

# **PROTECTED AREAS AND WATERS**

## **in**

## **Alaska**

This document is a compilation of information for various protected areas and special waters in Alaska. The information presented in this document is to be used for general information only and is not the official source of regulatory definitions for each type of special area or officially designated area. While effort was made to include accurate information on each class of protected area or special water, the appropriate managing agency shall be contacted if there are questions of accuracy, or for official determinations of boundaries.

Shawn Stokes  
Industrial Permitting Manager  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
September 28, 2010

General

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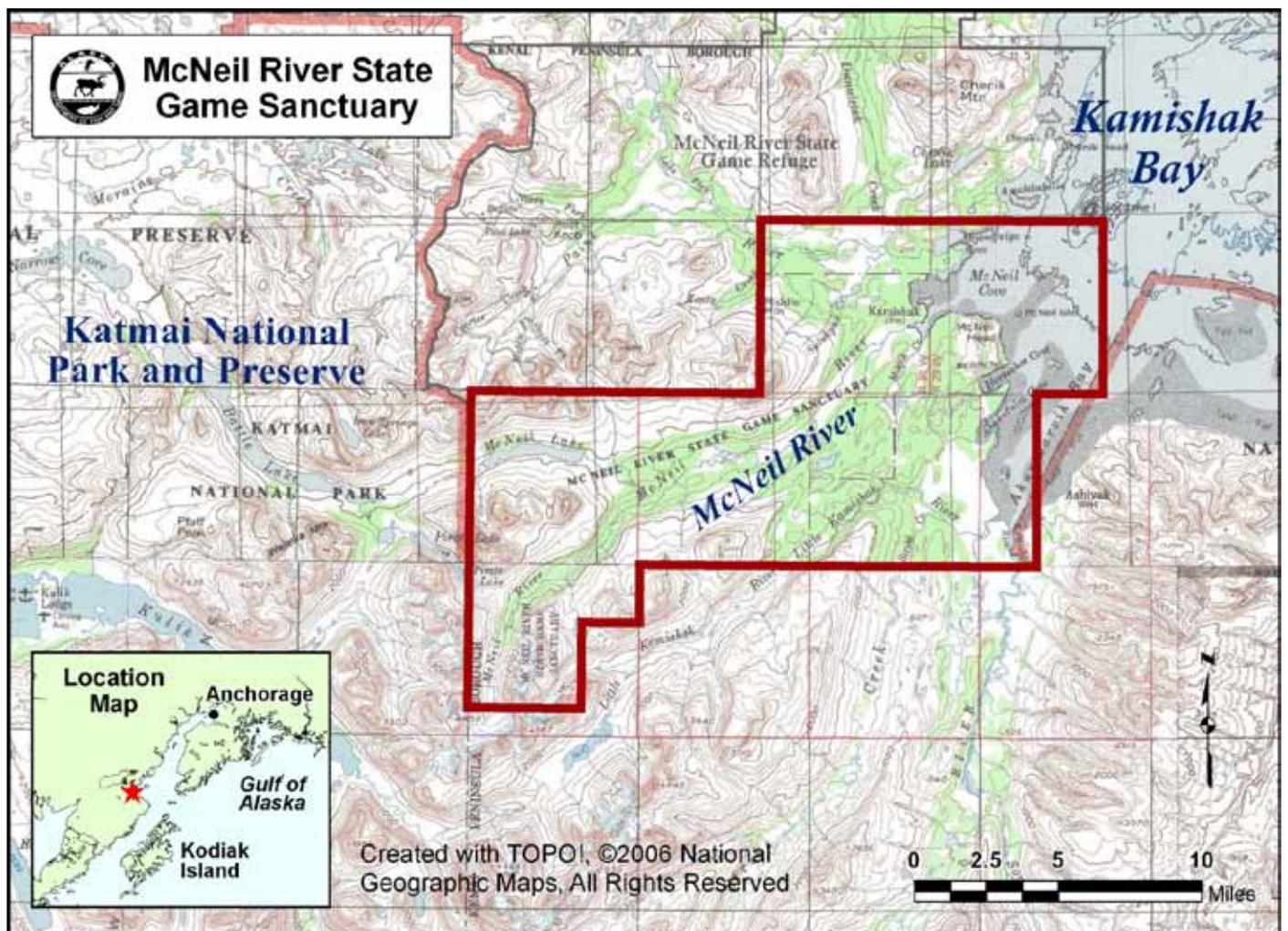
## 1.0 LOCATION OF STATE GAME SANCTUARIES

The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. These areas are designated as either a refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary. More information can be located at <http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=refuge.main>.

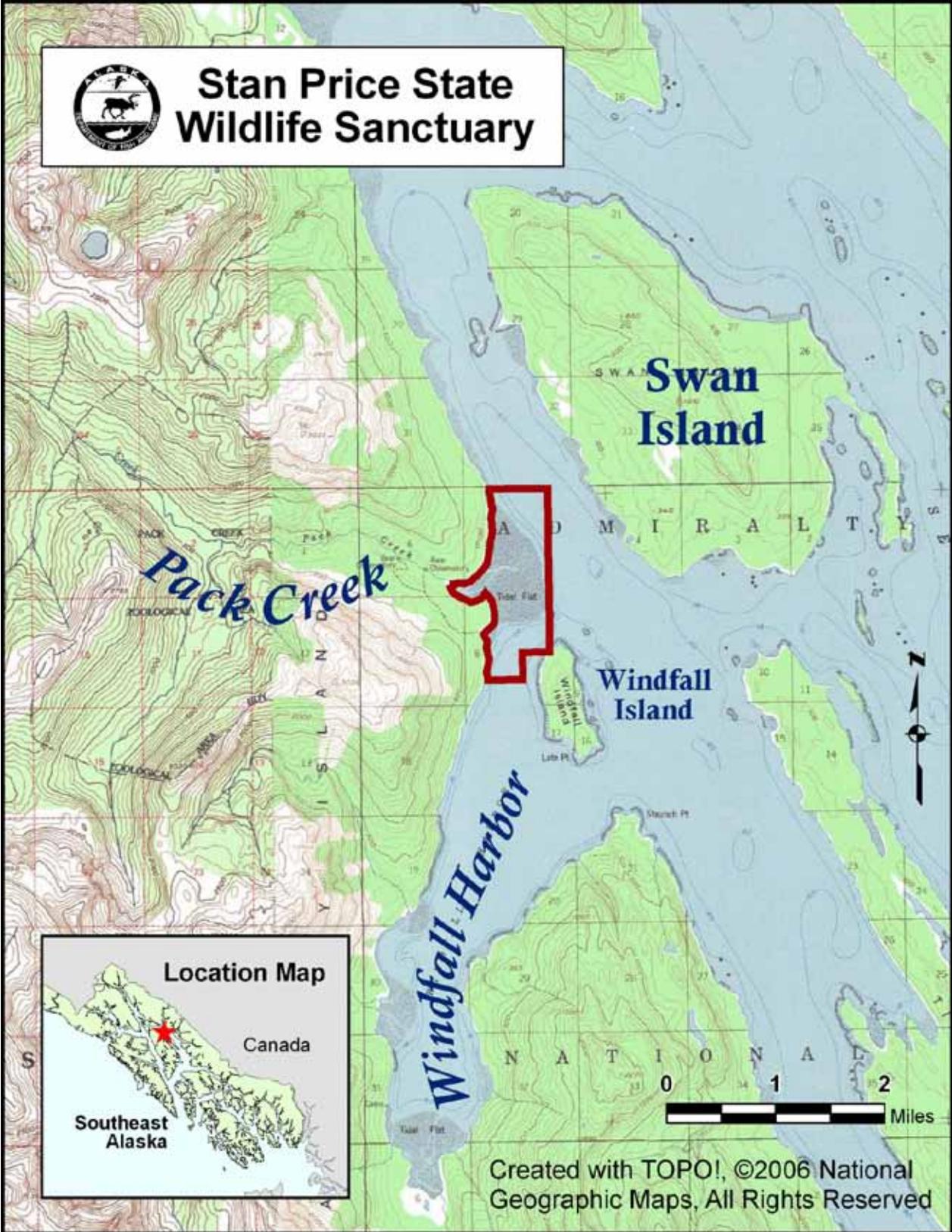
1. McNeil River
2. Stan Price
3. Walrus Islands

### 1.1 McNeil River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)

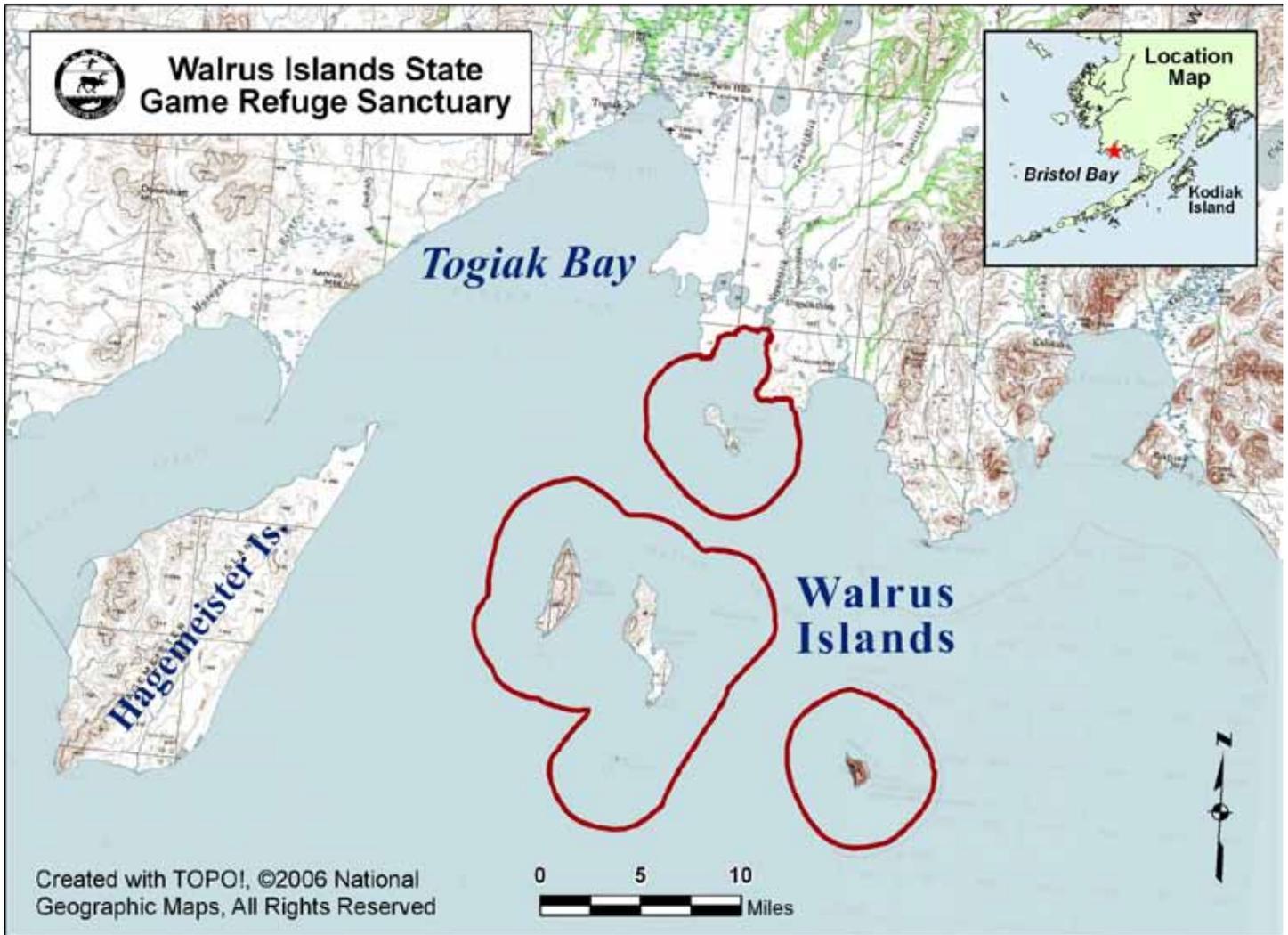


**1.2 Stan Price**  
(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



### 1.3 Walrus Islands

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



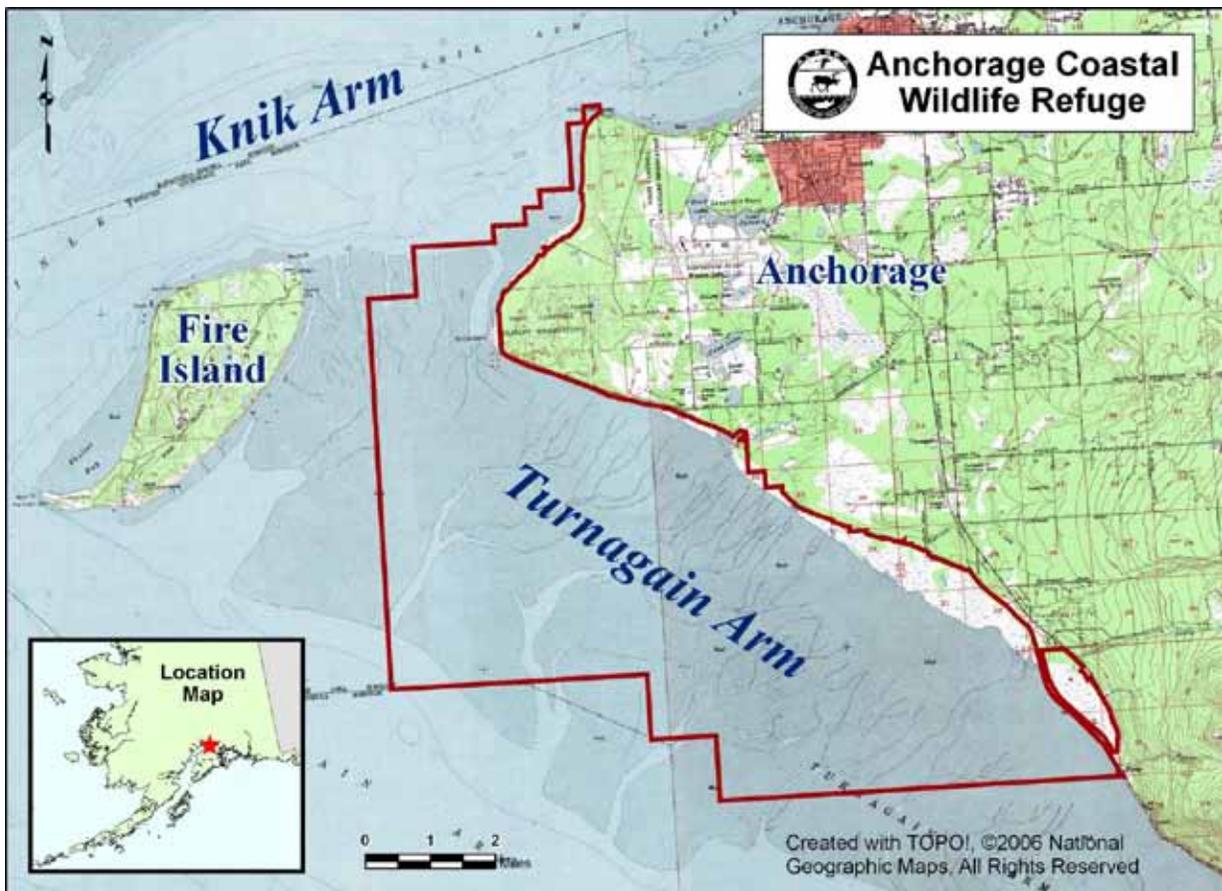
## 2.0 LOCATION OF STATE GAME REFUGES

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- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anchorage Coastal   | 7. McNeil River     |
| 2. Cape Newenham       | 8. Minto Flats      |
| 3. Creamer's Field     | 9. Palmer Hay Flats |
| 4. Goose Bay           | 10. Susitna Flats   |
| 5. Izembek             | 11. Trading Bay     |
| 6. Mendenhall Wetlands | 12. Yakataga        |

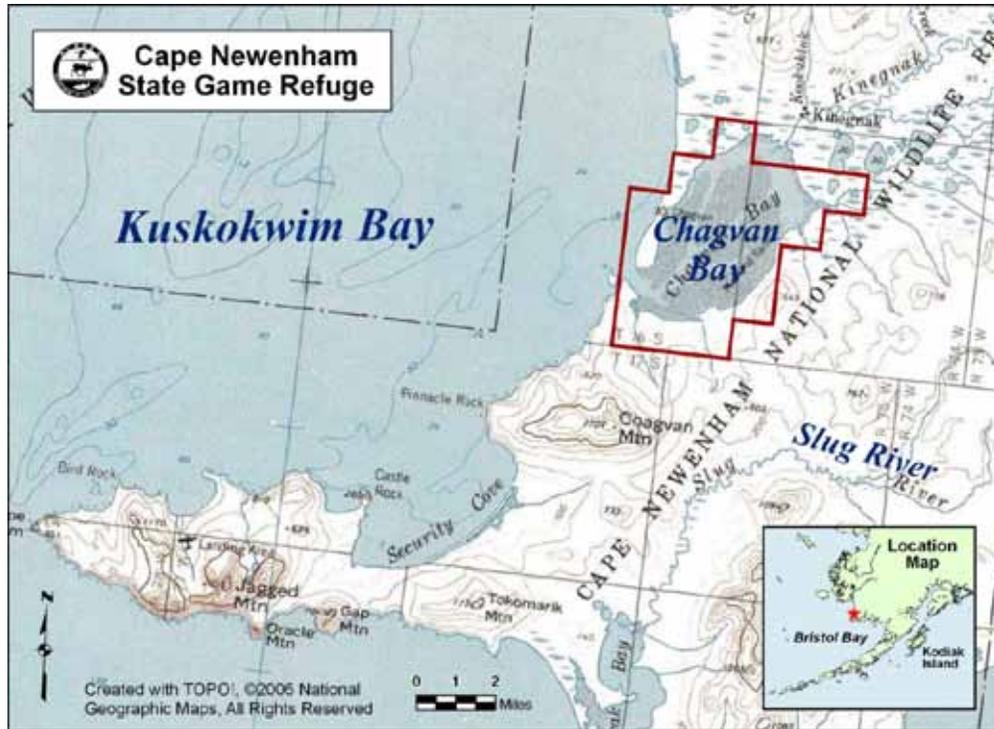
### 2.1 Anchorage Coastal

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



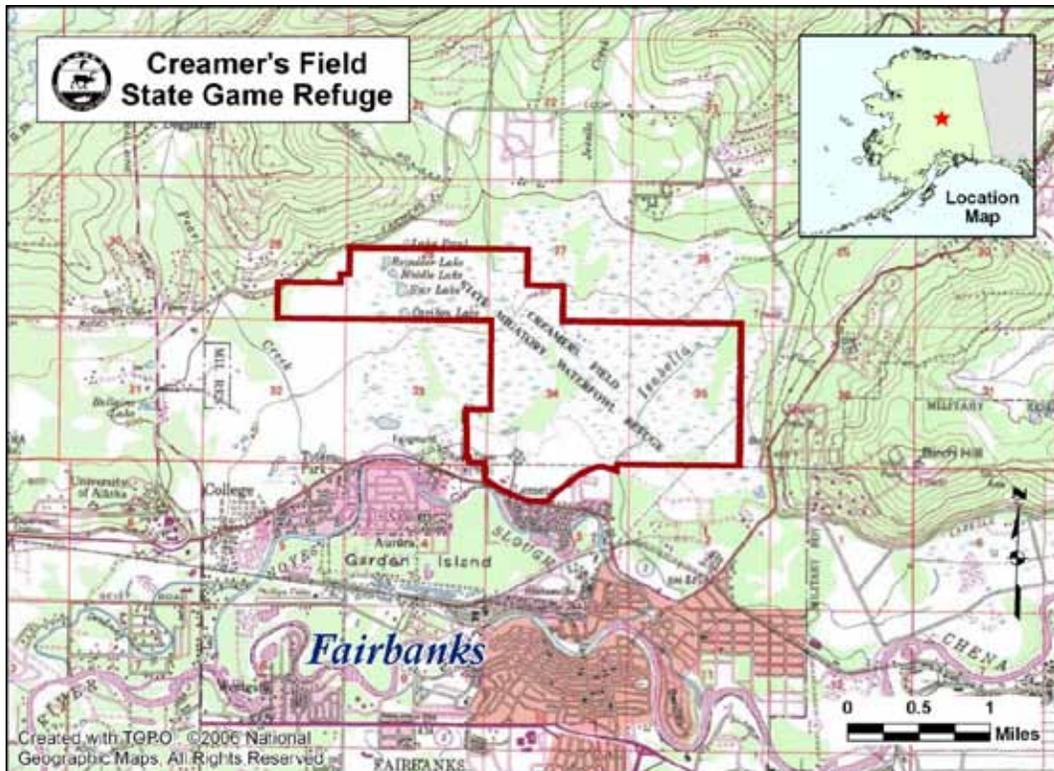
## 2.2 Cape Newenham

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



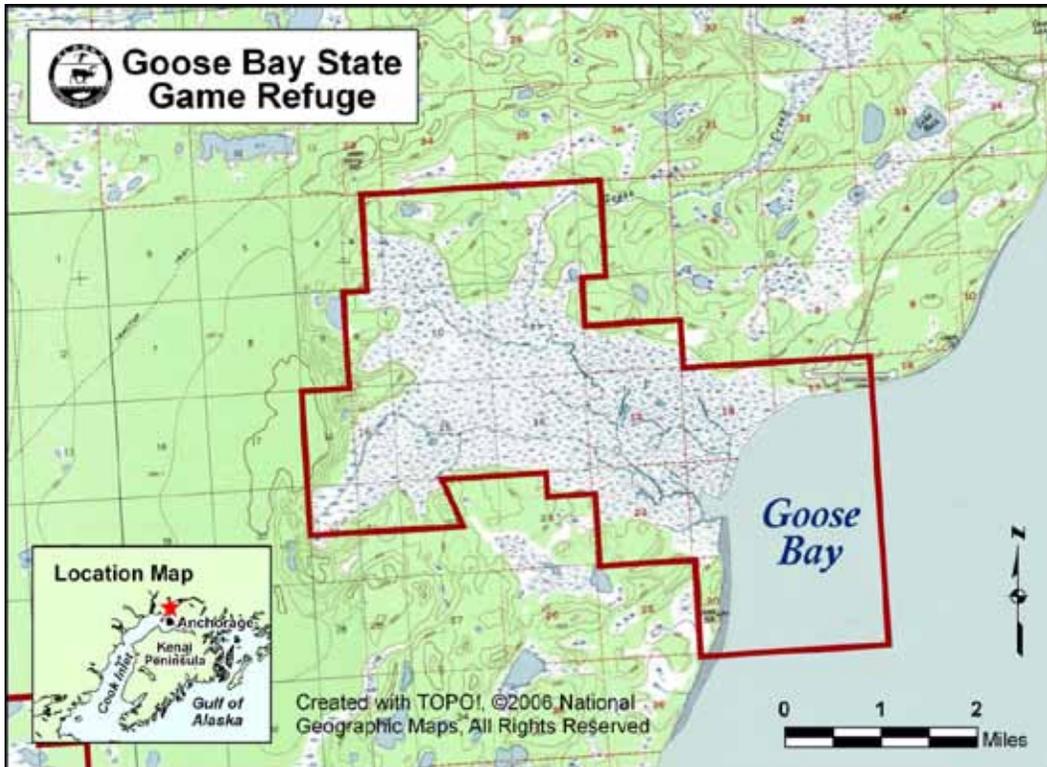
## 2.3 Creamer's Field

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



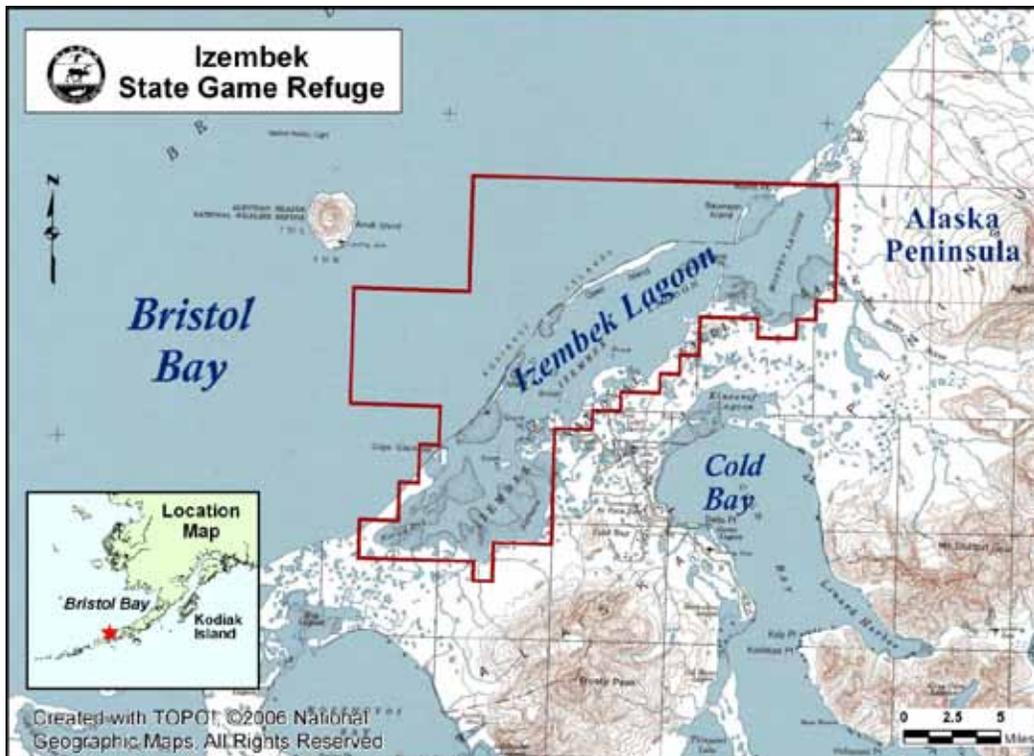
## 2.4 Goose Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



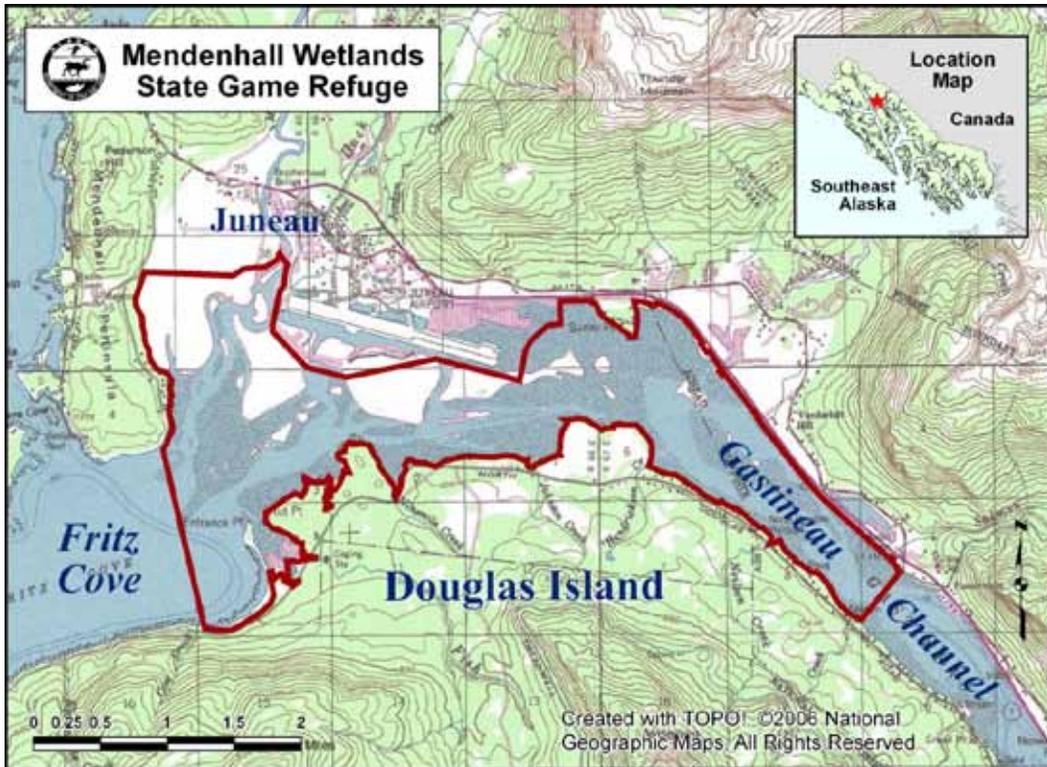
## 2.5 Izembek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



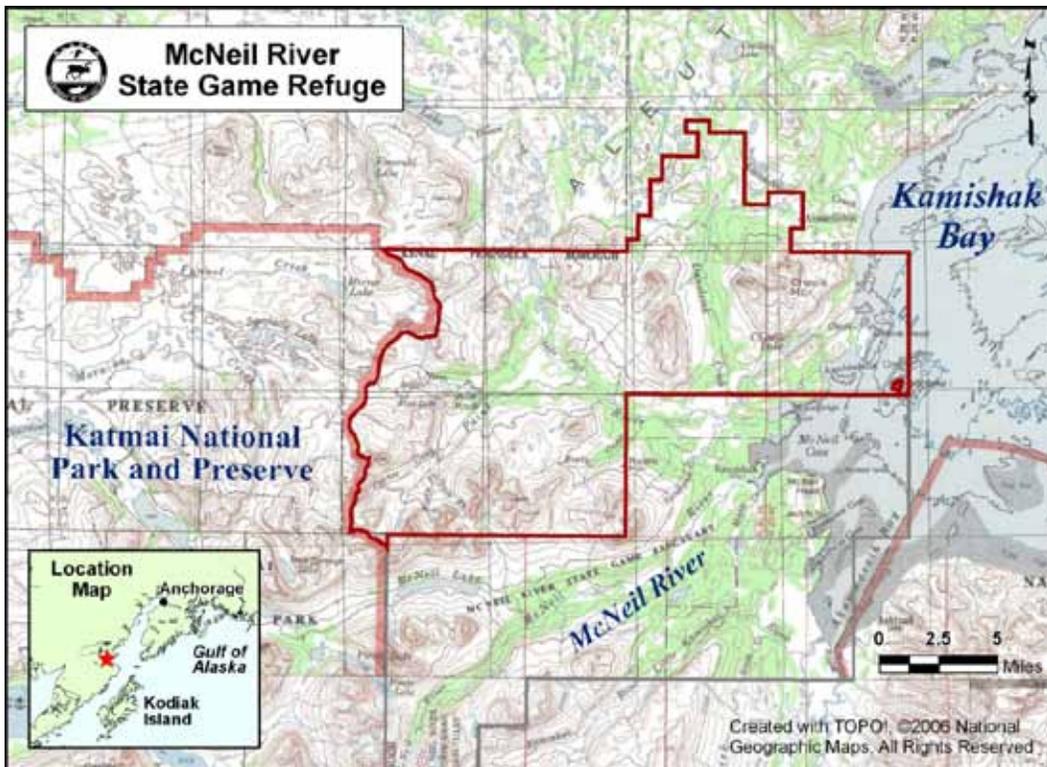
## 2.6 Mendenhall Wetlands

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



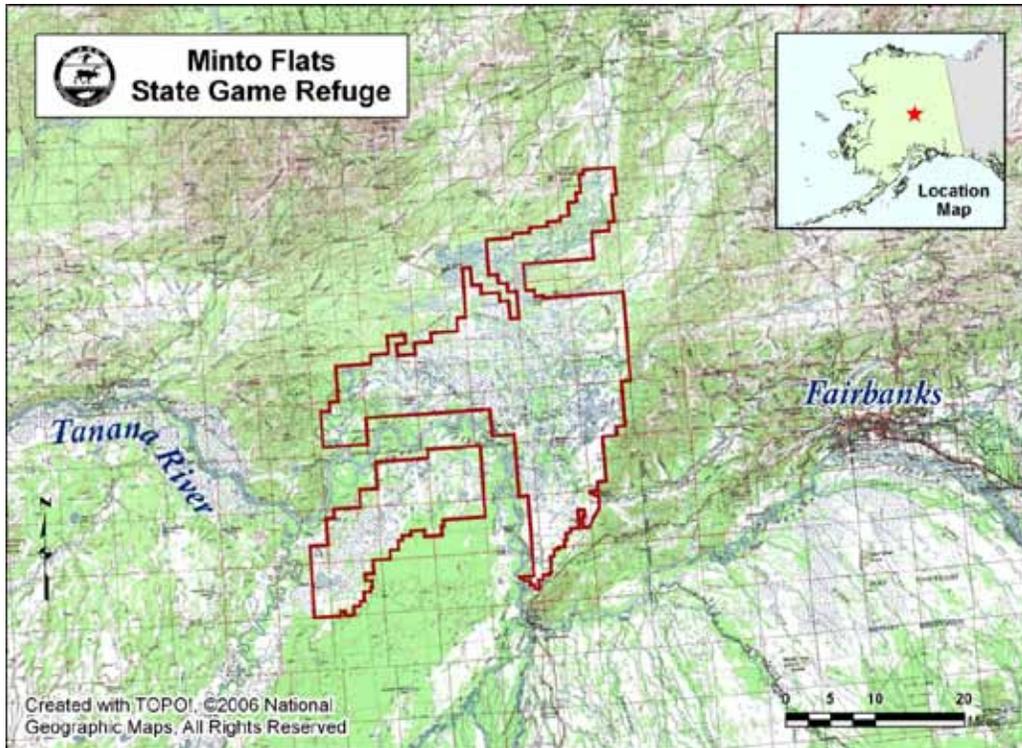
## 2.7 McNeil River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



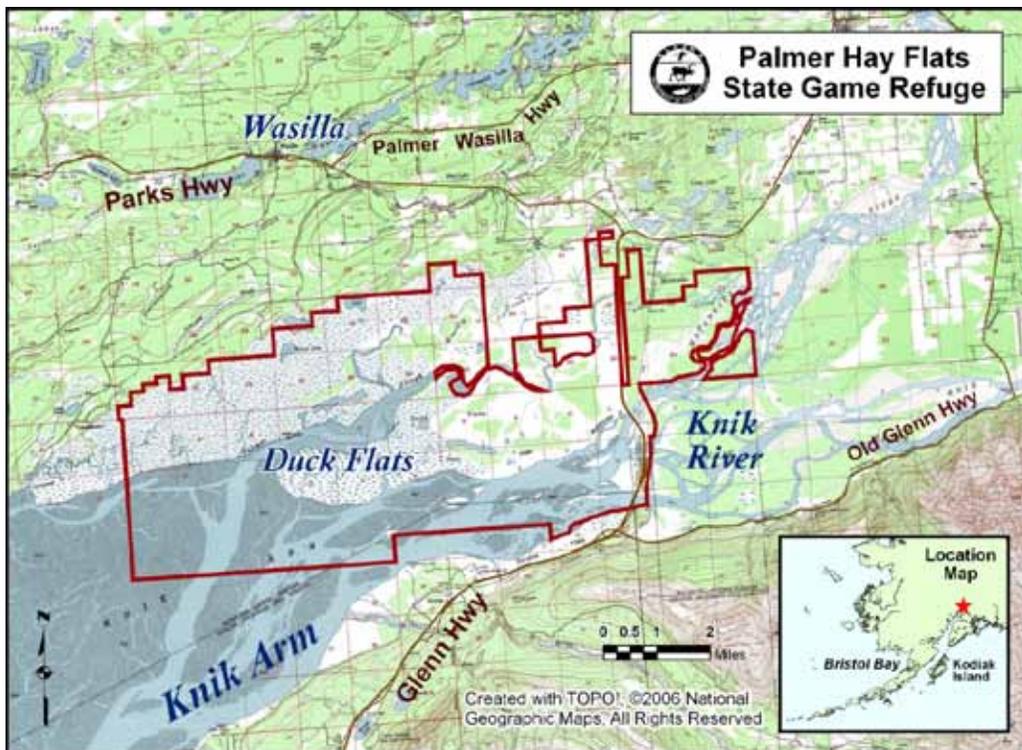
## 2.8 Minto Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



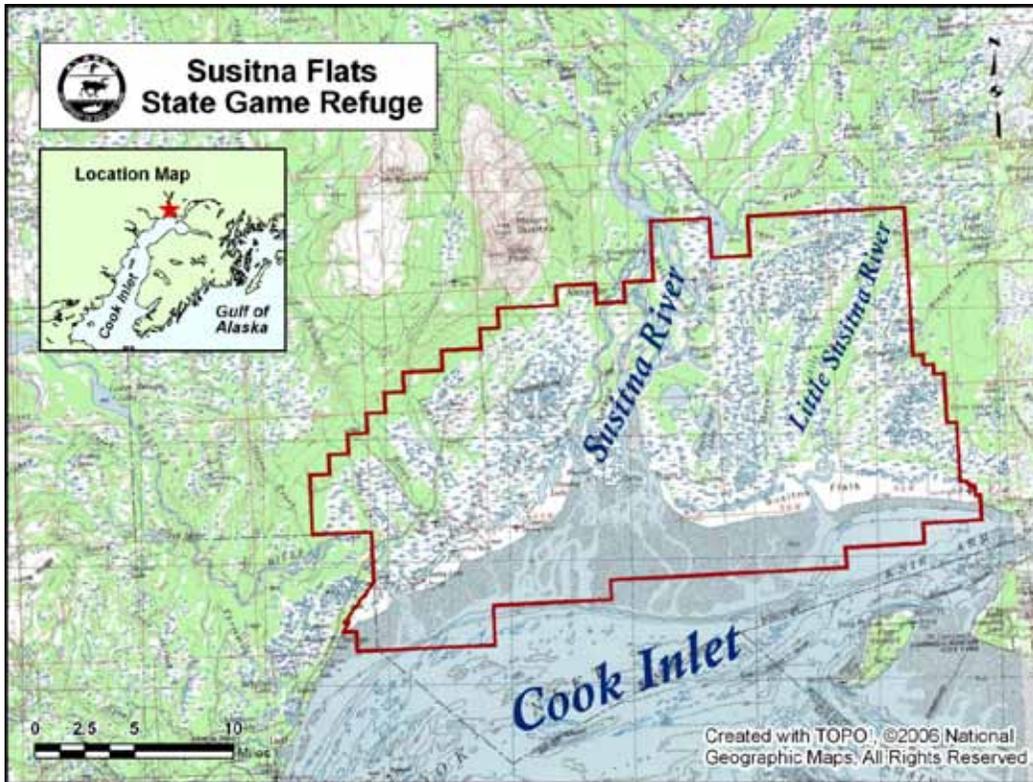
## 2.9 Palmer Hay Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



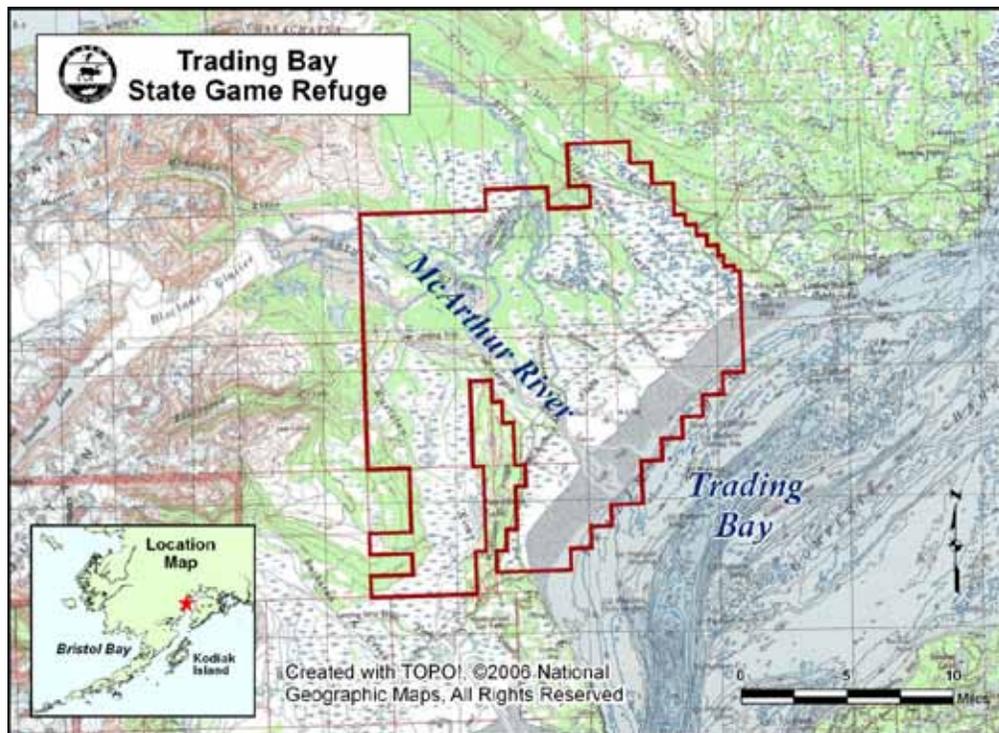
## 2.10 Susitna Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



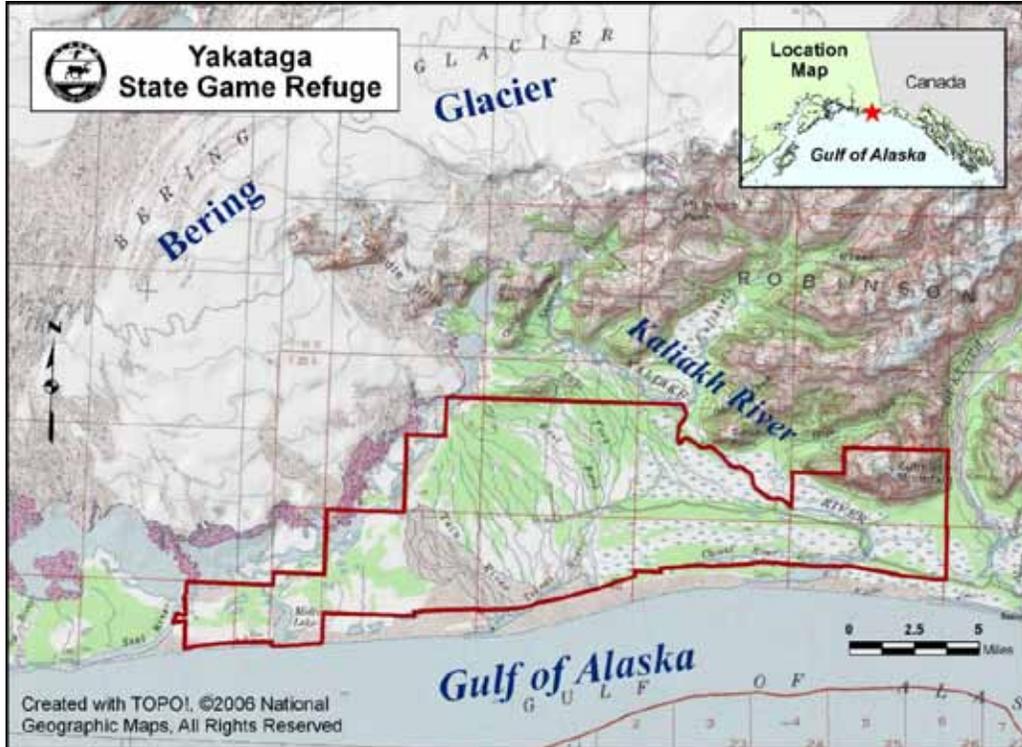
## 2.11 Trading Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



## 2.12 Yakataga

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



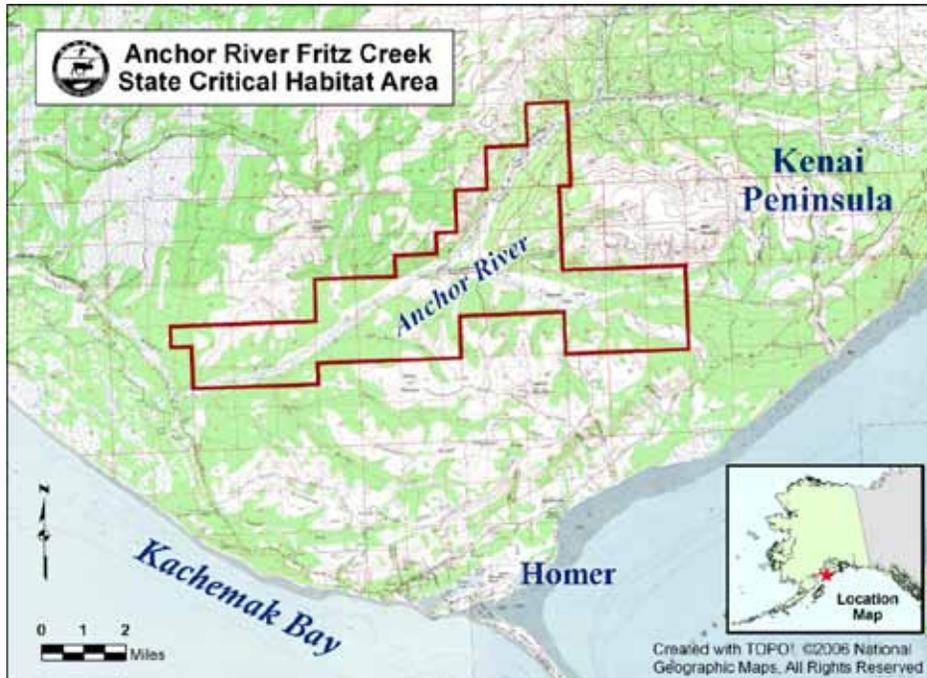
### 3.0 LOCATION OF STATE CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS

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- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anchor River/Fritz Creek | 9. Homer Airport    |
| 2. Chilkat River            | 10. Kachemak Bay    |
| 3. Cinder River             | 11. Kalgin Island   |
| 4. Clam Gulch               | 12. Pilot Point     |
| 5. Copper River Delta       | 13. Port Heiden     |
| 6. Dude Creek               | 14. Port Moller     |
| 7. Egegik                   | 15. Redoubt Bay     |
| 8. Fox River Flats          | 16. Tugidak Island  |
|                             | 17. Willow Mountain |

#### 3.1 Anchor River/Fritz Creek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



### 3.2 Chilkat River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



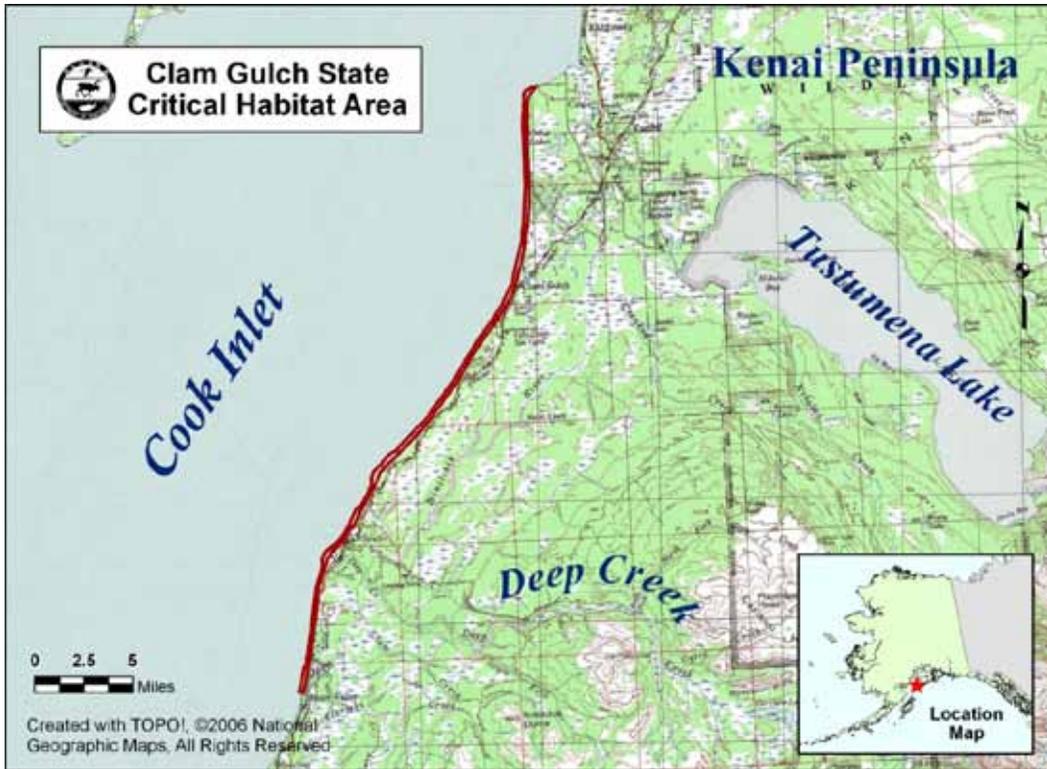
### 3.3 Cinder River

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



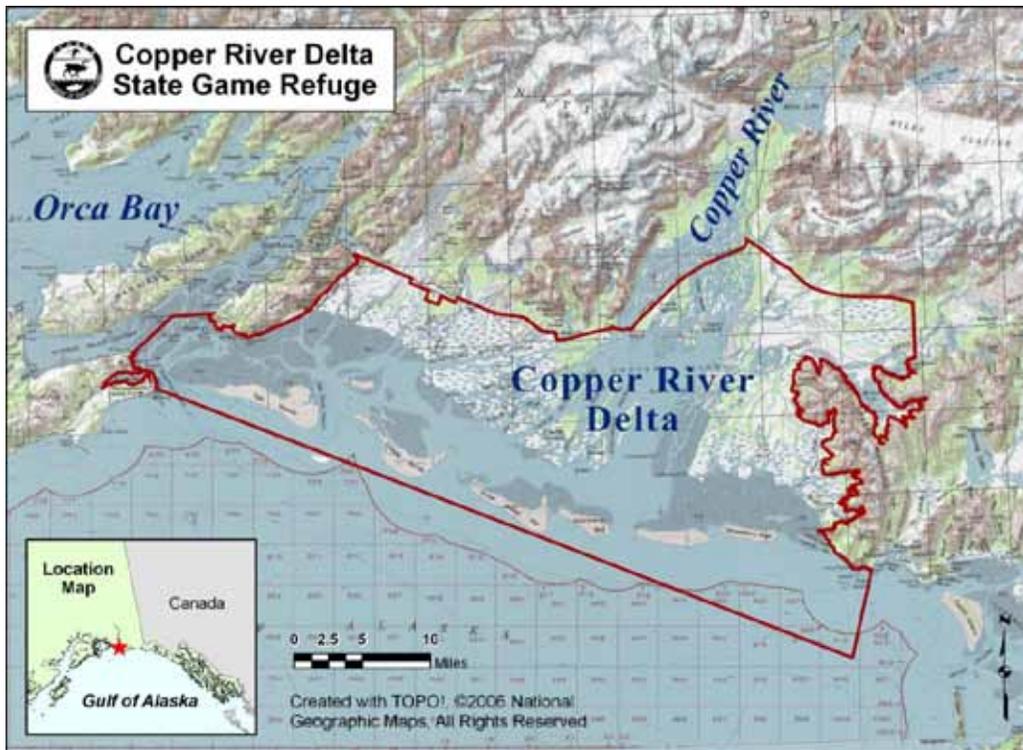
### 3.4 Clam Gulch

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



### 3.5 Copper River Delta

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



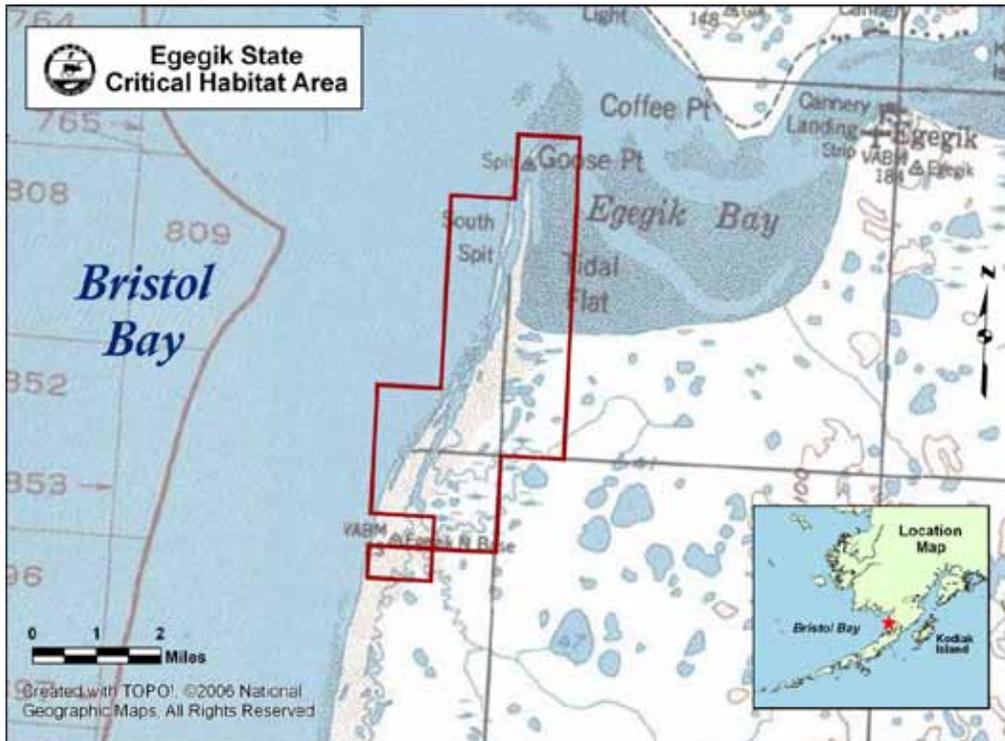
### 3.6 Dude Creek

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



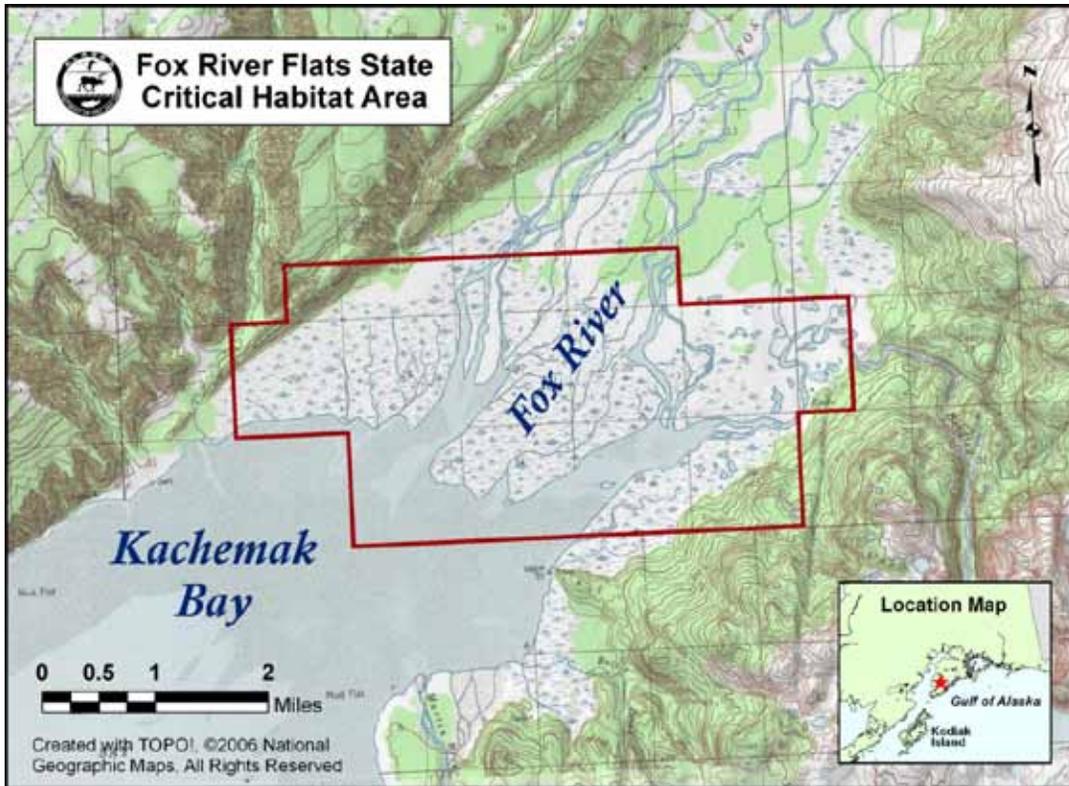
### 3.7 Egegik

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



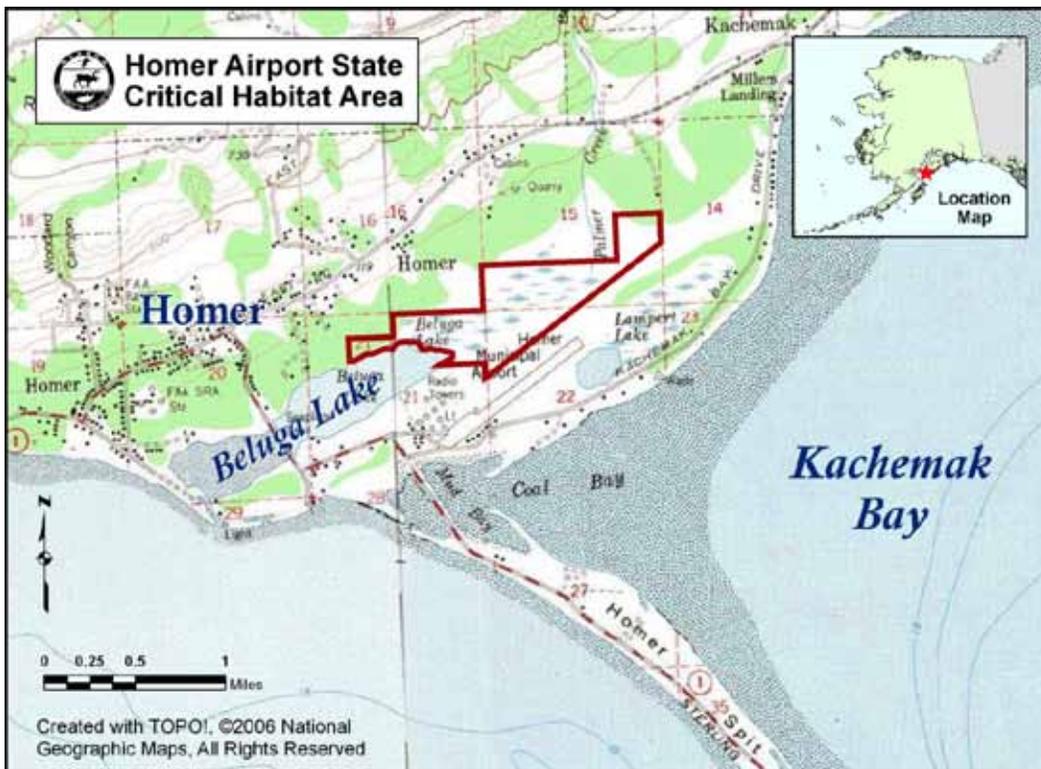
### 3.8 Fox River Flats

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



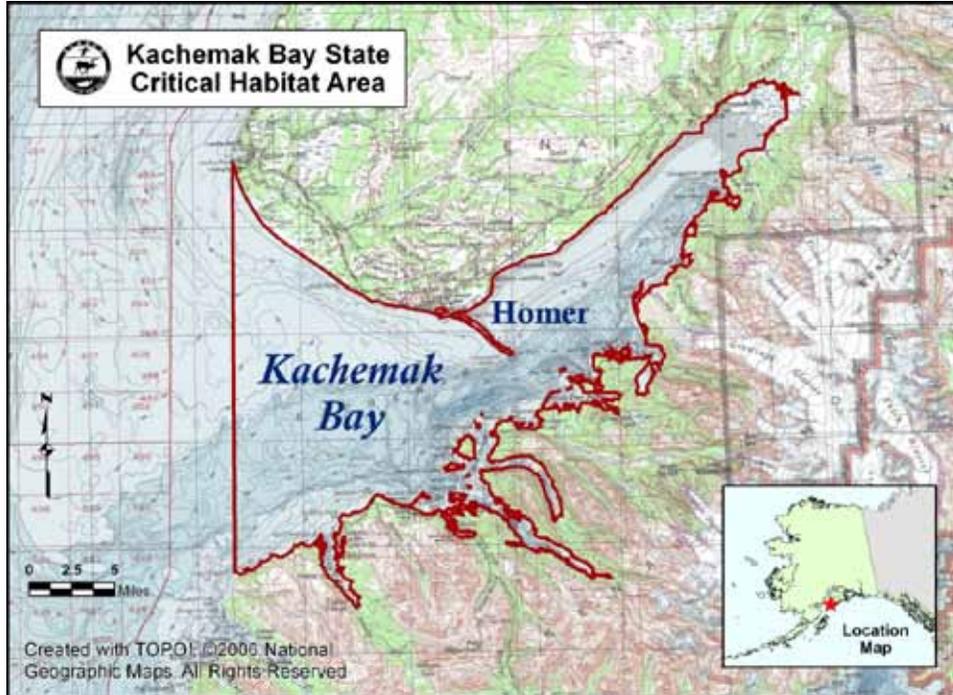
### 3.9 Homer Airport

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



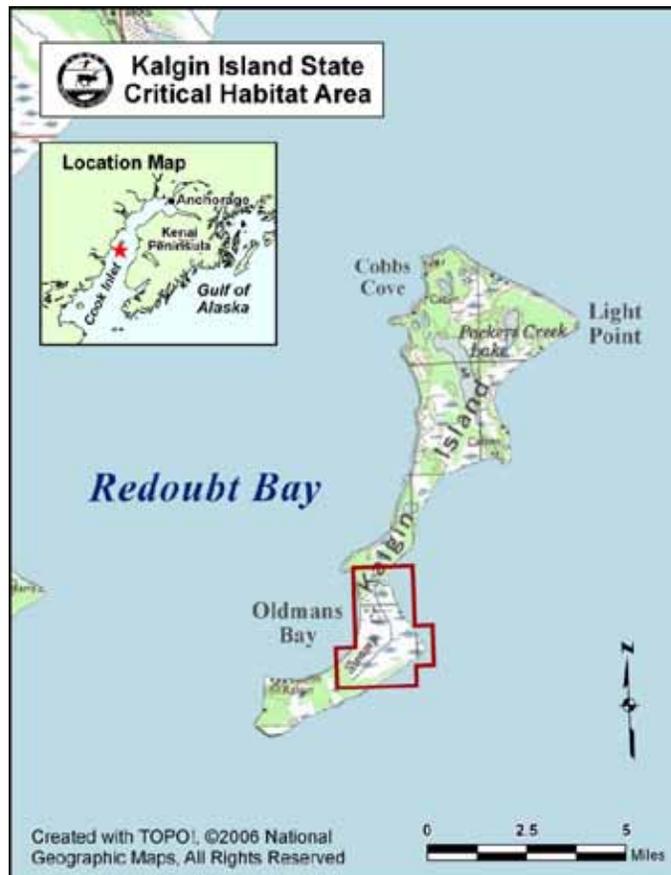
### 3.10 Kachemak Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



