

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Saturday, August 8, 2009 – 0530 MDT
National Preparedness Level 3**

National Fire Activity

Initial attack activity:	Moderate (237 new fires)
New large fires:	5 (*)
Large fires contained:	5
Uncontained large fires : **	38
Area Command Teams committed:	0
NIMOs committed:	0
Type 1 IMTs committed:	2
Type 2 IMTs committed:	12

Nationally, there are 93 large fires being managed with minimal or no resource commitment that are not shown on today's report.

** Uncontained large fires do not include confine/contain and resource benefit incidents. **

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

A Type 1 Incident Management Team (Molumby) has been mobilized to the Haig Camp Complex near Hope, British Columbia, Canada.

Northwest Area (PL 3)

New fires:	27
New large fires:	0
Uncontained large fires:	8
Type 2 IMTs committed:	6

Williams Creek, Umpqua NF. IMT2 (Paul). Fifteen miles east of Glide, OR. Timber. Smoldering and creeping. Residences threatened. Power transmission lines and anadromous fisheries threatened.

Discovery, Okanogan/Wenatchee NF. Washington IMT2 (Gormley). Timber. Thirty miles west of Yakima, WA. Moderate fire activity with group torching and spotting.

Tiller Complex, Umpqua NF. IMT2 (Ensley). Six miles northeast of Tiller, OR. Timber. Creeping.

North Fork Complex (2 fires), Umatilla NF. IMT2 (Batten). Fifteen miles southeast of Ukiah, Oregon. Timber, brush and grass. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Heatwave Complex (4 fires), Olympic National Park, NPS. IMT2 (McBratney). Confine/contain management strategy. Fifteen miles west of Brinnon, WA. Timber with heavy dead and down fuels. Smoldering.

Cougar Ridge Complex, Wallowa-Whitman NF. IMT2 (Rapp). Twelve miles south of Wallowa, OR. Timber. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Box Canyon, Warm Springs Agency, BIA. Ten miles southeast of Warm Springs, OR. Pine, juniper brush and grass. No further information received.

Long Prong, Wallowa-Whitman NF. Thirty-five miles northeast of Enterprise, OR. Timber and grass. No new information. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Langille, Gifford-Pinchot NF. Confine/contain management strategy. Fifteen miles southwest of Randle, WA. Timber. Creeping and smoldering. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Williams Creek	OR	UPF	6,610	27	60	8/16	913	-84	23	36	5	0	8.3M	FS
Discovery	WA	OWF	4,108	444	50	8/15	882	-13	26	30	5	0	5.2M	FS
Tiller Complex	OR	UPF	80	10	55	8/9	579	111	17	23	3	0	2.1M	FS
North Fork Complex	OR	UMF	1,360	0	5	8/30	462	36	12	5	5	0	1.5M	FS
Heatwave Complex	WA	OLP	1,398	0	N/A	N/A	46	-10	2	0	1	0	398K	NPS
Cougar Ridge Complex	OR	WWF	400	0	70	9/13	212	66	5	0	3	0	NR	FS
Box Canyon	OR	WSA	1,107	0	85	UNK	370	0	14	27	2	0	775K	BIA
Long Prong	OR	WWF	145	---	95	UNK	24	---	1	0	2	0	1.4M	FS
Langille	WA	GPF	485	0	N/A	N/A	62	0	1	0	1	0	267K	FS

Alaska Area (PL 5)

New fires: 2
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 10
 Type 2 IMTs committed 3

Railbelt Complex (3 fires), Fairbanks Area, Alaska DOF. IMT2 (Doty). Twelve miles southwest of Nenana, AK. Black spruce and tussock with mixed hardwood litter. Creeping and smoldering with isolated torching. Numerous structures threatened.

Crazy Mountain Complex (4 fires). Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. IMT2 (Kurth). Three miles southwest of Circle, AK. Black spruce and mixed hardwoods. Moderate fire activity. Community of Circle is threatened. Numerous structures threatened.

Hardluck Creek, Fairbanks Area, Alaska DOF. IMT2 (Cowie). Twenty-seven miles northwest of Fairbanks, AK. Black spruce and mixed hardwoods. Minimal fire activity with isolated torching. Residences threatened.

