Fish habitats, such as marshes, tidal flats, and sheltered rocky shores, shellfish beds, given location throughout the year. These resources include sensitive shoreline seasonal data. Year-round data portray sensitive resources that are present in a they are threatened or endangered; and where a significant percentage of the would receive priority protection during oil spill planning and response. The lions. Oil does not readily adhere to or penetrate the compact, water-saturated sediments will be limited, except where and are important feeding and resting areas for birds and fish. Oil penetration into the muddy, water-saturated sediments will be limited, except where important item in the diet of marine fishes, mammals, and birds, and are also for higher exposures and increased sensitivity to oil when first in seawater. Gray whale migration corridor – The primary spring and fall migration corridors Birds low nearshore areas, they are at risk of being contaminated by spilled oil. shown only on the spring and summer maps, during the nesting season. There are approximately 1500 nests on the maps. The nesting infor-nesting, from May through September. This information is derived from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service database as of January 1997. The as nesting, from May through September. This information is from unpublished USFWS 1994 survey data. because of the high concentration of birds in adjacent waters, the potential known to occur in relatively high concentrations. Sea otters are highly sensi-tive to oil spills, suffering death from hypothermia and severe internal inju-ries. (See Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, Alaska.) Whale species are not common in Shelikof Strait, although they may be with a star, whereas the other haulouts are shown with a dot. Sea lions also and the winter season. green-winged teal, northern shoveler, and mallard; diving ducks, such as disturbances during cleanup activities. These maps were prepared by Research Planning, Inc. Joseph Holmes Marinas – Boat harbors and marinas are depicted on the map, to assist in man-agement of waterborne resources. Mariculture facilities are also located throughout the area. The areas in the includes all islands within 5 miles of the shoreline. It is also designated a environmentally sensitive areas: summer (June-August), winter (November–March), and fall (September–November). Set-net Sites: Shallow bays are particularly important for salmon production. Important salmon fishing areas, both commercial and heads of bays are particularly important for both mariculture activities as well as Anchorage, Alaska, and Jim McCullough, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Richard McMahon partcipation as providers of data, coordinators, and reviewers: John Whitney, Zwiefelhofer, Angela Doroff, Vivian Mendenhall, John Nichols, and Catherine Zwiefelhofer.

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Summer (June-August)