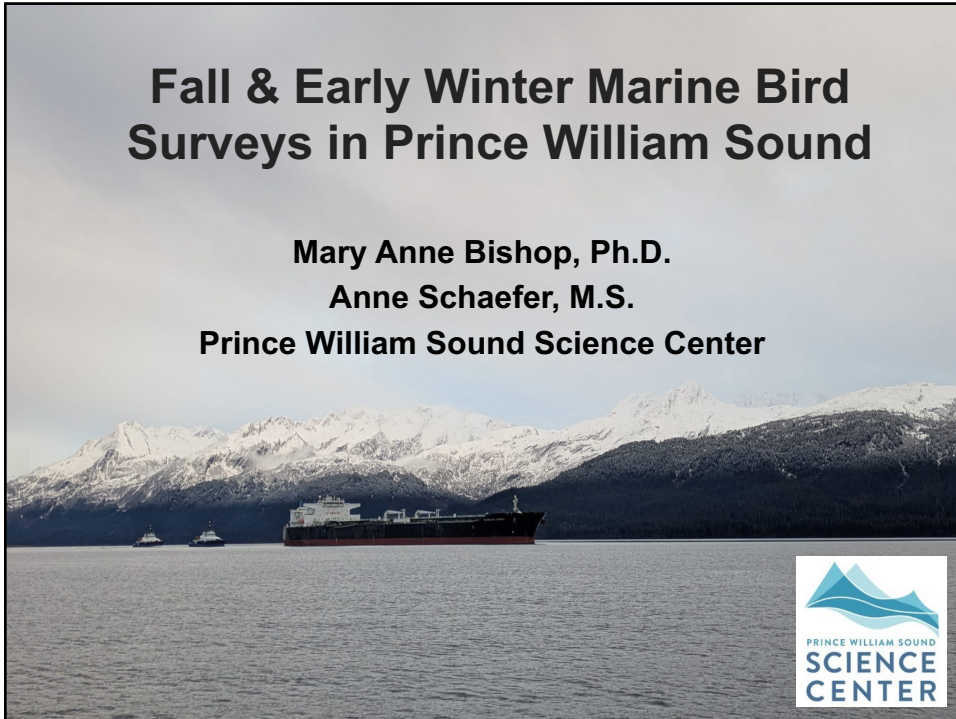


Fall & Early Winter Marine Bird Surveys in Prince William Sound

Mary Anne Bishop, Ph.D.
Anne Schaefer, M.S.
Prince William Sound Science Center



1

Background

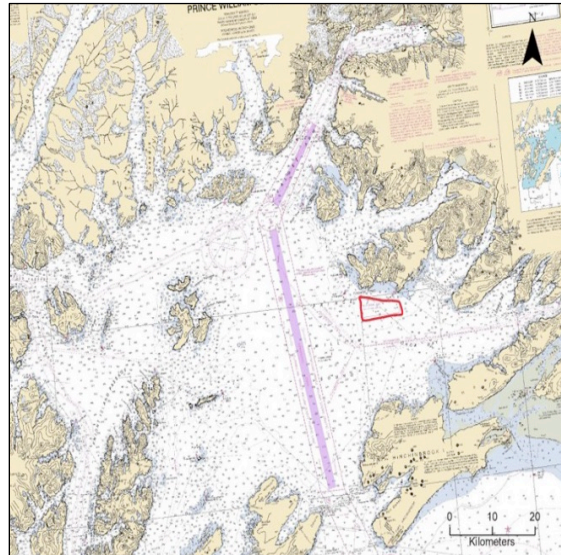
1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill injured overwintering marine birds including:

- 9 marine bird species
- 1 marine bird species group
- 3 species have still not recovered



2

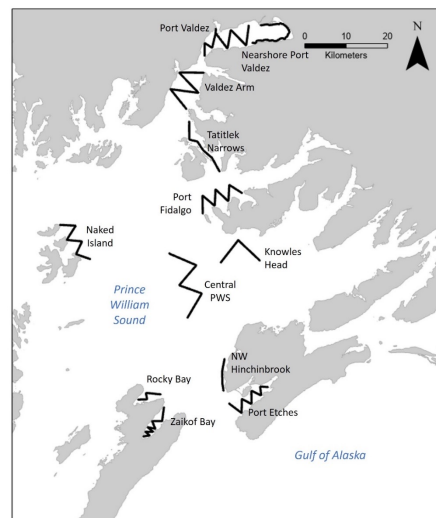
Historically, tanker escort zone under-surveyed



