



# Wildfire Risk and Exposure Mapping: Dillingham and Igiugig

Hannah Chapman-Dutton, GINA

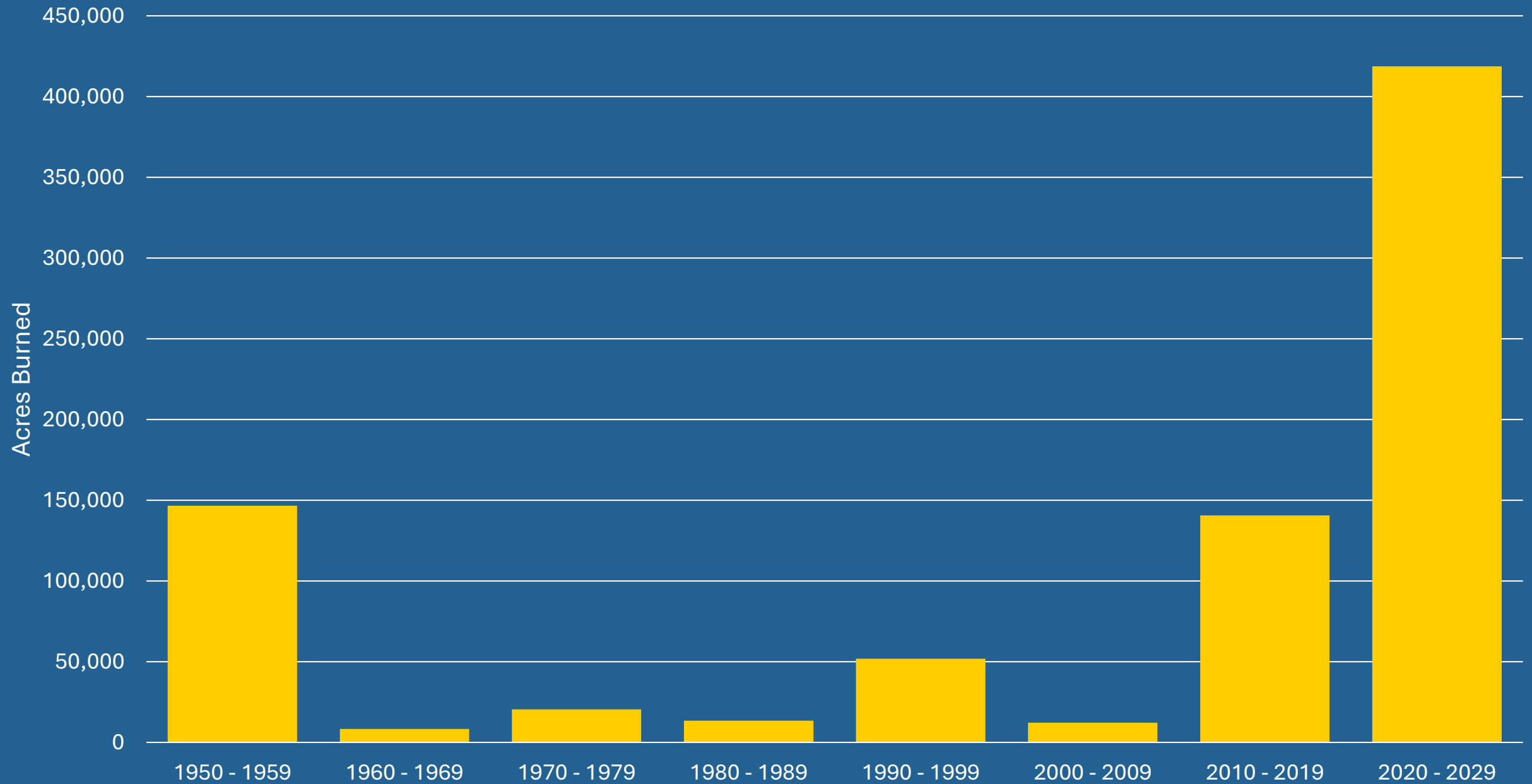
Jennifer Schmidt, ISER



Alaska Geosummit  
April 11, 2025

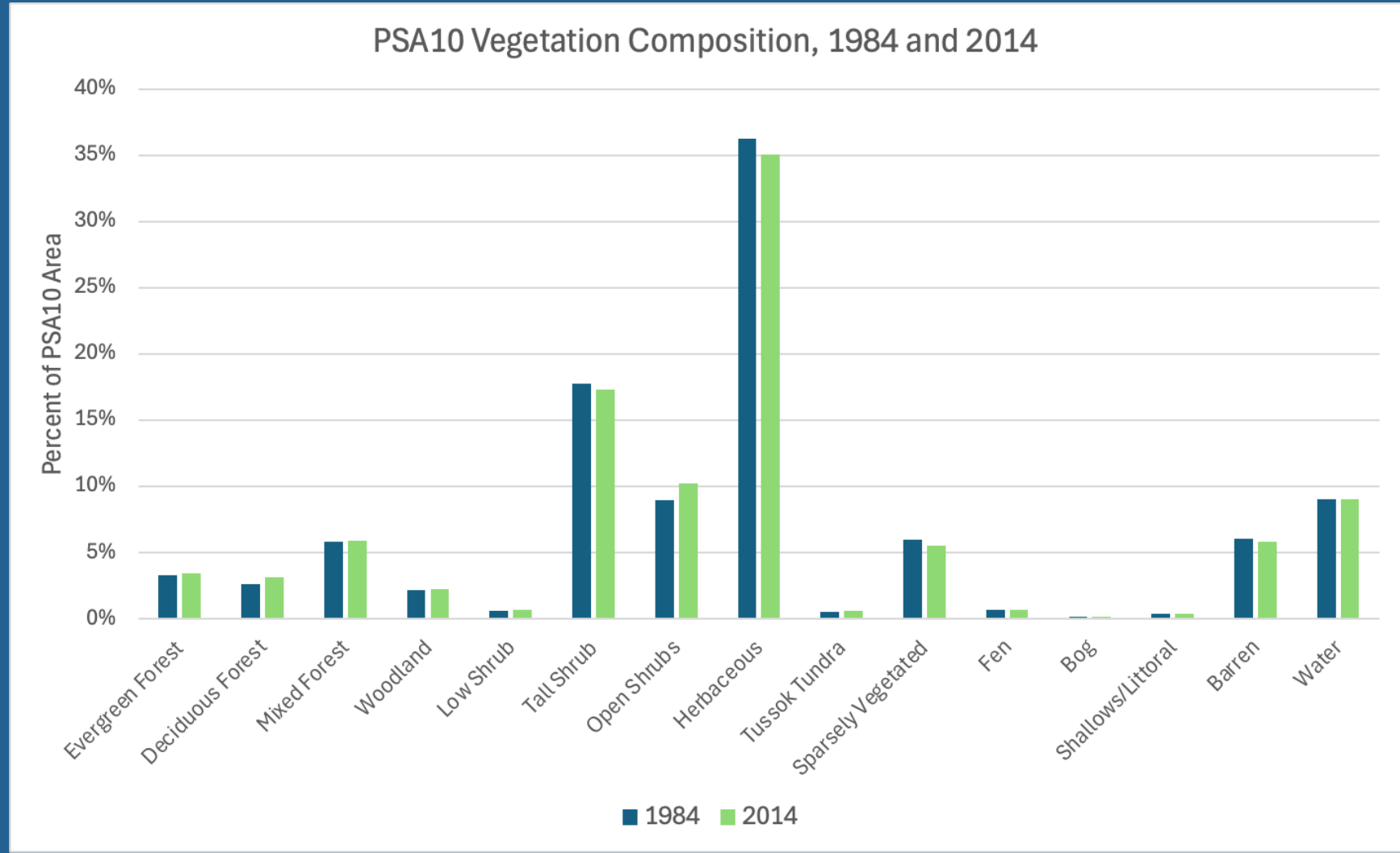


## Acres Burned in PSA10 Bristol Bay (AICC)



ABoVE vegetation data (derived from Landsat) is available over most of Alaska from 1984 to 2014.

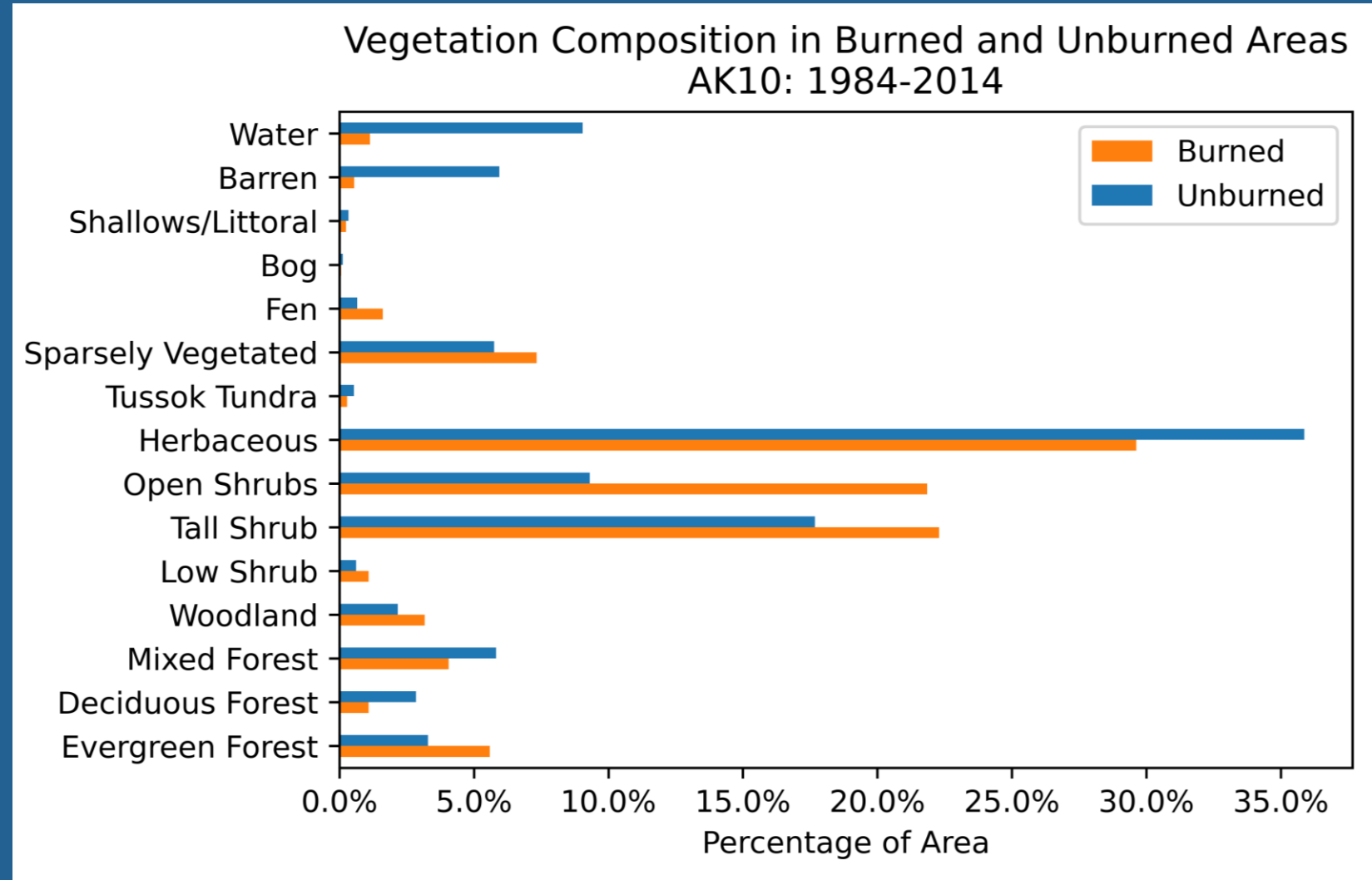
Most of PSA10 falls into herbaceous and shrub categories, with some forested areas.





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# Alaska Statewide Hazard Values

Land cover type	Modified hazardous fuel ratings		Hazard class
	500m-adj	100m-adj	
Evergreen forest	100	100	Very High
Deciduous forest	6	30	Low
Mixed forest	75	75	High
Woodland	100	100	Very High
Low shrub	6	30	Low
Tall shrub	6	30	Low
Open shrub	20	50	Low/Mod
Herbaceous	6	30	Low
Tussock tundra	20	50	Low/Mod
Sparsely vegetated	0	0	Very Low
Fen	20	50	Low/Mod
Bog	0	0	Very Low
Shallows/littoral	0	0	Very Low
Barren	0	0	Very Low
Water	0	0	Very Low
NA (Ice/Snow)	0	0	Very Low

# Bristol Bay Hazard Values

## Moderate Grass Model

Herbaceous	20	50	Low/Mod
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## High Grass Model

