

State of Alaska  
Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Forestry  
Fire Management Section

1981 Annual Report



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State Forester

prepared by  
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Division of Forestry

I.



# 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

PREPARED BY

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## II.

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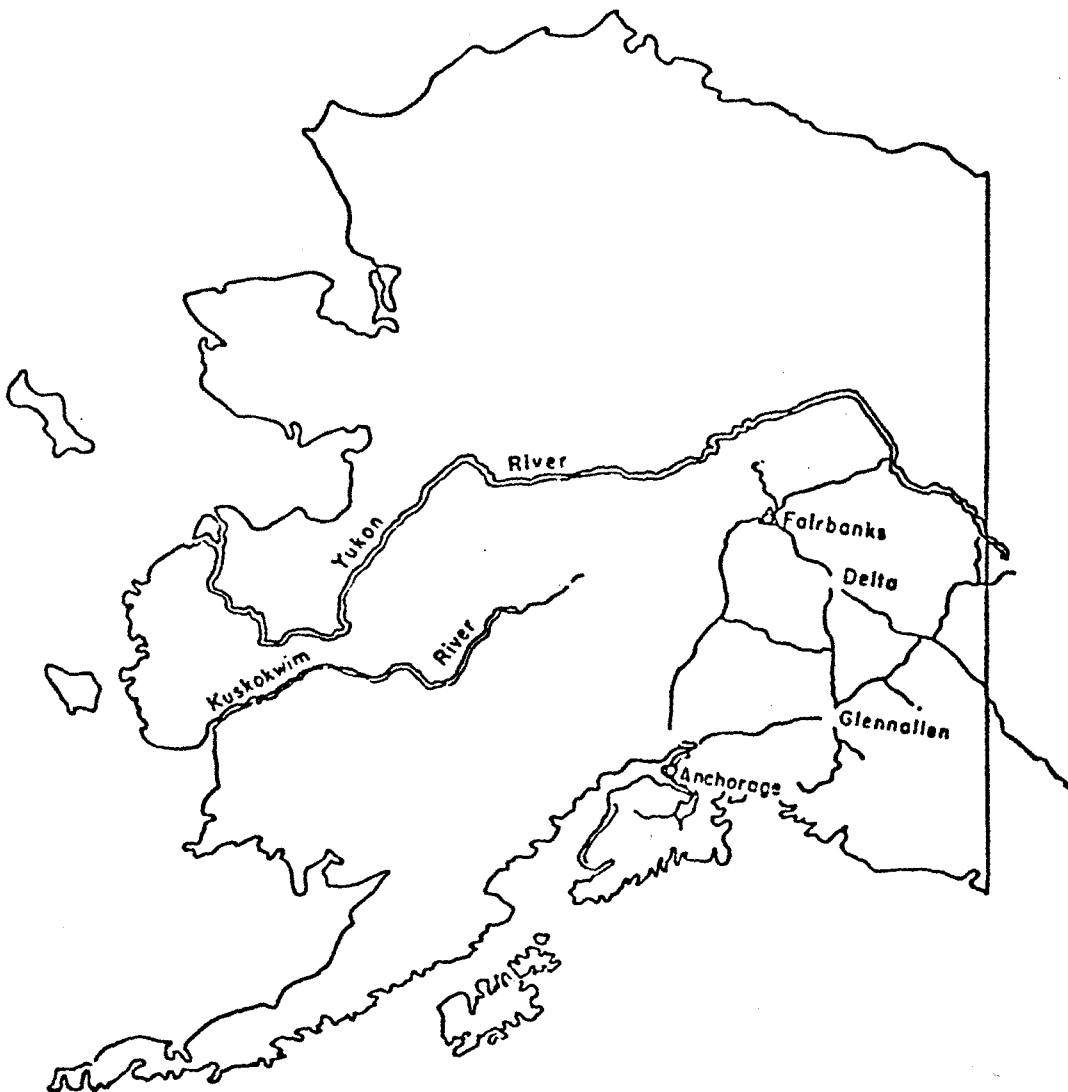
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### INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes various aspects of the 1981 Wildfire Season activity. The information contained in this report was gathered from the State of Alaska's Individual Fire Report System, the Fire Weather Forecast Service and bills received at the state office from private vendors and contracts.

This information should assist in evaluating the 1981 Wildfire Season and the planning of the 1982 Wildfire Season.

# FIRE MANAGEMENT



SECTION A

### 1981 Wildfire Activity

Rumors everywhere predicted this as the "Big Season." Not since the late sixties had this particular combination of early breakup, mild-dry spring, and early season thunderstorms interacted to produce the numbers of wildfires that were occurring.

The State began receiving reports of small fires as early as March. The pre-green-up fuels were tinder dry and unprotected with snow cover long since vanished. Each day proved warmer and drier, allowing some spring controlled burning projects to become almost unmanageable in erratic winds.

Firefighters brought on duty early in the season hurriedly prepared equipment and supplies in expectation of activity to come. April was proving out with 30% more fire occurrences than average. In May the fire occurrence tripled, larger fires tapped supplies quickly and fire behavior was considered extreme on the Dune Lake fire which reached a final total of 172,500 acres.

Crews and overhead teams had not yet fully recovered from the three week Dune Lake fire when, suddenly, dry thunderstorms blanketed the entirety of central Alaska's interior, and left it ablaze from the Kuskokwim Valley in the Southwest, to the Yukon River, over 500 hundred miles to the north.

The months of May and June saw 271,500 acres blackened by smoke bellowing, acre gulping wildfires raging largely unchecked with no natural barriers to slow them, and man's efforts seemingly ineffectual against fire fronts measured in miles.

At the height of the state's effort to combat the problem fires, a fire control center was activated at the Fairbanks district office with a staff of over fifty personnel working 24 hours each day. From the headquarters major tactical decisions were made, coordination with BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and many state agencies was implemented, logistical arrangements were made for transportation of a thousand firefighters and management personnel who came from all parts of Alaska, and from several states in the lower forty-eight.

Aircraft travelled from the Yukon in Canada, and as far south as Louisiana, to work on Alaska's fires. Eighteen helicopters, three air tankers, and a multitude of small fixed wing were chartered to handle personal movements, retardant, and supply deliveries. The support requirements of the aircraft and their crews alone was staggering, and not without its complications and pitfalls.

Communications frequencies were continuously busy creating some concern by the personnel from Boise Interagency Fire Center, who did an excellent job of installing a radio network with portable repeaters connecting Fairbanks with the seven major project fires. Much work remains in the development of communications system which will provide a reliable system that is flexible enough to be adapted to remote situations.

At the peak of the fire activity, the state relied heavily on other agency resources. Expertise in aviation, communications, equipment, intelligence, and management was drafted from many agencies.

The spirit of cooperation among the coworkers was commendable, and without that extra assistance, a great deal of required functions would have simply gone undone. The result of any less of an effort than what was put forth, need not be described.

Just as suddenly as the conflagration began, July rains doused the still active fires. Rains came so steadily that creeks and rivers rose as much as three feet, dozer lines eroded, and rehabilitation projects were delayed.

Fire activity nearly stopped, falling from 215 fires in April, May and June, to 47 for the remainder of the season.

Had the rains not come, the state could easily have an unprecedented half million acres lost to wildfire.

With vagaries of individual fire seasons being what they are, fire control management can only hope to prepare a preplan for the worst. Anything less results in undermanning, loss of resources, and mind boggling expenditure. If the six million dollars spent during the 1981 fire suppression effort were applied to presuppression for more positions, specialized equipment, supplies, and training, almost definitely total acres lost would be reduced, requiring less time and expenditure for fire control in future seasons.

The state's wildfire suppression responsibilities will continue to grow at a rapid rate. It is estimated that by 1985 the state will be responsible for protecting over 100 million acres. This is land that the Division of Forestry is statutorily responsible to protect. To provide adequate protection will require innovative management to assure that the funds expended for suppression are commensurate with the values at risk. It is also imperative that the necessary funding be provided that will increase as the Division of Forestry assumes additional acreage to protect.

1981 FIRE ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

## Fires on State land State protected.

	<u>No.</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
Lightning - cause	23	10%	49,233	22%
Human - cause	211	90%	172,888	78%
	<u>234</u>		<u>222,121</u>	

## Fires on Federal land State protected

	<u>No.</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
Lightning - cause	13	39%	50,064	68%
Human - cause	20	61%	23,075	32%
	<u>33</u>		<u>73,139</u>	

## Total fires on State protected lands

Lightning - cause	36	13%	99,295	34%
Human - cause	231	87%	195,965	66%
	<u>*267</u>		<u>295,260</u>	

\* Excludes 38 false alarm fires  
 267 + 38 = 305 total fire incidents

## District Workload Percentage

	<u>Fire Incidents</u>	<u>Acres</u>
SCD	60%	4.99%
NCD	39.9%	95%
SED	.1%	.01%

PROJECT FIRES

The total expenditures and acreage of the 9 project fires that occurred in the 1981 wildfire season was \$6,599,526 for 270,769 acres that burned. The first project fire started May 18 and September 30 the last fires were declared out, which represents 104 days spent on project fires.