3

Objectives

- Conduct marine bird and marine mammal transects in under-surveyed areas in & around PWS tanker escort zone during
 - fall (**September**)
 - early winter (**November**)
- Provide recommendations for prioritizing oil spill response efforts in and around the tanker escort lane



4

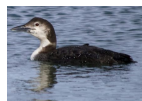
Field Methods

- 300 m wide strip along fixed transects (150 m each side of vessel)
- Record species, number, behavior
- Calculate relative density for each 3 km segment of transect
- Marine mammals recorded out to 1 km



5

15 Species Groups



Loons



Mergansers



Murres



Grebes



Large Gulls



Murrelets



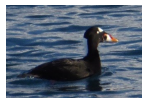
Cormorants



Small Gulls



Guillemots



Deep Diving Ducks



Kittiwakes



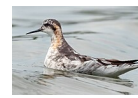
Shearwaters



Inshore Ducks



Puffins



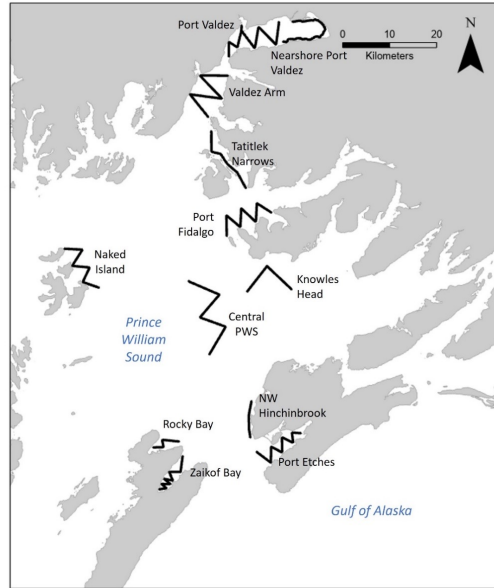
Phalaropes

Photo credits: V.J. Anderson, D. Keats, A. Riego & C. McClarren, D. Daniels, R. Knight, A. Schriener, G. Schechter, A. Berndtsson, G. Smith, B. Yurasits, J.J. Harrison, L. Whitehouse (USFWS)

6

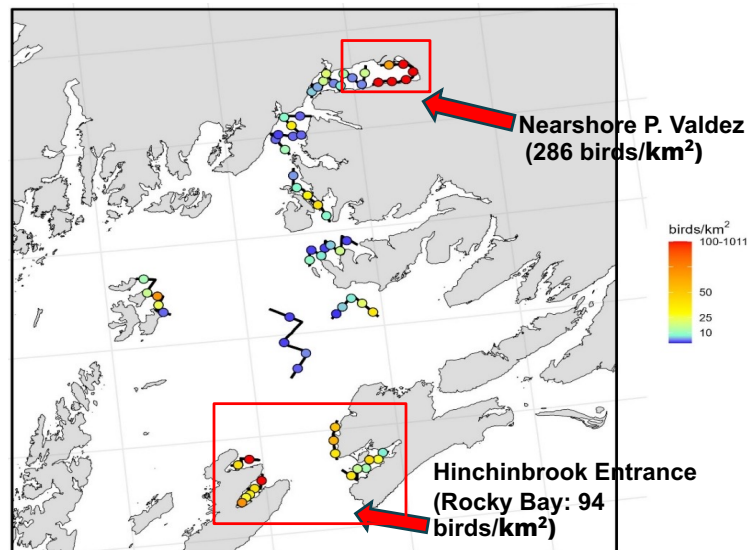
Results

- September** 229 km
2,820 birds, 21 species
 (2024: 1,551 Birds, 26 spp)
- November** 221 km
 792 Birds, 26 species
 (2024: 796 Birds, 28 spp)

