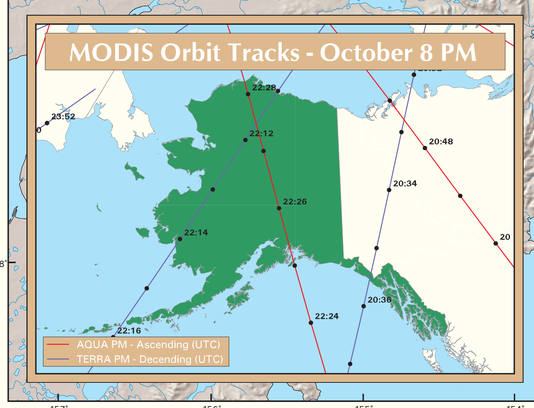
MODIS Active Fire Detections - October 8, 2004

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
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
Lime Village
Willow
Houston
Wasilla
Palmer
Chickaloon
Sutton
Copper Center
Knik
Tonsina
Chitina
McCarthy
Anchorage
Ivonek
Valdez
Hope
Tatitlek
Whittier
Kenai
Sterling
Kalifornsky
Soldotna
Port Alsworth
Cooper Landing
Kasilof
Clam Gulch
Cordova
Nondalton
Koliganek
Ninilchik
Cherepa
Seward
Newhalen
New Stuyahok
Ekwok
Nikolaevsk
Anchor Point
Kachemak City
Igiugig
Homer
Levelock
Seldovia
Port Graham
Quzinkie

MODIS Orbit Tracks - October 8 PM



Map Explanation:

This map was compiled at the USDA Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center in cooperation with NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, the University of Maryland, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Interagency Fire Center and the USDA Forest Service Missoula Fire Sciences Laboratory. The fire locations are mapped using imagery collected by the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) onboard the TERRA and AQUA satellite platforms. Each MODIS instrument provides daily image coverage of the Earth in the mid to high latitudes, making observations in 36 co-registered spectral bands at moderate spatial resolutions (250, 500, and 1000 meters). Thermal information is collected at 1000-meter spatial resolution. Fire detections displayed on this map are processed by the MODLand Rapid Response system using the algorithm described by the MOD14 Users Guide*. Identification of a MODIS pixel as "fire" in this map does not necessarily mean that the entire area represented by the pixel is on fire. A fire detection can be the result of a hot fire in a relatively small area, or a cooler fire over a larger area. At this time, there is no way to discriminate between these two possibilities. The geolocation of the centroid of the fire pixel is within one-half of one pixel (500-meters) of the location shown on the map.

The USDA Forest Service (USFS) attempts to use the most current and complete geospatial data available. Geospatial data accuracy varies by theme on the map. These maps are intended as a synoptic view of past and present fire activity over the dates described in the map title. Using these maps for other than their intended purpose may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The USFS reserves the right to correct, update or modify geospatial inputs to this map without notification. For additional information, please contact the Remote Sensing Application Center (801-975-3750).

(* http://modis-fire.gsfc.nasa.gov/)

Albers Equal-Area Projection.

0 20 40 60 80 100 miles

0 20 40 60 80 100 kilometers

LEGEND

Map Current As Of October 8, 2004 - 1500 MDT

- Actively Burning Area (Last 12 hours)
- Actively Burning Area (Last 24 hours)
- Previously Burned Area (Since January 1st)
- VISTA NIFC Situation Report Fire
- Interstate Highways
- U. S. Highways

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

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