Herbaceous	75	75	High
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Lichens	6	30	Low
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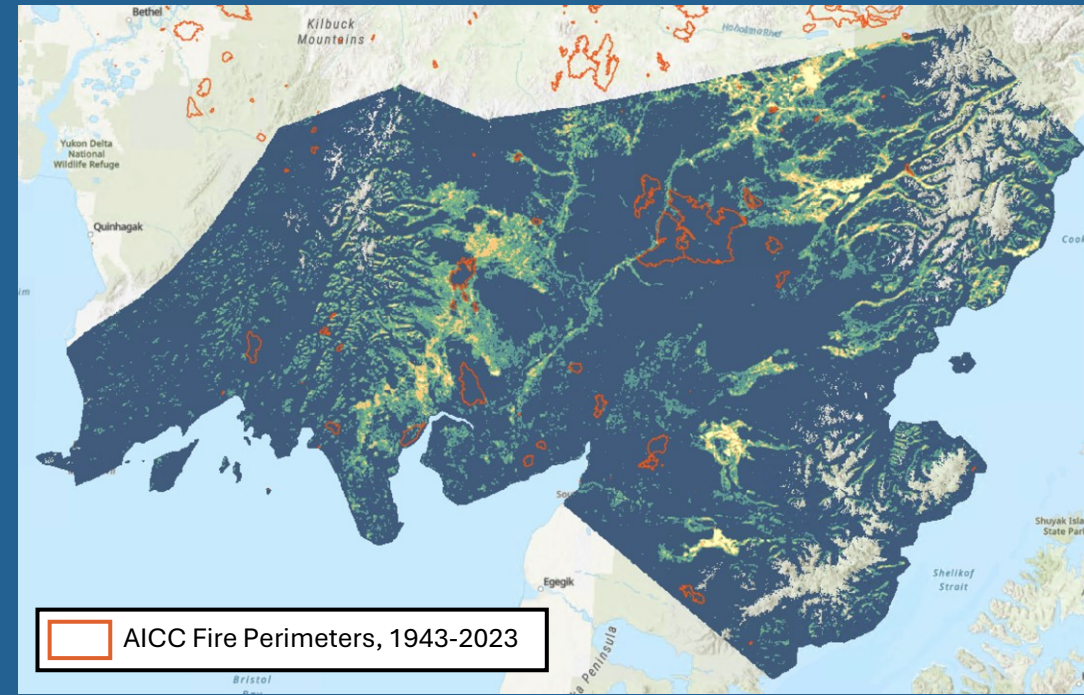
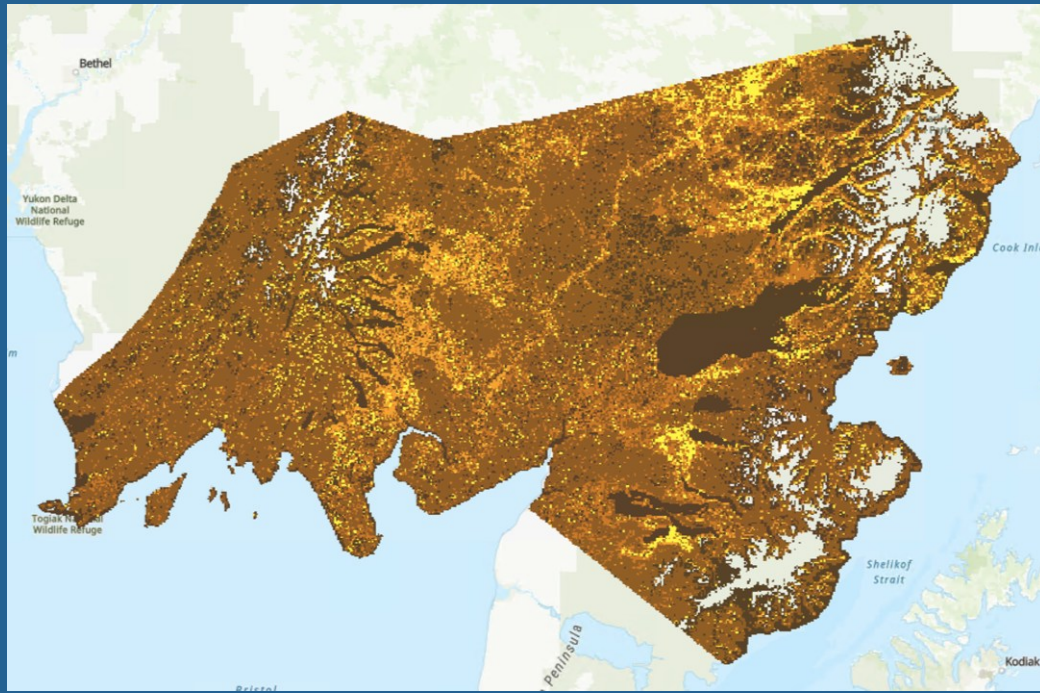


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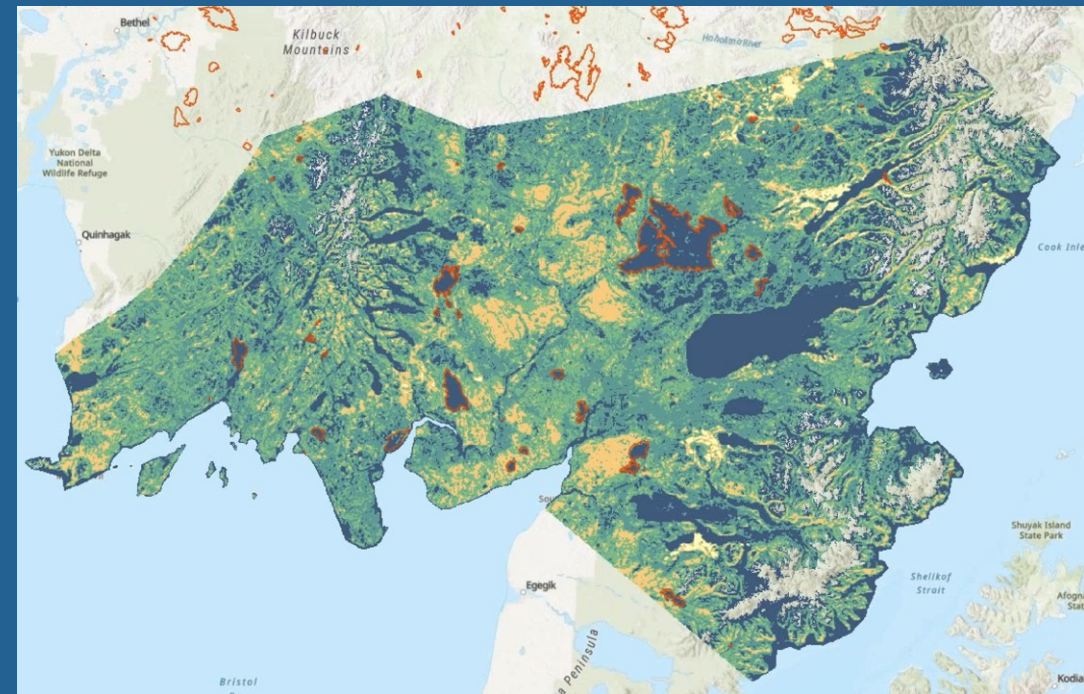
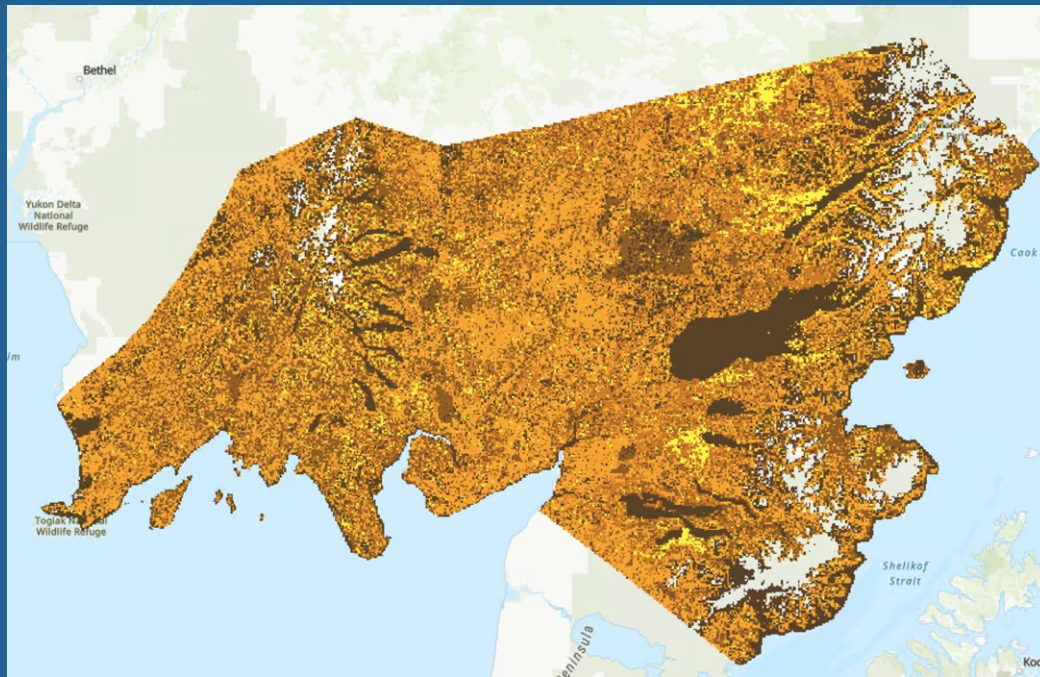
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Original  
Exposure