Rock Slough, Upper Yukon Zone, BLM. Started on FWS land, forty-seven miles northeast of Fort Yukon, AK. Black spruce, brush and tundra. Creeping.

Zitziana, Tanana Zone, BLM. Started on state land fifty miles southeast of Tanana, AK. Black spruce. Residences threatened. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday. Last report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Railbelt Complex	AK	FAS	630,318	49,359	N/A	N/A	596	-10	17	16	6	0	12.1M	ST
Crazy Mountain Complex	AK	UYD	440,940	70	N/A	N/A	364	53	13	6	3	0	3.3M	BLM
Hardluck Creek	AK	FAS	6,528	0	0	UNK	411	266	12	3	2	3	519K	ST
Rock Slough	AK	UYD	54,820	0	N/A	N/A	81	-2	3	0	0	0	4.7M	FWS

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Zitziana	AK	TAD	139,053	0	N/A	N/A	0	-44	0	0	0	0	1M	ST

Northern California Area (PL 3)

New fires: 47
New large fires: 0
Uncontained large fires: 6
Type 1 IMTs committed 1
Type 2 IMTs committed 1

SHU Lightning (3 fires), Shasta-Trinity Unit, Cal Fire. Cal Fire IMT1 (Wenham). Three miles northeast of Burney, CA. Timber. Moderate fire activity. Residences threatened. Road closures in effect.

Hat Creek Complex (2 fires), Lassen NF. IMT2 (Molhoek). Nineteen miles southeast of Old Station, CA. Timber and brush. Moderate fire activity.

LNF Lightning Complex, Lassen NF. Twenty miles northeast of Chester, CA. Timber. No further information received.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
SHU Lightning	CA	SHU	14,504	50	30	8/10	2,134	43	32	51	18	0	8.5M	ST
Hat Creek Complex	CA	LNF	11,315	1,337	70	8/12	1,287	-82	39	39	3	0	5.2M	FS
LNF Lightning Complex	CA	LNF	225	0	85	UNK	339	0	4	9	3	0	NR	FS

Eastern Great Basin Area (PL 3)

New fires: 30
New large fires: 3
Uncontained large fires: 6
Type 2 IMTs committed 1

Big Pole, Salt Lake Field Office, BLM. IMT2 (Ourada). Twelve miles west of Grantsville, UT. Grass. Moderate fire behavior with isolated torching. Numerous structures threatened.

Whiterocks, Salt Lake Field Office, BLM. Twenty-four miles southwest of Grantsville, UT. Grass. Moderate fire behavior with isolated torching.

Broken Ridge, Southwest Area, Utah DOF. Thirty miles northwest of Cedar City, UT. Pinyon pine, juniper and brush. Road closures in effect.

Hansel Valley, Bear River Area, Utah DOF. Nine miles west of Howell, UT. Juniper, brush and grass. Active fire behavior with torching.

Lockerby, Southeast Area, Utah DOF. Twenty miles southeast of Monticello, UT. Juniper, brush and grass. Structures threatened.

ettlement, Wasatch Front Area, Utah DOF. Five miles northwest of Tooele, UT. Timber, brush and grass. Smoldering. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Big Pole	UT	SLD	44,071	21,671	15	UNK	115	74	2	12	4	13	NR	BLM
Whiterocks	UT	SLD	10,600	8,600	70	8/8	18	3	0	4	0	0	NR	BLM
Broken Ridge	UT	SWS	4,460	2,960	10	8/11	74	28	2	7	0	0	NR	ST
Hansel Valley	UT	BRS	1,370	---	90	UNK	32	---	0	8	0	0	15K	ST
Lockerby	UT	SES	659	---	10	UNK	0	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST
Settlement	UT	NWS	147	---	50	8/8	60	---	2	1	3	0	NR	ST

Southern California Area (PL 2)

New fires: 32
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Knight, Stanislaus NF. Ten miles north of Twain Harte, CA. Timber and brush. Minimal fire activity.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Knight	CA	STF	6,130	0	80	8/11	272	-161	6	2	2	0	11.6M	FS

Southwest Area (PL 3)

New fires: 6
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 3

Rim, Tonto NF. Twelve miles northeast of Payson, AZ. Heavy logging slash. Active fire behavior with running and spotting.

