow cover during the winter (i.e., ≥ 10 cm, this snow cover
 450 threshold occurrence represents at least 75% of the days in January and February), we calculated the onset date
 451 using the three following methods:

- 452 1) **"TS" method:** Onset occurs on the day following 3 consecutive days with snow depth lower than 1 cm
 453 and maximum daily temperature higher than 12°C ;
- 454 2) **"T" method:** Onset occurs on the day following 3 consecutive days with maximum daily temperature
 455 higher than 12°C ;
- 456 3) **"TS0" method:** Onset occurs on the fourth day following snow ablation (snow depth of 0 cm). For the
 457 previous 3 days, snow depth value needs to be of 0 cm and maximum daily temperature higher than 12°C .

458 For grid points that don't report significant snow cover during the winter, onset was calculated following the
 459 temperature condition ("T" method) only.

460 The onset climatology (1991-2020) for the "TS" method is shown in Fig. B.1a as well as its difference with
 461 the onset climatology calculated using the "T" method (Fig. B1b, "T" - "TS") and the "TS0" method (Fig. B1c,
 462 "TS0" - "TS"). The latest onset values calculated over the Great Bear Lake and the Great Slave Lake (between
 463 June 8th and August 9th, Fig. B1a) are in adequation with climate observations found in the literature which say
 464 that the Great Bear Lake is covered with ice from late November to July (Hebert, 2007), with daily mean
 465 temperature normal values exceeding 12°C only in July (Environment and Climate change Canada). When
 466 considering only the temperature condition ("T" method), onset happens earlier in snow-covered regions (2 days
 467 earlier on average but can be up to 54 days earlier in mountainous regions) than when considering both temperature
 468 and snow condition with a threshold value of 1 cm ("TS" method) (Fig. B1b). When considering the complete
 469 snow ablation with ERA5 reanalysis data ("TS0" method), onset occurs later than the ones from "TS" method (5
 470 days later on average, but up to 26 days later in some areas) (Fig. B1c).