Updated  
Exposure



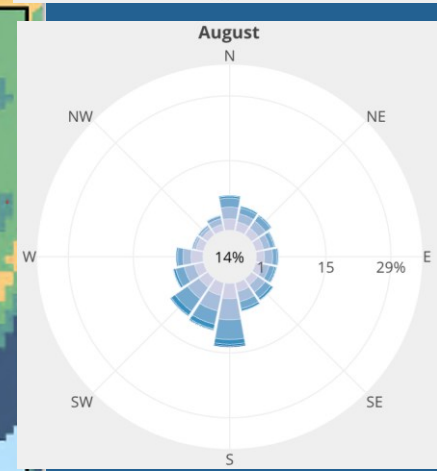
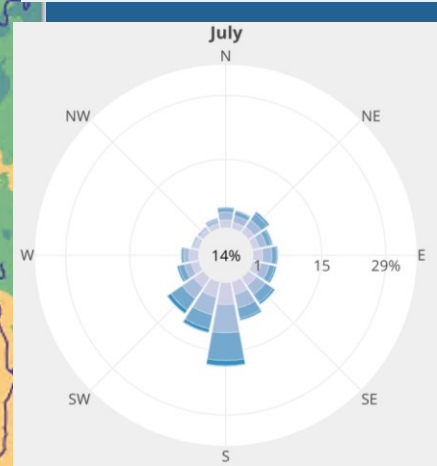
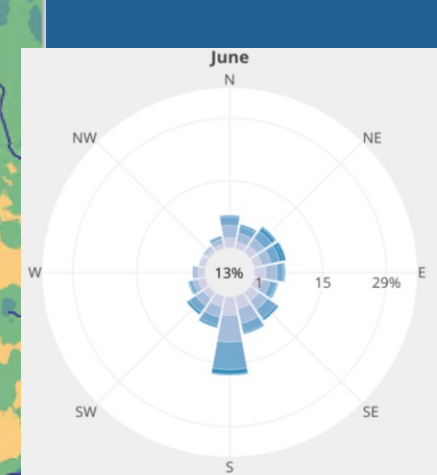
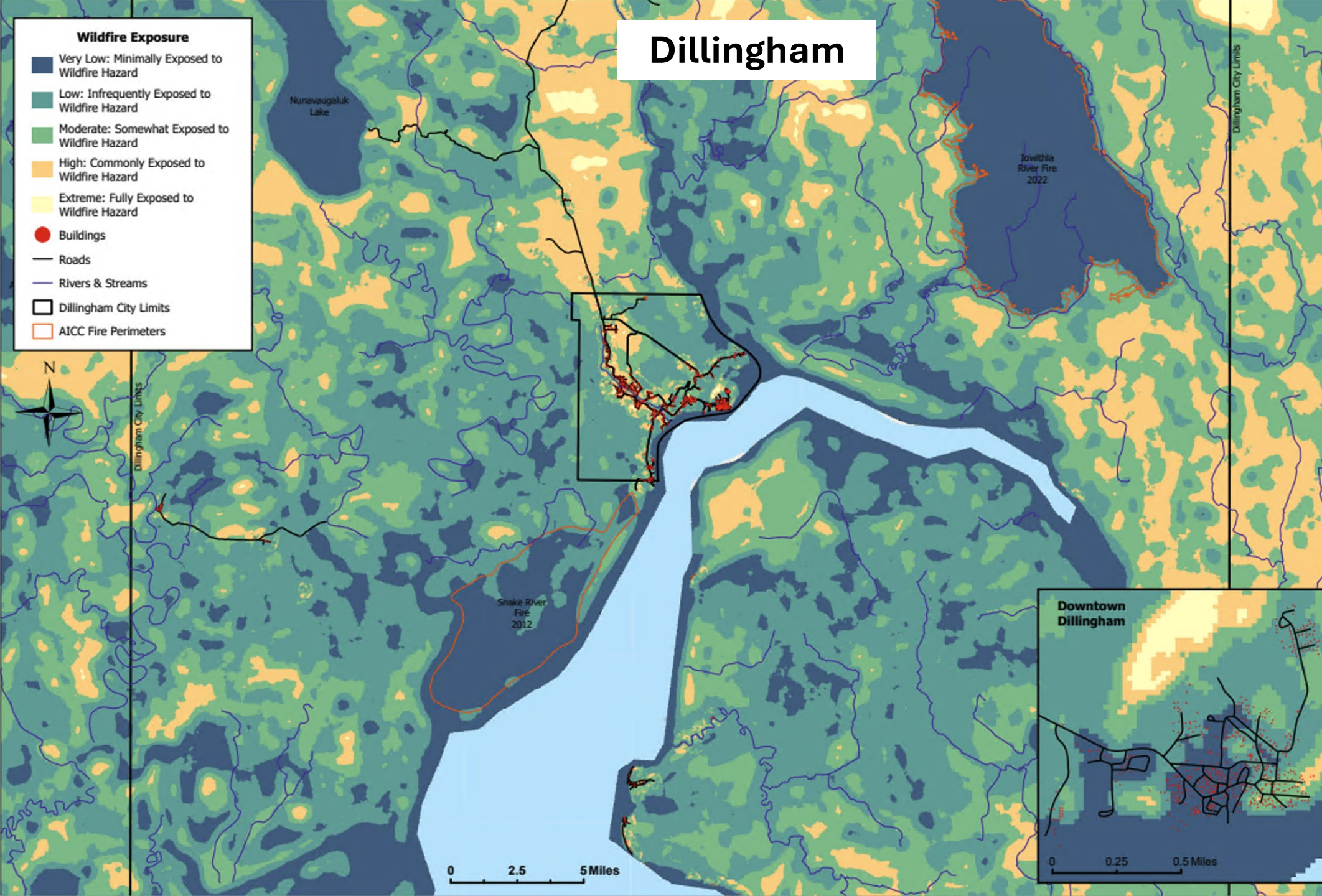