Crossing, Apache-Sitgreaves NF. Thirteen miles northwest of Forest Lakes, AZ. Logging slash. Active fire behavior with spotting. Powerlines threatened. Road closures in effect.

Radar, Gila NF. Twelve miles west of Buckhorn, NM. Timber. No new information.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Rim	AZ	TNF	2,300	800	50	8/15	171	31	5	5	2	0	786K	FS
Crossing	AZ	ASF	800	---	NR	UNK	51	---	1	5	0	0	72K	FS
Radar	NM	GNF	400	---	0	UNK	40	---	1	3	0	0	NR	FS

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 19
 New large fires: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 3
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 1

2009 Summer Wildfire Response, Texas Forest Service. Texas IMT 2 (Hannemann). IMT is supporting multiple fires in the state. Active fire behavior.

Vest, Texas Forest Service. Started on private land fifteen miles west of Hollis, TX. Juniper, oak brush and grass. Moderate fire activity. Structures threatened.

Ramirez, Texas Forest Service. Thirty-five miles southwest of Kingsville, TX. Mesquite, brush and grass. Moderate fire activity. Structures threatened.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
2009 Summer Wildfire Response	TX	TXS	7,807	13	0	UNK	301	4	0	4	3	15	6.4M	ST
Vest	TX	TXS	1,775	1,275	95	8/9	NR	---	0	0	0	0	NR	PRI
Ramirez	TX	TXS	300	---	70	UNK	NR	---	0	0	0	0	NR	ST

Northern Rockies Area (PL 2)

New fires: 26
 New large fires: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Lightning, Nez Perce NF. Two miles south of Riggins, ID. Timber and grass. Minimal fire activity. Precipitation occurred over the fire area yesterday.

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% Ctn	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Lightning	ID	NPF	347	47	80	8/9	0	-80	0	0	0	0	72K	FS

Predictive Services Discussion:

[Link](#) to Predictive Services Outlook products.



Today's discussion is from
"This Day in Wildland Fire History"

"Lessons Learned" serve as brief summaries of powerful learning opportunities. You can use these summaries as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion. Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, and your unit.

Sadler Fire Entrapment ▲ Elko, Nevada ▲ August 9, 1999

Incident Summary

On August 5, 1999, a dry lightning storm passes through northern Nevada that ignites numerous fires. Due to a wet winter and spring, the fuels are abnormally heavy. Now, deep into summer, these fuels are measuring less than 80% live fuel moisture. Normal fire suppression tactics have not been effective on previous fires, particularly direct attack and burning operations during the heat of the day. The weather and fire behavior forecasts predict extreme burning conditions. This same day as the lightning storm, a Type 2 crew—the GNP3—is assembled in California. This crew consists of 21 members (17 FFT2s) from fuels and suppression modules as well as non-fire and overhead positions from various home units. The following day, they are dispatched to the Sadler Complex south of Elko, Nev. During the next two days, they work on the fireline. The next day, August 9, while conducting a burnout operation, six firefighters from the GNP3 crew are entrapped by wildfire.

August 9 – Summary of Activities

-0600 Briefing starts unannounced and several crews and overhead miss some or all of it. Briefing places little emphasis on a red flag warning that has been issued for high winds, low RH, and unstable atmospheric conditions. The IAP forecast calls for extreme fire behavior with high rates of spread, south winds increasing in afternoon, minimum RH 6-12%, Haines Index of 6, max temp 85-91, and FDFM of 3%. However, there are not enough IAPs for everyone—including the GNP3 crew boss and a Div Sup. Extreme fire behavior is discussed at the GNP3 crew briefing and is characterized as "normal".

-0900 GNP3 is assigned to support 2 Interagency Hotshot Crews asked to burnout from Big Safety Zone to the NW and the dozer line to Black Safety Zone. The dozer line is about ½ mile north of the head of the fire. [See map on page 2.]

-1100 After a recon, the hotshot superintendents refuse to accept burnout assignment until the line south of Big Safety Zone is secure. The Div Sup and the 2 IHCs leave to do the other burnout. GNP3 waits.

-1300 GNP3 accepts assignment to burn-out across the head of the fire from Black Safety Zone going east to the "Y".

