

COMMUNITY MAP NELSON LAGOON

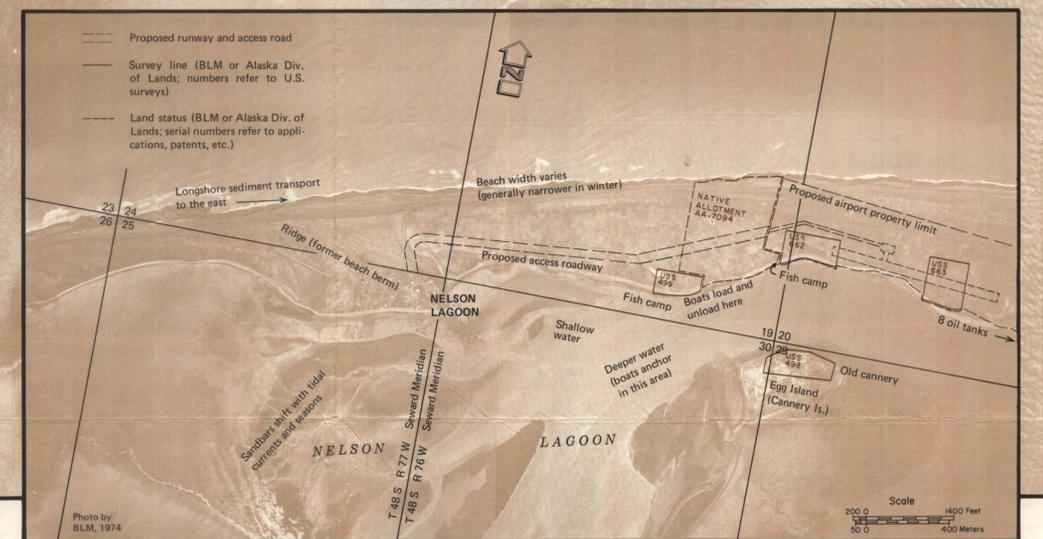
56° 00' N - 161° 12' W

Prepared by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska, for the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, and the Division of Community Planning, Department of Community and Regional Affairs of the State of Alaska, May, 1978.

- Land Use ***
- Residential
 - Under construction
 - Public
- Electricity (Alaska Div. of Energy and Power Development)**
- Power line (below ground)
 - Transformer
 - Generator **
 - Wind generator
- Water**
- Water line **
 - Well ***
- Sewer**
- Septic tank **
 - Seepage pit ***
- Earth station (RCA)**
- Earth station (RCA)
- Phone line (RCA)**
- Phone line (RCA)
 - Phone **
- * Data collected by AEIDC field survey
** Shows presence, but not actual location