# Dillingham

## Wildfire Exposure

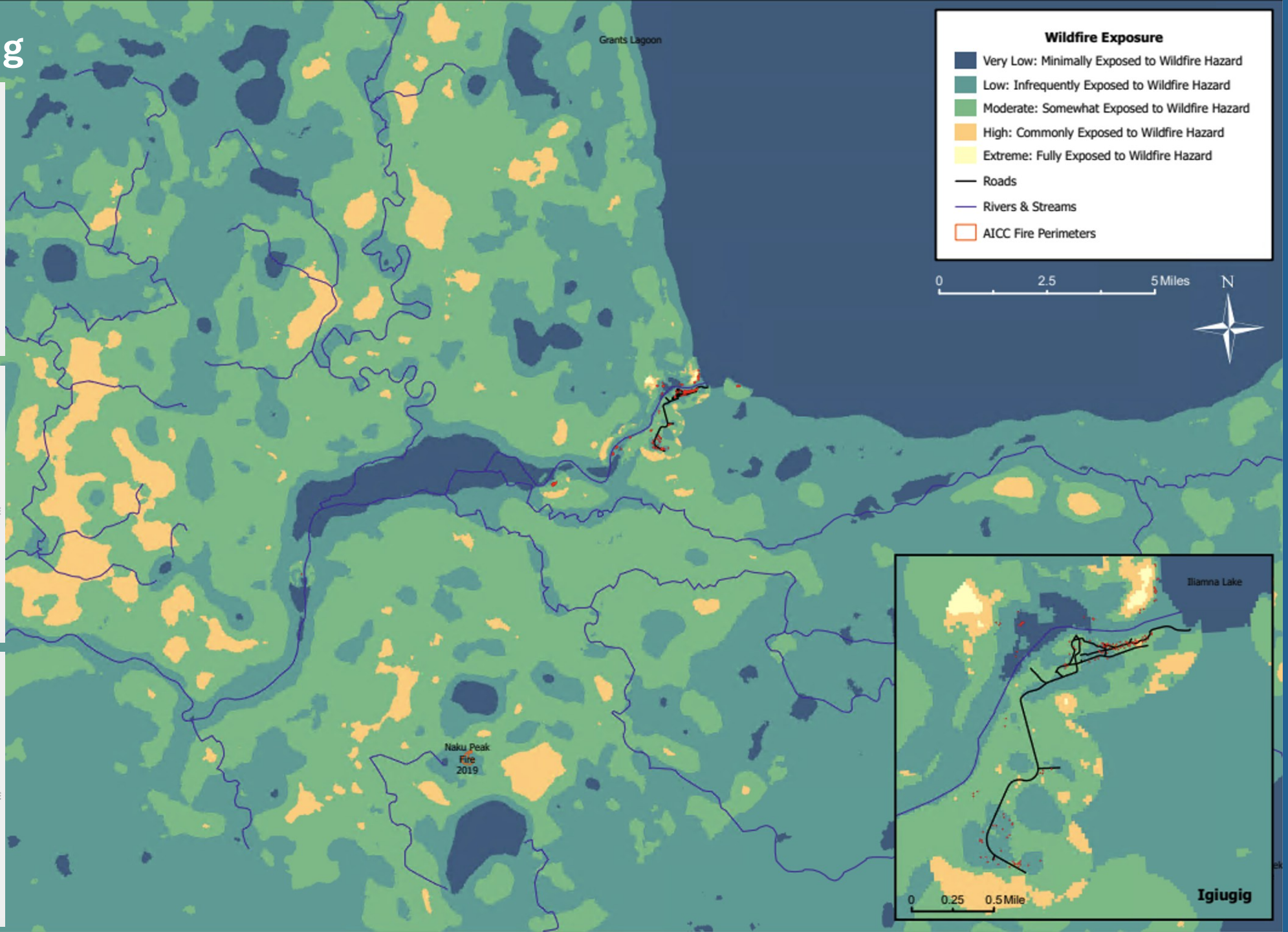
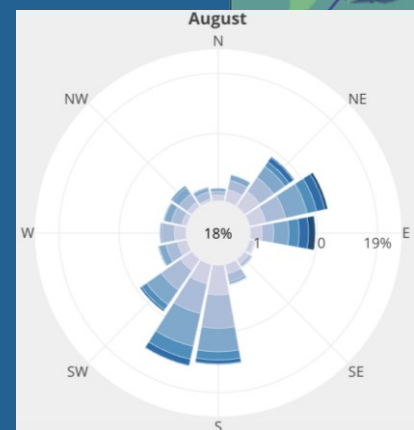
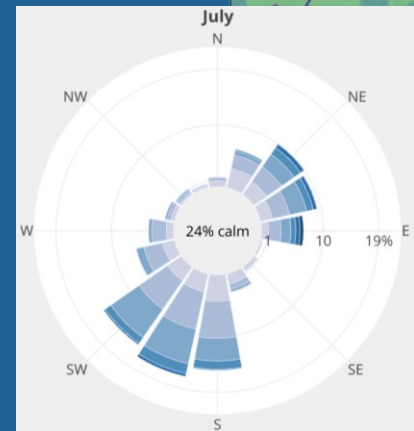
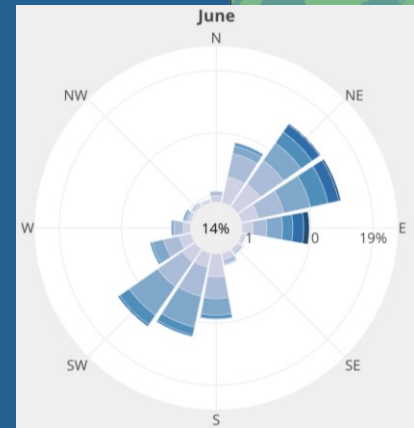
- Very Low: Minimally Exposed to Wildfire Hazard
- Low: Infrequently Exposed to Wildfire Hazard
- Moderate: Somewhat Exposed to Wildfire Hazard
- High: Commonly Exposed to Wildfire Hazard
- Extreme: Fully Exposed to Wildfire Hazard