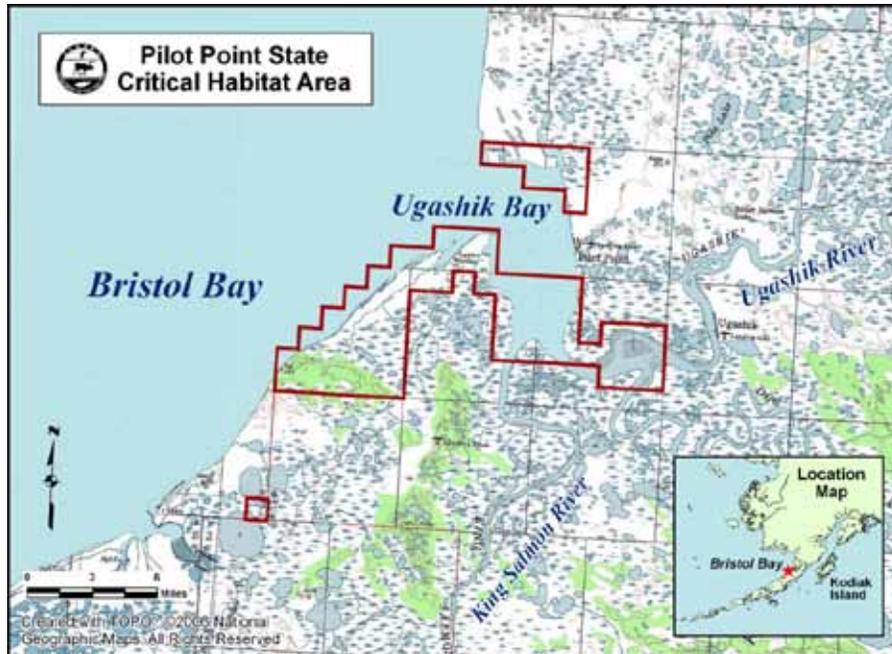
### 3.11 Kalgin Island

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



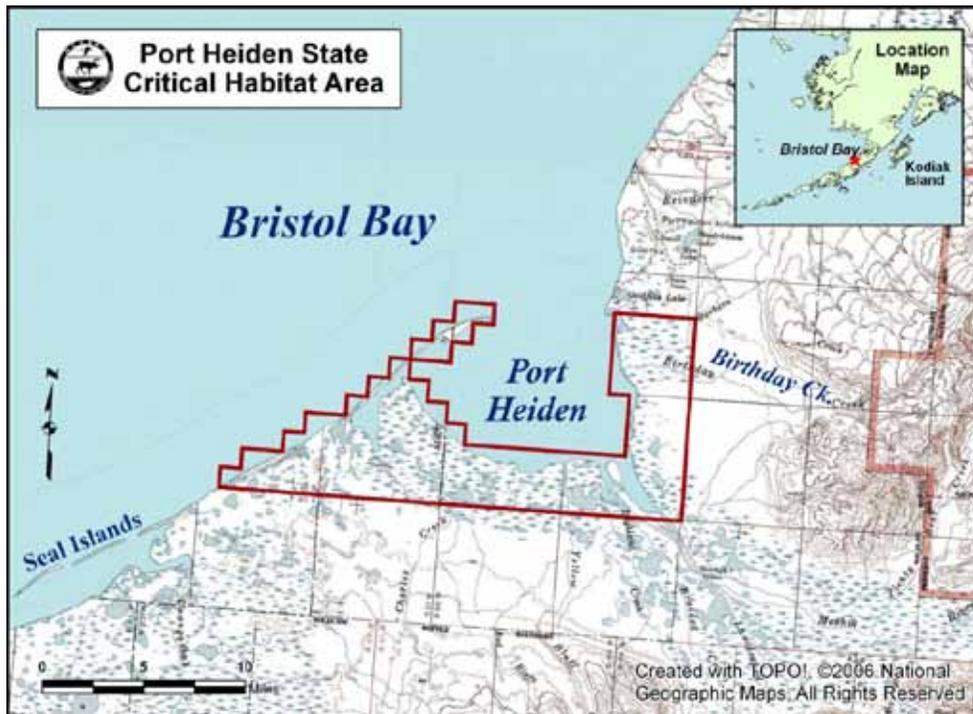
### 3.12 Pilot Point

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



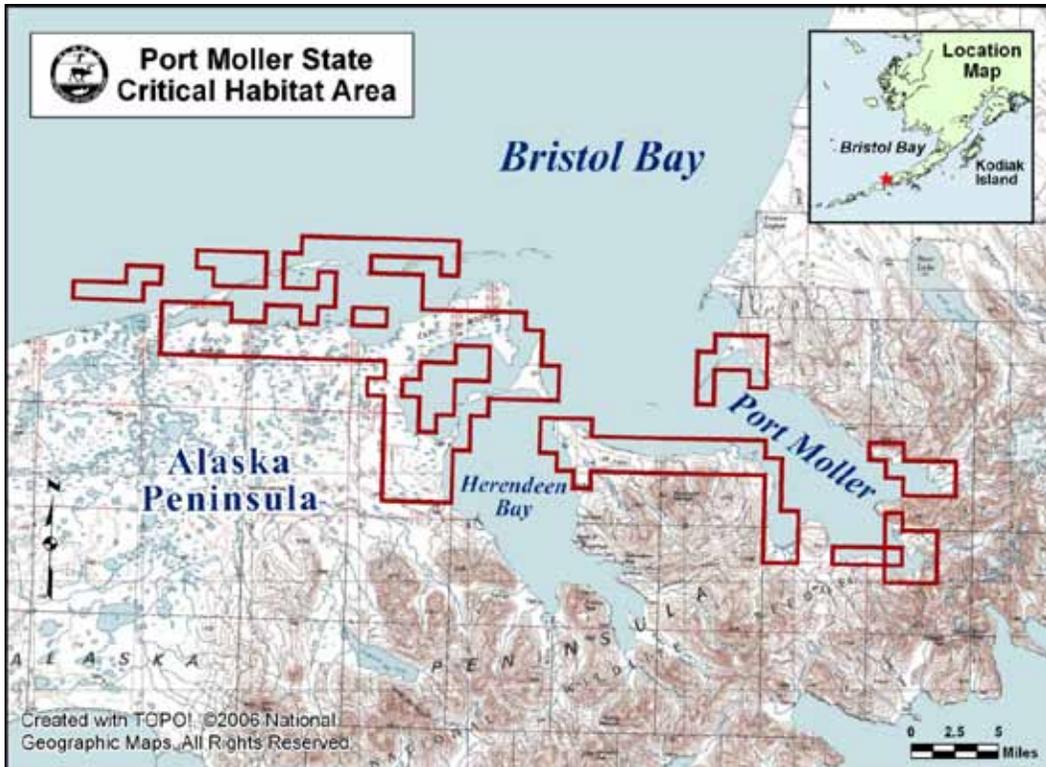
### 3.13 Port Heiden

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



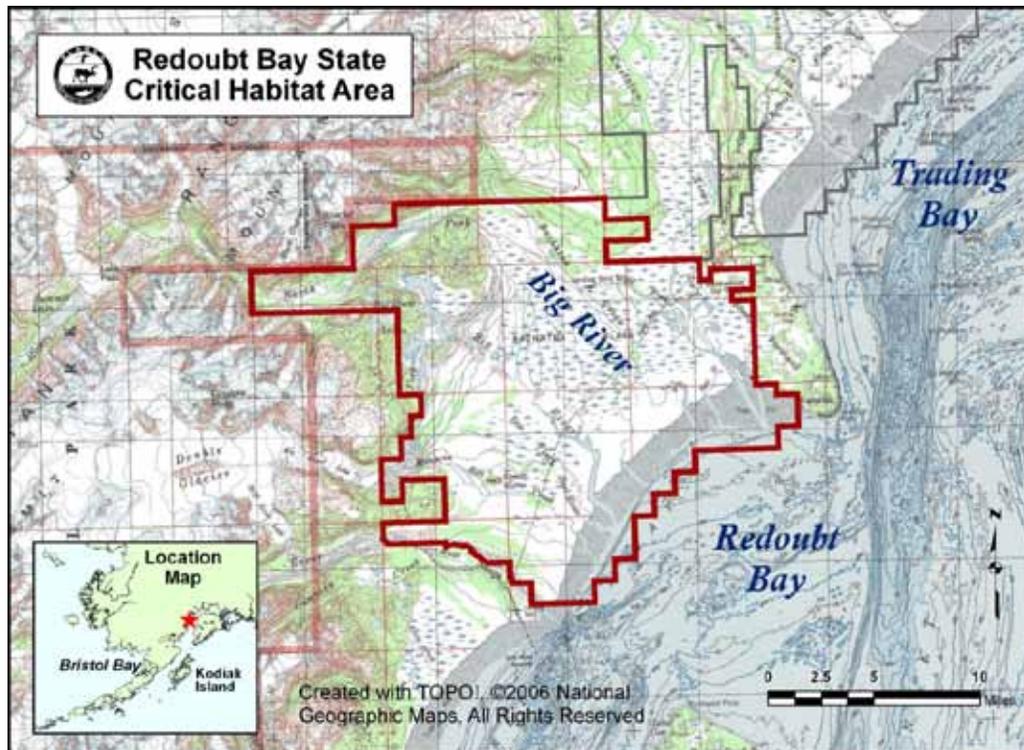
### 3.14 Port Moller

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



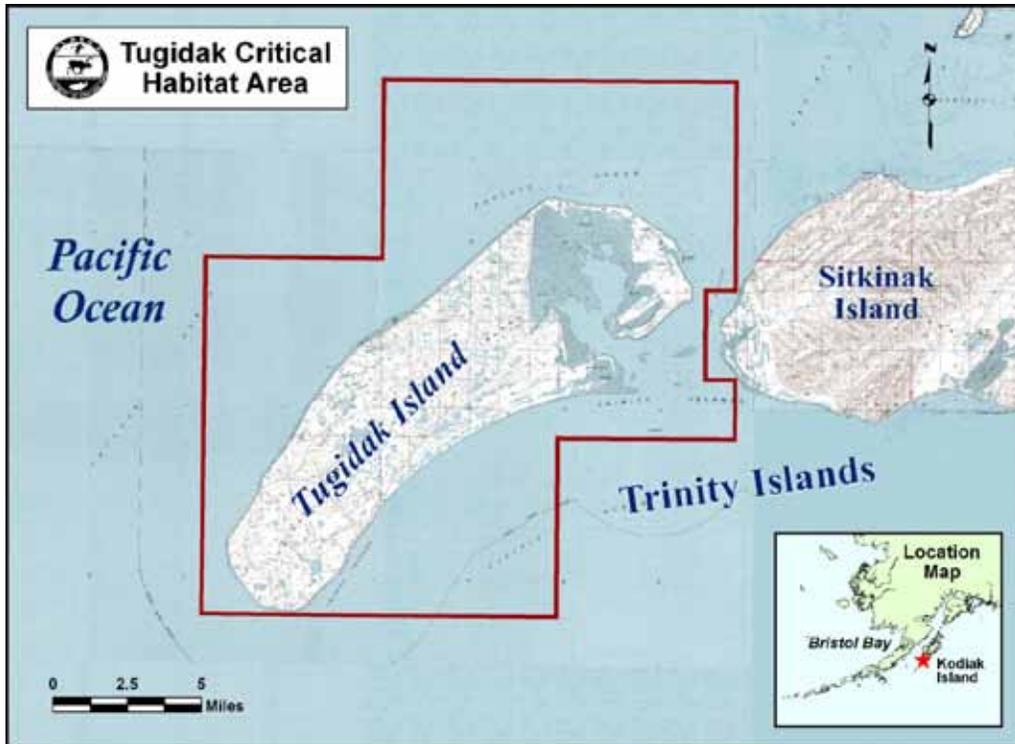
### 3.15 Redoubt Bay

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



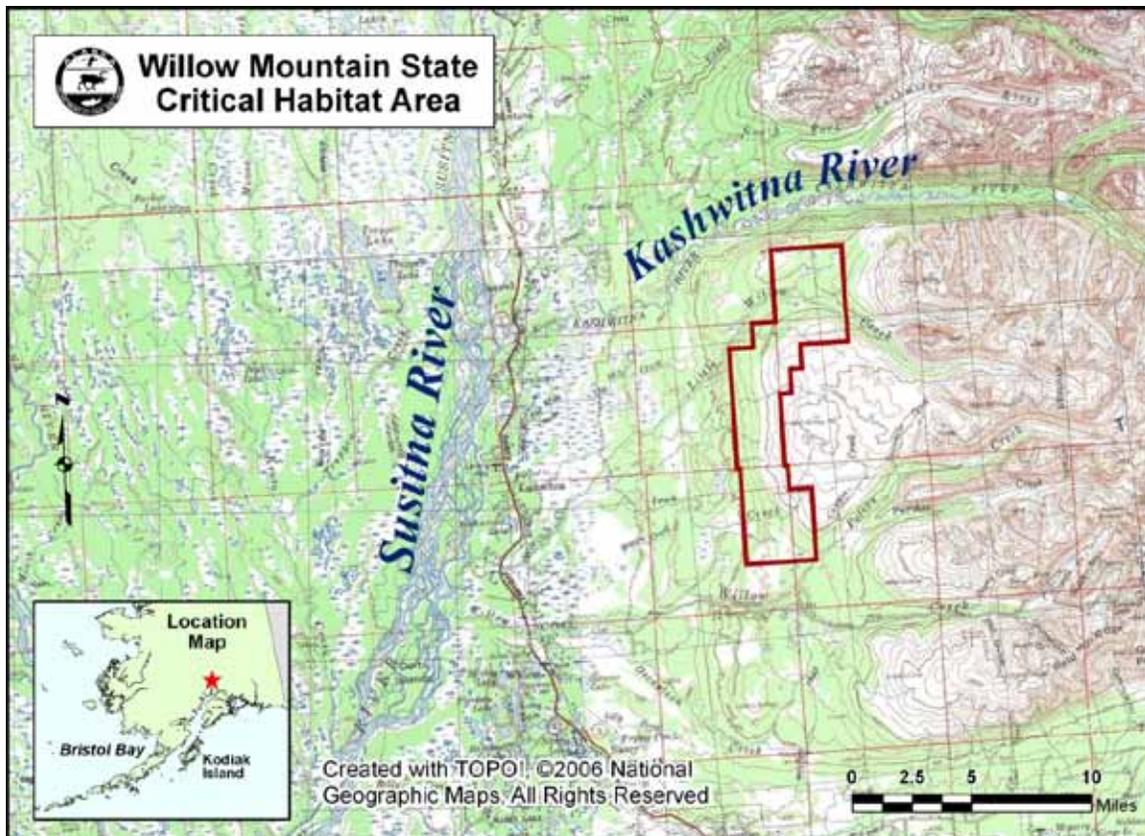
### 3.16 Tugidak Island

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



### 3.17 Willow Mountain

(Map produced by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game)



## **4.0 LOCATION OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES**

There are currently 16 National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska. See <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/> for more information on refuges in Alaska.

1. Alaska Maritime NWR
2. Alaska Peninsula NWR
3. Arctic NWR
4. Becharof NWR
5. Innoko NWR
6. Izembek NWR
7. Kanuti NWR
8. Kenai NWR
9. Kodiak NWR
10. Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
11. Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge
12. Selawik NWR
13. Tetlin NWR
14. Togiak NWR
15. Yukon Delta NWR
16. Yukon Flats NWR

## 4.1 Alaska Maritime NWR

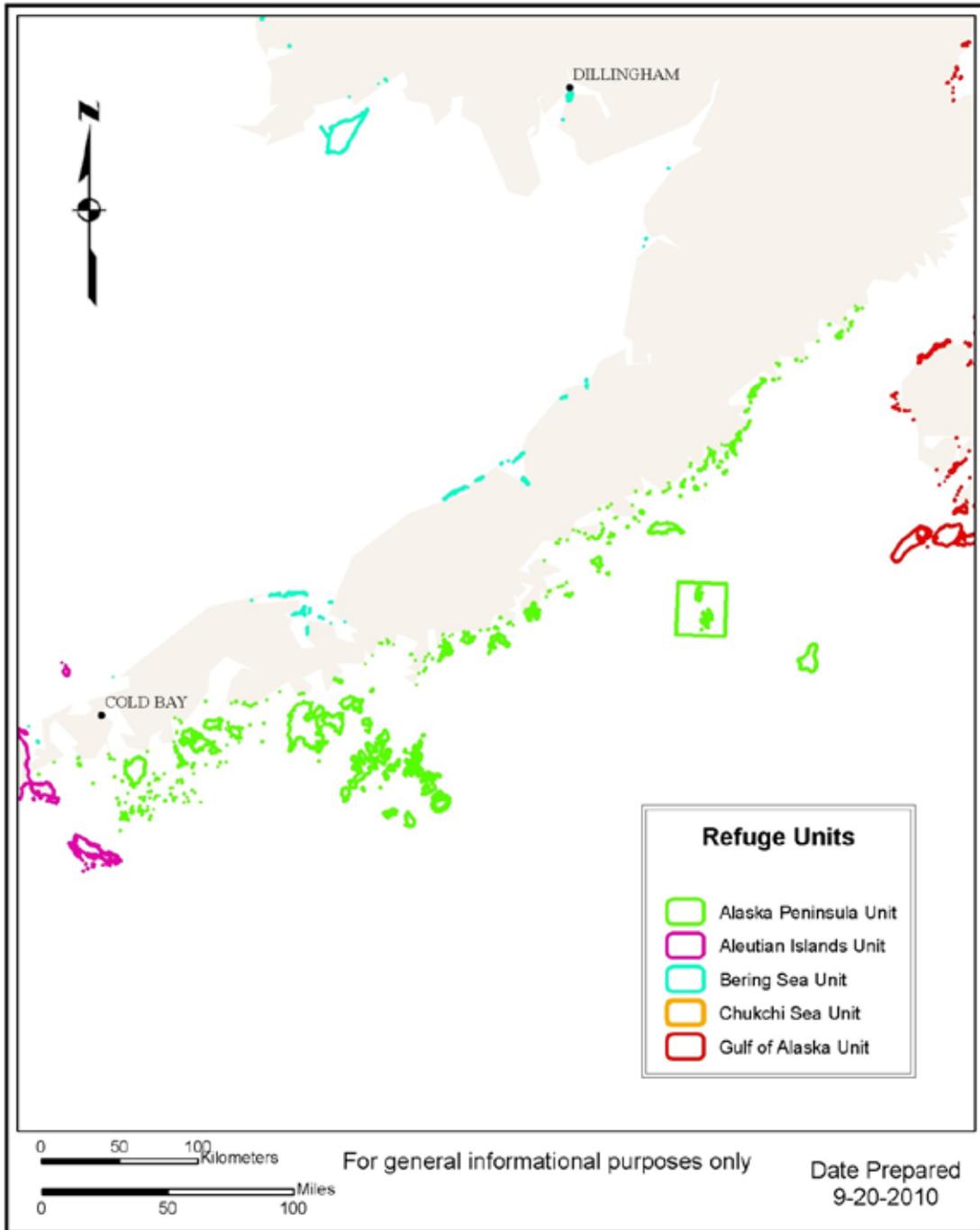
(Map produced by Alaska U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)



The Alaska Maritime Refuge stretches over several thousand miles of Alaska's coast. Because of the enormous geographic and ecological range, it's handy to view the Refuge in units. See <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units.htm> for more information regarding the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Alaska Peninsula Unit

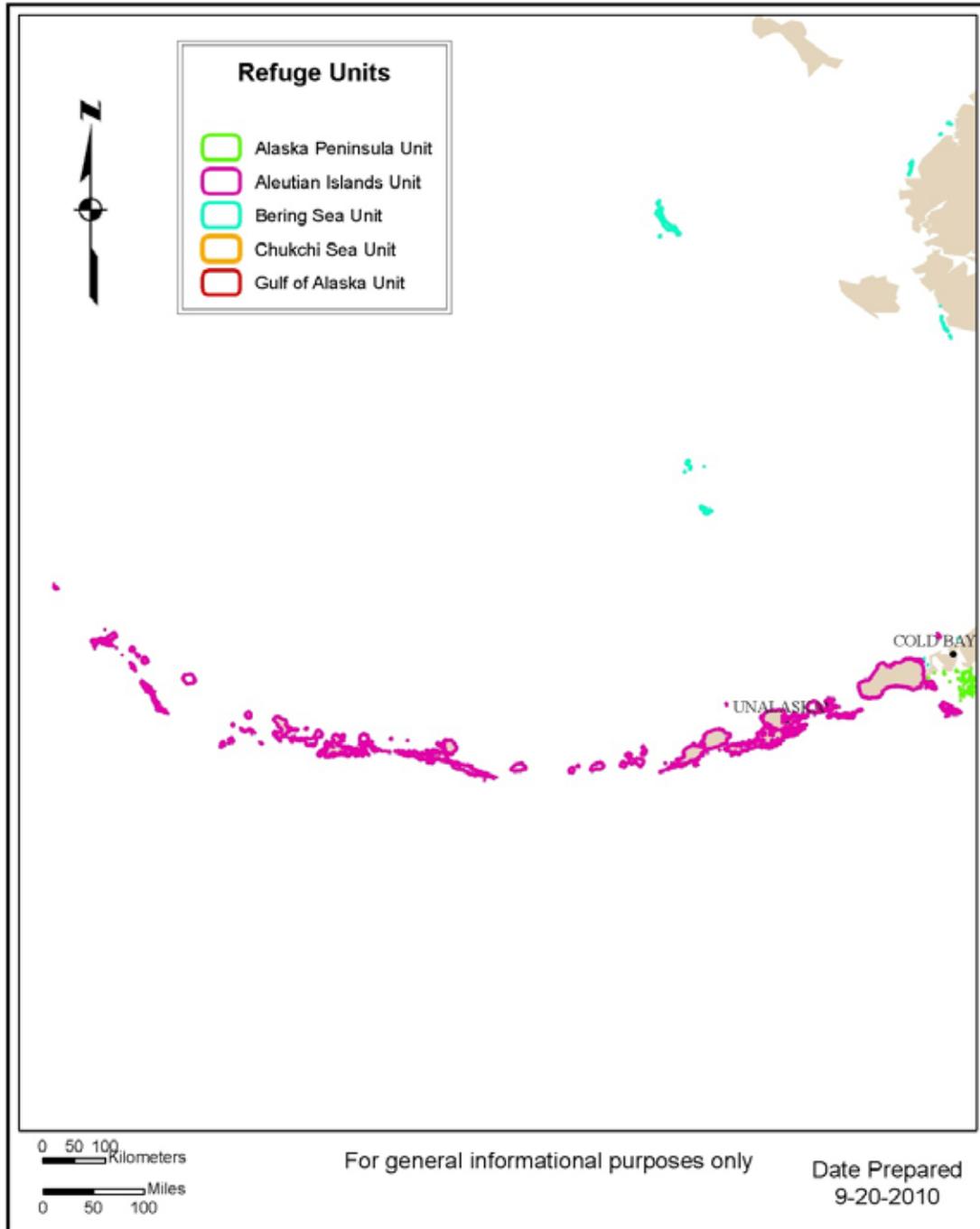


The Alaska Peninsula unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 400 miles along the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula from just west of Kodiak Island to the southern tip of the peninsula. The unit included hundreds of sea stacks and islands, many with steep or mountainous terrain often surrounded by reefs or rocky shores, including two previously established refuges in the Semidi and Shumagin island groups.

<http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/AKPeninsula.htm>

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

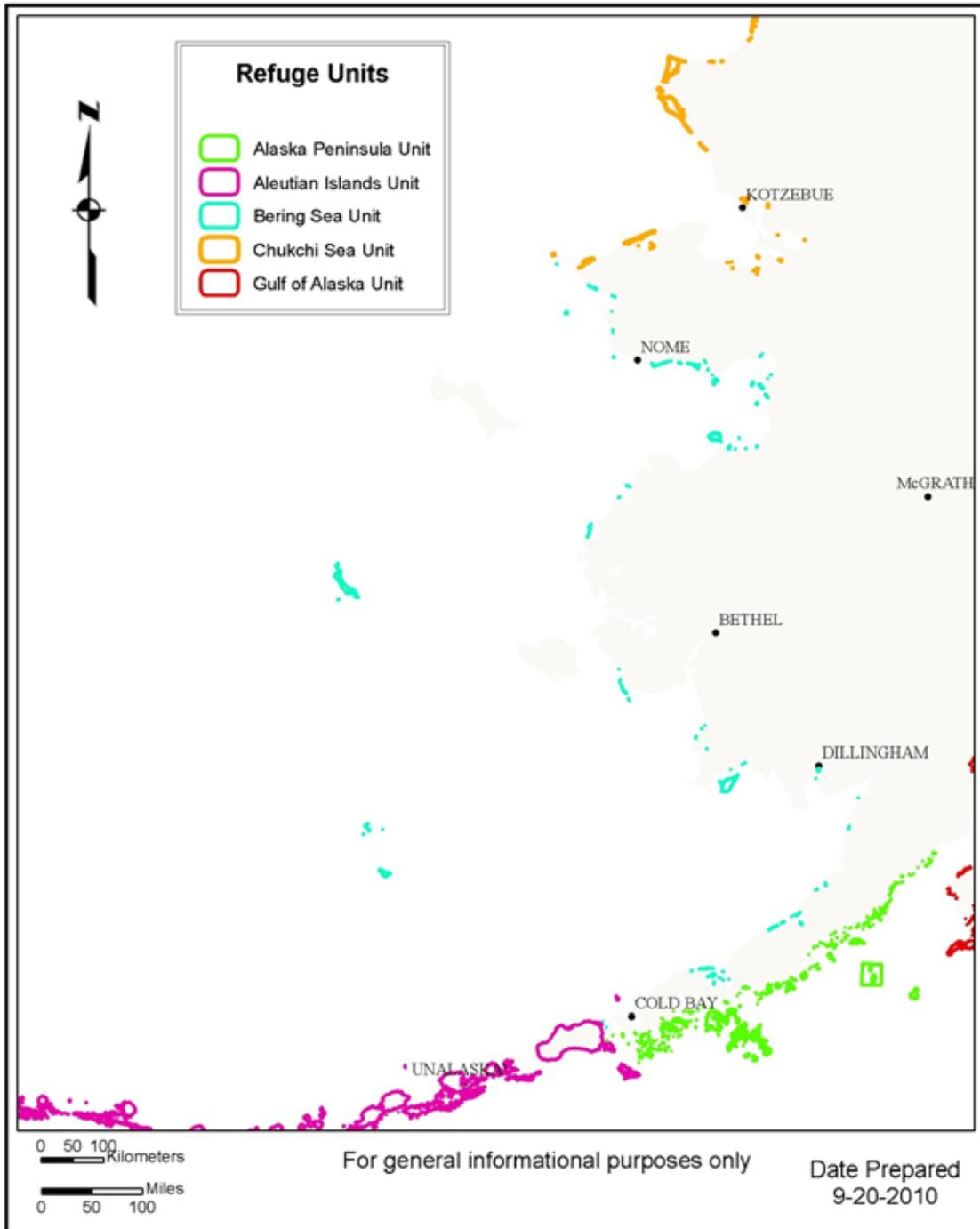
## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Aleutian Islands Unit



The Aleutian Islands unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 1,100 miles in a chain of volcanic islands (some still growing) from Unimak Island at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula westward to Attu Island, nearer to Asia than to mainland North America. More than half of the land area in the Aleutians is part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/Aleutianmain.htm>

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

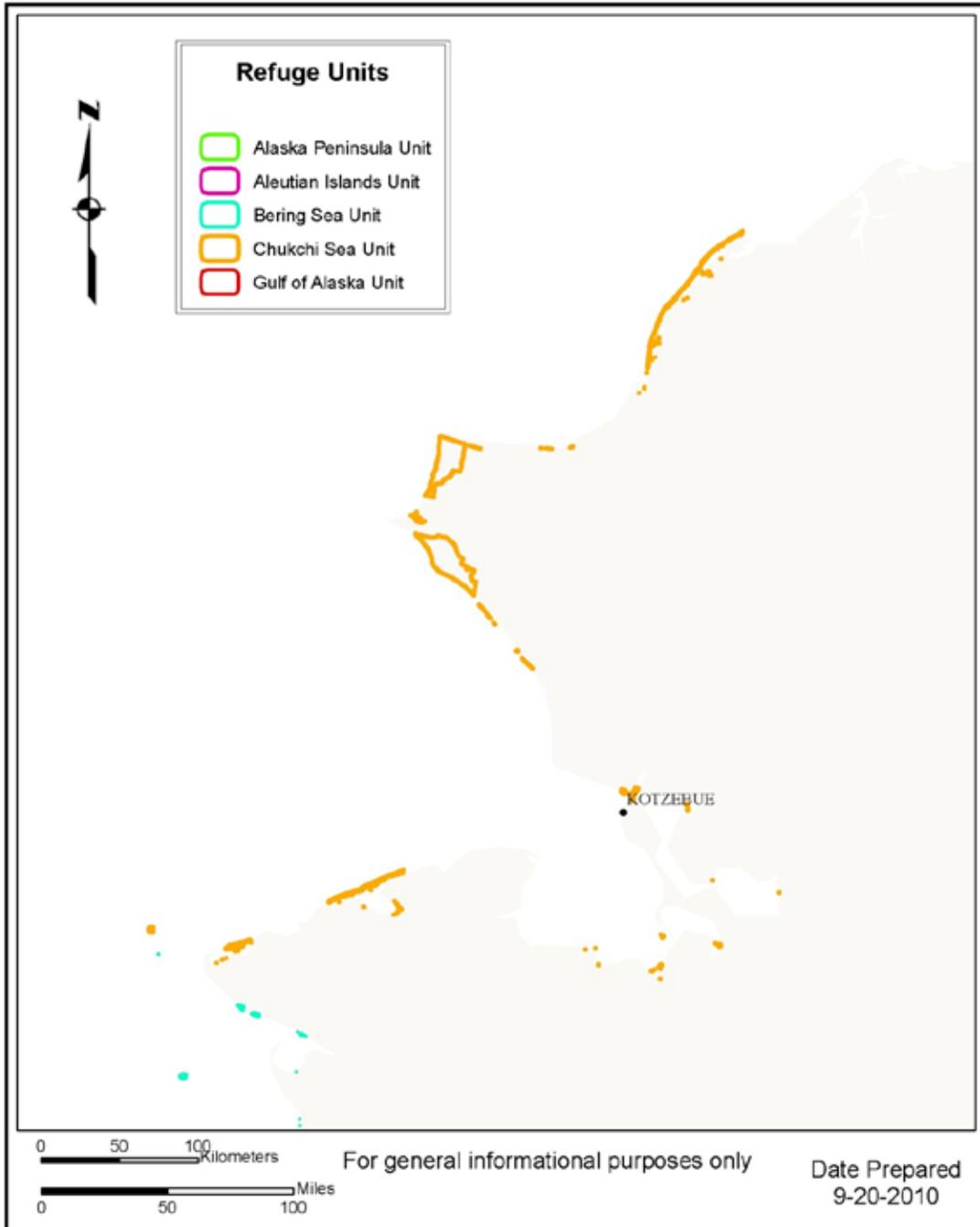
## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Bering Sea Unit



The Bering Sea unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge extends more than 600 miles from islands and lands on Norton Sound along the Seward Peninsula to islands far into the Bering Sea, the wilderness island of St. Matthew and the [Pribilof Islands](http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/BeringMAIN.htm). Islands established as the Bering Sea Refuge (1909) prior to incorporation into Alaska Maritime Refuge are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. They include St. Matthew, Hall, and Pinnacle islands. <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/BeringMAIN.htm>

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Chukchi Sea Unit

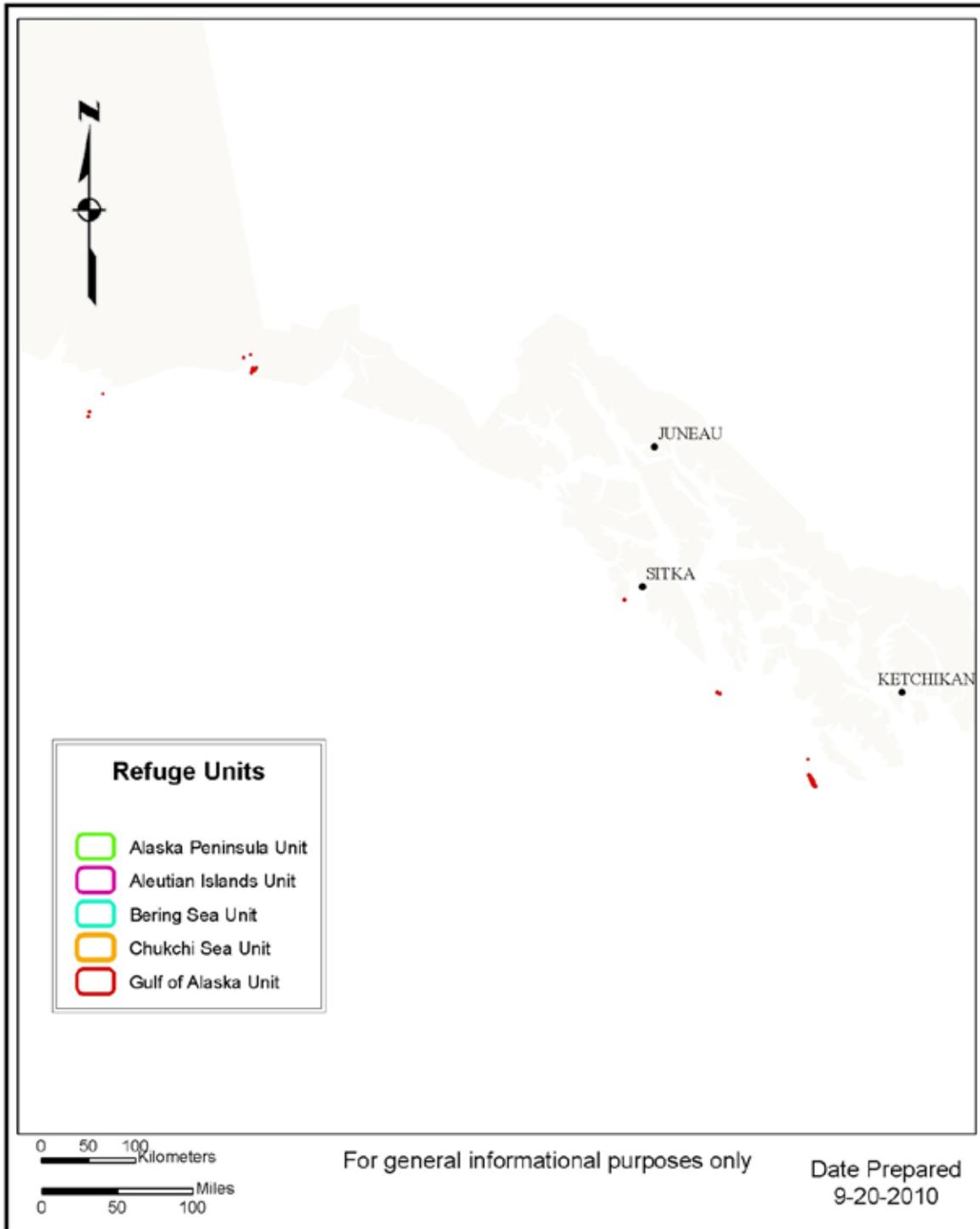


Lying mostly above the Arctic Circle, the Chukchi Sea unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered islands, spits, and mainland areas. Extending along 500 miles of coast from southwest of Barrow on the Arctic Ocean, including the mountainous mainland area and sea cliffs of Cape Lisburne and Cape Thompson at the western end of the Brooks Range, to the low, sandy barrier islands and beaches used by migrating shorebirds and waterfowl out to the tip of the Seward Peninsula at the Bering Strait.

<http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/ChukchiMAIN.htm>

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

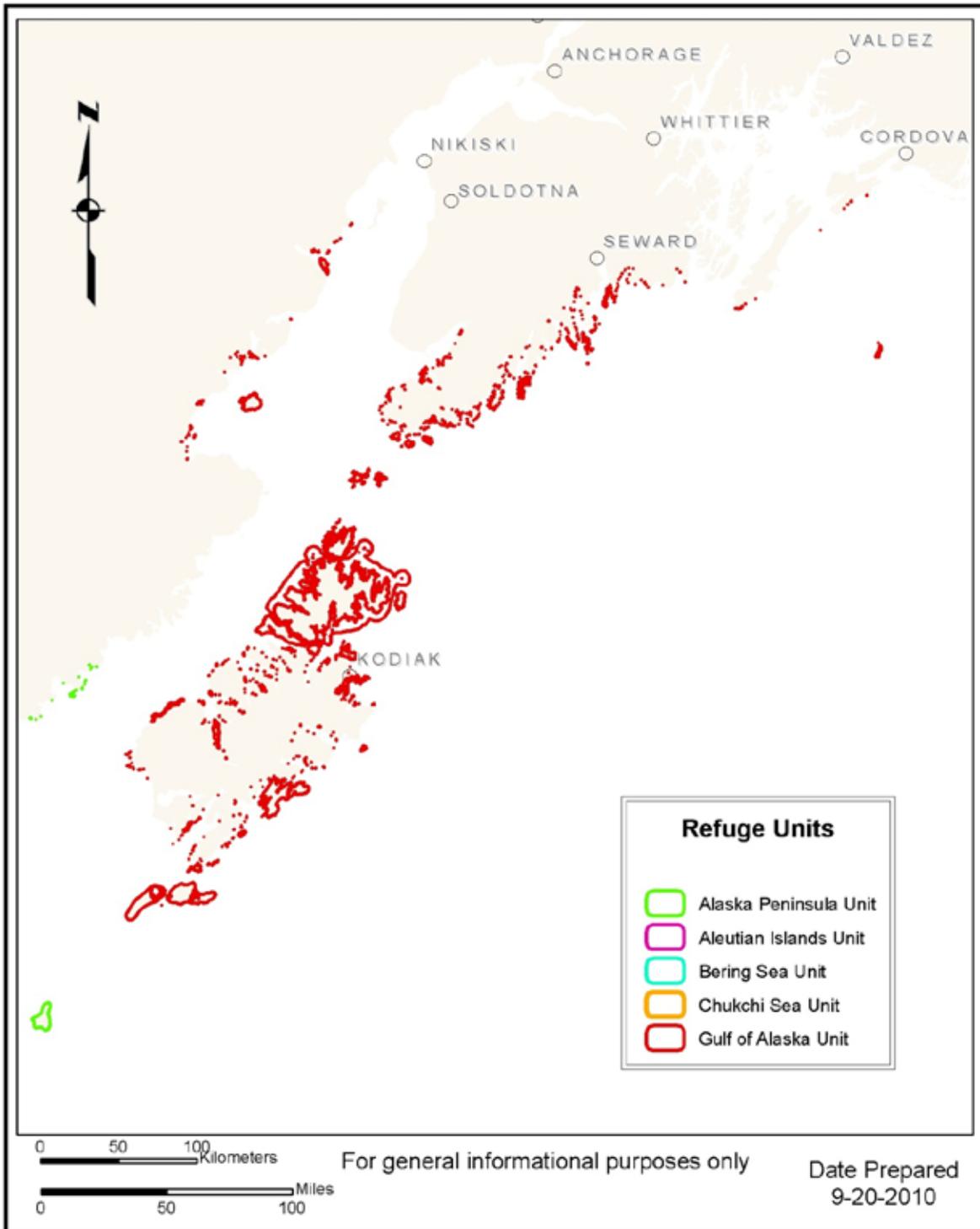
## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Gulf Unit East



The Gulf of Alaska unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered small islands extending along 800 miles of coast from Southeast Alaska's rainforests including [St. Lazaria Island](#) near Sitka, across the arc of Prince William Sound and the fjord-edged Kenai Peninsula where the [Chiswell Islands](#) are the most-visited in all the refuge, to the [Barren Islands](#) and waters and islets off Kodiak. <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/gulf.htm>.

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge - Gulf Unit West

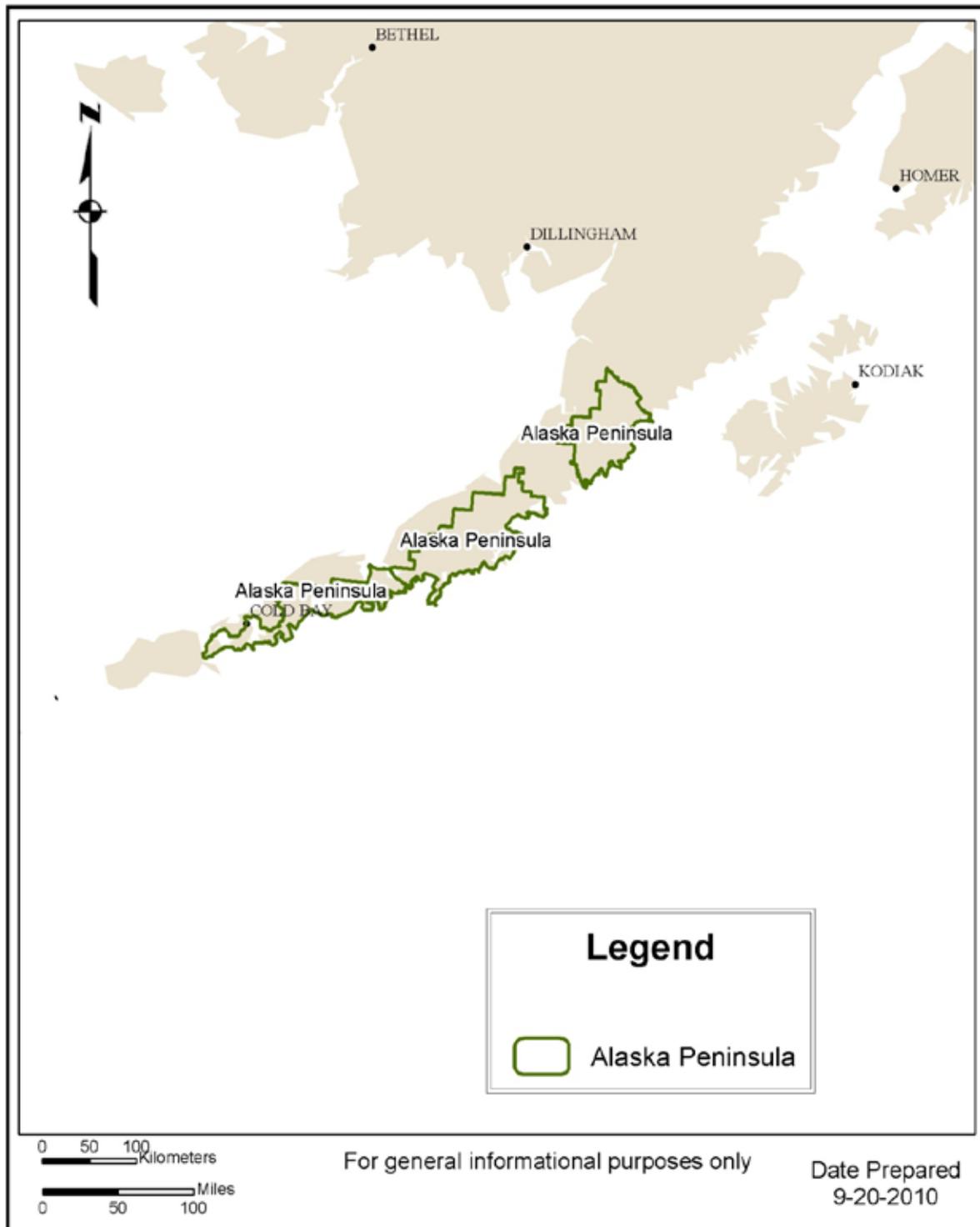


The Gulf of Alaska unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge contains scattered small islands extending along 800 miles of coast from Southeast Alaska's rainforests including [St. Lazaria Island](#) near Sitka, across the arc of Prince William Sound and the fjord-edged Kenai Peninsula where the [Chiswell Islands](#) are the most-visited in all the refuge, to the [Barren Islands](#) and waters and islets off Kodiak. <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/akmar/units/gulf.htm>.

## 4.2 Alaska Peninsula NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

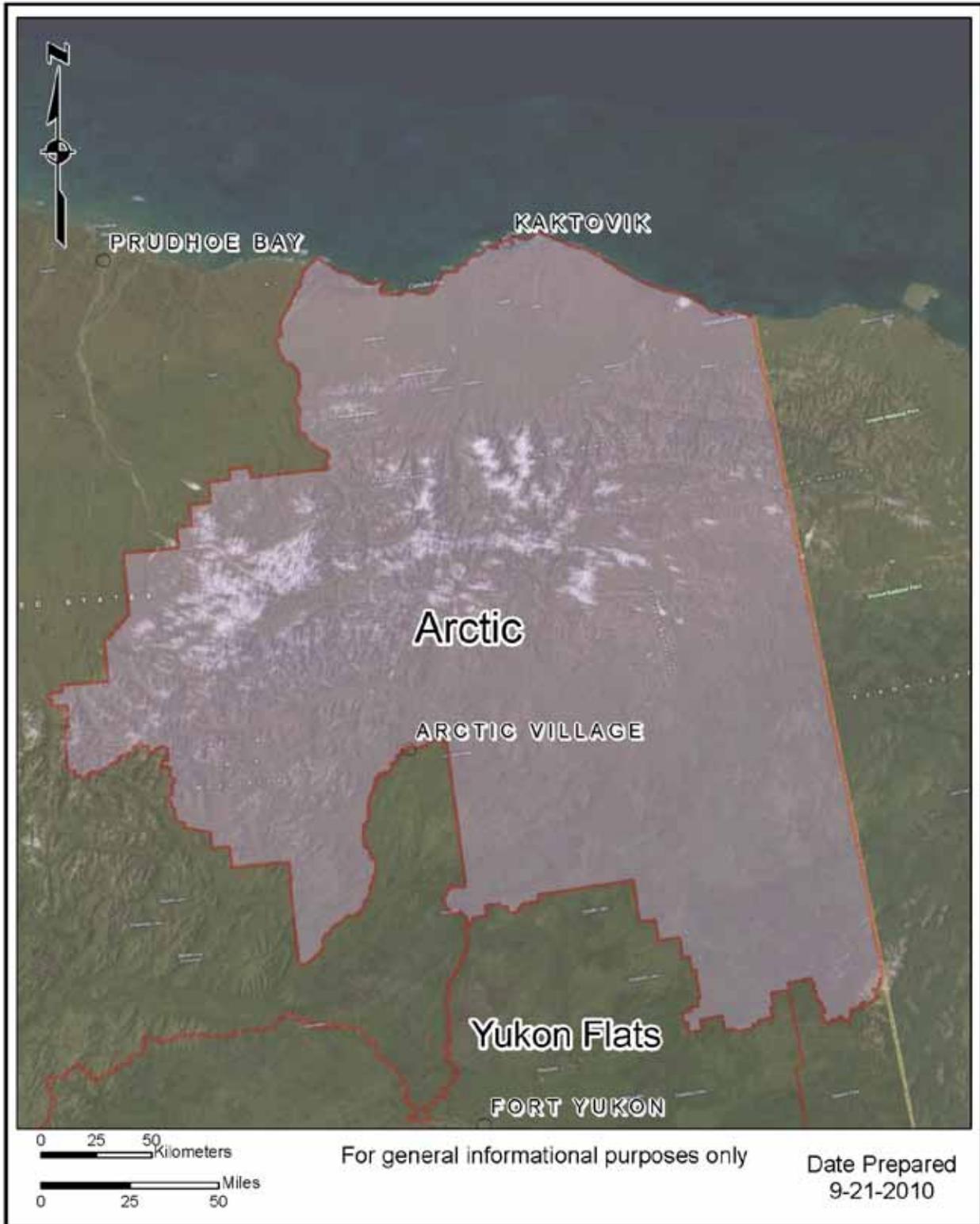
### Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge



### 4.3 Arctic NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

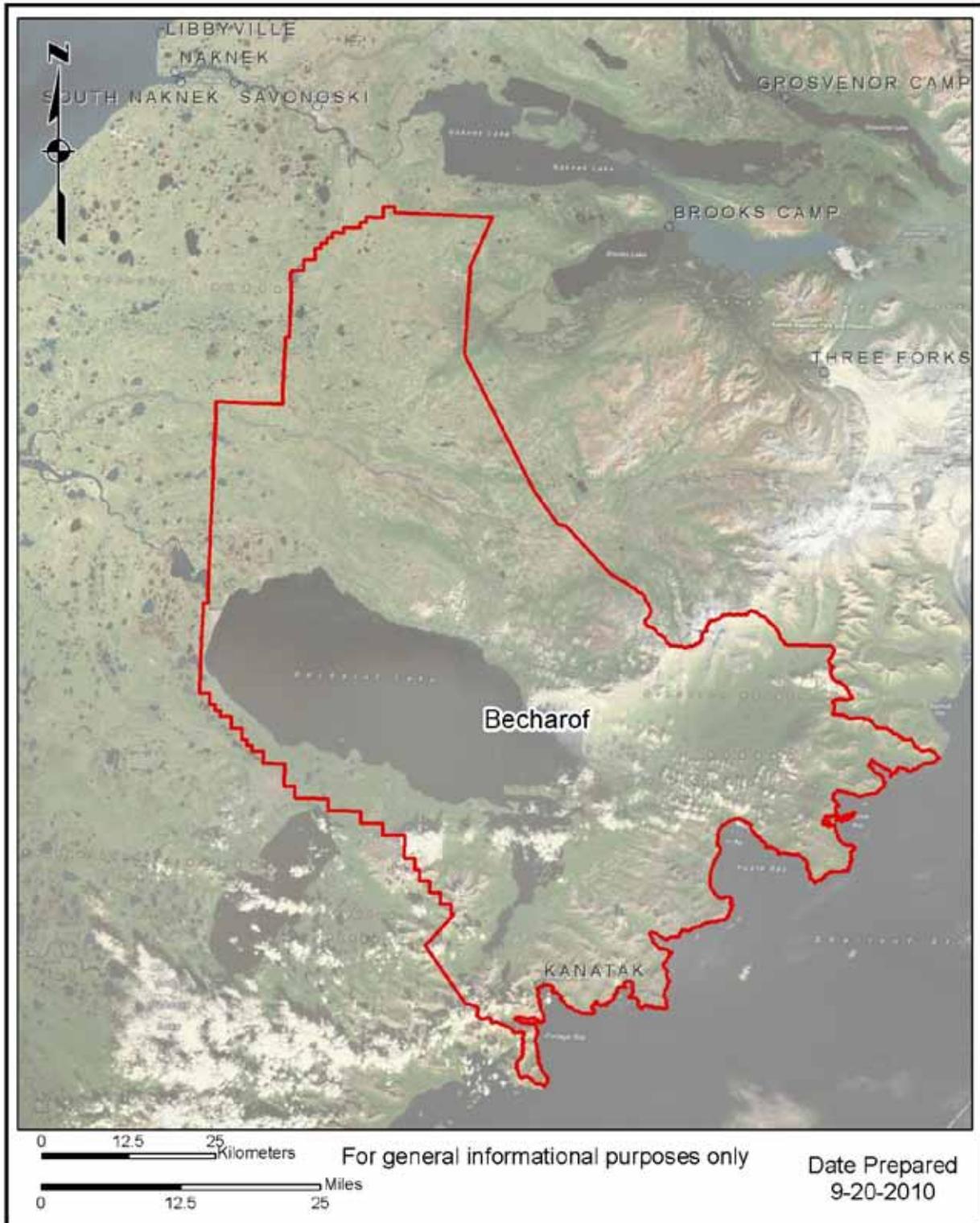
## Arctic National Wildlife Refuge



#### 4.4 Becharof NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

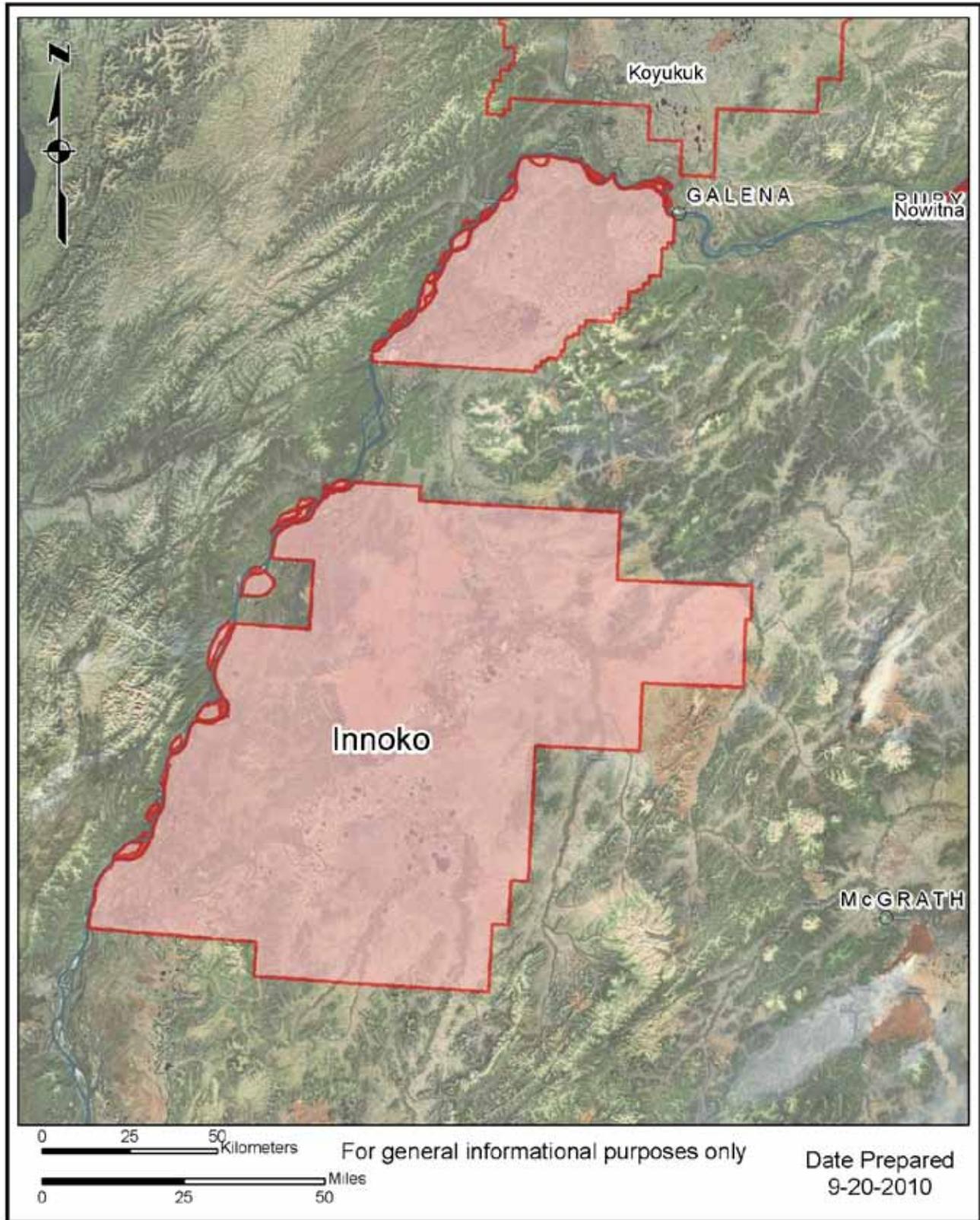
### Becharof National Wildlife Refuge



## 4.5 Innoko NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

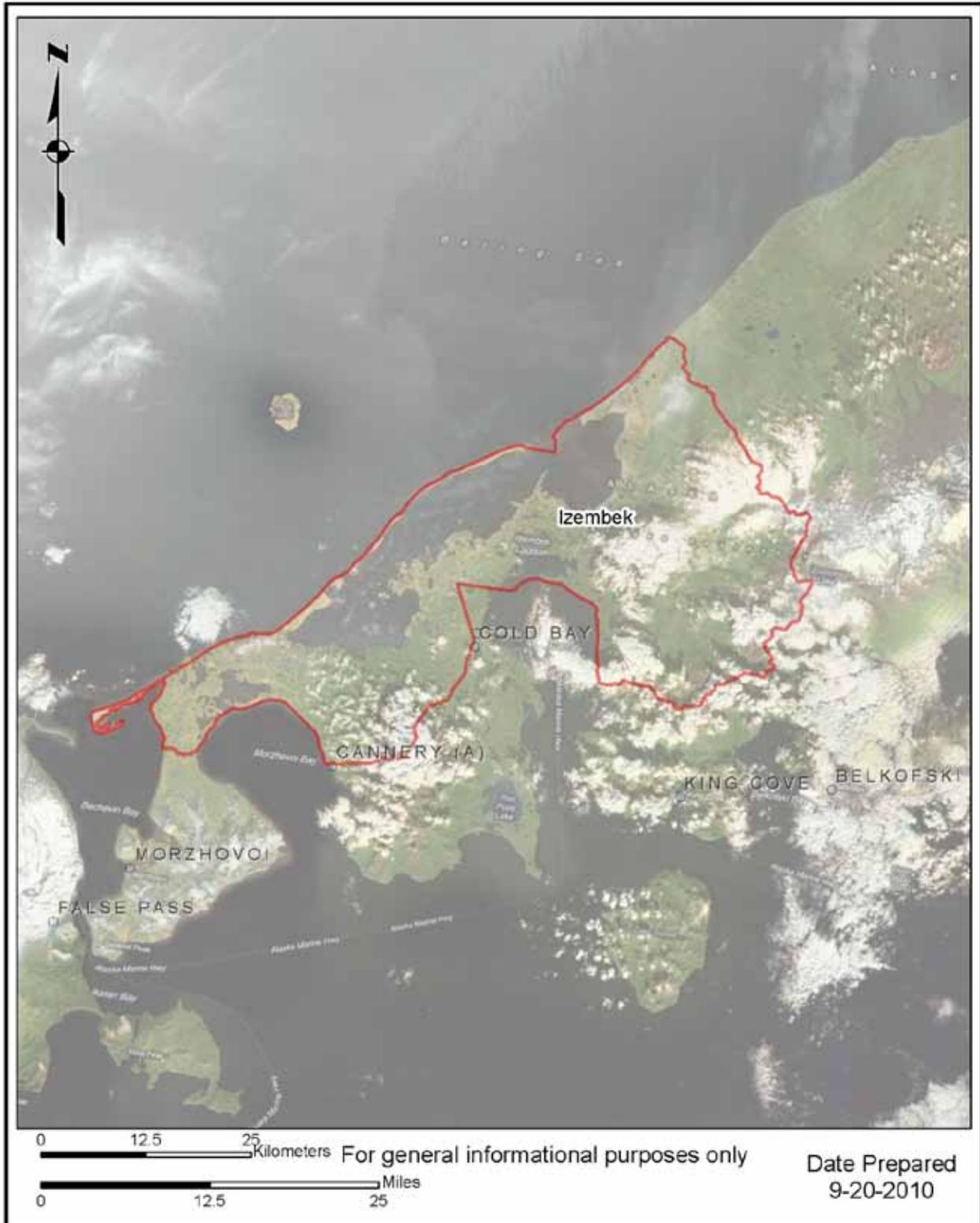
### Innoko National Wildlife Refuge



## 4.6 Izembek NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

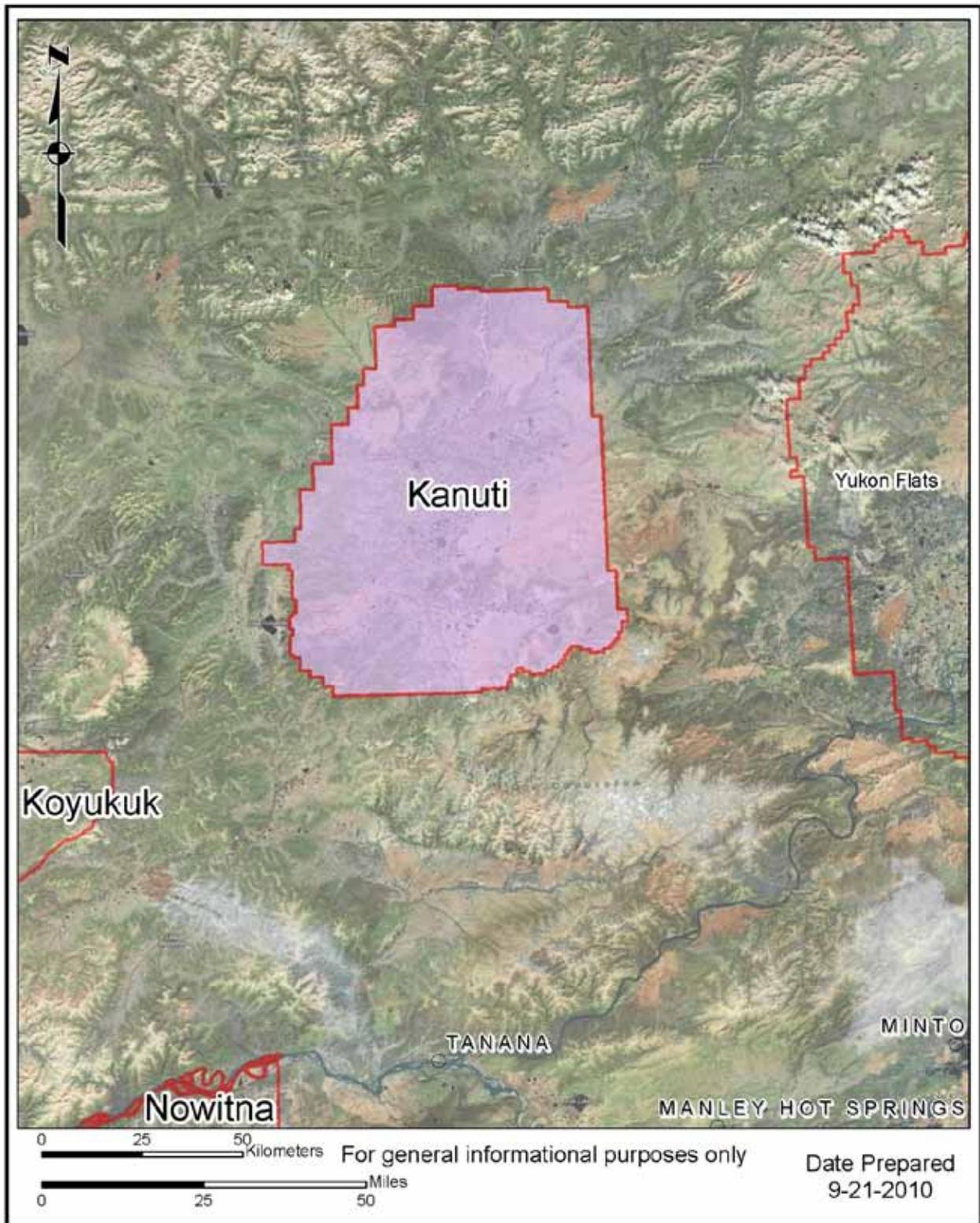
### Izembek National Wildlife Refuge



## 4.7 Kanuti NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

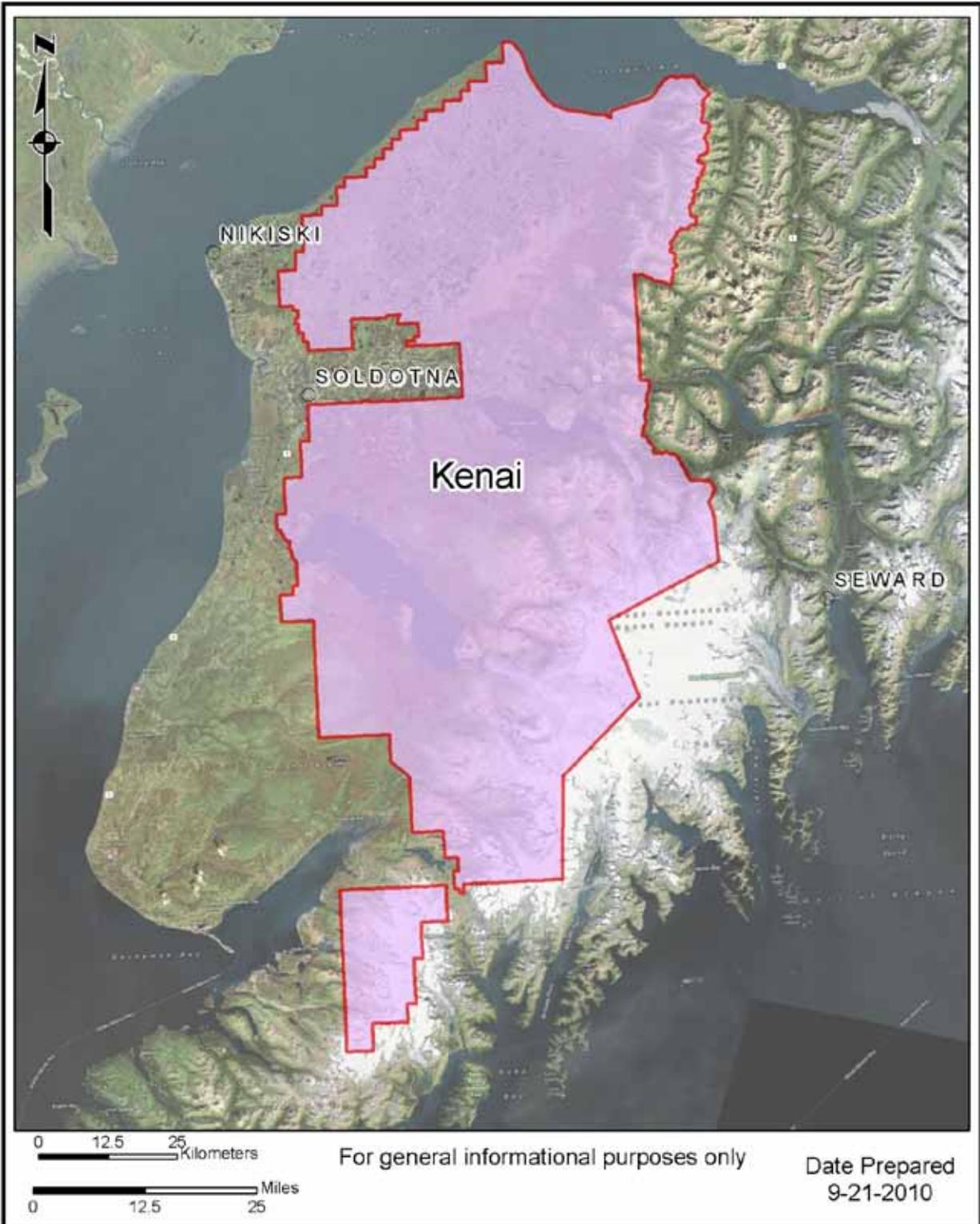
## Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge



## 4.8 Kenai NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

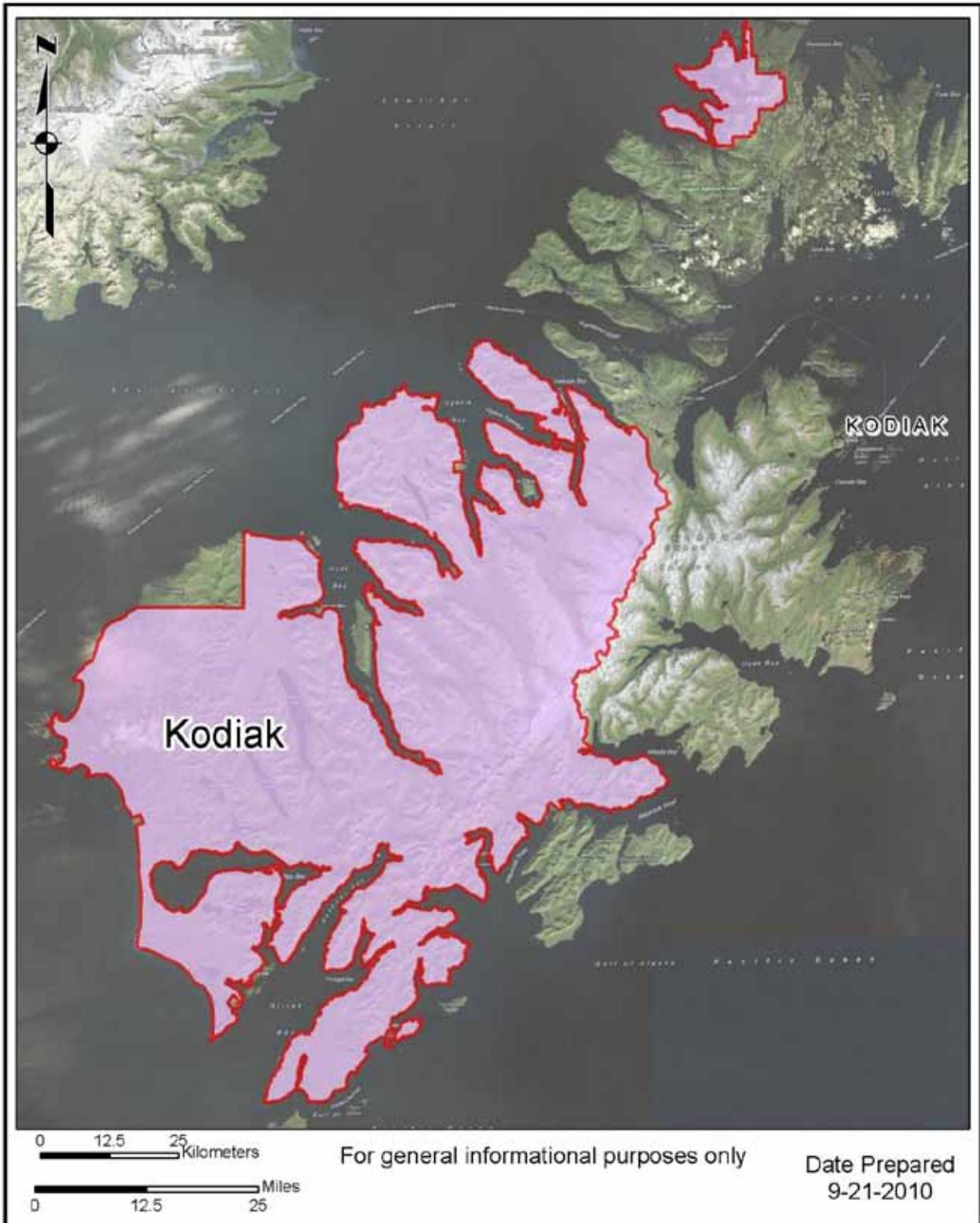
### Kenai National Wildlife Refuge



## 4.9 Kodiak NWR

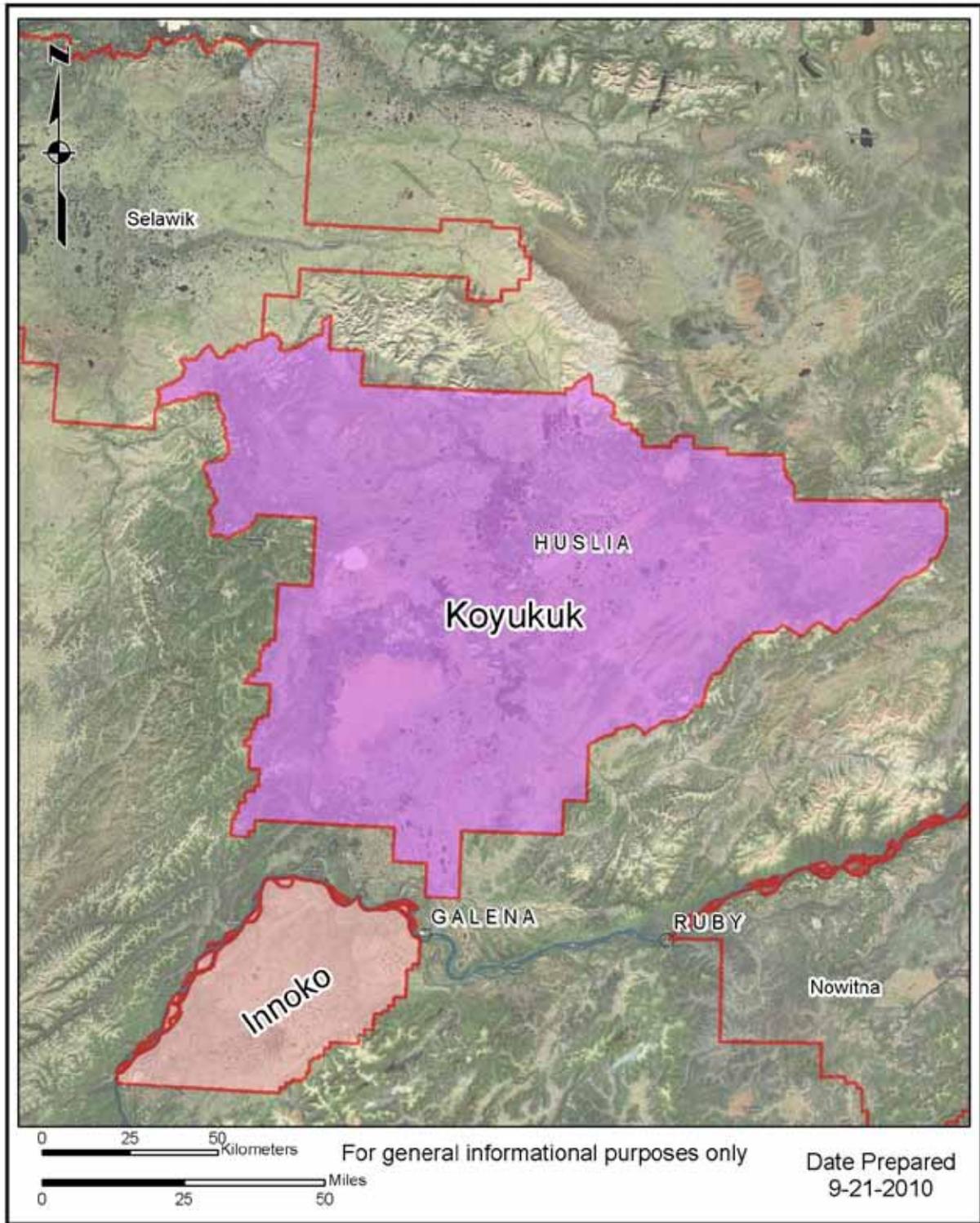
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge



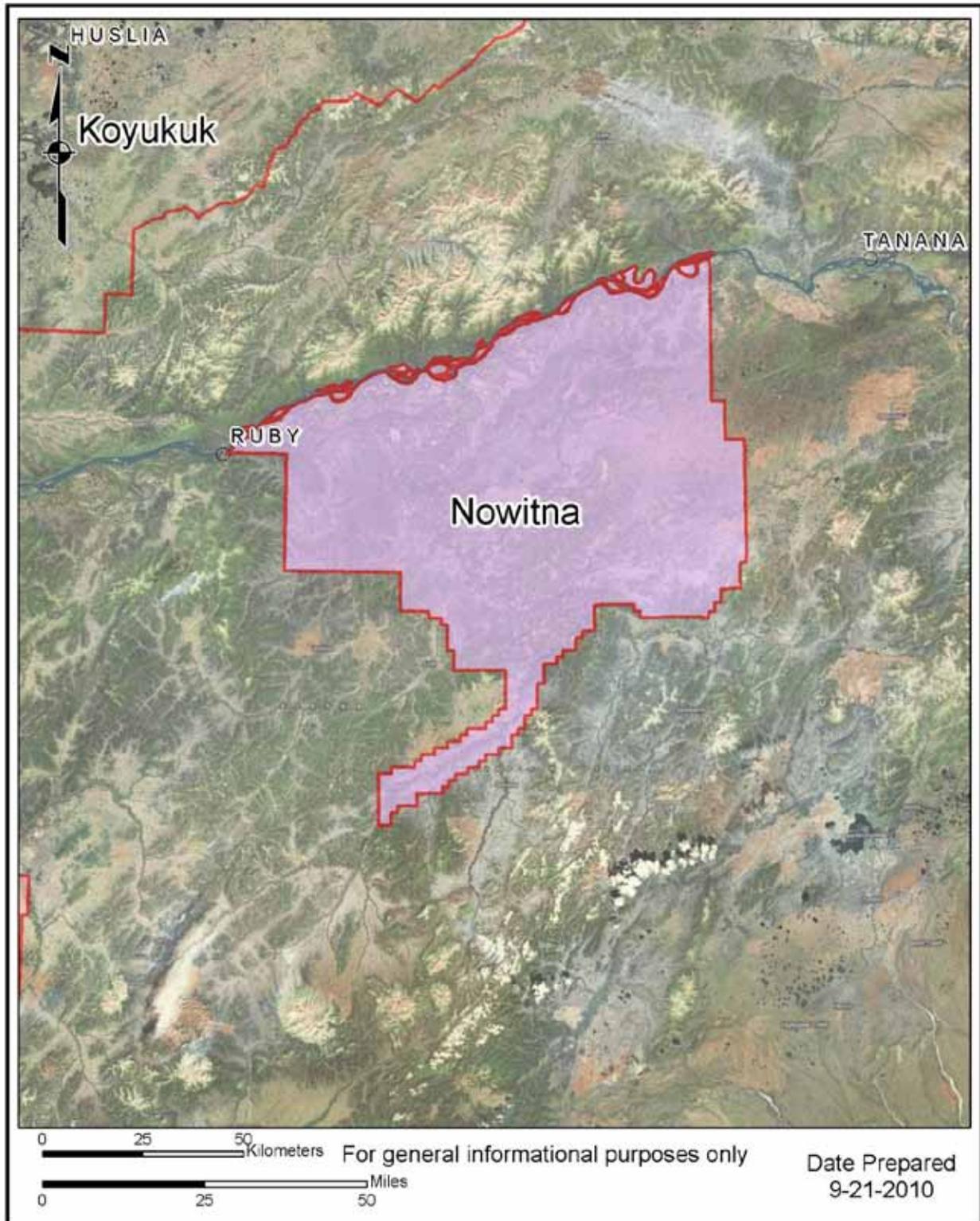
**4.10 Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge**



**4.11 Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

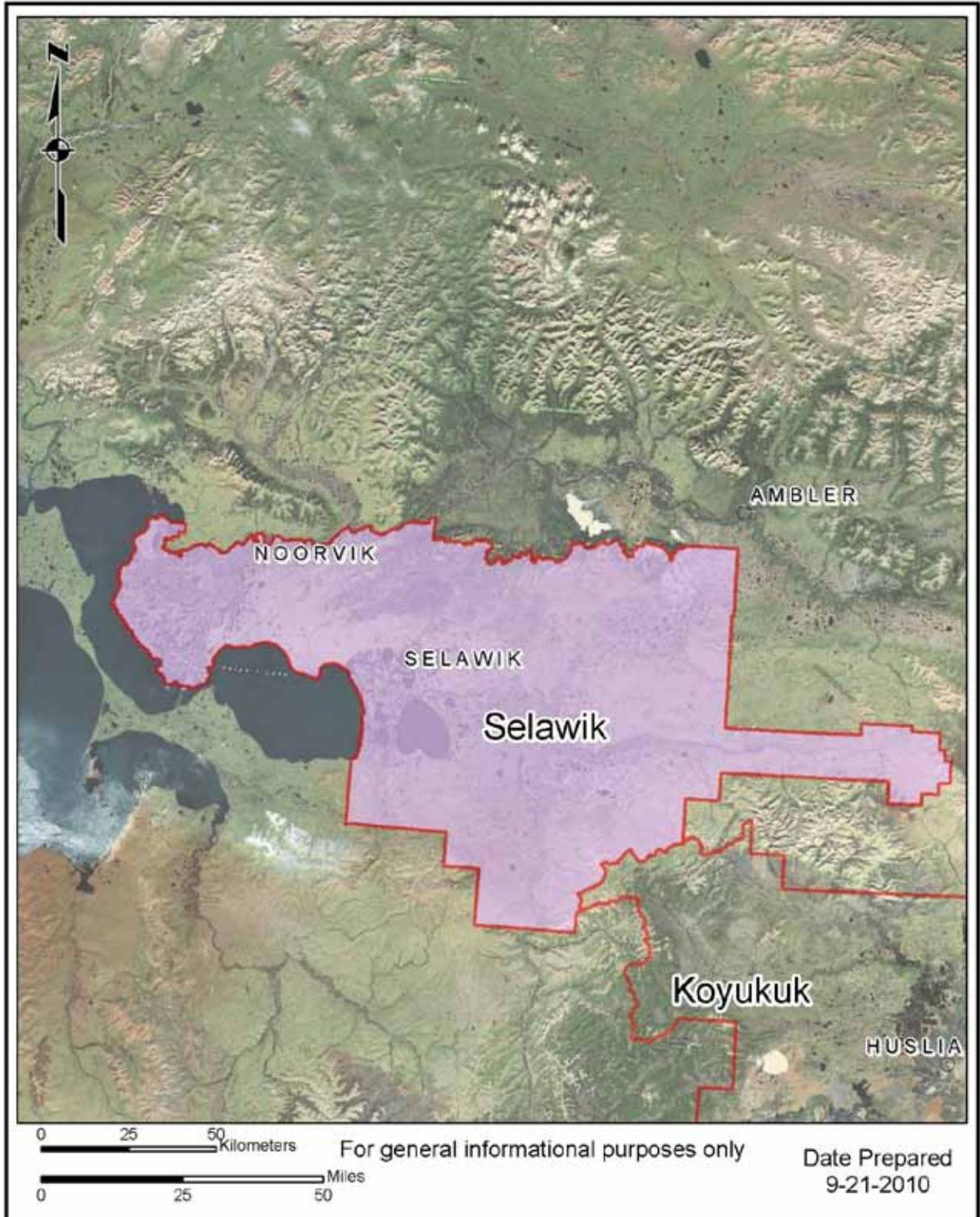
**Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge**



### 4.12 Selawik NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

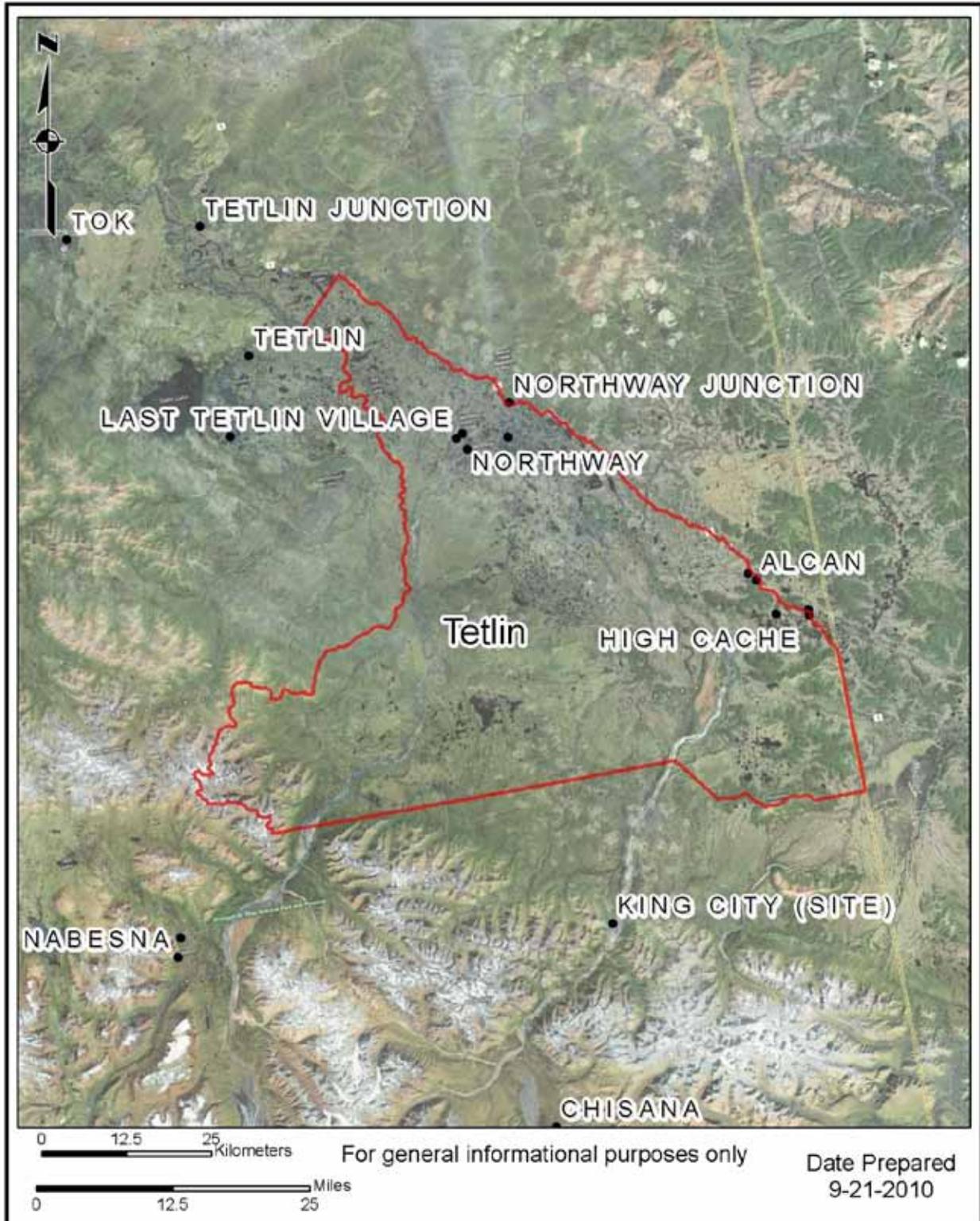
## Selawik National Wildlife Refuge



### 4.13 Tetlin NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

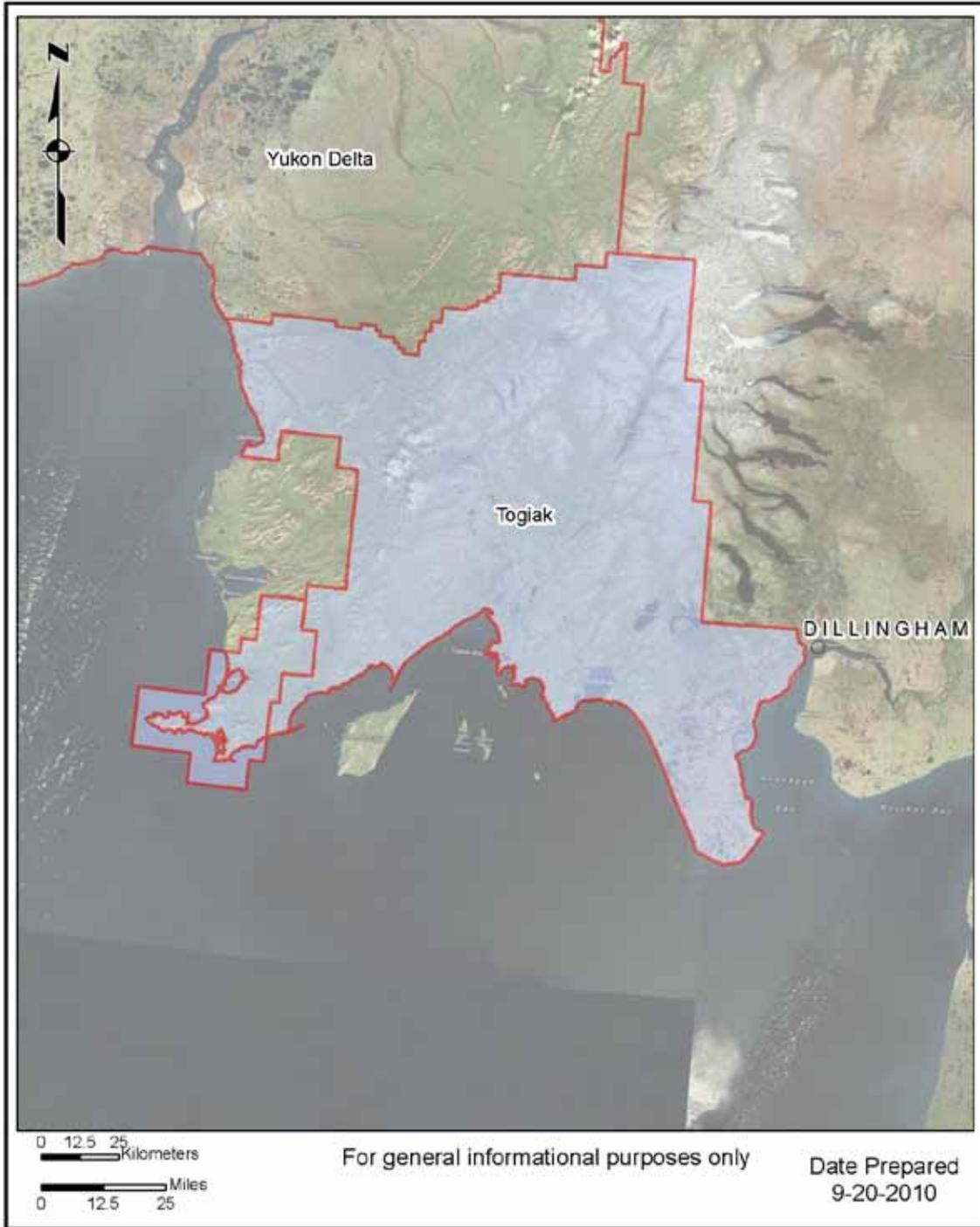
## Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge



### 4.14 Togiak NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Togiak National Wildlife Refuge



### 4.15 Yukon Delta NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge



### 4.16 Yukon Flats NWR

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge



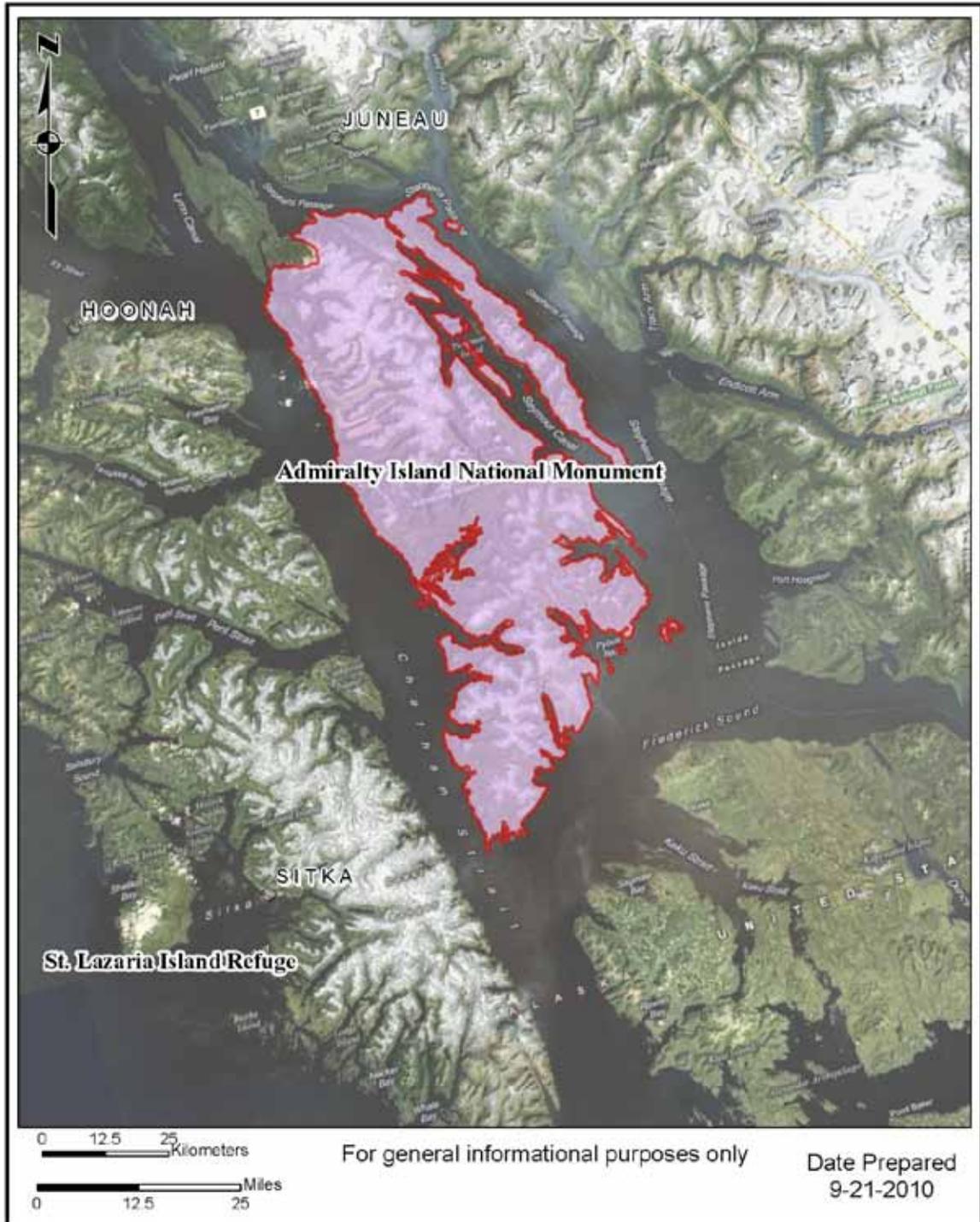
## **5.0 LOCATION OF NATIONAL PARKS, PRESERVES AND MONUMENTS**

There are currently 15 National Parks, Preserves, and Monuments in Alaska. See <http://www.nps.gov/applications/parksearch/state.cfm?st=ak> for more information on National Parks, Preserves, and Monuments in Alaska.

1. Admiralty National Monument
2. Aniakchak National Monument
3. Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve
4. Cape Krusenstern National Monument
5. Denali National Park and Preserve
6. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
7. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
8. Katmai National Park and Preserve
9. Kenai Fjords National Park
10. Kobuk Valley National Park
11. Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
12. Misty Fjords National Monument
13. Noatak National Preserve
14. Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve
15. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

**5.1 Admiralty National Monument**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

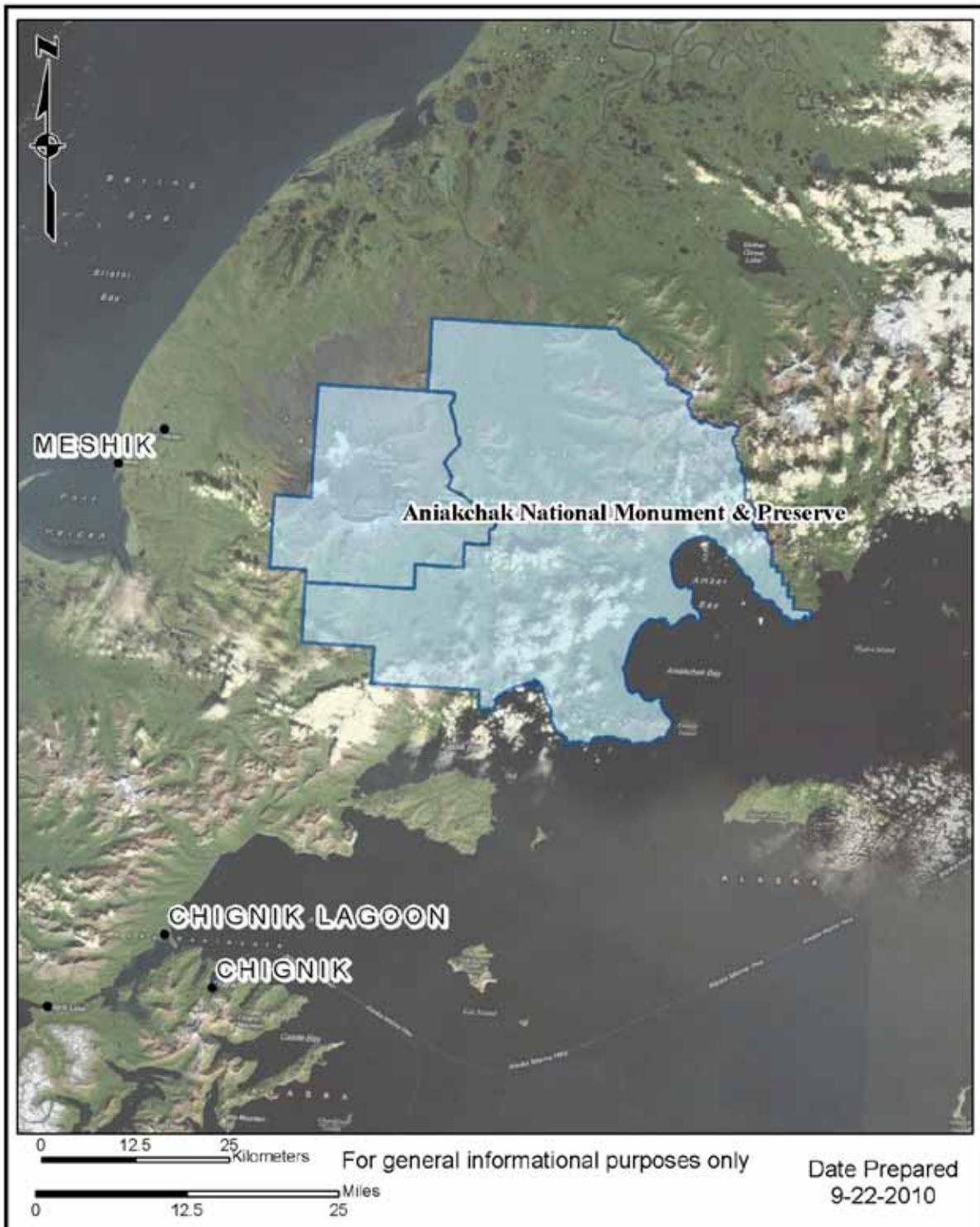
**Admiralty Island National Monument**



## 5.2 Aniakchak National Monument

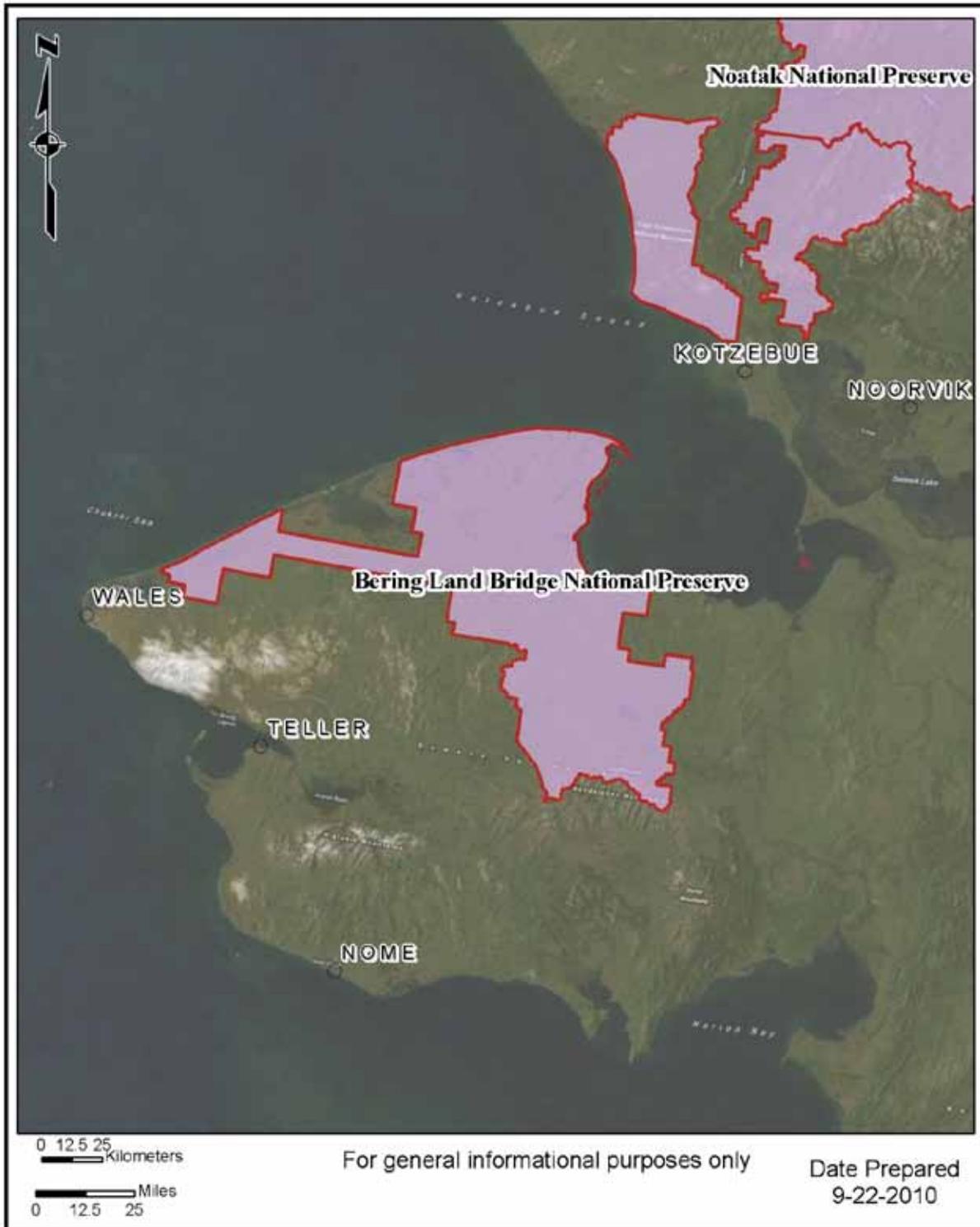
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve



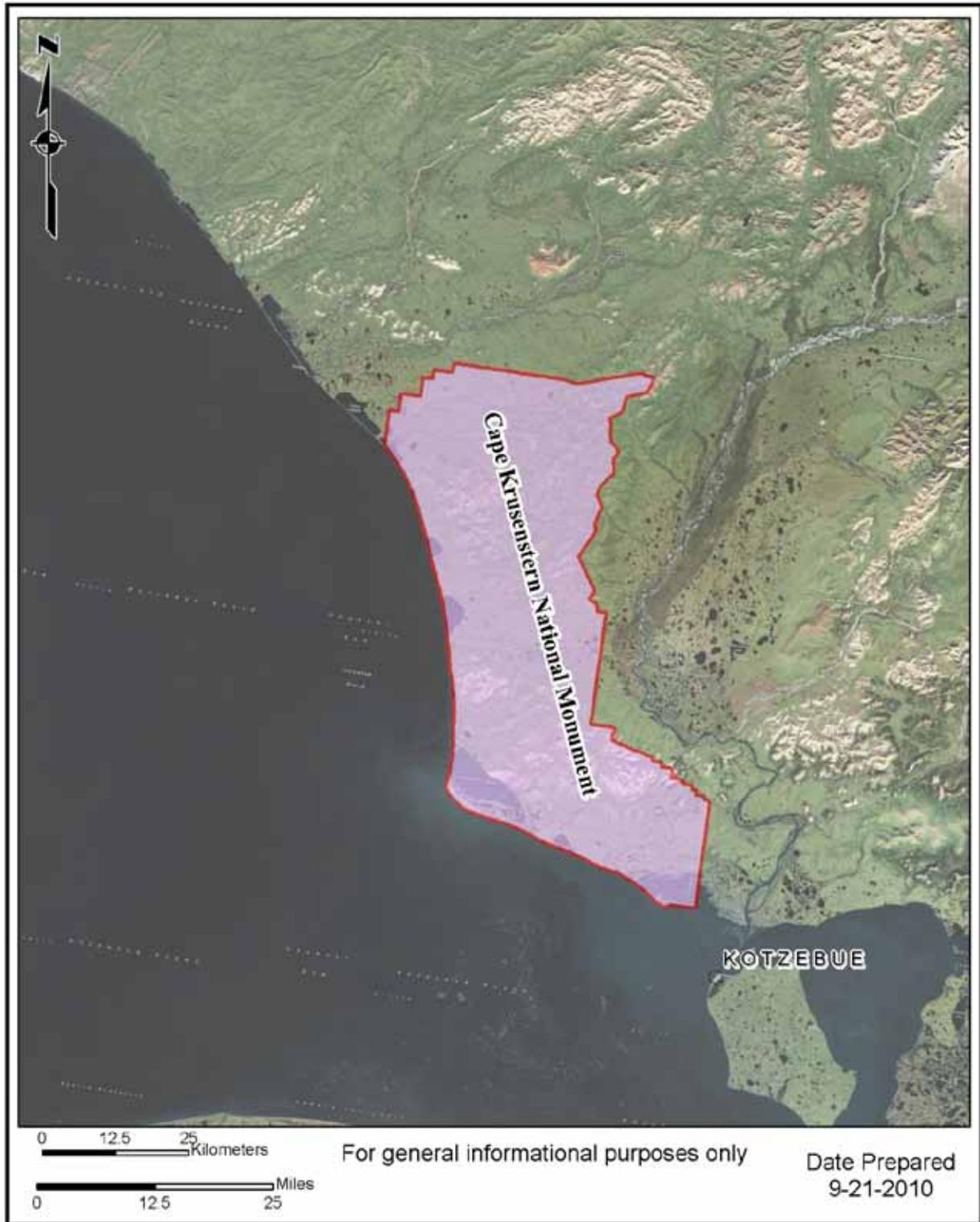
**5.3 Bering Land Bridge National Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Bering Land Bridge National Preserve**



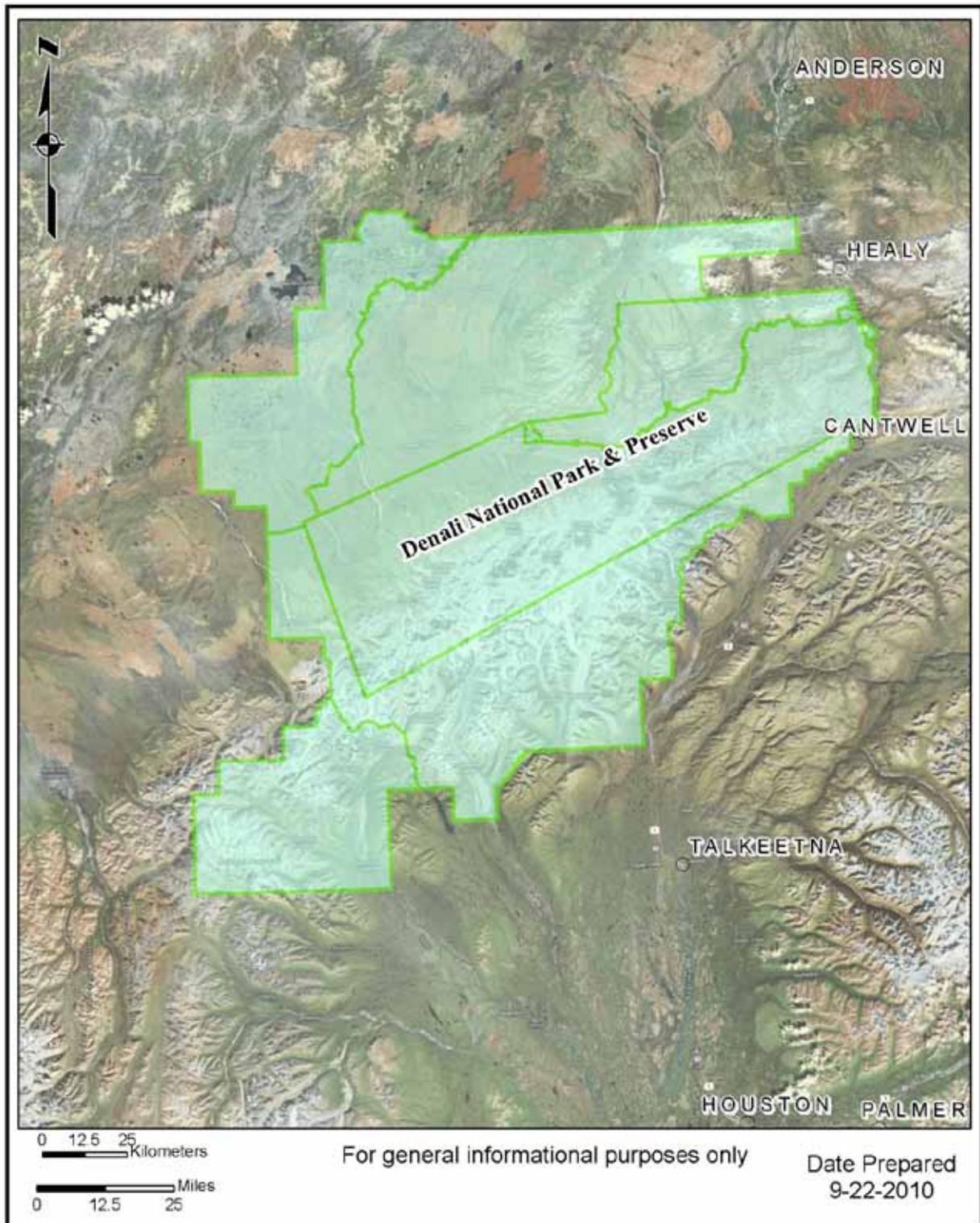
**5.4 Cape Krusenstern National Monument**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Cape Krusenstern National Monument**



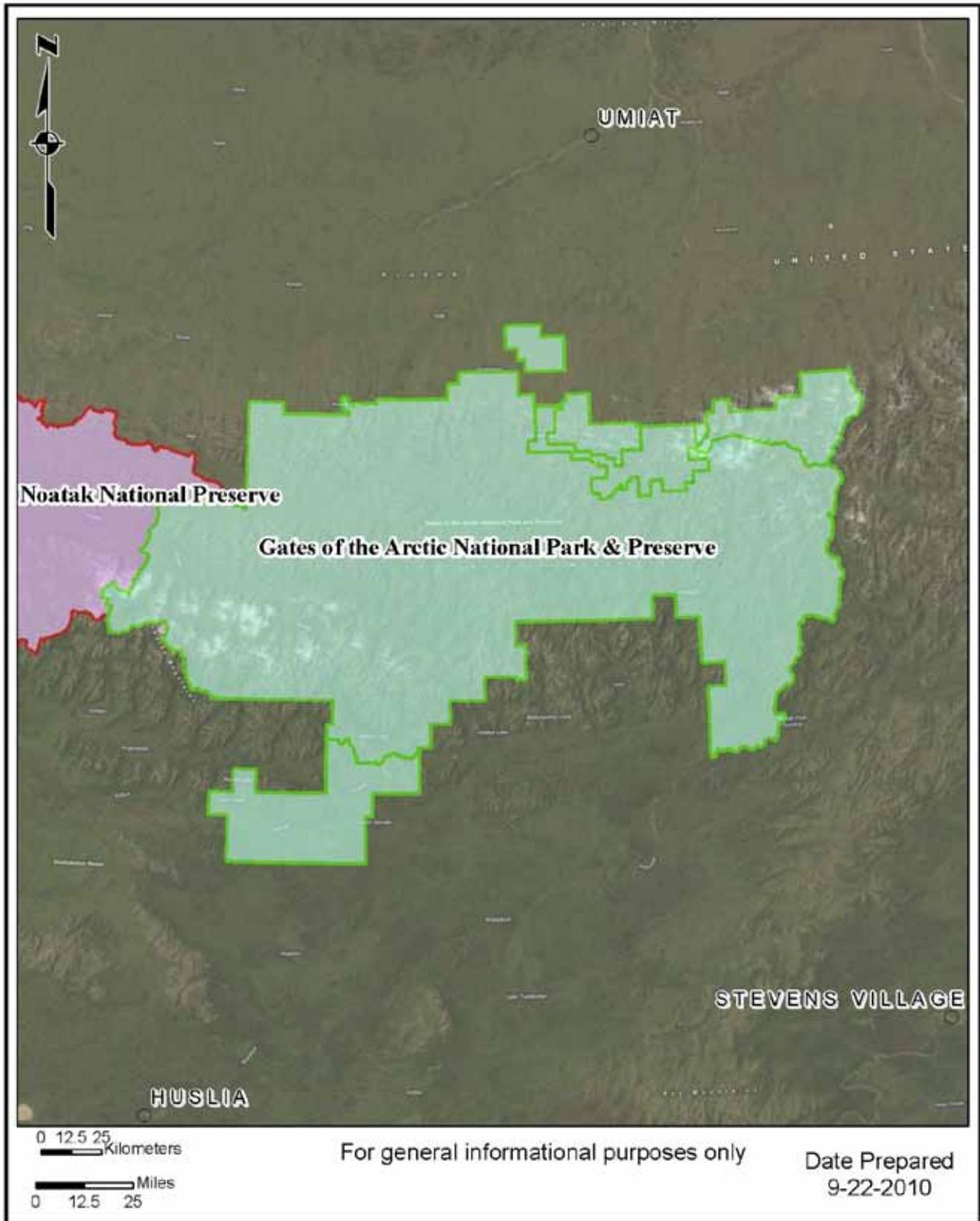
**5.5 Denali National Park and Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Denali National Park and Preserve**



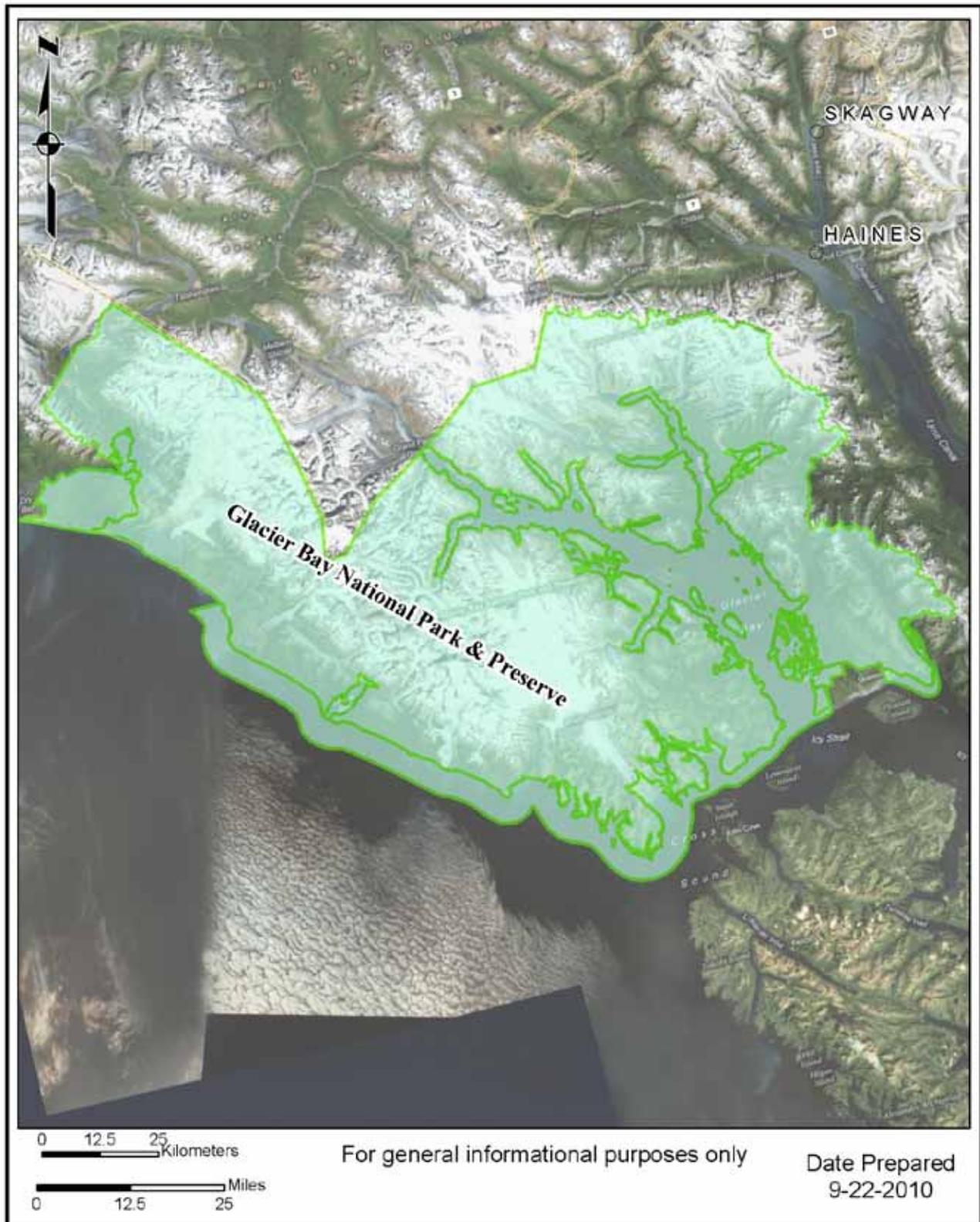
**5.6 Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**



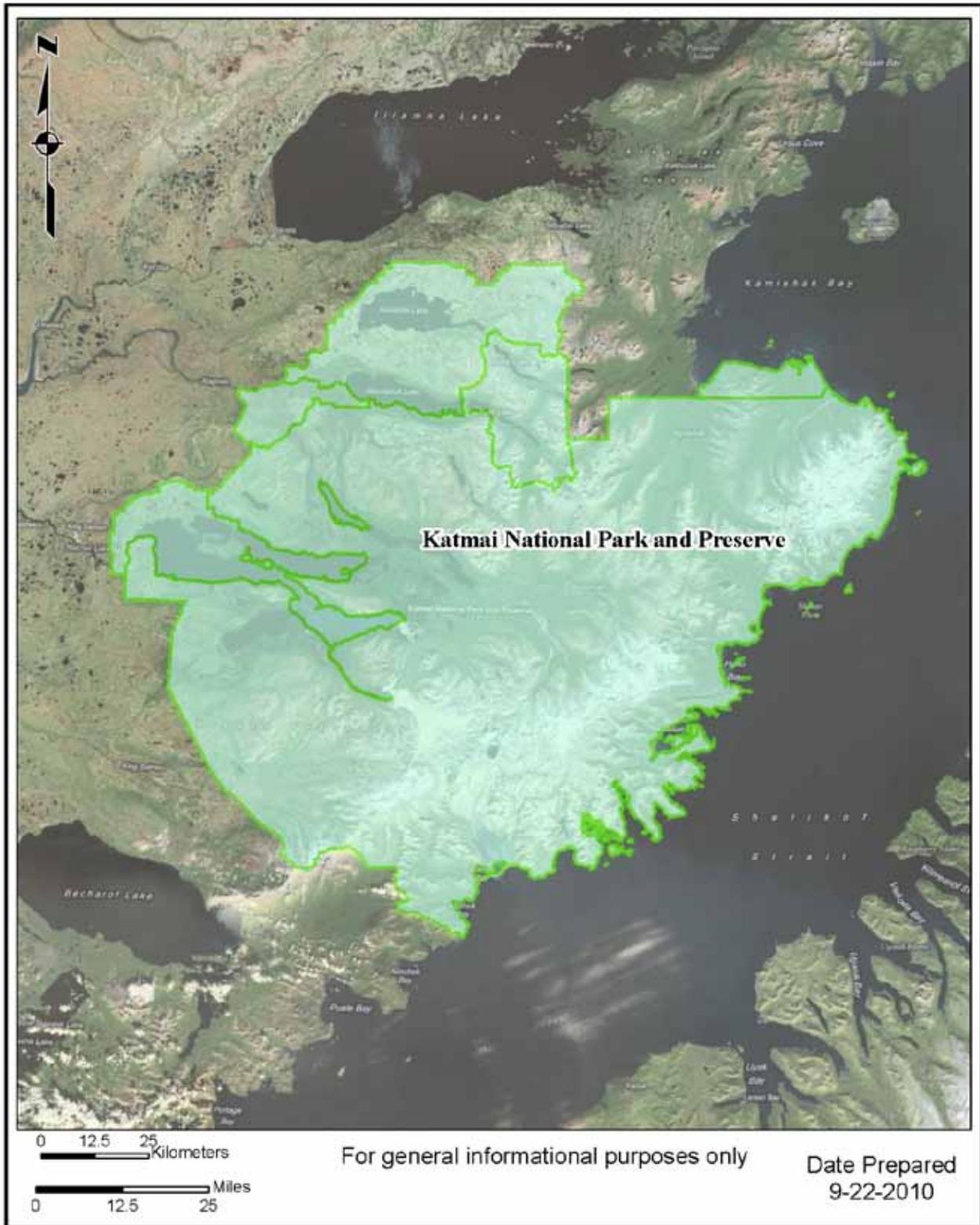
**5.7 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve**



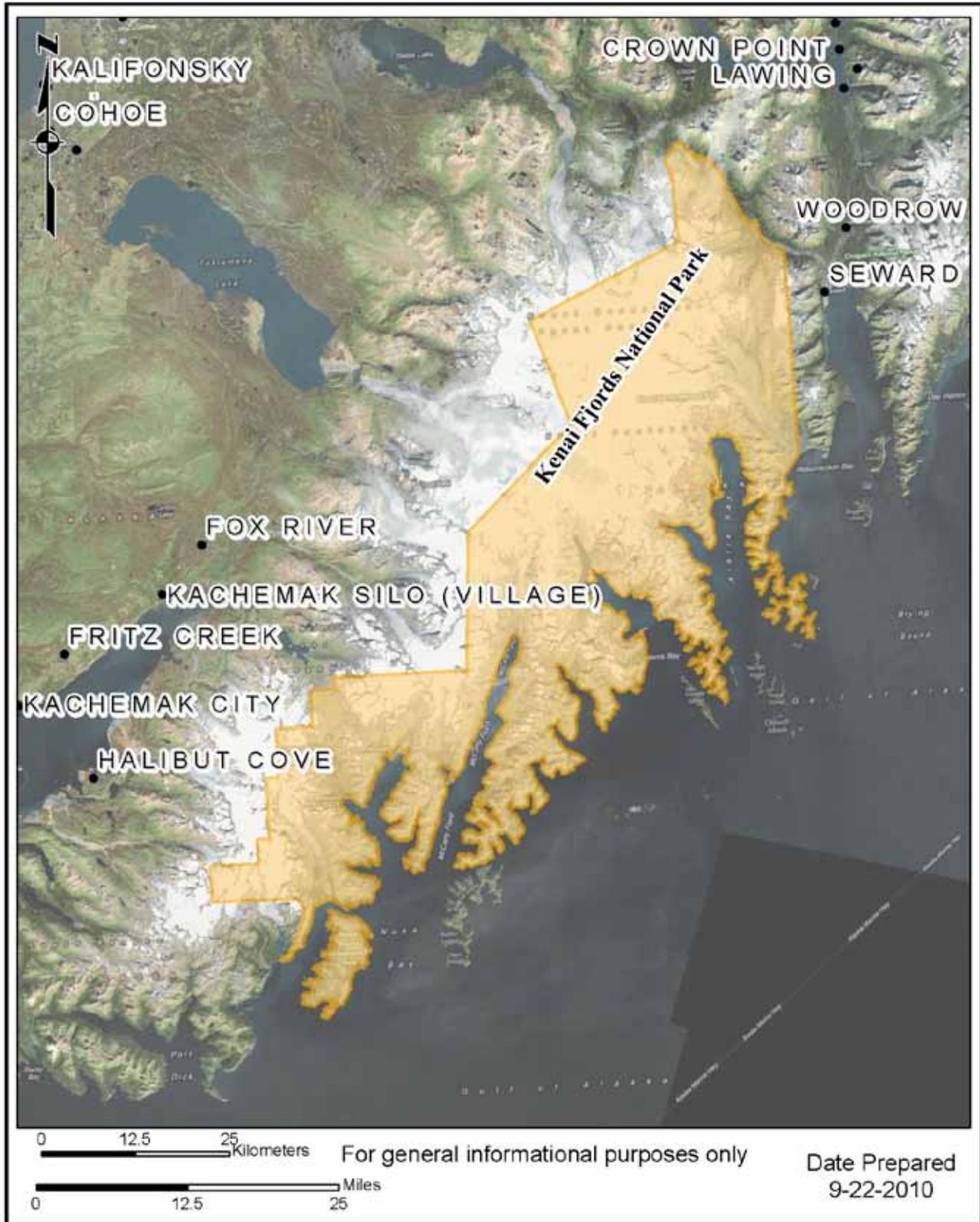
**5.8 Katmai National Park and Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Katmai National Park and Preserve**