-1400 Ignition is delayed due to unfavorable winds. Overhead states if they "didn't attempt a burn, the fire would get away". Plan is changed to burnout from the east to the west instead—the very plan that the hotshots had refused.

-1430 Due to concerns regarding GPN3 crew's lack of experience and fitness, only 3 members and the crew boss are used for the firing operation.

-1500 This squad begins firing from the "Y"—without an anchor point—supported by an engine. The fireline behind them is unsecured. Due to hills, no one on the burnout squad can see the main fire. There are no aircraft to assist as lookout. Because of occasional wind shifts, the igniters must walk very fast and occasionally trot to keep ahead of their fire. They are unable to use the black as a safety zone. For these burning

conditions, safety zones along the dozer line are too small and far apart.

-1515 Back behind the firing squad, the engine is very busy picking up multiple spot fires and slopovers. The engine captain radios to stop ignition. There is no response. The same tactical channel is also being used by the other burnout and is heavily overloaded with traffic.

-1530 Half way through the 1.3 mile burnout, two more GNP3 members join the firing squad.

-1540 Overhead watching the burnout sees the main fire become visible and take off down the hill toward the squad. They attempt to warn the squad but are unable to make radio contact. Shortly after, the main fire becomes visible to the squad as it crests the ridge to the south. It is described as a "river of fire" as it makes a run at the dozer line and the crew at speeds in excess of 300 chains per hour with 15 ft. flame lengths.

The engine is cut off from the squad and retreats to a safety zone. The order to "run" is given to the firing squad. Tools and gear are dropped on the way to the safety zone, almost 600 ft. away. Several crewmembers unsuccessfully attempt to deploy their fire shelters.

Crew members receive 1st and 2nd degree burns and smoke inhalation. An injured crewmember, an EMT, suffering from smoke inhalation, is asked to provide first aid for the others.

Lessons Learned Discussion Points

- If you were the DIVS or OPS on an incident, what should you do if a Type 2 crew accepts an assignment that two hotshot crews have turned down? The burnout was a potentially dangerous assignment. What will you do to size up your resource's capabilities and experience and assign them to appropriate tasks?

-As a crew/crewmember, you have a responsibility to look after your own safety—which includes the right to accept or reject an assignment. Have everyone turn to page 20 in the IRPG (Incident Response Pocket Guide) to discuss how to properly refuse risk.

-Discuss how you and your crew would apply LCES throughout the day on this incident:

(L) Though there were several miscellaneous overhead in the area, none were clearly designated to serve as lookouts. How will we protect ourselves anyway?

(C) On an incident, your crew is having difficulty with radio frequency traffic and is unable to communicate. What are some of the solutions to this problem? When should we address this issue?

(E) Describe the escape routes that were available while firing off the dozer line. Estimate how long it would take to get there.

(S) For the projected fire behavior and number of people, how big should the safety zones be? Were the safety zones along the dozer line really just deployment sites? Discuss the difference. Have everyone refer to the IRPG page 7.

-Overhead on the Sadler Fire reported feeling “overwhelmed”. Within the wildland fire environment, we will all certainly get into situations where we might feel this same way. What can we do to manage this situation?

-We have all experienced moments of chaos in our jobs and certainly on incidents. When the operational tempo of an incident is picking up fast, what can we do to maintain our situational awareness?

-At this time, 10 years ago, it was common to send Type 2 crews to fires who had never trained or worked with each other before. Discuss how crew cohesion can affect the effectiveness and overall ability of a crew.

-Overhead was mission-driven to burn out as the tactic of choice to protect a subdivision 3 miles north of the dozer line. Can you identify the conditions needed to successfully complete the burnout? What time of day would it need to be completed? How many people would be needed? What will your trigger points be? What are some alternative plans for protecting the subdivision?

-If someone is injured on your crew, what will you do? Who has medical training? Do they have medical gear with them? What if the medic on your crew is injured? Do you have a back-up plan? What is the plan for the crew while dealing with an evacuation? Will you need a helispot? Are you relying on air support for medevac? Use pages 35-42 in the IRPG for some help with this topic. Consider practicing this scenario with your crew.

