



Audubon ALASKA News

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The Tongass Takes Center Stage

Giant old-growth trees have always been rare on the Tongass, even more so after decades of logging. Large-tree old growth provides important habitat for wildlife, including Sitka black-tailed deer, nesting Marbled Murrelets, and regional subspecies such as Queen Charlotte Northern Goshawk and Alexander Archipelago Wolf. Audubon Alaska has worked for many years to identify and conserve the most valuable watersheds for wildlife in the Tongass, but we still have our work cut out for us.

In May 2010 the Forest Service announced it would transition from its historical management of the Tongass for old-growth logging to an emphasis on young-growth restoration and stewardship, while also diversifying economic opportunities and creating forest-based jobs. The agency just announced in early October it would “modify” the Tongass Land Management Plan to “support a transition to young-growth management” but at the same time support “the continued viability of the forest industry.” Unfortunately, there is no mention of a timeframe for ending clear-cutting old growth, or of shifting management to focus on supporting fishing and tourism industries.

Report Card for the Tongass

Last June, the Forest Service asked for public comments to critique how well the 2008 Tongass Land Management Plan was working. Chief among Audubon Alaska’s concerns is that the Forest Service continues to allow clear-cutting of rare, large-tree old growth. This outdated practice is harmful not only to wildlife, but also the regional economy.

Old growth is responsible for the Tongass’ status as America’s salmon forest. The Tongass produces 24 percent of Alaska’s salmon harvest and supports salmon and trout fisheries whose economic value to the region is estimated at \$1 billion annually. As stated in our comments, “Unfortunately, although many of the region’s highest-value salmon watersheds are still intact, the majority of those whole watersheds are not currently in protected land status and are therefore vulnerable to logging and the potential salmon population impacts that accompany it.”

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The Tongass hosts an intricate dance between water and forest.

Photograph by Nils Warnock



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ALASKA WATCHLIST SPECIES

Photograph on masthead by Milo Burcham

Varied Thrush

Ixoreus naevius

One of the earliest spring songsters in the Tongass National Forest, these thrushes prefer coniferous forest with a closed canopy for nesting from Southeast to Interior Alaska. Roughly half the world population breeds in Alaska. They avoid small forest fragments while nesting. Although currently abundant, the Varied Thrush is a Red List WatchList species because it is declining by 3–4 percent annually, possibly because of fragmentation of its wintering coastal forest habitat from Kodiak to Southern California.

is published twice a year.

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DIRECTOR'S VIEWPOINT

Exploring the Tongass

By Nils Warnock



Photograph by Nils Warnock

Combine a five-day flying, boating, and camping trip on the waters and rugged shoreline of the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska, a record run of pink salmon, streams full of brown bears, multitudes of Marbled Murrelets, five days of sun and warmth with a group of passionate, well-seasoned travelers and you have what I can only describe as a soul-soothing experience.

Our trip began at Pack Creek on the shores of Admiralty Island, an amazing site co-managed by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Guided by Ken Leghorn, one of Audubon Alaska's dedicated board members, we were quickly treated to an incredible view of eight bears. A nervous female tried to keep her distance from bigger bears while feeding salmon to her young cub. Two bears (older siblings?) were wrestling in the creek with an occasional break to grab a salmon and eat a little. Meanwhile, salmon poured up the creek.

From Admiralty Island we flew to upper Hoonah Sound, about 50 miles north of Sitka, where we were met by Sitka resident Davey Lubin and his workhorse boat, the *Esther G.* Based on Moser Island, a small, densely tree-covered island, we fished, swam, boated, and hiked the nearby shores of the many creeks and estuaries. Mew and Bonaparte's Gulls swarmed the creeks and shorelines for scraps of fish, and Marbled Murrelets, a tree-nesting seabird, dotted the blue-green waters. Our timing for the salmon run was perfect: salmon had just started coming in to spawn, and it proved to be a monster year for salmon in Southeast Alaska. Everywhere we saw jumping salmon, large schools moving towards individual streams their ancestors have used for centuries. By the beginning of September, Southeast Alaska commercial fishermen caught more than 100 million salmon, eclipsing the previous 1999 record.

Even in this remote place we saw still-visible scars of old timber cuts, especially in the areas close to the shores and estuaries. We spotted giant moss-encrusted tree trunks with springboard slots cut into them where the old-time loggers hand-sawed trees during the pulp mill era. This was a constant reminder that even though the Tongass National Forest is a place of rare richness in natural resources, clear-cutting is still a reality.