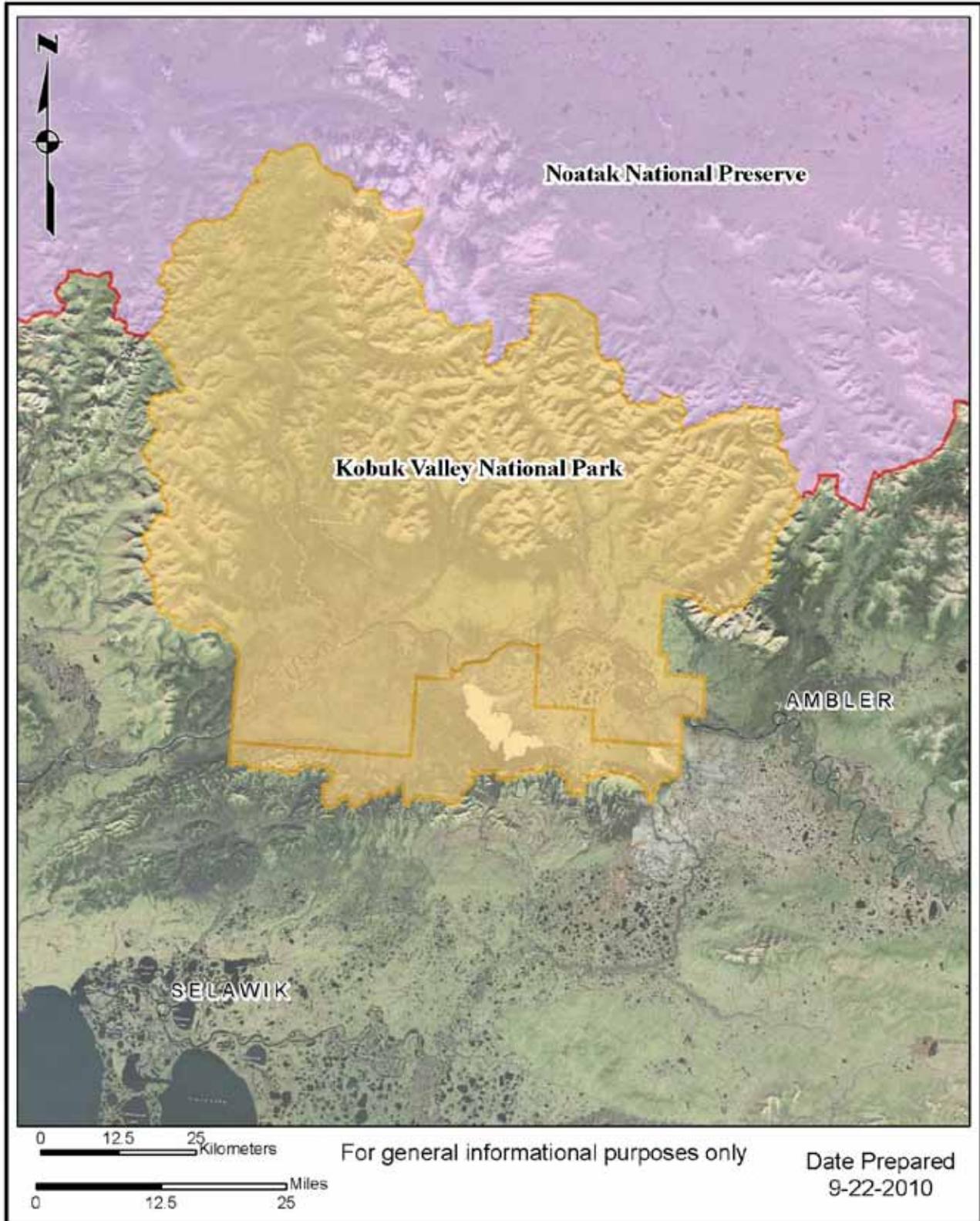
**5.9 Kenai Fjords National Park**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Kenai Fjords National Park**



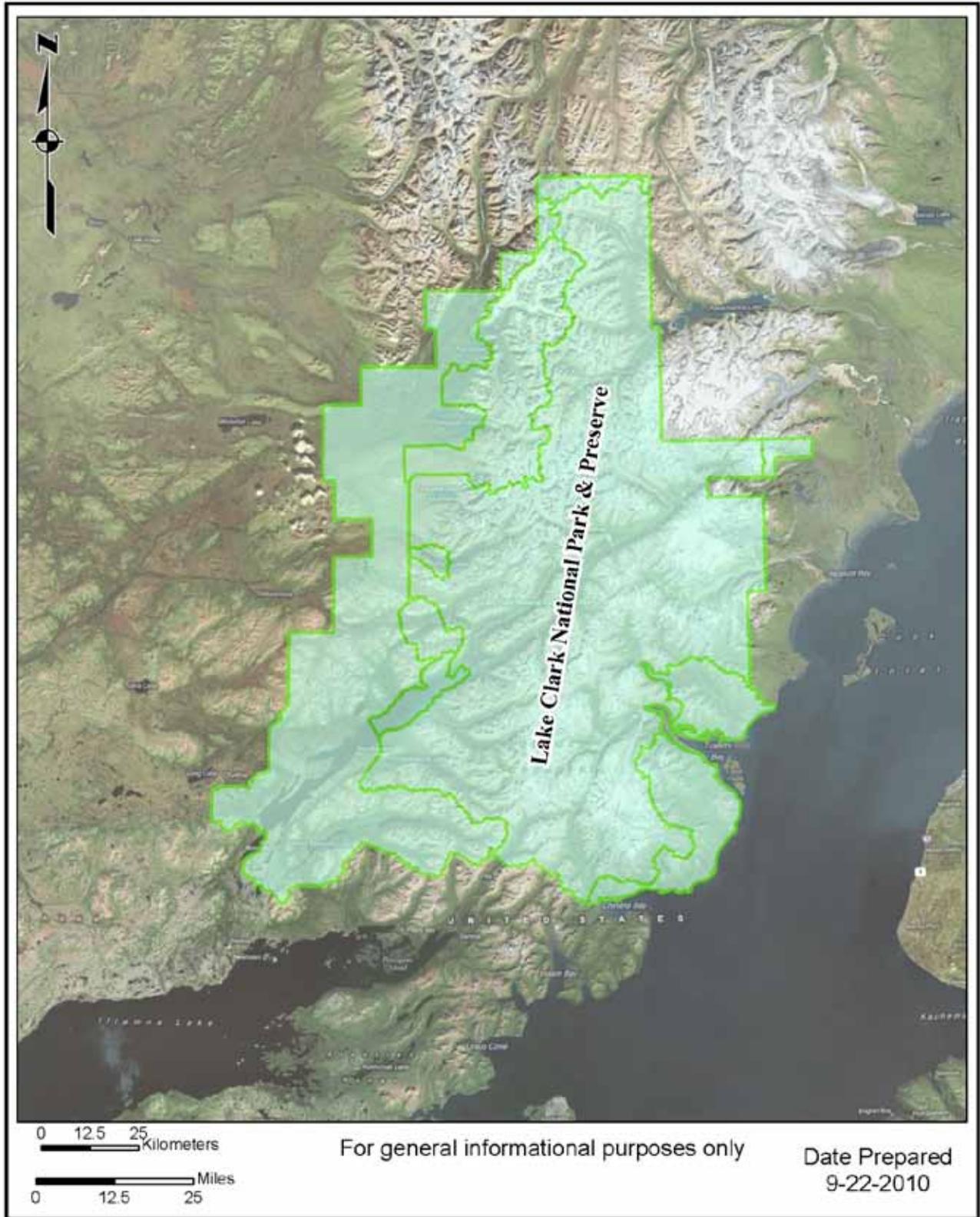
**5.10 Kobuk Valley National Park**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Kobuk Valley National Park**



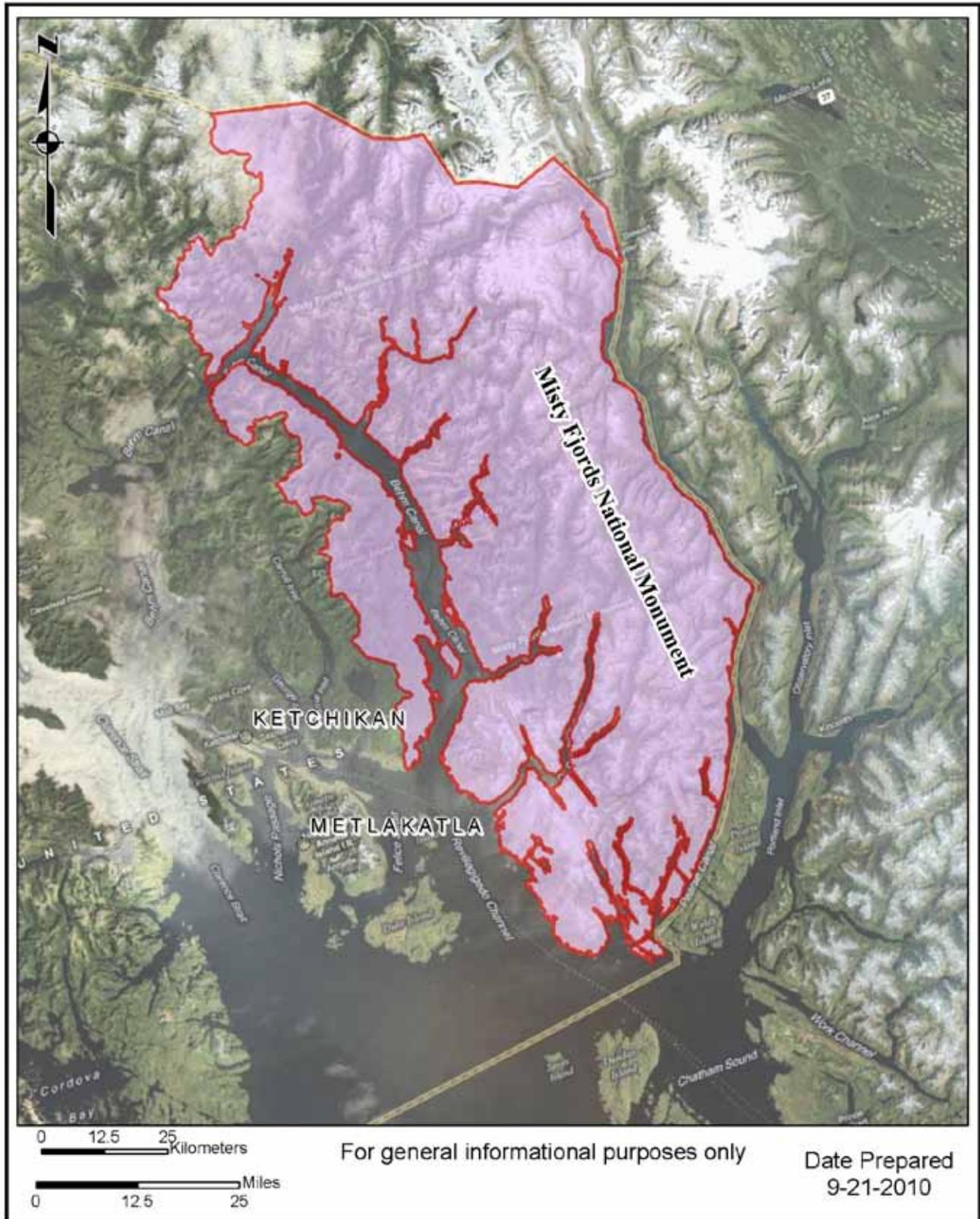
**5.11 Lake Clark National Park and Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Lake Clark National Park and Preserve**



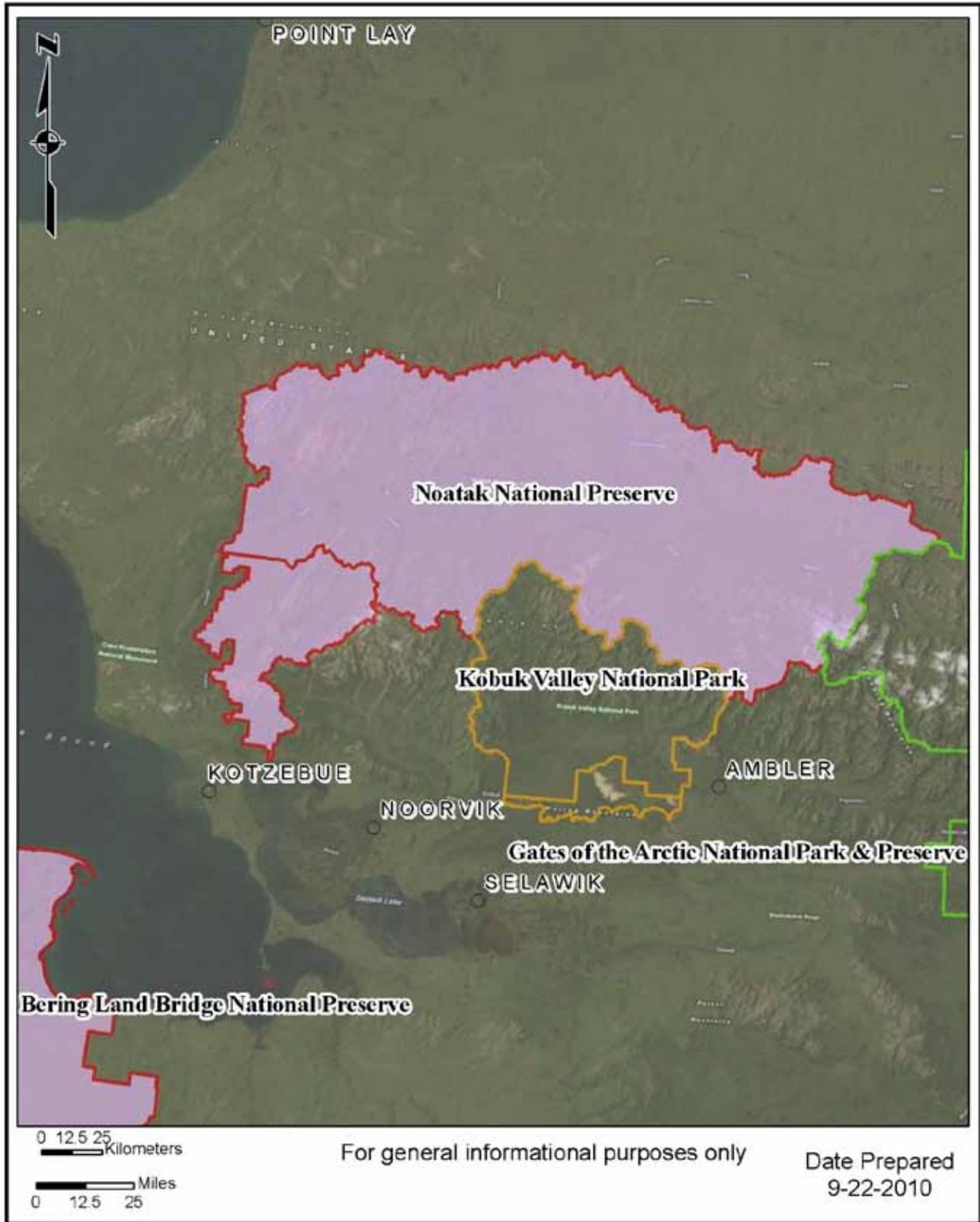
**5.12 Misty Fjords National Monument**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Misty Fjords National Monument**



**5.13 Noatak National Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

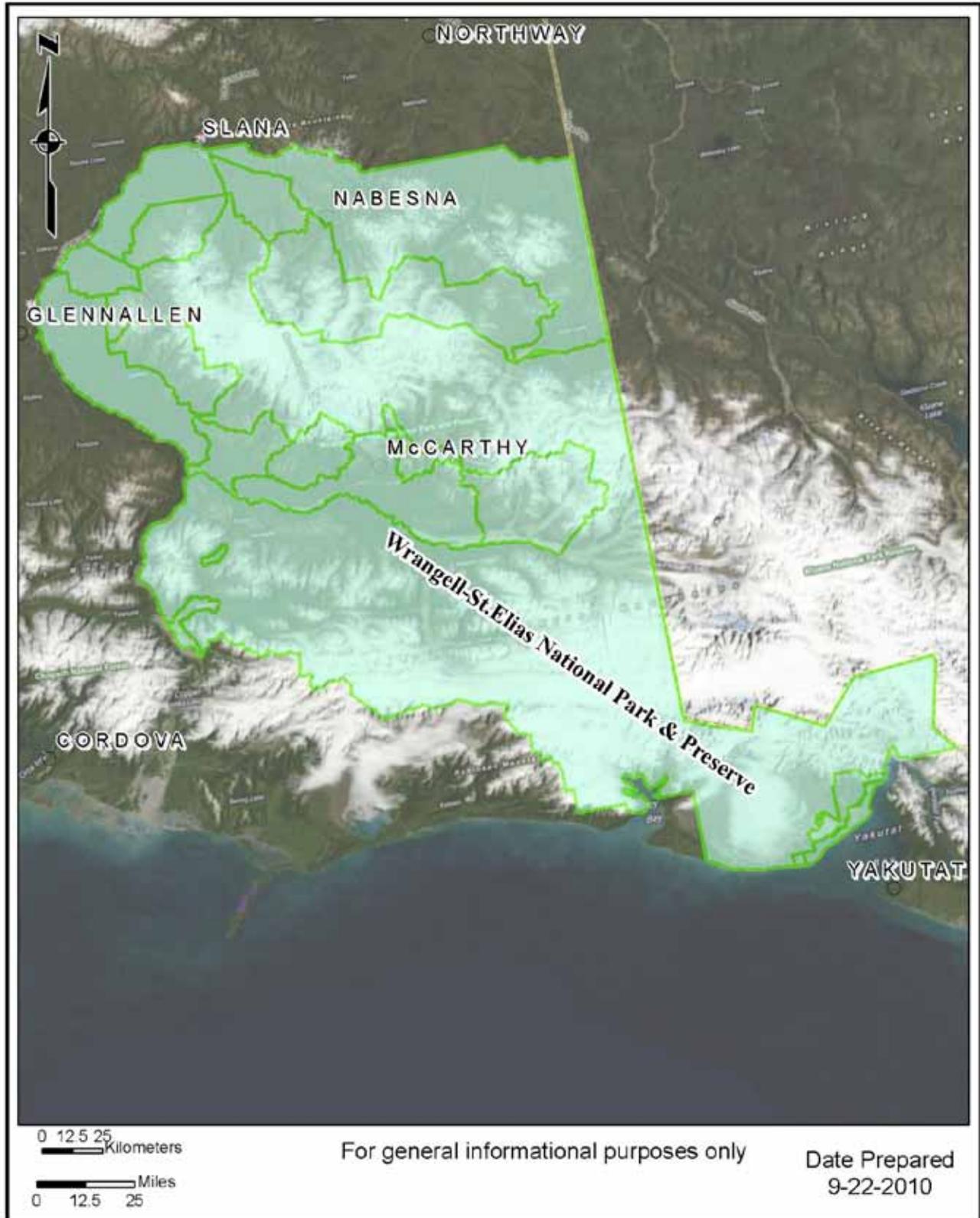
**Noatak National Preserve**



### 5.14 Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve

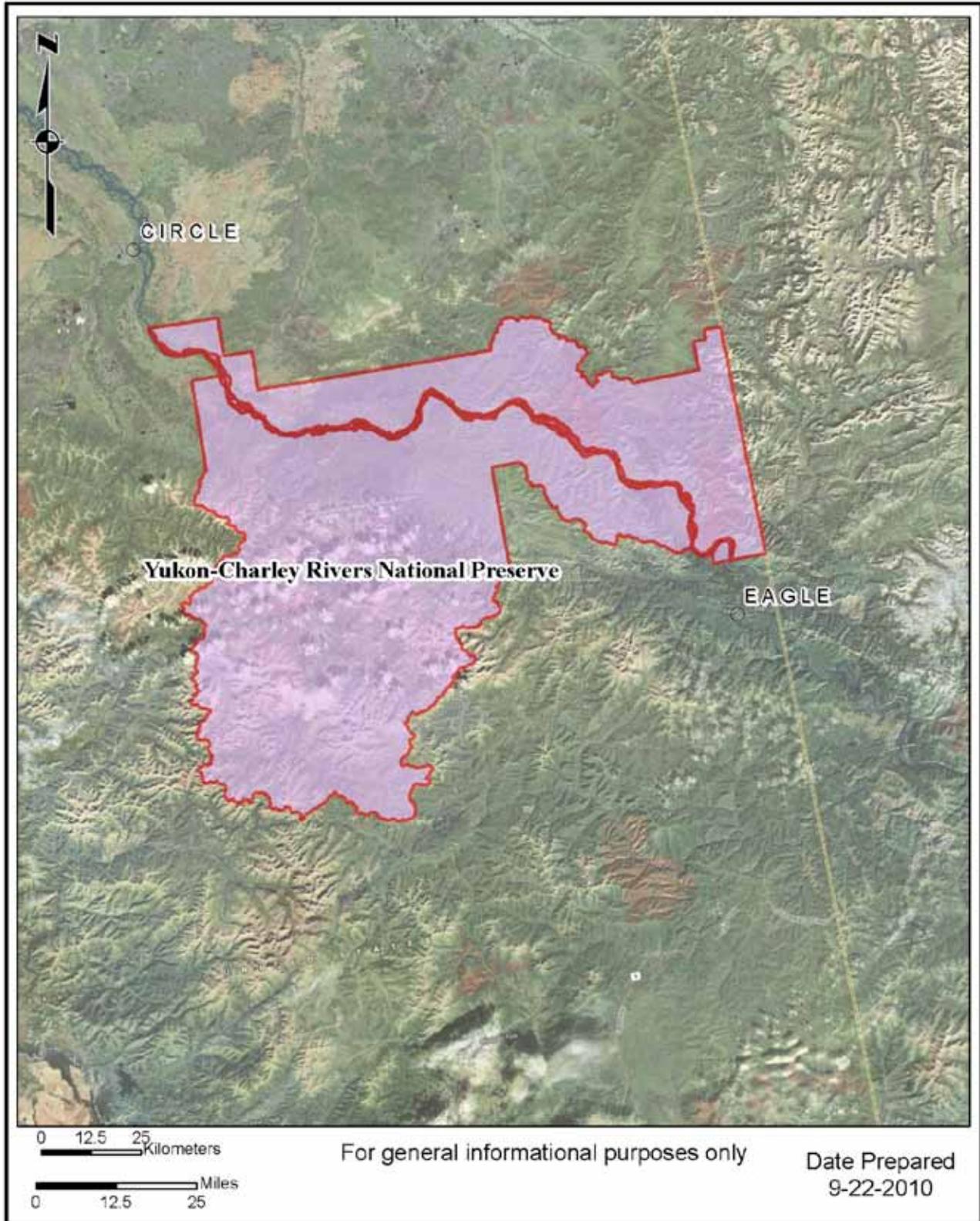
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve



**5.15 Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

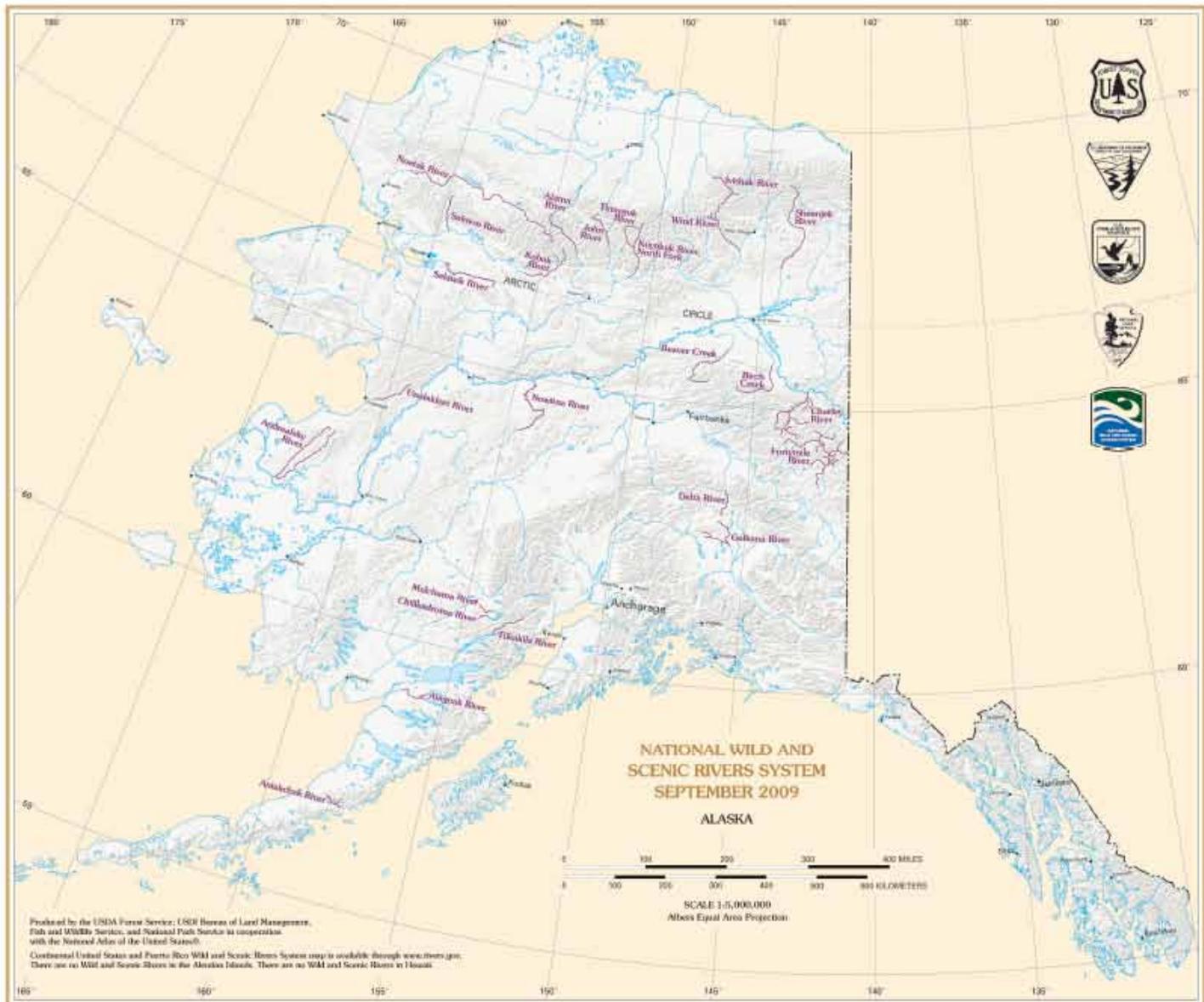
**Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve**



## 6.0 LIST OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

There are 25 designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in Alaska. All the Wild and Scenic rivers are listed as follows. For more information see <http://www.rivers.gov/wildriverslist.html>.

1. Alagnak River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 67, Wild: 67 miles.
2. Alatna River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 83, Wild: 83
3. Andreafsky River, Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 262, Wild: 262
4. Aniakchak River, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Total Miles: 63, Wild: 63
5. Beaver Creek, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 127, Wild: 127
6. Birch Creek, Bureau of Land Management, Steese/White Mountains District, Total Miles: 126, Wild: 126
7. Charley River, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Total Miles: 208, Wild: 208
8. Chilikadrotna River, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 11, Wild: 11
9. Delta River, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District, Total Miles: 62, Wild: 20, Scenic: 24, Recreational: 18
10. Fortymile River, Bureau of Land Management, Steese/White Mountains, **Total Miles: 392, Wild: 179, Scenic: 203, Recreational: 10**
11. Gulkana River, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District, Total Miles: 181, Wild: 181
12. Ivishak River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 80, Wild: 80
13. John River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 52, Wild: 52
14. Kobuk River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 110, Wild: 110
15. Koyukuk River, North Fork, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 102, Wild: 102
16. Mulchatna River, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 24, Wild: 24
17. Noatak River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 330, Wild: 330
18. Nowitna River, Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 225, Wild: 225
19. Salmon River, Kobuk Valley National Park, Total Miles: 70, Wild: 70
20. Selawik River, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 160, Wild: 160
21. Sheenjek River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 160, Wild: 160
22. Tinayguk River, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Total Miles: 44, Wild: 44
23. Tlikakila River, Total Miles: 51, Wild: 51
24. Unalakleet River, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage District Office, Total Miles: 80, Wild: 80
25. Wind River, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Total Miles: 140, Wild, 140



## THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

[www.rivers.gov](http://www.rivers.gov)

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542, 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that protects physical boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection.

Rivers may be designated by Congress or, if certain requirements are met, the Secretary of the Interior. Each river is administered by either a federal or state agency. Designated segments need not include the entire river and may include tributaries. For federally administered rivers, the designated boundaries generally average one-quarter mile on either bank in the lower 48 states and one-half mile on rivers outside national parks in Alaska in order to protect river-related values.

Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational.

(1) **Wild river areas** — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and shores unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) **Scenic river areas** — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by road.

(3) **Recreational river areas** — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impairment or diversion in the past.

Regardless of classification, each river in the National System is administered with the goal of protecting and enhancing the values that caused it to be designated. Designative neither prohibits development nor gives the federal government control over private property. Recreation, agricultural practices, residential development, and other

uses may continue. Protection of the river is provided through voluntary stewardship by landowners and river users and through regulation and programs of federal, state, local, or tribal governments. In most cases not all land within boundaries is, or will be, publicly owned, and the Act does not require that the federal government be allowed to acquire from willing sellers. Visitors to these rivers are cautioned to be aware of and respect private property rights.

The Act purposefully strives to balance dam and other construction at appropriate sections of rivers with permanent protection for some of the country's most outstanding free-flowing rivers. To accomplish this, it prohibits federal support for actions, such as the construction of dams or other treatment activities, that would harm the river's free-flowing condition, water quality, or outstanding resource values. However, designation does not affect existing water rights or the existing jurisdiction of states and the federal government over waters as determined by established principles of law.

With the passage of the Christmas Public Land Management Act of 2009, the National System protects more than 12,300 miles of 103 rivers in 28 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; this is a little more than one-third of one percent of the nation's rivers. By comparison, more than 75,000 large dams across the country have modified at least 600,000 miles, or about 17%, of American rivers.

For general questions concerning the wild and scenic rivers program, refer to the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council website at [www.rivers.gov](http://www.rivers.gov) or contact one of the following:

**USDA Forest Service**  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers  
201 5th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20250

**Bureau of Land Management**  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Landmarks Coordination Service  
1625 L Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20538

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Wildlife Refuge System  
Division of National Resources  
4401 North Fairfax Drive (401-670)  
Arlington, VA 22203

**National Park Service**  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Conservation and Cultural Resources  
1400 G Street, NW  
Org Code: 2302  
Washington, DC 20540

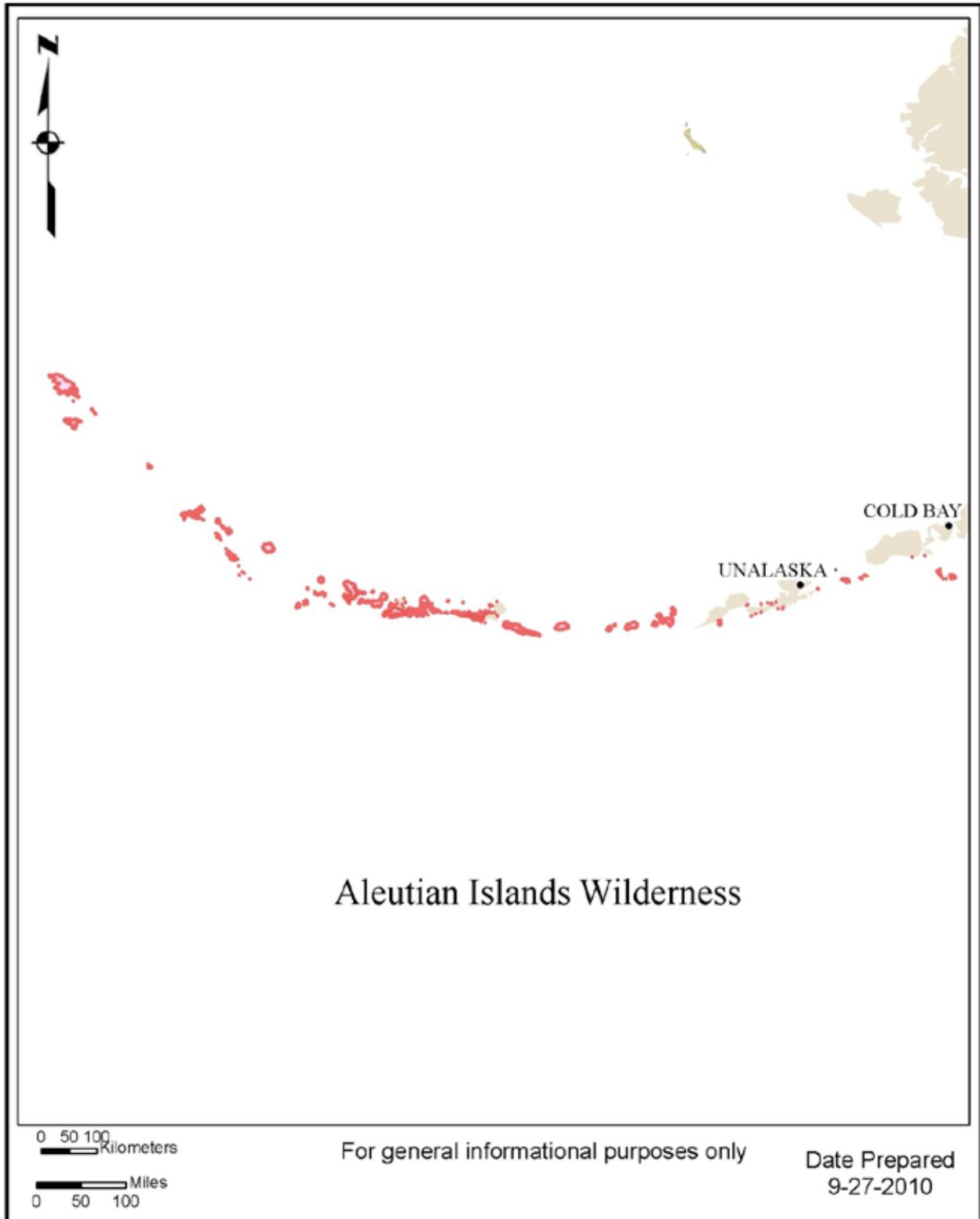
## 7.0 LIST OF WILDERNESS AREAS

There are 48 designated Wilderness Areas in Alaska. The managing agencies in Alaska are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service and the National Park Service. See <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm> for more information on wilderness areas in Alaska.

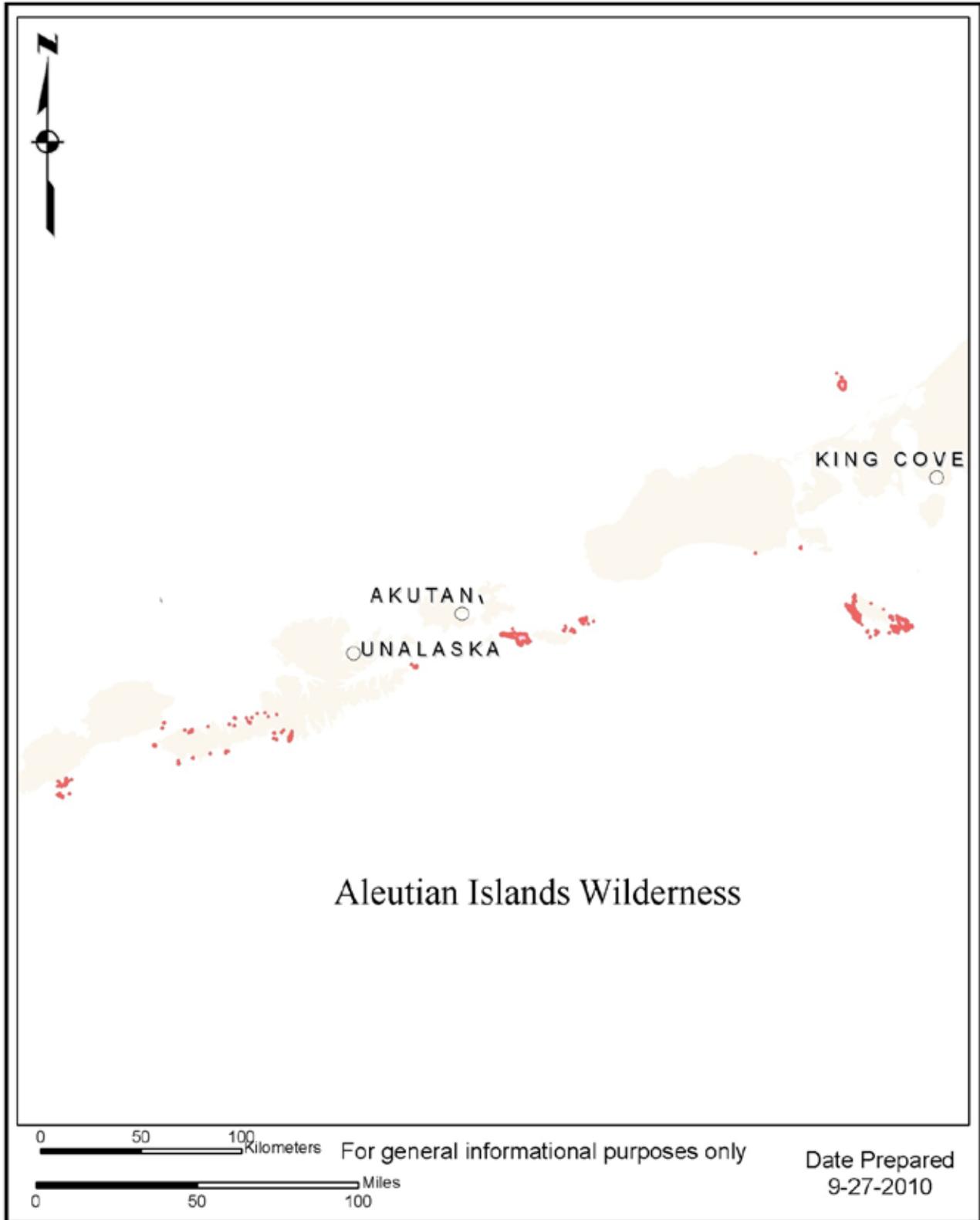
1. Aleutian Islands Wilderness
2. Andreafsky Wilderness
3. Becharof Wilderness
4. Bering Sea Wilderness
5. Bogoslof Wilderness
6. Chamisso Wilderness
7. Chuck River Wilderness
8. Coronation Island Wilderness
9. Denali Wilderness
10. Endicott River Wilderness
11. Forrester Island Wilderness
12. Gates of the Arctic Wilderness
13. Glacier Bay Wilderness
14. Hazy Islands Wilderness
15. Innoko Wilderness
16. Izembek Wilderness
17. Karta River Wilderness
18. Katmai Wilderness
19. Kenai Wilderness
20. Kobuk Valley Wilderness
21. Kootznoowoo Wilderness
22. Koyukuk Wilderness
23. Kuiu Wilderness
24. Lake Clark Wilderness
25. Maurille Islands Wilderness
26. Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness
27. Mollie Beattie Wilderness
28. Noatak Wilderness
29. Nunivak Wilderness
30. Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness
31. Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness
32. Russell Fjord Wilderness
33. Saint Lázaria Wilderness
34. Selawik Wilderness
35. Semidi Wilderness
36. Simeonof Wilderness
37. South Baranof Wilderness
38. South Etolin Wilderness
39. South Prince of Wales Wilderness
40. Stikine-LeConte Wilderness
41. Tebenkof Bay Wilderness
42. Togiak Wilderness
43. Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness
44. Tuxedni Wilderness
45. Unimak Wilderness
46. Warren Island Wilderness
47. West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness
48. Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness

**7.1 Aleutian Islands Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Aleutian Islands Wilderness**



# Aleutian Islands Wilderness - East



## 7.2 Andrafsky Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

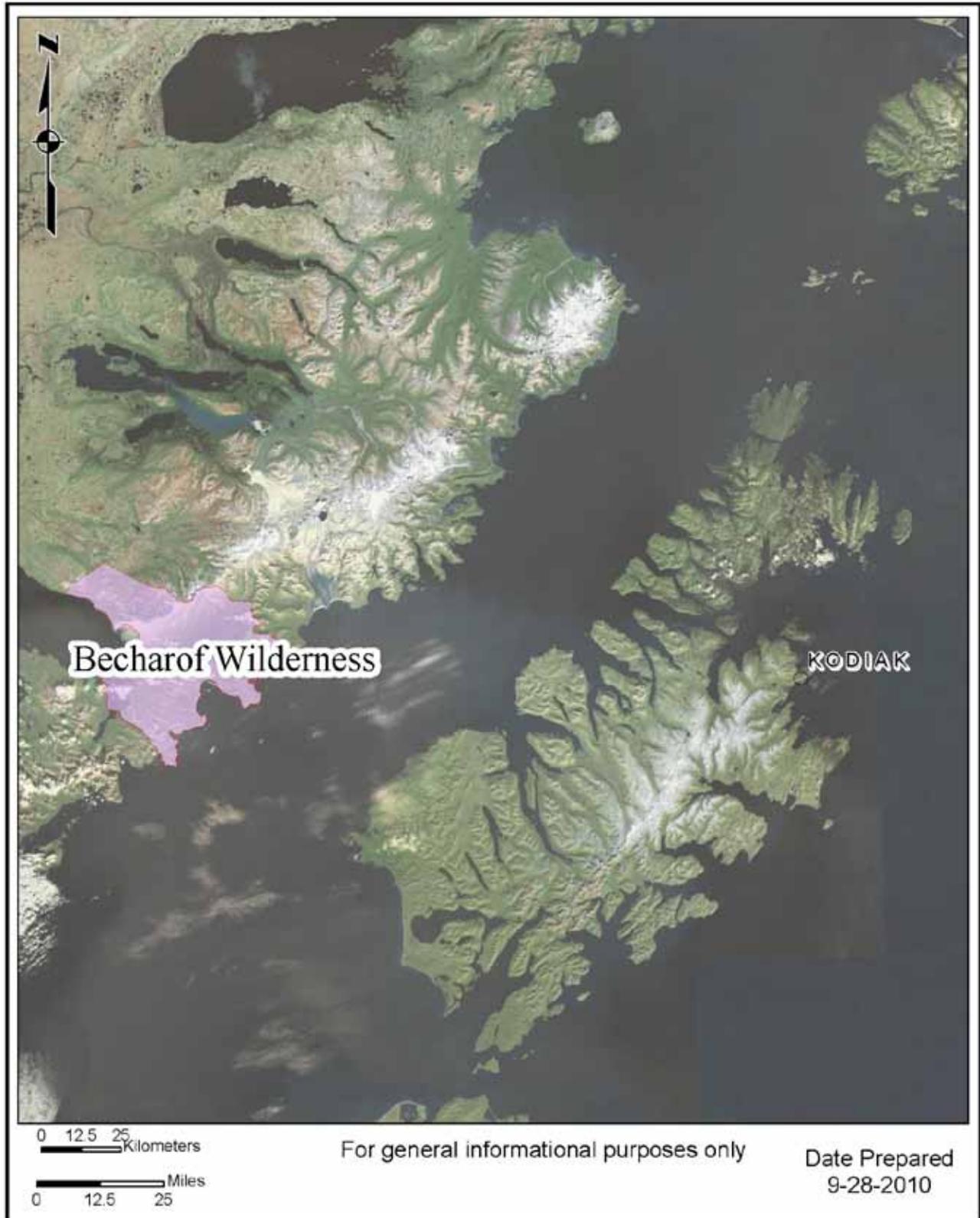
### Andrafsky Wilderness



### 7.3 Becharof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

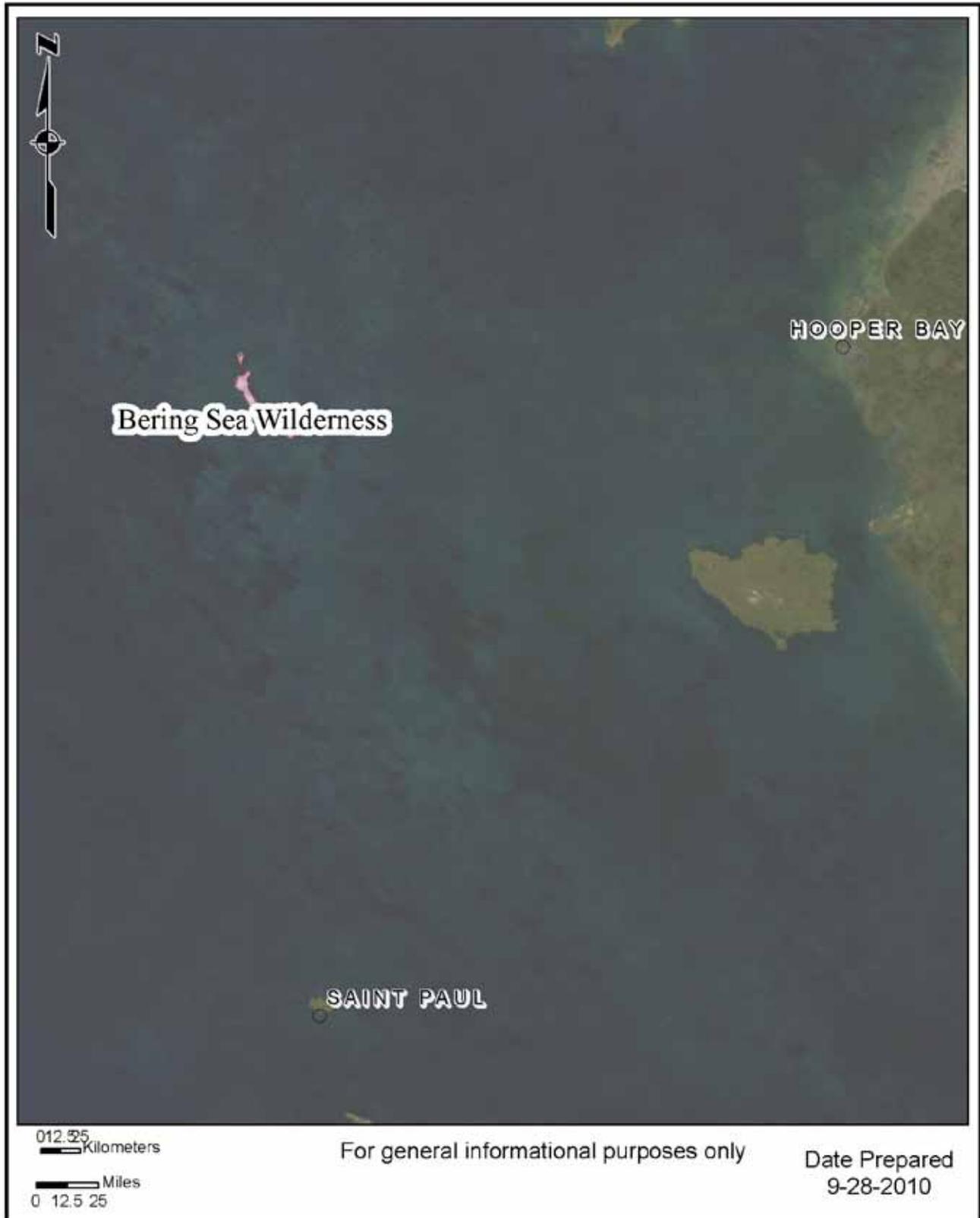
### Becharof Wilderness



## 7.4 Bering Sea Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

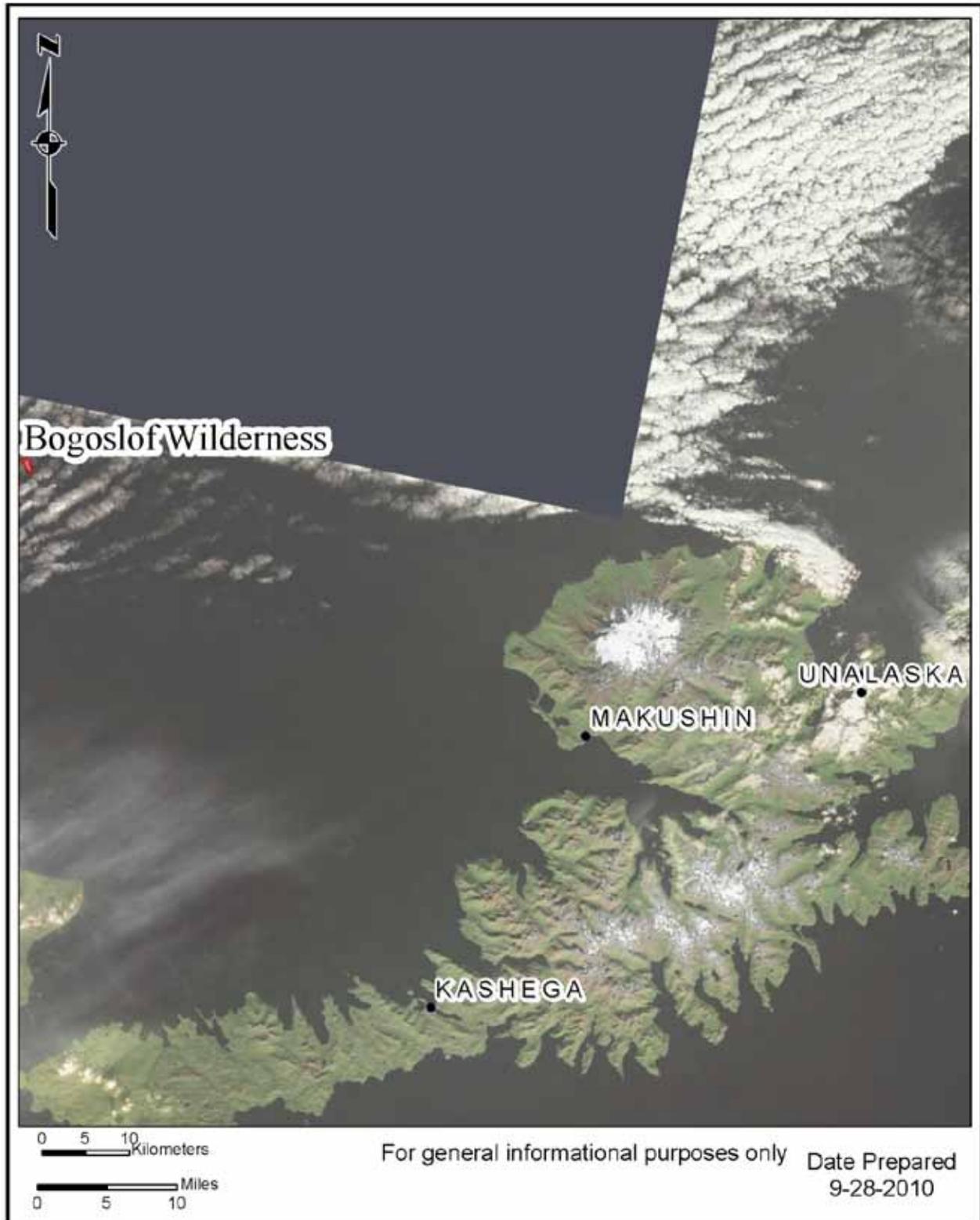
### Bering Sea Wilderness



## 7.5 Bogoslof Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Bogoslof Wilderness



## 7.6 Chamisso Wilderness

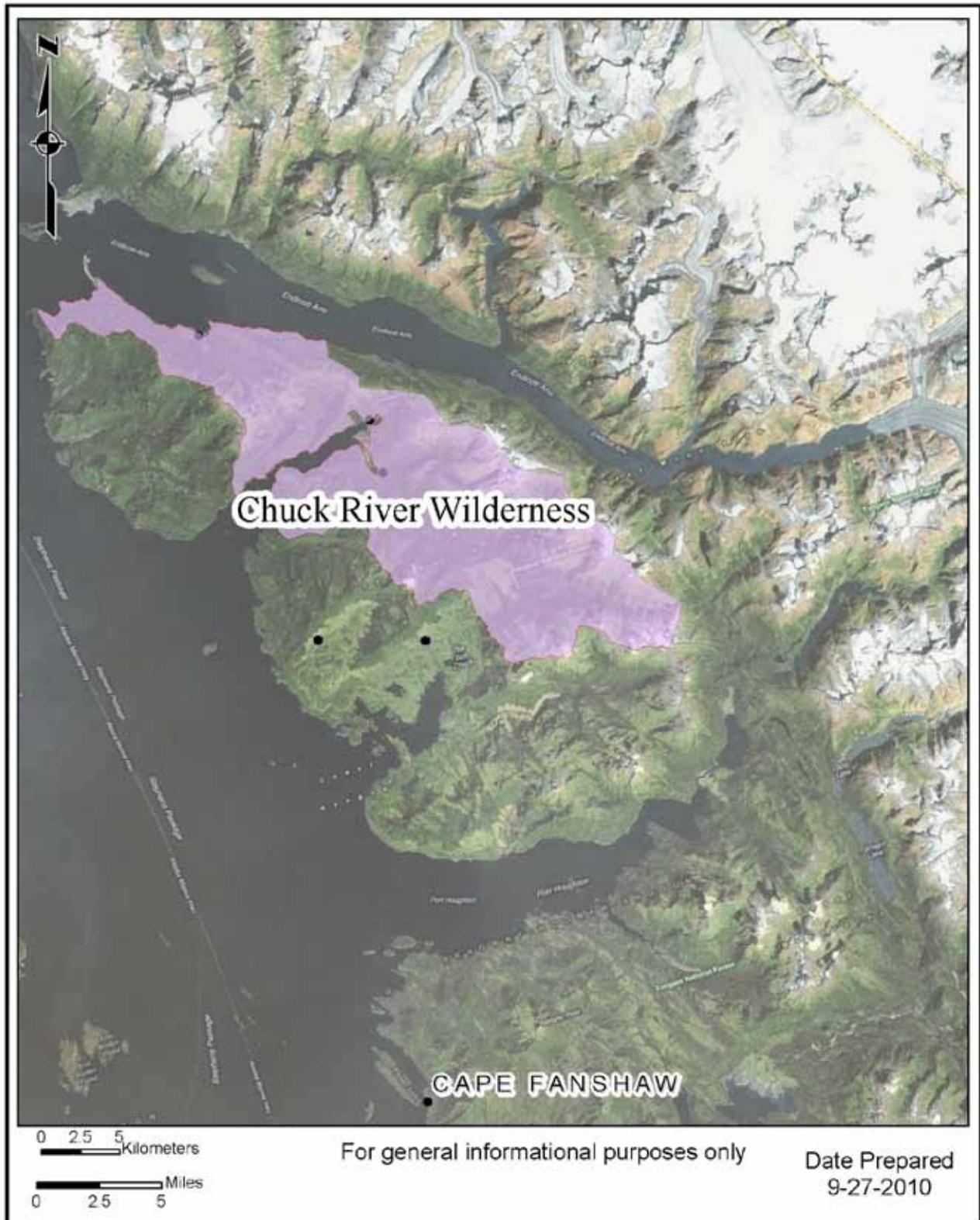
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Chamisso Wilderness



**7.7 Chuck River Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Chuck River Wilderness**

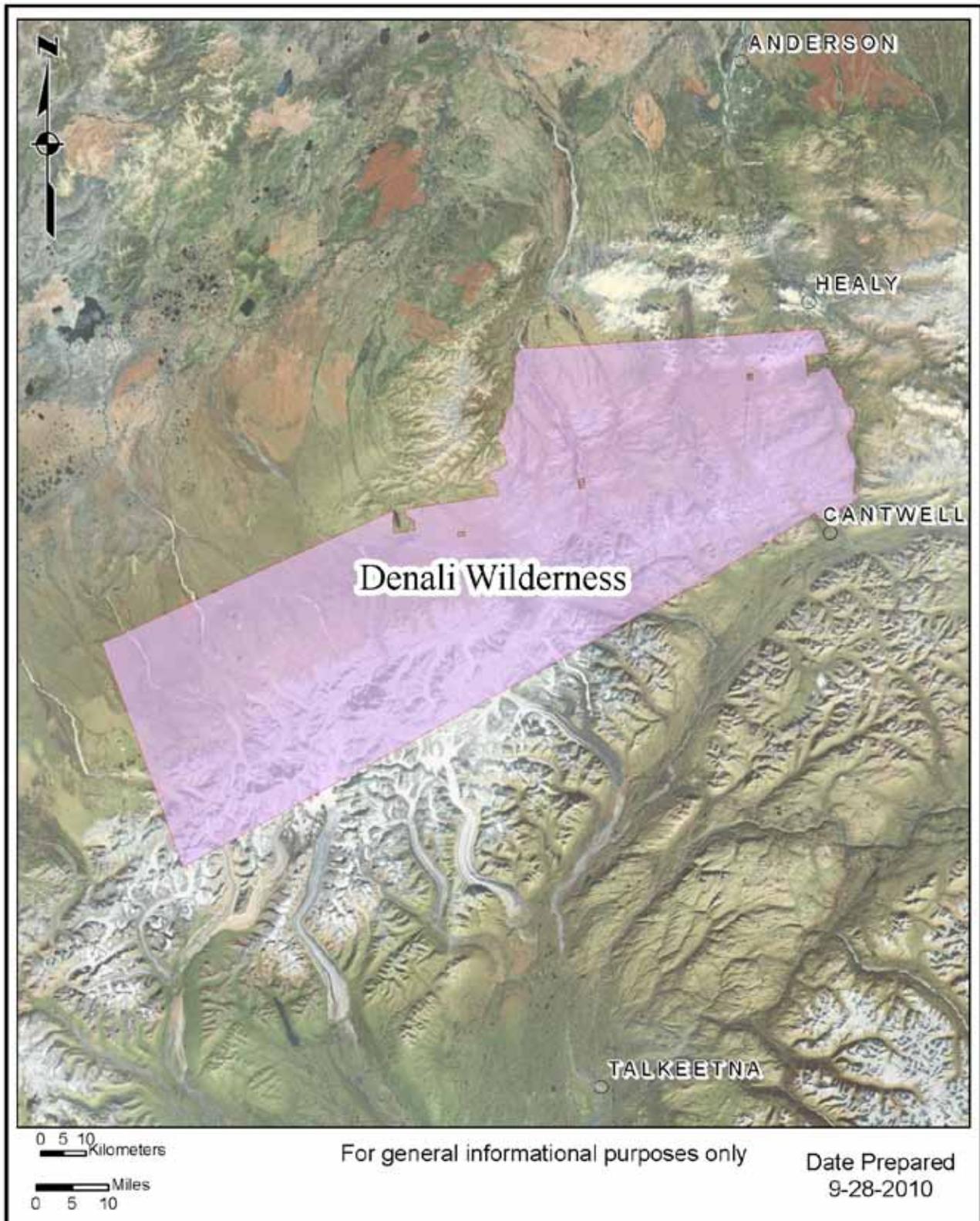




## 7.9 Denali Wilderness

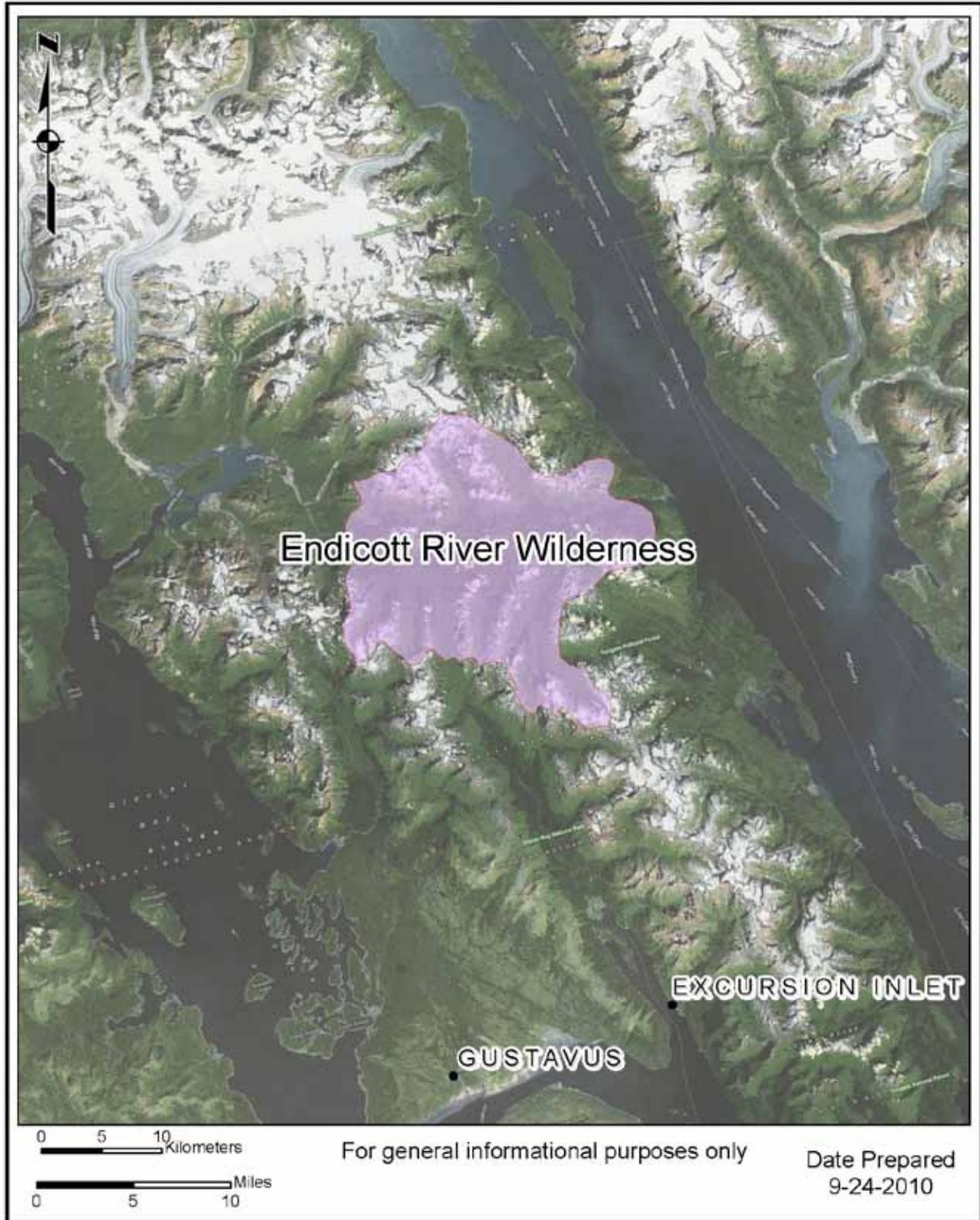
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Denali Wilderness