The most expensive was the Aggie Creek fire (111049) which cost \$2,116,395 and consumed 9,530 acres. The 26 days spent on rehabilitation of this fire was a primary factor of the high cost.



THREE YEAR SUMMARY OF  
STATE ACTION ON STATE LANDS

1981 STATE DNR WILDFIRE DATA SUMMARY

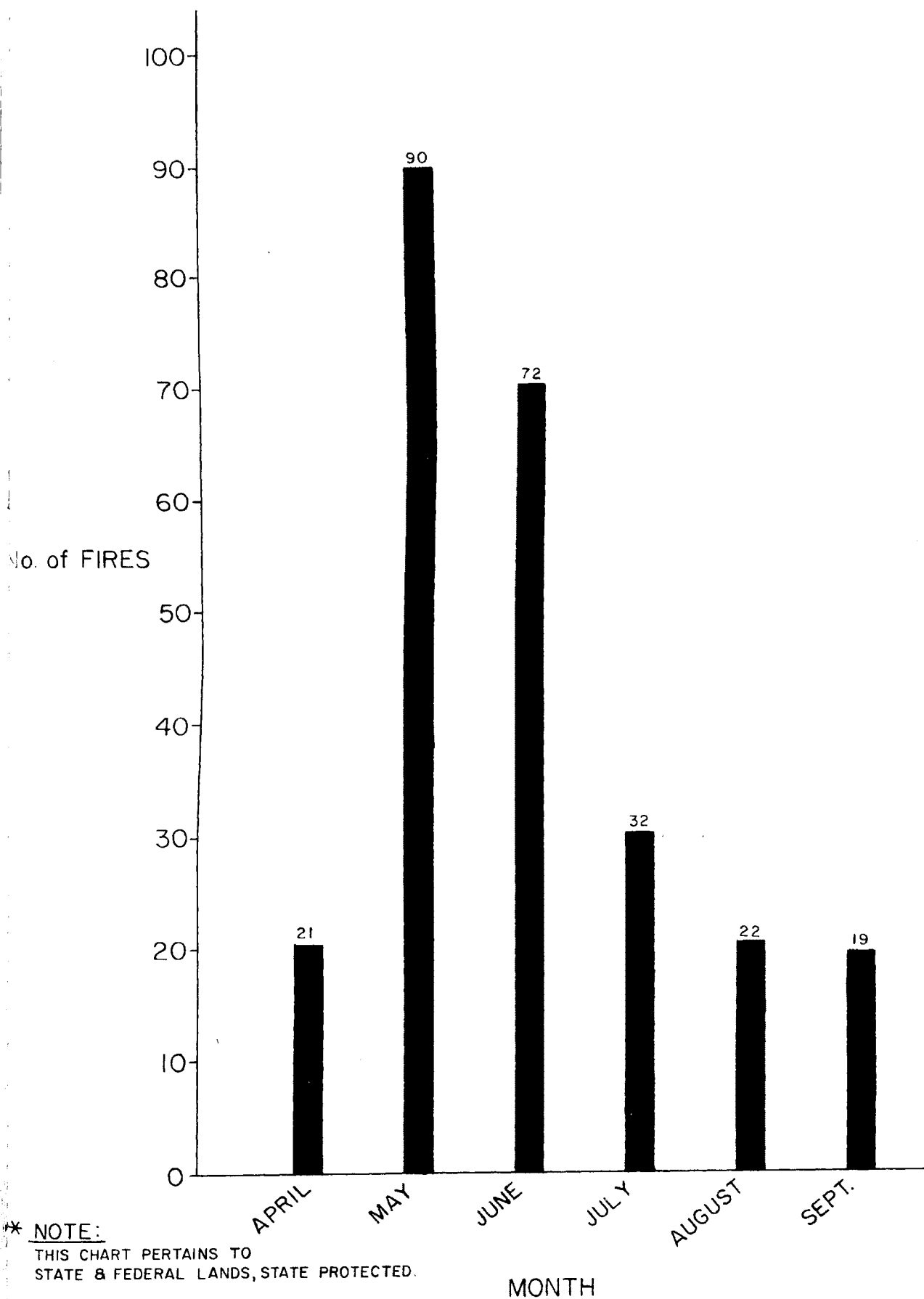
No. of fire incidents statewide:	287
Northcentral District:	117
Southcentral District:	168
Southeast District:	2
Acres burned Statewide:	224,270
Northcentral District:	221,287
Southcentral District:	2,976
Southeast District:	7
Human - caused fires:	86.5%
Lightning - caused fires:	13.5%

1980 STATE DNR WILDFIRE DATA SUMMARY

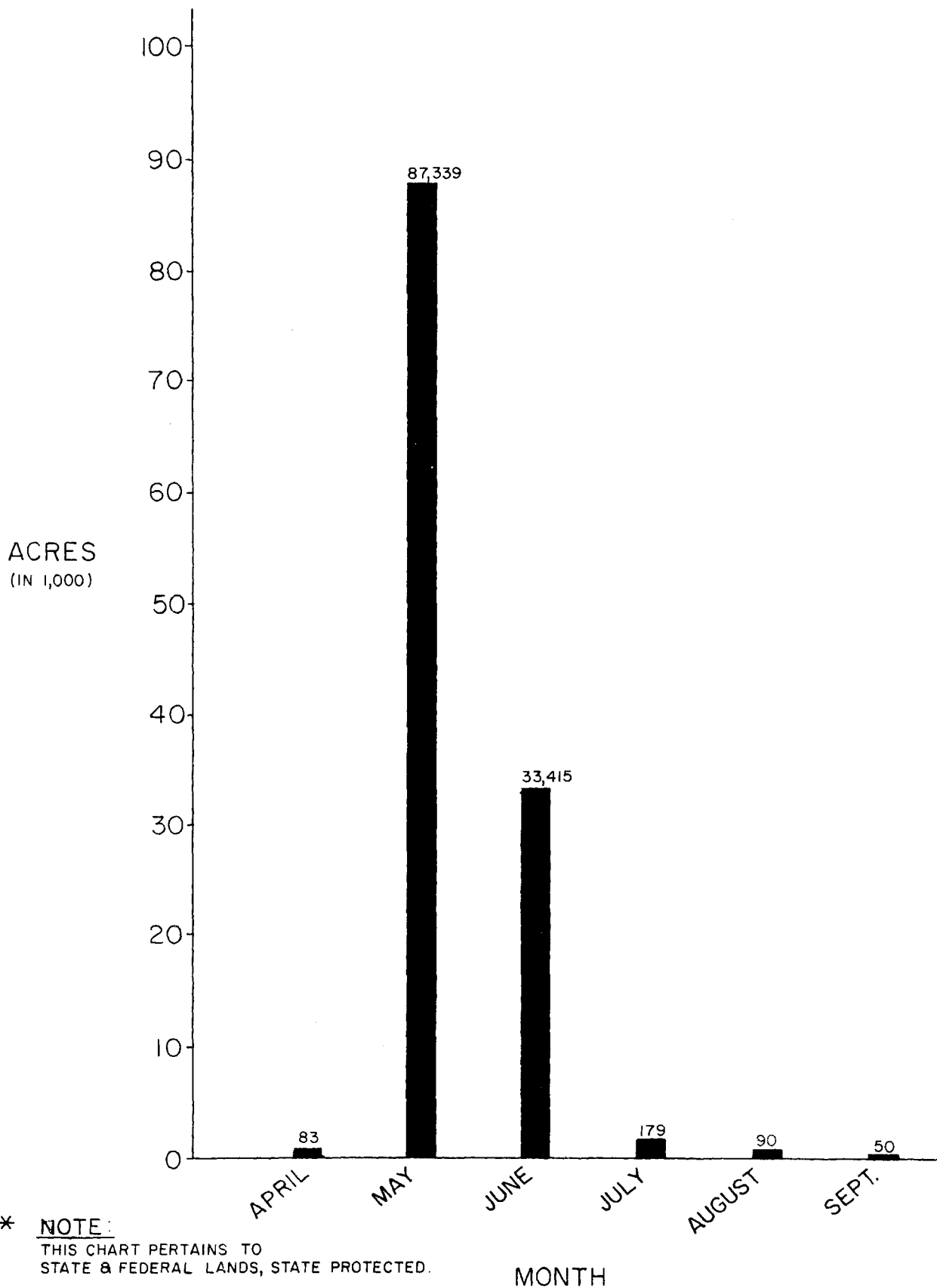
No. of fire incidents statewide:	239
Northcentral District:	121
Southcentral District:	116
Southeast District:	2
Acres Burned Statewide:	58,889
Northcentral District:	58,616
Southcentral District:	232
Southeast District:	41
Human - caused fires	95.3%
Lightning - caused fires	4.7%

