GOES Active Fire Detections - June 20, 2014

Alaska Geographic Area (Interior Alaska)

Anaktuvuk Pass
Arctic Village
Kiana
Noorvik
Ambler
Selawik
Shungnak
Kobuk
Buckland
Bettles
Evansville
Venetie
Allakaket
Chalkyitsik
Fort Yukon
Hughes
Beaver
Huslia
Stevens Village
Circle
Rampart
Central
Koyukuk
Nulato
Galena
Tanana
Ruby
Manley Hot Springs
Kaltag
Fox
STEELE CREEK
Ester
College
Fairbanks
North Pole
Moose Creek
Eagle
Eagle Village
Nenana
Trans-Alaska Pipeline
Anderson
Big Delta
100 MILE CREEK
Delta Junction
Lake Minchumina
Healy
Shageluk
Takotna
McGrath
Nikolai
Cantwell
Tanacross
Tok
Northway
Crooked Creek
Red Devil
Sleetmute
Stony River
Talkeetna
Chistochina
Gulkana
Gakona
Lime Village
Willow
Houston
Wasilla
Palmer
Sutton
Chickaloon
Copper Center
Tonsina
Chitina
McCarthy
Knik
Anchorage
Valdez
Tyonek
Hope
Talkeetna
Whittier
Kenai
Sterling
Kalifornsky
Soldotna
Cooper Landing
Kasilof
Clam Gulch
Cordova
Chenega
Port Alsworth
Nondalton
Koliganek
Ninilchik
Seward
Newhalen
New Stuyahok
Ekwok
Nikolaevsk
Anchor Point
Kachemak City
Homer
Igiugig
Levelock
Seldovia
Port Graham
Naknek
South Naknek
King Salmon
Egegik
Ouzinkie

This map, compiled by the USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping Program in cooperation with interagency and institution partners, displays the location and relative detection time of all types of all observable fires and other thermal activity through the specified date/time. Fire activity is identified from high temporal, synoptic view, multispectral observations collected by the GOES Imager instrument onboard geostationary NOAA GOES satellite platforms. GOES satellites, focused on eastern and western North America provide continual thermal observations of the continent at a rate of multiple times per hourly time period.

The Active Fire Mapping Program utilizes near real-time GOES imagery and derived data products provided by NOAA/NESDIS to construct this product. Fire activity visible at the time of satellite observation are identified and characterized at 4km spatial resolution using the latest version of the Wildfire Automated Biomass Burning Algorithm (WF ABBA). A detected fire does not necessarily mean that the entire area represented by the 4km pixel is on fire. A detection may be the result of intense fire activity covering a small fraction of the pixel area or fire activity occurring over a broader area. Fire detection omission/comission errors may occur due to input data anomalies, limited satellite observation conditions, and/or potential algorithm limitations.

Use of this map for other than its intended purpose may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The Forest Service attempts to use the most current and complete geospatial data available, and reserves the right to correct, update or modify geospatial inputs to this map without notification. For additional information, please contact the Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) at 801-975-3750.