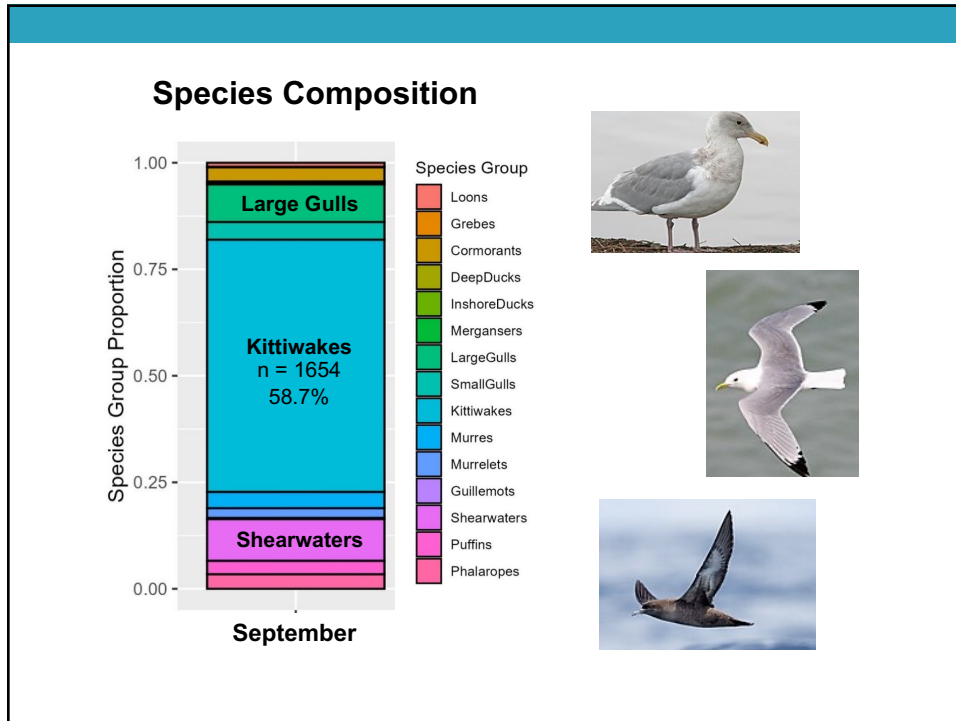


7

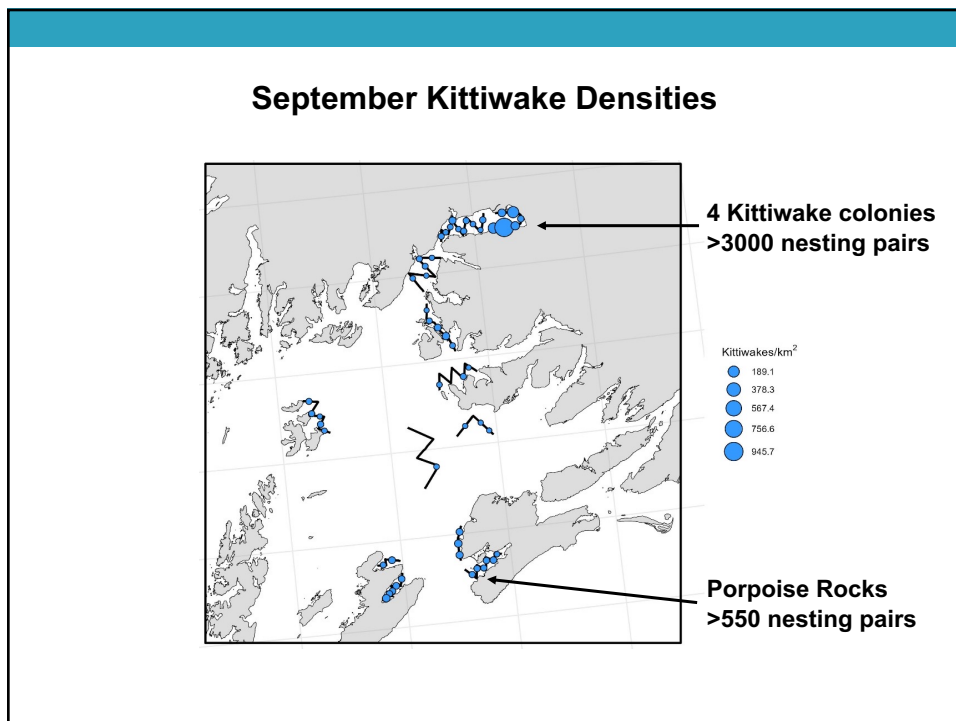
High density areas - September



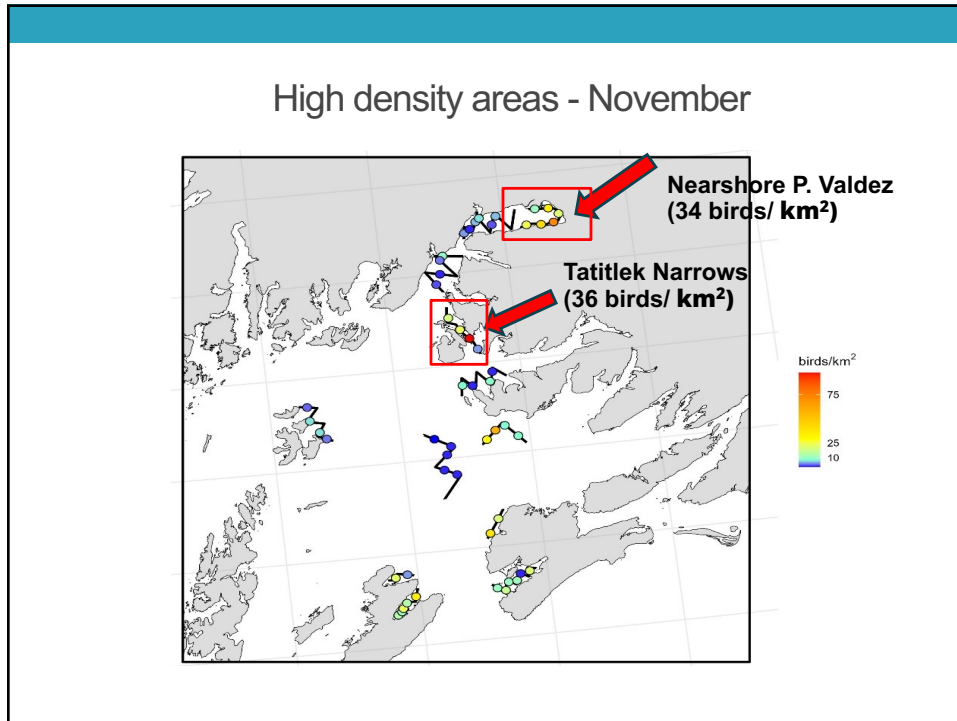
