

Camp Habitat
P.O. Box 81065
Fairbanks, AK 99708
(907) 750-2298 (MAR-AUG)
(907) 452-5162 (SEP-FEB)

CAMP HABITAT WILDFIRE SMOKE POLICY UPDATED **NOV 2019**

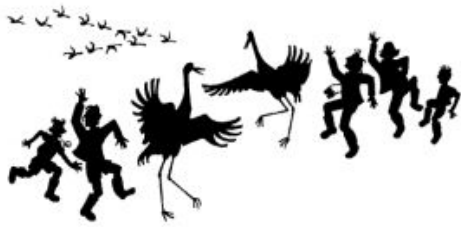
Although wildfire is essential to the natural succession of Interior Alaska's boreal forest ecosystem, the resulting smoke can be hazardous to our health and interrupt outdoor activities, like Camp Habitat. Due to the outdoor nature of this camp, we will use the following guidelines to make the best decisions for the health and safety of our campers and staff in the event of poor air quality:

If at 4:00 PM the [ADEC Division of Air Quality's Monitoring and Quality Assurance program](#) lists the air quality index (AQI) for the Ann Wien Elementary Special Purpose Monitoring site (SPM ANN WIEN ELEMENTARY) and/or the NCORE Beta Attenuation Monitor located in downtown Fairbanks is listed as **UNHEALTHY** (AQI = 151 or higher), the camp will be canceled for the following day and families will be refunded the cost of that day. If air quality levels become unhealthy while campers are already at camp, Camp Habitat reserves the right to make decisions in real time as conditions change.

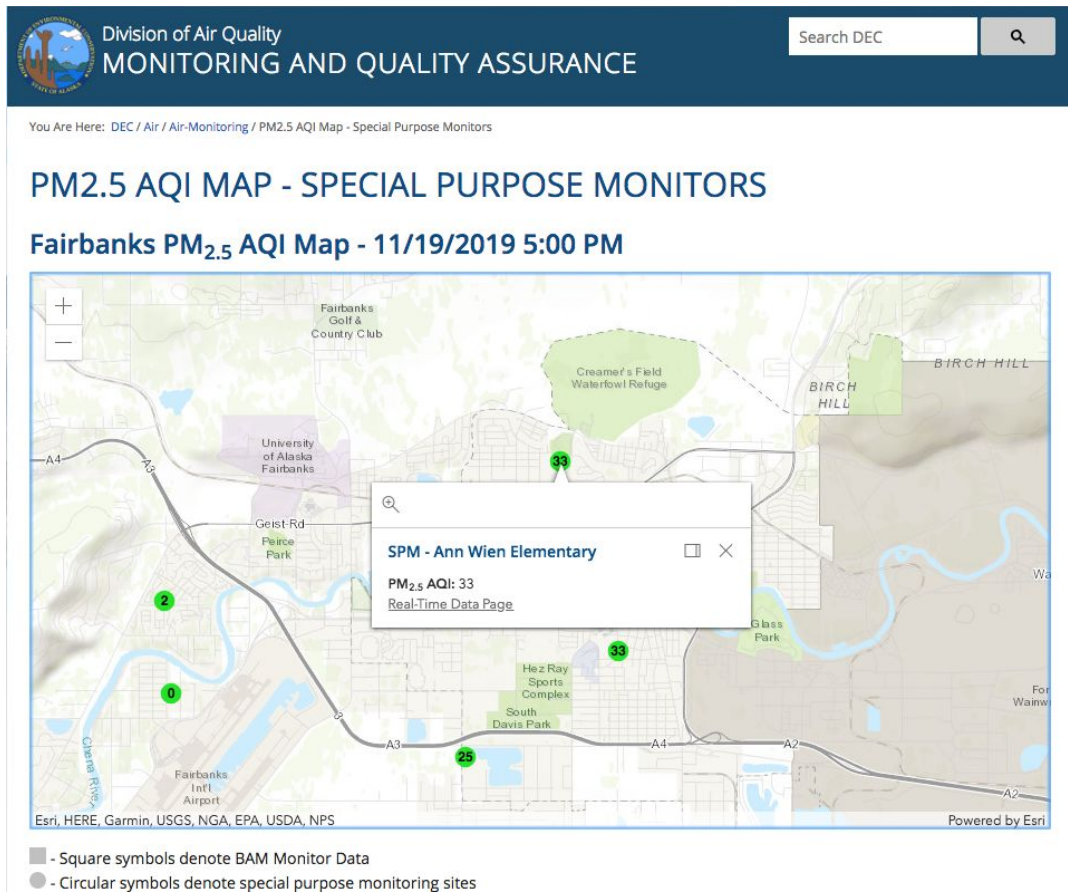
Additional information about wildfire succession in the boreal forest and the health effects of wildfire smoke is below. If you have any questions or would like more information about our wildfire smoke policy, please contact the Camp Habitat staff at:
camphabitat@friendsofcreamersfield.org