The US Forest Service has recently decided to offer the largest timber sale in the Tongass National Forest since the pulp mill days: 120 million board feet of old-growth trees on central Prince of Wales Island, an ecologically rich island that has already been severely logged. Audubon Alaska, with various other groups, has appealed this sale, fearing it will irreparably damage populations of sensitive wildlife such as the Alexander Archipelago Wolf and the Queen Charlotte Goshawk. We think it is time to let the forest heal and to promote the salmon that feed the forest.

Audubon will continue to push hard for the US Forest Service to transition in the next 3-5 years from clear-cutting old growth towards managing the forest as critical spawning grounds for salmon and trout. While I might never again experience five straight days of warm sunshine in the temperate rainforest of the Tongass, I do hope to always see those phenomenal annual runs of salmon continue to replenish the mighty trees and wildlife of the forest. ◆

Tongass Takes Center Stage (continued from page 1)

The Biggest Timber Sale in Years

That vulnerability was brought into focus in July, when the Forest Service announced one of the largest timber sales in years. The Big Thorne sale allows clear-cut logging of 120 million board feet of old-growth trees from nearly 6,000 acres of old-growth forest on central Prince of Wales Island. Roughly 40 percent of the big-tree old growth from Prince of Wales has already been logged, placing more intense importance on the remaining large trees. Audubon appealed this sale, urging the Forest Service to reconsider.

Big Thorne has the potential to eliminate wolves from Prince of Wales Island. Southeast Alaska is home to a unique subspecies of wolf—the Alexander Archipelago Wolf, found only in the northwest coastal rainforest. Smaller and darker than continental Alaska wolf populations, only about 1,000 Alexander Archipelago wolves exist, about a third of which live on Prince of Wales Island. The wolves rely on deer; the deer rely on large-tree forest for winter forage sheltered from deep snow. Much of that forest is slated for logging in Big Thorne.

Big Thorne may also threaten the Queen Charlotte Goshawk. Another subspecies unique to the region from Vancouver Island to the northern part of Southeast Alaska, the Queen Charlotte Goshawk is already designated as threatened in Canada due to clear-cutting. These birds depend on old-growth and mature forests. Clear-cuts are one of the least-used habitats by these forest predators. Goshawks remain in Southeast Alaska all winter, so habitat changes affect their entire life cycle. By reducing the amount of old growth on Prince of Wales yet again, Big Thorne pushes these birds closer to the U.S. threatened and endangered species list.

In late September, the Forest Service announced it would halt the Big Thorne timber sale pending a review of the sale's effects on wolves.



Looks like a place where a Marbled Murrelet might like to build a nest...

Photograph by Nils Warnock

A Transition to the Future

This year marked a record in Southeast Alaska—the first time commercial fishermen caught more than 100 million salmon. With numbers like that, and the economic contribution to the region from this sustainable fishery, it's puzzling why the Forest Service seems reluctant to refocus on managing the forest for healthy salmon runs rather than logging. Audubon Alaska's Tongass work will focus on pushing the Forest Service to live up to its promise, in the next three to five years, of a transition to a new way of managing the Tongass. ♦

Arctic Ocean Update: Chukchi Sea

Since late summer Audubon Alaska has worked with partners to map wildlife habitat use for the Chukchi Sea in anticipation of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) opening a comment period about where to allow offshore lease sales. In September, Melanie Smith, Science Director, and Nathan Walker, Geographic Information Systems Biologist, joined partners from Oceana, Ocean Conservancy, Pew Environment, and World Wildlife Fund to present preliminary maps to the BOEM regional office in Anchorage.

BOEM announced a 45-day comment period on September 26, as part of the new "targeted" leasing program. Nathan said, "We're working on about thirty different maps of wildlife and habitat values, including whales, seals, walrus, birds, sea ice, and subsistence use." Audubon opposes oil and gas development in the Chukchi Sea. The dynamic environment of this vastly productive region for wildlife is still poorly understood; further development should not be allowed. The chances of an oil spill in these fragile waters are very real, and the technology for oil cleanup in remote, ice-choked waters nonexistent. However, if BOEM goes ahead with its leasing plans, this suite of maps will form the foundation of Audubon's science-based recommendation for areas to exclude from leasing. ♦



Mapping out places walrus rely on during the year is key for understanding how potential oil and gas leasing could affect the animals.

