

**LEGEND**

- North Slope Planning Area
- Conservation System Unit (Offset for display)
- USGS 250k Quad Boundaries
- Township Boundaries
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline
- Secondary Roads (unpaved)

Waterfowl Interpolated Density Distribution From Aerial Surveys (USFWS)<sup>1</sup>

- Class 1, lowest density of all species, Birds per km<sup>2</sup>
- Class 2, one or more species more dense than class 1, Birds per km<sup>2</sup>
- Class 3, one or more species more dense than class 2, Birds per km<sup>2</sup>
- Class 4, one or more species more dense than class 3, Birds per km<sup>2</sup>
- Class 5, Highest Density of One or More Species, Birds per km<sup>2</sup>

Major Adult Concentration, July-September Molting for Goose Species (NOAA)<sup>2</sup>

All legend items may not appear on each map tile

**NOTES**

<sup>1</sup>Coverage shows the average relative density of various species of waterfowl across the arctic coastal plain. Densities were calculated using aerial flight observations collected between 2007 and 2010. Annual flights were flown with an average observation date of June 15th and an average duration of 9 days. Waterfowl surveyed included Brant, Canada Goose, King Eider, Long Tailed Duck, Northern Pintail, Pacific Loon, Red Throated Loon, Scaup, Spectacled Eider, Tundra Swan, White Fronted Goose, and Yellow Billed Loon.

For each species, birds per square kilometer of area searched was calculated for grid cells of 100 square kilometers covering the survey area. A triangulated irregular network was formed from these estimated density points, which was then sampled to a grid with points every 100 meters. Finally, the grid was converted to a polygon coverage portraying 5 density classes based on a natural breaks classification. For each species the graduated shading of the 5 density classes from green to red shows the lowest density of birds to the highest density of birds.

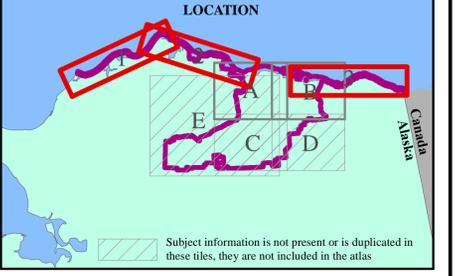
Shown here is a graphical conglomeration of the densities for all waterfowl breeds surveyed, for each location in the survey area, the highest density rating found among the species is shown.

For example, red areas represent sites where one or more of the species have the highest densities of birds (density class 5) and dark orange areas represent sites where one or more of the species have a density class 4, while the green areas represent sites where all species have a density class of 1. The higher density classes represent geographic areas that are more important to birds of one or more surveyed species. (Waterfowl Branch, Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage Alaska)