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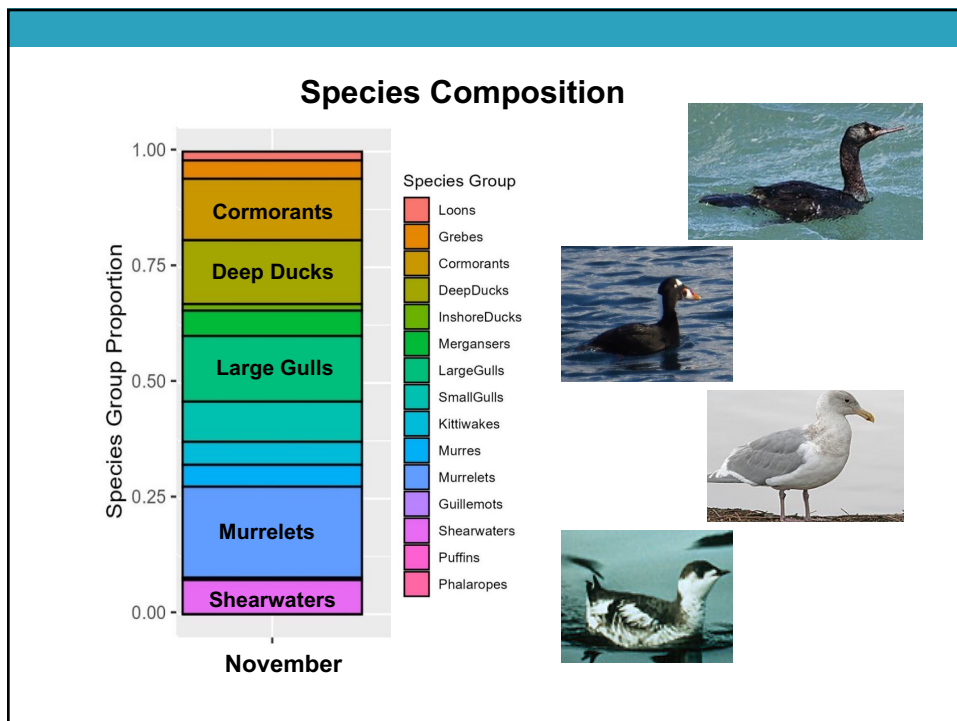
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