

COMMUNITY MAP

EKUK

58°49'N 158°33'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.

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

- Residential
- Residential (seasonal use)
- Public
- Commercial
- Approximate location

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

Water

- Water well
- Survey line
- Land status line

Natural Resources of Ekuk

**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
- Feeding concentrations of bears are common on anadromous streams.
- Medium density waterfowl area

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

Ekuk Regional Map

1. Columbia Ward Fisheries Cannery  
2. School (unused)  
3. Clinic (in residence)

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

The Community Map shown here was prepared from a BLM aerial photograph taken in 1974 at a height of 8,400 feet, and enlarged to a scale of 1:2,400 (1 in. = 200 ft.). This map has been used to display the present utilities, public facilities, and residential and commercial development. In addition, other information has been portrayed which will aid in evaluating the area for new construction and village expansion.

The Regional Map, prepared from a 1974 BLM photograph, taken at an elevation of 8,400 feet and printed at a scale of 1:16,800 (1 in. = 1,400 ft.), clearly shows the community and the surrounding area. The Village of Ekuk is spread out for approximately 2 miles along a narrow gravel spit. The spit, on the east coast of Nushagak Bay, extends out from the Ekuk Bluffs in the shape of a hook. Dense marsh grass interspersed with sloughs is found behind the gravel beach, to the east of the village.

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.

Entire shoreline is subject to erosion, and much of community is flood-prone, according to local sources.

NUSHAGAK BAY