Photograph by John Schoen

Chapter Happenings

Anchorage Audubon

This year Anchorage Audubon hosted the Gunsight Mountain Hawkwatch, the Westchester Lagoon Spring Potluck & 30 Minute Pro-Am Birding Challenge, and the Potter Marsh-A-Thon Birding Smackdown. The Connor's Lake Loon Cam was streamed live on the internet and continues to be a highlight of the Anchorage birding year. Coming soon is the Christmas Bird Count where Anchorage continues to have one of the highest participations of any city in the nation. We can't miss when all we do is count birds and smile all day long.

Anchorage Audubon also was part of the Permanent Fund Dividend Pick.Click.Give. program. This fundraising helped us partially fund Audubon Alaska's effort to update and print a new Anchorage Bird Checklist to replace the last version which was penned in 1993. Watch for the new checklist in upcoming meetings! ♦

Arctic Audubon

Despite not having a president, the board members of Arctic Audubon stepped up to deliver a full set of public programs at the Noel Wein Library during the past year. The Spring Bird Walks were popular even if the birds weren't exactly on time due to the late cold season. Spring Migration Celebration (also known as International Migratory Bird Day) got us out to help identify migrants at Creamer's Field Migratory Bird Refuge, including welcoming a bluebird to the northland. Arctic Audubon was

active in communicating with BLM on their 15-year planning process for a huge chunk of wild Alaska called the Eastern Interior Land Use Plan.

The Small Grants program that we have administered and funded for 10 years awarded three grants: one assisted the Alaska Songbird Institute to become a bonafide organization, another granted funds to the Georgeson Botanical Gardens to print a bird guide for the gardens and on campus, and another supported volunteers who assisted in a study of Whimbrels. ♦



Mount Roberts alpine nature walk led by Linda Nicklin.

Juneau Audubon Society

Like many in Alaska, we in Juneau experienced a rather capricious spring, but the summer surprised us by bringing far more sun than any in recent years! Juneau Audubon was able to host seven spring migration walks, four wildlife cruises to Berner's Bay, one bird banding demonstration, and three summer nature walks. Participation in the programs was surprisingly high, even on inclement days, with almost forty people turning up for one! It was wonderful to see many "fledgling" as well as veteran birders in attendance. Our thanks goes to the seventeen Audubon members and local experts who volunteered their time to lead excursions and share their love of birds and all the fruits of nature here in Southeast. ♦

Kodiak Audubon Society

The Kodiak Audubon Society has just finished another successful summer of guiding the "hiking" public along some of Kodiak's beautiful wilderness trails. The hikes, which are free and open to everyone, have attracted people from all over the world. This year's program offered 28 hikes, which were attended by 315 people, 88 of whom were not from Kodiak. Participants often find their way to us from cruise ships and local bed-and-breakfasts. What better way to experience Kodiak than to surround yourself with birds and wildflowers, (plus, the large groups usually discourage the local bears from tagging along). Since trailheads in Kodiak are generally unmarked, these hikes also encourage people to buy our Hiking and Birding Guide, a major fundraiser for our chapter. Every summer our hiking schedule is published online and in a convenient pamphlet, which is available at the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce. See you next summer? ♦

Prince William Sound Audubon

Prince William Sound Audubon continues to participate in the popular community lecture series that runs from September through April, along with partners Prince William Sound Science Center and Alaska Sea Grant. The third Tuesday of every month from September through April, Prince William Sound Audubon brings researchers to discuss their work. Subjects included lectures about Trumpeter Swans and the Copper River International Migratory Bird Initiative. For the Christmas Bird Count, there was a solid turnout of 31 participants. In May, Prince William Sound Audubon helped host the Copper River Delta Shorebird Festival, with Mr. Whitekeys (also president of Anchorage Audubon) as a featured speaker... or just general entertainment. ♦

One of Kodiak Audubon Society's treks, where 21 hikers climbed up North Sister Mountain and down the other side.

Photograph by Cindy Bower



Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Important Bird Area

Each fall, thousands of Bald Eagles gather for an enormous salmon feast near Haines, Alaska. The Chilkat River remains ice free long after neighboring waterways due to an upwelling of groundwater. The open water combined with a fall run of chum salmon draws the world's largest gathering of Bald Eagles, up to 4,000 birds. The spectacle draws people from all over, especially during the Alaska Bald Eagle Festival in Haines (November 11–17 this year).