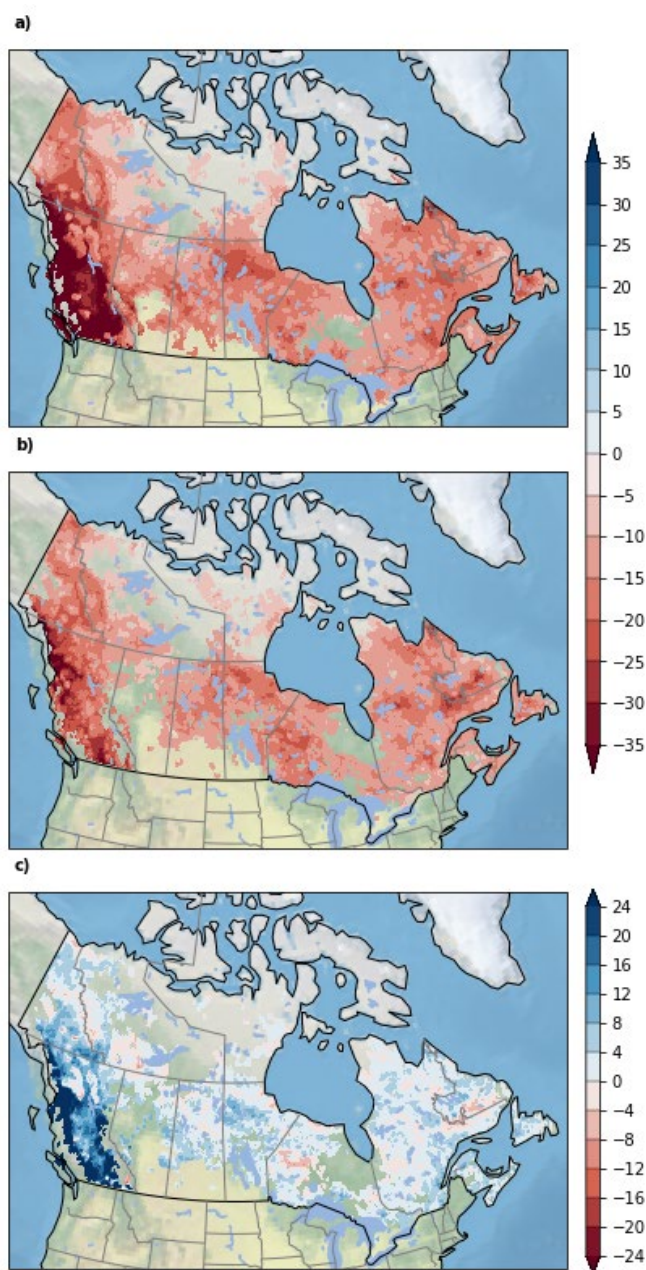
471

472 **Figure B1: Fire season onset climatology (1991-2020) and its comparison with onset calculated using different methods.**
 473 In a) onset normal values are shown and were calculated using the "TS" method, which considers temperature and
 474 snow conditions in snow-covered regions, using a snow depth threshold value of 1 cm. In (b) difference between onset
 475 normal values, calculated using the "T" method, which only considers temperature conditions in snow-covered regions,
 476 and "TS" onset normal values. In (c) difference between onset normal values, calculated using the "TS0" method, which
 477 considers temperature and snow conditions in snow-covered regions, using a snow depth threshold value of 1 cm, and
 478 "TS" onset normal values. Values in panels (b) and (c) correspond to the onset date difference given in number of days.

479 Trends calculated on the fire season onset date, over the whole time window between 1950 and 2024, show
 480 that the snow and temperature conditions changed leading to an earlier season start-up, a trend significant (p-value
 481 < 0.05) for the whole study area, including most of the forest dominated areas of Canada, for both "TS" and "T"
 482 methods (Figs. B2 for onset days and B3/B4 for snow/temperatures trends). However, changes in snow conditions
 483 contributed to more significant grid points with changes in fire season onset time, and more important changes in
 484 values, with onset occurring up to more than 30 days earlier in British Columbia (Figs. B2a and B2c). Figures B3
 485 and B4 show the trends in snow depth values on February, March, April and May 15th and the monthly mean
 486 value of the maximum daily temperature for the same months, calculated over the period from 1950 to 2024. Both



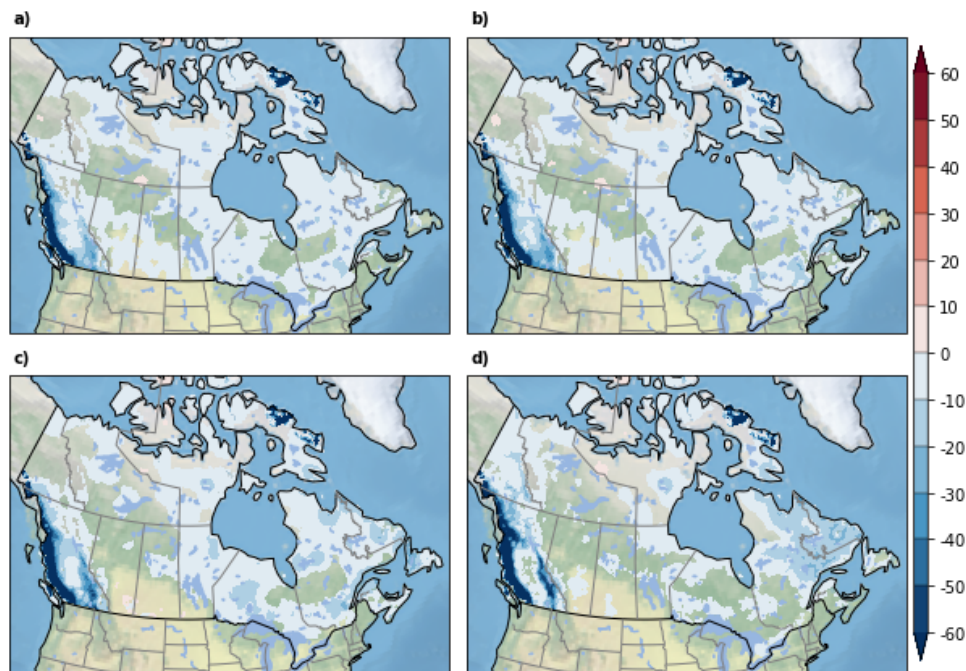
487 variables reveal their influence on the onset date trend with an important decrease in snow depth values in British
 488 Columbia (Fig. B3), and important increases in temperature over a major part of the Boreal Forest, especially in
 489 May (Fig. B4).



