



WRCC | CRFFC

Wildfire Resilience Consortium of Canada

Leveraging Strong Foundations

2025



LEVERAGING STRONG FOUNDATIONS

12 notable advances during 50 years of wildland fire management, research, and innovation

A national science cornerstone: The Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS)

The Fire Weather Index (FWI) System was developed by C.E. Van Wagner and his Canadian Forest Service colleagues in the 1970s and the Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System was released in the early 1990s.

A concerted knowledge exchange effort (e.g., workshops, training courses, field guides) enabled this research to be effectively implemented into operations.



Impact Provided a consistent pan-Canadian danger rating methodology that underpins all aspects of wildland fire tactical and strategic decision-making.

Interagency coordination and resource sharing

1970s Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Control enabled inter-organizational dialogue on research and operations.

Early 1980s Establishment of the MARS (Mutual Aid Resource Sharing) Agreement and the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

1989 The Canada-U.S. Wildland Fire Exchange Agreement allowed cross-border deployment of crews and equipment.

1990s+ Resource sharing expands internationally.

Impact Enabled collaboration and exchange of firefighting resources across Canadian agencies and internationally during active fire seasons.

Firefighting innovations and standards

1970s–1980s Helicopters became routine suppression tools. CL-215 water-bombers were purchased. Innovations such as the Bambi Bucket, infra-red cameras, and aerial ignition devices were integrated.

1990s+ National standards for firefighter fitness, training, and equipment including quick connect couplings and Nomex PPE.



Impact Increased initial attack effectiveness, sustained action efficiency, and interoperability of equipment across agencies.

The management of wildland fire in Canada has undergone significant transformation since the 1970s, moving away from a strict fire exclusion philosophy (i.e., prevention and suppression) focused primarily on protecting commercial timber resources to a more holistic, integrated, whole-of-society approach that includes public safety, ecosystem health, cultural use of fire, and community resilience. The following is a selection of foundational advancements that have played a role in establishing the current state of wildland fire management in Canada.

Emergency operations coordination

1990s–2000s Widespread adoption of the Incident Command System (ICS), which standardized command, communications, and qualifications.

2000s–2010s Expansion of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) operational guidelines and creation of structure protection units.



Impact Enhanced safety; standardization of a scalable and agency transcending operational command and control system.

Computer-based technology development

1970s First computer-generated fire weather calculations.

1990s–2000s Development and implementation of spatial decision-support systems.

1990s+ New information infrastructure, including automatic weather stations, lightning detection systems, weather models, satellites, and drones.

2010s–2020s Creation of integrated platforms (fuel/behaviour models, weather, values, logistics).

Impact Enabled fast, accurate, evidence-based analysis in support of operational activities and strategic planning.

Expansion of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) and community risk reduction

Late 1980s Early recognition of the growing threat from wildfire to lives and property in Canada.

1980s–2000s Groups and organizations emerge to promote community risk reduction such as local interface committees in BC (1980s) and Partners in Protection (1990s) which became FireSmart Canada (2000s–present) and is now part of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).



Impact Community risk appeared on government agendas; interdisciplinary partnerships develop guidelines for communities to protect themselves from wildfire.

Catalytic fire seasons

1976–1982, 1989, 1995, 1998 Highlighted and tested the need for resource sharing.

2003 (Kelowna) Sparked political focus and strategic shifts.

2011–2024 (Slave Lake, Fort McMurray, Lytton, Jasper): National awakening to evacuation complexity, limits of suppression, and economic fallout.

2017–2025 (BC & Canada): Widespread recognition of health impacts, vulnerability of Indigenous communities, and capacity shortfalls.

Impact Policy changes, budget adjustments, enhanced collaboration, and operational upgrades.

Policy and strategy

1980s Parks Canada Management Directive 2.2.4 and Keepers of the Flame recognized the ecological role of fire.

1990s+ Many operational and policy reviews by agencies following severe fires.

2005, 2016, 2024 The Canadian Wildland Fire Strategy (produced by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, CCFM) was developed and then renewed.

2020s The National Guide for Wildland-Urban Interface Fires (National Research Council) provided guidance to improve fire resilience.

Impact Evolution of policies from fire suppression, to emergency management, to a whole-of-society approach.

