

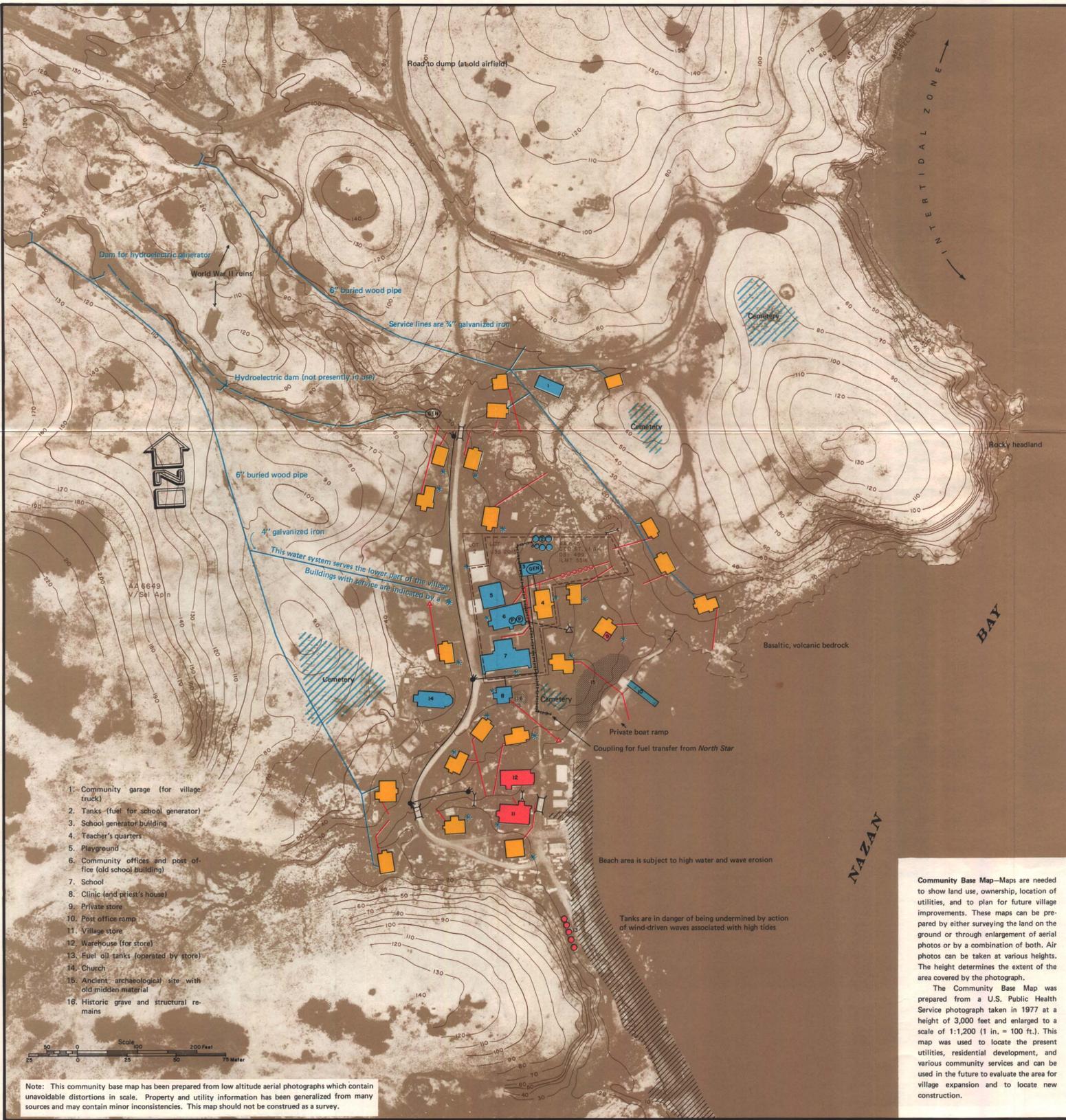
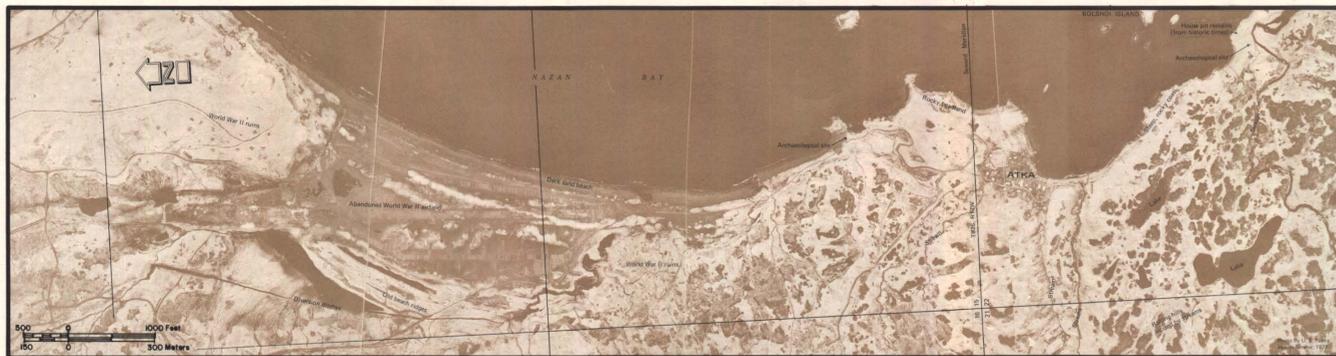
COMMUNITY MAP

