

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY TABLES
SOUTHEAST REGION**

11/29/2004

This document is one piece of the Annotated Bibliography of References prepared by LaRoche+Associates for the Office of Project Management and Permitting in 2004. This document is intended for use by Southeast region coastal districts in researching topics related to coastal management standards and district policies. This document consists of two tables: Table 5A provides regional references for all of the standards except habitat; Table 5B provides regional references for the habitat standard. This document is meant to be used by Southeast region coastal district planners in conjunction with two other documents: General Habitat References, and General References for ACMP Standards (Not Including Habitat).

| TABLE 5A: ACMP STANDARDS (NOT INCLUDING HABITAT) – SOUTHEAST REGIONAL REFERENCES¹ | |
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| ANGOON, CRAIG, HAINES, HOONAH, HYDABURG, JUNEAU, KAKE, KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, KLAWOCK, PELICAN, PETERSBURG, SITKA, SKAGWAY, THORNE BAY, WRANGELL, YAKUTAT | |
| Natural Hazard Areas – regional references | <p>Keillor, J. Philip. Planning for a wider range of water levels along Great Lakes and ocean coasts. "Coastal Management," 18:91-103, 1990. 13 pages. NSGD#: WISCU-R-90-005. Program#: WIS-SG-90-900 Abstract: The 1985 and 1986 period of record high water levels on the Great Lakes had some similarities to the situation that may eventually confront the ocean coasts if sea levels rise and global warming occurs. Institutional responses to the Great Lakes situation are described and suggested as a dress rehearsal for future responses to predicted sea level rise. Available from the Sea Grant Institute, University of Wisconsin, Goodnight Hall-Second Floor, 1975 Willow Drive Madison, WI 53706-1177. (608) 263-3259 (608) 262-0591 (fax)</p> <p>Perkins, Sid. Killer waves: scientists are learning how to predict tsunami risk - Cover Story. Science News, March 6, 2004.</p> |

¹ Only those coastal development standards for which regional references were found are included; others are left blank.

TABLE 5A: ACMP STANDARDS (NOT INCLUDING HABITAT) – SOUTHEAST REGIONAL REFERENCES¹

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| <p>Subsistence – regional references</p> | <p>http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp173.pdf Schroeder, Robert F. and Matt Kookesh. Subsistence Harvest of Herring Eggs in Sitka Sound. State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper 173. 1990. This report documents the non-commercial harvest of Pacific herring eggs on western hemlock branches, on hair seaweed, and on macrosystis kelp that took place in the Sitka area in April and May, 1989. Field observations of the harvest and interviews with elders and key harvesters supplied most of the information presented in this report. Additional information from historical documents describing herring roe harvest in Sitka Sound, quantitative data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game permit files and harvest data from surveys in communities that use this resource are also summarized in this report.</p> <p>http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp214.pdf Thornton, Thomas F. Subsistence Use of Brown Bear in Southeast Alaska. State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper 214. 1992. This report describes the traditional use of brown bear by the Tlingit and Haida of Southeast Alaska. Traditional beliefs, knowledge, and ritual practices are presented, based on literature and interviews with key respondents. Harvest information on brown bear is compiled and analyzed. Historic and contemporary practices for hunting, handling, and using brown bear are described.</p> |
| <p>Historic, prehistoric, and archeological resources – regional references</p> | <p>Rozell, Ned. Searching for Ancient Answers in Southeast Alaska. Alaska Science Forum Article #1648. Southeast Alaska caves yield ancient human and animal remains and provide information about human settlement of the Americas.</p> |
| <p>Tourism – regional references</p> | <p>http://jed.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/10/3/290 Heckel, Gisela. Workshop on Sustainable Tourism and Whale Watching in North America: A Baja-to-Bering Case Study. Proceedings of The North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation international workshop in La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico, March 22 to 23, 2001.</p> <p>Steidl, Robert J., Anthony, Robert G. 2000: Experimental effects of human activity on breeding bald eagles. Ecological Applications: Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 258–268. Abstract available from the Ecological Society of America web site.</p> |

| TABLE 5B: ACMP HABITAT STANDARD – REFERENCES FOR SOUTHEAST REGION | |
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| ANGOON, CRAIG, HAINES, HOONAH, HYDABURG, JUNEAU, KAKE, KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, KLAWOCK, PELICAN, PETERSBURG, SITKA, SKAGWAY, THORNE BAY, WRANGELL, YAKUTAT | |
| Habitats: Offshore areas | <p>Duggins, David O. 1980: Kelp Beds and Sea Otters: An Experimental Approach. Ecology: Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 447–453. Study of sea otter / kelp bed / sea urchin interaction in Torch Bay, Alaska. Abstract available from the Ecological Society of America web site.</p> <p>Estes, James A., Duggins, David O. 1995: Sea Otters and Kelp Forests in Alaska: Generality and Variation in a Community Ecological Paradigm. Ecological Monographs: Vol. 65, No. 1, pp. 75–100. Abstract available from the Ecological Society of America web site.</p> |
| Habitats: Estuaries | <p><i>no regional references found – see General Habitat References. See also Tongass Land Management Plan by the U.S. Forest Service at http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/tlmp/index.shtml. Many estuaries in Southeast Alaska were considered for wilderness designation during a planning process called “wilderness evaluation SEIS” which might provide scientific background information on the habitat values of these estuaries.</i></p> |
| Habitats: Wetlands | <p>Hughes, J. H., and E. L. Young, Jr. 1982. Autumn foods of dabbling ducks in southeastern Alaska. J. Wildl. Manage. 46:259-263.</p> <p>Dabbling ducks on the Stikine Wildlife Management Unit of the Tongass National Forest were found to depend heavily upon sedges, the dominant species.</p> |
| Habitats: Tideflats | <p>http://www.seawead.org/berners/berners_report_highrez.pdf</p> <p>Christensen, Bob and Cheryl Van Dyke. Brown bear (Ursus arctos) habitat and signs of use: Berners Bay, Alaska site survey - June 15-19, 2003. March 2004. Published by SEAWEAD, Southeast Alaska Wilderness Exploration, Analysis and Discovery (SEAWEAD) a small group of naturalists, scientists and educators. Our mission is to inspire and inform stewardship of Southeast Alaska wildlife habitats through scientific research and naturalist studies. Our goals are to design and conduct ecological research, inspire and inform cooperative planning and monitoring, and encourage a balance of ecological integrity and human use.</p> |