490

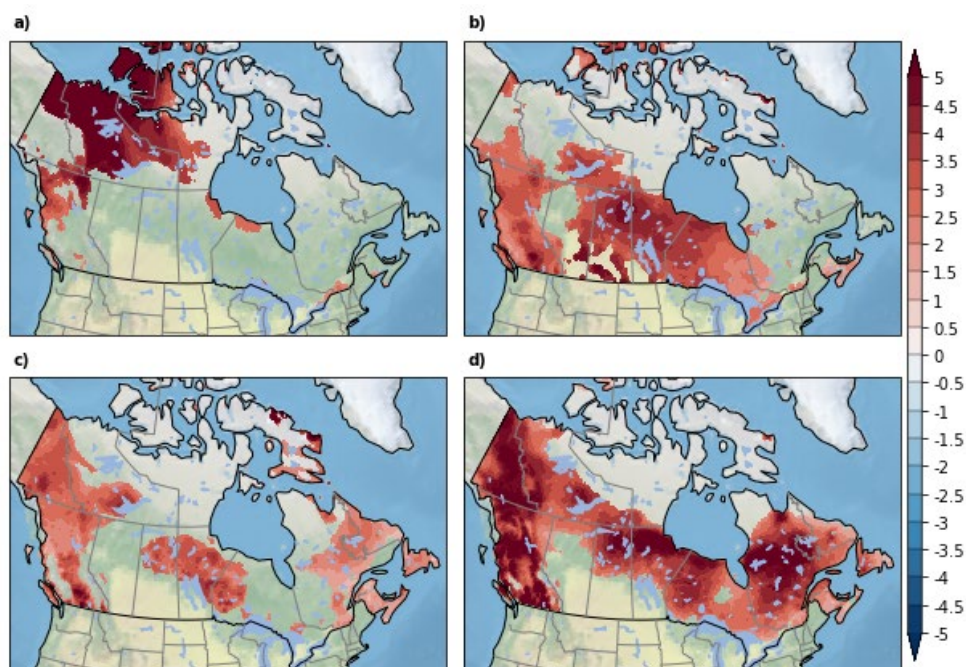


491 **Figure B2:** Trends for onset values (in days over 75 years) for a) "TS" method and b) "T" method, calculated over the
492 whole-time window between 1950 and 2024, using ERA5 hourly reanalysis data. Differences between method "T" and
493 method "TS" are shown in c). Trends are calculated using the Trend free Pre-Whitening method from the
494 *pyMannKendall* library, with a statistical significance level of 0.95. Only significant trends are shown (i.e., for p-value
495 < 0.05).



496

497 **Figure B3:** Trends for daily mean snow depth values (in cm over 75 years) on a) February 15th, b) March 15th, c) April
498 15th, and d) May 15th, calculated over the whole-time window between 1950 and 2024, using ERA5 hourly reanalysis
499 data. Trends are calculated using the Trend free Pre-Whitening method from the *pyMannKendall* library, with a
500 statistical significance level of 0.95. Only significant trends are shown (i.e., for p-value < 0.05).



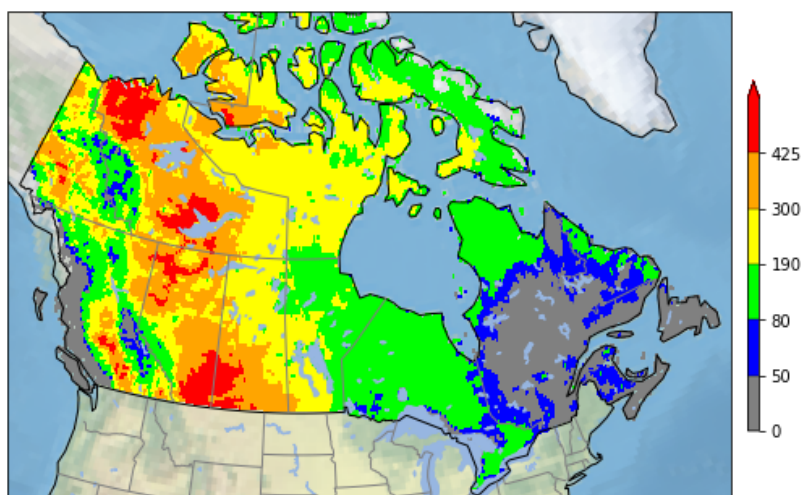
501

502 **Figure B4:** Trends for the monthly average values of daily maximum temperatures (in °C over 75 years) in a) February,
 503 b) March, c) April, and d) May, calculated over the whole-time window between 1950 and 2024, using ERA5 hourly
 504 reanalysis data. Trends are calculated using the Trend free Pre-Whitening method from the *pyMannKendall* library,
 505 with a statistical significance level of 0.95. Only significant trends are shown (i.e., for p-value < 0.05).