Rachel Wheat is a graduate student studying where the Chilkat eagles go the rest of the year. In 2012 her team attached satellite tags to five eagles. So far, the study shows some eagles stay in the area, others head north into Alaska or south to British Columbia

TAKE ACTION

National Audubon was instrumental in the creation of the state-managed Preserve, established in 1982. The story doesn't end there, however. This summer, the Alaska Department of Transportation announced a plan to expand the Haines Highway, widening and straightening the road to fit 55 mph construction standards. This would damage important salmon habitat and cut down eagle perching and roosting trees. Just 5 mph can help thousands of eagles: a 50 mph speed limit has different construction standards that would not damage valuable eagle and salmon habitat.



Open water in a snowy landscape draws thousands of Bald Eagles to the Chilkat River.

Photograph by Joe Ordonez

Send a letter to ADOT and the Federal Highway Administration at www.AudubonAlaska.org/chilkat-bald-eagle-preserve. Then treat yourself to a gorgeous video of the preserve from the show "Inside Passage" on the Outdoors Channel. ♦

Birds 'n' Bogs

By Tess Forstner

Tess Forstner, along with Aaron Bowman, was an Audubon Alaska Kirchhoff Fellow in 2013.

The summer of 2013 I was offered a position as research assistant for the Birds 'n' Bogs program (a partnership between Audubon Alaska, the US Geological Survey, and the University of Alaska Anchorage) to develop a local citizen science program to monitor distribution and productivity of boreal birds in Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley. The citizen science program was a success: twenty-five participants surveyed thirty-two wetlands. Observers saw a total of 108 Lesser Yellowlegs, 22 Greater Yellowlegs, 2 Olive-Sided Flycatchers, 23 Solitary Sandpipers, 30 Rusty Blackbirds, about 339 Tree Swallows, and about 89 Violet-Green Swallows. As this is the first year for the citizen science program, the data collected will be used as a baseline for future surveys. The results of those surveys will enable researchers to assess preferred wetlands and distribution patterns for the study species. This year's effort gave great insight into ways to improve survey protocols and select locations for future efforts.

The results for the study weren't only valuable for quantitative information. I gained a lot from personal experience. My job was the highlight of my summer. Not only did I love engaging with volunteers, learning how to identify new bird species and creating maps with Geographic Information Systems (ArcGIS), but I also was blessed with the opportunity to catch and band Lesser Yellowlegs. There are few things that I have experienced in my life thus far more precious than holding a wild bird in my hands. I absolutely loved every second of it.



Tess helping capture Lesser Yellowlegs. *Photograph by Lee Tibbitts*

Out of all the wonderful experiences I had working on the project, the biggest lesson I learned was the power a citizen science program can have on the scientific community. For example, it would have been nearly impossible to study all thirty-two wetlands due to time constraints. However, with the help of volunteers, we were able to survey more sites than originally anticipated. Involving citizens in the study makes this research not only about saving a species, but also about bringing a community together. I also realized that every being in this world is critical to the health of the environment, from bugs to large game, and that humans need to respect these creatures and protect them. ♦

ON THE HORIZON

In addition to the issues we currently work on, Audubon Alaska looks ahead to see what might be on the horizon. We are continually trying innovative ways to apply science and mapping to serve as tools for conservation.

A New Look at Mapping Southeast Alaska and the Tongass

By Lauren Tierney

The Alaska Conservation Foundation's Ted Smith Conservation Internship Program funded Lauren's position with Audubon Alaska. *The Ecological Atlas of Southeast Alaska* is a new project in 2013.

During my time with Audubon Alaska I worked to develop cartographic designs for the *Ecological Atlas of Southeast Alaska*, a publication that will be a dynamic tool for demonstrating the diversity and uniqueness of Southeast Alaska and the Tongass National Forest. Over a period of three months I completed a large portion of maps representing the physical geography, biological setting, fish, birds, mammals, and human presence in the region. When completed, the atlas will serve as a vital resource for communities, scientists, and policymakers, and will be a user-friendly data and information resource for all audiences.

I would not have been able to adequately tell the story of the richness of Southeast Alaska if I had not explored the region prior to beginning my part in the atlas process. Taking the ferry through Southeast allowed me to experience the wonder of this unique landscape, and I will forever be grateful for this opportunity. Working on the maps after experiencing Southeast Alaska first-hand brought the maps to life, and motivated me to express the beauty of the Tongass through the cartographic products. From my following travels on the Kenai Peninsula and through Denali National Park and Preserve I was able to experience the diversity of Alaska, as well as how these landscapes tie together to make Alaska the marvel that it is.

