

ОСТРОВА ПРИБЫЛОВА (АЛЯСКА) Регион с чрезвычайной чувствительностью к загрязнению окружающей среды.

Эстрова Прибылова представляют собой один из наиболее чувствительных к загрязнению окружающей среды регионов Северной Америки. На протяжении более теплых месяцев, а именно, со середины мая по сентябрь, этот регион становится домом для примерно одного миллиона котиков и трех миллионов морских птиц. Пребывание котиков в данном регионе может длиться до самого декабря. В этот период появление здесь любого нефтяного пятна было бы экологической катастрофой.В другие времена года подобное явление может отрицательно повлиять на зимующую здесь фауну и последующее возвращение котиков.

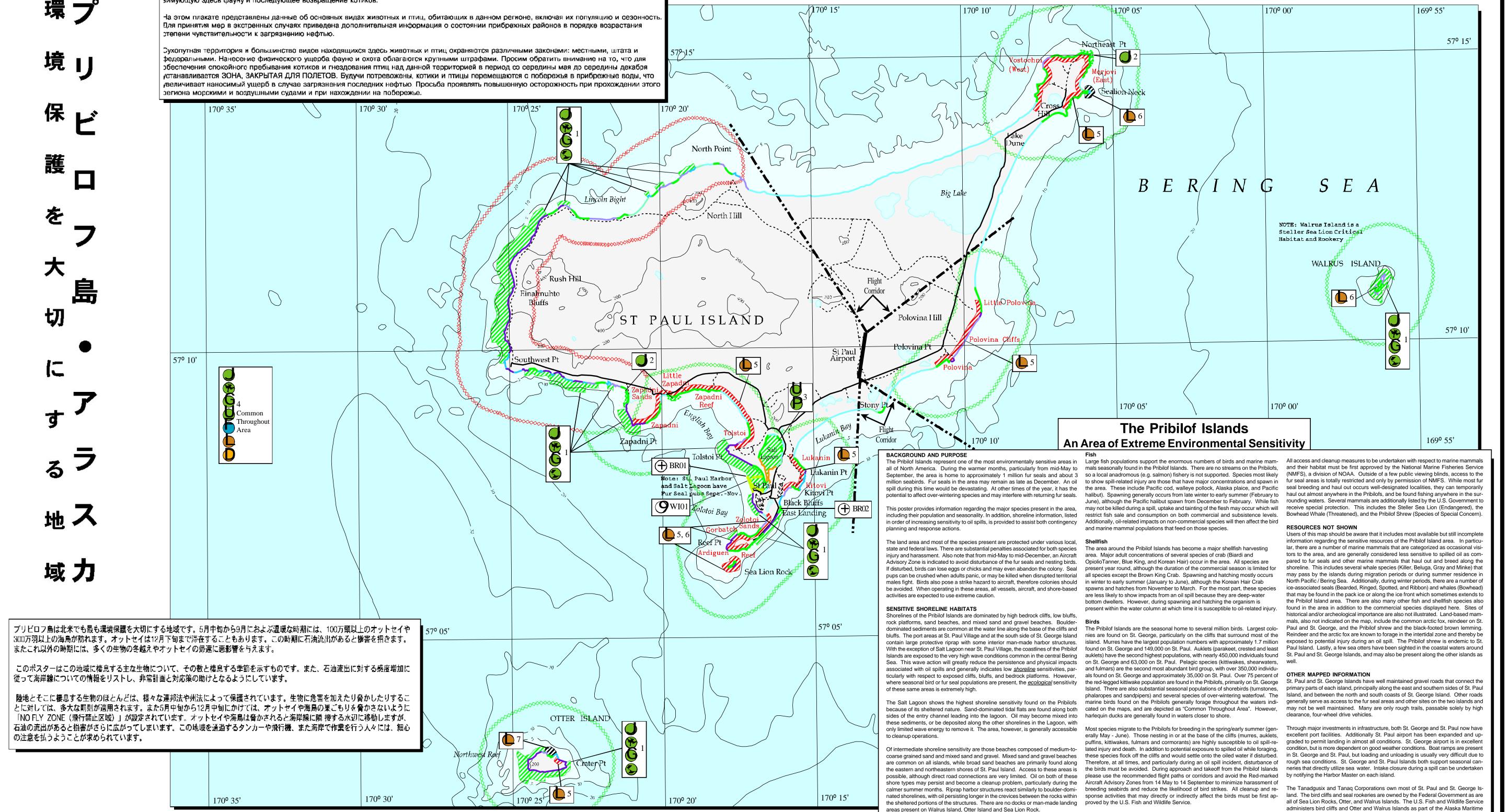
Сухопутная территория и большинство видов находящихся здесь животных и птиц охраняются различными законами: местными, штата и федеральными. Нанесение физического ущерба фауне и охота облагаются крупными штрафами. Просим обратить внимание на то, что для обеспечения спокойного пребывания котиков и гнездования птиц над данной территорией в период со середины мая до середины декабря устанавливается ЗОНА. ЗАКРЫТАЯ ДЛЯ ПОЛЕТОВ. Будучи потревожены, котики и птицы перемещаются с побережья в прибрежные воды, что увеличивает наносимый ущерб в случае загрязнения последних нефтью. Просьба проявлять повышенную осторожность при прохождении этого зегиона морскими и воздушными судами и при нахождении на побережье

Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Environmentally Sensitive Areas



(Seal Islands National Historic Landmark and part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge)



RAR#	Species	S/F	T/E	Concen	J	F	М	Α	м	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	Nesting	Laving	Hatching	Fledging	
	Common Murre			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	AUG-SEP	
	Thick-billed Murre			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	AUG-SEP	
	Horned Puffin			MED					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	SEP	Rodent infested St. George harb rodent preventio of rodents, such and could transm Help
	Tufted Puffin			MED					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	SEP	
	Parakeet Auklet			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	JUL-SEP	
	Red-faced Cormorant			LOW	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	APR-MAY	APR-MAY	JUN-JUL	AUG-SEP	
	Crested Auklet			MED	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
	Red-legged Kittiwake			HIGH				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	AUG	AUG-SEP	
	Black-legged Kittiwake			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	AUG-SEP	
	Northern Fulmar			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-SEP	JUN-SEP	JUL-AUG	SEP	
	Grey-crowned Rosy Finch			LOW	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
	Winter Wren			LOW	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
	Glaucous-winged Gull			LOW	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					
	Glaucous Gull			LOW	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					
	Least Auklet			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
2	Least Auklet			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
4	Ruddy Turnstone										Х	Х									
	Red-necked Phalarope								Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			MAY-JUN	MAY-JUN	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	セントボール港 る船の停泊が禁 退治を行ってく 類を脅かし、あ ます。プリビロ いします! 山防いのため ひ
	Rock Sandpiper								Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				MAY	MAY	JUN	JUL	
	Pintail				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MAY-JUN	MAY-JUN	JUN-JUL	AUG-SEP	
	Common Goldeneye				Х	X	Х	Х						Х	X	Х					
	Barrows Goldeneye				Х	Х	Х	Х						Х	Х	Х					
	Oldsquaw				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	MAY-JUN	MAY-JUN	JUN-JUL	AUG-SEP	
	Common Murre			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	AUG-SEP	
	Thick-billed Murre			HIGH	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	AUG-SEP	EDINEDE, He
	Horned Puffin			MED					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	SEP	
	Tufted Puffin			MED					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	SEP	Herricon Mach
	Parakeet Auklet			HIGH	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	JUN-JUL	JUN-JUL	JUL-AUG	JUL-SEP	арыссыны. Рака онанулку от тр
	Red food Cormorant	1	1		V		\sim	V	V	V	V	v	V	V	1	v					



56° 40'

Free Zone re not allowed in the St. Paul or ships are advised to have a am onboard. The introduction . could devastate local bird life ase to humans and fur seals. he Pribilofs rat free!