Media and public risk perception

1990s–2015 WUI fire stories appear in media but concern is short-lived.

2016–2019 Media attention associated with wildfire becomes more sustained.

2021+ Wildfire becomes entrenched as a recurring national (and international) story.



Impact Ubiquitous awareness of wildfires increased expectations for government action, scrutiny of outcomes, and support for mitigation.

Indigenous leadership and cultural fire

1970s–80s Publications document Indigenous use of fire.

1990s First Nations' Emergency Services Society (FNESS) engages in wildland fire management.

2010s Identification of disproportionate impacts of wildfires on Indigenous communities.

2010s–2020s Growing recognition of cultural burning and importance of co-existence.

2022 The National Indigenous Fire Safety Council (NIFSC) is established.

Impact Shift toward inclusive governance, capacity-building, and restoring beneficial fire.

Conferences and workshops

2010s+ National conference series (Wildland Fire Canada); workshops sponsored by the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR), FPInnovations, and the Forest Products of Canada (FPAC).



Impact Increased sharing of new discoveries and best practices; strengthened science–operations linkages.

Fluctuating investment in fire science

1970s–1980s The Canadian Forest Service was the primary research organization in Canada.

1990s Federal budget cuts reduced CFS fire research.

2000s University programs and new research organizations (e.g., FPInnovations) emerged to fill the gaps.

2010s+ New funding and creation of the Western Partnership for Wildland Fire (now Canada Wildfire) dramatically increased capacity.

Impact Inconsistent funding disrupted long-term research. Occasional boosts advanced research and increased investment in universities and skilled personnel.

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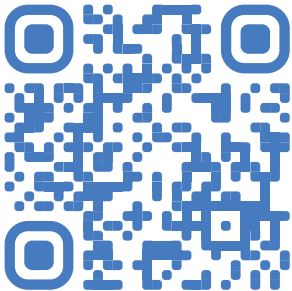
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— WRCC’s Priorities are Grounded in Foundations —

The WRCC’s nine strategic priorities are founded on solid evidence. They build on decades of progress in wildland fire research, development, innovation, and operations and are informed by experiences (best practices and lessons learned) as well as several foundational documents and resources developed by individuals and organizations across Canada (see Appendix A). By drawing on this collective work, the WRCC’s priorities connect past knowledge, policies, and practices with the actions needed to strengthen wildfire resilience today and into the future.

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PRIORITY 01

Sharing the WRCC with the wildland fire ecosystem in Canada and beyond

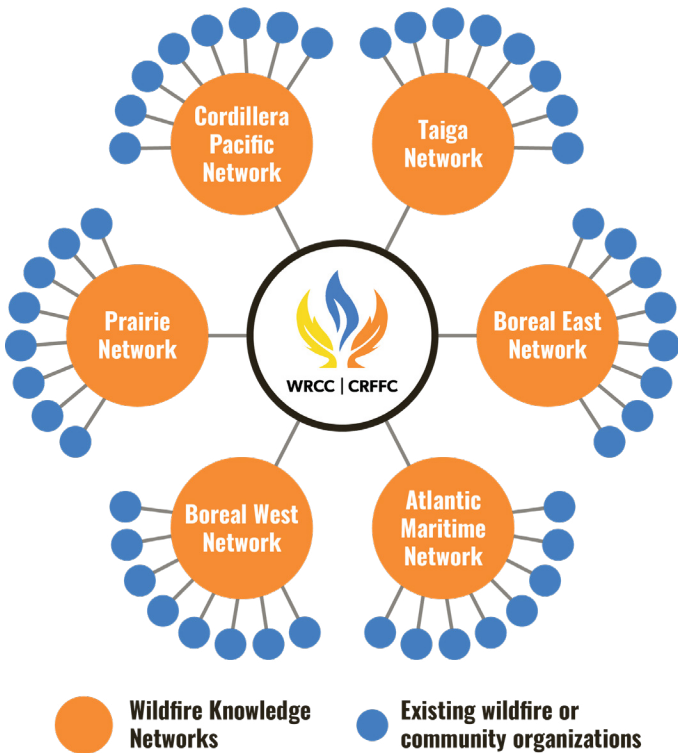
THE NEED: Members of the wildland fire management ecosystem across Canada require an inclusive and collaborative focal point and mechanisms to exchange ideas and share best practices.

