GOES Active Fire Detections - March 16, 2016

Alaska Geographic Area (Interior Alaska)

Anaktuvuk Pass
Arctic Village
Kiana
Noorvik
Ambler
Selawik
Shungnak
Kobuk
Bettles
Evansville
Venetie
Buckland
Allakaket
Chalkyitsik
Fort Yukon
Hughes
Beaver
Huslia
Stevens Village
Circle
Rampart
Koyukuk
Central
Nulato
Galena
Tanana
Ruby
Manley Hot Springs
Kaltag
Fox
Ester
College
Fairbanks
North Pole
Moose Creek
Eagle
Eagle Village
Nenana
Trans-Alaska Pipeline
Anderson
Big Delta
Delta Junction
Lake Minchumina
Healy
Shageluk
Takotna
McGrath
Nikolai
Cantwell
Tanacross
Tok
Northway
Crooked Creek
Red Devil
Sleetmute
Stony River
Talkeetna
Chistochina
Gulkana
Gakona
Copper Center
Lime Village
Willow
Houston
Wasilla
Palmer
Chickaloon
Sutton
Tonsina
Chitina
McCarthy
Knik
Anchorage
Tyonek
Valdez
Hope
Whittier
Tatitlek
Kenai
Sterling
Kalifornsky
Soldotna
Port Alsworth
Cooper Landing
Cordova
Kasilof
Clam Gulch
Nondalton
Koliganek
Cheresa
Seward
Ninilchik
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.

0 20 40 60 80 100
miles
0 20 40 60 80 100
kilometers
Albers Equal-Area Projection

LEGEND

Map Current As Of March 16, 2016 - 0700 MDT

- Fire Detection (Last 6 hours)
- Fire Detection (Last 12 hours)
- Fire Detection (Last 24 hours)
- Fire Detection (Since January 1st)
- VISTA Incident Name
- Interstate Highway
- U. S. Highway

Elevation
3,500 & Above — 12,000 & Above
3,000 — 11,000
2,500 — 10,000
2,000 — 9,000
1,500 — 8,000
1,000 — 7,000
500 — 6,000
0 Meters — 5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0 Feet

ACTIVE FIRE MAPPING | USFS | RSAC | NASA | NOAA

USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping Program - http://activefiremaps.fs.fed.us