

# CHAPTER 4 – REFERENCES AND LISTS

## Glossary

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### **Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)**

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, Public Law 96-487, 96th Congress, 94 Stat. 2371-2551. Passed by Congress in 1980, this legislation designated 14 national forest wilderness areas in Southeast Alaska. Section 810 requires evaluations of subsistence impacts before changing the use of these lands.

### **Alpine/subalpine habitat**

The region found on a mountain peak above tree growth, generally above 1,500 feet in elevation.

### **Anadromous Fish**

Fish (such as salmon and steelhead) that spend part of their lives in fresh water and part of their lives in salt water. Anadromous fish ascend from the sea to spawn in freshwater streams.

### **Beach Fringe**

The area, typically forested, that is inland from saltwater shorelines.

### **Best Management Practices (BMP)**

These are common-sense actions required by law to keep soil and other pollutants out of streams and lakes. BMPs are designed to protect water quality and to prevent new non-point source pollution.

### **Biological Assessment**

A type of biological evaluation conducted for major federal actions requiring an environmental impact statement, in accordance with legal requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536(c)). The purpose of the assessment and resulting document is to determine whether the proposed action is likely to affect a species that has been listed or proposed as an endangered or threatened species.

### **Biological Evaluation**

A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any species that has been listed or proposed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

### **Carrying capacity (recreation)**

The estimated number of users that can be accommodated, in a given area, without a loss in the quality of the natural environment or the recreation experience.

### **Cave**

Legally defined under federal law as “any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages which occurs beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge and which is large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or human-made. Such term shall include any natural pit, sinkhole or other feature which is an extension of the

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surface,” (Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988). Speleologists use “cave” to refer to all parts, regardless of size, of an underground system that links openings and chambers and that may connect the system to the surface. Included in the term caves are tree molds and lava tubes associated with lava flows, erosional caves, and those formed by dissolution of bedrock.

### **Commercial use or activity**

Any use or activity on National Forest System lands (a) where an entry or participation fee is charged or (b) where the primary purpose is the sale of a good or service and, in either case, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit (36 CFR 251.51).

### **Cultural Resources**

The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The impacts on the environment resulting from the addition of the incremental impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions occurring over time.

### **Day Use Activity Area**

A developed recreation area/site intended for day use activities.

### **Desired Future Condition**

A statement of the ultimate goal for resources and uses of an area.

### **Developed Recreation**

Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area, such as campgrounds and picnic areas. Facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, and buildings (see Dispersed Recreation).

### **Direct Effects**

Environmental effects that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

### **Dispersed Recreation**

Recreation activities that are not confined to a specific place and are generally outside developed recreation sites. This includes activities such as scenic driving, hiking, backpacking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and recreation in primitive environments (see Developed Recreation).

### **Endangered Species**

Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Plant or animal species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

**Environmental Assessment (EA)**

An analytical document authorized by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. It is prepared with public participation to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed for a project or action. If an EA determines an EIS is not needed, the EA becomes the document allowing agency compliance with NEPA requirements.

**Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)**

Includes all freshwater streams accessible to anadromous fish, marine waters, and intertidal habitats. This includes all Class I streams, marine waters, and intertidal habitats of the Shoreline Outfitter/Guide analysis area.

**Estuary**

An ecological system at a stream mouth, where fresh and saltwater mix, and where salt marshes and intertidal mudflats are present. The landward extent of an estuary is the limit of salt-intolerant vegetation, and the seaward extent is a stream's delta at mean low water.

**Executive Order**

An order or regulation issued by the President or some administrative authority under his direction.

**Flood Plain**

The level or nearly level land with alluvial soils on either or both sides of a stream or river that is subject to overflow flooding during periods of high water.

**Forbs**

A category of herbaceous plants that are not included in the grass, shrub, or tree categories; generally smaller flowering plants.

**Forest Health**

The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance.

**Forest Plan**

The Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan is the source of management direction for the Tongass National Forest. It specifies activity and output levels for a 10–15 year period.

**Forest Land**

Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use.

**Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines**

A set of rules and guidance that directs management activities and establishes the environmental quality, natural renewable and depletable resource requirements, conservation potential, and mitigation measures that apply to several land use designations.

**General forest**

For this analysis, general forest is any area that is outside of a recreation place.

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### **Geographic Information System (GIS)**

A computerized map database that is used to store and evaluate site-specific information.

### **Gross Recreation Visitor Days**

The maximum carrying capacity of an area, excluding off-season use. It includes the unguided public and the clients of outfitters and guides.

### **Habitat**

The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place that is occupied by an organism, population, or community of plants or animals.

### **Historic Property**

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

### **Home Range**

A recreation area near a community that is especially important to local residents. Generally, a home range on the Petersburg Ranger District is within a fifteen mile radius of the communities of Petersburg, Kake, Port Protection or Port Baker. Home range recreation places are easy to get to for day trips and receive a fair amount of use. Travel time and the amount of exposed water are factors that limit or extend home range.

### **Hunt**

An authorization for one guided client on National Forest System lands for the purpose of hunting one or more species in one general geographic area. A hunt does not typically exceed 10 days in length and can be considerably less based on the species pursued. A hunt is an authorization for a land use activity which may or may not result in the harvest of an animal.

### **Indirect Effects**

Effects that occur later in time or are spatially removed from the activity but would be significant in the foreseeable future.

### **Karst**

A type of topography that develops in areas underlain by soluble rocks, primarily limestone. Dissolution of the subsurface layer results in areas of well-developed, surface drainage that are sinkholes, collapsed channels, or caves.

### **Land Use Designation (LUD)**

A defined area of land, identified by the Forest Plan, to which specific management direction is applied.

### **Large Woody Debris (LWD)**

Any large piece of relatively stable woody material having a least diameter of greater than 3.9 inches (10 centimeters) and length greater than 39 inches (one meter) that intrudes into the stream channel.

**Length of Stay (LOS)**

Represents the amount of time (in hours) a recreation place is available for use per day (not the average amount of time a user occupies a site). The LOS varies depending on the activity and the attractor.

**Managed Season of Use**

The period of time a recreation place is primarily used. The general recreation season for the Petersburg Ranger District is May to September, or approximately 150 days.

**Management Concern**

An issue, problem, or condition that constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.

**Management Direction**

A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated land use prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

**Management Indicator Species (MIS)**

Vertebrate or invertebrate wildlife species whose response to land management activities can be used to predict the likely response of other species with similar habitat requirements. The National Forest Management Act regulations prescribe the use of management indicator species.

**Management Practices**

The activities applied to a defined area of land (land use designation as defined in the Forest Plan) to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

An agreement between the Forest Service and other agencies resulting from consultation between agencies that states specific measures the agencies will follow to accomplish a large or complex project. A memorandum of understanding is not a fund obligating document.

**Mitigation**

Measures designed to counteract or reduce environmental impacts. These measures may include: avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or part of an action; minimizing an impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

**Monitoring**

A process of collecting information to evaluate whether or not objectives of a project and its mitigation plan are being realized. Monitoring can occur at different levels: to confirm whether mitigation measures were carried out in the matter called for (Implementation Monitoring); to confirm whether mitigation measures were effective (Effectiveness Monitoring); or, to validate whether overall goals and objectives were appropriate (Validation Monitoring).

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### **Muskeg**

A bog, often dominated by sphagnum moss, tussocky sedges, and an open growth of scrubby trees, frequently with deep accumulations of organic material. Occurs in wet, poorly drained northern regions.

### **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)**

An act declaring a national policy to encourage productive harmony between humans and their environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humans; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation and to a Council on Environmental Quality.

### **National Forest Management Act (NFMA)**

A law passed in 1976 that amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, requires the preparation of Forest plans, requires the identification of management indicator species, and defines parameters for timber suitability.

### **National Register of Historic Places**

A register of cultural resources of national, state, or local significance, maintained by the Department of the Interior.

### **No-Action Alternative**

The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction were to continue unchanged.

