Large-scale wildland fire emissions are released distributed over six altitude regimes: 0-100m, 100-500m, 500-1km, 1-2km, 2-3km, 3-6km according to wildland fire location and type based on detailed work by D. Lavoue (2003, personal communication). Table x lists the altitude distribution by type.

Table x. Fractional distribution of effective emission heights (%) for wild-land fires

	0-100m *	*100-500m*	*500-1000m*	*1000-2000m*	*2000-3000m*	*3000-6000m*
agricultural waste	100	-	-	-	-	-
tropical (30S-30N)	20	40	40	-	-	-
Temperate (30N-60N, 30S-60S)	20	20	20	40	-	-
Boreal (Eurasia)	10	10	20	20	40	-
Boreal (Canada)	10	10	10	10	20	40

* contributions assigned to heights below the actual altitude are moved into the lowest applicable height range and contribution of the 0-100m altitude are always emitted in the lowest modeling layer.

Emissions are expected to be distributed evenly within each altitude layer. Contributions assigned to heights below the actual surface altitude are moved into the lowest applicable height range while contributions assigned to the 0-100m altitude are always emitted in the lowest modeling layer. For illustration purposes also the maximum emission height for wildland fire emissions is indicated in Figure 9.

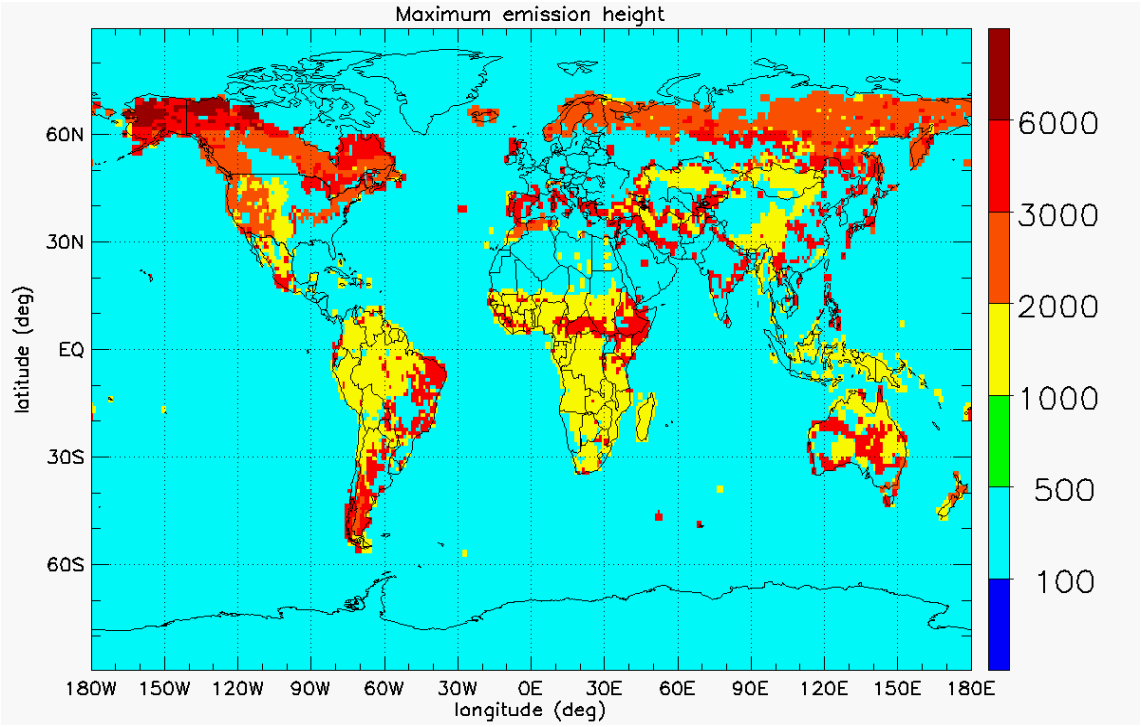

Figure 9. Maximum emission height (in meter) for (large-scale) wild-fire aerosol