The most challenging aspect of my work was developing maps that would reach out to multiple audiences, ranging from the general public to policy makers to scientists; that tell the story of Southeast Alaska and the Tongass; and that present the importance of preserving this region. This was also the most rewarding part of my work on the atlas, knowing that



Lauren tests out the Tongass National Forest at Mendenhall Glacier near Juneau. Photograph by Willoughby Peterson

the publication will aid in informing people at many different levels of the significance of this landscape. I also learned a great deal from all those at Audubon Alaska who passed along so much of their knowledge of Southeast Alaska and the Tongass that was incorporated into the atlas work.

This fall I began graduate studies at the University of Oregon, and I will be working towards a master's degree in Geography. I will also be working as a research assistant with the InfoGraphics Lab at the University of Oregon, aiding in cartographic design for the upcoming *Atlas of Wildlife Migration: Wyoming's Ungulates*. My graduate research focuses within GIScience, spatial analysis, and modeling, with a particular interest in human impacts on the natural environment and wildlife habitat. My work and time spent with Audubon Alaska helped to formulate my interest in this area, and has motivated me to apply spatial analysis and cartographic skills to aid in preserving and protecting our natural world. ♦

Creative Giving: It's Been a Good Year for Stocks

Did your portfolio's value increase this year? Consider giving Audubon Alaska stock instead of a donation check. Donating appreciated securities enables you to support Audubon Alaska while conserving cash for other uses, and helps you avoid capital gains tax on the appreciation. Donated shares must be appreciated in value and owned for longer than one year.

It is important to note that the legal date—and value—of your gift depends on when Audubon Alaska receives it, not when you instruct your broker to make the transaction. If you want to make a stock gift, have your broker contact Vera Melella at National Audubon Society at 212-979-3029 or vmelella@audubon.org (please

specify the gift is for Audubon Alaska), then let us know your gift is on the way at 907-276-7034 or kwells@audubon.org.

You can also use appreciated stocks to fund a larger gift that will pay you an income for life. Please call National Audubon's Jerry Muntz at 212-979-3033 for more details.

Audubon Alaska couldn't accomplish the conservation work we do without the support of members like you!



Audubon Alaska works to protect important Arctic habitat. Photograph by David Shaw

People of Audubon

STAFF



Audubon Alaska gives a warm welcome to **Jim Adams**, our new Policy Director, who started in May. He came to Alaska in 1993 as a one-year legal intern for the National Wildlife Federation (NWF)... and chose to stay. He ultimately became director of NWF's Pacific region. Jim earned his law degree and Master of Philosophy from Duke University. Jim has participated in long-term grassroots and policy campaigns to protect Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta, to defend the Arctic Refuge from oil exploration, and to safeguard Bristol Bay from the Pebble Mine. Jim has also been helping Alaska communities develop sustainable economies and encouraging the state and federal governments to plan for climate change. Jim lives in Anchorage with his wife, daughter, and two dogs. He spends as much time as possible in the mountains running, skiing, and camping. ♦



Audubon Alaska thanks **Ship Bright** for his time as our Development Director. He infected everyone with his general light-heartedness and wealth of quirky world facts. Ship has a knack for outside-the-lines thinking and was our very own brilliant nutty professor. He dreamed up our Bird of the Year campaign, including creating our stylin' Audubon Alaska ball caps featuring the winning bird. He secured our slot as regular contributors to *Alaska Magazine*. Ship was the quintessential and enthusiastic ambassador for Audubon Alaska, taking every opportunity across the globe to tout our accomplishments and bring in Audubon supporters. We wish him well in his next life adventure. ♦



Last May **Eric Myers** retired from his position as Audubon Alaska's Policy Director. We would like to extend our gratitude for his guidance and vision that helped lead the Audubon team and our conservation colleagues to the unprecedented preservation of 11 million acres in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska for the duration of the current management plan. Eric's efforts to protect the remaining big-tree, old growth rainforest in the Tongass extend back many years as well. Eric served on the Audubon Alaska board from 2005 through 2009 before we convinced him to step in as Policy Director. Eric was the 2013 recipient of the Alaska Conservation Foundation's Olaus Murie Award for Outstanding Professional Contributions. This award recognizes individuals who have demonstrated longstanding service and strong leadership skills that helped build a more influential conservation movement in Alaska. We hope he'll enjoy his well-deserved time chasing rare birds and floating Alaska's rivers. ♦