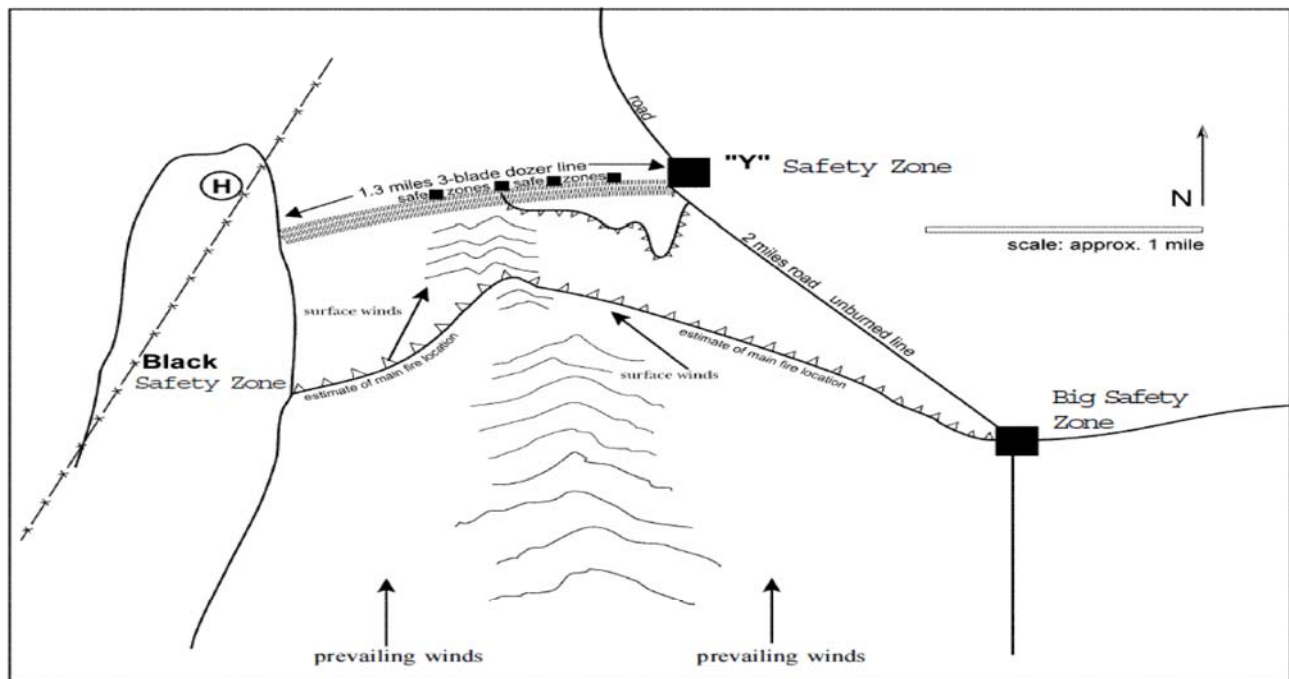


Figure 2. Location of the firing squad on August 9, 1999 at around 3:30 p.m.

References – Incident Response Pocket Guide. Sadler Fire Entrapment Investigation Report:
<http://iirdb.wildfirelessons.net/main/ReviewsDetails.aspx?ID=45>

“This Day in Wildland Fire History” is a collaborative project between
“6 Minutes for Safety” and the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center.

Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					2		2
	ACRES					0		0
Northwest	FIRES	2	1			18	6	27
	ACRES	11	0			4	11	26
Northern California	FIRES					30	17	47
	ACRES					1,872	1,495	3,367
Southern California	FIRES				0	27	5	32
	ACRES				3	233	201	437
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1	1			15	9	26
	ACRES	0	1			1	1	3
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES		11			13	6	30
	ACRES		54,706			1,428	6	56,140
Western Great Basin	FIRES		3			2		5
	ACRES		83			0		83
Southwest	FIRES	1				0	5	6
	ACRES	552				3	1,640	2,195
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	1	18		2	8	12	41
	ACRES	31	4,008		0	3	210	4,252
Eastern Area	FIRES					2		2
	ACRES					1		1
Southern Area	FIRES			1		18		19
	ACRES			98		718		816
TOTAL	FIRES	5	34	1	2	135	60	237
	ACRES	594	58,798	98	3	4,263	3,564	67,320