D立入禁止

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Marine Mammals Areas having the lowest physical sensitivity to oil include shorelines dominated by The Pribilof Islands have the greatest concentration of Northern Fur Seals in North rookeries. high and low bluffs. Cleanup access to the shoreline from the cliffs is very limited America. The present population, although reduced from previous levels, has apand dangerous, but is generally possible in low bluff areas. Both shoreline types proximately 700,000 to 800,000 individuals on St. Paul Island and adjacent Sea DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS commonly have boulder-dominated rubble at the water's edge along the base of Lion Rock, another 100,000 to 200,000 on St. George, and less than 1,000 on Otter Most of the data used for this map are derived from published sources and updated the cliff or bluff. Mixed in with the cliffs and bluffs are short stretches of shoreline Island. This represents approximately 70 percent of the world's Northern Fur Seal by scientists actively working in the Pribilof Islands. Primary sources of ecological having a bedrock platform or ledge.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

169° 45'

B E R I N G

The spatial distribution of marine species potentially exposed to an oil spill or related disturbance are indicated as polygons or points. The species icon(s) and associated number depict the type of species present as referenced in the Biological Resources Table. To avoid excessive clutter, species common to the waters surrounding the Pribilofs are identified by a box labeled "Common Throughout Area".

The Biological Resources Table uses the following terminology, now common to all sensitivity mapping projects undertaken by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The first column (RAR#) provides the Resources at Risk Number which links the table to the point or polygon on the map, followed by species name. The third and forth columns refer to the species' listing as a state (S) and/or federal (F), endangered (E) or threatened (T) species. In cases where a federal threatened or endangered species is listed by the State of Alaska as a "Species of Special Concern", then the state designation is considered to be the same as the federal. The fifth column provides an estimate of the Concentration of each species. Concentrations. when known, are listed as 'HIGH', 'MED', OR 'LOW', based on population studies of the area and expert opinion. Species presence is indicated in the next 12 columns representing months of the year. The last columns provide life

that may contain up to 200 individuals at any given time. Low numbers of Harbor

1 June to 14 December to minimize harassment of northern fur seals.

same beaches of their birth

administers bird cliffs and Otter and Walrus Islands as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. National Marine Fisheries Service administers the seal

population. Fur seal rookeries and haul out areas are found on sand beaches, data include: Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas, Strategic Assessment Data Atlas, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and in low bluff areas. The Steller Sea Lion popu- NOAA - National Ocean Service, 1988; NOAA, Fur Seal Investigations, 1994 (Sinclair. lation is much smaller in number and is decreasing. Less than 1,000 breeding ed); The Bering Sea Ecosystem, 1996, National Academy Press; and the Catalog of animals are found on Walrus Island, the remaining islands have specific haulouts Alaskan Seabirds, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1978.

seals are found to haul out on all the islands and to breed on Otter Island. Sea Additional data, as well as general assistance and review, were provided by Art Sowls, otters have been sighted around St. Paul and St. George Islands, but are not com- Terry Carten, and Mike Cavin (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Dave Cormany, Bruce mon. The latter three species are year-round residents, while fur seals have dis- Robson, Tom Loughlin, Brad Smith, Jason Baker, and Mike Williams (U.S. National tinct seasons, arriving in May/June and leaving beginning in November, although Marine Fisheries Service), and Mark Fink and Rance Morrison (Alaska Department pups and some adults remain until December. Fur seals return each year to the of Fish and Game). The U.S. Coast Guard (Captain Ed Thompson) provided financial support and guidance. John Whitney, NOAA Alaska Scientific Support Coordinator, was the Contract Manager. The organizational assistance offered by Dave Fur seals, and particularly fur seal pups, are especially susceptible to injury during Cormany (NMFS) and by John Whitney and Ruth Yender (NOAA) is especially ac-

an oil spill and related disturbances from the ground or air. Fur seals use the water knowledged. for a source of food as well as a refuge when threatened. Spilled oil coats the fur of the animal and may cause death, particularly of the new born pups. Oiling also Shoreline topography and bathymetry are from NOAA Nautical Charts 16381 and causes eye irritation and damage. If disturbed, pups and even small males or 16382. Erich Gundlach with the support of reviewers completed the shoreline charfemales animals are likely to be trampled to death as the herd escapes to the water. acterization using aerial photographs, aerial video (conducted by NMFS) and ground During approach and takeoff from the Pribilof Islands please use the recommended surveys primarily on St. Paul Island. Marshal Kendziorek developed the map format flight paths or corridors and avoid the Green-marked Aircraft Advisory Zones from and design with Sheila Corey using a Geographic Information System