Notable past advancement: Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC)

Wildland fire management is a complex process that must balance a myriad of social, cultural, environmental, and economic needs. Additionally, it is affected by geographically differing physical conditions, policy objectives, and organizational capacities. Although information is constantly being disseminated, there is no single entity dedicated to bringing together all the members of the wildland fire management ecosystem to exchange ideas and share best practices.

The Wildfire Resilience Consortium of Canada (WRCC) is a not-for-profit organization that will strengthen ties among members of the wildland fire management community.

- To ensure solutions are grounded in a local context, the WRCC is establishing **six place-based networks** overseen by **regional coordinators**: Cordillera Pacific, Taiga, Boreal East, Prairie, Boreal West, and Atlantic Maritime networks.
- To foster conversation and improve best practices around key areas of fire research, the WRCC is establishing **six communities of practice**: Indigenous Fire Stewardship, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health, Adaptive Forest Management, Human Dimensions of Fire, Policy and Practice, and Training and Capacity Building.



PRIORITY 02

Solidifying relationships with partners across the wildland fire ecosystem

THE NEED: Key players in wildland fire are diverse and often disconnected from one another.

Notable past advancement: FireSmart™ Canada

In the wildland fire ecosystem, there are key players from a multitude of backgrounds, ranging from governments, to industry, to research. When they operate independently, they risk overlooking key opportunities. In some cases, their efforts may even inadvertently conflict with one another. The goal of the WRCC is to bring these diverse groups together.

Roundtable events are a meaningful way for all parties to network and share ideas. In 2022, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) brought together representatives from approximately 100 organizations for the Canadian Dialogue on Wildland Fire and Forest Resilience. The consensus was that a **whole-of-society approach is “not just appropriate, but mandatory”** and that resources are needed to scale up partnerships to a pan-Canadian level.

Prioritizing partnerships has been recommended by both Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC). The NRCan Blueprint for Wildland Fire Science in Canada (2019-2029) prioritizes strengthening existing partnerships and fostering links between research disciplines and sectors outside of traditional fire science. The CIFFC Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Action Plan emphasizes principles of **collaborative governance**, empowering many voices to unite around a common purpose without rigid authority structures. When responsibility is shared, the potential for meaningful impact grows.



ENGAGE

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

This will be accomplished through formulating strategies for engagement with partners, hosting regular gatherings (prioritizing in-person opportunities), and building tangible platforms for mapping and maintaining relationships. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.



ENGAGE

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

This will be accomplished through a short, introductory video with a call to action to visit the WRCC website. Social media will be used to engage new partners and lay the groundwork for future co-designed initiatives. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 03 Supporting and elevating the wildfire initiatives of Indigenous peoples and organizations

THE NEED: Exclusion of Indigenous fire practices over the past century has altered landscapes and led to disproportionate impacts on Indigenous communities.

Notable past advancement: First Nations Emergency Services Society (FNESS)

Cultural practices of stewarding wildland fire have been practiced by Indigenous peoples in Canada for generations. Rooted in deep ecological knowledge, fire was used to nourish the land, protect communities, and sustain cultural and spiritual practices.

The colonial worldview focused primarily on the destructive impact of wildfire on resources and infrastructure leading to policies and practices aimed at fire exclusion through prevention and suppression. This overlooked the benefits of fire which when used in the right place at the right time can encourage growth of plants for food and medicine; create wildlife habitat; reduce fuel loading and continuity; and promote biodiversity, ecosystem health, and productivity.

Additionally, present day severe wildfires have disproportionate consequences for Indigenous communities. In Canada, 60% of First Nation reserves are within or intersect the wildland-urban interface. Communities with a primarily Indigenous population represent 5% of Canada’s population, but experience 42% of wildfire evacuation events (Public Safety Canada). Many of these communities are in remote locations, without access to resources to manage wildfire independently.

From an Indigenous perspective, wildfire resilience is holistic. The health of the Earth – beneficial fire regimes, diverse plant life, and natural biological cycles – are interconnected with the health of human communities, including nutrition, shelter, emotional and spiritual well-being. Recovery of Indigenous fire stewardship is paramount to build resilience across Canada and foster reconciliation.