Audubon Alaska's **Melanie Smith** has stepped up as our new Science Director. We very much appreciate her expertise and creative thinking in applying science to conservation, as well as her ability to forge a wide array of partnerships. We look forward to where she will lead us. ♦



Audubon Alaska gives many thanks to **Taldi Walter**, who left the Audubon flock in September after nearly eight years. Most recently, she served as National Audubon's Assistant Director of Government Relations in Audubon's Washington, D.C. office. Taldi worked tirelessly to bring Tongass National Forest and Arctic Alaska issues to the attention of lawmakers and agency leadership. Previously, Taldi was the Communications and Policy Associate at Audubon Alaska in Anchorage. She first jumped into Audubon working with federal officials, Congress, and Audubon volunteers throughout the U.S. to motivate protection of priority public lands in Alaska, delivering more than 110 presentations about Alaska in 39 states. Taldi was instrumental in bringing Teshekpuk Lake from obscurity to national recognition and in helping preserve 11 million acres for birds and wildlife in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. We will miss her energy and dedication, and wish her the best in her new endeavors! ♦

BOARD



Audubon Alaska thanks **Gordon Orians** for his six years of energetic and insightful service on the board. Gordon, a retired professor of biology at the University of Washington and elected to the National Academy of Sciences, used his deep knowledge of ecology, conservation biology, and evolution to help Audubon Alaska base its policies on the best available science. He played an especially important role in the development of plans for management of the Tongass National Forest and for identification of Important Bird Areas. He was Secretary of the board and chair of the Nominations Committee. He also played a role in environmental policies in Alaska by chairing two important committees of the National Research Council that dealt with the cumulative effects of oil and gas activities on Alaska's North Slope and Wolf and Bear Control in the state. ♦

Answer to WatchList Quiz

Kittlitz's Murrelet
Brachyramphus brevirostris

Photograph by John Schoen



Kittlitz's Murrelets are much rarer than their cousins the Marbled Murrelets. Kittlitz's Murrelets are nicknamed the "glacier bird" because of their tendency to forage for fish near tidewater glaciers and nest on bare, rocky slopes recently exposed by glaciers. One of the highest concentrations of these small seabirds is in the Glacier Bay area in Southeast Alaska. The Kittlitz's Murrelet is a Red List WatchList species because its range is limited to Alaska and a few places in eastern Russia and also habitat needs.

Audubon ALASKA

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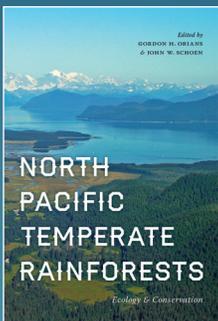


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How Would You Manage the Rainforest?



With roots in a 2007 cruise for scientific experts Audubon Alaska hosted, the new book *North Pacific Temperate Rainforests: Ecology and Conservation* examines the complex, fascinating ecological and social interactions within the temperate rainforest. Audubon Alaska's Senior Scientist Emeritus John Schoen and board member Gordon Orians edited this scientific odyssey, compiling analyses and thoughts from more than twenty top scientists.

Temperate Rainforests explores the landscape through its watersheds, wildlife, forests, and people. The overview of historical and current human uses and their long-term effects, especially the harm of clear-cutting old growth, gives a solid grounding for a discussion on how to manage the forest. A focused history of clear-cutting and how it affects deer and wolf populations on Prince of Wales Island is especially relevant now (see the front page newsletter article).

The most intriguing part of the book is the synthesis offering practical guidelines for managing the forest, keeping all of its magnificent intricacies, human and wild, intact for the future.

For more detailed information or to order the book, visit the University of Washington Press website: <http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/ORINOR.html>

WatchList Quiz Bird

Can you identify this species from the WatchList?

Answer on page 7.



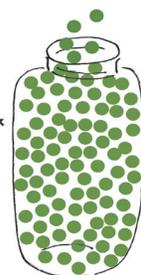
Alaskans: Click for the Birds!

We're on a roll...in 2013, Alaskan Pick.Click.Give. donors contributed generously to help protect Alaska's incredible birds and wild places. If you live in Alaska, you can help support Audubon Alaska through your Permanent Fund Dividend again in 2014.

It's easy! When you fill out your PFD application online, look for Audubon Alaska on the Pick.Click.Give. list of nonprofit organizations and donate a portion of your dividend. Supporting Audubon Alaska is just a click away!

For more information, contact our Development Manager Kathy Wells at (907) 276-7034 or kwells@audubon.org.

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