Camp Habitat is sponsored by:





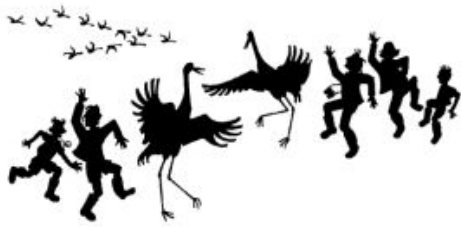
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Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
<i>When the AQI is in this range:</i>	<i>..air quality conditions are:</i>	<i>...as symbolized by this color:</i>
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

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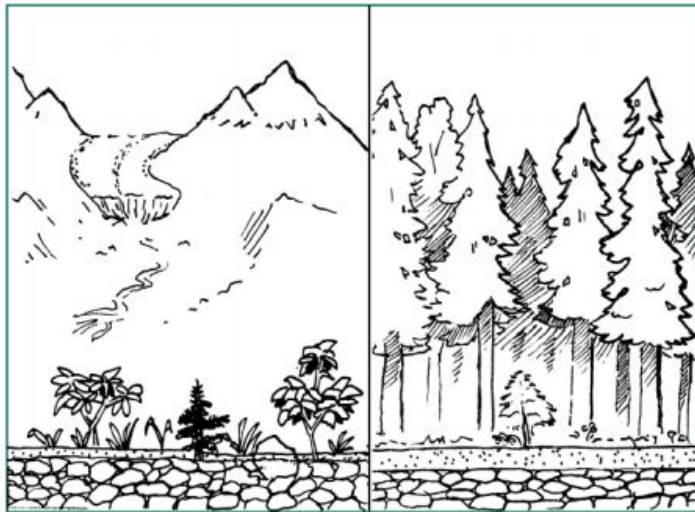




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The Succession Story

2 EXTENSIONS



Section 4
FOREST ACTIVITIES

Grade Level: 2 - 4
State Standards: LA B-1
NGSS: 2-ESS1-1.
Subjects: Science, art, language arts
Skills: Writing, listening, visualizing, observing, drawing, comparing
Duration: Five 20-minute sessions
Group Size: Whole class, individuals
Setting: Indoors
Vocabulary: Pioneer plants, primary succession, timeline

<p>1. Regrowth Herb Stage: Fire releases many stored nutrients. Plants and fungi begin growing soon after the fire. There are standing dead and dying snags of spruce and broadleaf trees. Few have fallen to the ground.</p>	<p>2. Regrowth Shrub Thicket: Within 3 to 15 years, the site is covered by tall shrubs and saplings (willow, aspen, birch). A variety of non-woody plants (herbs) are growing. Dead trees lie on the ground, but many large snags remain.</p>	<p>3. Young Forest: In 30 to 50 years, birch, aspen, and willows have grown into young trees. Slow-growing spruce are still small. Few snags remain. Fewer shrubs and ground cover plants grow in this stage than in other successional stages.</p>	<p>4. Mature Forest: In 75 to 100 years, the spruce are taller than the broadleaves. The forest is more open because many broadleaves have died. A few broadleaf snags have nest holes in them. Fungi and seed- and berry-producing shrubs and herbs grow here.</p>	<p>5. Old-Growth Forest: By 150 to 200 years, mainly spruce remain. The forest is fairly open and contains many large, dead spruce and broadleaf trees with holes. The forest floor is covered by fallen logs, and mosses, and berry plants.</p>

From ADFG's [Alaska's Forests & Wildlife Curriculum Guide](#)

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