Photo: The Bow Valley when it was on a 50-100 year fire cycle. Removing Indigenous people’s burning patterns, and suppressing all fires while they are small is creating large areas of aged lodgepole pine. Bow Valley Parkway Eldon Hill – Lens of Time Northwest

PRIORITY 04 Launching an online platform that gets knowledge into the hands of those that need it

THE NEED: Access to wildland fire data and information is often restricted and siloed, preventing open knowledge exchange.

Notable past advancement: Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS)

The Canadian Dialogue on Wildland Fire and Forest Resilience, organized by the CCFM, determined that more accurate data and information dissemination are essential for making smart decisions and allocating limited resources effectively. Discussions highlighted the importance of transparency: accessible data and information can motivate everyone, from policymakers to members of the public, to take proactive steps towards fire resilience. A critical aspect of transparency is timeliness: disseminating data and information in a prompt manner empowers organizations to act quickly.

Enhancing knowledge exchange is also essential to turning science into policy and practice. Desired outcomes include: increasing the uptake of research outcomes in wildland fire management, providing a forum for ongoing exchange of information and best practices, identification of science needs and priorities, and networking.



CONNECT

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

The online platform will be designed to complement, not duplicate, existing databases. It will prioritize the inclusion of accessible knowledge, especially Indigenous knowledge. It will serve as a hub for WRCC participants to connect, facilitating bi-directional exchange and adoption of knowledge and technologies. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.



ENGAGE

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

This will be accomplished by integrating traditional knowledge into wildland fire management, including Indigenous decision makers in planning and regulatory reviews, compensating Indigenous Knowledge Keepers, supporting Indigenous-led research, and documenting outreach efforts. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 05 Establishing six place-based knowledge networks across Canada

THE NEED: Access to wildland fire data and information is often restricted and siloed, preventing open knowledge exchange.

Notable past advancement: FireSmart™

Canada has a wide range of fire regimes which are defined by the fire type, frequency, intensity, size, seasonality, severity, and cause of ignition. Fire regimes are influenced by fuels, climate, topography, and human activity. In Canada they can vary from very frequent, relatively small, low severity surface fires to frequent, large, high intensity, stand replacing crown fires to very infrequent, high severity, stand altering fires. Different fire regimes may require and allow for different types of wildland fire management policies and practices in terms of both the use and suppression of fire.

In response to the 2023 wildfire season in British Columbia, Daniels et al. proposed six interrelated strategies for coexisting with wildfire, published in the Canadian Journal of Forest Research. Several of these strategies named place-based responses to wildfire: diversifying wildfire response based on the diversity of landscapes present, fuel treatments that are ecosystem-specific, and advocating for local governance solutions.

Additionally, the CIFFC Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Action Plan drew attention to the scale of wildland fire management and highlighted the benefits of regional initiatives. Regional approaches are powerful because local citizens can relate to the decision-making process, and even if they don't perceive personal risk it can foster shared responsibility. This applies to parks and protected areas as well, where land management priorities extend beyond local boundaries, requiring collaboration across ecoregions. At this scale, service and infrastructure providers have context for fire responses.

FireSmart™ Canada has had success at the local level creating actionable items for residents, neighbourhoods, and communities. Since 1999, FireSmart™ has produced guides containing practical, localized actions for communities to reduce the risk from wildfire. The incorporation of FireSmart™ under the CIFFC umbrella creates a valuable opportunity for partnership between high-level pan-Canadian strategies and local initiatives. CIFFC's call to action for large institutions was to recognize their role in uplifting regional activities.



CONNECT

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

The six networks (Cordillera, Taiga, Boreal East, Prairie, Boreal West, and Maritime Atlantic), each led by a regional coordinator, will create knowledge mobilization products to engage their respective networks in wildland fire research and responses. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 06 Creating opportunities for connection among network participants to find sustainable funding through proposals, co-designed projects, expressions of interest, and more

THE NEED: Service providers in the wildland fire ecosystem need increased opportunities for partnership, funding and resources.

Notable past advancement: FPInnovations

As fire seasons become longer and the impacts of wildfire more severe, the capacity of a single organization may be exhausted, and collaboration becomes paramount. Productive partnerships can spring from surprising affiliations, which highlights the importance of drawing new connections between fire management organizations.