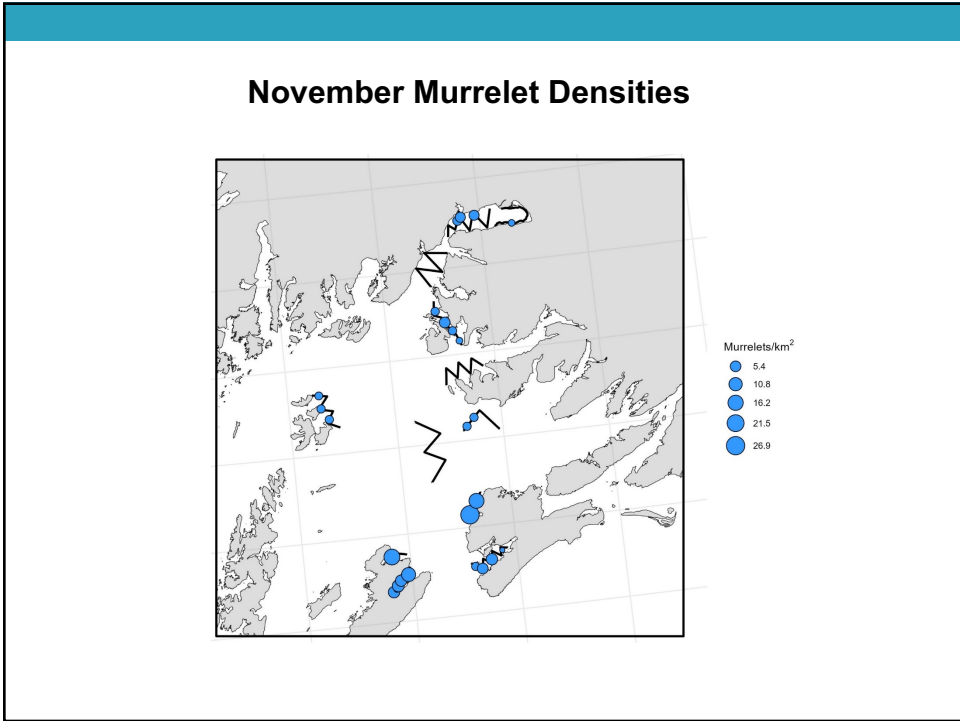
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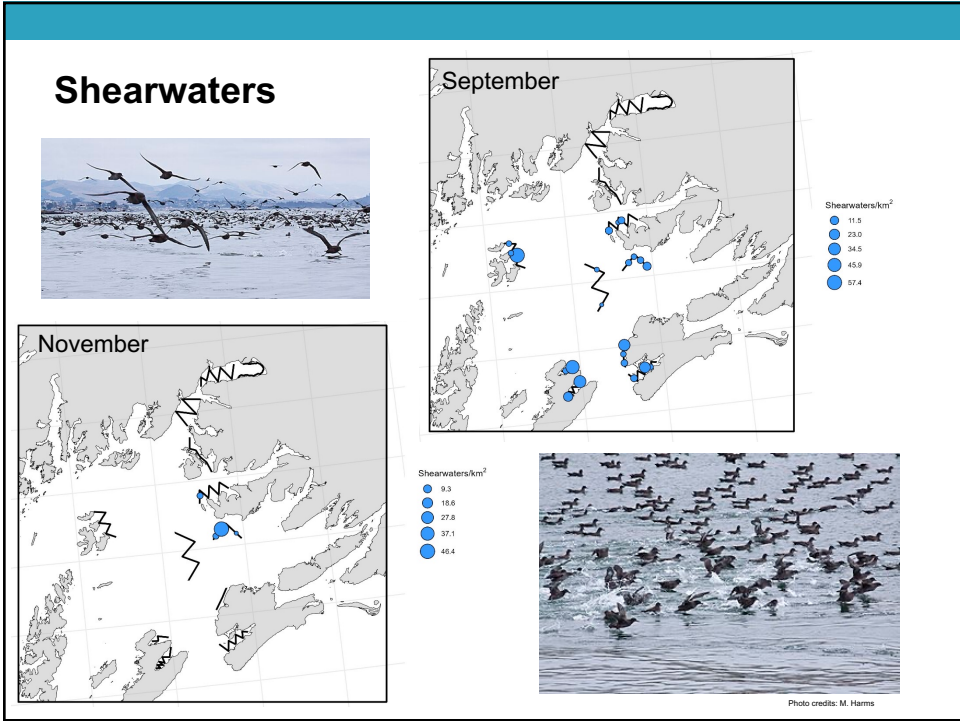
11