ATKA

52° 12' N - 174° 12' W

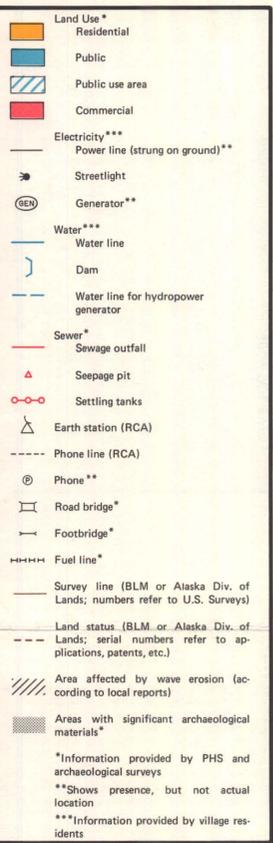
Prepared by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska, for the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

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- Community garage (for village truck)
- Tanks (fuel for school generator)
- School generator building
- Teacher's quarters
- Playground
- Community offices and post office (old school building)
- School
- Clinic (land priest's house)
- Private store
- Post office ramp
- Village store
- Warehouse (for store)
- Fuel oil tanks (operated by store)
- Church
- Ancient archaeological site with old midden material
- Historic grave and structural remains

Note: This community base map has been prepared from low altitude aerial photographs which contain unavoidable distortions in scale. Property and utility information has been generalized from many sources and may contain minor inconsistencies. This map should not be construed as a survey.



Natural Resources

Biotic—The village is wholly located within the Aleutian National Wildlife Refuge, initially established in 1913 by President W. H. Taft, by Executive Order No. 13 as "a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, for the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals and for the encouragement and development of the fisheries."

As Figure 9 shows, the village of Atka is some distance from the fisheries centers of the southeast Bering Sea. Although the village is located within important king crab, black cod, and Pacific Ocean perch commercial fishing grounds, it has no facilities for processing fish or other fishery products. Halibut, salmon, and other fish are caught near Atka.

Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1914, and between 2,500 and 3,500 of them freely roam the island, providing meat for the village. Foxes, seals, and sea lions are also commonly seen.

The vegetative cover of the island consists of an association of arctic/alpine species of plants. Below about 1,000 feet, the land surface is blanketed by a thick mat of about 600 species of vascular plants, bryophytes, and mosses. Above that altitude, vegetation becomes sparse since the wind severely stunts or suppresses plant life.

The coastal marine waters support an extensive and diverse community of marine plants.

Minerals—There are no known commercially attractive mineral deposits on Atka Island.

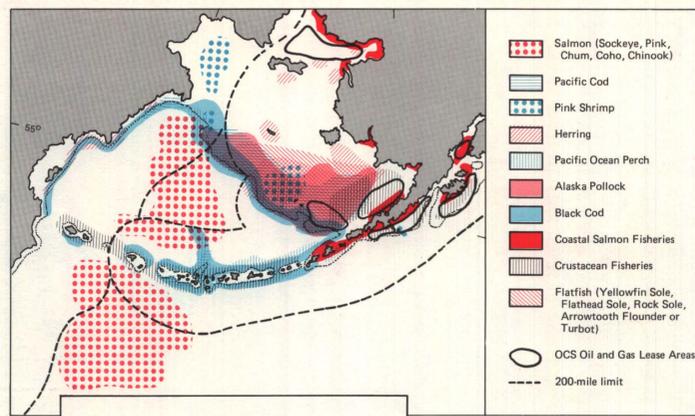
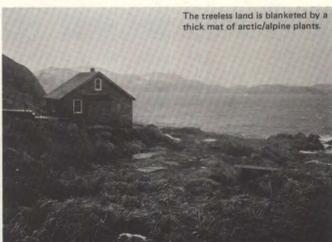


Figure 9
OCS High Sea Fisheries and Oil and Gas Provinces

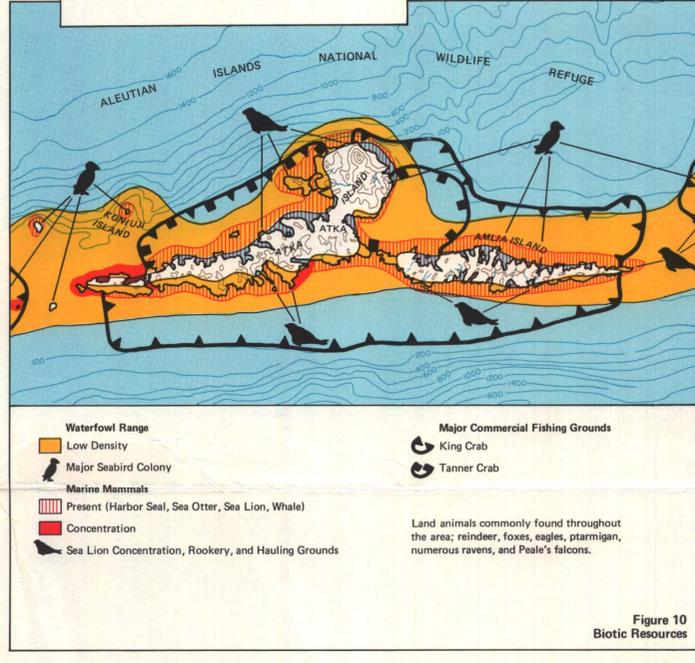


Figure 10
Biotic Resources

Community Base Map—Maps are needed to show land use, ownership, location of utilities, and to plan for future village improvements. These maps can be prepared by either surveying the land on the ground or through enlargement of aerial photos or by a combination of both. Aerial photos can be taken at various heights. The height determines the extent of the area covered by the photograph.

The Community Base Map was prepared from a U.S. Public Health Service photograph taken in 1977 at a height of 3,000 feet and enlarged to a scale of 1:200 (1 in. = 100 ft.). This map was used to locate the present utilities, residential development, and various community services and can be used in the future to evaluate the area for village expansion and to locate new construction.