- Buildings
- Roads
- Rivers & Streams
- Dillingham City Limits
- AICC Fire Perimeters





# Igiugig



Hazardous  
fuel



Structure density  
as **fuel** and **value**

**How  
hot!**

Add in fuel from houses  
(3 units per house up to 100)

Enhanced  
hazardous fuels



**Value**

Structure  
importance  
factor

Residential &  
Critical  
Infrastructure  
(1.0)

Commercial,  
Industrial,  
Military (0.8)

Other -  
Nature (0.7)



Building  
vulnerability



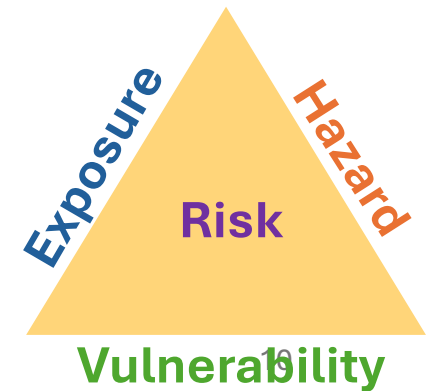
Wildfire  
exposure



Structure  
Risk

**Likelihood  
of getting  
there!**

Shaded boxes are  
layers produced





# Dillingham

0 1 2 Miles



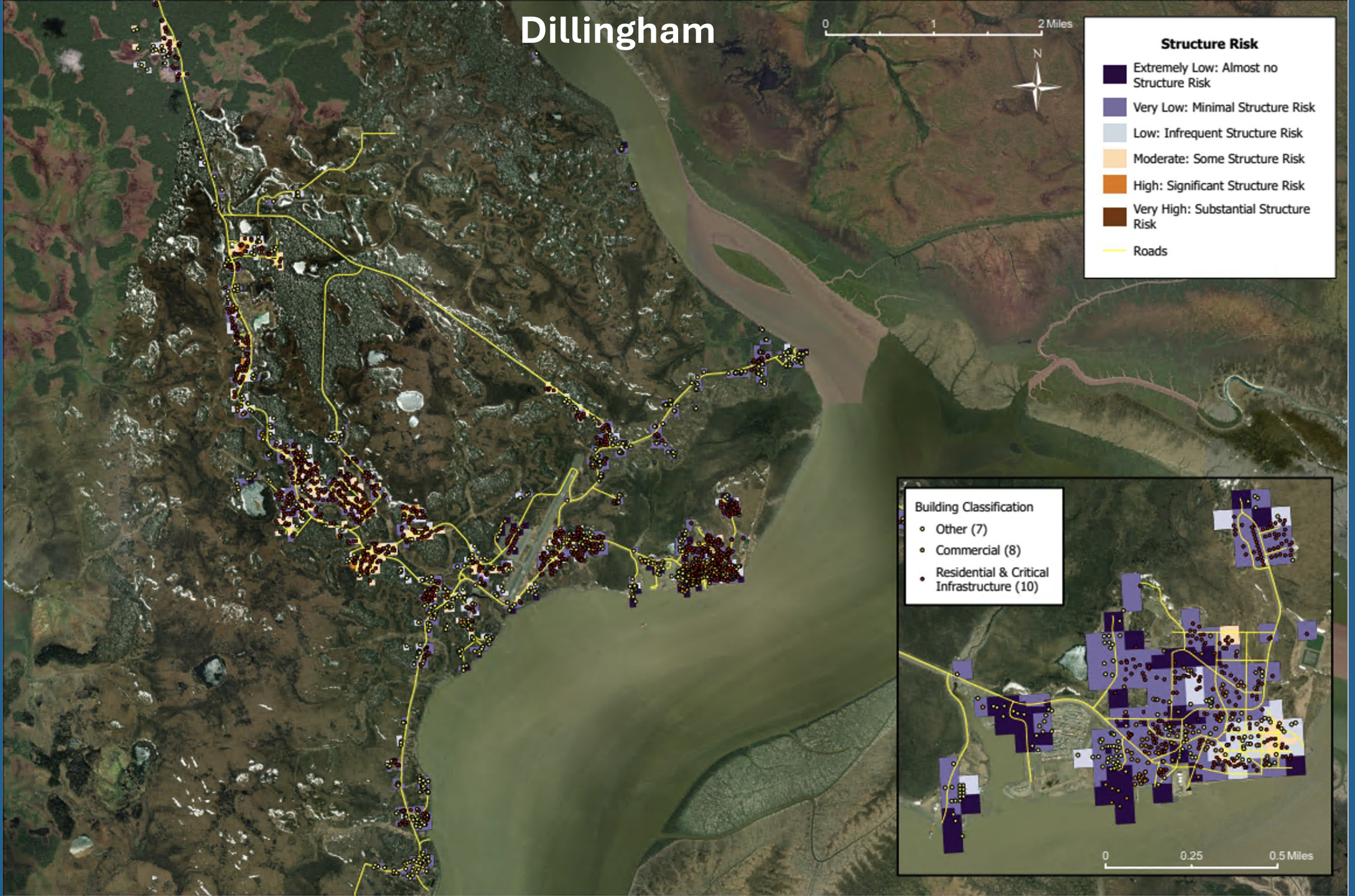
## Structure Risk

- Extremely Low: Almost no Structure Risk
- Very Low: Minimal Structure Risk
- Low: Infrequent Structure Risk
- Moderate: Some Structure Risk
- High: Significant Structure Risk
- Very High: Substantial Structure Risk
- Roads

## Building Classification

- Other (7)
- Commercial (8)
- Residential & Critical Infrastructure (10)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles





Igiugig

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Igiugig

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Next version will include important cultural, historical, and subsistence sites that are important to protect

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Roads

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# Next Steps

- Finalize maps with community input
- Create modelled 2054 maps
  - Create fire scars using Flammap
  - Model vegetation succession within burned areas
  - Include shrubification estimates