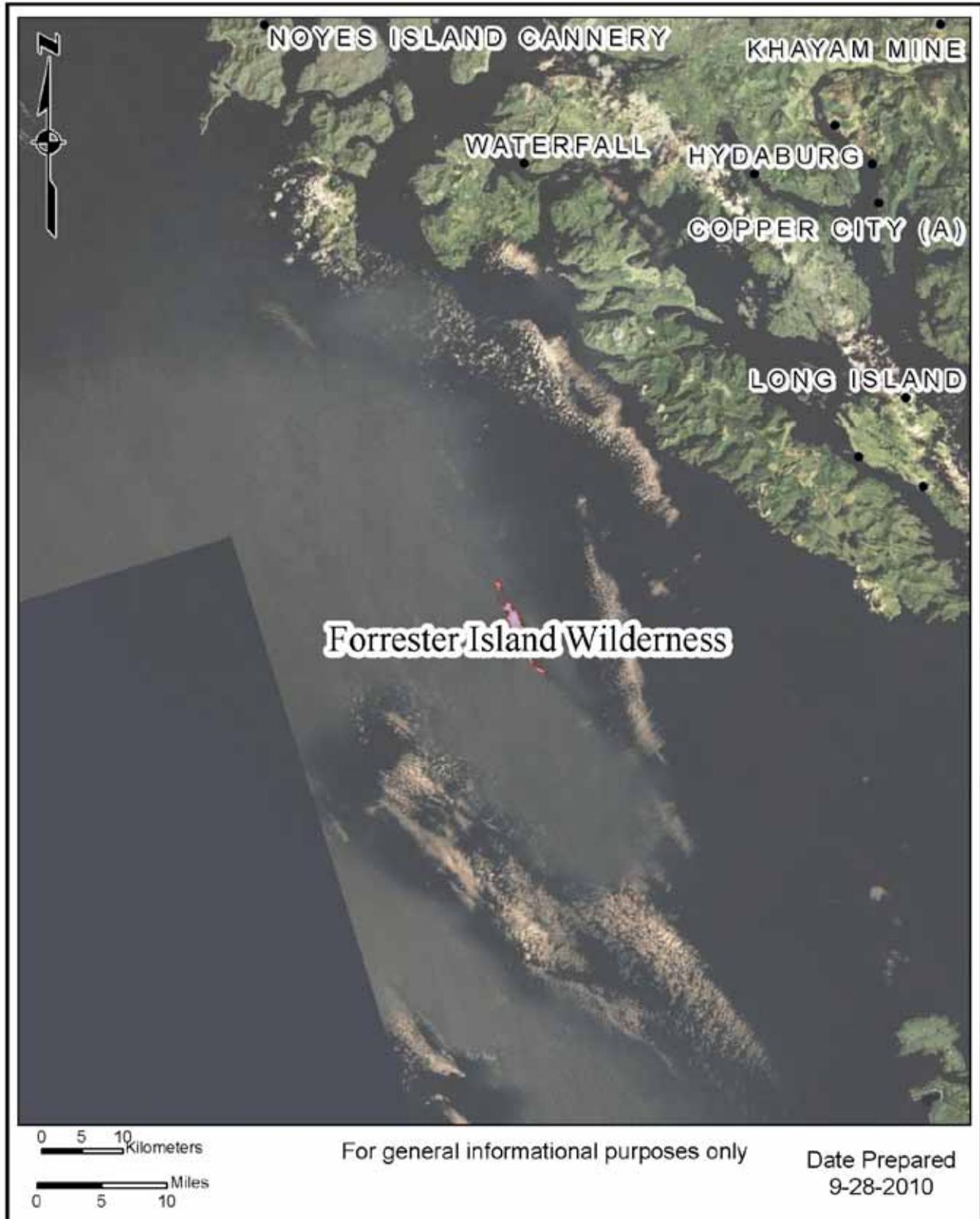
**7.10 Endicott River Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Endicott River Wilderness**



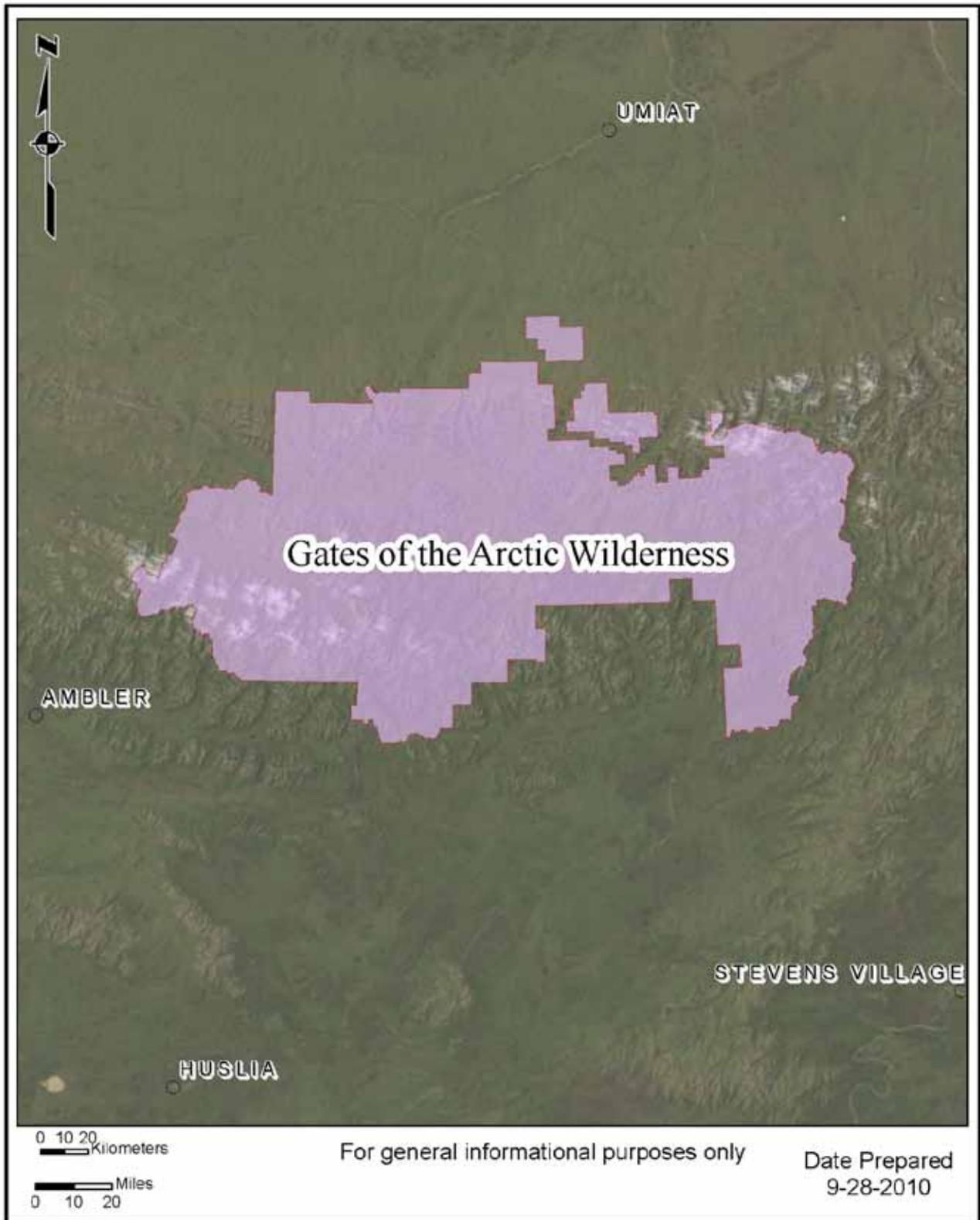
**7.11 Forrester Island Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Forrester Island Wilderness**



**7.12 Gates of the Arctic Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Gates of the Arctic Wilderness**



**7.13 Glacier Bay Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

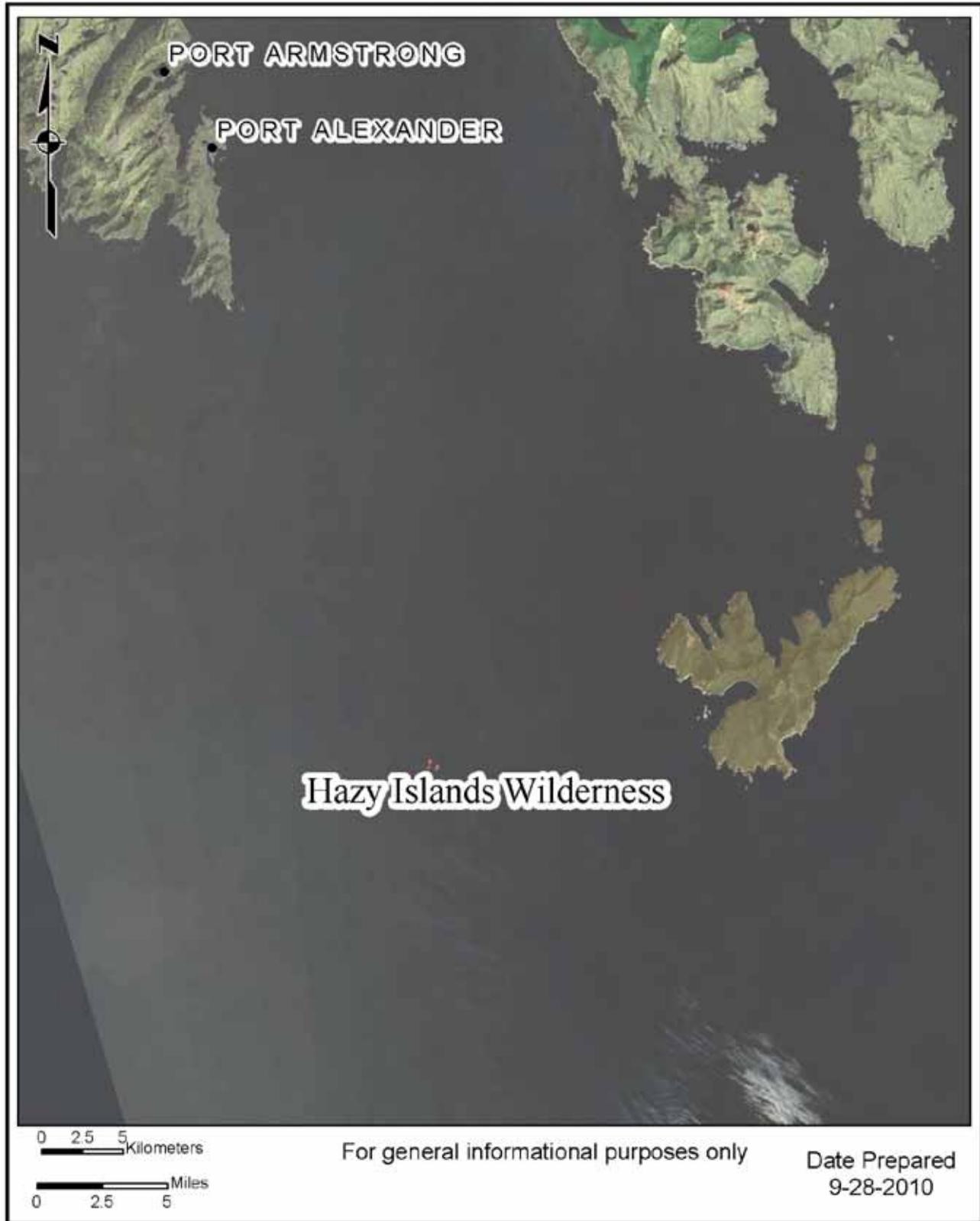
**Glacier Bay Wilderness**



### 7.14 Hazy Islands Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

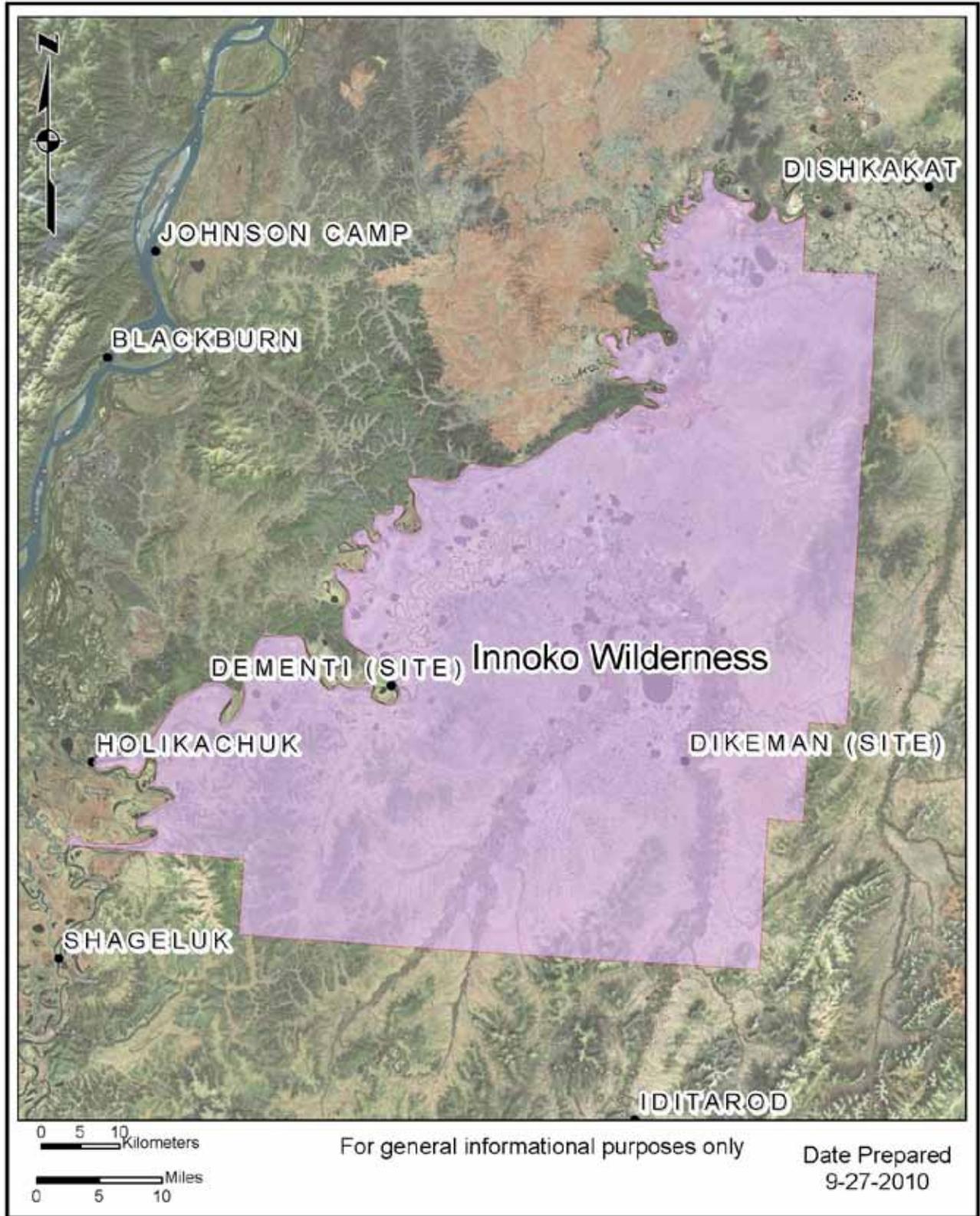
### Hazy Islands Wilderness



### 7.15 Innoko Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

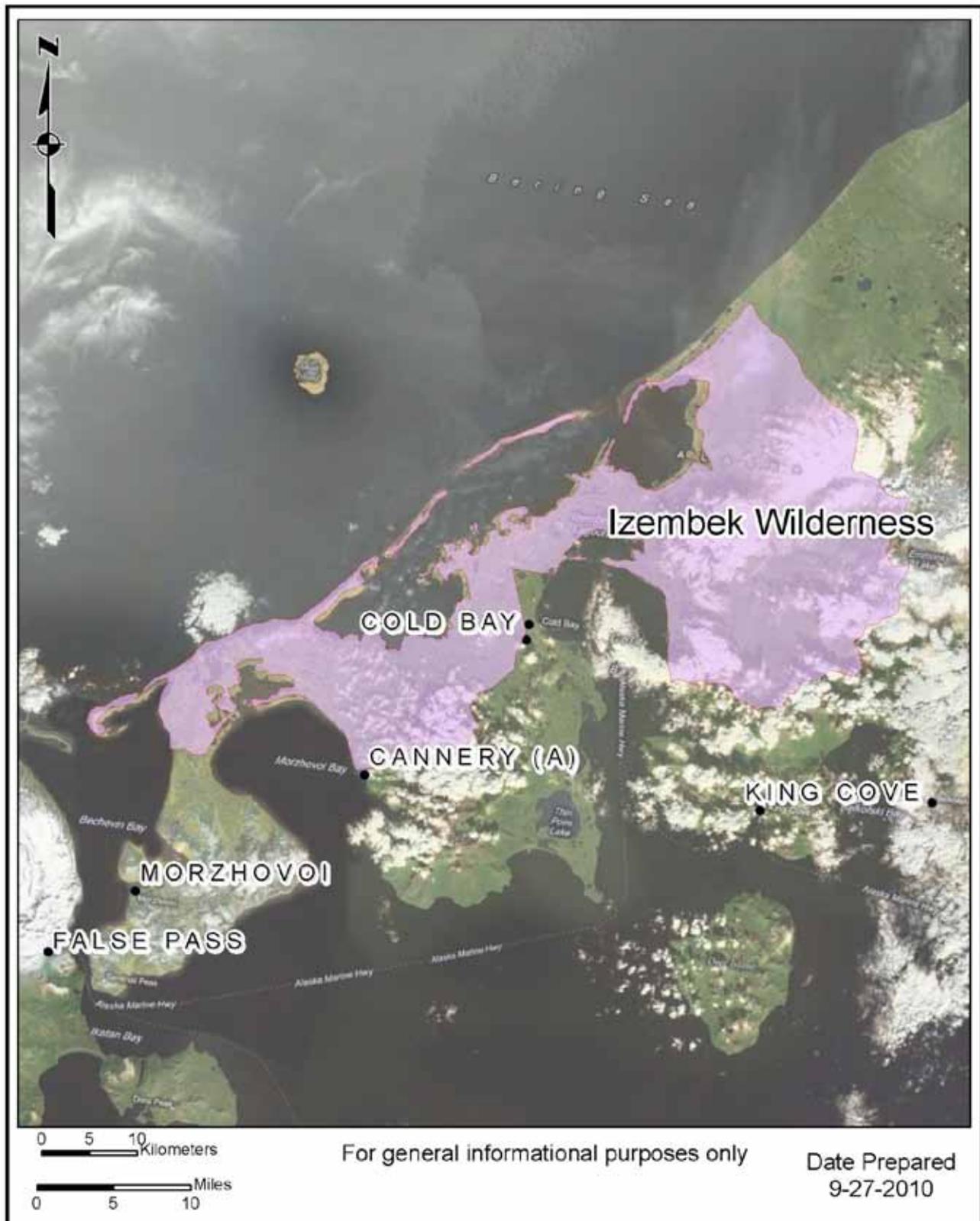
### Innoko Wilderness



## 7.16 Izembek Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

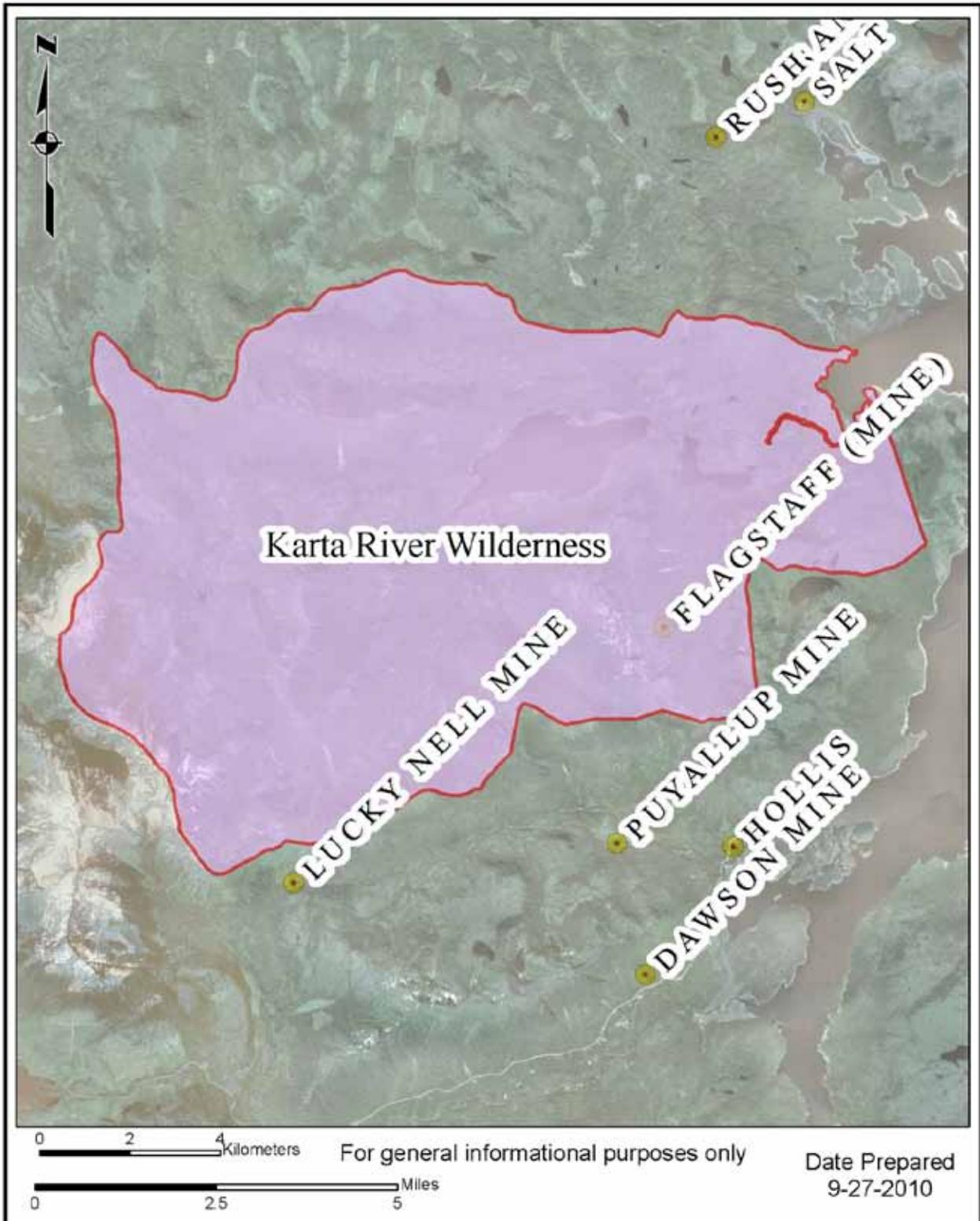
### Izembek Wilderness



### 7.17 Karta River Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

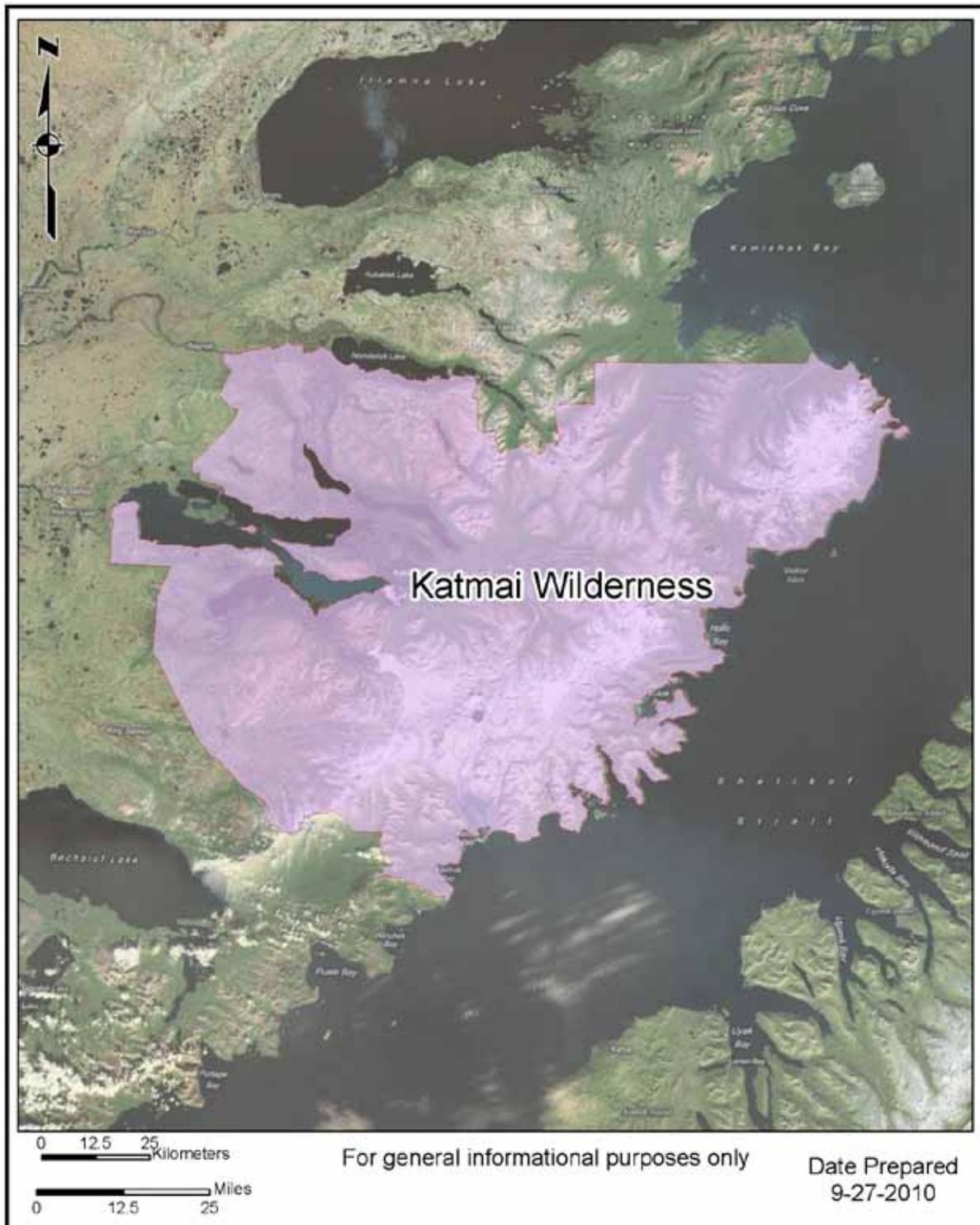
### Karta River Wilderness



## 7.18 Katmai Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

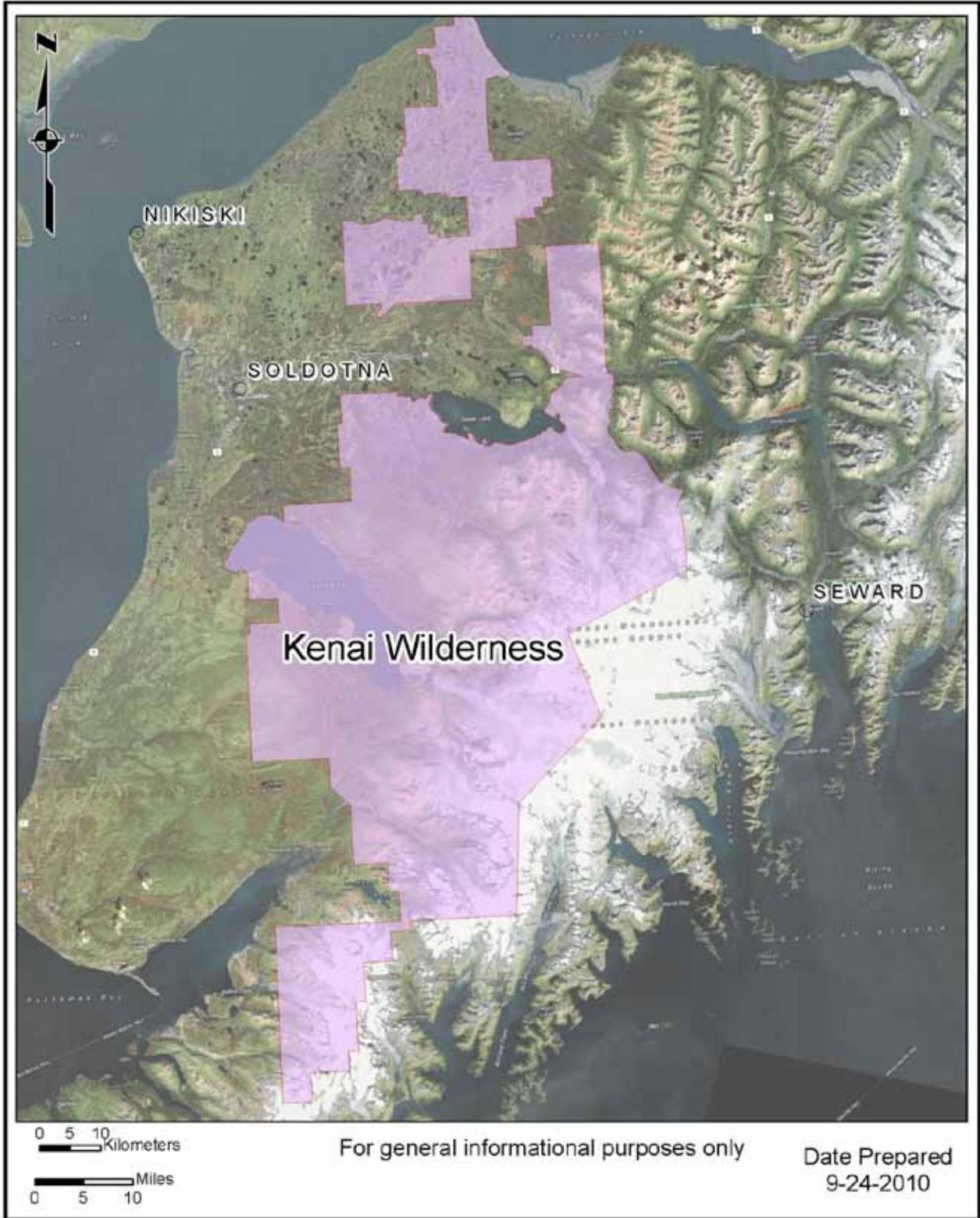
### Katmai Wilderness



### 7.19 Kenai Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

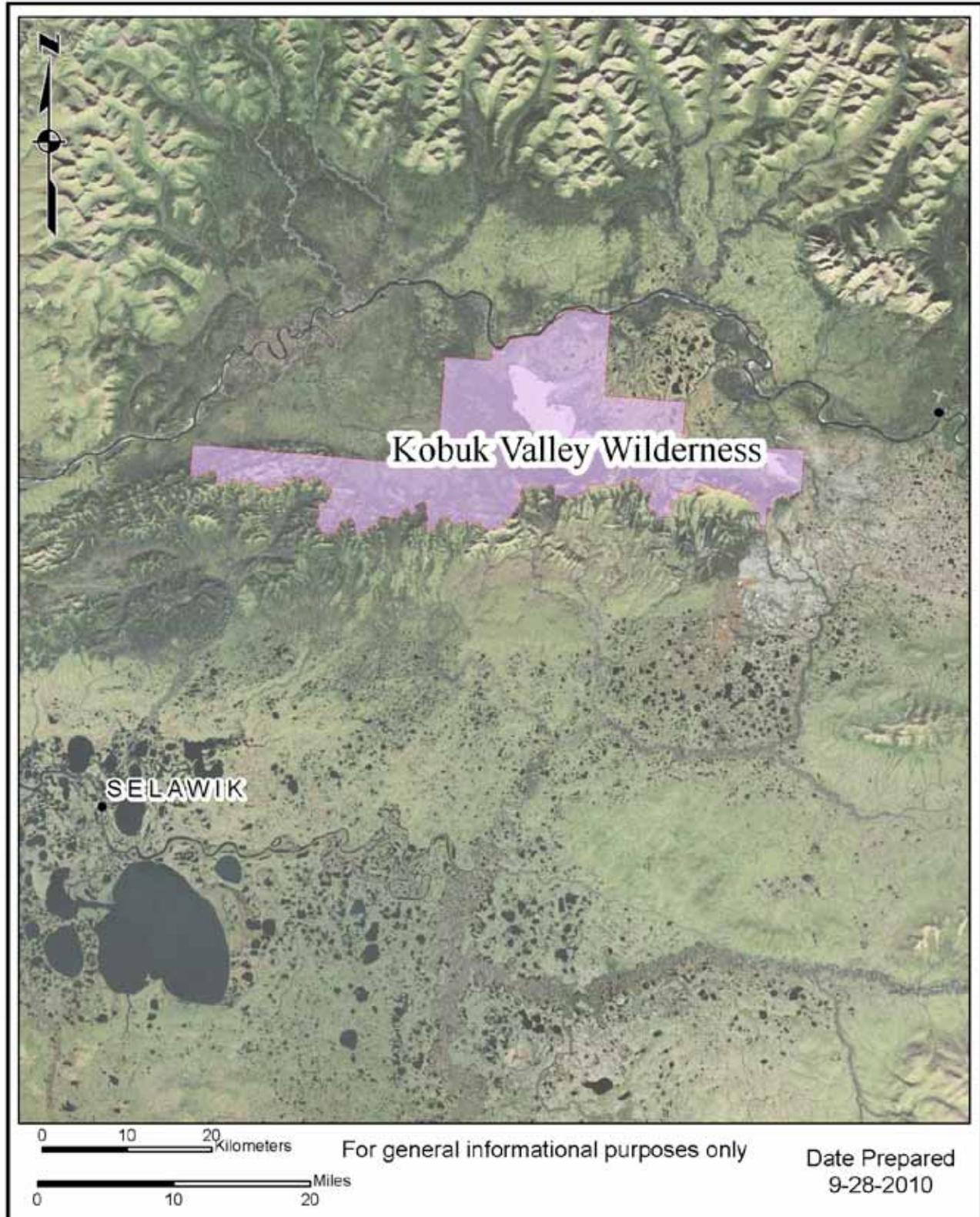
## Kenai Wilderness



## 7.20 Kobuk Valley Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Kobuk Valley Wilderness



## 7.21 Kootznoowoo Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

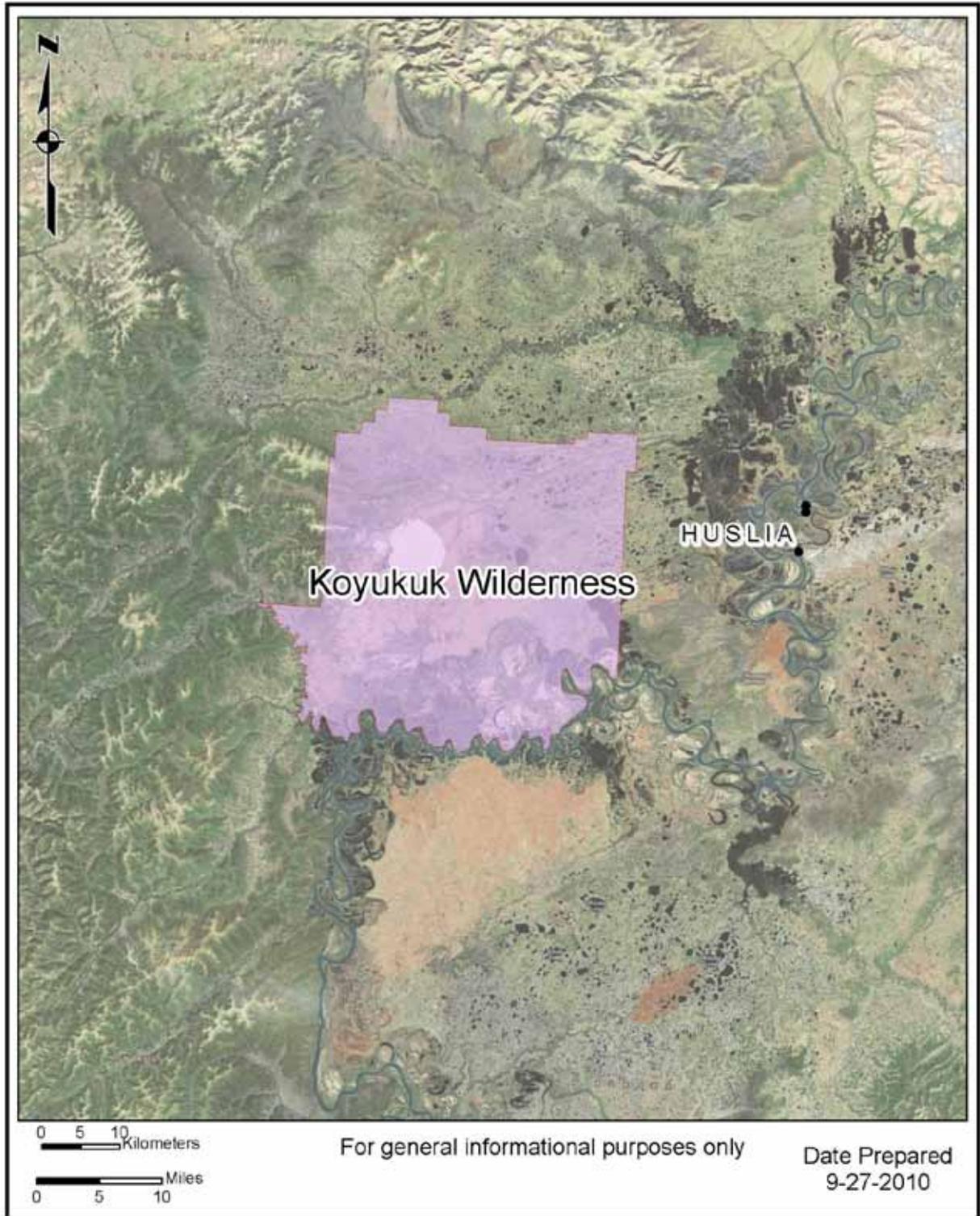
### Kootznoowoo Wilderness



## 7.22 Koyukuk Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Koyukuk Wilderness



### 7.23 Kuiu Wilderness

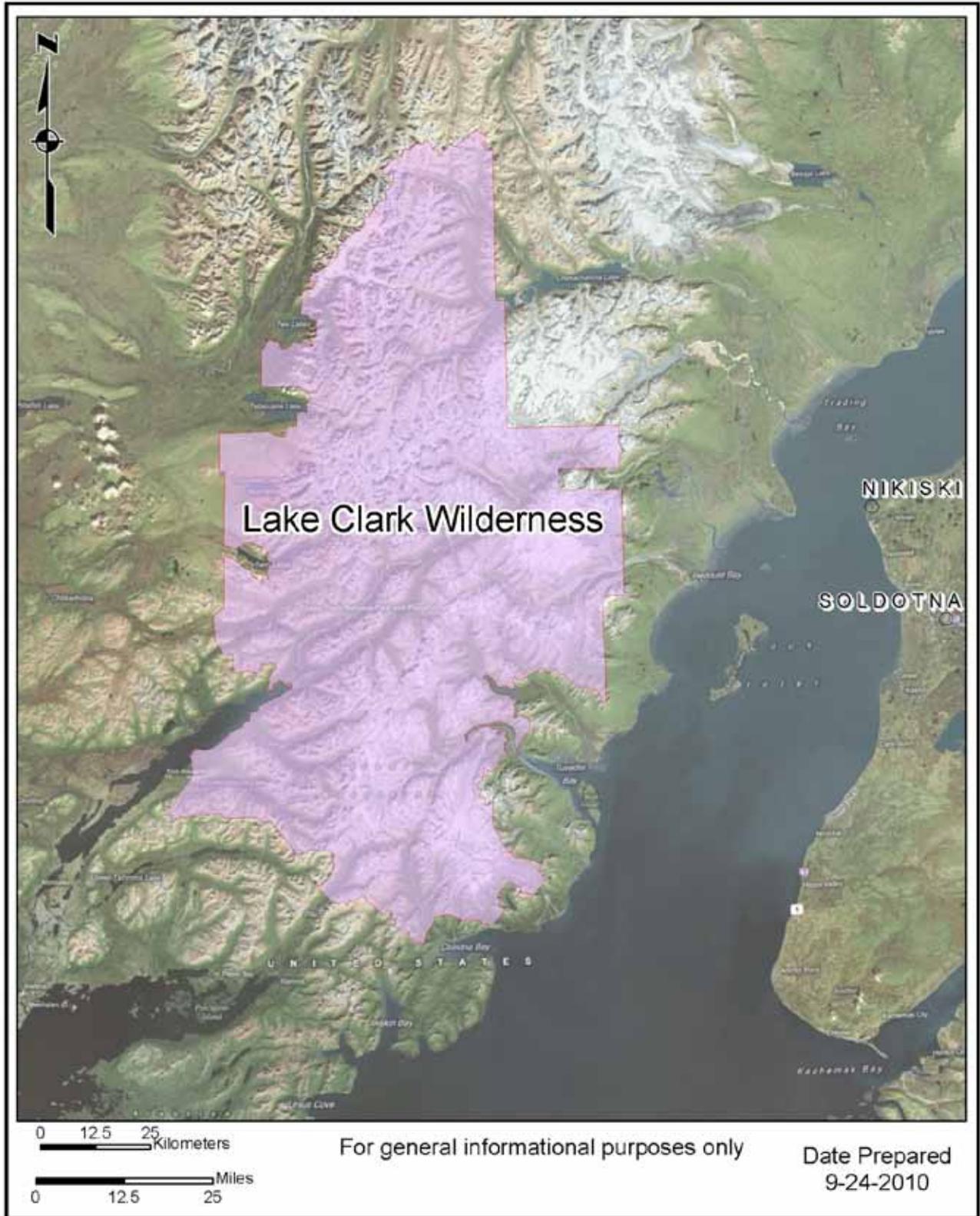
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Kuiu Wilderness



**7.24 Lake Clark Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Lake Clark Wilderness**



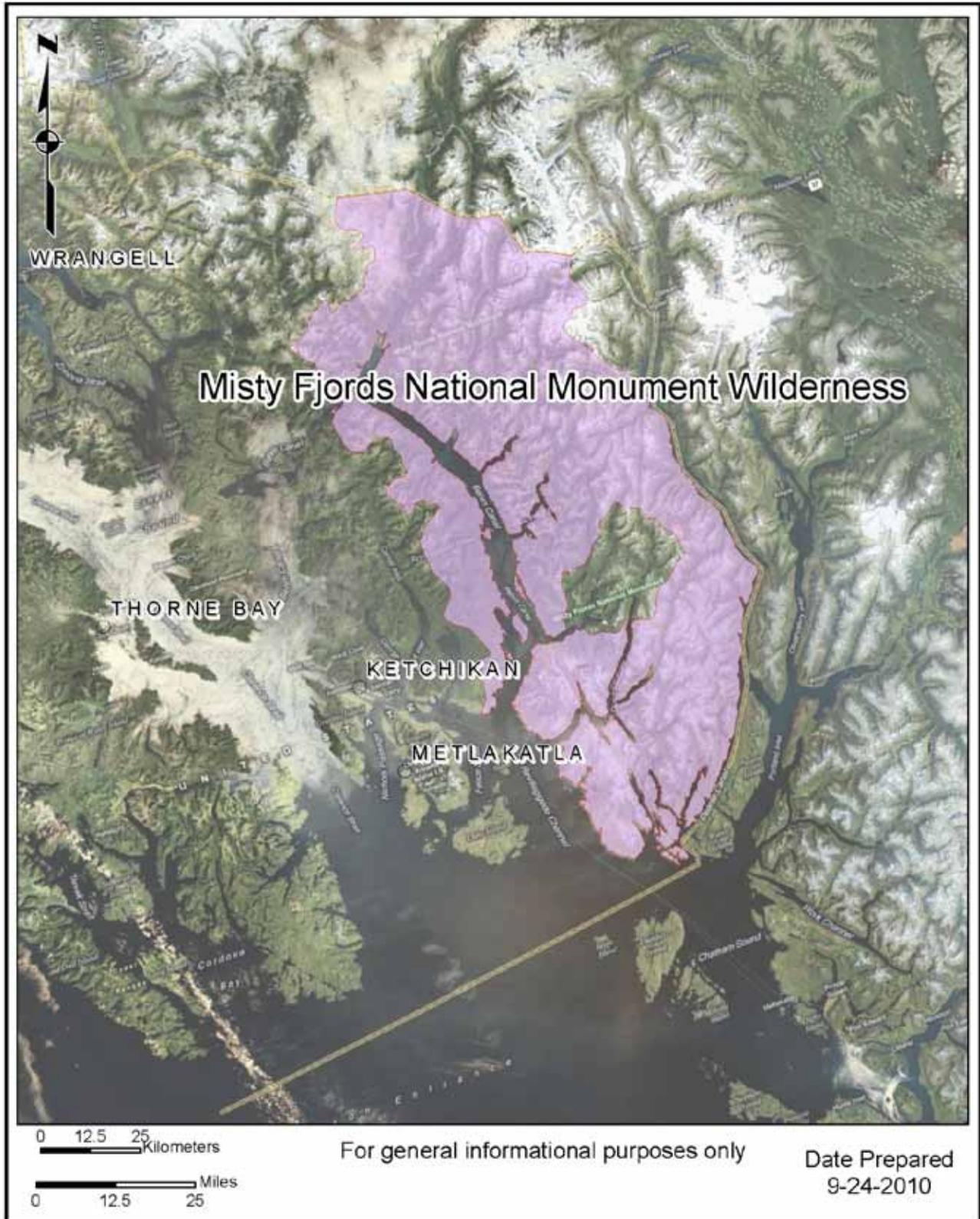
**7.25 Maurille Islands Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Maurille Islands Wilderness**



**7.26 Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness**



**7.27 Mollie Beattie Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Mollie Beattie Wilderness**



## 7.28 Noatak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Noatak Wilderness



## 7.29 Nunivak Wilderness

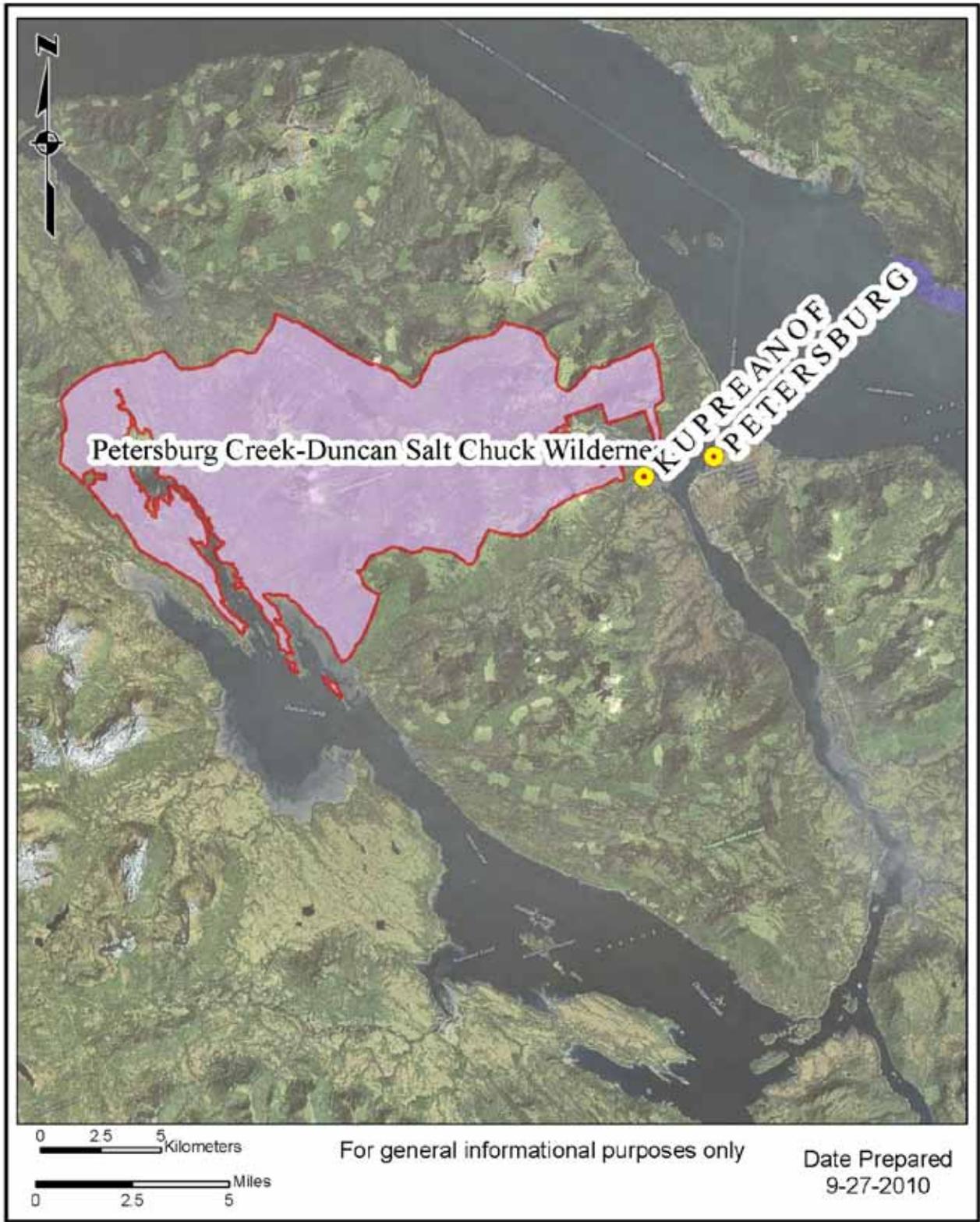
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Nunivak Wilderness



**7.30 Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

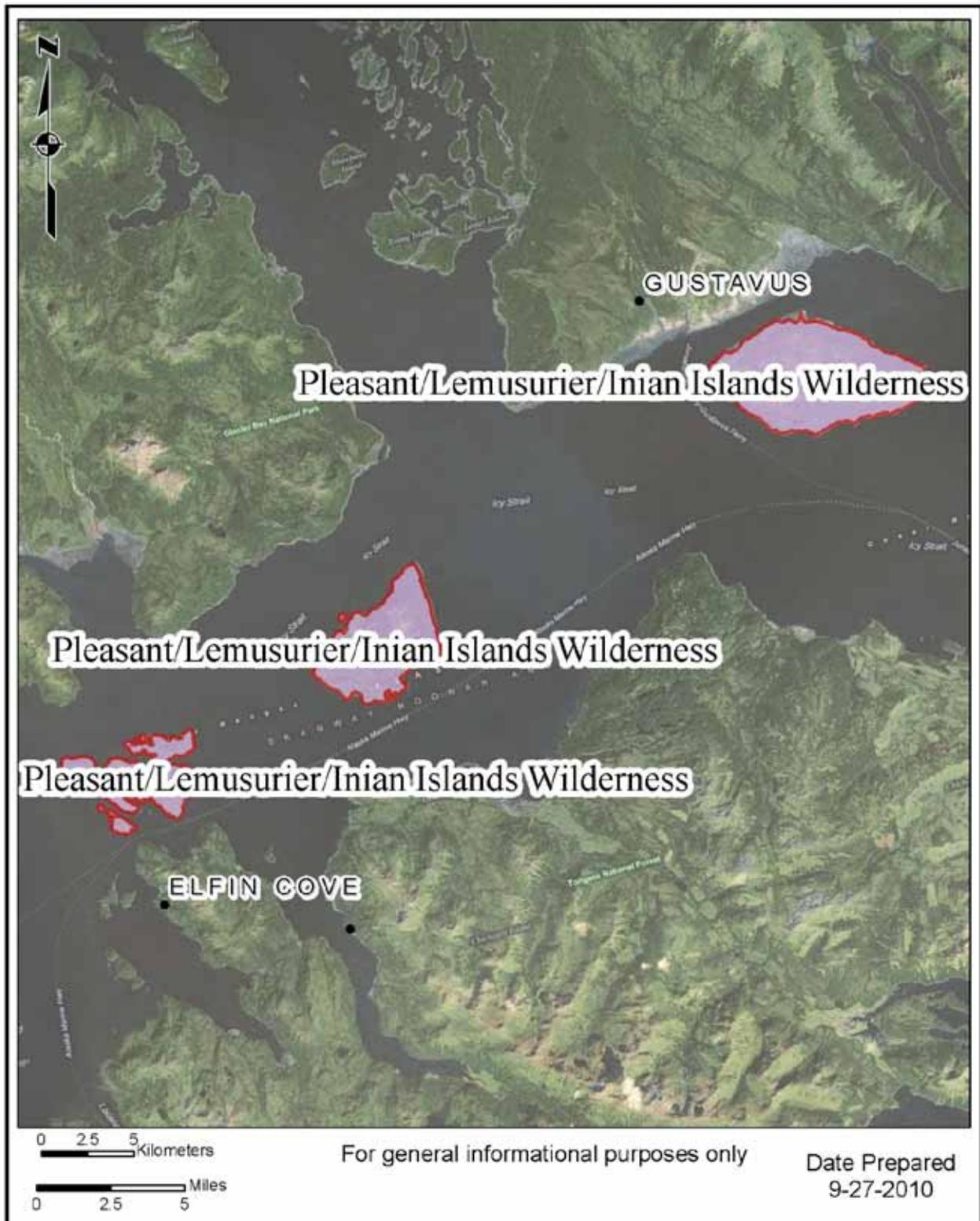
**Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness**



### 7.31 Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness

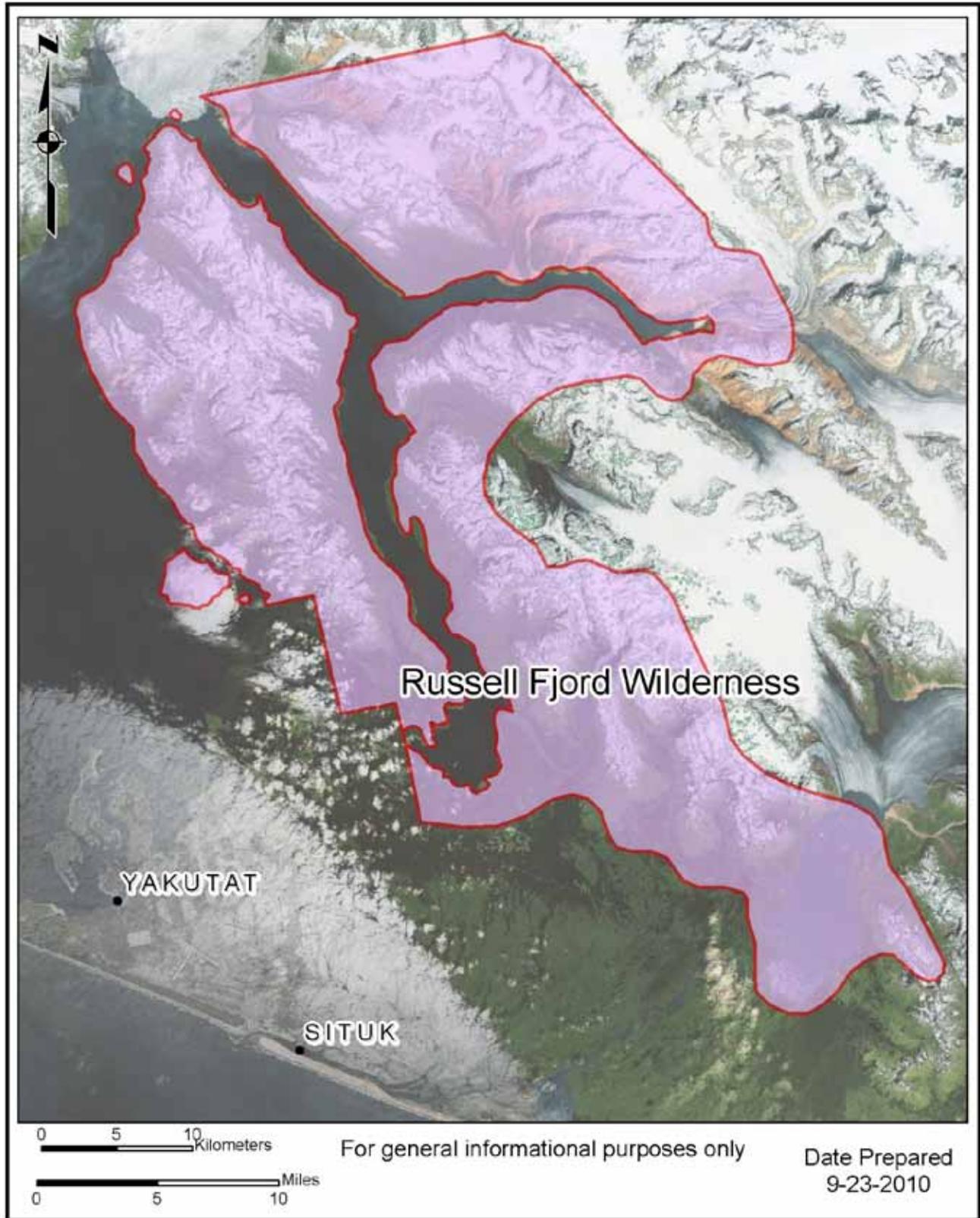
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness



**7.32 Russell Fjord Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

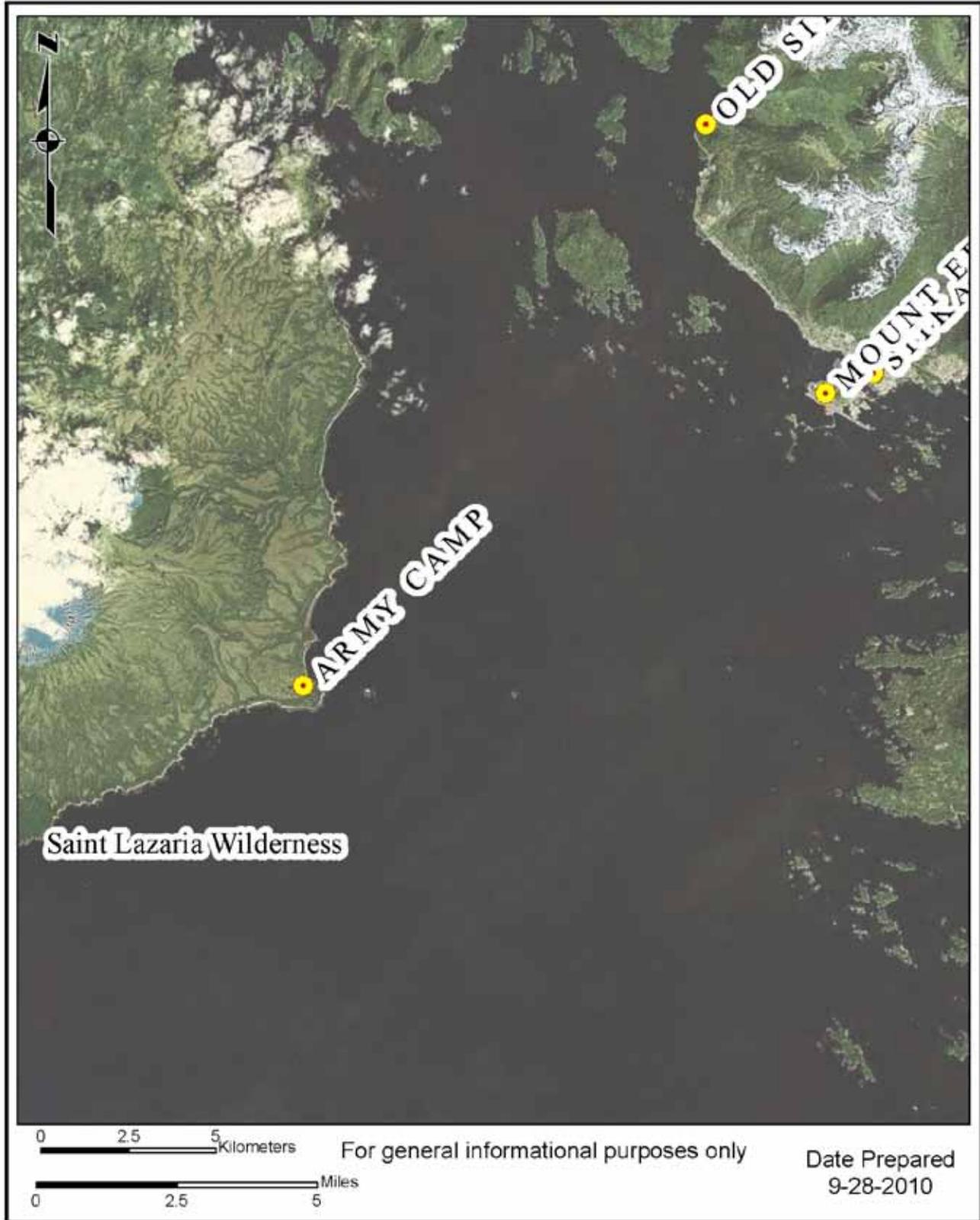
**Russell Fjord Wilderness**



### 7.33 Saint Lazaria Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

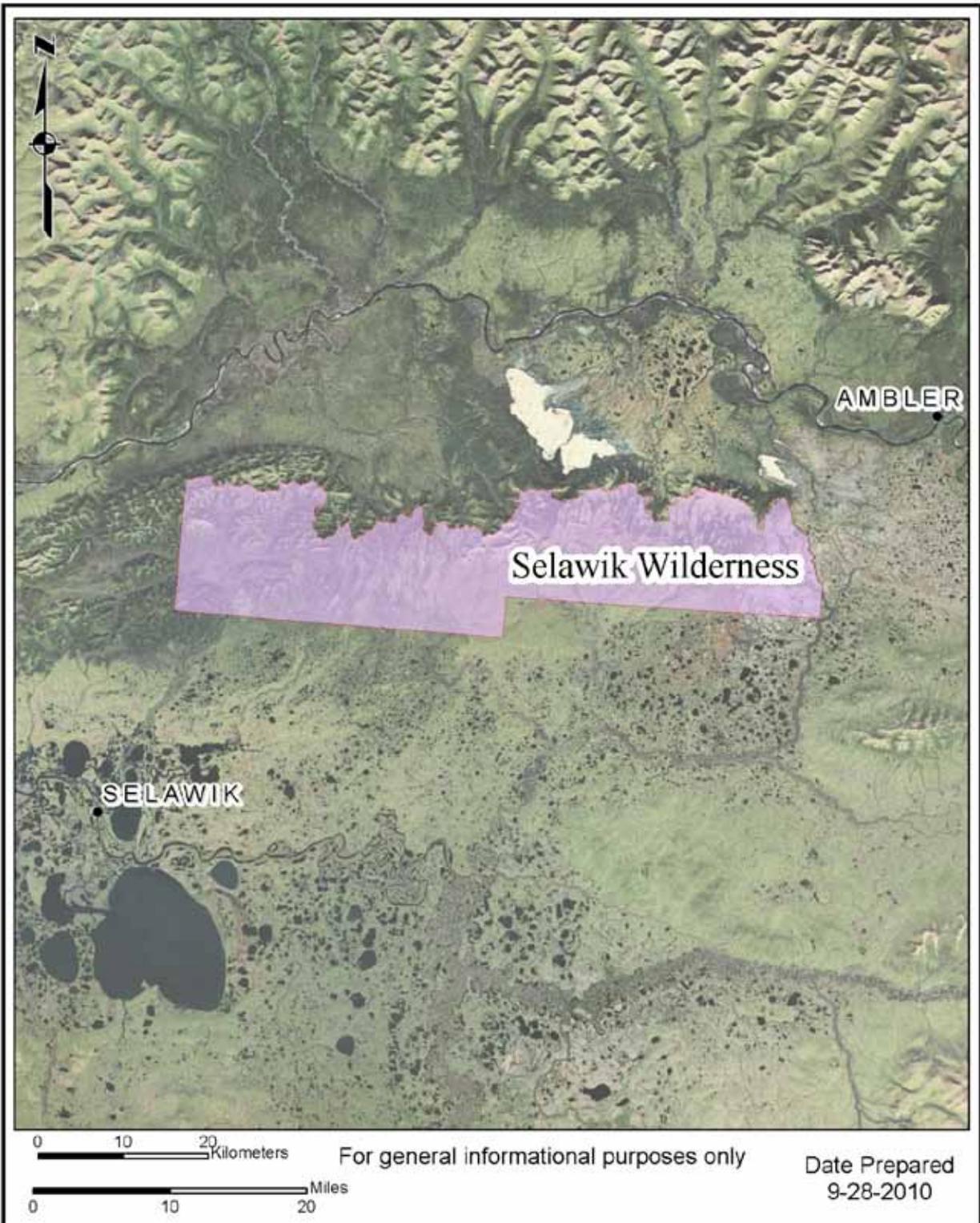
### Saint Lazaria Wilderness



### 7.34 Selawik Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

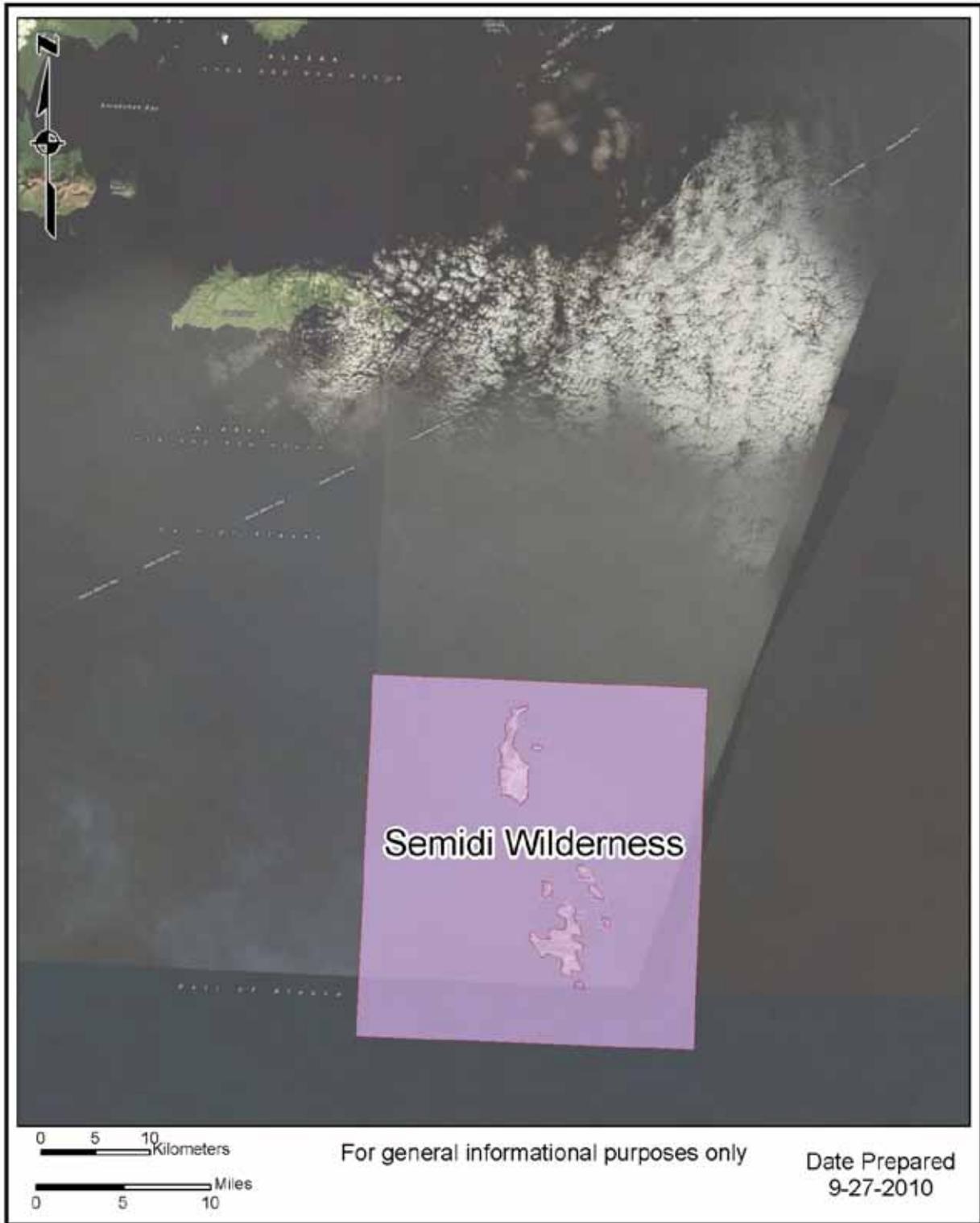
### Selawik Wilderness



### 7.35 Semidi Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Semidi Wilderness



### 7.36 Simeonof Wilderness

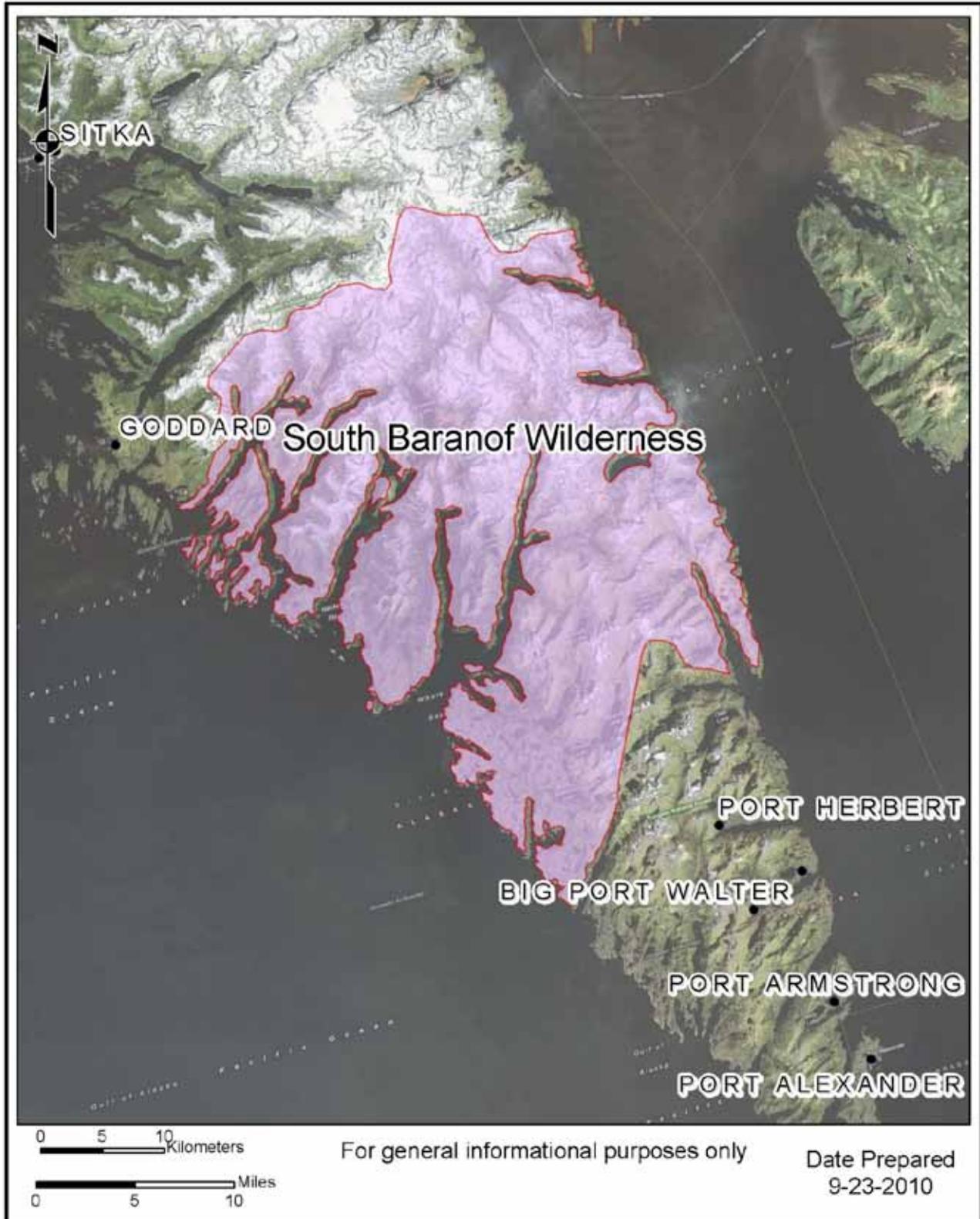
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Simeonof Wilderness



**7.37 South Baranof Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

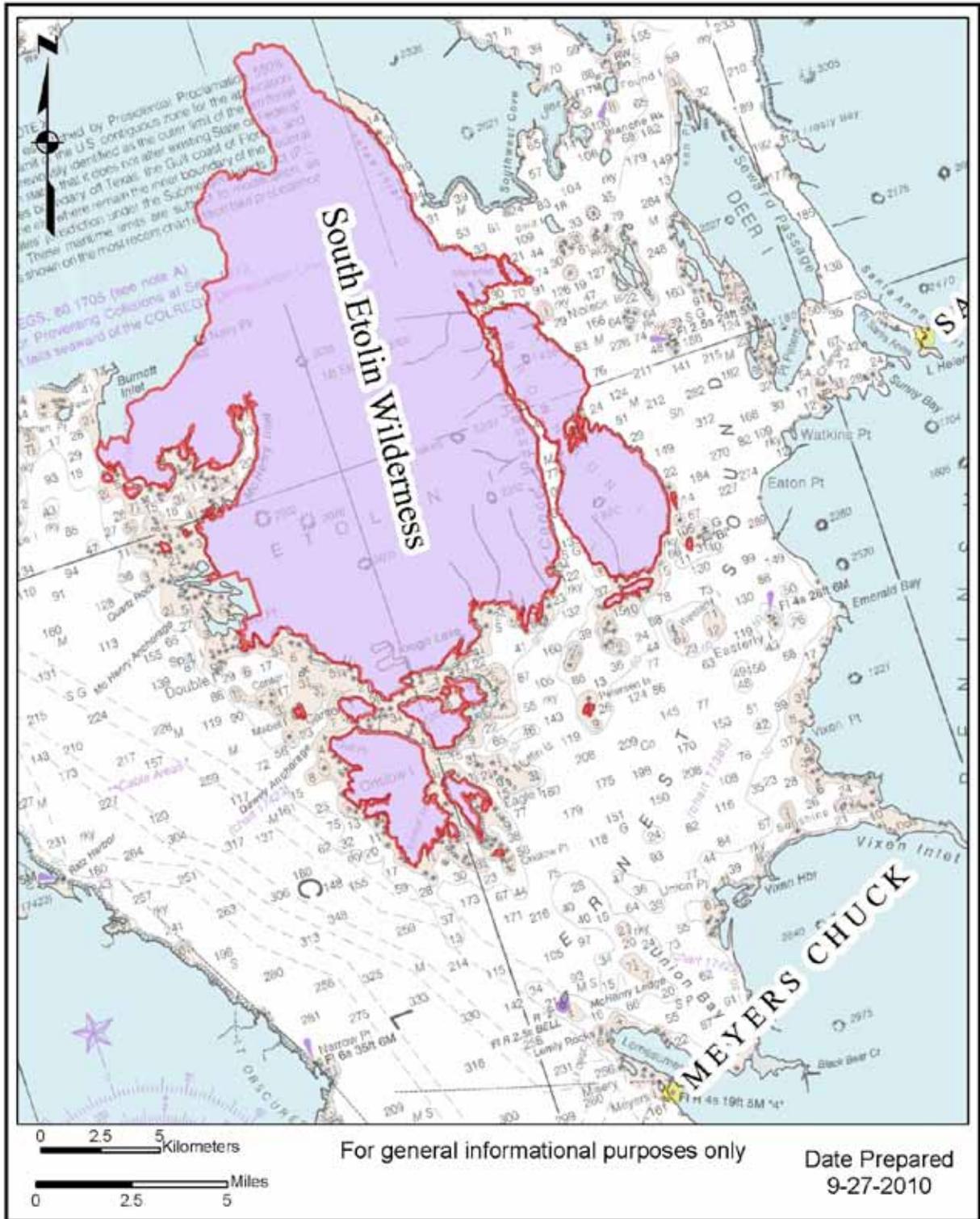
**South Baranof Wilderness**



### 7.38 South Etolin Wilderness

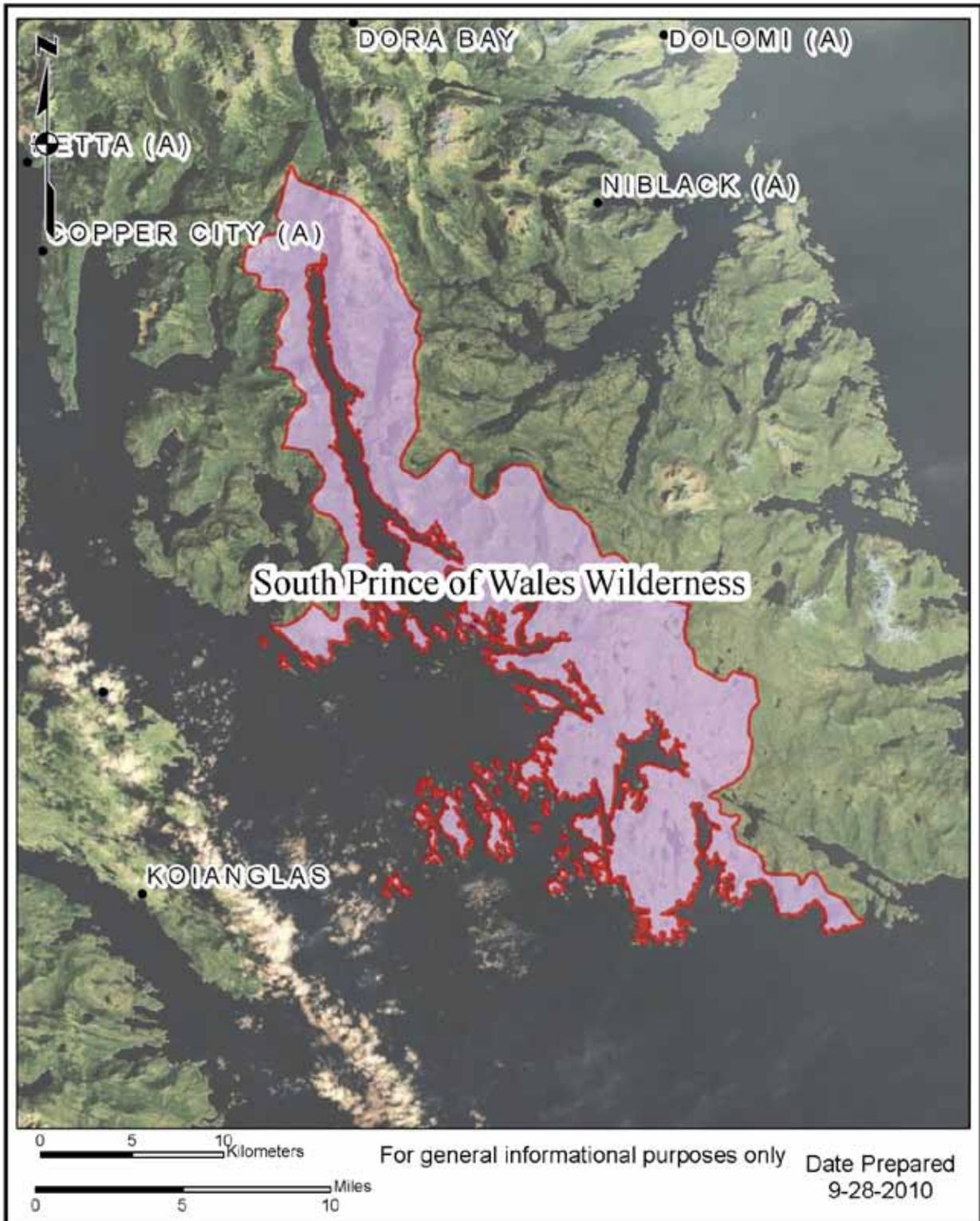
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### South Etolin Wilderness



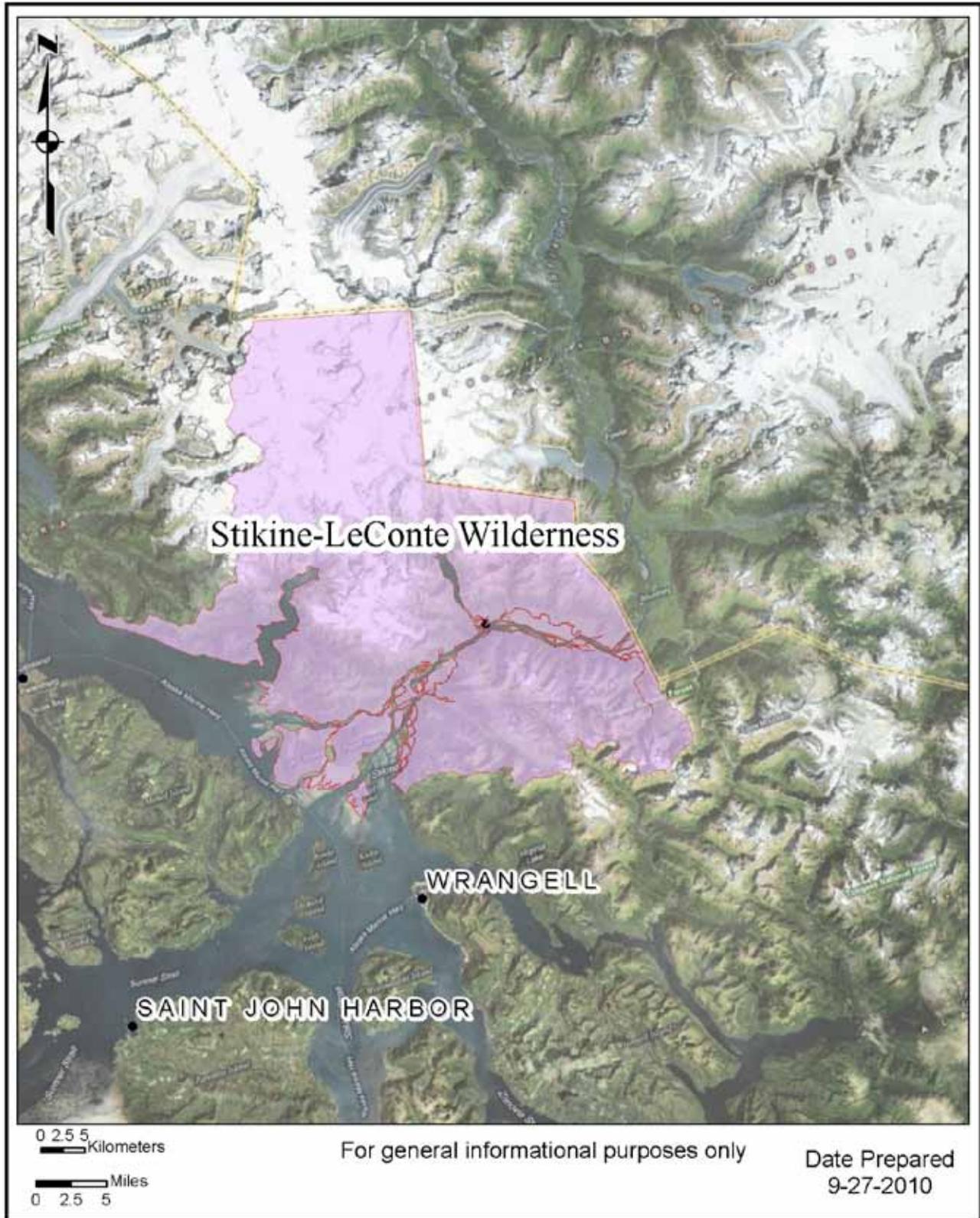
**7.39 South Prince of Wales Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**South Prince of Wales Wilderness**



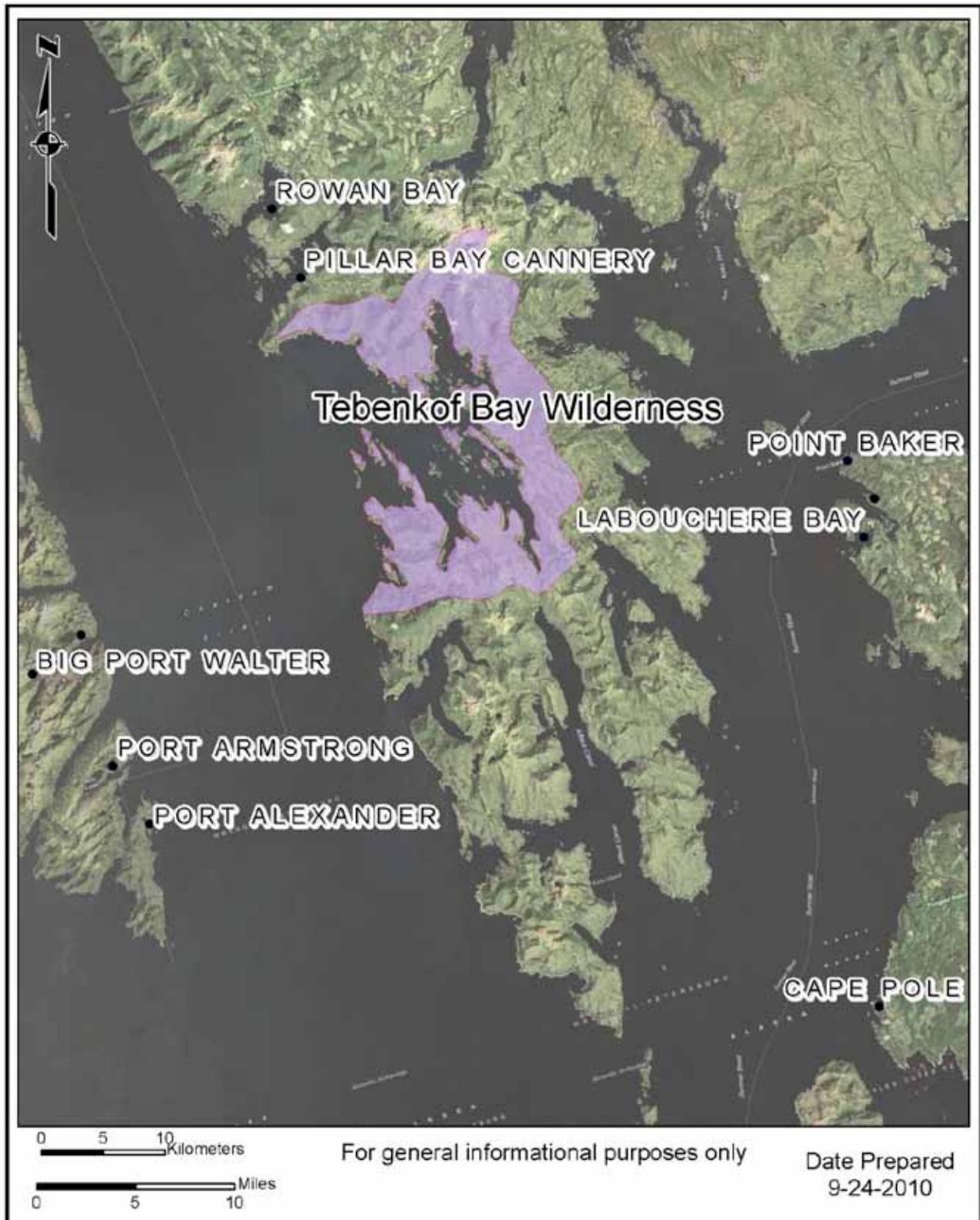
**7.40 Stikine-LeConte Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Stikine-LeConte Wilderness**



**7.41 Tebenkof Bay Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

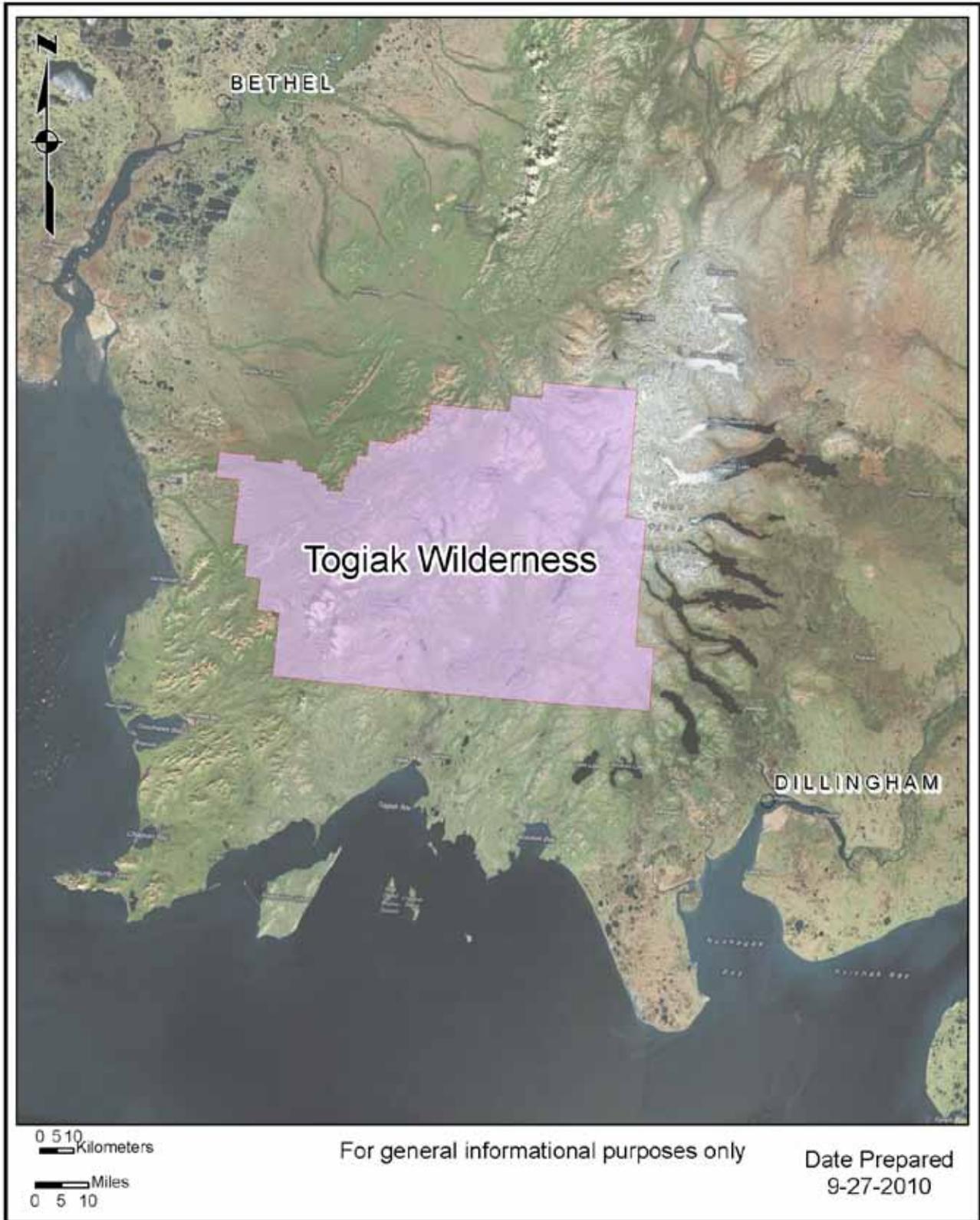
**Tebenkof Bay Wilderness**



### 7.42 Togiak Wilderness

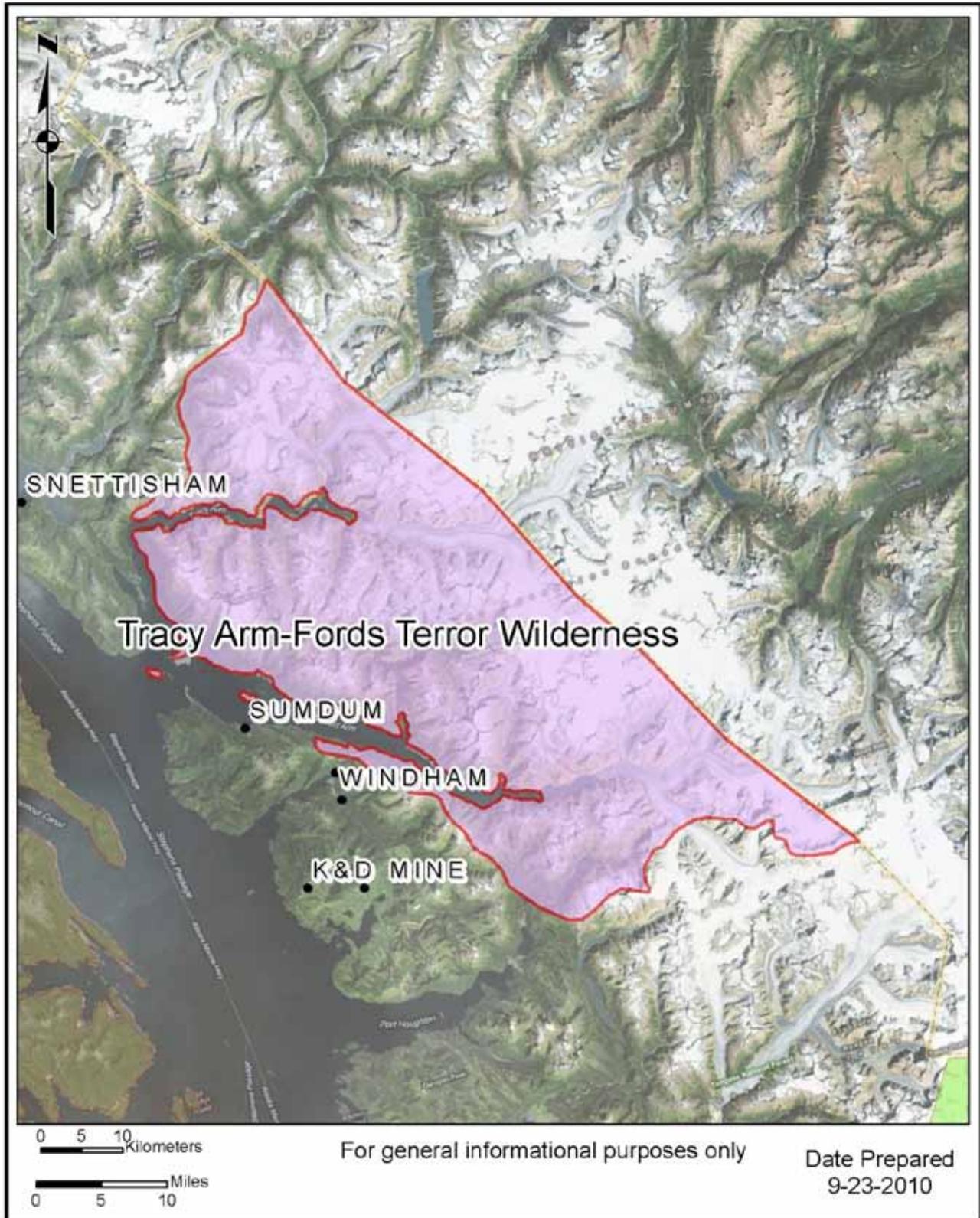
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Togiak Wilderness



**7.43 Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness**



## 7.44 Tuxedni Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

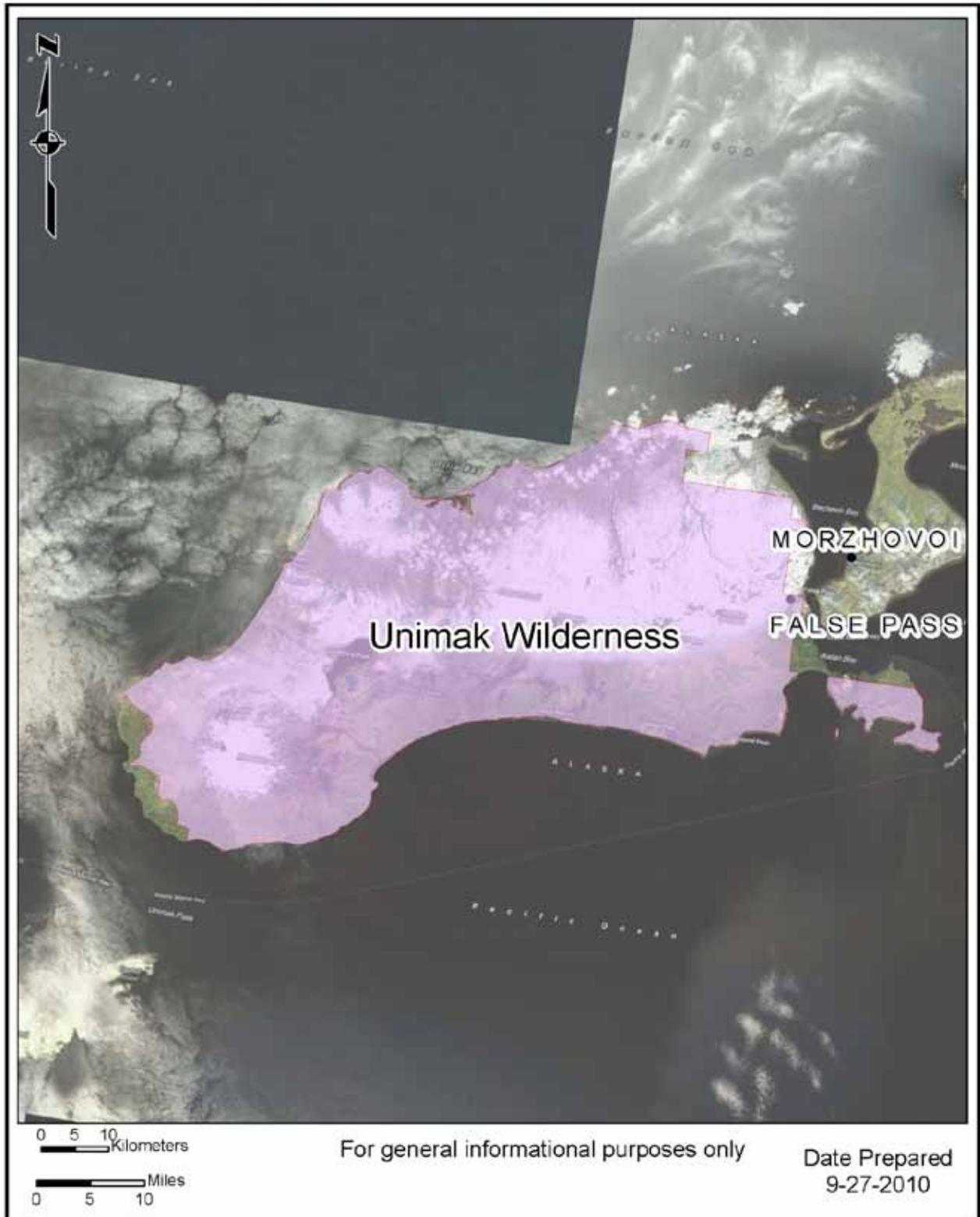
### Tuxedni Wilderness



## 7.45 Unimak Wilderness

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Unimak Wilderness



### 7.46 Warren Island Wilderness

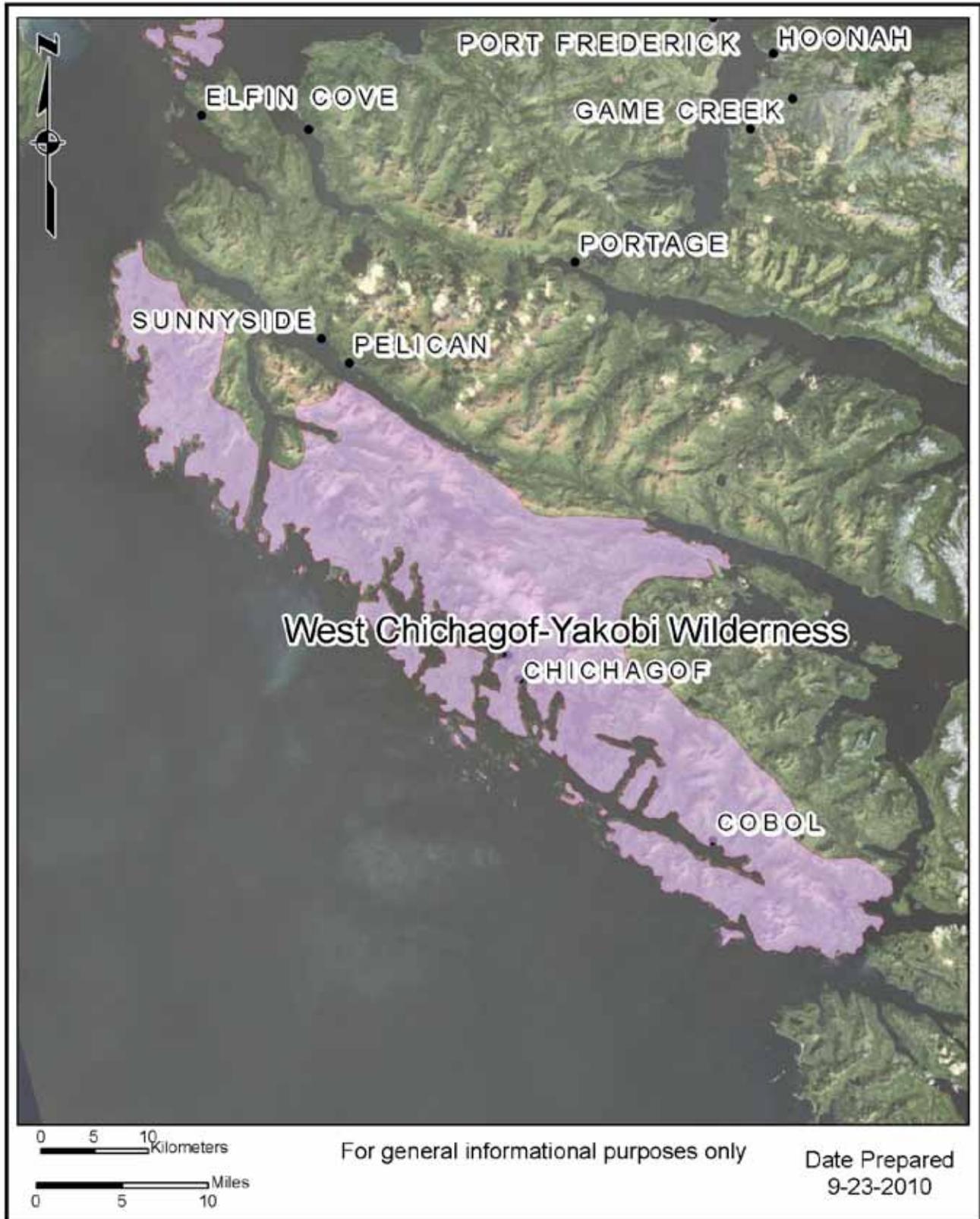
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Warren Island Wilderness



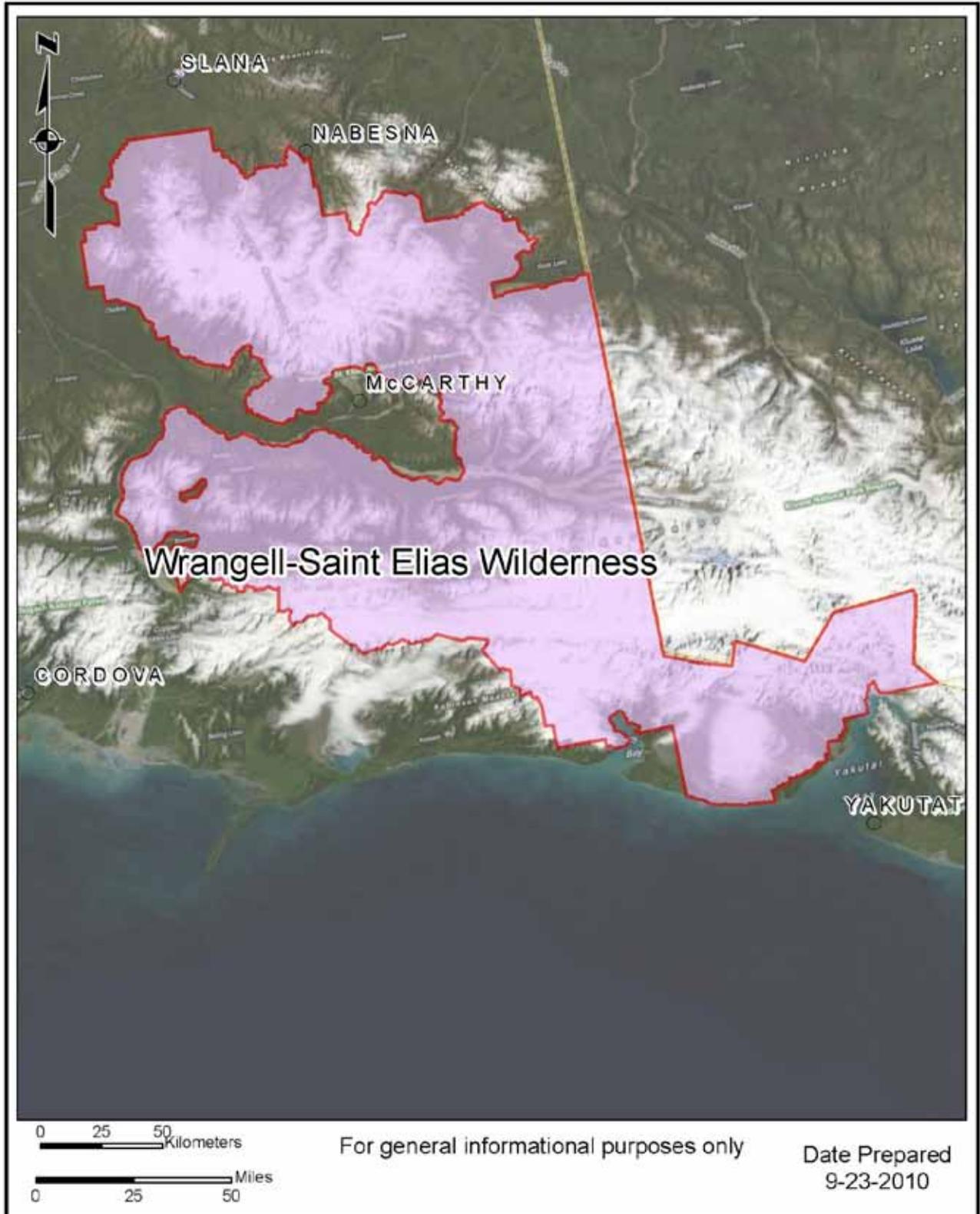
**7.47 West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness**



**7.48 Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness**  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

**Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness**



## 8.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF STELLER SEA LIONS (*Eumetopias jubatus*)

All Alaskan Steller sea lion major rookeries are identified in Table 1 and all Alaskan Steller sea lion major haul-outs are identified in Table 2.

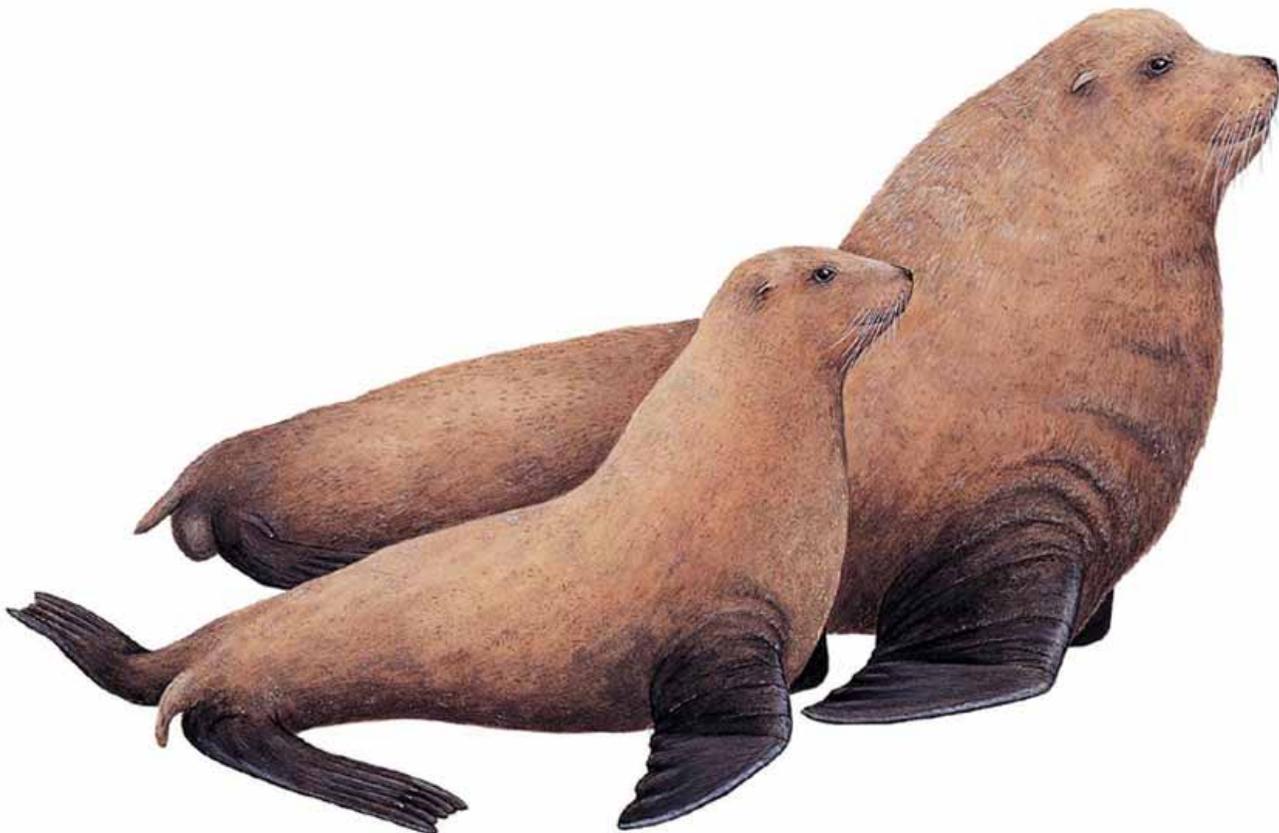
Critical habitat includes a terrestrial zone and air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

Critical habitat east of 144° West Longitude includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

Critical habitat west of 144° West Longitude includes an aquatic zone that extends 20 nm (37 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haul-out in Alaska.

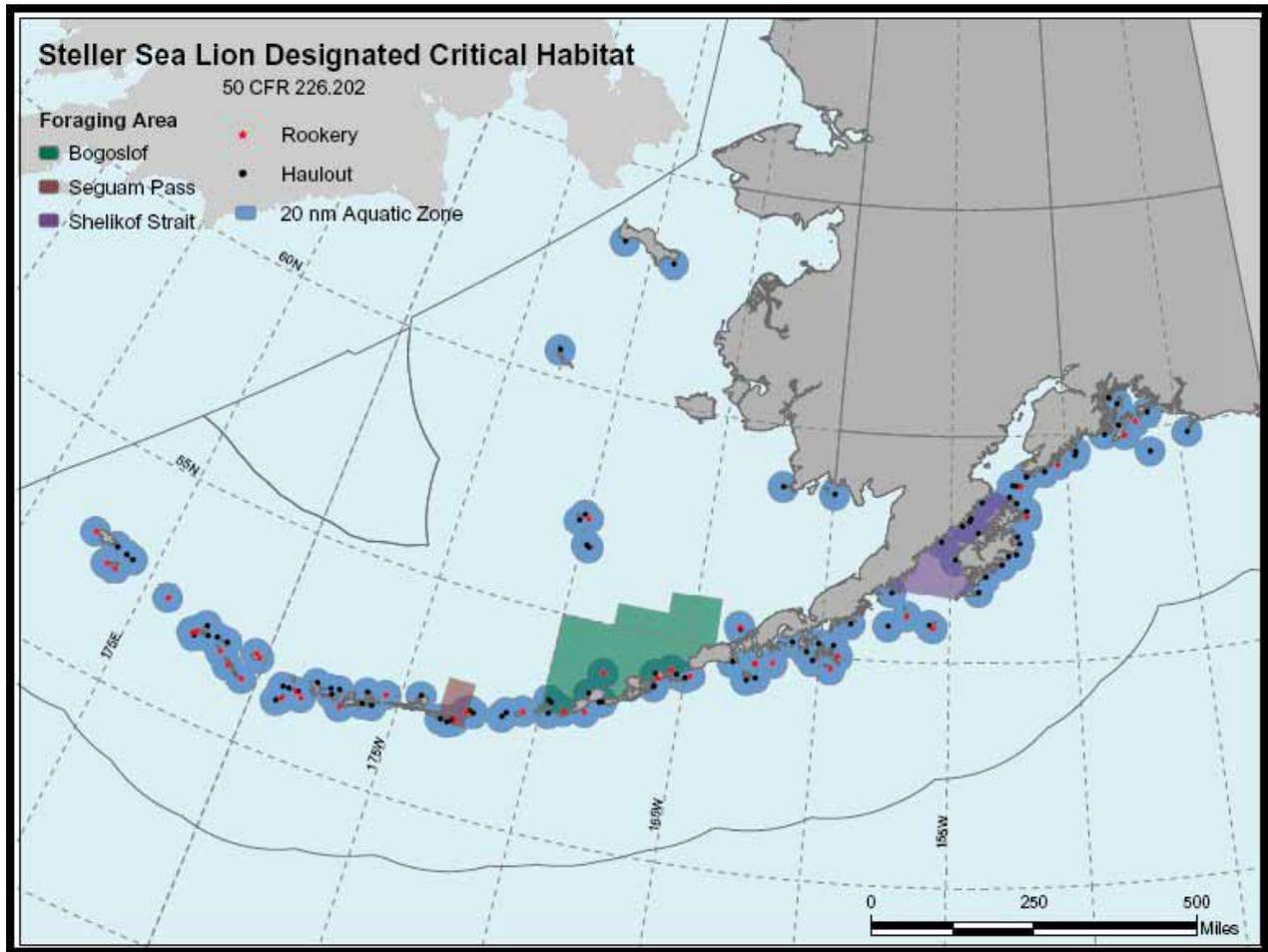
See <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/stellers/habitat.htm> for more information regarding Steller sea lion critical habitat areas.

Steller's Sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)  
(Drawing from Alaska Whale Foundation web site)

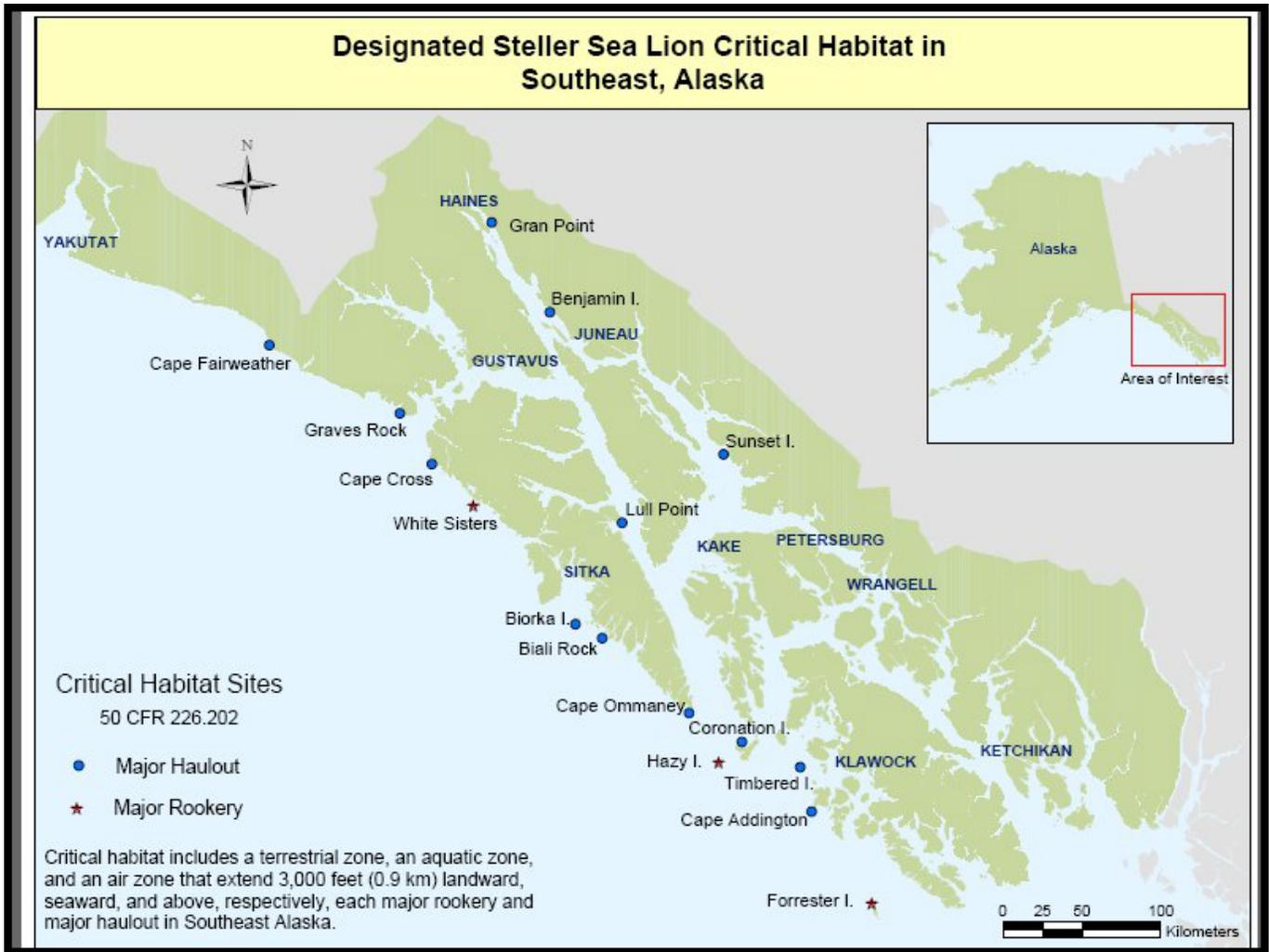


The overview map is shown below with specific location information presented in Table 1 and Table 2. All information is provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

### 8.1 Steller Sea Lion Designated Critical Habitat (Map by National Marine Fisheries Service)



## 8.2 Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat in Southeast, Alaska (Map by National Marine Fisheries Service)



### 8.3 Major Sea Lion Rookery Sites

**Table 1 - Major Sea Lion Rookery Sites**

Major Steller sea lion rookery sites are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along with the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set of coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the base point. (Information from the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to-			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Alaska</b>				
Western Aleutians:				
Agattu I.				
Cape Sabak \1\	52 23.5N	173 43.5E	52 22.0N	173 41.0E
Gillon Point \1\	52 24.0N	173 21.5E		
Attu I.\1\	52 54.5N	172 28.5E	52 57.5N	172 31.5E
Buldir I.\1\	52 20.5N	175 57.0E	52 23.5N	172 51.0E
Central Aleutians:				
Adak I.\1\	51 36.5N	176 59.0W	51 38.0N	176.59.5W
Agligadak I.\1\	52 06.5N	172 54.0W		
Amchitka I.\1\				
Column Rock \1\	51 32.5N	178 49.5E		
East Cape \1\	51 22.5N	179 28.0E	51 21.5N	179 25.0E
Ayugadak I.\1\	51 45.5N	178 24.5E		
Gramp Rock \1\	51 29.0N	178 20.5W		
Kasatochi I.\1\	52 10.0N	175 31.5W	52 10.5N	175 29.0W
Kiska I.:				
Lief Cove \1\	51 57.5N	177 21.0E	51 56.5N	177 20.0E
Cape St. Stephen \1\	51 52.5N	177 13.0E	51 53.5N	177 12.0E
Seguam I./Saddleridge \1\	52 21.0N	172 35.0W	52 21.0N	172 33.0W
Semisopchnoi I.:				
Pochnoi Pt \1\.	51 58.5N	179 45.5E	51 57.0N	179 46.0E
Petrel Pt \1\	52 01.5N	179 37.5E	52 01.5E	179 39.0E
Tag I.\1\.	51 33.5N	178 34.5W		
Ulak I.\1\.	51 20.0N	178 57.0W	51 18.5N	178 59.5W
Yunaska I.\1\	52 42.0N	170 38.5W	52 41.0N	170 34.5W
Eastern Aleutian:				
Adugak I.\1\	52 55.0N	169 10.5W		
Akun I./Billings Head \1\.	54 18.0N	165 32.5W	54 18.0N	165 31.5W
Akutan I./Cape Morgan \1\.	54 03.5N	166 00.0W	54 05.5N	166 05.0W
Bogoslof I.\1\ \2\	53 56.0N	168 02.0W		
Ogchul I.\1\.	53 00.0N	168 24.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks. (Amak) \1\.	55 28.0N	163 12.0W		
Ugamak I.\1\.	54 14.0N	164 48.0W	54 13.0N	164 48.0W
Bering Sea:				
Walrus I.\1\.	57 11.0N	169 56.0W		

Table 1-continued-Major Sea Lion Rookery Sites

(Information from the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to-			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Alaska (continued)</b>				
Western Gulf of Alaska: Atkins I.\1\ Chernabura I.\1\ Clubbing Rocks (N) \1\ Clubbing Rocks (S) \1\ Pinnacle Rock \1\	55 03.5N 54 47.5N 54 43.0N 54 42.0N 54 46.0N	159 18.5W 159 31.0W 162 26.5W 162 26.5W 161 46.0W	54 45.5N	159 33.5W
Central Gulf of Alaska: Chirikof I.\1\ Chowiet I.\1\ Marmot I.\1\ Outer I.\1\ Sugarloaf I.\1\...	55 46.5N 56 00.5N 58 14.5N 59 20.5N 58 53.0N	155 39.5W 156 41.5W 151 47.5W 150 23.0W 152 02.0W	55 46.5N 56 00.5N 58 10.0N 59 21.0N	155 43.0W 156 42.0W 151 51.0W 150 24.5W
Eastern Gulf of Alaska: Seal Rocks \1\ Fish I.\1\	60 10.0N 59 53.0N	146 50.0W 147 20.5W		
Southeast Alaska: Forrester I. Hazy I. White Sisters	54 51.0N 55 52.0N 57 38.0N	133 32.0W 134 34.0W 136 15.5W	54 52.5N 55 51.5N	133 35.5W 134 35.0W

\1\ Includes an associated 20 NM aquatic zone.