The establishment of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) in 1982 was intended to help coordinate partnerships and resource sharing between different fire management agencies. CIFFC has laid essential groundwork in this area: They provide daily status reports and coordinate resources such as aircraft, personnel and equipment.

Discussions at roundtable industry events have put emphasis on the need for sustained funding and resources. In 2024, FPInnovations hosted an Innovation Symposium, convening wildland fire agencies across Canada, the US and Australia. Participants identified limited resources as an important industry gap. At the CCFM Canadian Dialogue on Wildland Fire and Forest Resilience, existing partnerships stressed a need for funding and resources to scale initiatives from a local level to a pan-Canadian level. At a larger scale, initiatives become more complex and require additional coordination, engagement and funding.

The need for sustained funding to advance wildland fire prevention and mitigation efforts was also recognized by CCFM's Canadian Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Strategy, which committed to increasing capacity building initiatives. Desired outcomes include more resilient landscapes, proactive risk planning, and reducing the economic impacts of fire.



CONNECT

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

This will be accomplished by establishing a database of potential funding opportunities and a list of participants seeking collaboration opportunities. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 07 Creating an interactive space for technology funders, innovators, and end-users to meet and interact

THE NEED: The connections between innovators and end-users are mostly informal and unstructured limiting the development and rate of adoption of new equipment and technologies.

With the goal of strengthening wildfire management expertise, Daniels et al. recommend dedicated initiatives in support of “transdisciplinary boundary spanners” – individuals and organizations with specialized knowledge that allows them to create collaboration across disciplines.

The uptake of new fire management technologies would benefit from pipelines for development, and boundary spanners to bridge between solutions providers and practitioners. Frameworks for operational readiness, such as validation studies, prototypes, and quality assurance can create barriers preventing diffusion of new tools. Access to funding is a bottleneck for pilot projects to move through these frameworks.

A lack of pan-Canadian knowledge exchange, real-time data sharing, and common tools were identified as industry gaps at the FPIInnovations 2024 Innovation Symposium. Participants suggested a national cloud-based platform as a potential solution. This area is still emerging and represents an evolving conversation.



ACCELERATE

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

The Technology and Innovation Core will connect entrepreneurs and innovators with operational fire managers to increase adoption of new tools and technologies. Calls for innovation will evaluate and fast-track innovations through frameworks for operational readiness. This space will be dedicated to product-market fit exploration, eventually integrating proven solutions into standard practice. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 08 Establishing standards for evaluating, testing, and sharing findings of new technologies and innovations

THE NEED: A formal and consistent process for developing standards and testing new technology.

To enable the efficient and effective implementation of new innovations and technologies it is necessary to have accepted and transparent standards by which new products can be evaluated and pilot-tested for use in wildland fire management in Canada.



ACCELERATE

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

In addition to connecting fire technology innovators to end-users, the Technology and Innovation core will also establish a standardized framework to evaluate new innovations. The purpose of this framework is to assess the operational readiness level of newly developed tools, so that they can be seamlessly integrated into fire management operations. This framework will be developed with input from industry practitioners. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY 09 Identify priorities and gaps in wildland fire management that require innovative solutions

THE NEED: Innovators in the private sector may require awareness of the needs of the wildland fire ecosystem in order to develop potential solutions.

NRCan and the CCFM recommend assembling knowledge-sharing groups aimed at identifying, developing and disseminating solutions for wildland fire challenges, in both pan-Canadian and localized contexts. CIFFC’s Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Action Plan identifies a few specific gaps that would benefit from the development of new tools: technical standards for fire-resistant infrastructure, mitigation of smoke and health impacts, and pragmatic approaches to using forest management to reduce landscape flammability.

Informing innovators about the needs of end-users was the primary purpose of the 2024 Innovation Symposium hosted by FPIInnovations. A facilitated workshop was conducted to identify gaps where innovators could target system needs, and a “hot list” of key focus areas was developed. The WRCC will build on these outputs.

