

COMMUNITY MAP DILLINGHAM

SHEET 1 OF 2

59°02'N 158°27'W Coastal Community

The preparation of this document was financed in part by funds from the Alaska Coastal Management Program in the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, administered by the Division of Community Planning, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, January 1982.

Note: These maps have been prepared from uncontrolled aerial photographs. Scale is approximate and minor distortion may exist. Property and utility information has been generalized from many sources and may contain minor inconsistencies. These maps should not be construed as surveys. On-site investigations should be conducted prior to construction.

Community Map—Maps are useful in illustrating land use patterns, land ownership, location of utilities, and also in planning for future improvements. These maps can be prepared by surveying the land and/or by enlarging aerial photographs.

The Regional Map, prepared from a 1979 North Pacific Aerial Survey photograph, taken at an elevation of 6,000 feet and printed at a scale of 1:16,800 (1 in. = 1,400 ft.), clearly shows the community and the surrounding area. The Dillingham region once was covered by glaciers, and the rounded mountains and hills and numerous elongated glacially carved lakes are typical of post-glacial areas. Two primary soil types are found in the vicinity: areas of well-drained gravels containing layers of silt and sand, and poorly drained areas which are primarily peat. Countless rivers meander through the region.

This kind of data is very important in developing plans for community growth and expansion. It is useful in gaining an understanding of some of the natural and man-made features that affect the community, including flood hazards, erosion, source of water supply and location of waste disposal sites.

Land use (from field survey, Nov., 1981)

- Residential
- Public
- Public use area
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Approximate location

Note: Structures not outlined or color-coded have been determined to be minor or accessory structures, vacant and/or delapidated buildings.

Electricity

- Power line
- Power pole

Communications

- Telephone line

Note: Power/telephone pole locations are shown only on enlarged insert.

Sewer

- Sewer line
- Force main
- Lift station
- Manhole
- Cleanout

Municipal boundary

- Withdrawal line
- Survey line
- Land status line
- Potential beach erosion area

City of Dillingham Municipal Boundary

The description of the municipal boundaries approved by the State is as follows:

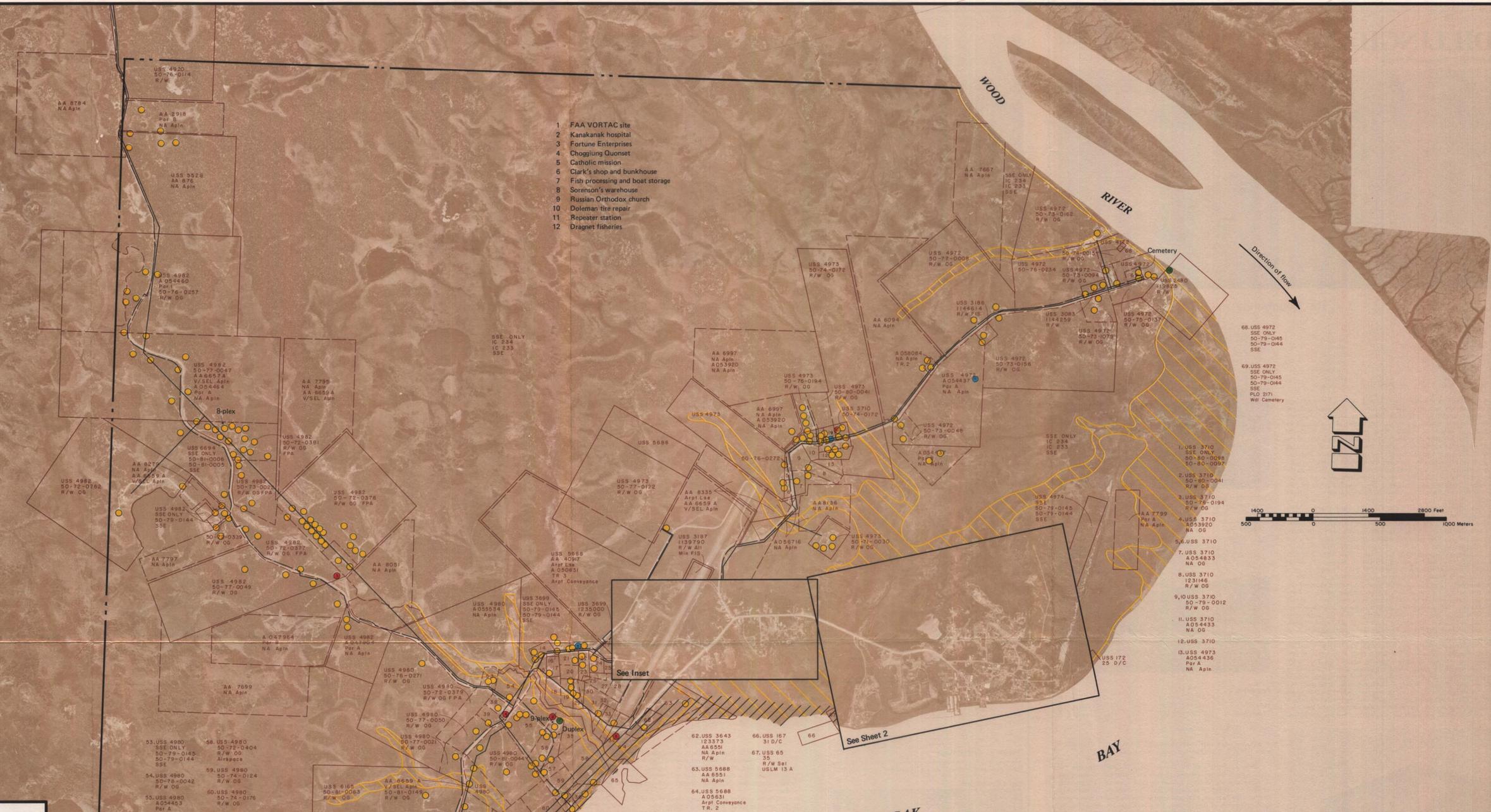
Beginning at a point of mean low tide at the point where 59°00' North Latitude intersects the Kanakanak shoreline; thence due West to a point at 158°35' West Longitude; thence due North to a point at 59°05' North Latitude; thence due East to a point at the intersection of 59°05' North Latitude with the Westerly shoreline of Wood River; thence in a Southerly direction along the shoreline to the point of beginning, containing 21.75 square miles, more or less.

Flood Data

- Area that would be inundated by a flood with a frequency of approximately 100 years.

Flood hazard work was performed by the Alaska District Corps of Engineers at the request of and funded by the Federal Insurance Administration.

- 1 FAA VORTAC site
- 2 Kanakanak hospital
- 3 Fortune Enterprises
- 4 Chogging Quonset
- 5 Catholic mission
- 6 Clark's shop and bunkhouse
- 7 Fish processing and boat storage
- 8 Sorenson's warehouse
- 9 Russian Orthodox church
- 10 Doleman tire repair
- 11 Repeater station
- 12 Dragnet fisheries



Geology

- Late Paleozoic to Middle Mesozoic siltstone, chert, and dark-colored volcanics
- Alluvial deposits
- Glaciofluvial/outwash deposits
- Glacial moraine and drift
- Coastal interlayered alluvial and marine sediments
- Faults
- Intrusives

Vegetation

- Wet tundra
- Moist tundra
- Alpine-tundra and barren ground
- Upland spruce hardwood forest
- Lowland spruce hardwood forest
- Bottomland spruce poplar forest

Marine Mammals

- Marine mammals present

Fish and Wildlife Resources

- Moose concentrations
- Major anadromous fish lakes and streams
- Note: Feeding concentrations of bears are common on anadromous streams.
- Medium density waterfowl area

Adapted from A.E.L.D.C., Alaska Regional Profiles