1979 STATE DNR WILDFIRE DATA SUMMARY

No. of fire incidents Statewide:	283
Northcentral District:	149
Southcentral District:	134
Southeast District:	0
Acres burned Statewide:	42,500
Northcentral District:	467
Southcentral District:	42,033
Southeast District:	0
Human - caused fires:	91.9%
Lightning - caused fires:	8.1%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRES PER MONTH \*1979-1981 FIRE SEASONS

AVERAGE ACREAGE BURNED PER MONTH \*  
1979-1981 FIRE SEASONS



20 YEAR FIRE HISTORY ON STATE & PRIVATE LANDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>	<u>State and Private Acres Protected By DNR and BLM</u>
1961	57	3,502	1,800,000
1962	26	9	3,185,250
1963*	68	1,060	8,215,100
1964	69	613	9,250,000
1965	123	3,320	14,000,000
1966	187	16,123	14,500,000
1967	130	2,939	15,200,000
1968	141	33,452	16,000,000
1969	260	195,833	16,000,000
1970	298	5,655	16,000,000
1971	216	9,700	16,000,000
1972	157	291	14,086,000
1973*	168	451	14,000,000
1974	262	460	14,000,000
1975*	141	900	14,000,000
1976	230	1,534	9,223,218
1977	299	1,668	22,615,468
1978*	261	3,841	24,515,468
1979	293	42,918	24,018,544
1980	232	58,364	30,169,801
1981*	287	224,270	57,052,406

\*NOTES:

- (1) 1963 MatSu office opens - No protection responsibility assumed.
- (2) 1973 Haines office opens - State assumes first protection responsibility at Haines.
- (3) 1975 Kenai office opens - State begins to assume additional protection responsibility on an assumed basis.
- (4) 1978 Delta, Fairbanks and Copper River offices open.
- (5) 1981 - Division of Forestry established - Anchorage and Mat-Su protection areas combined together.

### ANNUAL FIRE TRAINING REPORT & SUMMARY

During 1981 a total of 415 students received training in one or more of the following courses for a total of 532 course hours and 6,036 trainee days (man days).

<u>COURSE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NO. OF TRAINEES</u>	<u>COURSE HOURS</u>	<u>TRAINEE HOURS</u>
Fire Duty Officer	22	20.0	440
Man/Animal Encounters	68	4.0	272
Personnel/Time Keeping	9	2.5	22
Pyroscan Use	6	2.5	15
Incident Command System	6	4.0	24
Fire Survival	27	4.0	108
Helicopter Safety	17	3.0	51
Emergency Command Center Operations	1	40.0	40
Pacific Pump Maintenance	1	40.0	40
National Wildfire Coordinating Group			
Instructors Conference	1	40.0	40
Fire Management II (CDF)	1	40.0	40
Plans Chief S-440	1	40.0	40
Fire Behavior for Managers	1	80.0	80
Service Chief S-450	1	40.0	40
EFF Crew Training	130	24.0	3120
Crew Boss S-230	18	24.0	432
Fire Business Management S-260	14	8.0	112
Basic Air Operations S-270	16	16.0	256
Firing Equipment/Firing Boss S-215	26	16.0	416
Portable Pumps & Water Use S-211	9	8.0	72
Chain Saw Safety S-214	22	8.0	176
Air Service Manager -- Heliport S-352	4	16.0	64
Intermediate Air Operations S-370	4	8.0	32
Organizing for Fire Suppression S-320	2	24.0	48
Sector Boss S-330	2	16.0	32
Bomb Identification	6	4.0	24
	<u>415</u>	<u>532.0</u>	<u>6036</u>

The following is a quantitative comparison of 1980 and 1981 fire training accomplishment compared to the proposed 5-year Training Plan Goals averaged out on an annual basis.

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	Proposed 5-Yr. Plan
Goals			
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	(Annual Average)
Initial Attack Training Course-Hours	326	103	286
Project Fire Training Course-Hours	216	117	528
E.F.F. Crew Training Course-Hours	64	130	192
Other Fire Training Courses-Hours	104	288	996
Total Course Hours	<u>710</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>2002</u>

Note: These are quantitative figures and do not reflect quality of training nor student days (man days) accomplished or required.

### 1981 FIRE SEASON WEATHER SUMMARY

The 1981 fire season can be divided into two fairly equal parts. The first part was dry and very active while the second was wet and relatively inactive. Of the approximately 305 fires and over 295,260 acres burned in 1981, over 248 fires and 295,000 acres were burned by June 30, 1981.

Summer arrived about a month early in 1981. April and May were unusually warm and dry, allowing the fire season to be in full stride in May. High thunderstorm activity and dry weather dominated the state in May and June. During the last week of June and early July, a significant change in the weather pattern occurred, that produced cloudy, wet and fairly cool weather in July and August.

This years fire season got off to an early start but also ended very early. The heavy rains in July and August extinguished most ongoing fires or at least made them manageable. By September, fuel moisture was so high in some areas that even campfires were next to impossible to start.

The first formal fire weather briefing was given on May 18, 1981 and the first forecast package was issued on May 25, 1981. The last official fire weather briefing was given on August 11, 1981 and the last forecast package was issued on August 28, 1981.

The following is the month-by-month summary of the weather patterns affecting Alaska this past fire season.

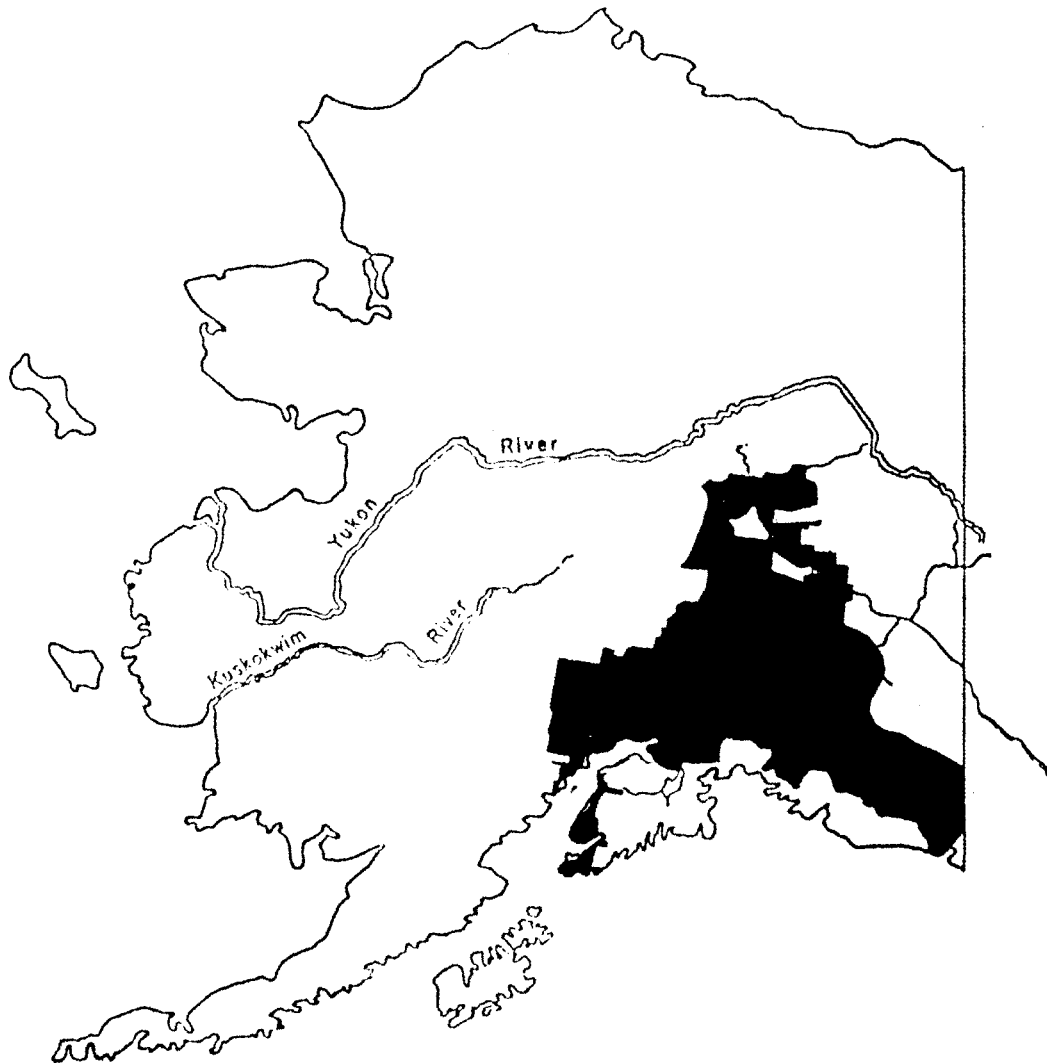
The last week in May there was a large high pressure area over most of the western part of Alaska which left most of the rest of the state with a very weak pressure pattern and very pleasant spring weather. The driest areas were confined to a few small areas scattered throughout the central interior valleys. The maximum temperatures in the areas ranged from the low to middle 60's and climbed to the middle 70's and low 80's by weeks end. Thunderstorm activity got off to a very slow start as cumulus activity was widespread but very little lightning was reported during the early part of the week. This pattern changed very rapidly on May 30 and 31, 1981. On May 30, 1981 numerous lightning strikes were reported in the southern Chena and Fortymile areas with scattered amounts spread over the rest of the interior. On May 31, 1981 this pattern expanded to include the southern Galena and northern McGrath management areas.