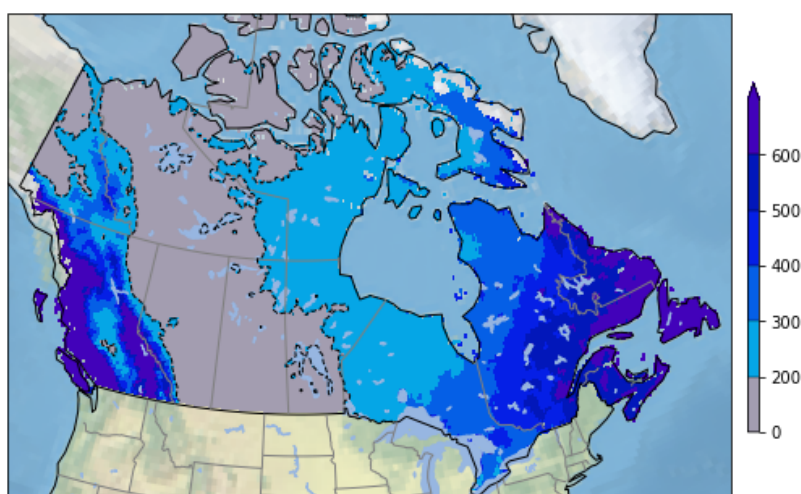
506 Appendix C - Overwintering of the Drought Code (DC)

507 Normal values (1991-2020) of the Drought Code value at the end of the fire season (DCf, Fig. C1) and of the
 508 winter precipitation (rw, Fig. C2), calculated between the local end of the fire season and the local onset date.
 509 Values are represented at a spatial resolution of approximately 31 km across Canada and were calculated using
 510 ERA5 reanalysis data.



511

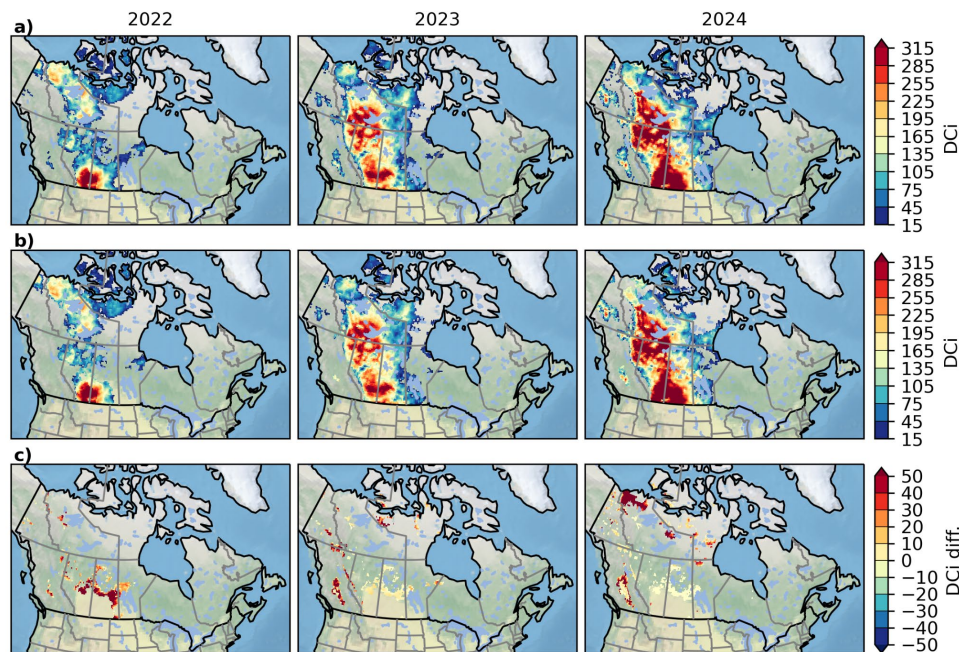
512 **Figure C1: Climatology (1991-2020) of the Drought Code value at the end of the fire season (DCf) across Canada,**
 513 **calculated from each year locally, using the ERA5 hourly reanalysis data. All the areas except the ones in grey show an**
 514 **average DCf ≥ 50 , indicating where the overwinter adjustment of the DC typically apply, following Hanes and Wotton**
 515 **(2024).**



516



517 **Figure C2: Climatology (1991-2020) of the winter precipitation (rw, in mm) across Canada, calculated from each year**
518 **between the local end of the fire season and the local onset date, inclusively, using the ERA5 hourly reanalysis data. The**
519 **black dashed contour line delineates areas where the average rw ≤ 200 mm, indicating where the overwinter adjustment**
520 **of the DC typically applies, following Lawson and Armitage (2008).**