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| <p>Habitats: Rocky Islands and Seacliffs</p> | <p>http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/stellers/maps/se_ssl_ch.pdf Designated Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat in Southeast Alaska. Map showing major haulouts and rookeries in Southeast Alaska. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service. Steller sea lion critical habitat in Alaska includes a 20 nautical mile buffer around all major haulouts and rookeries, as well as associated terrestrial, air and aquatic zones, and three large offshore foraging areas. See 50 CFR 226.202. Further information, including lists of rookeries and haulouts, at: http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/stellers/habitat.htm</p> |
| <p>Habitats: Barrier Islands and Lagoons</p> | <p><i>no regional references found – see General Habitat References</i></p> |
| <p>Habitats: Exposed High Energy Coasts</p> | <p><i>no regional references found – see General Habitat References</i></p> |
| <p>Habitats: Rivers, streams and lakes and the active floodplains and riparian management areas of those rivers, streams, and lakes</p> | <p>http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/Region1/salmon/chilkat.cfm Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game central Web site on Chilkat River productivity, including references for the department’s fish studies on the river.</p> <p>http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/abl/Habitat/DuckCrk.htm Duck Creek Restoration Project, a joint project of the Duck Creek Advisory Group, Juneau, Alaska. The Alaska Fisheries Science Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service hosts this Web site describing the work of the Duck Creek Restoration Project.</p> <p>Hansen, Andrew J. 1987: Regulation of Bald Eagle Reproductive Rates in Southeast Alaska. Ecology: Vol. 68, No. 5, pp. 1387–1392. Abstract available from Ecological Society of America web site.</p> <p>Kline, T.C., J.J. Goering, and R.J. Piorkowski. 1997. The Effect of Salmon Carcasses on Alaskan Freshwaters. <i>Freshwaters of Alaska: Ecological Syntheses. Ecological Studies</i> 119:179-204, chapter 7. RP-97-01 Decomposing salmon provide important nutrients to lakes and streams.</p> <p>Pollock, Michael M., Naiman, Robert J., Hanley, Thomas A. 1998: Plant species richness in riparian wetlands—a test of biodiversity theory. Ecology: Vol. 79, No. 1, pp. 94–105. In this study, flood frequency, productivity, and spatial heterogeneity were correlated with plant species richness (SR) among wetlands on a coastal island in southeast Alaska. Study</p> |

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| | <p>of wetlands in the Kadashan river basin, Southeast Alaska. Abstract available from Ecological Society of America web site.</p> <p>Schindler, Daniel E, Scheuerell, Mark D, Moore, Jonathan W, Gende, Scott M, Francis, Tessa B, Palen, Wendy J. 2003: Pacific salmon and the ecology of coastal ecosystems. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i>: Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 31–37. Abstract available from Ecological Society of America web site. <i>see also General Habitat References Appendix</i></p> |
| <p>Habitats: Important Habitats</p> | <p>A Comparison of Fish Assemblages in Eelgrass and Adjacent Subtidal Habitats Near Craig, Alaska. Michael L. Murphy, Scott W. Johnson, and David J. Csepp — <i>Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin</i>. Vol. 7. 2000.</p> <p>Environmental Sensitivity Maps: Southeast Alaska. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1992, 2001. A product of the Environmental Sensitivity Index mapping project, these maps provide three kinds of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorelines are color-coded to indicate their sensitivity to oiling. • Sensitive biological resources, such as seabird colonies and marine mammal hauling grounds, are depicted by special symbols on the maps. • ESI maps also show sensitive human-use resources, such as water intakes, marinas, and swimming beaches. <p>The Southeast Alaska maps are available in PDF, ArcExport, MOSS, ArcView, ESI-Viewer, and paper formats. Information about Environmental Sensitivity Index mapping and order forms for ESI maps are available at this Web site: http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/esi/esiintro.html</p> <p>Gill, R.E. Jr., T.L. Tibbitts, & C.M. Handel. Profiles of important shorebird sites in Alaska. Information and Technology Report USGS/BRD/ITR-2001-000X. U.S. Government Printing Office, Seattle, WA. 2001.</p> <p>http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/projectinfo/ser/pdande/assets/adfgsurvey1999.pdf “Survey of Vegetation, Birds, and Fish in the Lemon Valley Access Corridor.” Project No. 71431. Prepared by Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat and Restoration, for Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Statewide Design and Engineering Services, Environmental Section, Southeast Region, November, 1999.</p> |