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	1	48	40	20	364	23	496
	ACRES	1	715,992	721,658	101,446	1,234,624	9	2,773,730
Northwest	FIRES	358	250	7	68	884	922	2,489
	ACRES	5,923	19,555	13	1,327	5,402	8,328	40,548
Northern California	FIRES	91	57	3	20	1,866	648	2,685
	ACRES	86	1,531	4	166	24,749	26,829	53,365
Southern California	FIRES	31	128	11	20	2,272	421	2,883
	ACRES	82	915	24	761	9,285	13,340	24,407
Northern Rockies	FIRES	578	86	15	17	493	583	1,772
	ACRES	1,639	1,078	393	2	16,238	5,338	24,688
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	39	389	3	23	375	293	1,122
	ACRES	103	174,629	186	2,119	10,137	11,116	198,290
Western Great Basin	FIRES	10	316	9	9	84	102	530
	ACRES	2,440	17,553	150	20	339	252	20,754
Southwest	FIRES	635	246	9	55	781	902	2,628
	ACRES	32,340	92,675	3,842	3,863	286,175	89,560	508,455
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	403	332	15	18	526	223	1,517
	ACRES	1,731	10,017	533	65	70,103	2,002	84,451
Eastern Area	FIRES	425		30	27	11,559	522	12,563
	ACRES	1,239		809	110	103,465	6,599	112,222
Southern Area	FIRES	298		213	53	29,899	556	31,019
	ACRES	35,259		43,441	43,957	873,225	27,005	1,022,887
TOTAL	FIRES	2,869	1,852	355	330	49,103	5,195	59,704
	ACRES	80,843	1,033,945	771,053	153,836	2,633,742	190,378	4,863,797

Ten Year Average Fires	55,209
Ten Year Average Acres	4,352,349

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Area	FIRES			1				1
	ACRES			5				5
Southern Area	FIRES				1	1	2	4
	ACRES				100	50	2,114	2,264
TOTAL	FIRES	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
	ACRES	0	0	5	100	50	2,114	2,269

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					9		9
	ACRES					3,338		3,338
Northwest	FIRES	15	107	19	2	19	88	250
	ACRES	7,122	7,946	4,068	31	231	12,361	31,759
Northern California	FIRES	26	16	20	46	26	152	286
	ACRES	224	2,515	26,582	1,450	2,891	7,260	40,922
Southern California	FIRES		7	9	6	1	115	138
	ACRES		564	748	1,117	195	8,627	11,251
Northern Rockies	FIRES	23	17	77	2	24	182	325
	ACRES	2,062	1,329	18,408	345	2,241	17,479	41,864
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1	21	4	7	22	54	109
	ACRES	15	3,986	1,225	282	180	13,940	19,628
Western Great Basin	FIRES		8	2			5	15
	ACRES		1,812	62			219	2,093
Southwest	FIRES	26	29	3	8		218	284
	ACRES	2,046	54,390	501	1,099		108,880	166,916
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	65	46	111	10	45	121	398
	ACRES	7,304	4,759	19,084	5,851	1,564	28,302	66,864
Eastern Area	FIRES	67		436	43	1,787	176	2,509
	ACRES	72,214		66,378	9,201	82,079	46,444	276,316
Southern Area	FIRES	6		257	81	809	1,070	2,223
	ACRES	2,450		130,585	90,852	300,184	983,739	1,507,810
TOTAL	FIRES	229	251	938	205	2,742	2,181	6,546
	ACRES	93,437	77,301	267,641	110,228	392,903	1,227,251	2,168,761

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. ***

Canada Fires and Hectares

Provinces	Fires Yesterday	Hectares Yesterday	Fires Year-To-Date	Hectares Year-To-Date
British Columbia	25	14,477	1,994	101,519
Yukon Territory	4	30,118	116	191,867
Alberta	1	0	1,286	64,220
Northwest Territory	0	11	38	1,039
Saskatchewan	2	0	465	37,734
Manitoba	0	0	130	2,437
Ontario	1	0	317	20,620
Quebec	0	0	418	122,525
Newfoundland	0	0	163	52,593
New Brunswick	0	0	157	233
Nova Scotia	0	0	151	935
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
National Parks	1	47	121	37,771
Total	34	44,653	5,356	633,493

Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>.

**** National Interagency Coordination Center ****