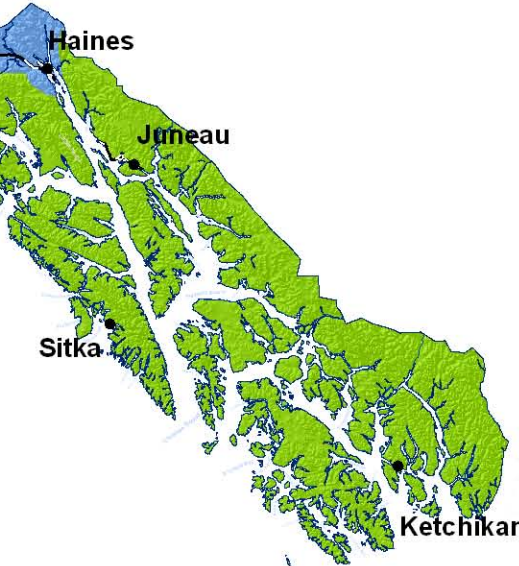
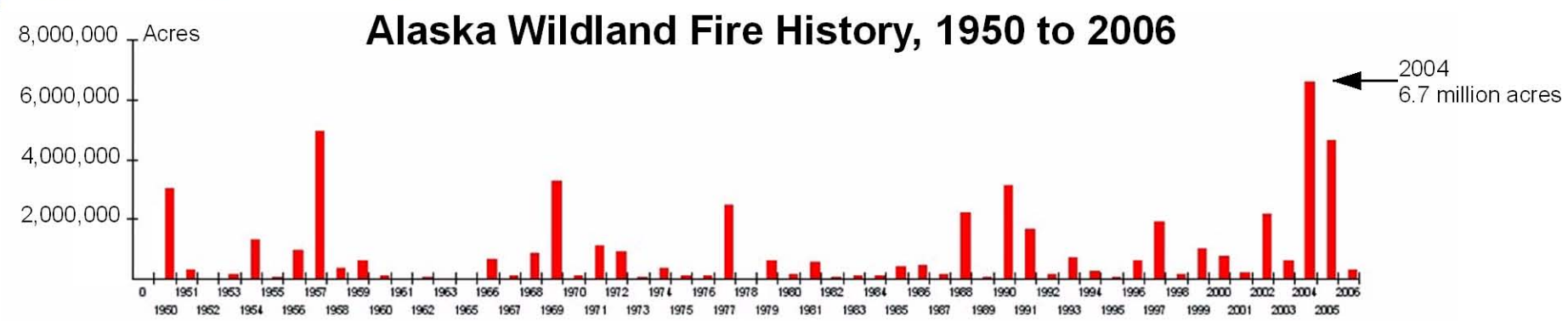
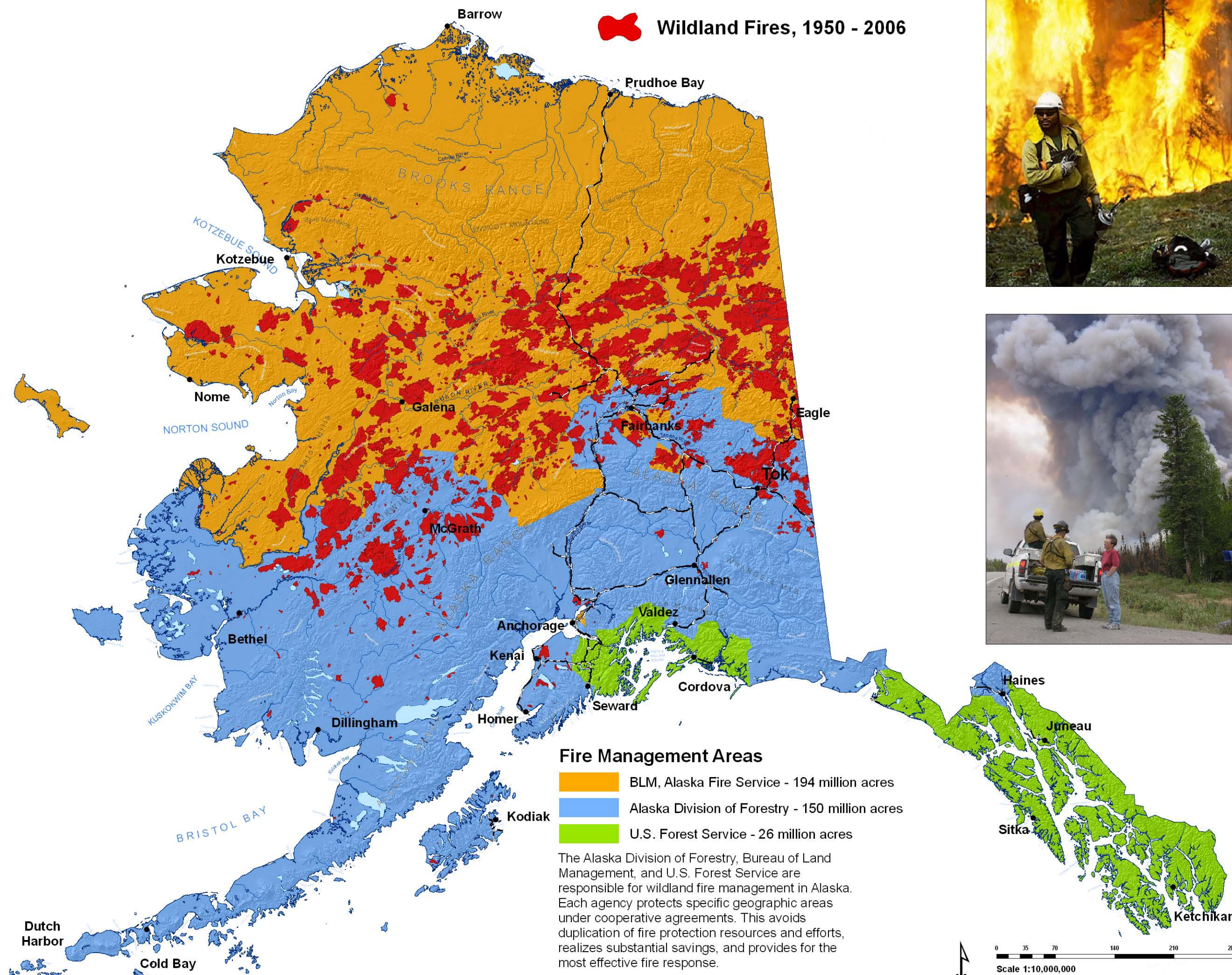


Wildland Fire in Alaska



- 2006 Alaska Fire Protection Level Map**
- Critical:** highest suppression priority to protect human life, inhabited property and improvements specified by the land manager.
 - Full:** suppression priority to structures, cultural sites, and high value natural resource areas.
 - Modified:** suppression priority to provide suppression when potential for fire growth is high.
 - Limited:** Fires monitored but not usually fought unless higher priority areas are threatened.

The agencies responsible for fighting wildland fires in Alaska now follow a plan that identifies four protection levels for response to fires. Fire managers are able to quickly identify the most appropriate response to new fires. No other state has a similar interagency fire plan.

State, Federal and Native corporation land managers may adjust fire management protection levels for their lands every winter between the fire seasons.

Who Decides?

Most Privately Owned Lands:
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Native Allotments:
The Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs

Native Corporation Lands:
The individual Native corporations

Public Lands:
The State or Federal agencies that manage them



Interior wildland fires affect Fairbanks air quality

South Fairbanks, June 28, 2004. Air quality particulate level at approximately 900 micrograms / cubic meter.

South Fairbanks, July 6, 2004. Air quality particulate level at approximately 10 micrograms / cubic meter.