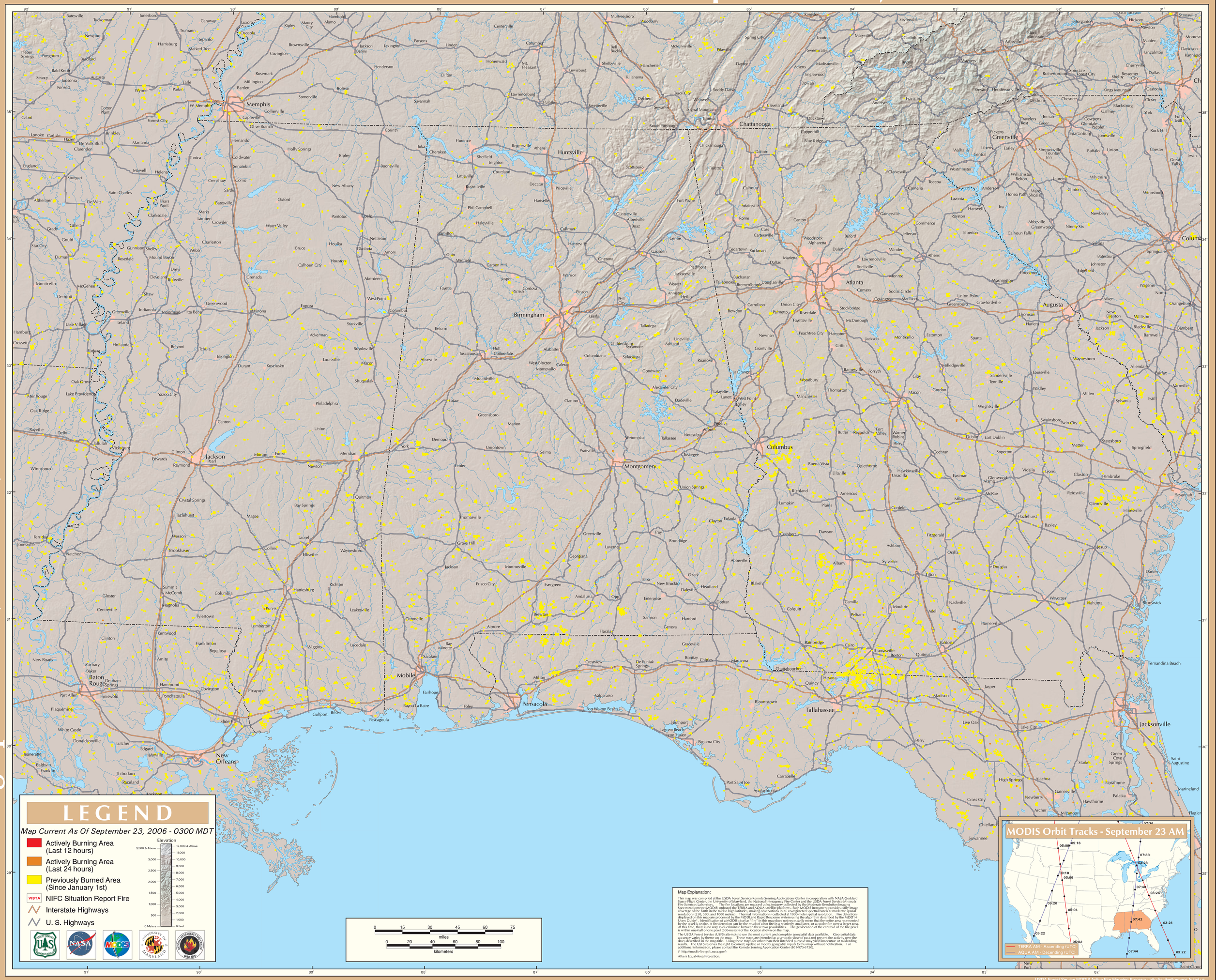
MODIS Active Fire Detections - September 23, 2006

Southern Geographic Area (Southeast)



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 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.