In the first part of June the temperatures dropped from the 70's and 80's in the interior to the mid 50's and low 60's which caused an unstable air mass over most of southern Alaska. This caused an increase in thunderstorm activity over the interior, mostly along a line from the eastern Brooks Range to Bristol Bay. The weather continued to stay the same through mid June with temperatures in the high 60's to low 70's and moderate thunderstorm activity except in the western and southeastern part of the state which often saw  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. On the 17th, the thunderstorm activity shifted to the western interior with over 1600 strikes reported. The next few days the thunderstorms were widespread throughout most of the interior. The latter part of the month saw a decrease in temperatures and an increase in precipitation throughout the state.

The weather pattern for July was a continuation of the weather we had at the end of June, with moderate temperatures and large amounts of precipitation falling throughout the month. There was some thunderstorm activity in mid July in the Upper Yukon Valley and eastern Brooks Range areas, these were moist thunderstorms and created no problems.

The weather in July continued through August with moist air masses throughout the state. Thunderstorm activity picked up at the start of the month peaking on the sixth through the ninth with numerous strikes extending from Bristol Bay through the Lower and Upper Yukon Valleys and the Kobuk Valley. These were moist thunderstorms and created no problems. This cool moist weather continued through the rest of the month and into September which ended the Fire Weather Operations for the summer of 1981.

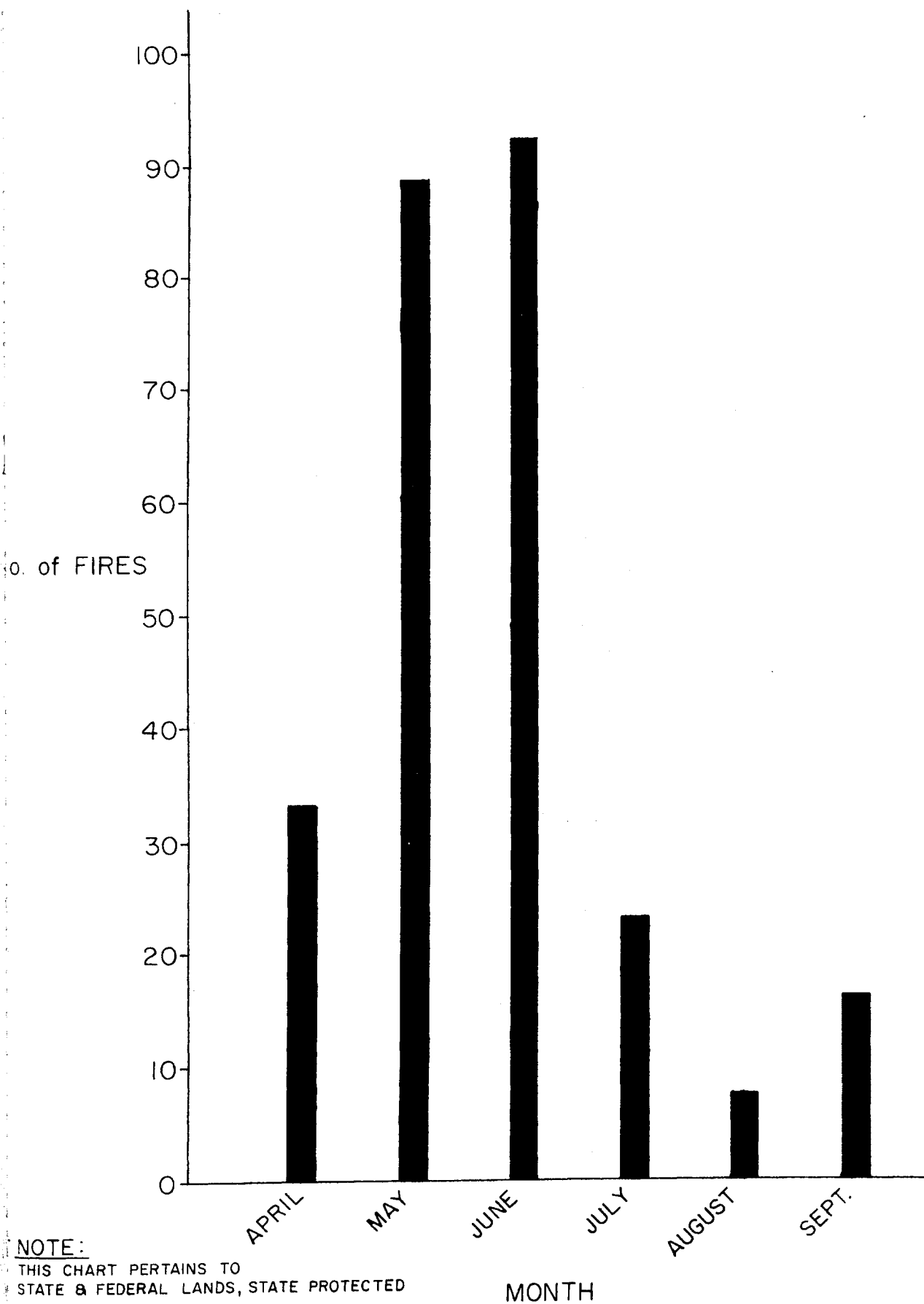
STATE AND FEDERAL LANDS  
WITH STATE FIRE PROTECTION  
1981 FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