12



13



14

Results: Marine Mammals (including beyond 300 m)

Species	Sept	Nov
Dall's Porpoise	4	5
Harbor Seal	117	0
Steller Sea Lion	77	17
Sea Otter	56	108
Humpback Whale	1	0

No killer whales or harbor porpoises observed on or near transects in either survey

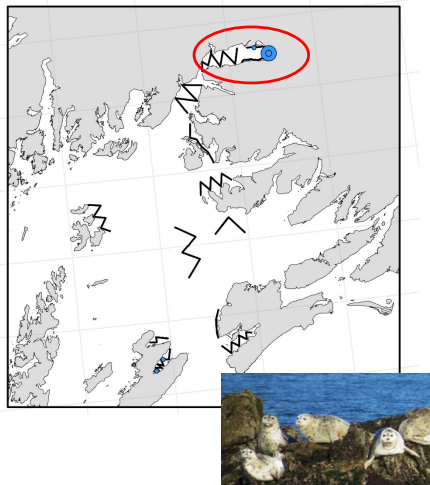


Photo credits: M. Baird, A. Morkil.

15

September 2025

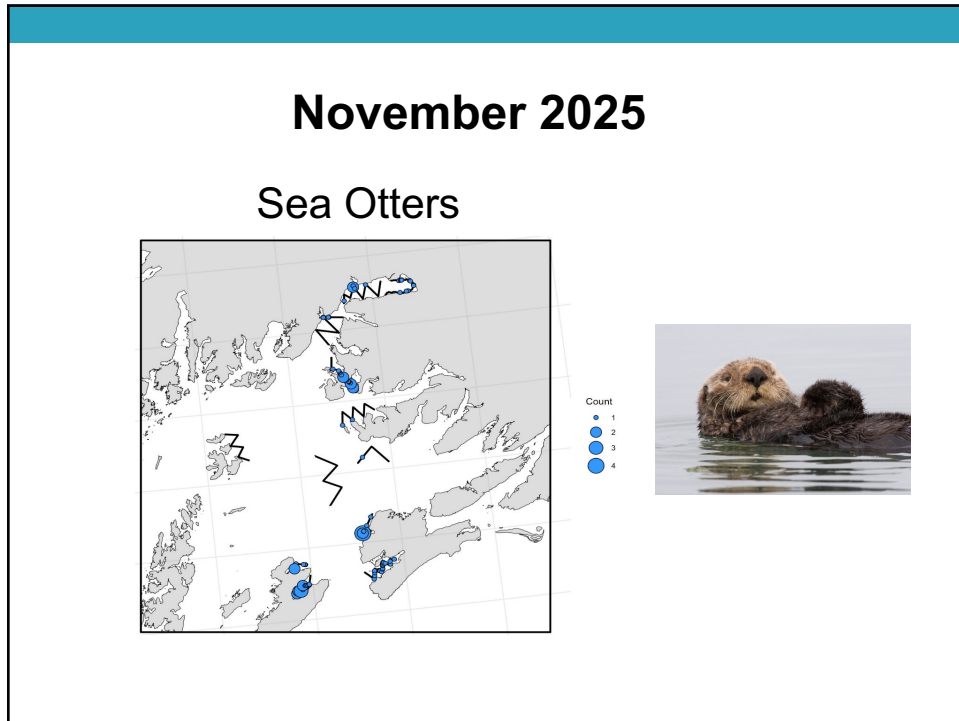
Seals



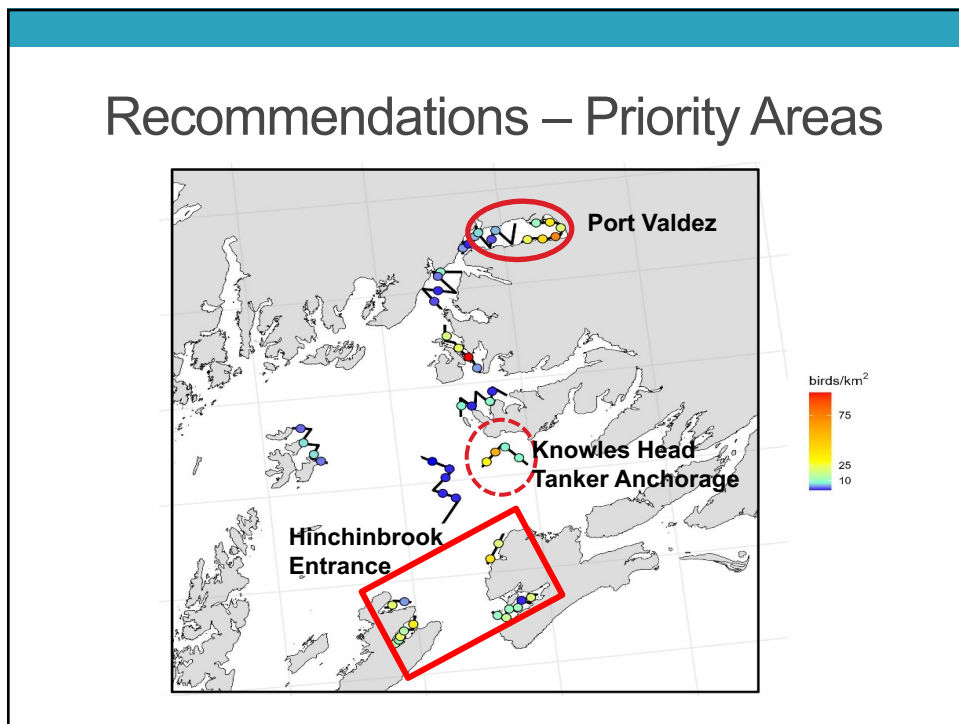
Sea Lions



16



17



18

Recommendations - Priority Areas for Protection

Port Valdez

Fall: high abundance of kittiwakes, large gulls, seals, sea lions due to proximity to colonies & fish hatchery
 Early Winter: deep and shallow ducks (extensive mudflats)

Hinchinbrook Entrance

Fall: Porpoise Rocks (multiple species)
 Early Winter: offers protected waters from Gulf of Alaska

Knowles Head Tanker Anchorage

Fall & Early Winter: juvenile herring nursery & overwintering adult herring attract multiple bird species

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Spill response planning

- Our data are important for planning and refining oil spill response efforts around the tanker lane
- Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)
 - Online mapping tool to aid resource managers