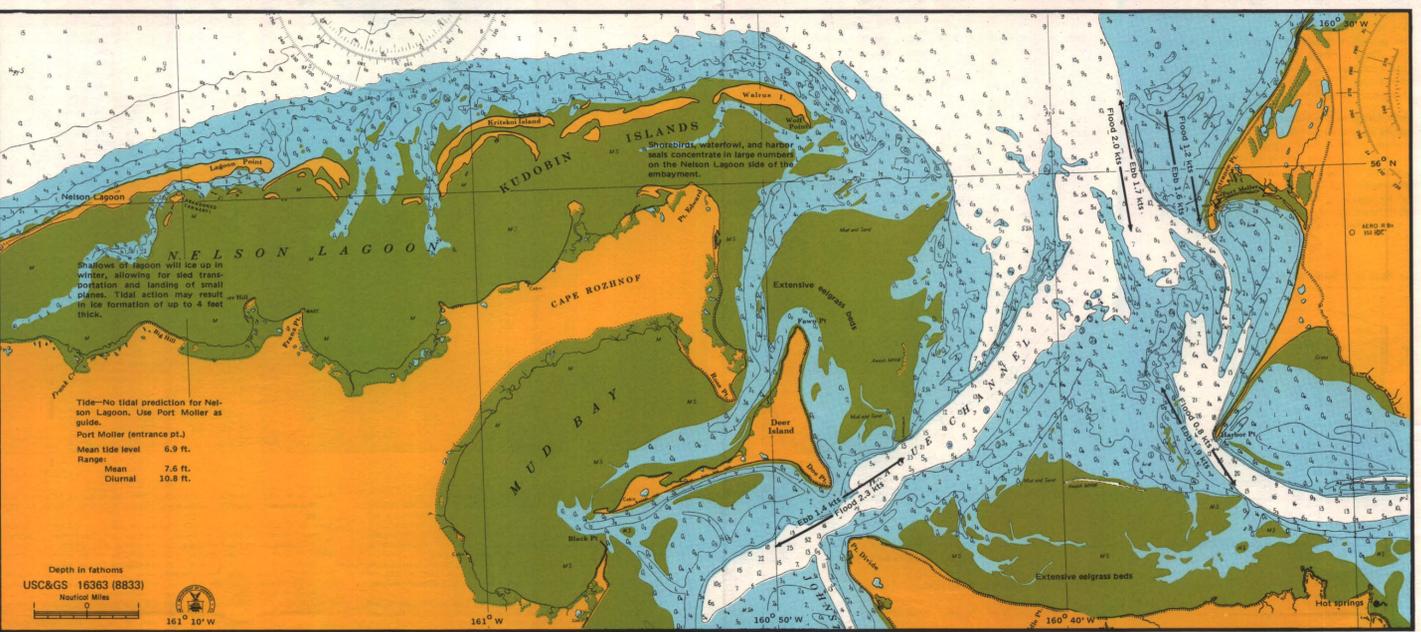


Community Base Map—Maps are needed to show land use, ownership, location of utilities, and to plan for future village improvements. These maps can be prepared by either surveying the land on the ground or through enlargement of aerial photos or by a combination of both. Air photos can be taken at various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



- 1 School
- 2 Community building
- 3 Scow (for boat tie-up)
- 4 Private warehouse
- 5 Water storage and treatment building (not operating at time of survey)
- 6 Powerhouse
- 7 Pump house

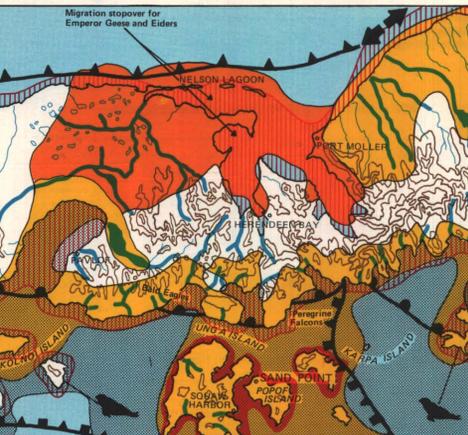
Note: This community base map has been prepared from low altitude aerial photographs which contain unavoidable distortions in scale. Property and utility information has been generalized from many sources and may contain minor inconsistencies. This map should not be construed as a survey.