\2\ Associated 20 NM aquatic zone lies entirely within one of the three special foraging areas.

## 8.4 Major Steller Sea Lion Haulout Sites in Alaska

Table 2.-Major Steller Sea Lion Haulout Sites in Alaska

Major Steller sea lion haul-out sites in Alaska are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set of coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the base point

**Table 2 - Major Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites**  
(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to-			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Western Aleutians:</b>				
Alaid I.\	52 45.0N	173 56.5E	52 46.5N	173 51.5E
Attu/Chirikof Pt.\	52 30.0N	173 26.7E		
Shemya I.\	52 44.0N	174 09.0E		
<b>Central Aleutians:</b>				
Amatignak I.\	51 13.0N	179 08.0E		
Amlia I:				
East \	52 05.0N	172 58.5W	52 06.0N	172 57.0W
Sviech. Harbor \	52 02.0N	173 23.0W		
Amukta I. & Rocks \	52 31.5N	171 16.5W	52 26.5N	171 16.5W
Anagaksik I.\	51 51.0N	175 53.5W		
Atka I.\	52 23.5N	174 17.0W	52 24.5N	174 07.5W
Bobrof I.\	51 54.0N	177 27.0W		
Chagulak I.\	52 34.0N	171 10.5W		
Chuginadak I.\	52 46.5N	169 44.5W	52 46.5N	169 42.0W
Great Sitkin I.\	52 06.0N	176 10.5W	52 07.0N	176 08.5W
Kagamil I.\	53 02.5N	169 41.0W		
Kanaga I:				
North Cape \	51 56.5N	177 09.0W		
Ship Rock \	51 47.0N	177 22.5W		
Kavalga I.\	51 34.5N	178 51.5W	51 34.5N	178 49.5W
Kiska I./Sirius Pt.\	52 08.5N	177 36.5E		
Kiska I./Sobaka & Vega \	51 50.0N	177 20.0E	51 48.5N	177 20.5E
Little Sitkin I.\	51 59.5N	178 30.0E		
Little Tanaga I.\	51 50.5N	176 13.0W	51 49.0N	176 13.0W
Sagigik I.\	52 00.5N	173 08.0W		
Seguam I:				
South \	52 19.5N	172 18.0W	52 15.0N	172 37.0W
Finch Pt.\	52 23.5N	172 25.5W	52 23.5N	172 24.0W
Segula I.\	52 00.0N	178 06.5E	52 03.5N	178 09.0E
Tanaga I.\	51 55.0N	177 58.5W	51 55.0N	177 57.0W
Tanadak I. (Amlia) \	52 04.5N	172 57.0W		
Tanadak I. (Kiska) \	51 57.0N	177 47.0E		
Ugidak I.\	51 35.0N	178 30.5W		
Uliaga I.\	53 04.0N	169 47.0W	53 05.0N	169 46.0W
Unalga & Dinkum Rocks \	51 34.0N	179 04.0W	51 34.5N	179 03.0W

**Table 2 - Major Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites**

(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to-			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Eastern Aleutians:</b>				
Akutan I./Reef-Lava \1\	54 10.5N	166 04.5W	54 07.5N	166 06.5W
Amak I.\1\	55 24.0N	163 07.0W	55 26.0N	163 10.0W
Cape Sedanka & Island \1\	53 50.5N	166 05.0W		
Emerald I.\1\	53 17.5N	167 51.5W		
Old Man Rocks \1\	53 52.0N	166 05.0W		
Polivnoi Rock \1\	53 16.0N	167 58.0W		
Tanginak I.\1\	54 13.0N	165 19.5W		
Tigalda I.\1\	54 08.5N	164 58.5W		
Umnak I./Cape Aslik \1\	53 25.0N	168 24.5W		
<b>Bering Sea:</b>				
Cape Newenham \1\	58 39.0N	162 10.5W		
Hall I.\1\	60 37.0N	173 00.0W		
Round I.\1\	58 36.0N	159 58.0W		
St. Paul I:				
Northeast Point \1\	57 15.0N	170 06.5W		
Sea Lion Rock \1\	57 06.0N	170 17.5W		
St. George I:				
S Rookery \1\	56 33.5N	169 40.0W		
Dalnoi Point \1\	56 36.0N	169 46.0W		
St. Lawrence I:				
S Punuk I.\1\	64 04.0N	168 51.0W		
SW Cape \1\	63 18.0N	171 26.0W		
<b>Western Gulf of Alaska:</b>				
Bird I. \1\	54 40.5N	163 18.0W		
Castle Rock \1\	55 17.0N	159 30.0W		
Caton I.\1\	54 23.5N	162 25.5W		
Jude I.\1\	55 16.0N	161 06.0W		
Lighthouse Rocks \1\	55 47.5N	157 24.0W		
Nagai I.\1\	54 52.5N	160 14.0W	54 56.0N	160 15.0W
Nagai Rocks \1\	55 50.0N	155 46.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Unga) \1\	55 04.5N	160 31.0W		
South Rock \1\	54 18.0N	162 43.5W		
Spitz I.\1\	55 47.0N	158 54.0W		
The Whaleback \1\	55 16.5N	160 06.0W		
<b>Central Gulf of Alaska:</b>				
Cape Barnabas \1\	57 10.0N	152 55.0W	57 07.5N	152 55.0W
Cape Chimiak \1\	57 35.0N	152 09.0W	57 37.5N	152 09.0W
Cape Gull \1\ \2\	58 13.5N	154 09.5W	58 12.5N	154 10.5W
Cape Ikolik \1\ \2\	57 17.0N	154 47.5W		
Cape Kuliak \1\ \2\	58 08.0N	154 12.5W		
Cape Sitkinak \1\	56 32.0N	153 52.0W		
Cape Ugat \1\ \2\	57 52.0N	153 51.0W		
Gore Point \1\	59 12.0N	150 58.0W		

**Table 2 - Major Steller's Sea Lion Haulout Sites**

(Information by the National Marine Fisheries Service)

State/region/site	Boundaries to-			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<b>Central Gulf of Alaska (continued)</b>				
Gull Point \1\.	57 21.5N	152 36.5W	57 24.5N	152 39.0W
Latax Rocks \1\	58 42.0N	152 28.5W	58 40.5N	152 30.0W
Long I.\1\	57 45.5N	152 16.0W		
Nagahut Rocks \1\	59 06.0N	151 46.0W		
Puale Bay \1\ \2\	57 41.0N	155 23.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Marmot) \1\.	58 21.0N	151 48.5W		
Sea Otter I.\1\	58 31.5N	152 13.0W		
Shakun Rock \1\ \2\	58 33.0N	153 41.5W		
Sud I.\1\	58 54.0N	152 12.5W		
Sutwik I.\1\.	56 32.0N	157 14.0W	56 32.0N	157 20.0W
Takli I. \1\ \2\	58 03.0N	154 27.5W	58 03.0N	154 30.0W
Two-headed I.\1\	56 54.5N	153 33.0W	56 53.5N	153 35.5W
Ugak I.\1\.	57 23.0N	152 15.5W	57 22.0N	152 19.0W
Ushagat I. \1	58 55.0N	152 22.0W		
<b>Eastern Gulf of Alaska:</b>				
Cape Fairweather	58 47.5N	137 56.3W		
Cape St. Elias \1\.	59 48.0N	144 36.0W		
Chiswell Islands \1\.	59 36.0N	149 34.0W		
Graves Rock	58 14.5N	136 45.5W		
Hock Point \1\	60 20.0N	146 15.5W		
Middleton I.\1\	59 26.5N	146 20.0W		
Perry I.\1\.	60 39.5N	147 56.0W		
Point Eleanor \1\	60 35.0N	147 34.0W		
Point Elrington \1\	59 56.0N	148 13.5W		
Seal Rocks \1\	60 10.0N	146 50.0W		
The Needle \1\	60 07.0N	147 37.0W		
<b>Southeast Alaska:</b>				
Benjamin I	58 33.5N	134 54.5W		
Biali Rock	56 43.0N	135 20.5W		
Biorka I	56 50.0N	135 34.0W		
Cape Addington..	55 26.5N	133 49.5W		
Cape Cross	57 55.0N	136 34.0W		
Cape Ommaney	56 10.5N	134 42.5W		
Coronation I.	55 56.0N	134 17.0W		
Gran Point	59 08.0N	135 14.5W		
Lull Point	57 18.5N	134 48.5W		
Sunset I	57 30.5N	133 35.0W		
Timbered I	55 42.0N	133 48.0W		

\1\ Includes an associated 20 NM aquatic zone.

\2\ Associated 20 nm aquatic zone lies entirely within one of the three special foraging areas.

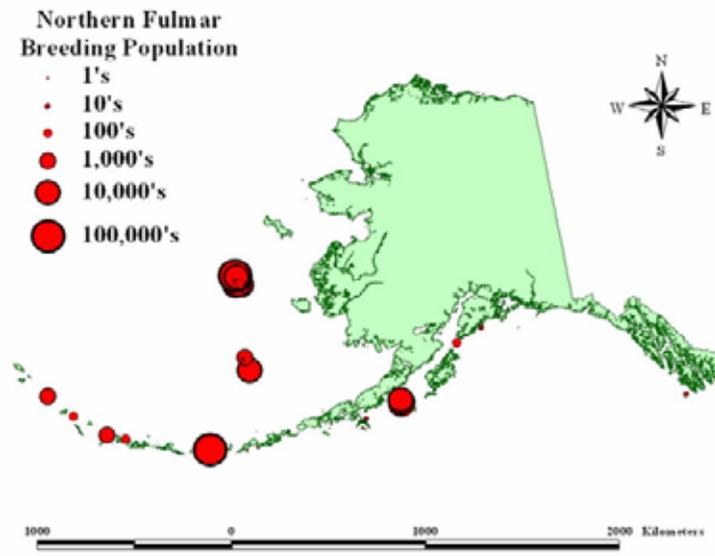
## 9.0 LOCATION OF PROTECTED SEABIRD COLONIES AND NON-COLONY NESTING BIRDS

The nesting areas of colonies of 1,000 or more seabirds during the period May 1 through October 30 are identified below. Two non-colony nesting seabirds are also identified below.

Colony Nesting Seabird		Non-Colony Nesting Seabird
Northern Fulmars <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Ancient Murrelet, <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Marbled Murrelet, <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>
Leach's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Cassin's Auklet, <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Kittlitz's Murrelet, <i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>
Pelagic Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Least Auklet, <i>Aethia pusilla</i>	
Red-Faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	Whiskered Auklet, <i>Aethia pygmaea</i>	
Black-Legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Crested Auklet, <i>Aethia cristatella</i>	
Red-Legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Horned Puffin, <i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	
Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Common Eider, <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	
Aleutian Tern, <i>Onychoprion aleutica</i>	Black Guillemot, <i>Cepphus grylle</i> ,	
Pigeon Guillemot, <i>Cepphus columba</i>		

## 9.1 Northern Fulmars *Fulmarus glacialis*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Northern Fulmar Breeding Sites in Alaska

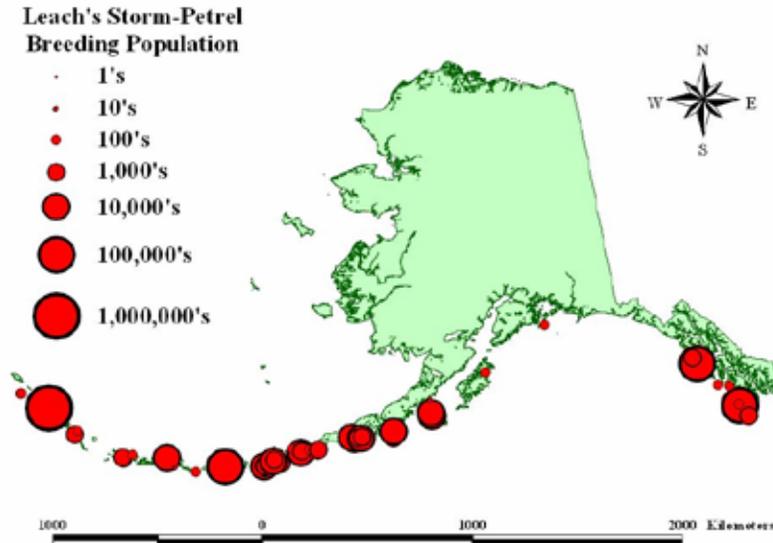
1. Semidi Islands in the Gulf of Alaska
2. Pribilof Islands and on St. Matthew
3. Chagulak Island in the Aleutians
4. Hall Islands in the Bering Sea

Northern Fulmars (Photo by U.S.G.S. Scott Hatch)



## 9.1 Leach's Storm-Petrel *Oceanodroma Leucorhoa*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Leach's Storm-Petrel Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. Aleutian Islands
2. Shumagin Islands
3. St. Lazaria Island, SE Alaska
4. Semidi Islands
5. Sandman Reefs south of the Alaskan Peninsula
6. Forrester Island, SE Alaska

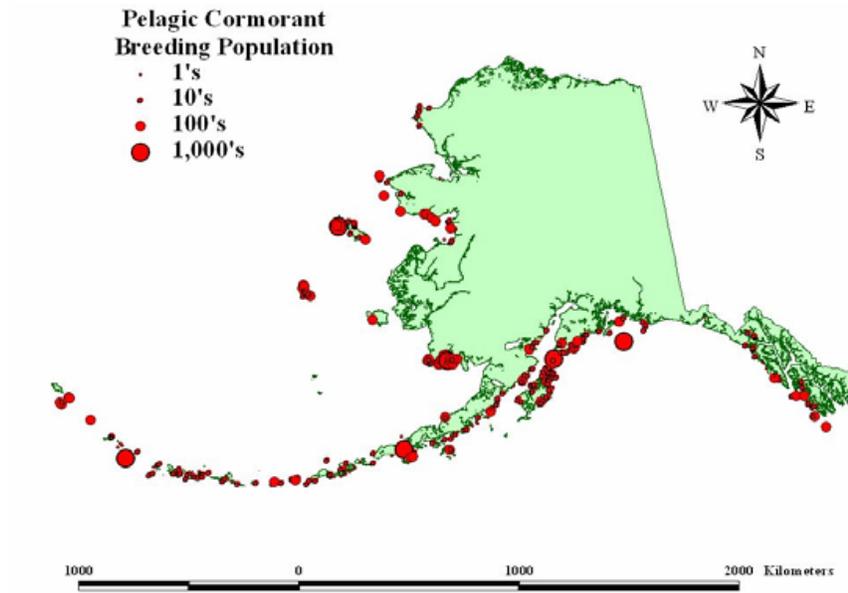
### Leach's Storm-Petrel

(Photo by the Audubon Society, <http://www.audubon.org/bird/puffin/virtual/stormpetrel.html>)



## 9.2 Pelagic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Pelagic Cormorant's Breeding Sites in Alaska

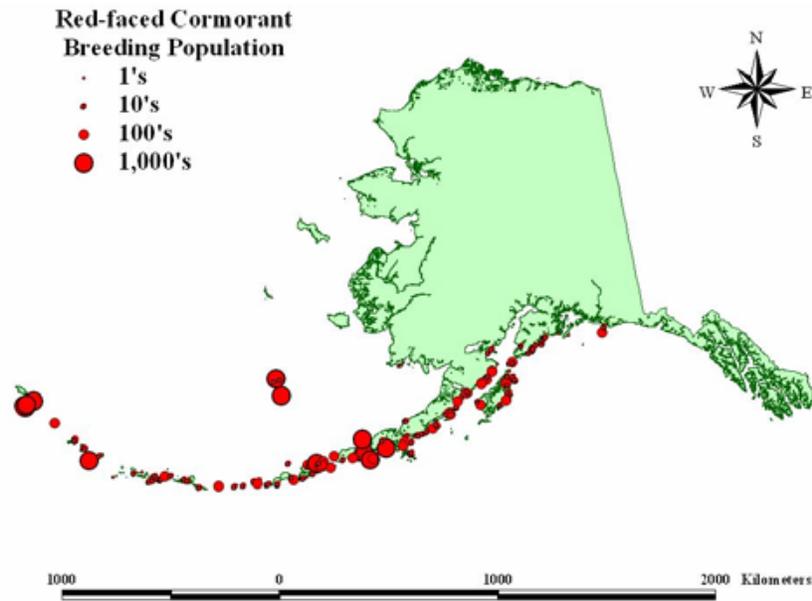
1. Cape Lisburne, northern Chukchi Sea
2. St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea
3. Kodiak Island
4. Kachemak Bay
5. Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska
6. Little Diomedede Island, Bering Strait
7. St. Matthew Island, Bering Sea
8. Homer
9. Cook Inlet

Pelagic Cormorant  
(Photo by Dennis Paulson)



### 9.3 Red-Faced Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Red-Faced Cormorant's Breeding Sites in Alaska

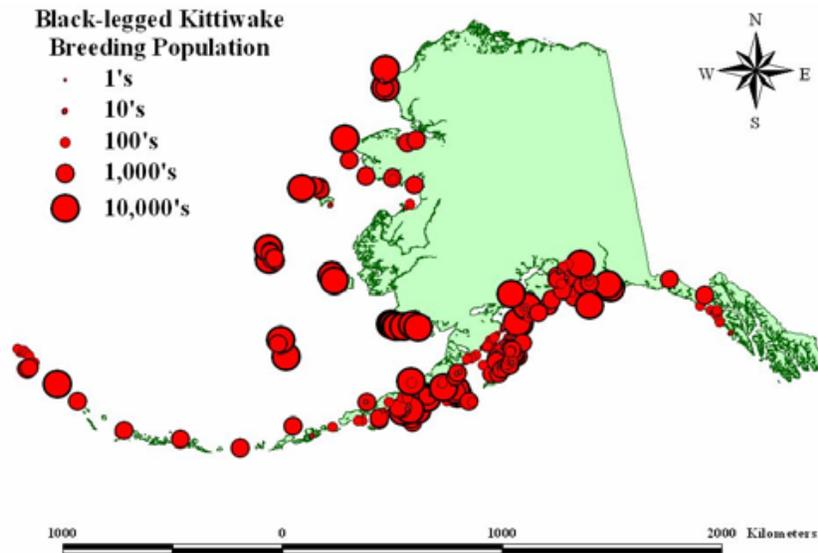
1. A narrow band from the Gulf of Alaska to the central and western Aleutian Islands.
2. Pribilof Islands
3. Norton Sound
4. Semidi Islands, southwest of Kodiak Island
5. Chiniak Bay, northeast of Kodiak Island

Red-Faced Cormorant (Photo by Donna Dewhurst)



## 9.4 Black-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Black-Legged Kittiwake's Breeding Sites in Alaska

Black-legged Kittiwakes nest from Point Hope on the northwest coast; south on islands and the mainland coast to the southern Bering Sea; throughout the Aleutians Islands to the westernmost end; and east throughout southcoastal Alaska, Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska, and into Southeast Alaska. Following are breeding sites but do not include all of them.

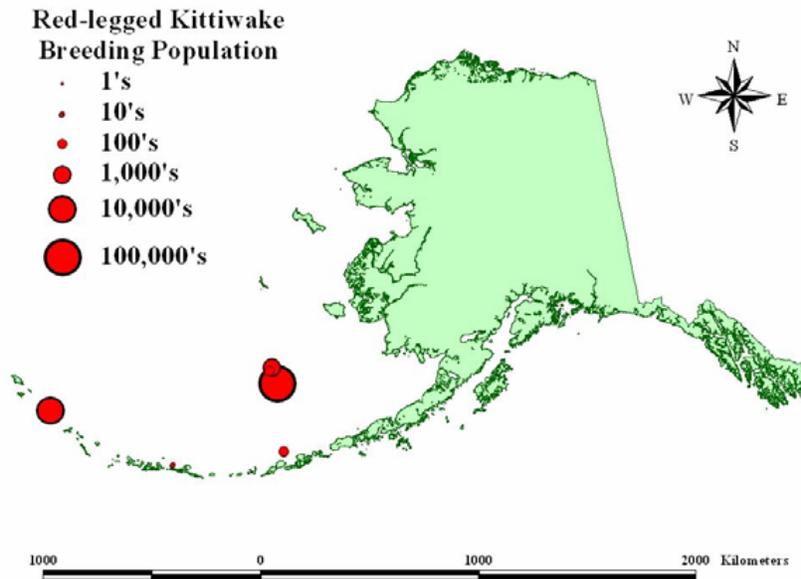
1. St. Matthew Island, Hall Island, Little Diomede
2. St. George Island
3. Delarof Harbor in the Shumagin Islands
4. Cape Newenham, Bristol Bay
5. St. Paul Island, Pribilofs
6. Middleton Island, northern Gulf of Alaska
7. Chowiet Island in the Semidi islands
8. Buldir Island, Aleutians
9. Cape Peirce, Bristol Bay

Black-Legged Kittiwakes (Photo by USFWS, Max Kauffman)



## 9.5 Red-Legged Kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Red-Legged Kittiwake's Breeding Sites in Alaska (St. George colony contains over 80% of the world's population)

1. St. George, St. Paul Islands and Otter Islands, Pribilofs

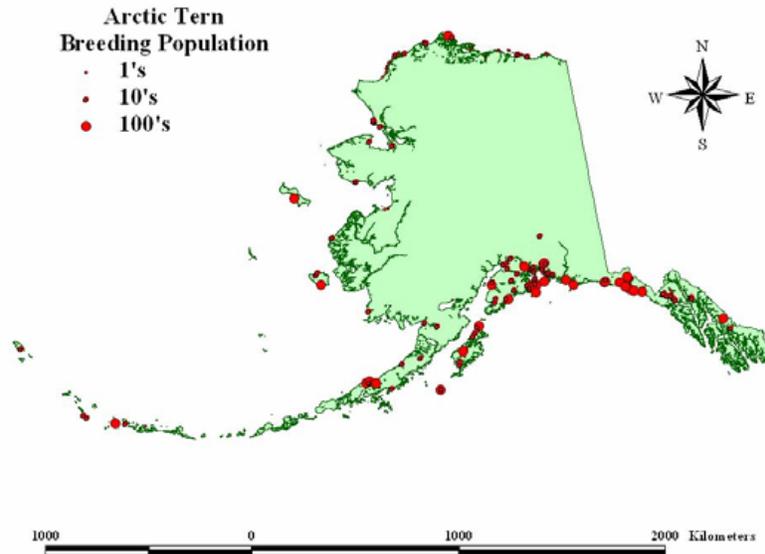
2. Bogoslof and Buldir Islands, Aleutians

Red-Legged Kittiwake (Photo by USFWS)



## 9.6 Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Arctic Tern's Breeding Sites in Alaska

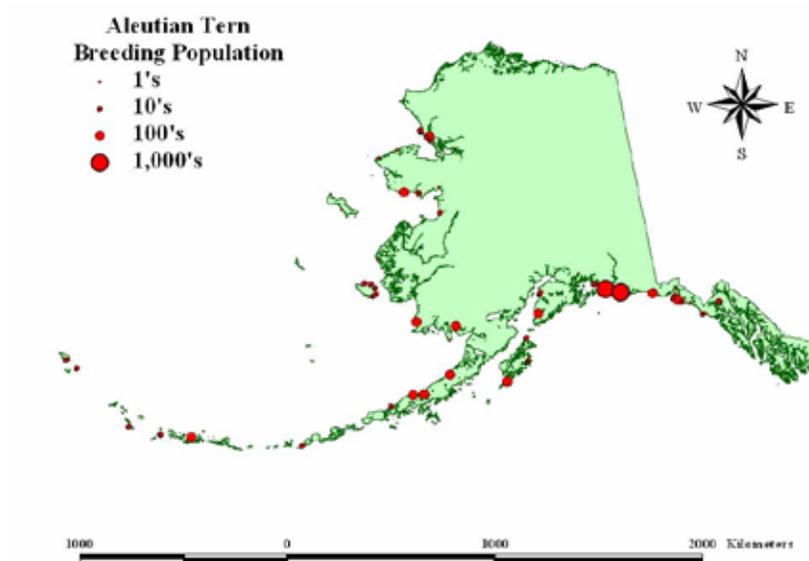
1. Arctic coastal plain of the Beaufort Sea
2. Coasts of Chukchi and Bering Seas
3. St. Lawrence Island
4. Western Aleutian Islands
5. Gulf of Alaska
- 6 SE Alaska
7. Kodiak Island
8. Prince William Sound

### Arctic Tern (Photo by USGS, Bob Gill)



## 9.7 Aleutian Tern, *Onychoprion aleutica*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Aleutian Tern's Breeding Sites in Alaska (Breeds only in Alaska and eastern Siberia)

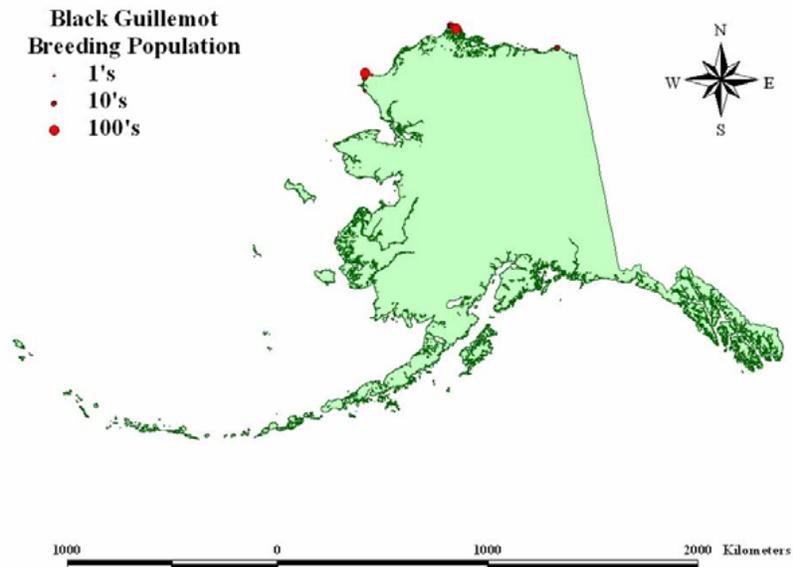
1. Chukchi Sea as far north as Kasegaluk Lagoon
2. Seward Peninsula
3. Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta
4. Alaskan Peninsula
5. Aleutian Islands
6. Kodiak Archipelago
7. Kenai Peninsula
8. Copper River Delta
9. Along the Gulf of Alaska as far as Dry Bay

Aleutian Tern (Photo by USGS, Bob Gill)



## 9.8 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*,

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Black Guillemot's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. Coastlines and islands of the western Chukchi and Beaufort Seas
2. Seahorse Island and Point Barrow east to Igalik Island
3. Barter Island

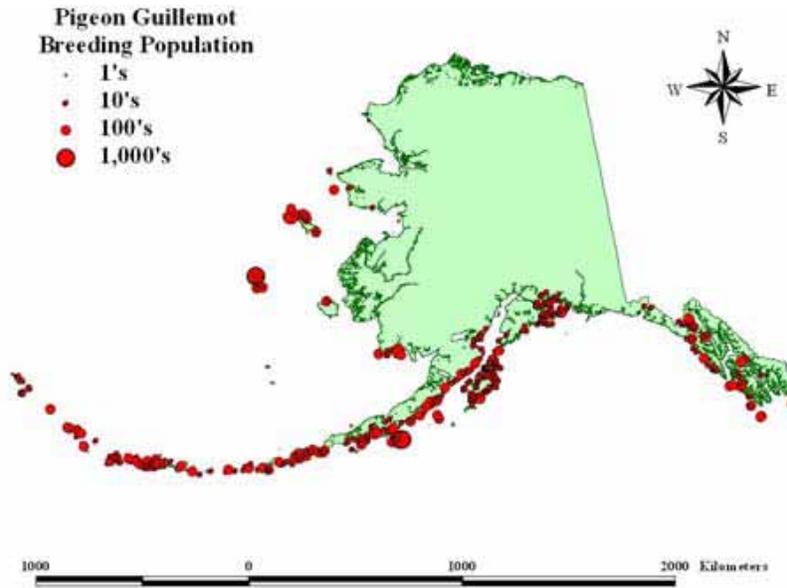
### Black Guillemot

(Photo by Audubon Society <http://www.audubon.org/bird/puffin/virtual/guillemot.html>)



### 9.9 Pigeon Guillemot, *Cepphus columba*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



Pigeon Guillemot's Breeding Sites in Alaska  
(World population is 235,000 and at least 50% breed in Alaska)

1. Prince William Sounds
2. Cook Inlet
3. SE Alaska
4. Kodiak Island

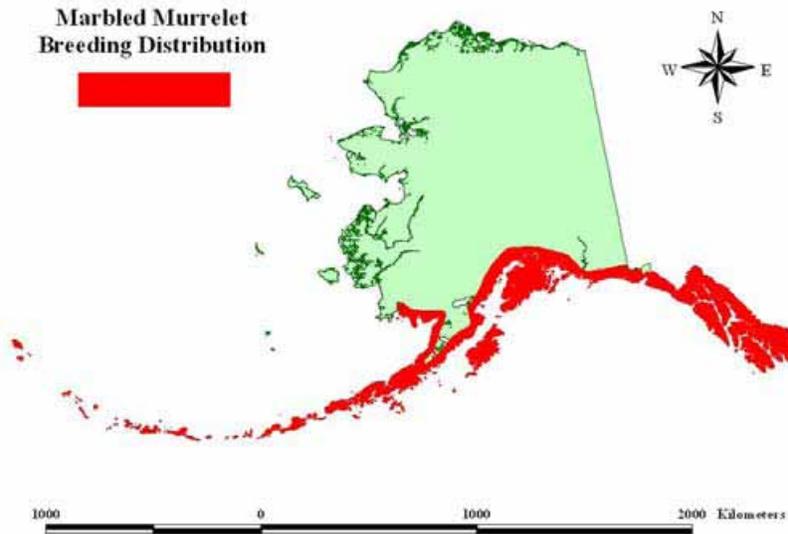
Pigeon Guillemot  
(Photo by USGS,

[http://www.absc.usgs.gov/research/seabird\\_foragefish/seabirds/flash\\_cards/pigeon\\_guillemot.html](http://www.absc.usgs.gov/research/seabird_foragefish/seabirds/flash_cards/pigeon_guillemot.html))



## 9.10 Marbled Murrelet, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Marbled Murrelet's Breeding Distribution in Alaska

1. From the Aleutians, along the coast south to SE Alaska.

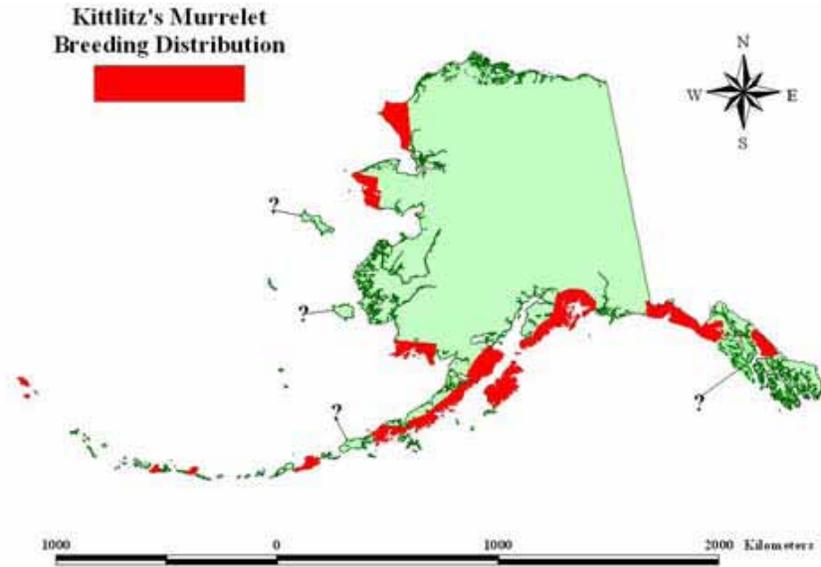
Marbled Murrelet (Photo by Guy Monty)

(Federally listed as Threatened in 1992 – 91% of the North American population breeds in Alaska, SE Alaska may support 79% of the North American population, Gillnet by-catch considered a cause of their decline.)



### 9.11 Kittlitz's Murrelet, *Brachyramphus brevirostris*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



#### Kittlitz's Murrelet's Breeding Distribution in Alaska

Global Conservation Status: Critically endangered. Most of the world's population breed, molt and winter in Alaska.

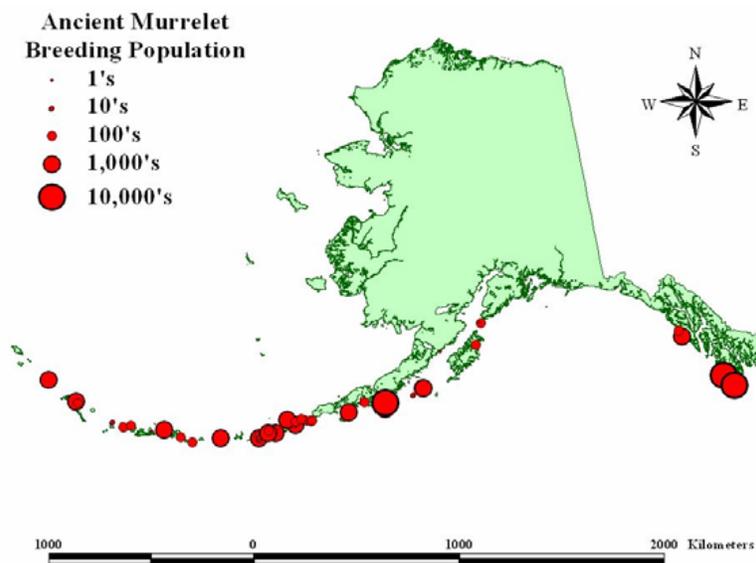
1. Inhabit coastal waters discontinuously from Point Lay on the northwest coast of Alaska, south to northern portions of Southeast Alaska.
2. South side of Alaska Peninsula
3. Prince William Sound
4. Lower Cook Inlet
5. Kenai Fjords
6. Icy Bay
7. Yakutat Bay
8. Malaspina Forelands
9. Glacier Bay

Kittlitz's Murrelet (Photo by National Park Service, Mason Reid)



## 9.12 Ancient Murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Ancient Murrelet's Breeding Sites in Alaska

In Alaska, about 90 colonies total or 300,000 birds. Salmon fishing fleets linked to their decline due to attraction to vessel lights and gillnet drownings.

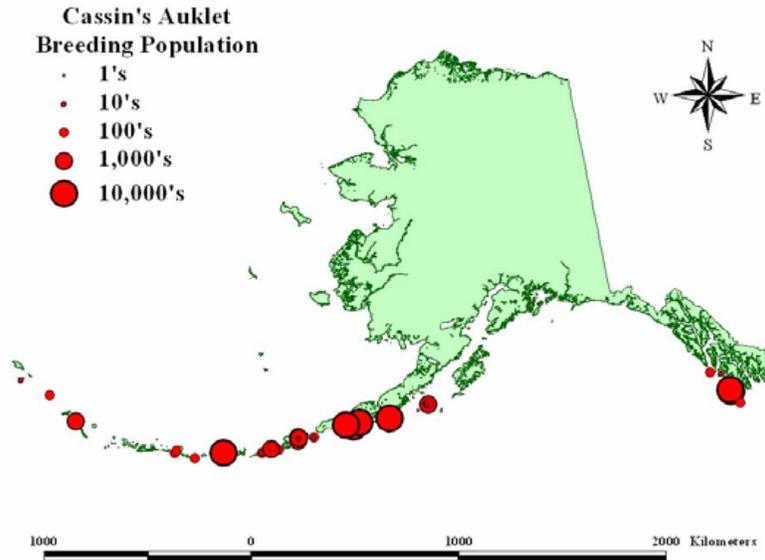
1. 50 colonies in the Aleutians
2. Gulf of Alaska (Sandman Reefs, Shumagin and Semidi Islands)
3. Smaller islands in the vicinity of the Alaskan Peninsula, Kodiak Island and Shelikof Strait
4. St. Lazaria and Forrester Islands, SE Alaska
5. Pribilof Islands

Ancient Murrelet (Photo by Ian Jones)



### 9.13 Cassin's Auklet, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



#### Cassin's Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

About 53 colonies or 473,000 population in Alaska. Major concerns include oil spills, introduced predators and mortalities from fisheries interactions that includes gillnet fishing.

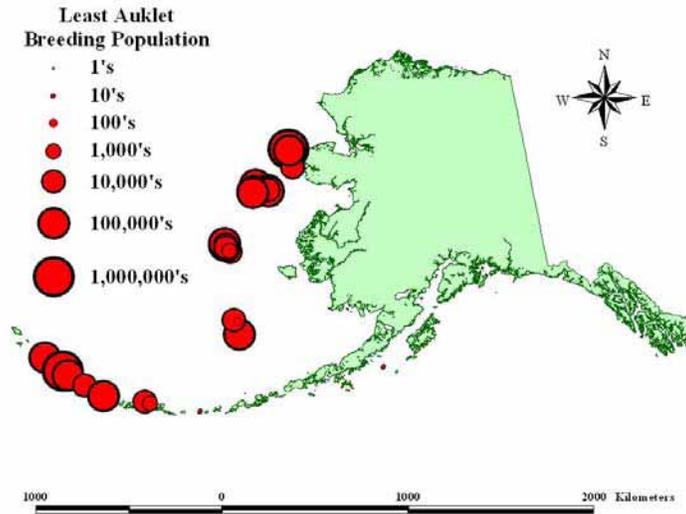
1. Chagulak Island in the Aleutians
2. Nigrud Island group
3. Hunter and Umga Islands in the Sandman Reefs
4. Castle Rock, Shumagin Islands
5. Suklik Island, Semidi Islands
6. Petrel and Lowrie Islands, SE Alaska

Cassin's Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



### 9.14 Least Auklet, *Aethia pusilla*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



#### Least Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

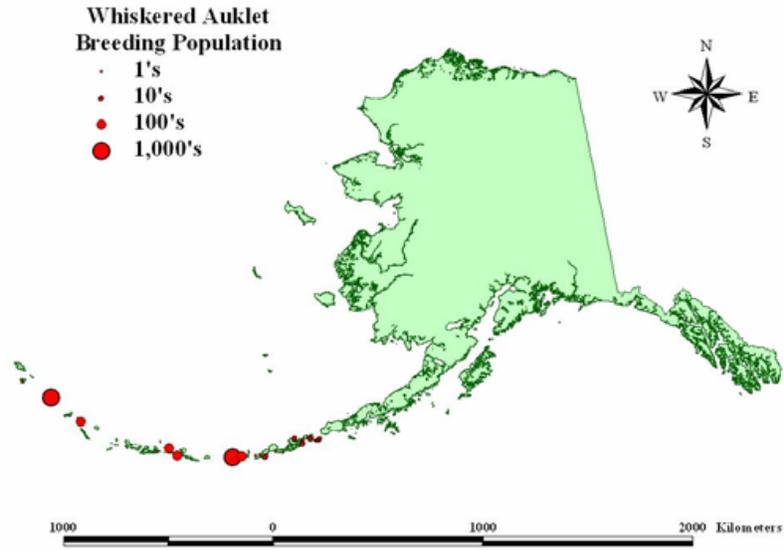
1. Aleutian Islands, including Kiska, Segula and Gareloi islands
2. Shumagin and Semidi Islands
3. Isolated islands in the Bering Sea
4. St. Matthew Island and Hall Islands
5. Singikpo Cape
6. St. Lawrence and Diomedede Island

Least Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



### 9.15 Whiskered Auklet, *Aethia pygmaea*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



#### Whiskered Auklet Breeding Sites in Alaska

Vulnerable to oil spills, entanglement in fishing nets, fatal attraction to ships' lights, and physical and human caused factors that disrupt their food base. Also predation by gulls. Norway Rats were introduced to 16 islands that have been a significant problem along with foxes. Over 1000 birds were killed when they flew into lights aboard a fishing vessel in the eastern Aleutian Islands.

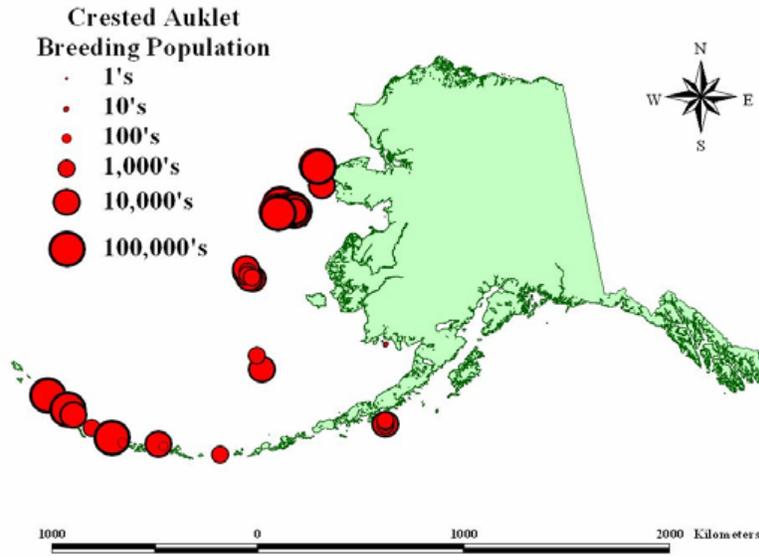
1. Aleutian Islands primarily west of Unimak Island
2. Krenitzen Island group
3. Islands of the Four Mountains
4. Atka Pass to east Sitkin Sound
5. Buldir Island
6. Commander and Kuril Islands

Whiskered Auklet (Photo by Ian Jones)



### 9.16 Crested Auklet, *Aethia cristatella*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



#### Crested Auklet's Breeding Sites in Alaska

Cause of decline linked to fishing vessels lit brightly and resultant collisions.

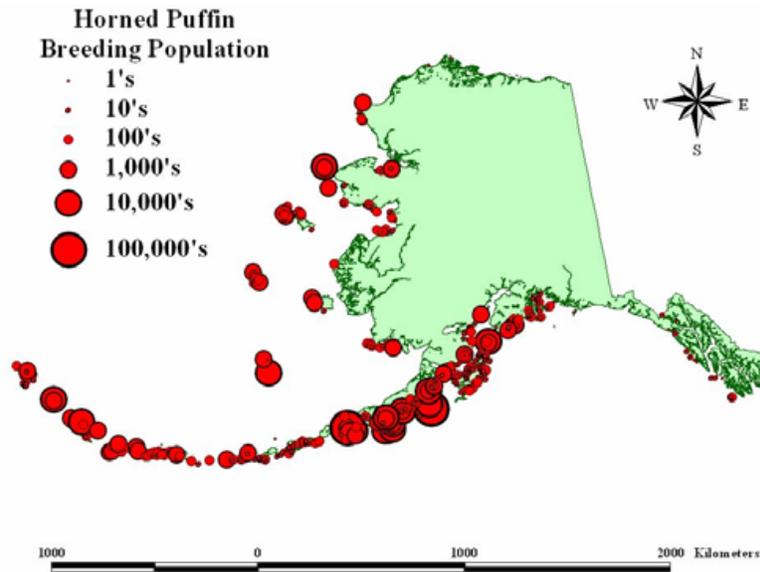
1. Northern Bering Sea and adjacent North Pacific on remote coastlines and islands.
2. Aleutian Islands
3. St. Matthew Island
4. Shumagin Islands
5. Gulf of Alaska
6. Sirius Pt. on Kiska Island, Central Aleutians
7. Kongkok Bay, St. Lawrence Island
8. Kasatochi Island, Aleutian Islands

Crested Auklet (Photo by USFWS, Art Sowe)



## 9.17 Horned Puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*

(Seabird breeding population maps created from data provided by the Beringian Seabird Colony Catalog Database. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska)



### Horned Puffin's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. Largest colonies are concentrated in the northwest Gulf of Alaska and along the Alaska Peninsula in the Semidi, Shumagin, and Sanak Islands.
2. Aleutian Islands
3. Islands in the Bering and Chukchi Seas (i.e., Pribilof, St. Matthew, St. Lawrence, Diomedede and Chamisso islands)
4. Cape Lisburne in the Chukchi Sea
5. Cooper Island, east of Point Barrow in the Beaufort Sea
6. Prince William Sound

Horned Puffin (Photo by USFWS, Art Sowle)



### 9.18 Common Eider, *Somateria mollissima*

(Map provided by Ducks Unlimited Canada in Cooperation with The Sea Duck Joint Venture, linked from USFWS Alaska Regional web site)



#### Common Eider's Breeding Sites in Alaska

1. The Pacific Race breeds from Queen Maud Gulf, Nunavut, westward along the coast to the Bering Sea and into the Aleutian Islands.

Common Eider (Photo by Gary Kramer)



## **10.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF STELLER'S EIDERS (*Polysticta stelleri*) IN ALASKA**

During breeding season (May through August) Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (October through March) for Steller's eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands. Critical habitat areas are listed and depicted at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/eider.htm>.

### Areas Where Steller's Eider's Nest, Molt and Winter in Alaska

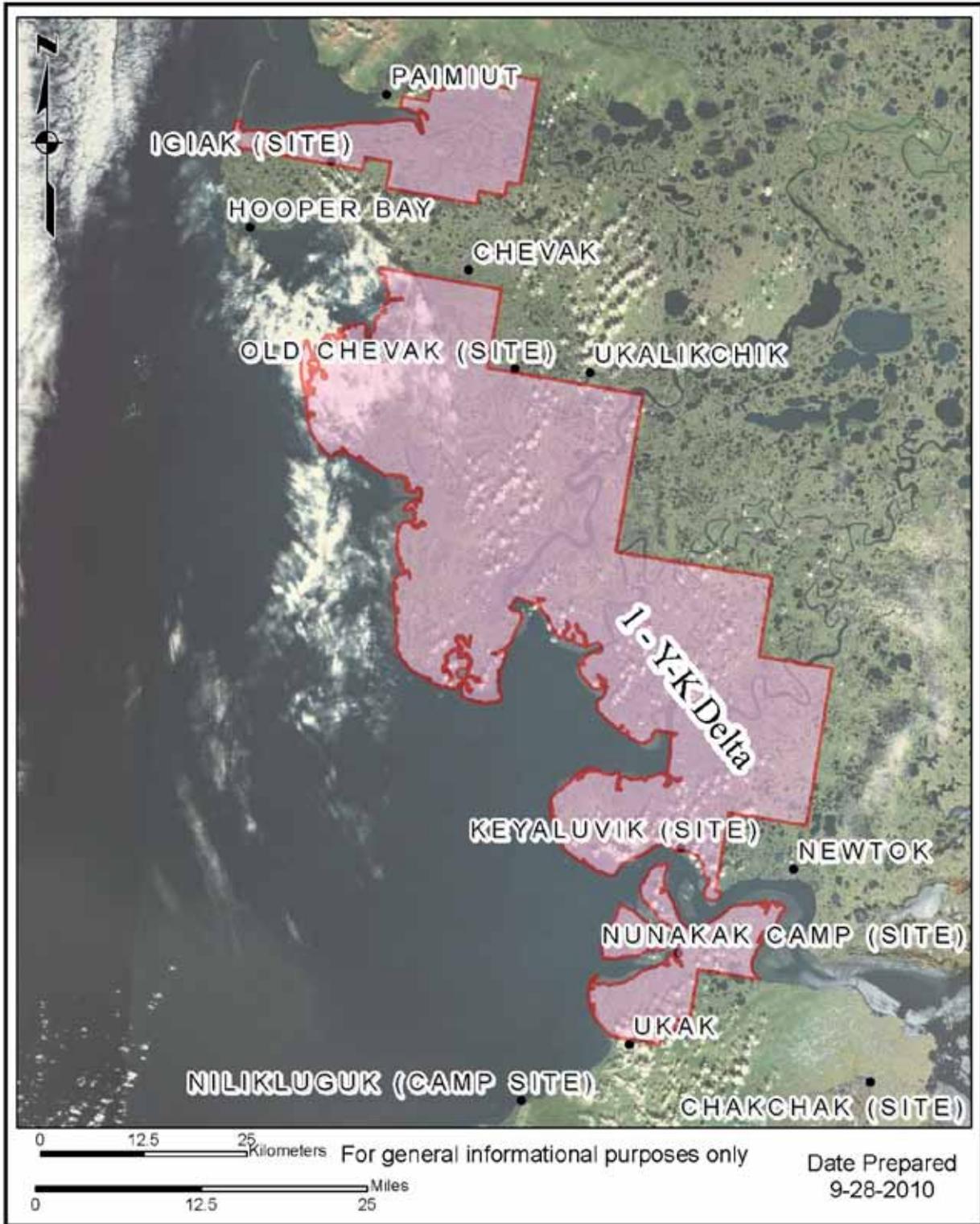
- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea  | 9. Aleutian Islands       |
| 2. Northern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula, especially, Nelson Lagoon and Izembek Lagoon, Port Heiden, and Seal Islands | 10. Kodiak Island         |
| 3. Southwestern Alaska  | 11. Northern Kuskowim Bay |
| 4. Southern Cook Inlet  | 12. Akutan Harbor         |
| 5. Western Arctic Coastal Plain,  | 13. Sand Point            |
| 6. Northern half of the National Petroleum Reserve  | 14. Unalaska Bay          |
| 7. Barrow   | 15. King Cove             |
| 8. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (small sub-populations)  | 16. Cold Bay              |

**10.1 Steller 's Eider Critical Habitat Map**  
(From FR.Vol.66, No.23, Friday, February 2, 2001, pg. 8879)



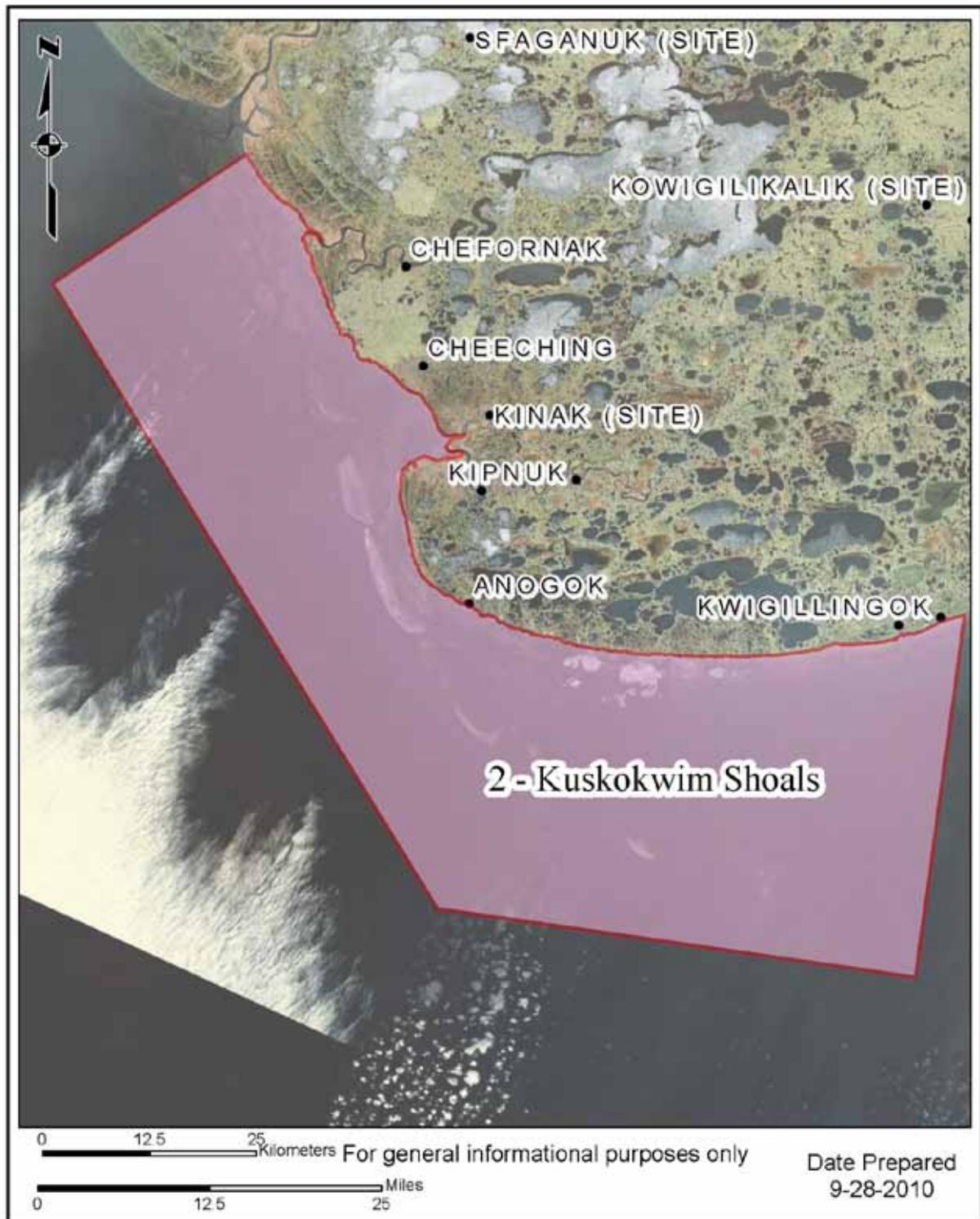
Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 1: Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit



Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 2: Kuskokwim Shoals Unit  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit



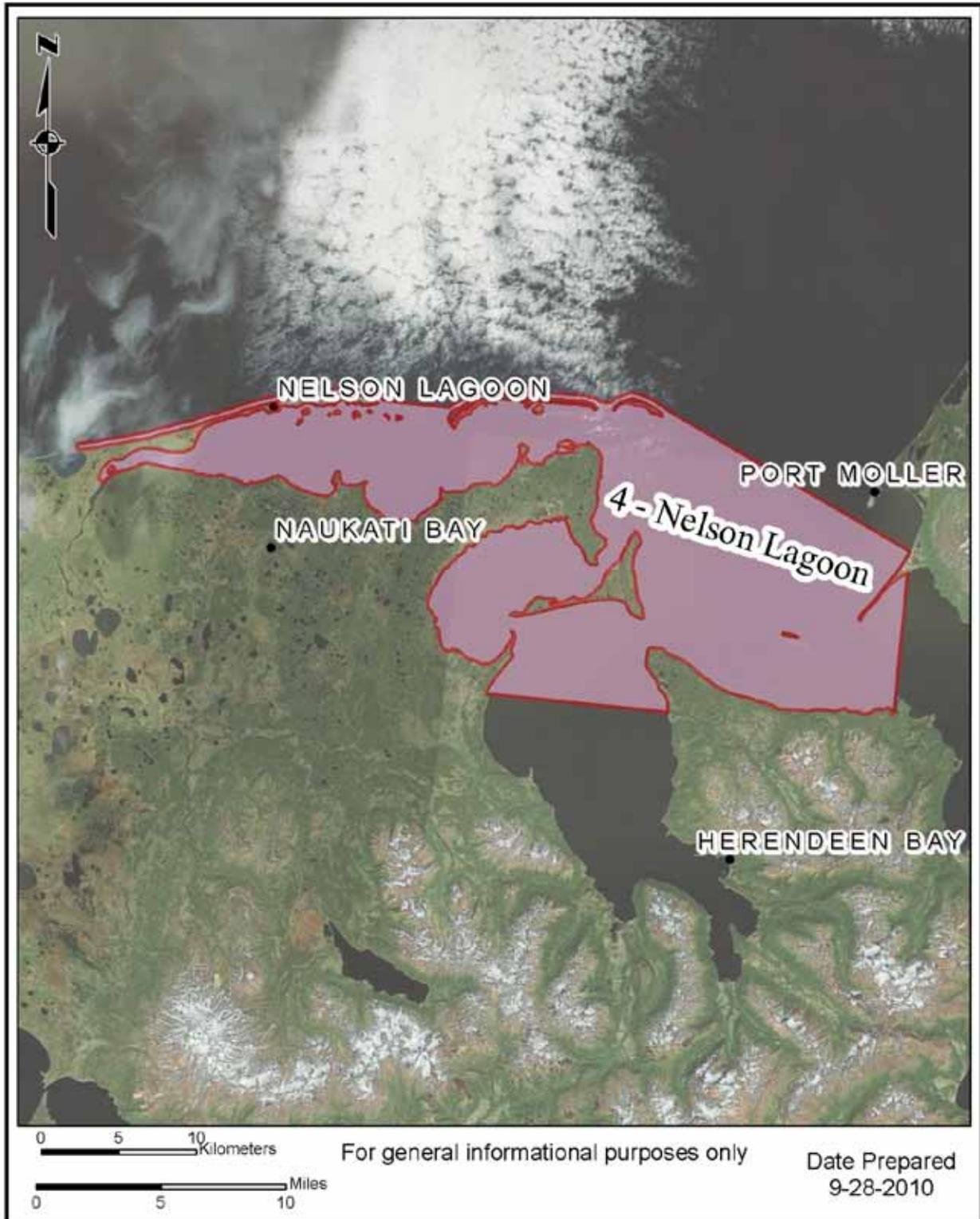
Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 3: Seal Islands Unit  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit



Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 4: Nelson Lagoon Unit  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit

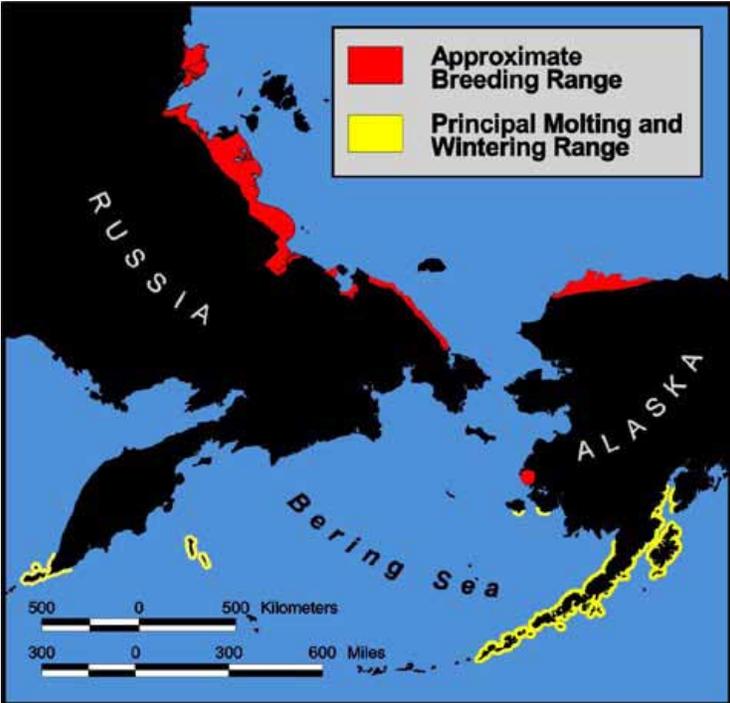


Steller's Eider Critical Habitat, Unit 5: Izembek Lagoon Unit  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Critical Habitat Unit

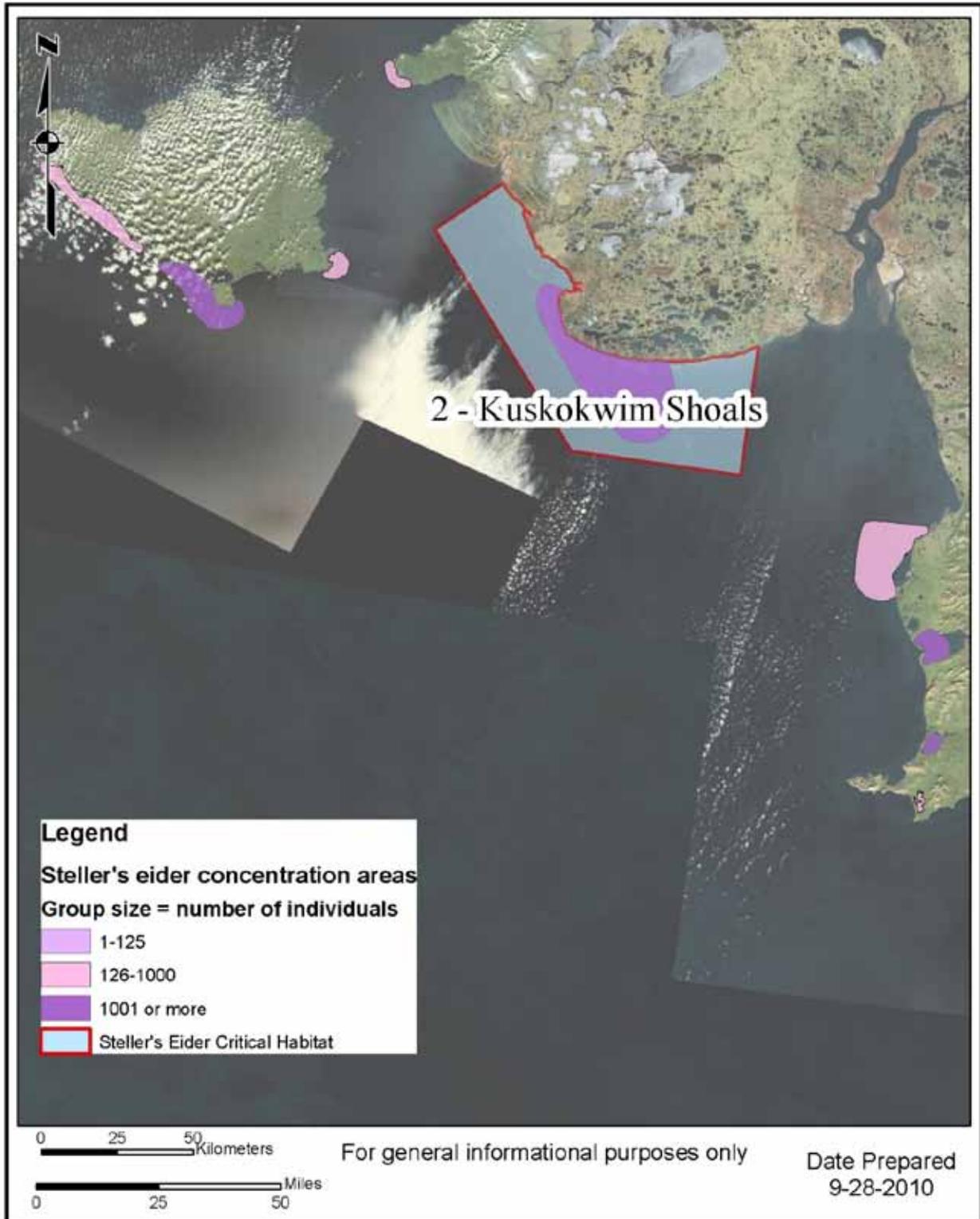


Range of the Pacific population of the Steller's Eider. (Map from USFWS 2002 Steller's Eider Recovery Plan)



Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



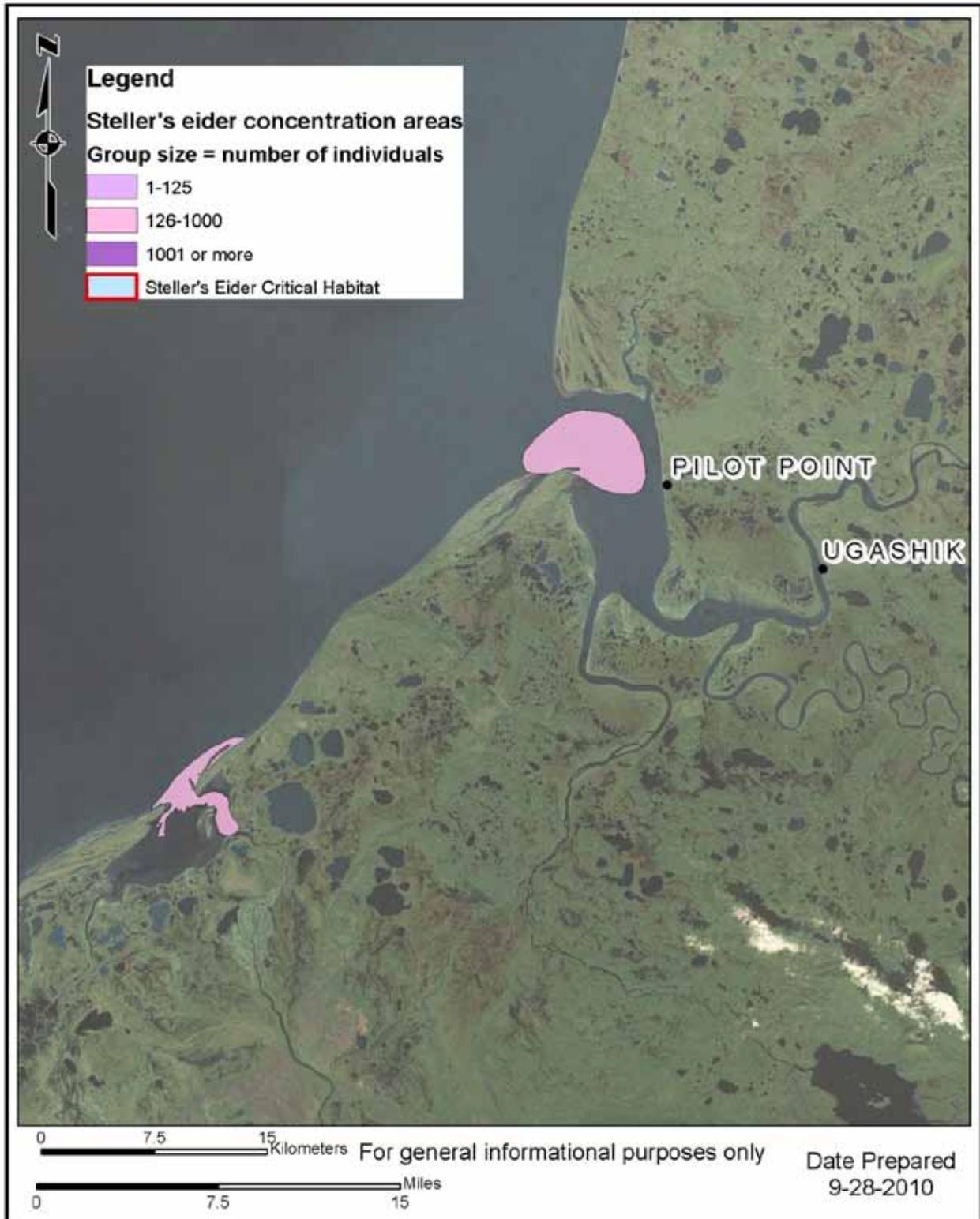
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



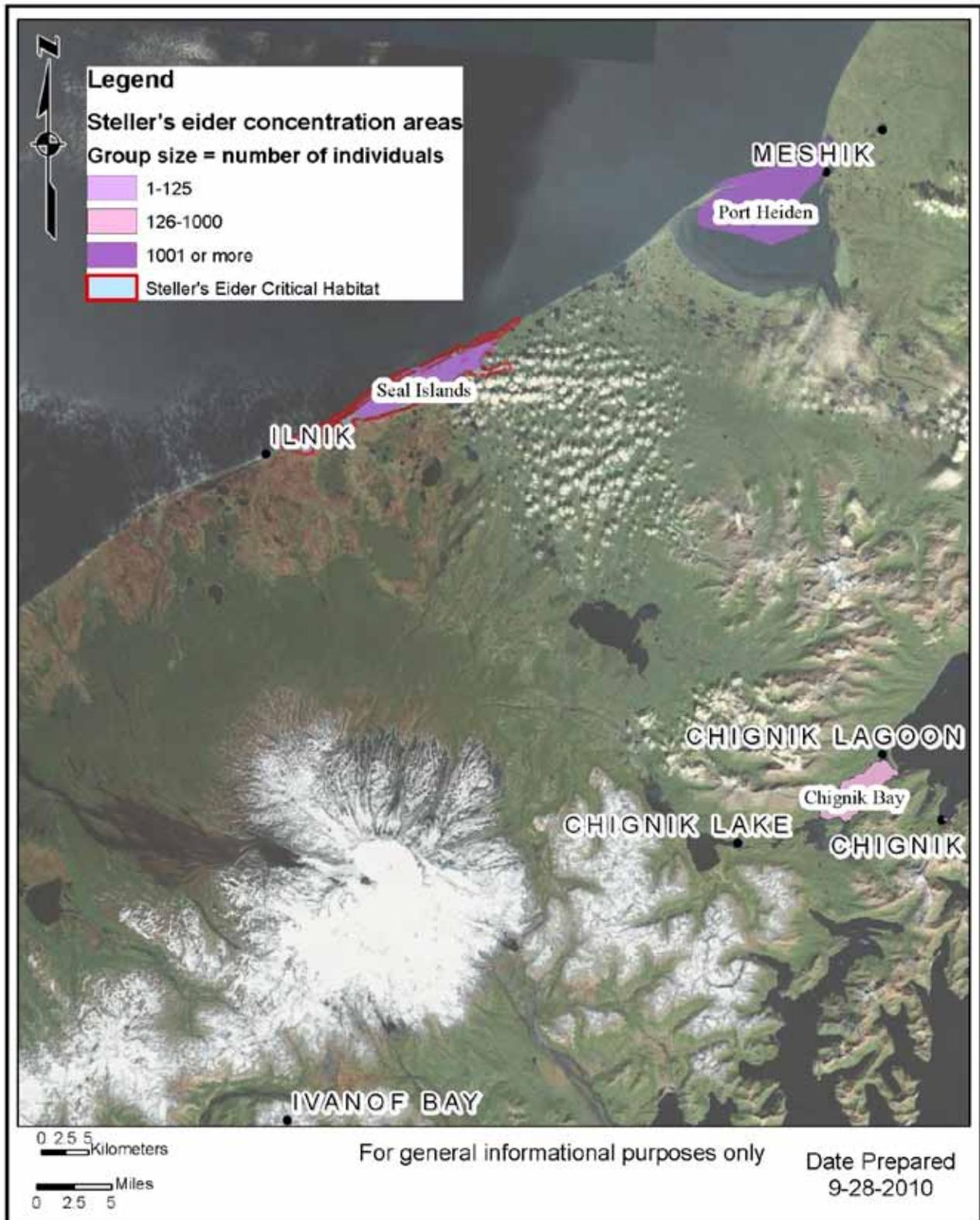
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



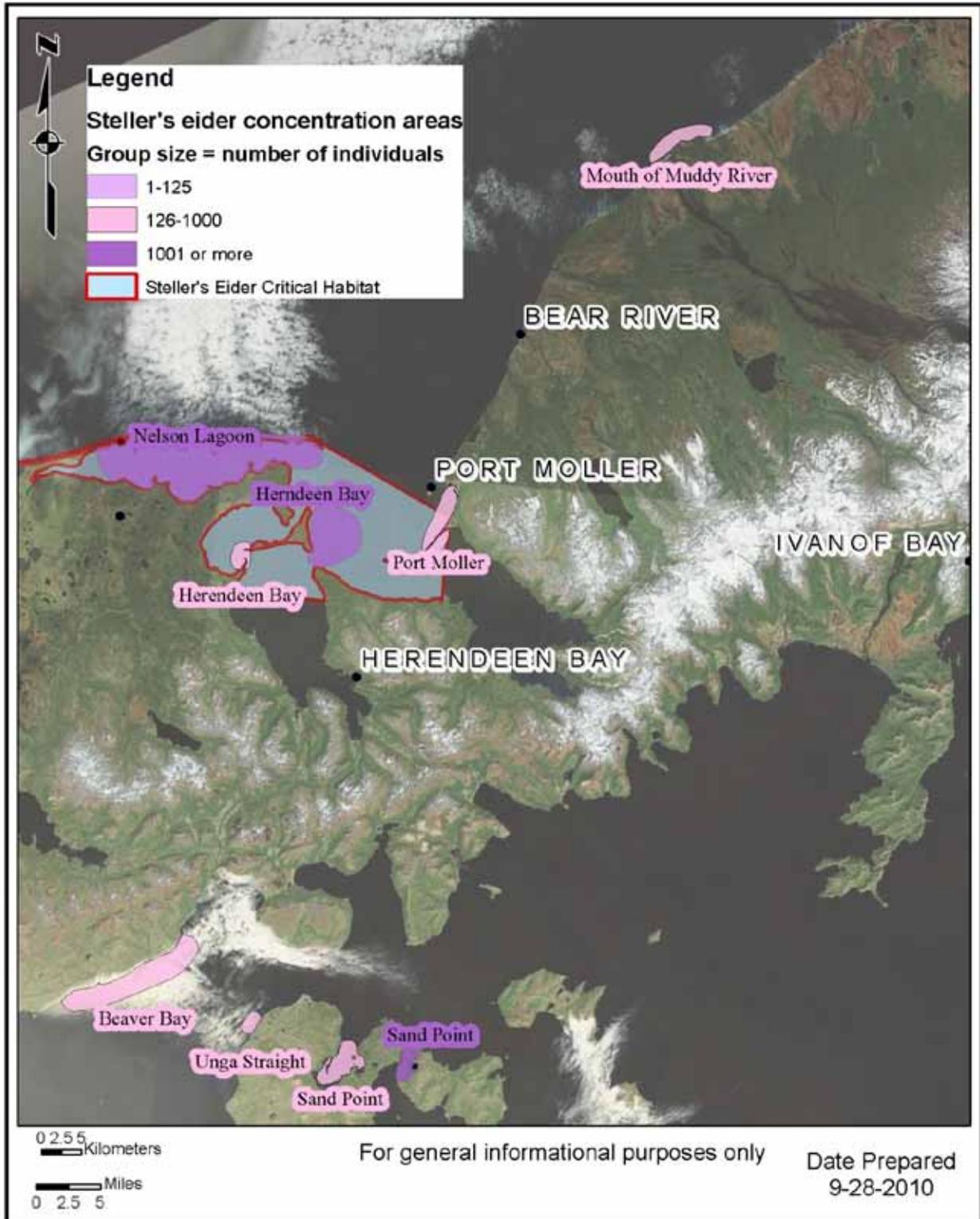
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



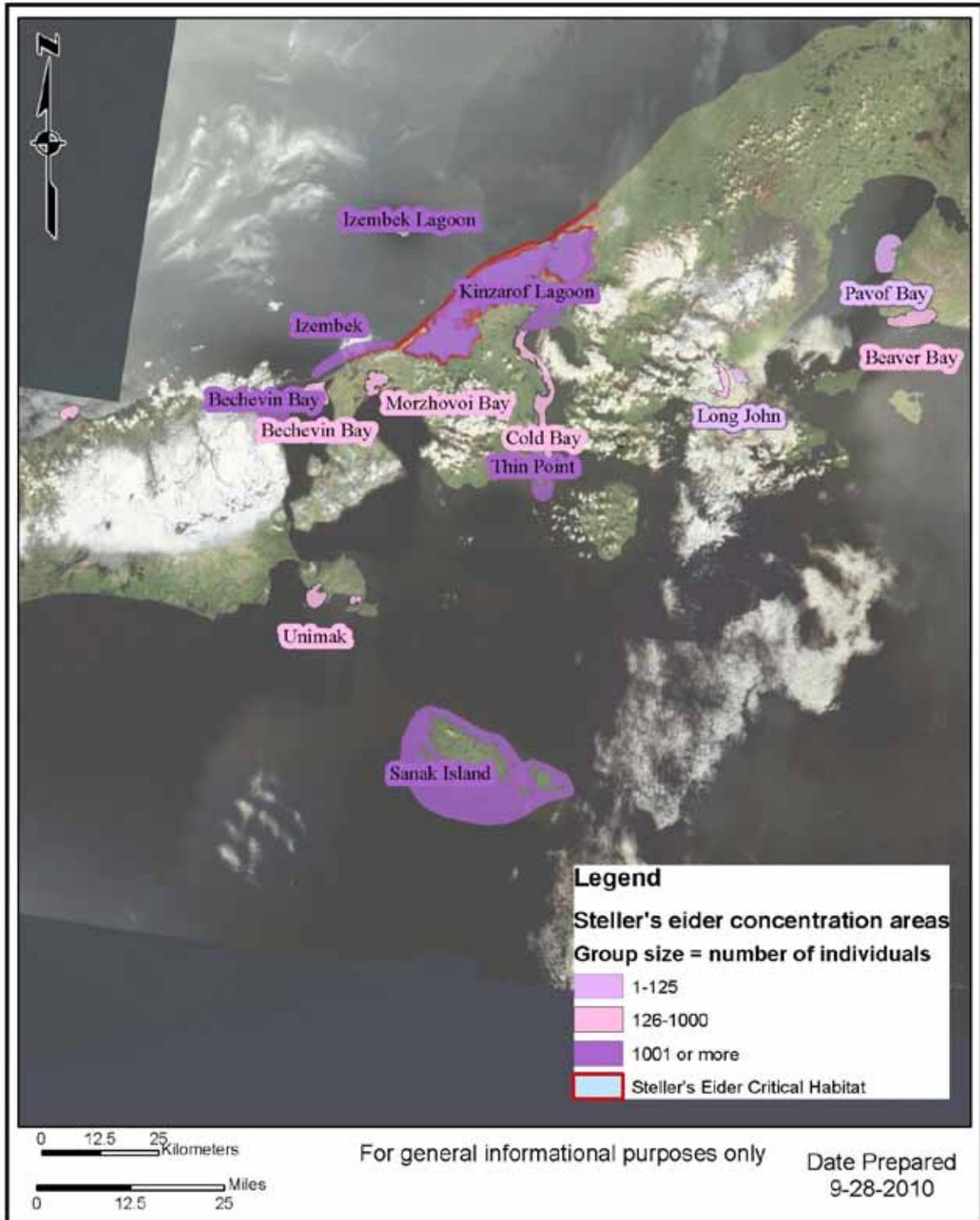
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



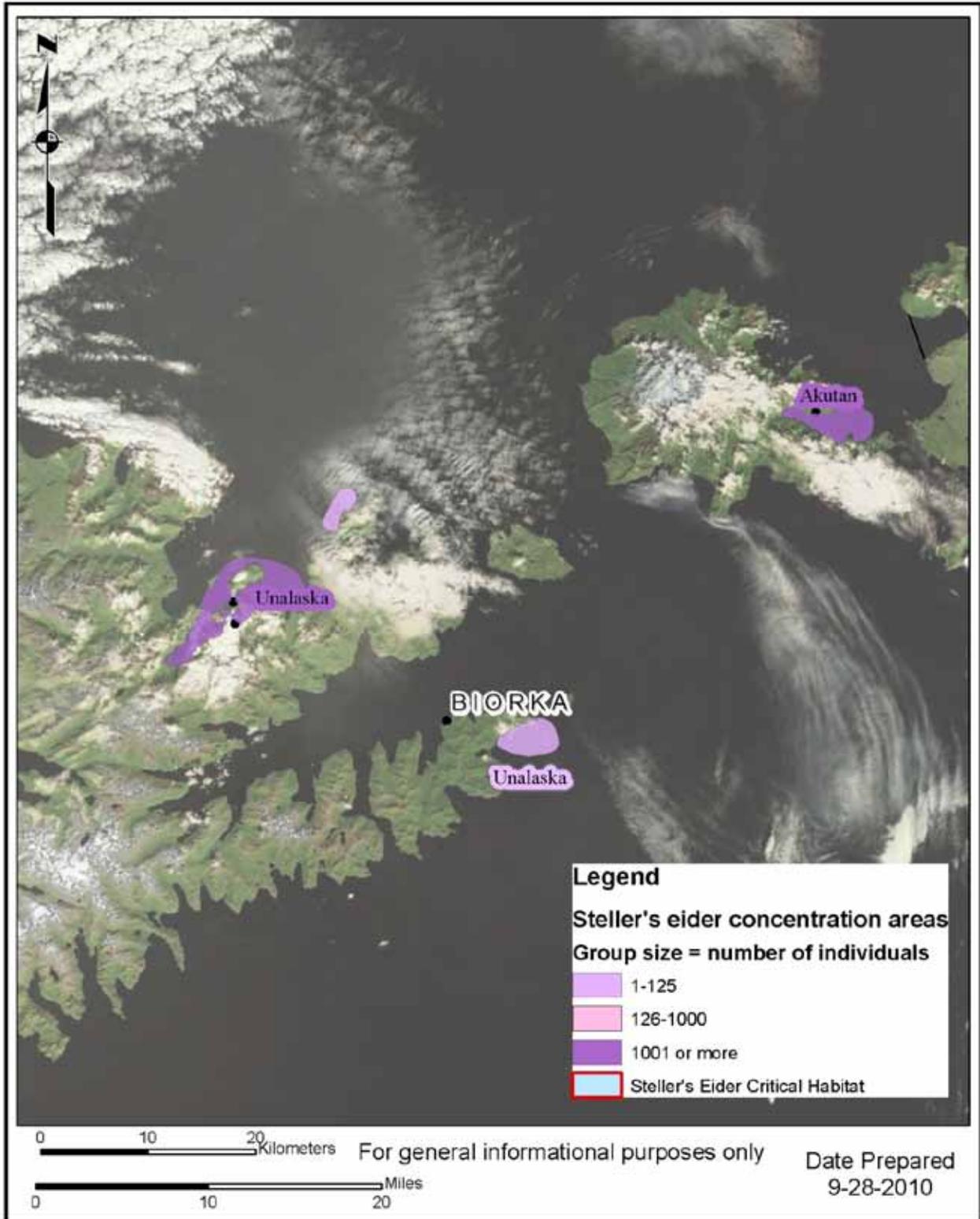
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



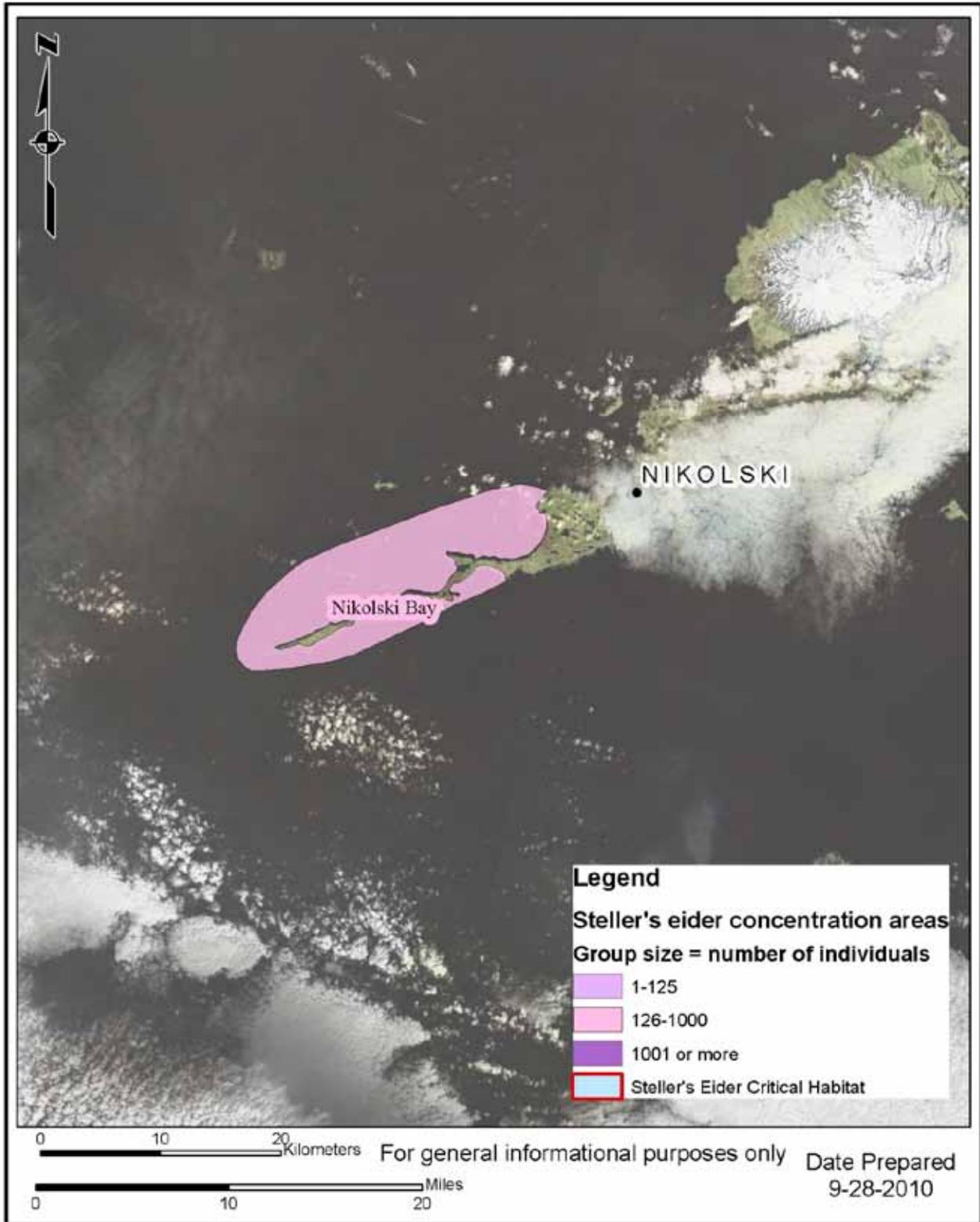
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



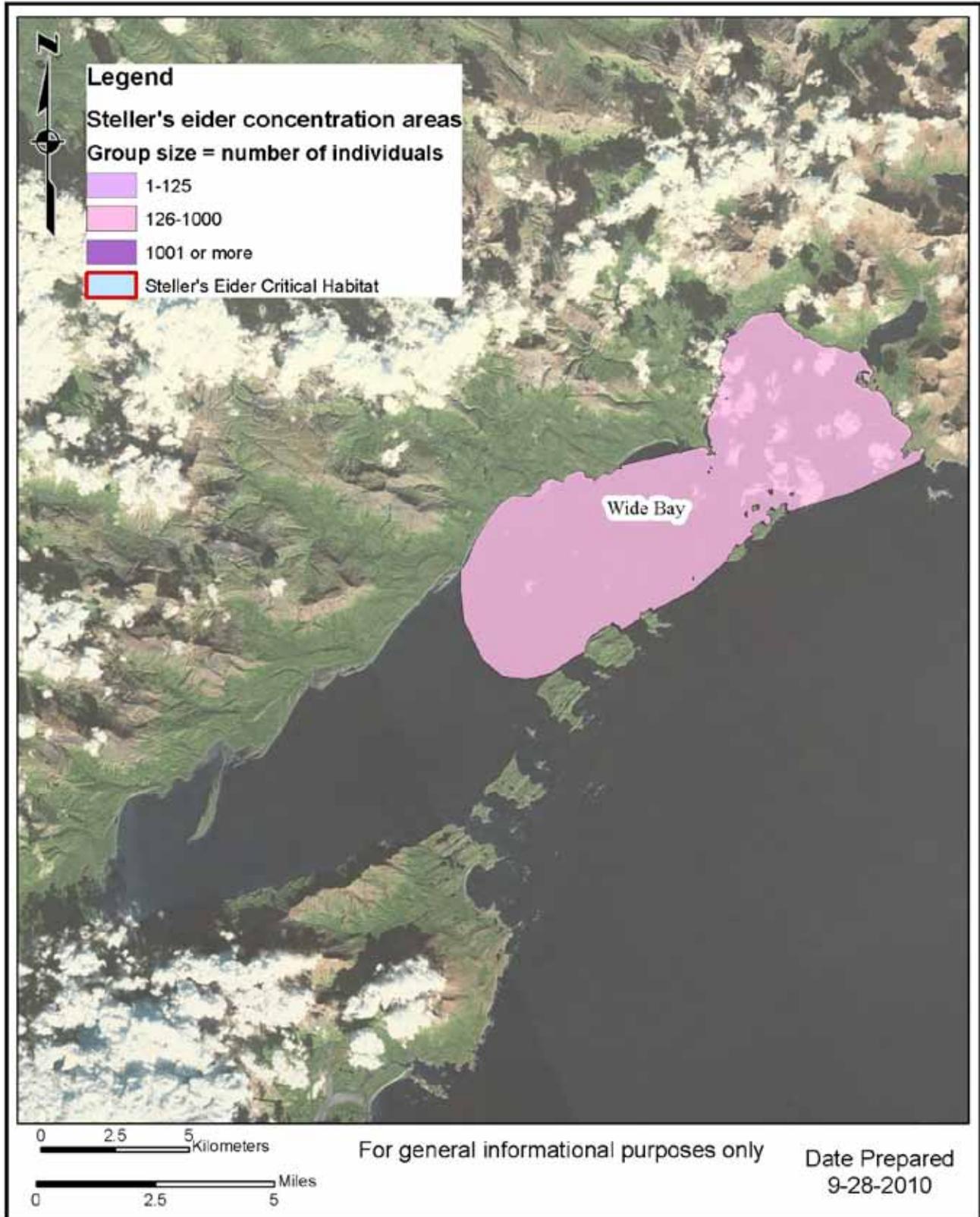
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



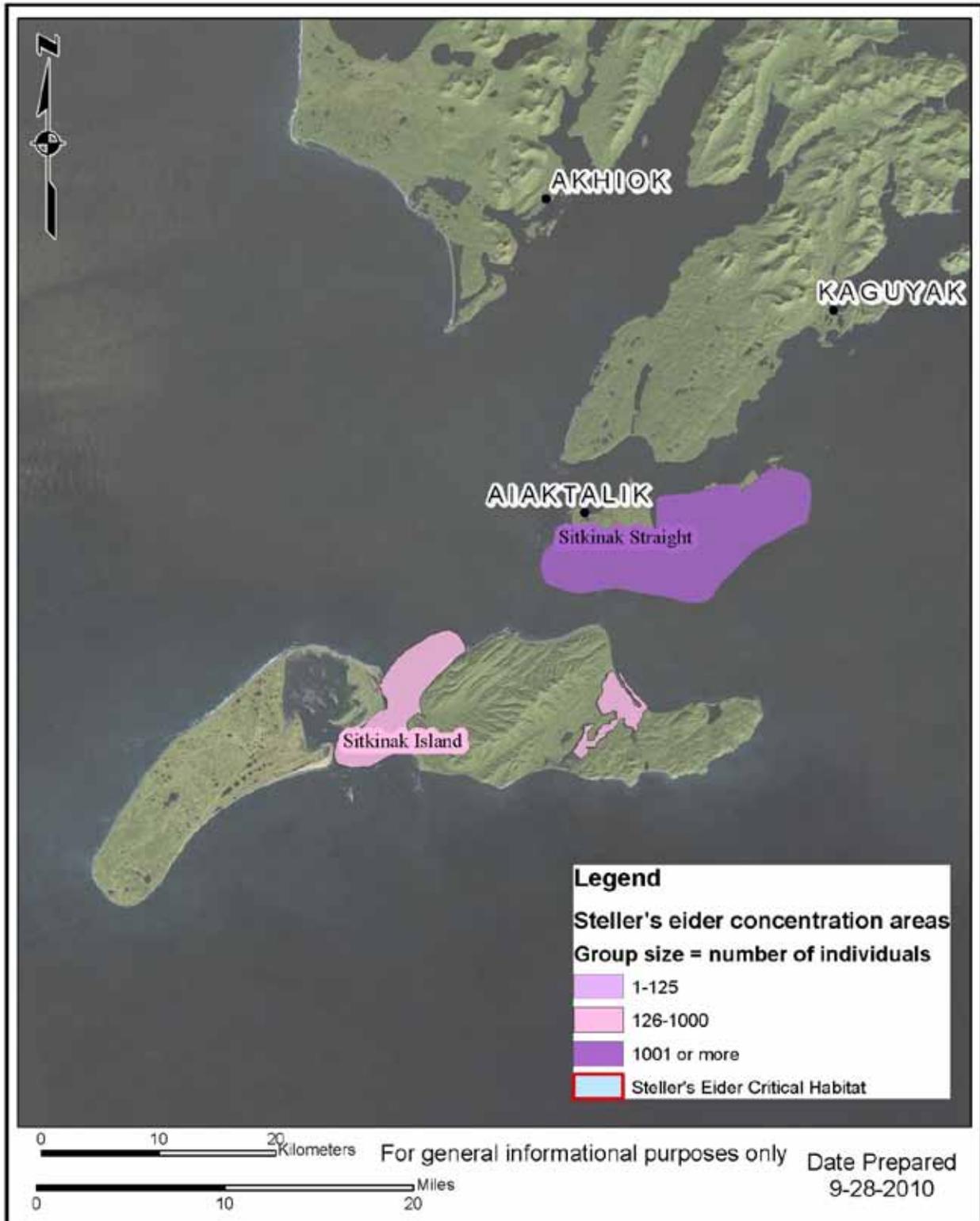
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



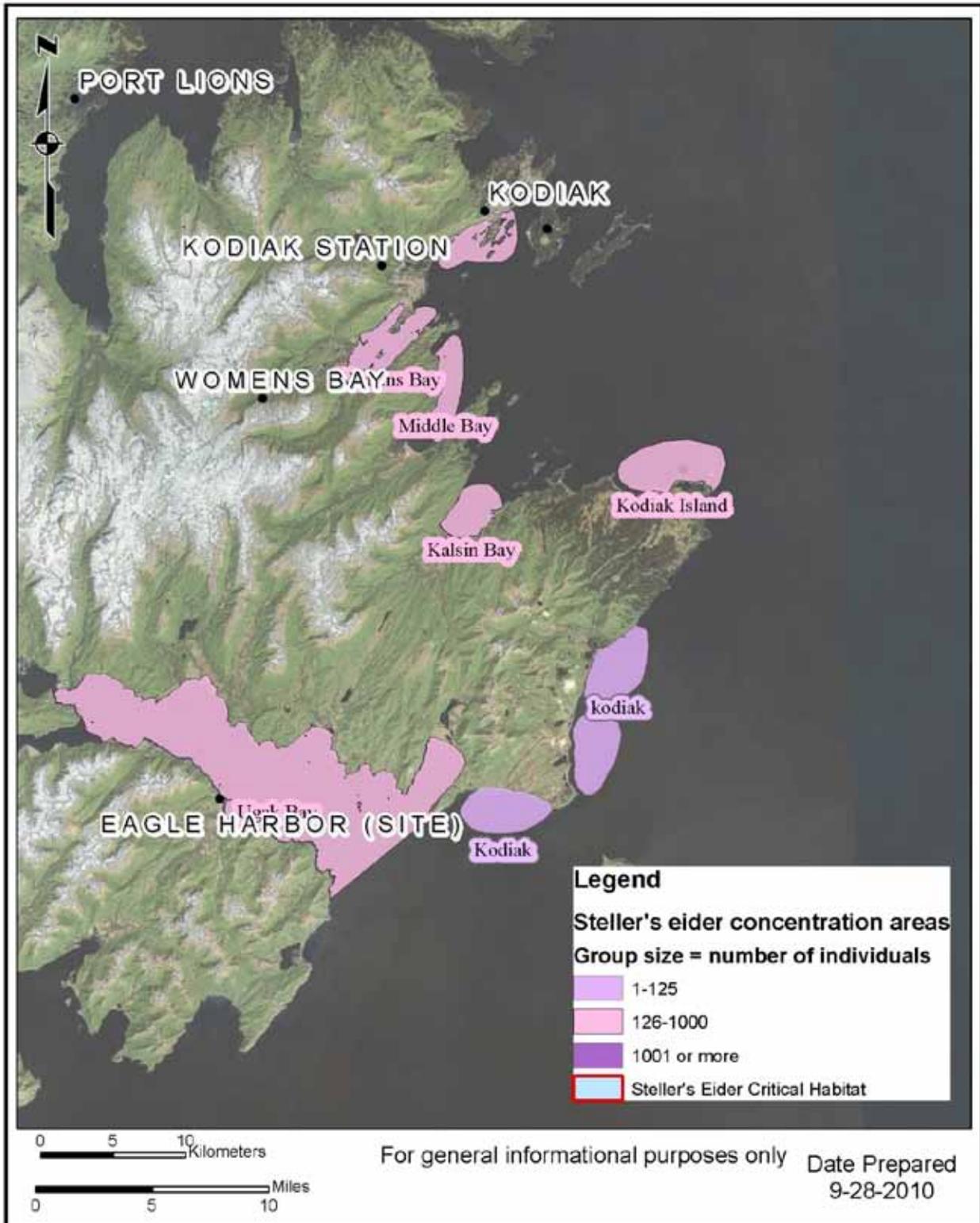
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



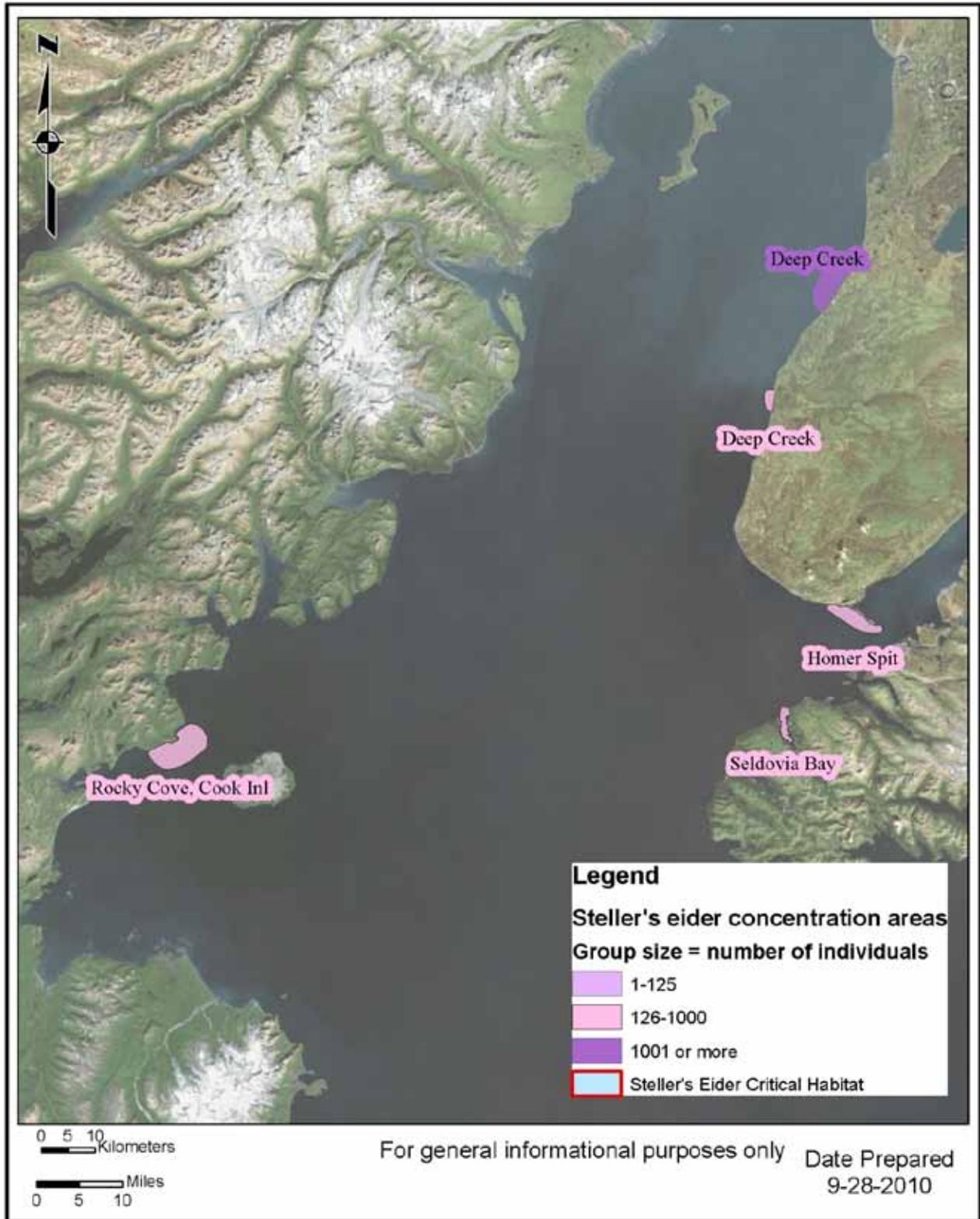
Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



Steller's Eider Concentration Area  
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Steller's Eider Concentration Areas



Steller's Eider (Photo by USFWS)



## 11.0 LOCATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT OF SPECTACLED EIDERS (*Somateria fischeri*) IN ALASKA

During breeding season (May through August) Steller's and spectacled eider nesting critical habitat units are located on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope. Molting habitat (July through October) for Steller's eiders includes Izembek Lagoon, Nelson Lagoon and Seal Islands. Molting habitat for spectacled eider includes Ledyard Bay and Norton Sound. Wintering habitat (October through March) for Steller's eider includes Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Cold Bay, Chignik Lagoon and several other locations along the Aleutian Islands. Wintering habitat for spectacled eider is in the Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthews Islands. Critical habitat areas are listed and depicted at

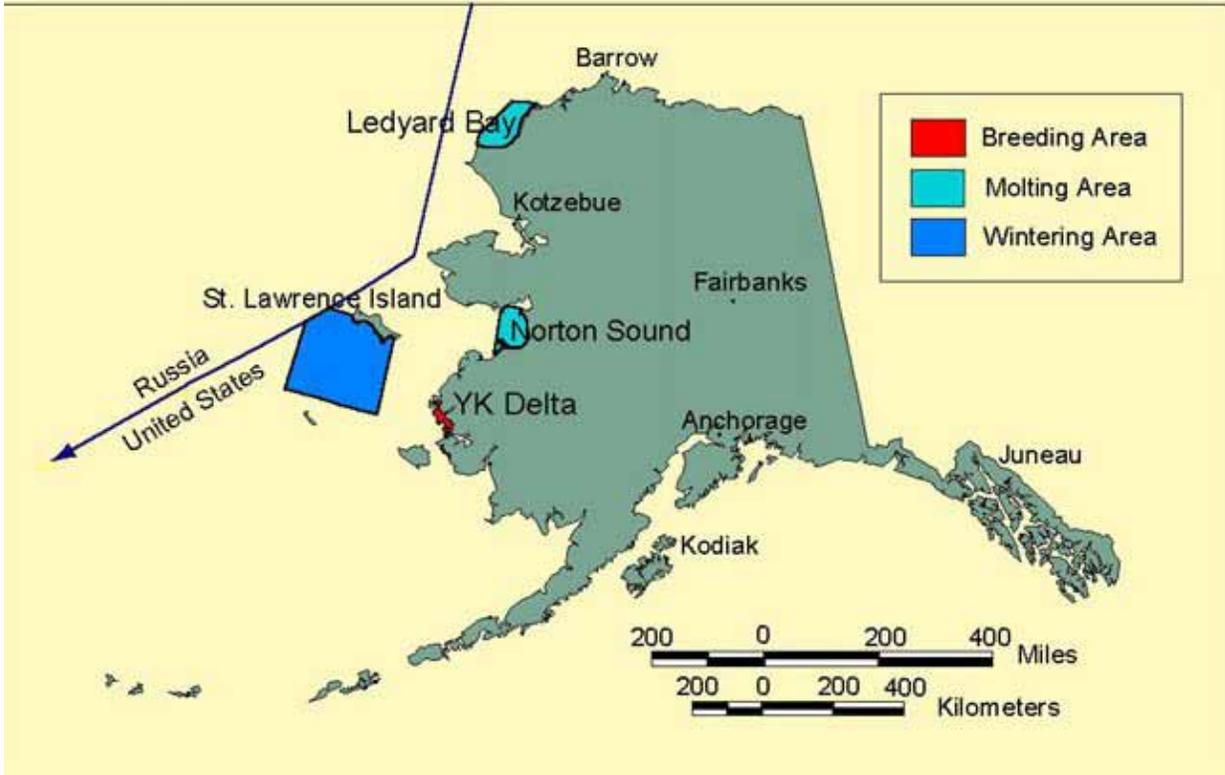
<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seabirds/eider.htm>.

Range of the Spectacled Eider (Map by USFWS)



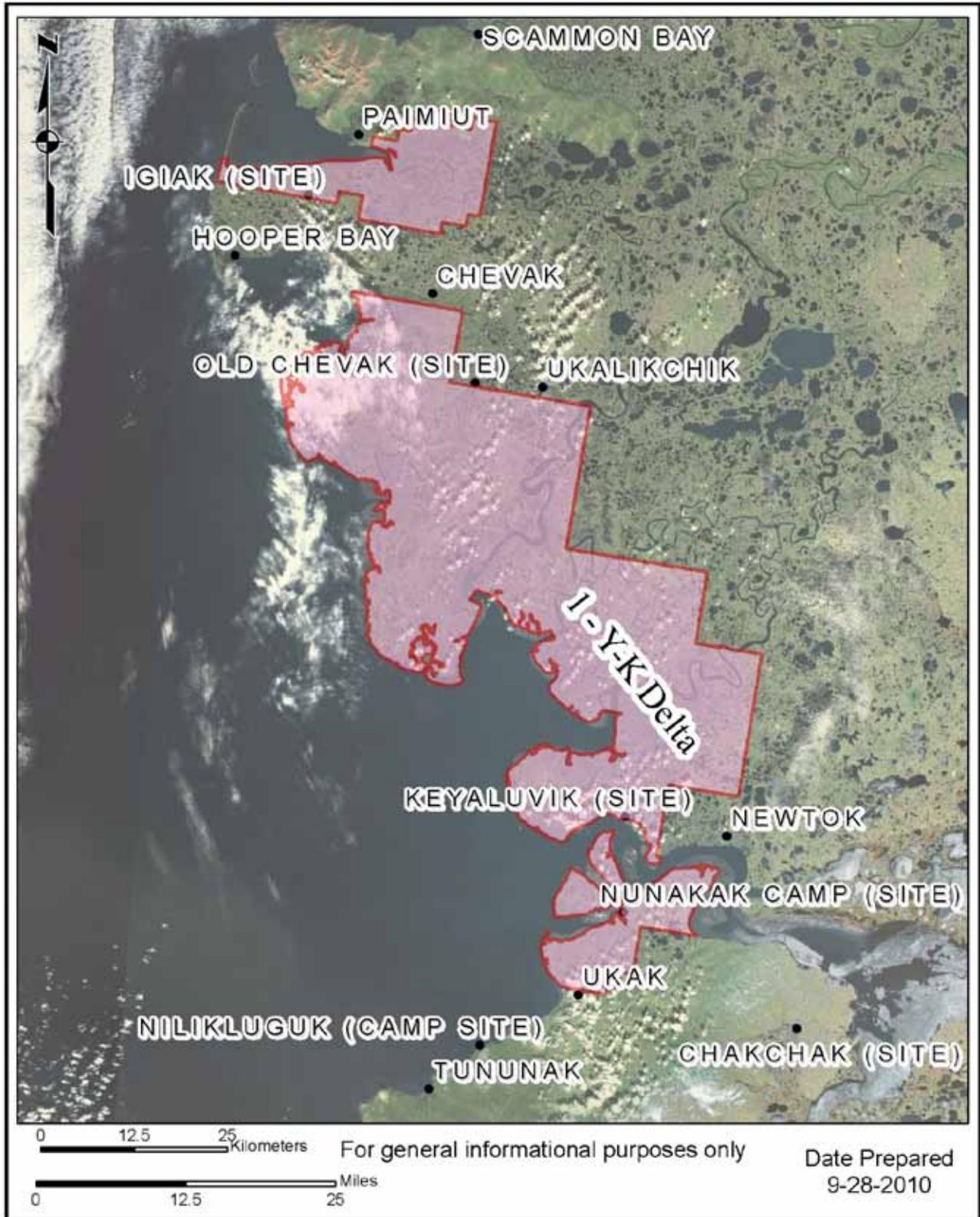
*Distribution of spectacled eiders. Molting areas (green) are used July through October. Wintering areas (yellow) are used October through April. The full extent of molting and wintering areas is not yet known, and may extend beyond the boundaries shown.*

# Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat



(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



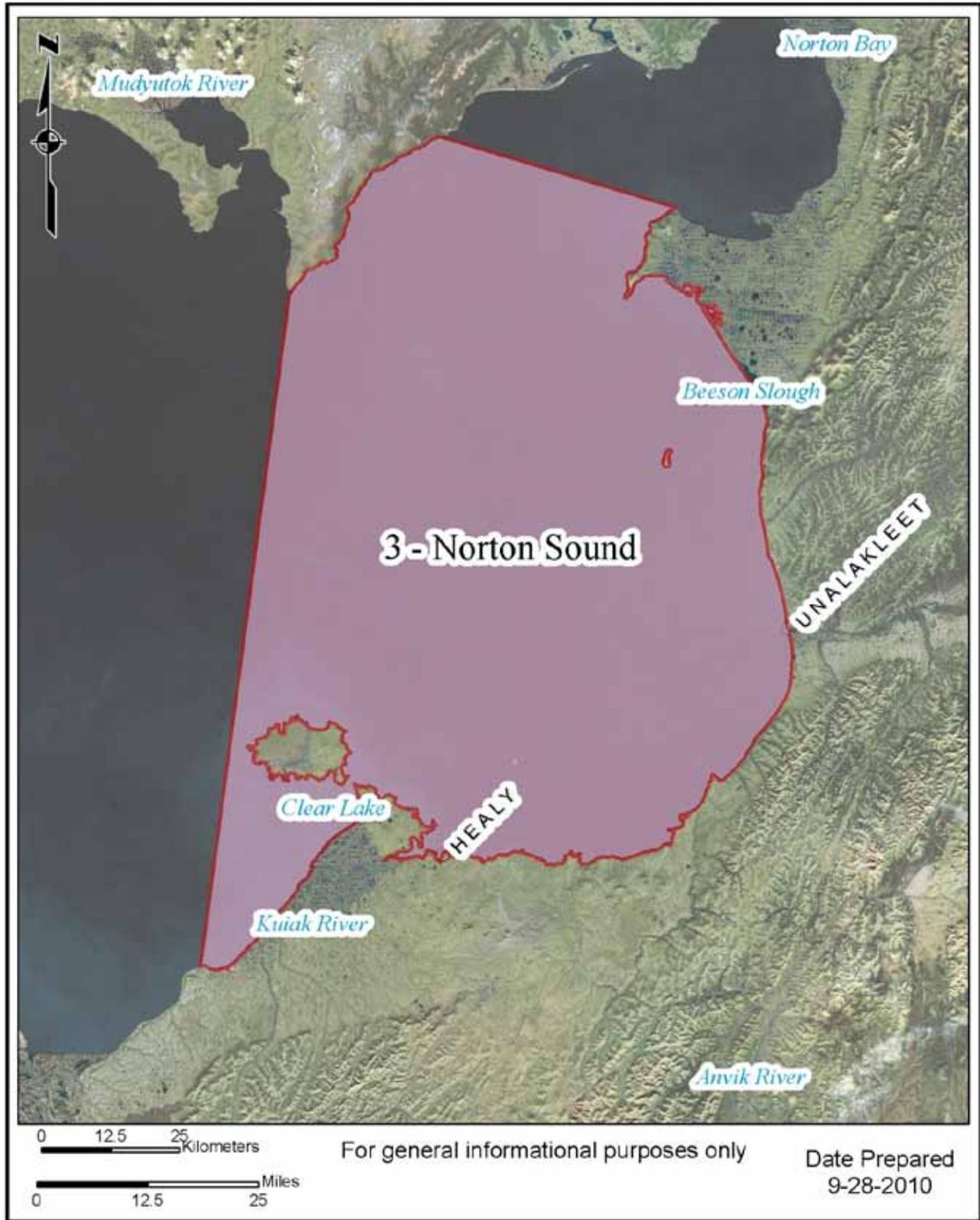
(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Spectacled Eider Critical Habitat Unit



Spectacled Eider (Photo by USFWS)



Spectacled Eider (Photo by USFWS)



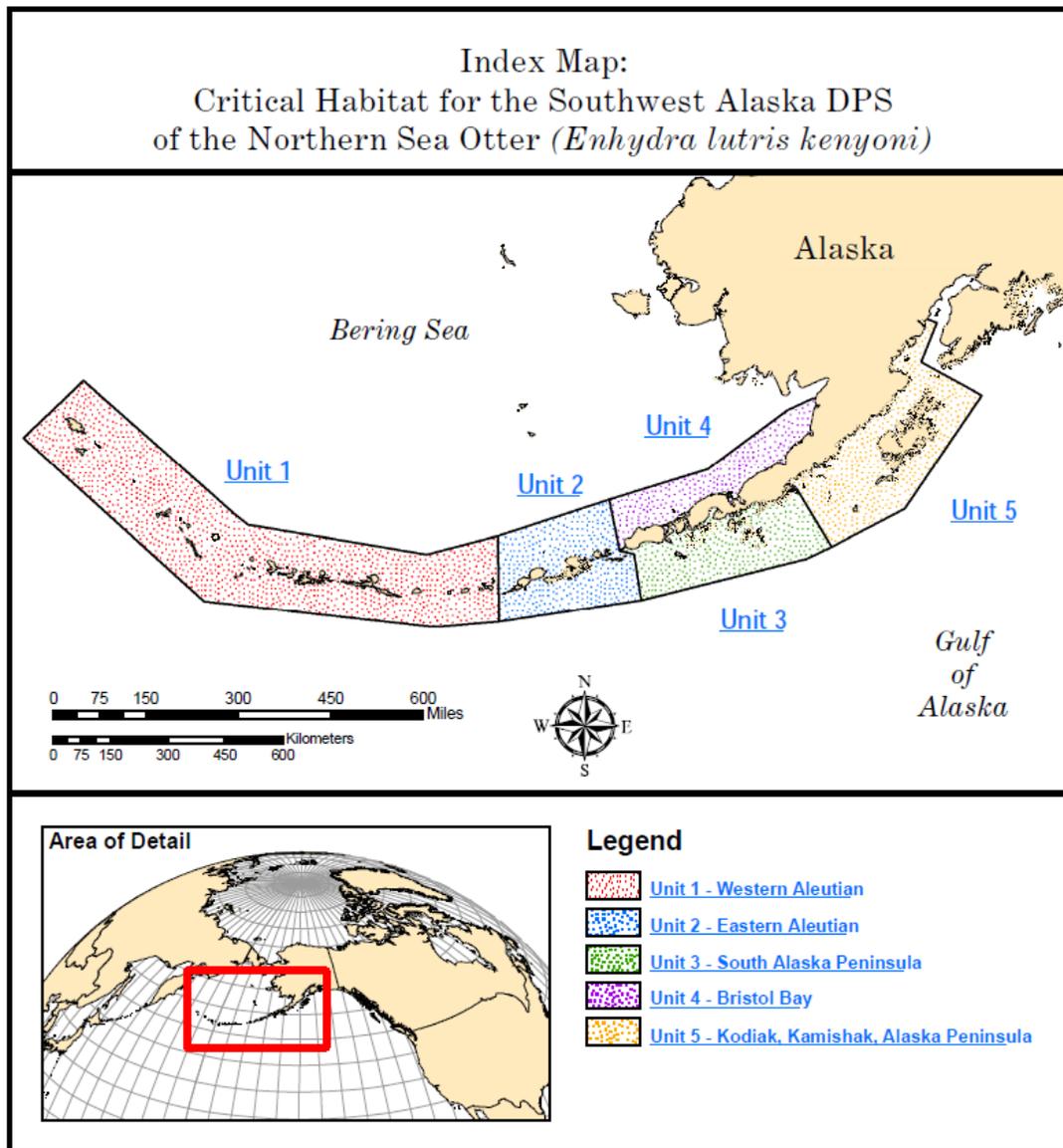
Spectacled Eider eggs. (Photo by USFWS)



## 12.0 LOCATION OF NORTHERN SEA OTTER HABITAT (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*) IN SOUTHWEST ALASKA

On October 8, 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service finalized designation of 15,164 km<sup>2</sup> (5,855 mi<sup>2</sup>) of critical habitat for the threatened northern sea otter in southwest Alaska. See <http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/seaotters/criticalhabitat.htm> for maps and more information on sea otter critical habitat.

Northern Sea Otter: Critical Habitat (Map from USFWS)



Location of critical habitat units. Only areas that meet the definition of critical habitat within these units is actually designated as critical habitat.

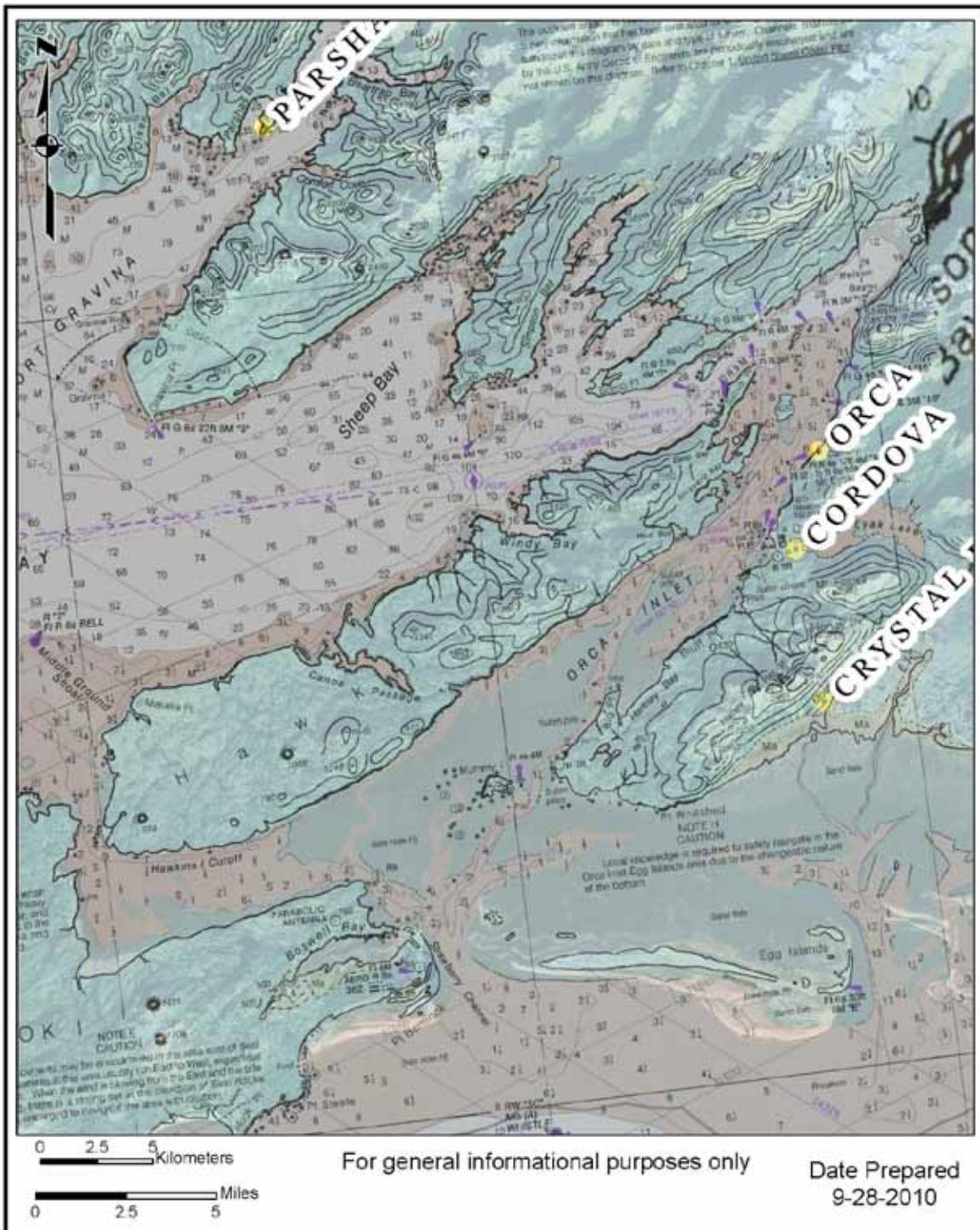
Northern Sea Otter (Photo by USFWS)



# 13.0 LOCATION OF ORCA INLET

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

## Orca Inlet

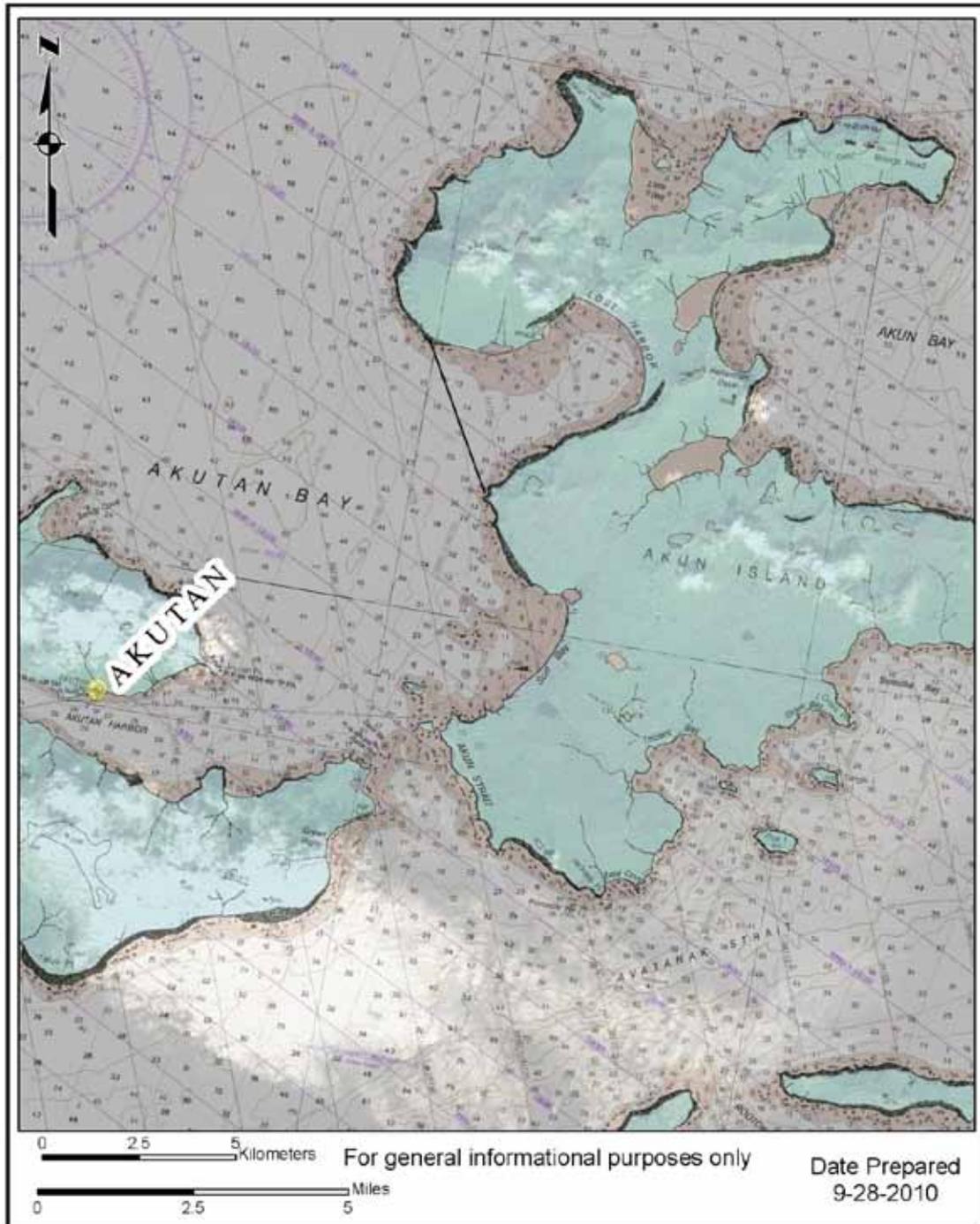


## 14.0 LOCATION OF LOST HARBOR, AKUN ISLAND

Lost Harbor is shown as follows:

(Map produced by Department of Environmental Conservation)

### Lost Harbor



## 15.0 LOCATION OF ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CORAL HABITAT PROTECTION AREA

The following map includes the Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Area, "Living substrates" occur in and around seamounts that are Essential Fish Habitat and are being protected.

Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas (Map by NMFS, <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm>)