 - Informs environmental response, damage assessment, recovery/restoration efforts
- Data contributions to ERMA
 - March (2021-2023)
 - High Use Areas: March (2007-2023)
 - September & November (2024-2025)
- Future Environmental Sensitivity Index update

20

ERMA

<https://erma.noaa.gov/arctic#layers>

The screenshot displays the ERMA Arctic web application. At the top, the title 'ERMA' and the URL 'https://erma.noaa.gov/arctic#layers' are centered. Below is a map of the Arctic region with a red boundary. The right sidebar contains a 'LAYERS' panel with the following categories and items:

- Precipitation
- Sea Ice
 - Bering Sea Polynyas (WWF Russia, 1999)
 - Sea Ice Extent
 - Daily Ice Edge - Latest (NIC)
 - Daily Ice Edge and Marginal Ice Zone - Latest (NIC)
 - Sea Ice Limit for Newfoundland and Labrador Coast - Latest (NAIS)
 - Iceberg Limit for Newfoundland and Labrador Coast - Latest (NAIS)
 - Interactive Multisensor Snow and Ice Mapping System (NWS)
- Ice Concentration
- Ice Observations
- Temperature
- Tides & Water Levels
- Wave Height
- Wind
- Incident Response
- Marine Debris
- Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA)
- Restoration

At the bottom of the map, the following metadata is displayed: T N, Scale: 1 : 14,042,642, Zoom: 4, Location, Projection: 3857: WGS84 Web Mercator.

