Known Aerial Hazards - Legend

- 51-200 ft
- 201-1,000 ft
- Greater than 1,000 ft
- Aerial cable
- Airport
- Bridge
- Congested area
- Hangglide/Paraglide
- Hospital
- Night Helispots
- Parachute Jumping
- Tower
- Quagga Mussel
- Aerial cable
- Bridge/Overpass/Viaduct
- Military Training Routes (MTR)
- Powerline
- Telephone/Wires
- Aerobatic *reference Sectionals*
- Congested area
- Hangglide/Paraglide
- Jettison
- Military Ops Area (MOA) A, M
- Military Ops Area (MOA) R, W
- No Dipping
- No Fly Zone
- Peak
- Powerline
- Turbulence
- Windmill

Warning: This map is not to be used for VFR navigational purposes!
It is primarily designed for identifying hazards and obstacles that may be encountered while flying at low altitudes during air operations.
See FAA "Sectional" Aeronautical Chart for details.

Known Aerial Hazard Map

A2 - Medford

May 11, 2016

All vertical obstructions AGL greater than 50 feet

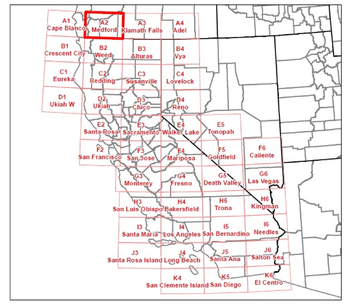
Version 1

Geospatial PDFs available at:
http://ftp.nifc.gov/incident_specific_data/calif_n/z_Aviation/BLM_AviationHazard_Tiles/

OBSTRUCTION TYPE
Type
MSL - Mean Sea Level (feet)
(AGL) - Above Ground Level (feet)

Type	Description
AC	Overhead Cable (AERIAL CABLE)
B	Bridge/Overpass/Viaduct
CT	Communication Tower
LH	Lighthouse
LT	Light Standard/Light Support
M	Monument
MET	Meterology Towers
R	NAVAIDS (Aeronautical)
T	Tower (Non-Communication)
WM	Windmill

This map was produced by the Region 5 Fire and Aviation GIS Lab. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. This map is not to be used for navigational purposes. It is only to be used as a means of identifying vertical obstructions and other known hazards to ensure safe Air Operations. The Forest Service reserves the right to update, modify, or replace any or all of this data without notifying users.



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community