Natural Resources
Biotic—Nelson Lagoon is located in a prime biological area inhabited and utilized by a diverse population of resident and migrating species of land, aquatic, coastal, and marine birds; land and marine mammals; and fresh- and saltwater fishes. The inshore area consists of extensive intertidal mud and sand flats, which, together with coastal sand dunes, barrier islands, and upland heath and salt meadows, provide a mix of coastal habitats.
Current information shows that the major concentration of wildlife associated with the coastal lagoon and lowland occurs near the Nelson Lagoon portion of the embayment complex. The open waters and intertidal areas of Nelson Lagoon, Port Moller, and Herendeen Bay directly or indirectly support 80 of 106 bird species of the Alaska Peninsula. The area probably supports several hundred thousand waterfowl and shorebirds during spring migration and more than a million during fall migration and winter. The community is located in a prime salmon and marine mammals area. The coastal stream and lake systems of Nelson Lagoon and Herendeen Bay support major sockeye populations as well as chum, kings, and cohos. The nearshore and lagoon regions are habitat for seals, sea otters, and gray whales. The coastal lowlands support diverse mammal populations and many songbirds.
Land vegetation can be subdivided into two main zones: the beach strand zone and salt ponds, consisting primarily of beach ryegrass and sandwort; and the lowland vegetation, consisting primarily of wet tundra vegetation and dwarf willows. Marine vegetation includes extensive beds of eelgrass in the tidal marshes and several species of green and brown marine algae in tidal sloughs. Tide flats support an abundant population of clams and various species of small crustaceans and worms.
Minerals—Nelson Lagoon lies within the margin of the potential oil and gas Bristol Bay Tertiary Province. At least three deep test wells have been drilled within the immediate vicinity of Nelson Lagoon and Herendeen Bay but have been plugged and abandoned. One was drilled to a depth of 13,750 feet.
The Herendeen Bay coal field, about 25 miles southwest of Nelson Lagoon, contains bituminous coals in underlying folded beds up to 7 feet thick in Cretaceous rocks. Plans for mining the coal beds were developed between 1880 and 1902, but there was no commercial production.

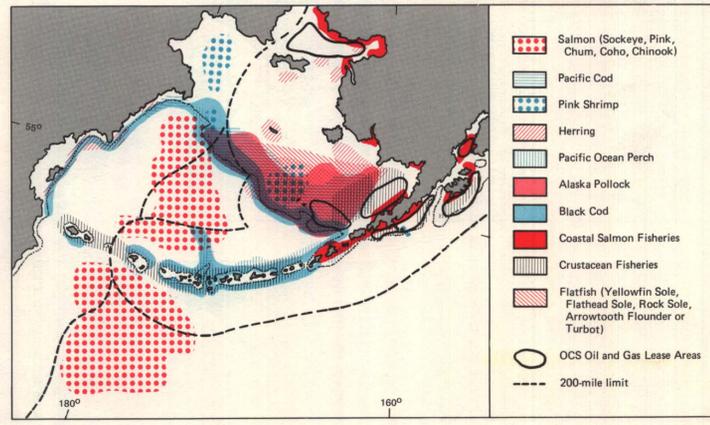
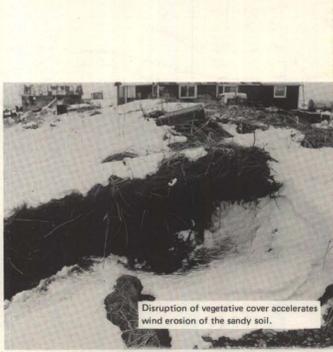


- Waterfowl Range**
- Low Density
 - Medium Density
 - Major Migration Route
- Marine Mammals**
- Present (Harbor Seal, Sea Otter, Sea Lion, Whale)
 - Concentration
 - Sea Lion Concentration, Rookery, and Hauling Grounds
- Major Commercial Fishing Grounds**
- King Crab
 - Tanner Crab
 - Dungeness Crab
 - Shrimp
- Major Anadromous Fishery**
- Stream or Lake



Land animals commonly found throughout the area: brown bear, caribou, foxes, land otters, eagles, ptarmigans, numerous songbirds.

Figure 9
Biotic Resources



- Figure 10
OCS High Seas Fisheries and Oil and Gas Provinces**
- Salmon (Sockeye, Pink, Chum, Coho, Chinook)
 - Pacific Cod
 - Pink Shrimp
 - Herring
 - Pacific Ocean Perch
 - Alaska Pollock
 - Black Cod
 - Coastal Salmon Fisheries
 - Crustacean Fisheries
 - Flatfish (Yellowfin Sole, Flathead Sole, Rock Sole, Arrowtooth Flounder or Turbot)
 - OCS Oil and Gas Lease Areas
 - 200-mile limit