### **Non-commercial use**

In this analysis, refers to unguided use; use for which no special uses permit is necessary and for which no one receives financial remuneration or other gain for services provided on the national forest.

### **Old-growth Forest**

Ecosystems distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics that may include larger tree size, higher accumulations of large dead woody material, multiple canopy layers, different species composition, and different ecosystem function. The structure and function of an old-growth ecosystem will be influenced by its stand size and landscape position and context.

### **Old-growth Habitat**

A contiguous unit of old-growth forest habitat to be managed to maintain the integrity of the old-growth forest ecosystem.

### **Outfitter/guide**

Those who, generally for compensation, facilitate the use, enjoyment, understanding, and appreciation of national forest recreation settings where the need for service has been identified and is compatible with objectives and management direction.

**Pattern of Use**

The relationship between the average weekend and weekday use of recreation places. It recognizes there can be a difference in the amount of use for these periods (e.g. more local people generally recreate on the weekends).

**Persons at One Time (PAOT)**

Used to measure how many people can use a recreation site at one time.

**Priority Special Use Permit**

Permits issued to an outfitter/guide who has demonstrated successful performance in conducting operations on National Forest System lands for two or more consecutive years. Priority use, if authorized by the Deciding Officer, guarantees the operator a certain level of use for up to a 10-year period (FSH 2709.11, Chapter 40).

**Productive Old-Growth (POG)**

Old-growth stands of 8,000 or more board feet of timber per acre, capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

**Proposed Action**

An initial proposal by a federal agency to authorize, recommend, or implement an action.

**Public Participation**

Meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, tours, written comments, responses to survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed and held to obtain comments from the public about Forest Service planning.

**Rare Plants**

Those plants with potential conservation concerns on the Tongass National Forest. They may be common elsewhere; however, the edge of their range is known or suspected to be on the Tongass National Forest, or disjunct populations of the plant species occur the Tongass National Forest. The Alaska Natural Heritage Program tracks rare plant species, and gives them a state ranking of S1 to S5. This database is the basis of the rare plant list for the Tongass National Forest. See the Alaska Natural Heritage plant list for guidance on rare plants known or suspected to occur on the Tongass National Forest.

**Recreation Carrying Capacity**

A social recreation carrying capacity is the estimated maximum number of people who could recreate in an area and still have a specified type of recreation experience.

**Recreation Carrying Capacity Report**

The analysis used to determine the recreation carrying capacity for the Petersburg Ranger District (see Appendix A).

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)**

A system for planning and managing resources that categorizes recreation opportunities into seven classes. Each class defines the degree to which certain recreation experience needs are met. Classes are based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area, and the relative density of recreation use.

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### **Recreation Place**

Areas within a study area that include a recreation attractor, such as a trail, a lake, a beach, a roadside area, or a popular fishing stream.

### **Recreation Site**

A specific site and/or facility occurring within a recreation place. Some examples of recreation sites are: recreation cabins, trailheads, picnic areas, and wildlife viewing blinds.

### **Recreation Visitor Days (RVDs)**

A measure of recreation use for an area. One RVD is equal to 12 hours of recreation use on National Forest System lands or water by an outfitted or guided client(s). One RVD may be one client for 12 hours, 12 clients for one hour, or any combination that equals 12 hours of use on National Forest System lands.

### **Resident Fish**

Fish that are not anadromous and that reside in fresh water on a permanent basis. Resident fish include cutthroat trout and arctic grayling.

### **Sacred Site**

A place that has traditional spiritual values for Alaska Native people, reverently dedicated to a person or object or event or activity, and secured against violation or infringement or interference. Executive Order 13007 defines a sacred site as “any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.”

### **Scoping Process**

Early and open communication with the public used to determine the scope and significance of a proposed action, what level of analysis is required, what information is needed, and what level of public participation is appropriate. Scoping focuses on the issues surrounding the proposed action and the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an EA or EIS.

### **Service Day**

A day or any part of a day on National Forest System lands for which an outfitter or guide provides services to a client. One client on the National Forest for 15 minutes in one day is equivalent to one service day. One client on the National Forest for 24 hours in one day is also equivalent to one service day.