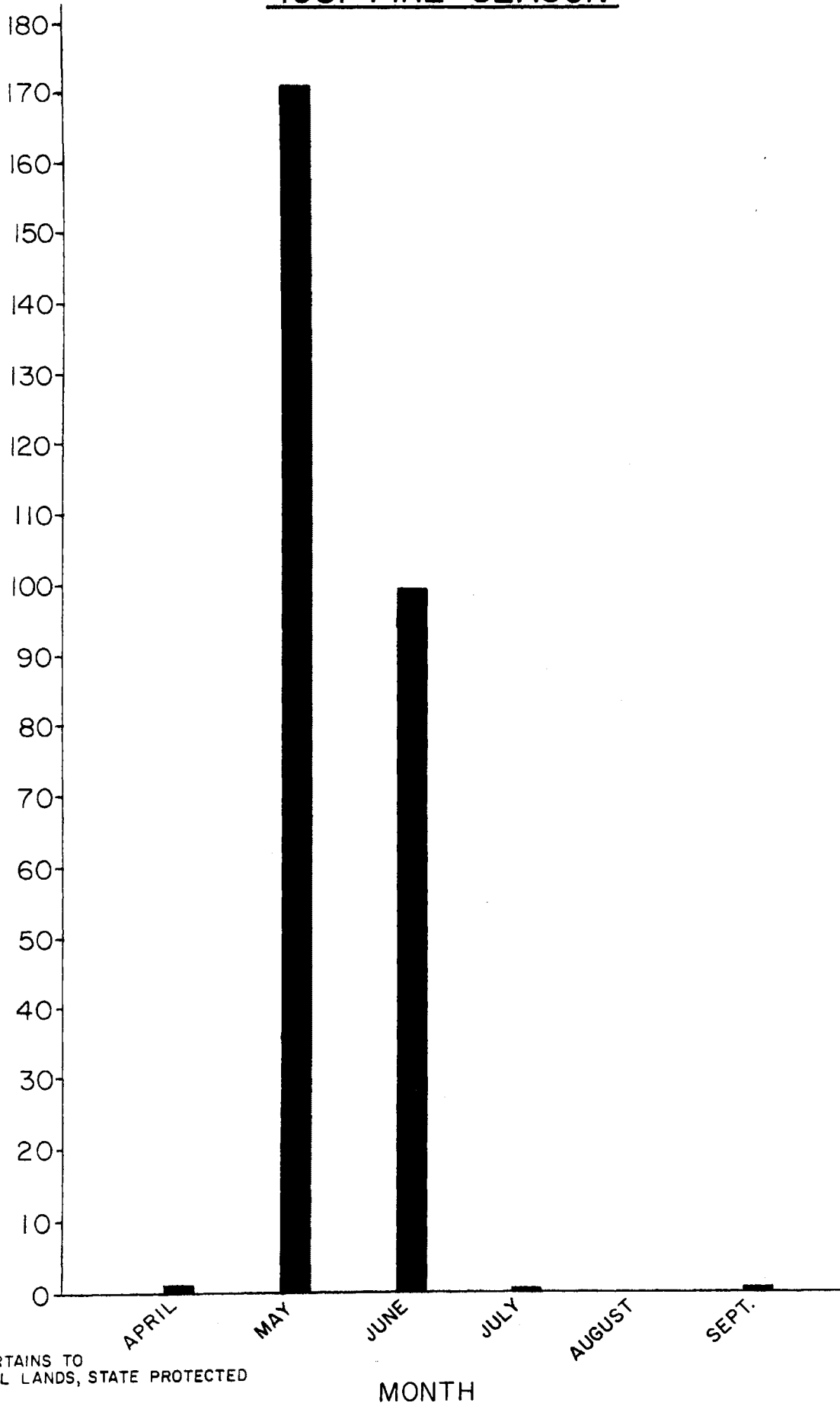


SECTION B



14  
NUMBER OF FIRES PER MONTH \*  
1981 FIRE SEASON

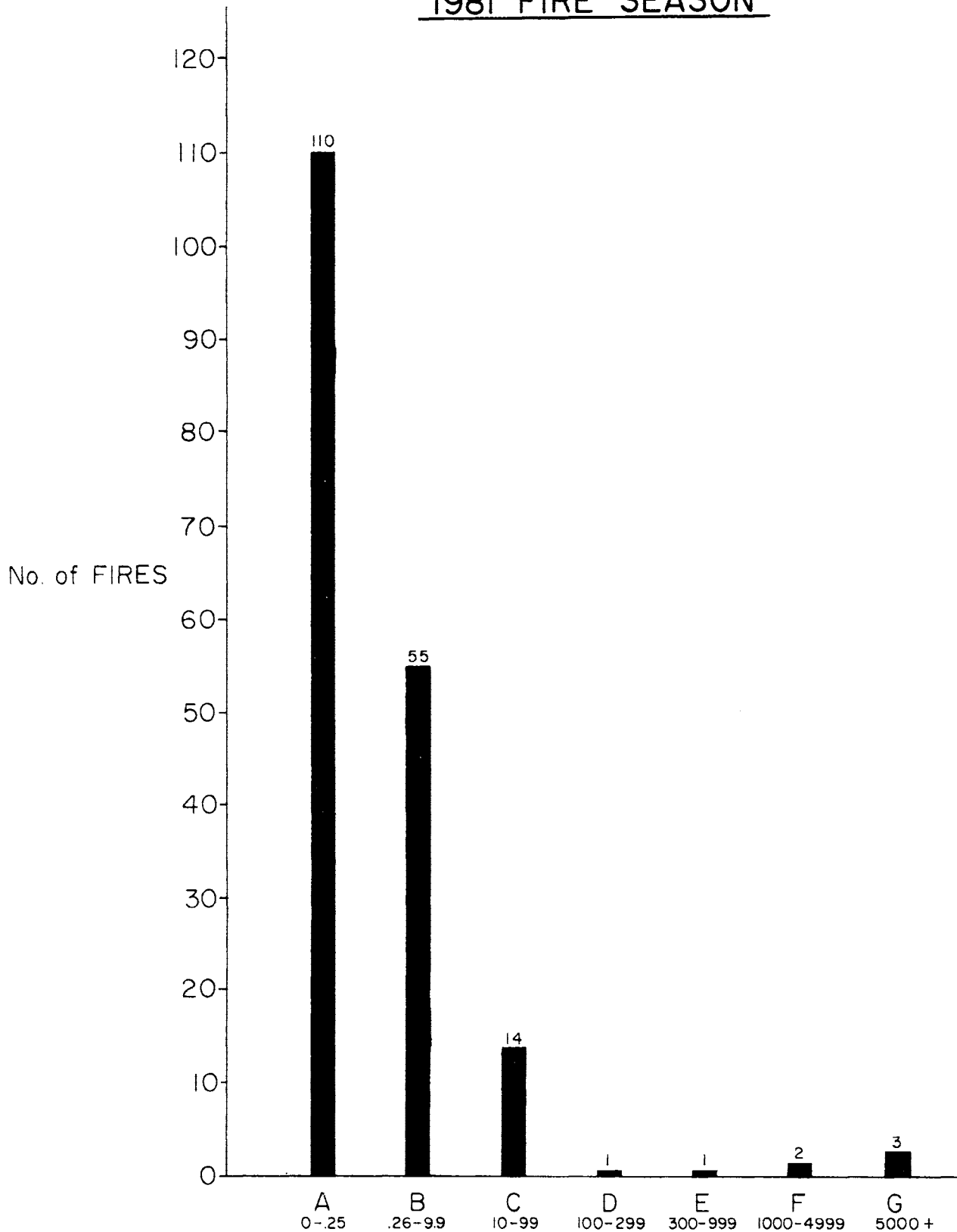


ACRES BURNED PER MONTH \*1981 FIRE SEASONACRES  
(IN 1,000)NOTE:THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE & FEDERAL LANDS, STATE PROTECTED

MONTH

# NUMBER OF FIRES PER SIZE CLASS \*

## 1981 FIRE SEASON



\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE LANDS (STATE PROTECTED)

SIZE CLASS

1981

## NUMBER OF FIRE INCIDENTS AND ACRES BURNED \*

	A 0-25		B .26-9.9		C 10-99		D 100-299		E 300-999		F 1000-4999		G 5000 +		Z F. A.		R STAND-BY		TOTAL	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
ANCH.	8	1	2	1	5	109	1	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	20	27	406
COPPER RIVER	5	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	24	6
KENAI	36	1	15	32	2	86	0	0	1	339	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	67	459
MAT-SU	19	2	7	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	0	43	24
S.C.D.	78	5	26	60	7	195	1	275	1	339	0	0	0	0	20	0	28	21	161	895
FAIRBANKS	21	2	18	36	4	166	0	0	0	0	2	3,100	3	217,780	11	0	16	0	75	221,084
DELTA	11	2	10	13	3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	30	135
N.C.D.	32	4	28	49	7	286	0	0	0	0	2	3,100	3	217,780	13	0	20	0	105	221,219
S.E.D.	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7
TOTAL	110	9	55	116	14	481	1	275	1	339	2	3,100	3	217,780	34	0	48	21	268	222,121

\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS ONLY TO  
STATE LANDS (STATE PROTECTED).