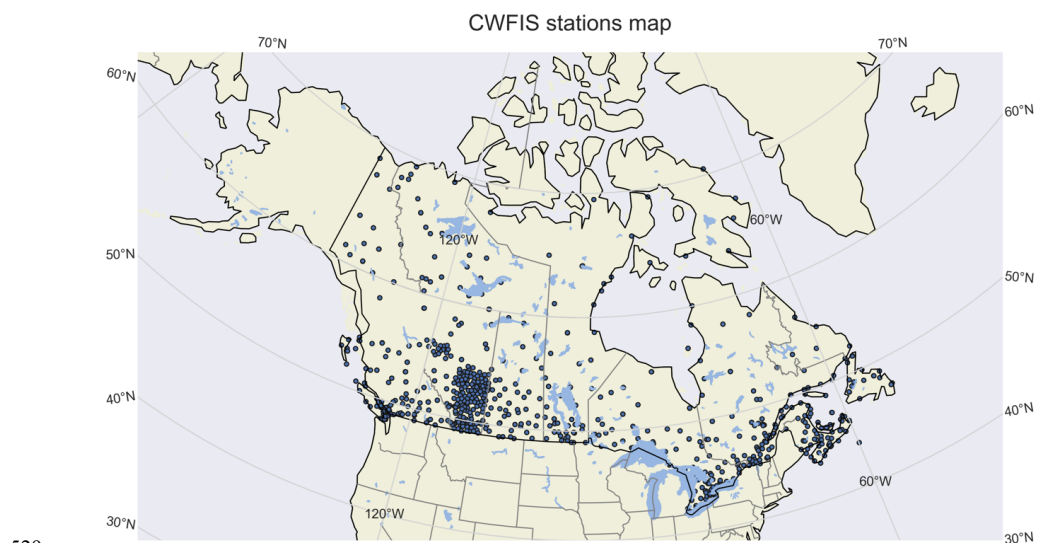
521

522 **Figure C3: Comparison of overwintered start-up DC (DCi) values for years 2022, 2023 and 2024 when using a) last DC**
523 **value from previous fall (DCf), or b) winter accumulated precipitation (WinterRain), for overwintering procedure**
524 **application. Panels c) show the difference in DCi values between DCf and WinterRain methods, only where values are**
525 **different. Overwintering adjustment applies when a) DCf ≥ 50 , and b) WinterRain ≤ 200 mm, otherwise start-up**
526 **default value of 15 is used.**



Appendix D - FWI correlations with CWFIS stations observations

528



530 **Figure D1: Location of all stations in the CWFIS network that were used for comparing daily ERA5 FWI values**
 531 **obtained using both methods (solar noon and UTC).**



532 **Table D1: Pearson correlation coefficients (p-value < 0.05) calculated between the daily CWFIS FWI, from the CWFIS**
533 **meteorological stations across Canada (see their locations in Fig. D.1) and the daily FWI calculated using the ERA5**
534 **reanalysis data for both solar noon (SN) and classical UTC (UTC) methods, for each year from 2015 to 2024, and for**
535 **each month from May to September, and considering all months (May-September). Average coefficients value for**
536 **significant correlations only (p-value < 0.05) are given in parenthesis.**

Year	May		June		July		August		September		All months	
	SN	UTC	SN	UTC	SN	UTC	SN	UTC	SN	UTC	SN	UTC
2015	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.77	0.77
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.79)	(0.79)
2016	0.85	0.86	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.77
	(0.88)	(0.88)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.79)	(0.79)
2017	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.77
	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.72)	(0.72)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.79)	(0.79)
2018	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.74)	(0.75)	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.79)	(0.79)
2019	0.79	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.74)	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.78)	(0.77)	(0.78)	(0.78)
2020	0.79	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.79)	(0.78)	(0.76)	(0.75)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.77)	(0.78)	(0.78)	(0.78)
2021	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.82	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.80)
2022	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.77
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.78)	(0.78)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.80)	(0.80)
2023	0.83	0.83	0.80	0.79	0.70	0.70	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.78	0.78
	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.80)	(0.81)	(0.72)	(0.72)	(0.78)	(0.78)	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.80)	(0.80)
2024	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.79)	(0.79)	(0.79)	(0.79)	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.81)	(0.81)
All	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77
years	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.80)	(0.80)	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.81)	(0.81)	(0.79)	(0.79)



538 **Author contribution**

539 JD developed the solar noon method as well as the Python code to run the model from gridded data and
540 performed the data comparison and validation. CB updated the Python code and generated the dataset. CB and
541 JD prepared the manuscript with contributions from all co-authors. All the authors contributed to the discussion
542 of the dataset and reviewed and edited the paper.

543 **Competing interests**

544 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

545 **Disclaimer**

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547 manuscript.

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553 generation reanalysis data ERA5 (<https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/datasets/reanalysis-datasets/era5>).

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