### **Sensitive Species**

Animal and plant species identified by the Forest Service Regional Forester as potentially susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations and, therefore, in need of special considerations during land management activity planning.

**Significant Issue**

Under NEPA, refers to issues that are used to formulate alternatives, prescribe mitigation measures, or analyze environmental effects. Issues are ‘significant’ because of the extent of their geographic distributions, the duration of their effects, or the intensity of interest or resource conflict. ‘Significantly’ requires considerations of both context and intensity, as developed in the CEQ regulations, sec. 1508.27.

**Soil Productivity**

The capacity of a soil, in its normal environment, to produce a specific plant or sequence of plants under a specific system of management.

**Special Use Authorization**

A permit, term permit, temporary permit, lease, or easement that allows occupancy or use of, or rights and privileges on National Forest System lands.

**Special Use Permit**

Permits and granting of easements (excluding road permits and highway easements) authorizing the occupancy and use of land.

**Stand**

A group of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age arrangement, and condition as to be distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas.

**State Historic Preservation Officer**

The official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, to administer the State Historic Preservation Program.

**Study Area**

The PRD is divided into 20 study areas and is made up of recreation places and general forest. Study area boundaries were determined using the Forest Plan, Value Comparison Units (VCUs), ROS Classes, and Watershed Analysis Areas. It is at the study area scale that the Forest Service tracks actual use data submitted by permitted commercial operators.

**Subsistence**

Section 803 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act defines subsistence use as, “the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild renewable resources for direct, personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.”

**Subspecies**

An aggregate of similar populations of a species generally inhabiting a geographic subdivision of the range of the species and differing taxonomically (for example, different size or color) from other populations of the species.

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### **Temporary Special Use Permit**

Permit issued for less than one year.

### **Threatened Species**

Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

### **Threatened Species**

A plant or animal species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are identified and defined in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act and published in the Federal Register.

### **Value Comparison Unit (VCU)**

A distinct geographic area that generally encompasses a drainage basin containing one or more large stream systems. Boundaries usually follow easily recognizable watershed divides. These units were established in the Forest Plan to provide a common set of areas for which resource inventories could be conducted and resource value interpretations made.

### **Viable Population**

Fish or wildlife populations that have the estimated number and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure their continued existence and that are well distributed in the national forest.

### **Watershed**

That area that contributes water to a drainage or stream; portion of a forest in which all surface water drains to a common point. Can range from a few tens of acres that drain a single small intermittent stream to many thousands of acres for a stream that drains hundreds of connected intermittent and perennial streams.

### **Wetlands**

Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient, under normal circumstances, to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include muskegs, marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

### **Wild and Scenic River**

River or section of a river so recommended or designated under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or by an act of the Legislature of the state or states through which the river flows.

### **Wilderness**

Area designated under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Wilderness is defined as undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural conditions. In Alaska, the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 and ANILCA also have designated wilderness areas.



## 4 References and Lists

**Sandra Skrien**      Position: Team Leader (July – October 2008)  
Experience: 31 years with the USDA Forest Service  
Education: BS in Biology

**Jane Smith**      Position: Zone Archaeologist  
Experience: 17 years with the USDA Forest Service  
Education: BS in Archaeology

**Marina Whitacre**      Position: Writer-Editor  
Team Leader (since March 2009)  
Experience: 5 years with the USDA Forest Service  
Education: BA in Biology, MS in Range Science

### List of EA Recipients

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The following agencies, organizations, and individuals were provided with a copy of the Petersburg Outfitter and Guide Management Plan Environmental Assessment.