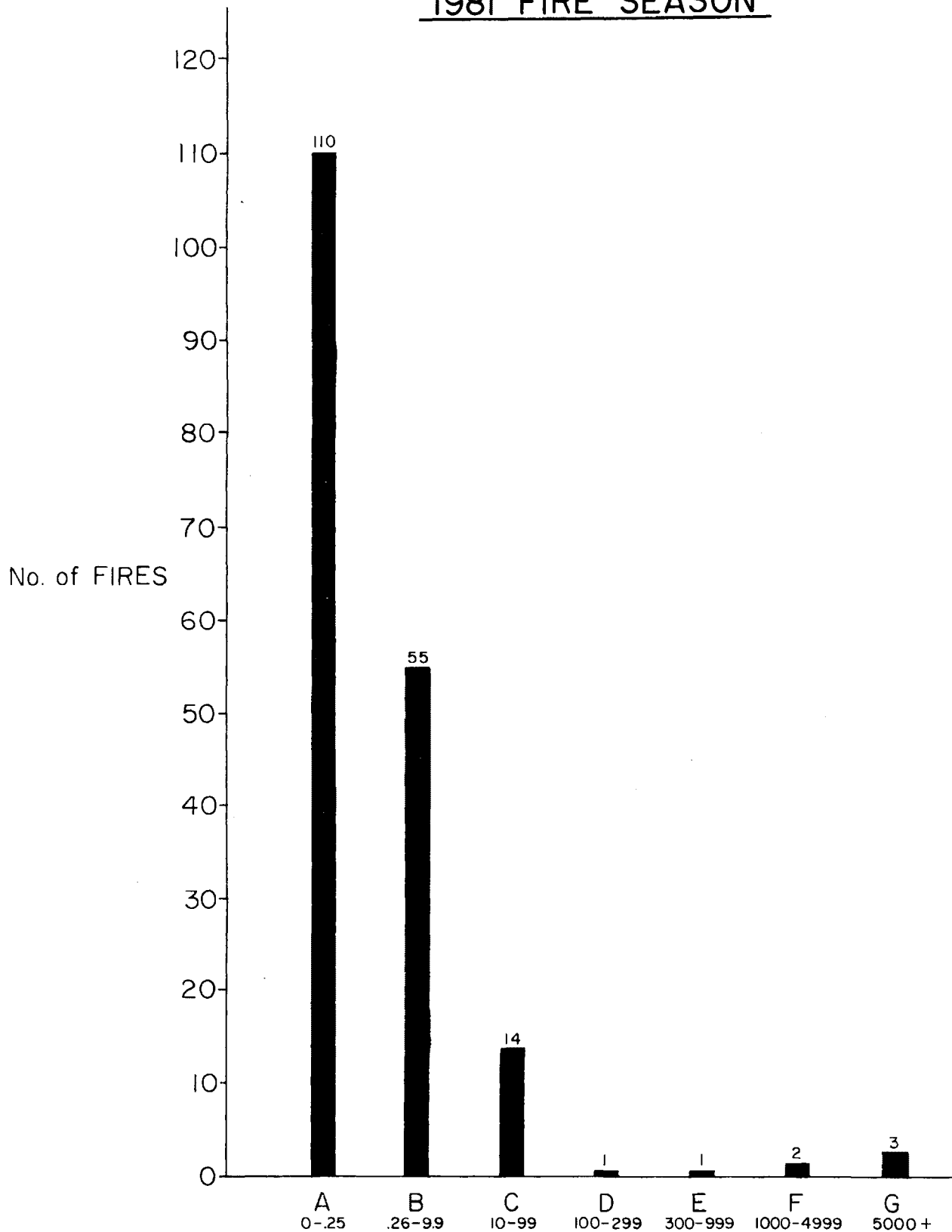
1981

## NUMBER OF FIRES AND ACRES BURNED \*

	LIGHTNING		CAMP FIRE		EQUIPMENT		DEBRIS		SMOKING		MISC.		RAIL ROAD		INCENDARY		CHILDREN		TOTAL	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
ANCH.	2	276	8	58	0	0	7	61	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	22	406
COPPER RIVER	2	1	1	0	2	0	6	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	18	6
KENAI	1	14	6	3	5	4	25	18	3	2	9	71	0	0	4	4	12	343	65	459
MAT-SU	0	0	3	0	1	0	14	14	3	1	12	8	0	0	2	1	1	0	36	24
S.C.D.	5	291	18	61	8	4	52	98	8	3	28	80	0	0	7	5	15	353	141	895
FAIRBANKS	18	48,942	4	100	4	1	18	24	1	0	15	172,008	0	0	2	9	2	0	64	221,084
DELTA	0	0	1	0	3	84	20	20	0	0	3	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	135
N.C.D.	18	48,942	5	100	7	85	38	44	1	0	18	172,039	0	0	2	9	3	0	92	221,219
SED.	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
TOTAL	23	49,233	24	168	15	89	90	142	9	3	46	172,119	0	0	9	14	18	353	234	222,121

## \* NOTE:

FALSE ALARM EXCLUDED, THIS CHART PERTAINS  
ONLY TO STATE LANDS (STATE PROTECTED).

NUMBER OF FIRES PER SIZE CLASS \*1981 FIRE SEASON

\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE LANDS (STATE PROTECTED)

SIZE CLASS

1981

## NUMBER OF FIRES AND ACRES BURNED \*

	LIGHTNING		HUMAN		TOTAL	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
ANCHORAGE	2	276	20	130	22	406
COPPER RIVER	2	1	16	5	18	6
KENAI	1	14	64	445	65	459
MAT-SU	0	0	36	24	36	24
S.C.D.	5	291	136	604	141	895
FAIRBANKS	18	48,942	46	172,142	58	221,084
DELTA	0	0	28	135	28	135
N.C.D.	18	48,942	74	172,277	92	221,219
S.E.D.	0	0	1	7	1	7
TOTAL	23	49,233	211	172,888	234	222,121

\* NOTE:FALSE ALARMS EXCLUDED, THIS CHART PERTAINS  
ONLY TO STATE LANDS (STATE PROTECTED).

1981

## NUMBER OF FIRE INCIDENTS AND ACRES BURNED \*

	STATE		PRIVATE		BOROUGH CITY		NATIVE		BLM		R.R.		MILITARY		USFS		US F. & WS		NPS		TOTAL	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	62	515	80	409	11	1	7	14	16	13	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	13,006	183	13,958
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	51	221,69	47	48	6	0	0	0	6	36,452	0	0	9	23,626	0	0	0	0	1	0	120	281,295
SOUTHEAST DISTRICT	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
TOTAL	115	221,691	127	457	17	1	7	14	22	36,465	1	0	10	23,626	1	0	0	0	5	13,006	305	295,260

\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO INDIVIDUAL LAND OWNERSHIP  
(STATE PROTECTED).



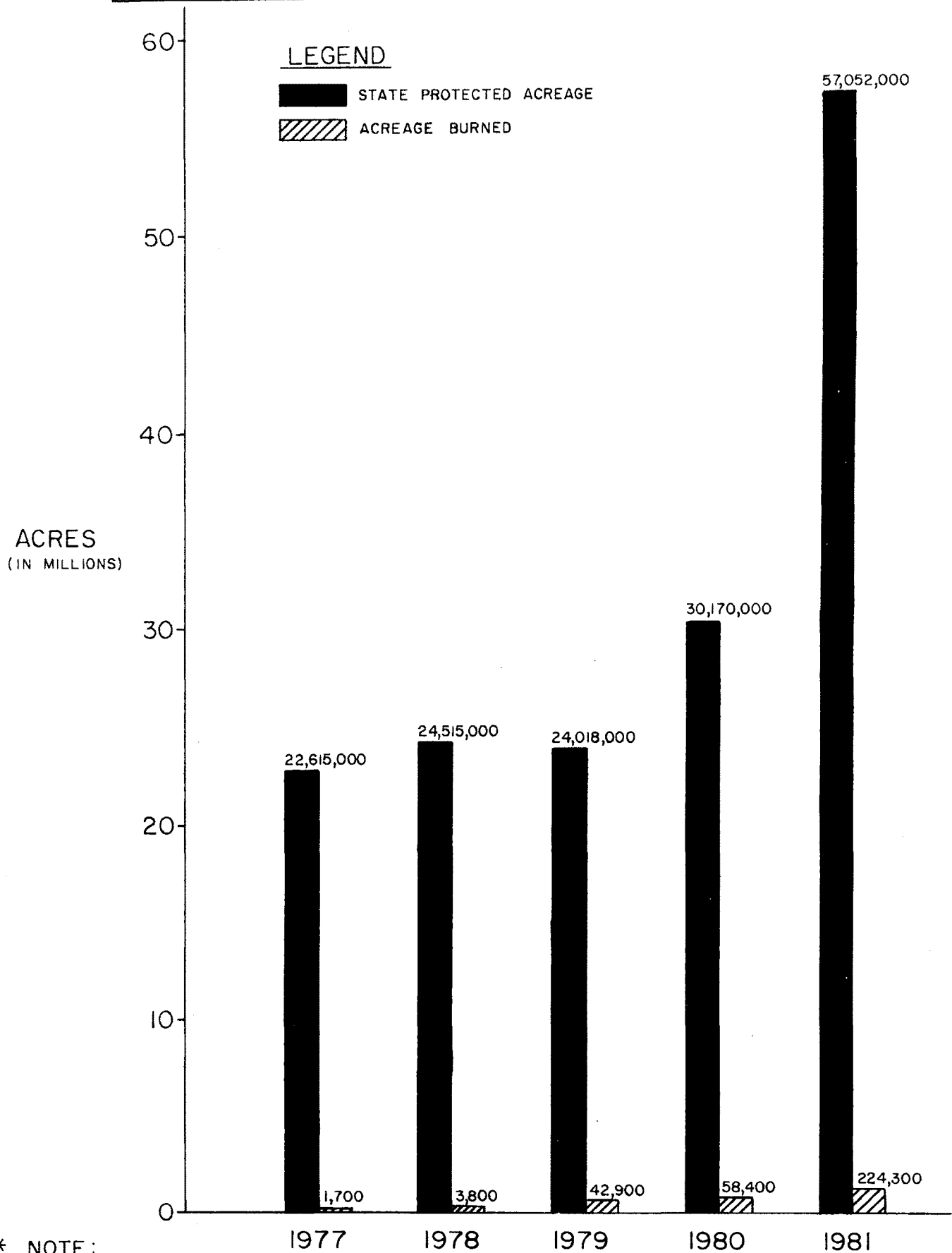
1981  
NUMBER OF FIRE INCIDENTS AND ACRES BURNED \*

	LIGHTNING		HUMAN		FALSE ALARM		TOTAL	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	13	13,298	148	660	22	0	183	13,958
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	23	85,997	82	195,298	15	0	120	281,295
SOUTHEAST DISTRICT	0	0	1	7	1	0	2	7
TOTAL	36	99,295	231	195,965	38	0	305	295,260

\* NOTE:

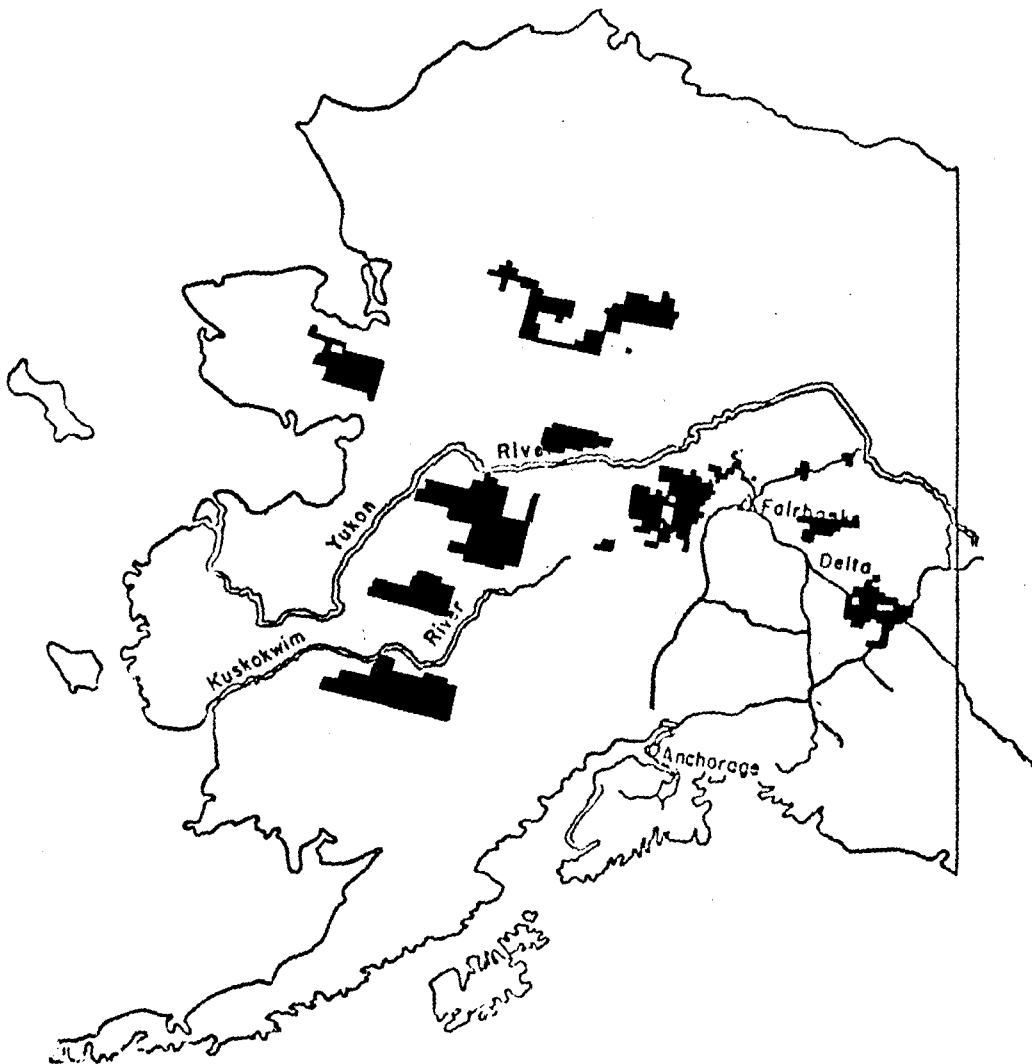
THIS CHART PERTAINS TO FEDERAL LANDS,  
(STATE PROTECTED).

## STATE PROTECTED ACREAGE VS. ACRES BURNED \*

\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE & FEDERAL LANDS, STATE PROTECTED.

STATE LANDS  
WITH BLM PROTECTION  
1981 FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS



SECTION C

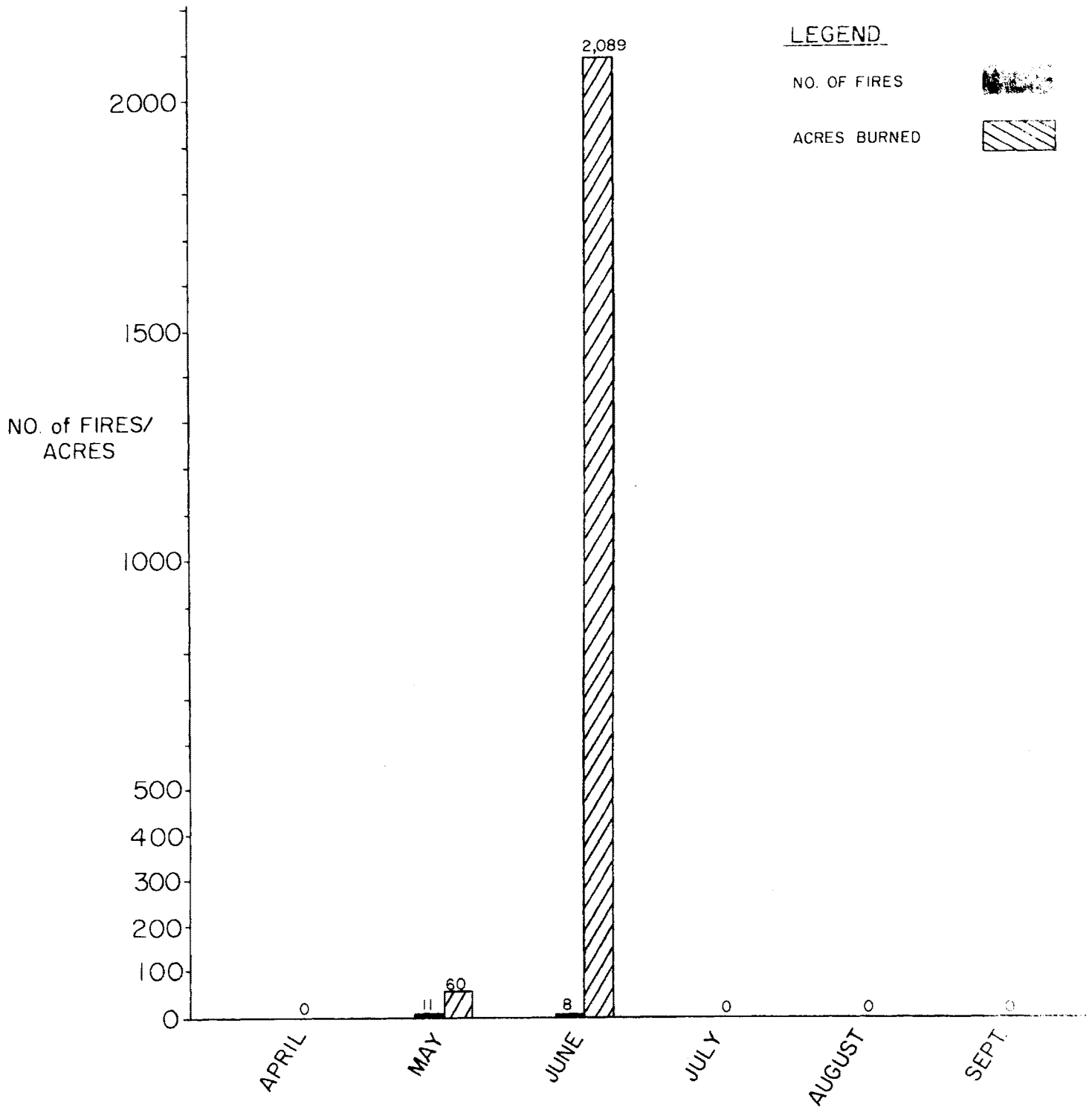
1981  
NUMBER OF FIRE INCIDENTS AND ACRES BURNED \*

	LIGHTNING		HUMAN		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	ACRES	NUMBER	ACRES	NUMBER	ACRES
SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	5	2,056	2	25	7	2,081
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	10	66	2	2	12	68
TOTAL	15	2,122	4	27	19	2,149

\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE LANDS BLM PROTECTED.