**ACCELERATE**

HOW THE WRCC IS ADDRESSING THIS NEED

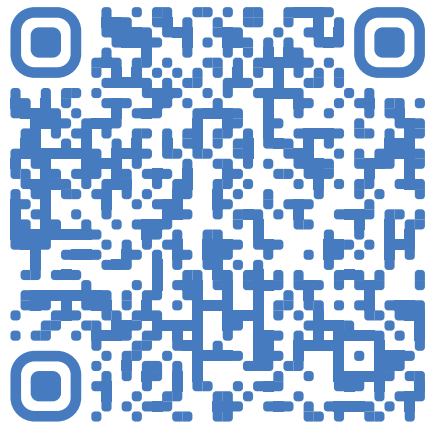
This will be accomplished by evaluating and publishing the needs of end users, so that innovators can build solutions for them. For a full overview of planned activities, see the WRCC Strategic Plan.

Together, these priorities show how the WRCC is building on decades of work to strengthen wildfire resilience in Canada. By connecting people, knowledge and innovation, the Consortium provides a way to leverage strong foundations while moving forward collectively.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank to Kelvin Hirsch, semi-retired researcher with the Canadian Forest Service and Forest Research Director at the Northern Forestry Institute, for his invaluable contributions to the development of this document. His insights, writing support, and endless enthusiasm, informed by decades of professional experience, enriched the project at every stage.

We are also grateful to the many fire management professionals and researchers who contributed feedback to this document: Al Beaver, Al Tithecott, Bruce Mayer, Chris Stockdale, Colin McFayden, Dave Martell, Denyse Dawe, Ian Pengelly, Jane Park, Julianne Morissette, Kelsey Winter, Kim Connors, Mark Heathcott, Mike Wotton, Murray Heinrich, Razim Refai, Rob McAlpine, Steve Taylor, Tim Sheldan, and Wally Born.



Scan the QR code to access the WRCC Strategic Plan document referenced throughout this document.

Appendix A

Table 1. Foundational documents that inform and support the WRCC’s nine strategic priorities.

Organization/Researcher, Study/Report	Priority 1: Share the WRCC with the wildland fire ecosystem in Canada and beyond	Priority 2: Solidify relationships with partners across the wildland fire ecosystem	Priority 3: Support and elevate the wildfire initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and organizations	Priority 4: Launch an online platform that gets knowledge into the hands of those who will use it
Blueprint for Wildland Fire Science in Canada (2019– 2029) – Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)		X	X	X
Canadian Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Strategy (2024) – Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)	X	X	X	X
CIFFC Wildland Fire Prevention and Mitigation Action Plan – Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC)		X	X	
Canadian Dialogue on Wildland Fire and Forest Resilience – Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)				X
FPInnovations Symposium Report (2024)				
Indigenous Fire Stewardship – Amy Cardinal Christianson			X	

Priority 5: Establish six place-based knowledge networks across Canada	Priority 6: Create opportunities for connection among network participants	Priority 7: Create an interactive space for technology funders, innovators, and end-users to meet and interact	Priority 8: Establish standards for evaluating, testing, and sharing findings of new technologies and innovations	Priority 9: Identify priorities and gaps in wildfire management that require innovative solutions
X		X	X	
	X	X		X
X	X			X
	X			
			X	

Wildfire Knowledge Networks



A map of Canada is shown, divided into eight regions, each associated with a specific wildfire knowledge network. The regions and their corresponding network names are: Cordillera Pacific (top left), Taiga (top right), Boreal East (middle right), Boreal West (middle left), Prairie (bottom left), Boreal West (bottom center), Boreal East (bottom right), and Atlantic Maritime (bottom right). Each region is represented by a circular icon with a stylized landscape. The Cordillera Pacific icon shows mountains and a river. The Taiga icon shows a snowy mountain and evergreen trees. The Boreal East icon shows a forest with a river. The Boreal West icon shows a forest with a river. The Prairie icon shows a field with a sun. The Boreal West icon shows a forest with a river. The Boreal East icon shows a forest with a river. The Atlantic Maritime icon shows a forest with a river. The map is surrounded by a network of lines and dots, symbolizing connectivity.

Cordillera Pacific

Taiga

Boreal East

Cordillera Pacific Network

Taiga Network

Boreal West Network

Prairie Network

Taiga Network

Boreal East Network

Atlantic Maritime Network

Prairie

Boreal West

Atlantic Maritime



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