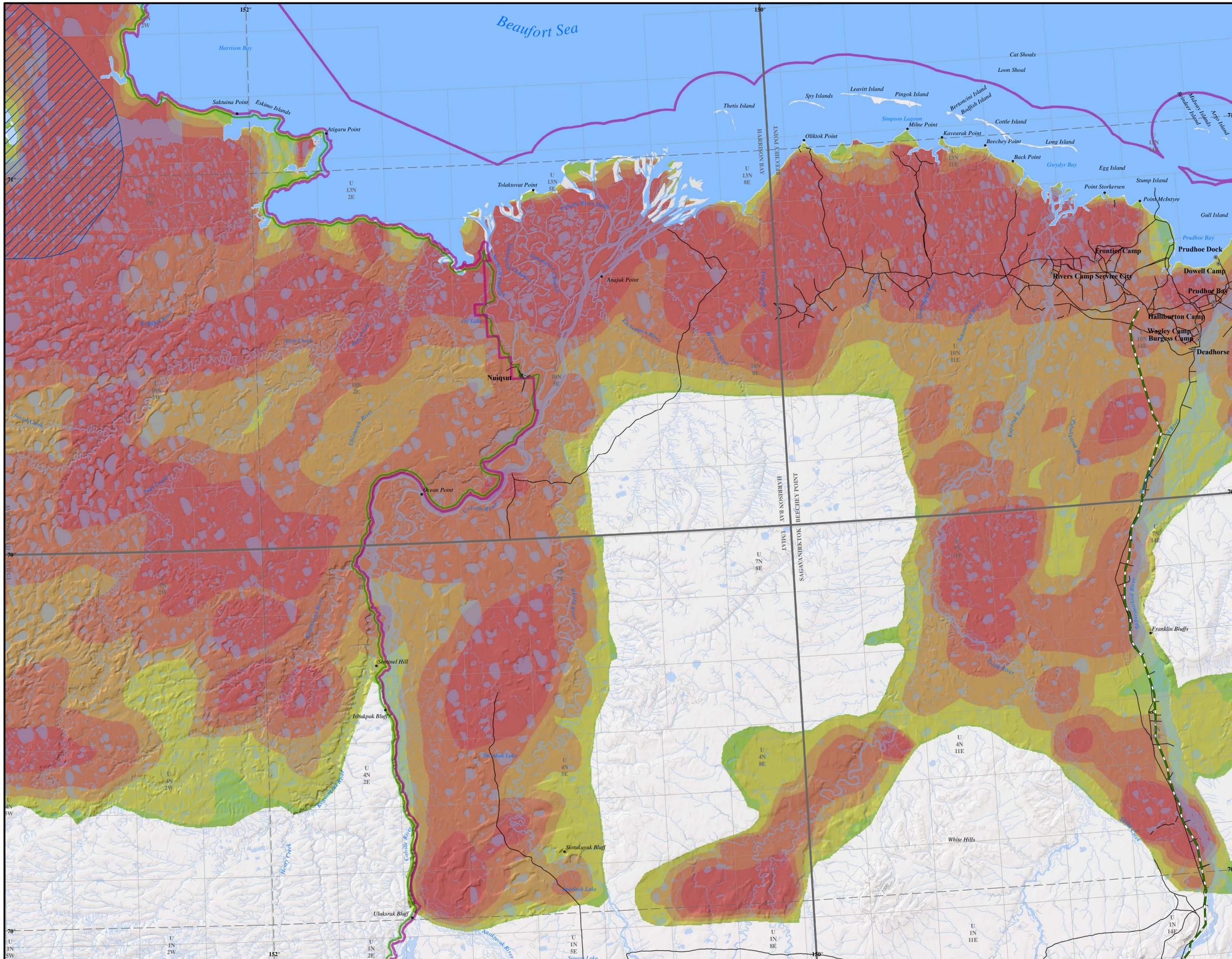
<sup>2</sup> Teshekpuk Lake supports a large concentration of molting birds from July through September. Particularly for Brant and Canada Geese (Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas Coastal and Ocean Zones Strategic Assessment: Data Atlas, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, November 1988)

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Map Projection: NAD 1983 Alaska Albers  
 Map Scale: 1:400,000  
 Contour Interval = 200'