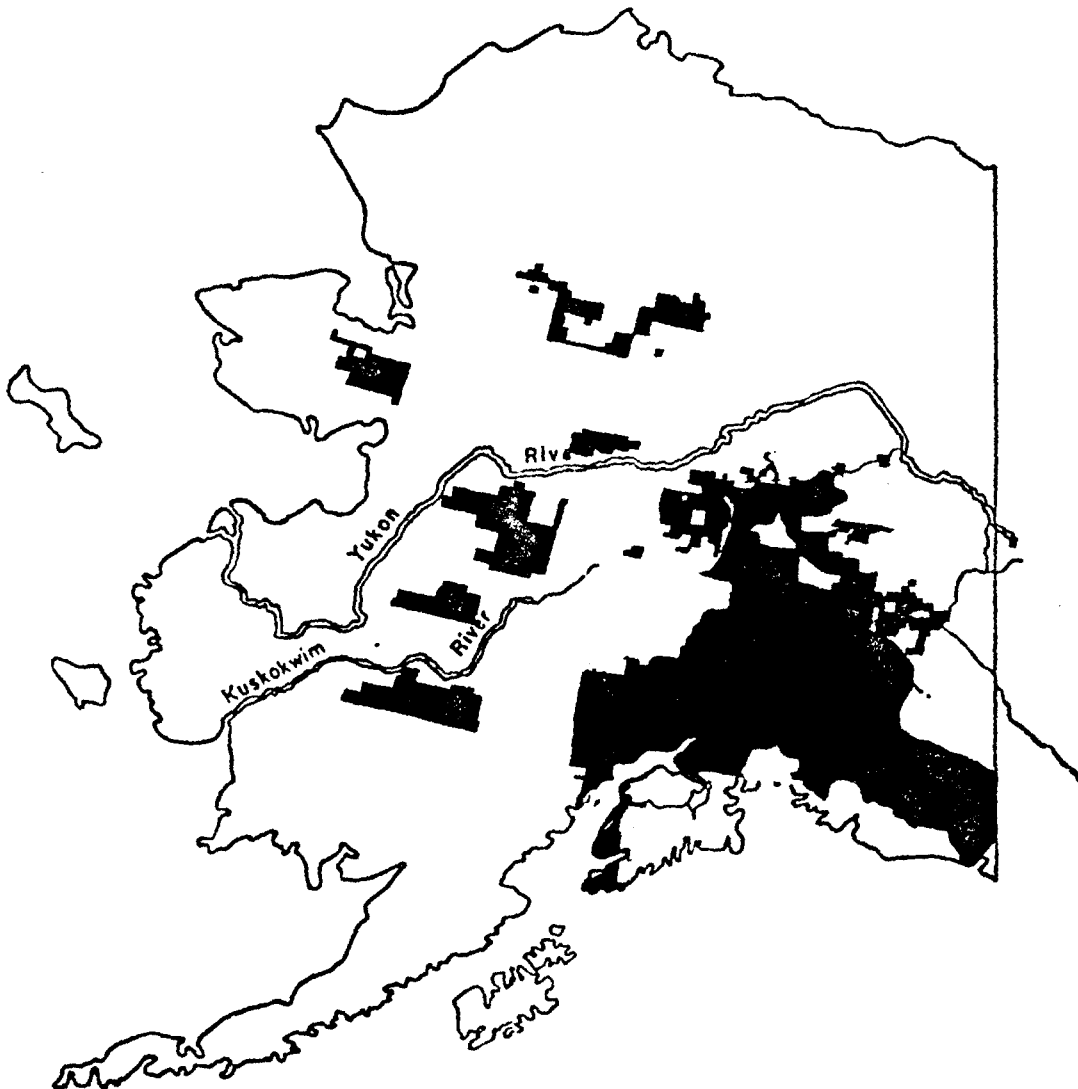
NUMBER OF FIRES AND ACRES BURNED \*  
1981 FIRE SEASON



\* NOTE:

THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE LANDS, BLM PROTECTED.

## 1981 SUPPRESSION EXPENDITURES



SECTION D

1981 WILDFIRE SEASON SUPPRESSION EXPENDITURES

## Southcentral District

Supplies  
\$517,059

Aircraft  
\$516,454

Manpower  
\$1,128,778

## Northcentral District

Supplies  
\$770,853

Aircraft  
\$2,088,139

Manpower  
\$2,501,091

## Southeast District

Supplies  
0

Aircraft  
0

Manpower  
\$600

## Total State suppression expenditures

Supplies  
\$1,287,912

Aircraft  
\$2,604,593

Manpower  
\$3,630,469

Total expenditures \$7,522,974

EXPENDITURES BROKEN INTO AREAS

Anchorage Area	-	\$ 173,429
Copper River Area	-	1,660,643
Kenai Area	-	247,726
Mat-Su Area	-	80,439
Southcentral District	-	\$2,162,291
Fairbanks Area	-	\$5,286,346
Delta Area	-	73,737
Northcentral District	-	\$5,360,083
Haines Area	-	\$600
Southeast District	-	\$600
Total State	-	\$7,522,974

# 1981

## TOTAL FIRES AND EXPENDITURES PER SIZE CLASS \*

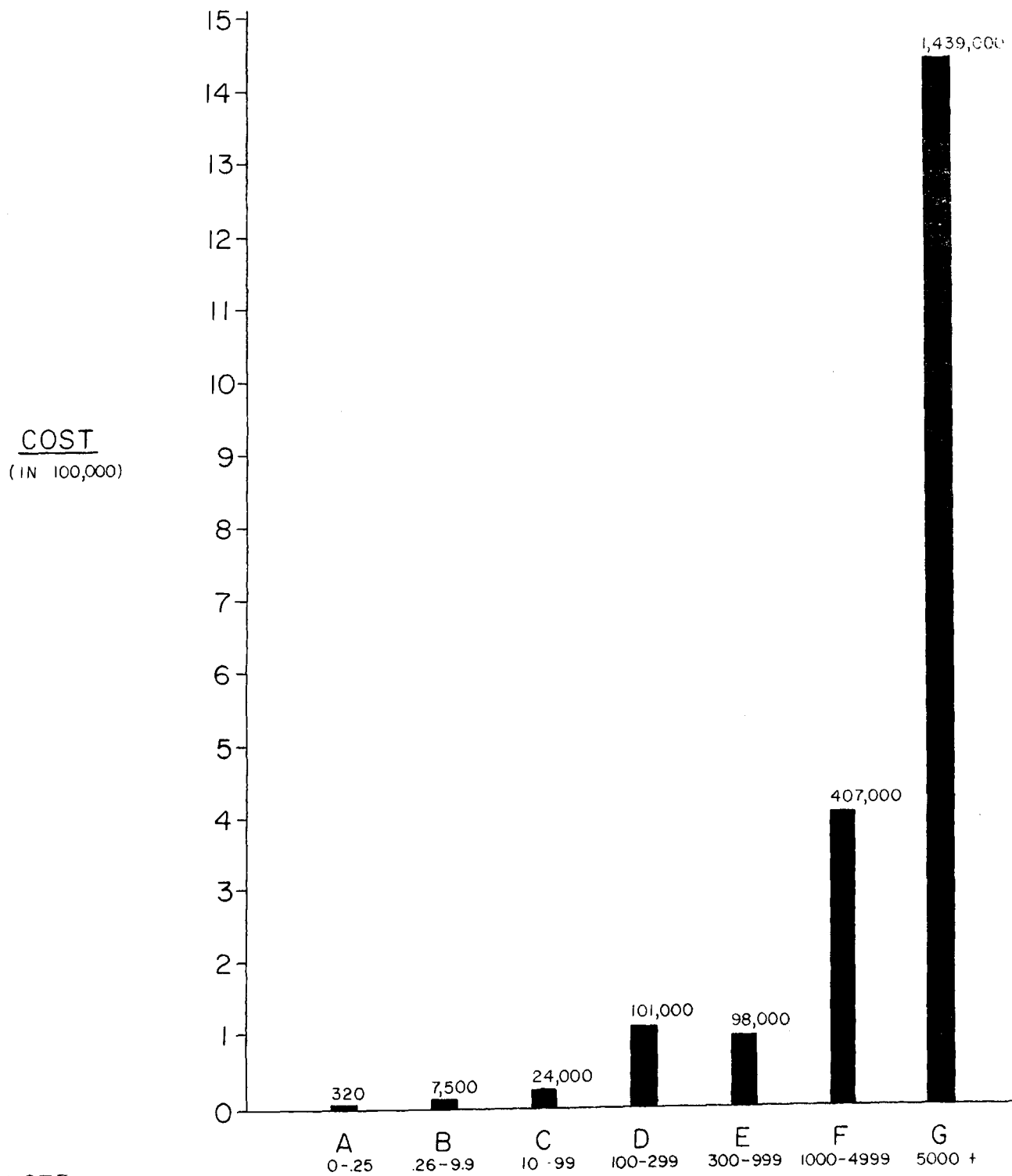
	A 0-.25		B .26- 9.9		C 10-99		D 100-299		E 300-999		F 1000-4999		G 5000 +	
	NO.	COST	NO.	COST	NO.	COST	NO.	COST	NO.	COST	NO.	COST	NO.	COST
SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	84	27,400	32	134,800	7	247,600	1	7,100	1	97,800	0	0	1	1,632,700
NORTHCENTRAL DISTRICT	35	25,600	30	110,200	8	70,400	1	194,400	0	0	2	813,900	3	4,126,400
SOUTHEAST DISTRICT	0	0	1	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	119	53,000	63	245,400	15	318,000	2	201,500	1	97,800	2	813,900	4	15,759,100

\* NOTE:

1. THIS CHART PERTAINS TO STATE & FEDERAL LANDS, STATE PROTECTED.
2. THIS CHART EXCLUDES FALSE ALARM & NO ACTION FIRES.
3. ZERO INDICATES THERE WERE NO FIRES IN THAT SIZE CLASS.
4. SIZE CLASS "A" THROUGH "G" AT TOP OF EACH COLUMN INDICATES ACRES.



COST PER SIZE CLASS \*  
1981 FIRE SEASON



THIS CHART PERTAINS TO  
STATE & FEDERAL LANDS, STATE PROTECTED.

SIZE CLASS