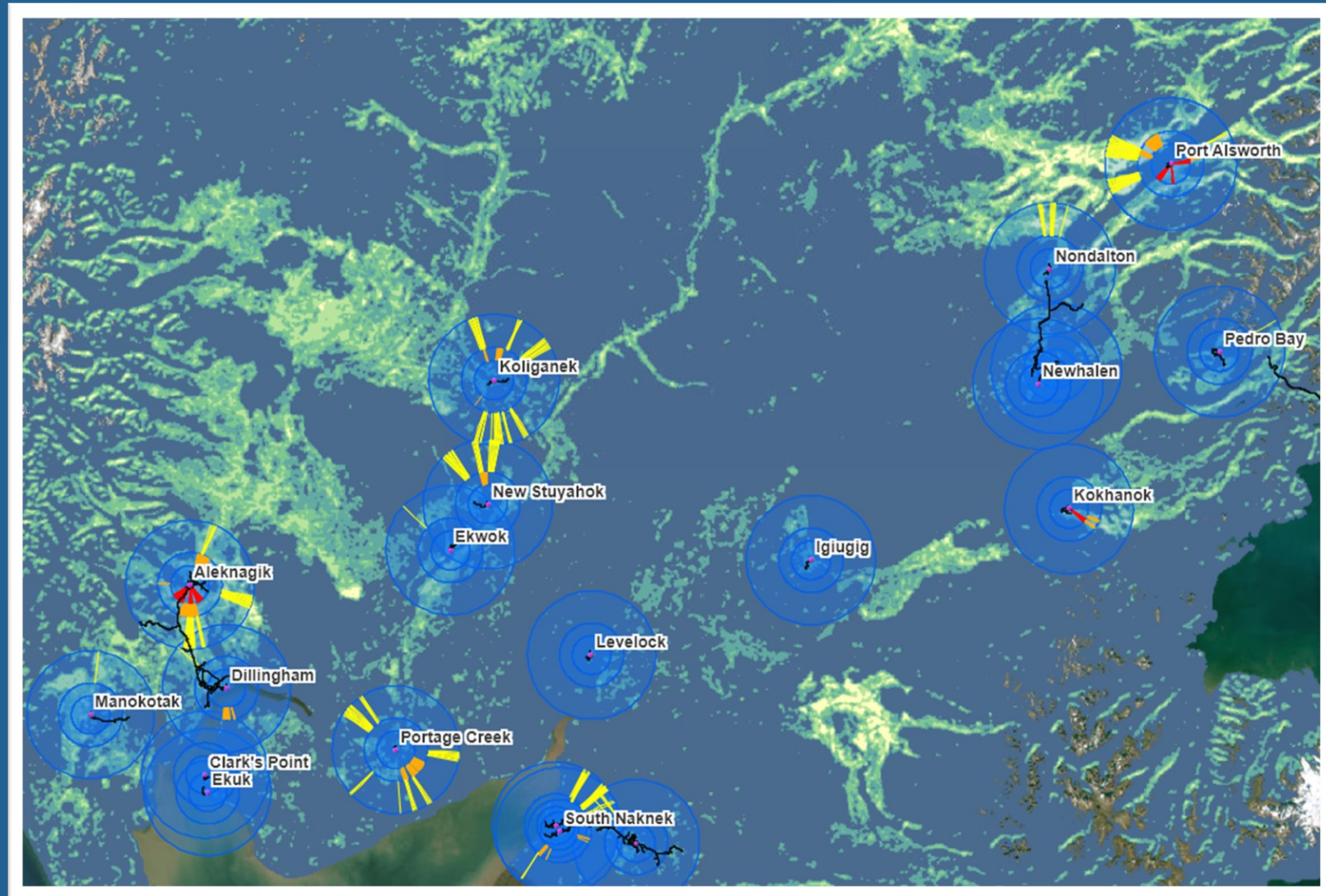


- Bristol Bay: wildfire risk assessment and directionality with **grass model and lichen**

<https://bit.ly/BBNAwildfire>



BBNA Wildfire



# Thank You

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Owen Larson: [ojlarson@alaska.edu](mailto:ojlarson@alaska.edu)