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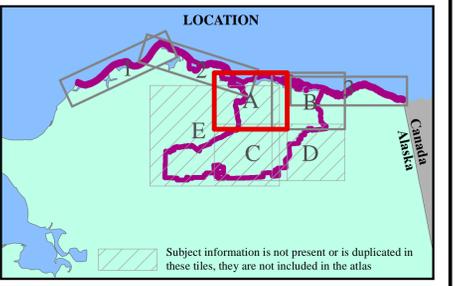
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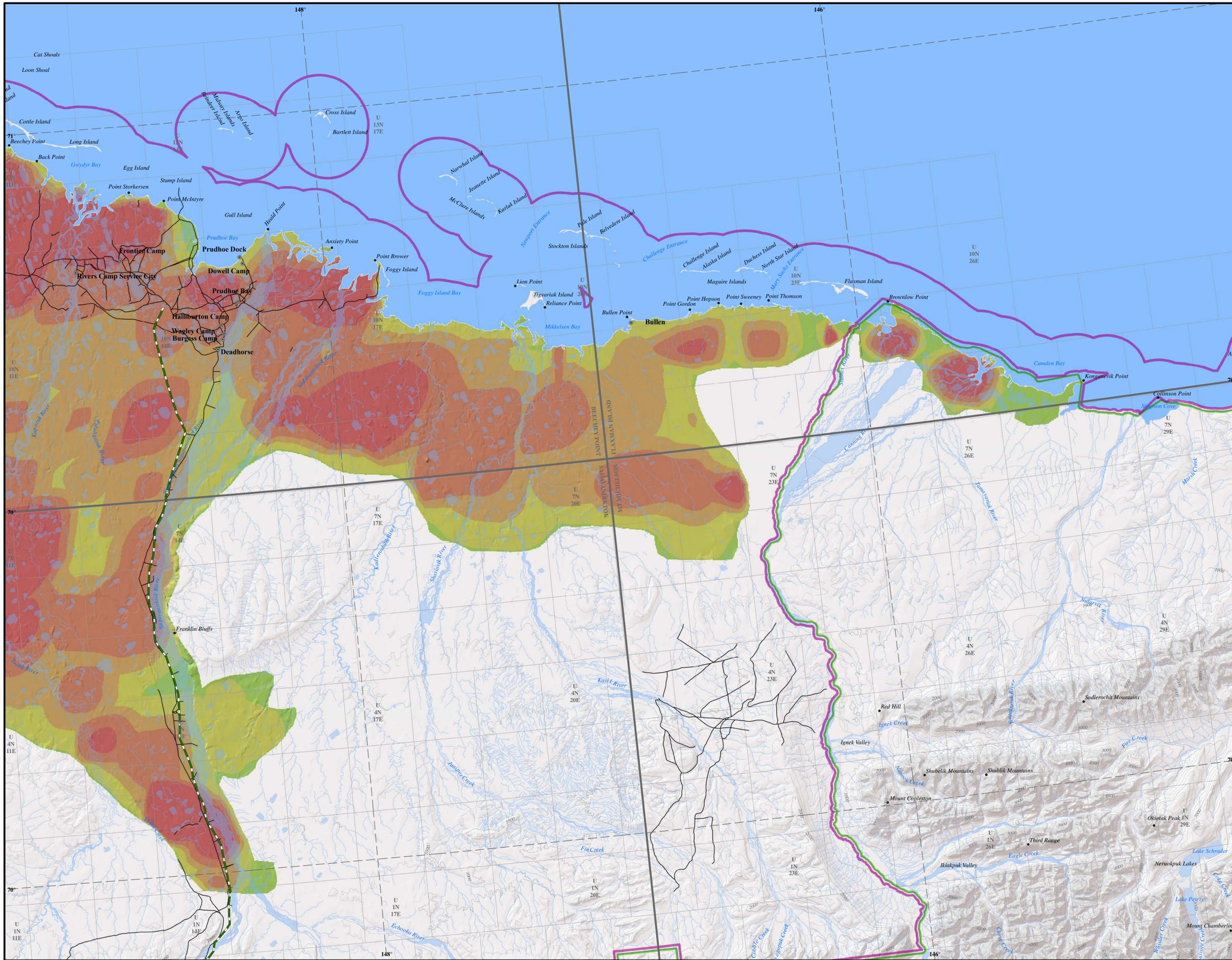
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Map Projection: NAD 1983 Alaska Albers  
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Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
 North Slope Planning Area  
**WATERFOWL**



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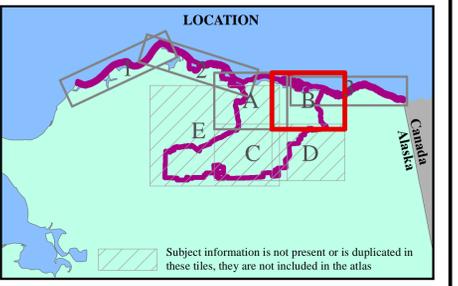
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