#### *Individuals*

Anissa Berry	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Coastal and Ocean Management
Jim Cariello	US Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Gerry Merrigan	US Army Corps of Engineers, Juneau Regulatory Field Office
Mike and Barb Rugo	US Army Engineer District
Mark Wagner	US Army Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division

#### *Agencies*

State of Alaska, ANILCA Program, Office of Project Management and Permitting	US Coast Guard, Environmental Management
State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation	USDA Forest Service, Alaska Regional Director of Ecosystem Planning
State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game	USDA Forest Service, Alaska Regional Director of Forest Management

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Regional  
Ecosystem Planning, Appeals Specialist

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Regional  
Forester

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Regional  
Print Specialist

USDA Forest Service, Chugach National  
Forest, Forest Supervisor

USDA Forest Service, Craig Ranger  
District, Planning Staff

USDA Forest Service, National Director  
of Ecosystem Management Coordination

USDA Forest Service, Ketchikan-Misty  
Ranger District, Planning Staff

USDA Forest Service, Petersburg  
Ranger District, District Ranger

USDA Forest Service, Petersburg  
Ranger District, Planning Staff

USDA Forest Service, Petersburg  
Ranger District, Special Use Permit  
Administrator

USDA Forest Service, Regional  
Publications and Printing Program  
Manager

USDA Forest Service, Thorne Bay  
Ranger District, Planning Staff

USDA Forest Service, Tongass  
Document Production Coordinator

USDA Forest Service, Tongass  
Environmental Coordinator

USDA Forest Service, Tongass Forest  
Supervisor

USDA Forest Service, Tongass Land  
Management Planner

USDA Forest Service, Tongass  
Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness Staff

USDA Forest Service, Tongass  
Recreation Planner

USDA Forest Service, Tongass  
Recreation, Special Uses, Wilderness  
Program Manager

USDA Forest Service, Wrangell Ranger  
District, District Ranger

USDA Forest Service, Wrangell Ranger  
District, Planning Staff

US Department of Commerce, NOAA,  
National Marine Fisheries Service,  
Protected Resources Management  
Division

US Department of Commerce, NOAA,  
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning,  
NEPA Coordinator

USDI Bureau of Land Management,  
BLM Alaska State Office

USDI Fish and Wildlife Service

USDI National Park Service, Alaska  
Area Region

US Department of Transportation,  
Federal Aviation Administration

US Department of Transportation,  
Federal Highway Administration

### ***Public Officials and Offices***

City of Petersburg

Mark Begich, United States Senator

Lisa Murkowski, United States Senator

Sean Parnell, Alaska Governor

Bert Stedman, Alaska State Senator

Peggy Wilson, Alaska State  
Representative

Don Young, United States Congressman

### ***Tribal Governments / Officials***

Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes  
of Alaska, President

## 4 References and Lists

Kake Tribal Corporation  
Klawock Cooperative Association,  
President  
Organized Village of Kake, President  
Wrangell Cooperative Association,  
President

### ***Media***

KFSK Public Radio  
Petersburg Pilot

### ***Organizations / Businesses***

Alaska Glacier Adventures  
Alaska on the Home Shore  
Alaska Passages, Inc.  
Alaska Waters, Inc.  
Anchor Excursions, Inc.  
Aqua Sports Enterprises  
Bluewater Adventures, Ltd.  
The Boat Company  
Citizen's Advisory Commission on  
Federal Areas  
Coastal Helicopters, Inc.  
Glacier Guides, Inc.  
Maple Leaf Adventures  
The Nature Conservancy  
Parker Guide Service, Inc.  
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce  
Sealaska Corporation, President

Sealaska Heritage Institute, President  
Southeast Alaskan Adventures  
Southeast Alaska Regional Subsistence  
Council  
Southern Southeast Regional  
Aquaculture Association  
Stikine River Song Charters  
Temsco Helicopters, Inc.  
Wrangell Resource Council

### ***Libraries***

Craig Public Library  
Haines Public Library  
Hollis Public Library  
Hyder Public Library  
Kake Public Library  
Kasaan Community Library  
Ketchikan Public Library  
Kettleton Memorial Library  
Pelican Public Library  
Petersburg Public Library  
Quinney Library, Utah State University  
Tenakee Springs Library  
Thorne Bay Community Library  
University of Minnesota Forestry  
Library  
USDA National Agricultural Library  
Wrangell Public Library

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Coho salmon, Tongass National Forest. Photograph by Ashley Atkinson.

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Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), Tongass National Forest. Photograph by Ashley Atkinson.