Alaska Geosummit

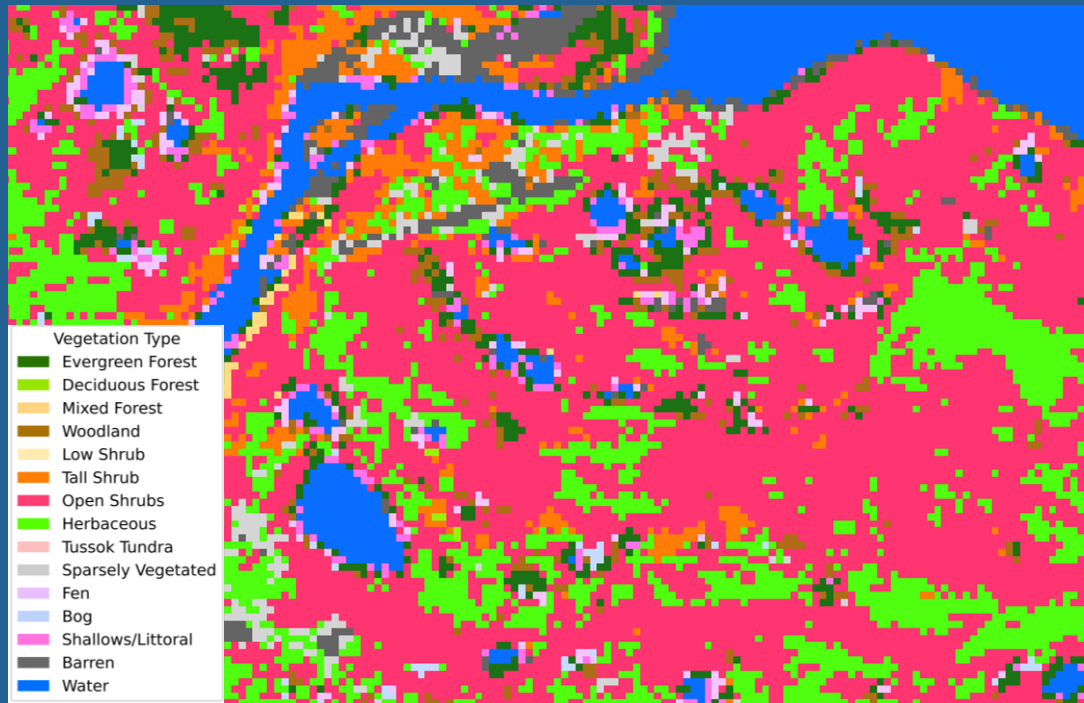
April 9, 2025





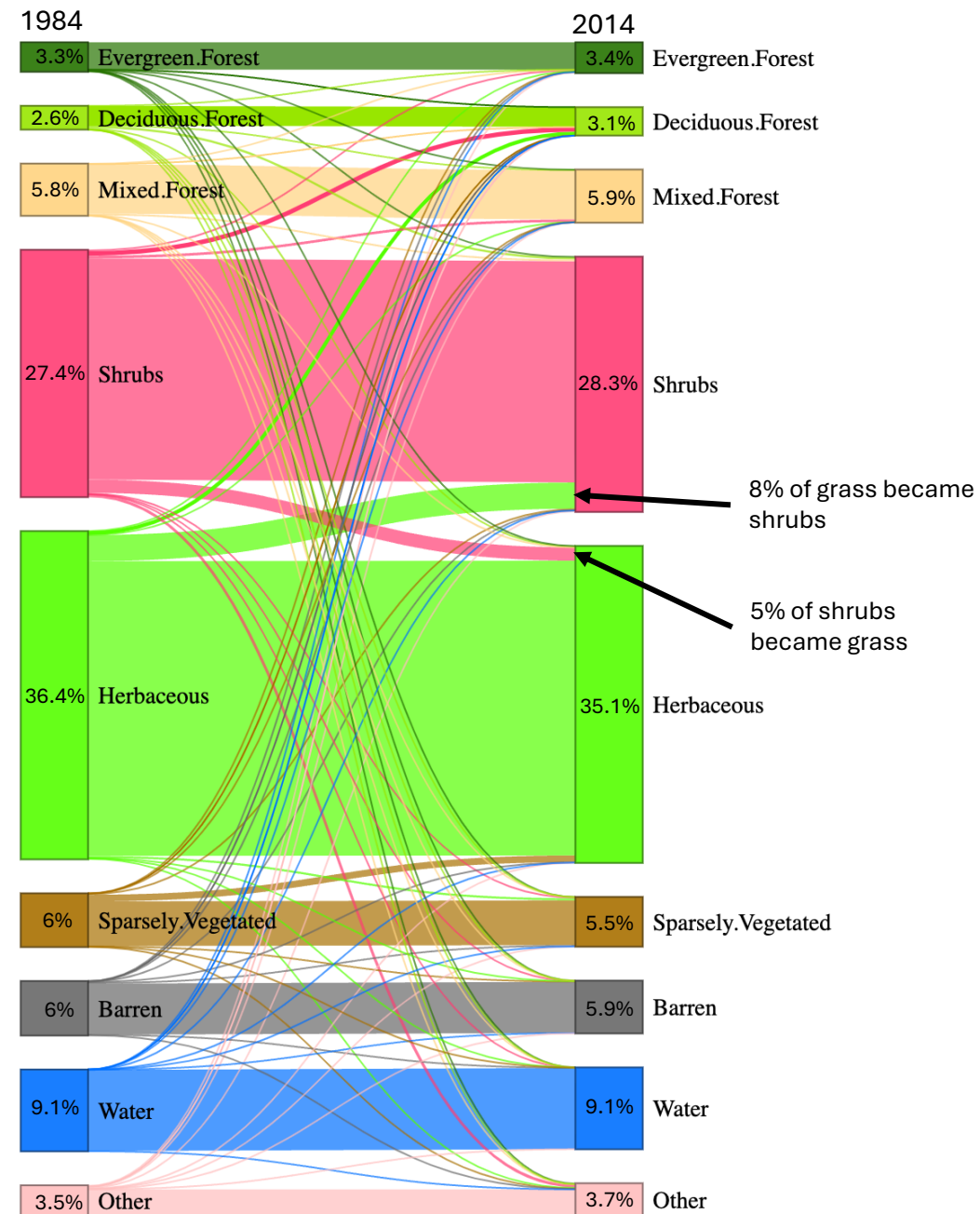
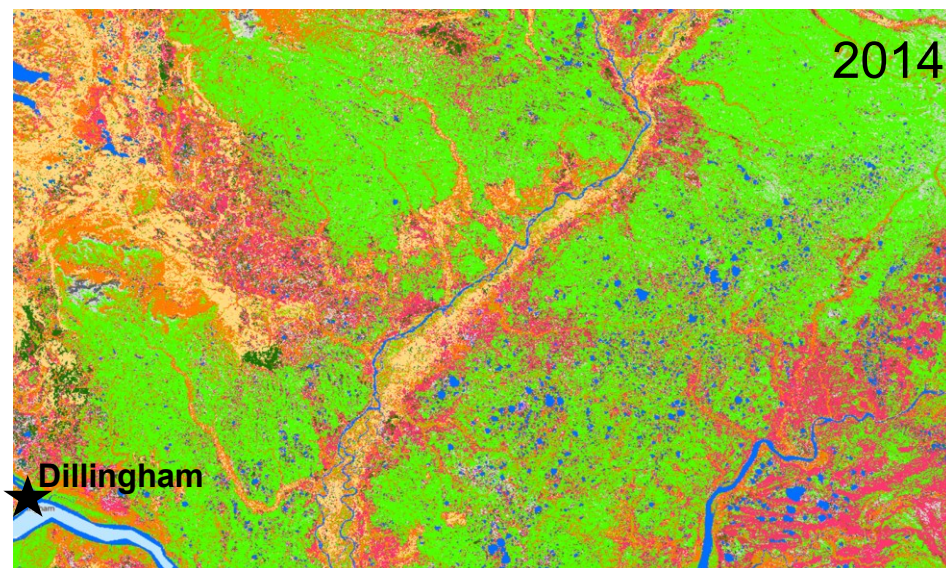
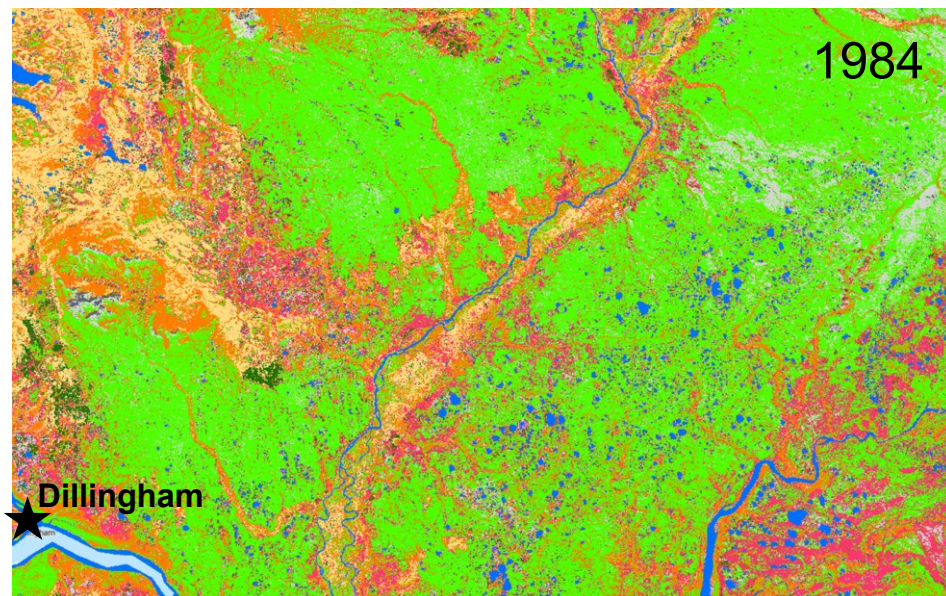
# Subsistence Use: Caribou & Lichens

- Added lichens<sup>1</sup> category to modelled 2023 ABoVE vegetation layer to account for potential caribou usage
- How will wildfires in the region affect caribou populations?



<sup>1</sup>Macander, M.J., and P.R. Nelson. 2022. ABoVE: Modeled Top Cover by Plant Functional Type over Alaska and Yukon, 1985-2020. ORNL DAAC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA. <https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/2032>

# Investigating shrubification





# Investigating shrubification

- Will burned areas regrow with more shrubs?
- Will increasing shrubs in key areas improve moose subsistence hunting?
- Would controlled burns increase or improve moose habitat?