21

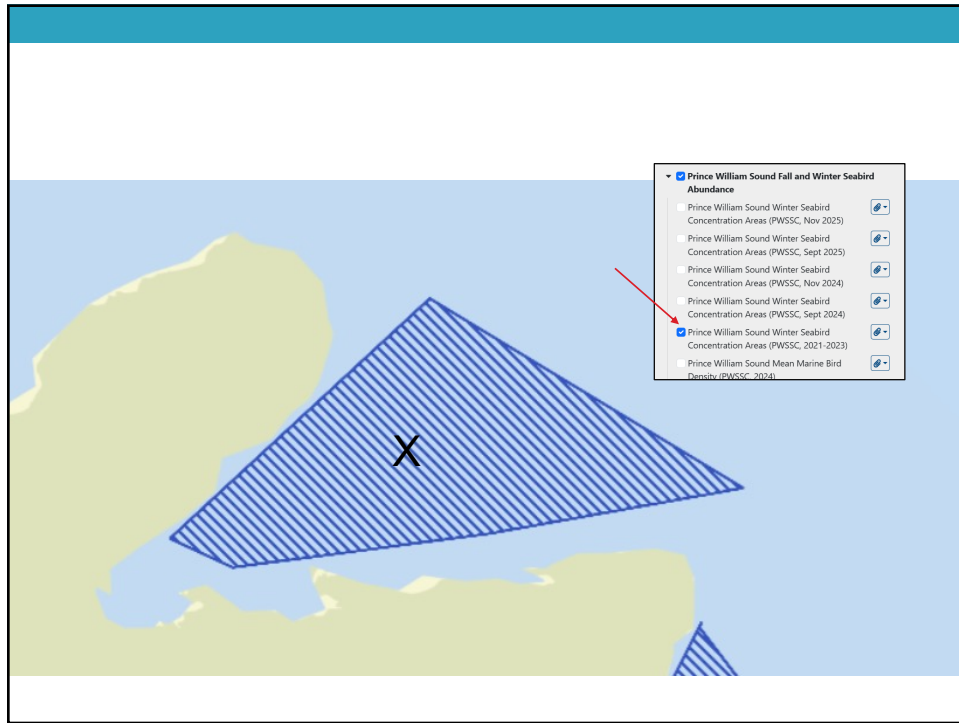
PWSSC data contributions

The screenshot displays the ERMA interface showing 'PWSSC data contributions'. The map shows the Beaufort Sea and surrounding areas with various colored polygons representing data points. The right sidebar shows a list of layers, with 'Natural Resources, Habitats, & Managed Areas' expanded to show 'Coastal Resources & Habitats' and 'Birds'. A red box highlights several 'Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas'.

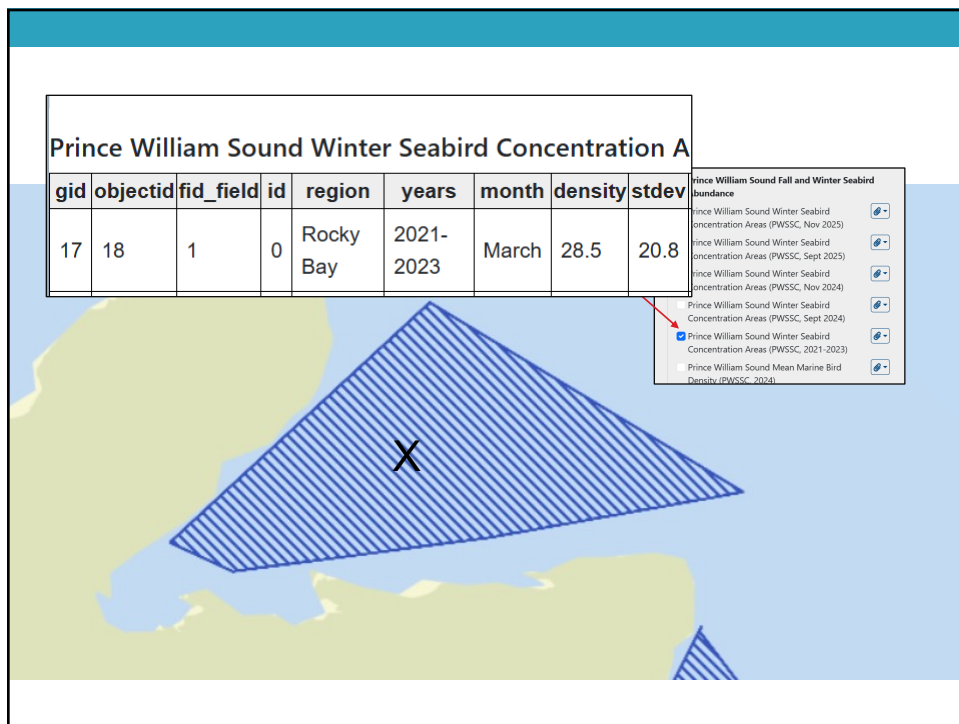
The layers list includes:

- Canadian Beaufort Sea Coastal Sensitivity Atlas - Summer Birds (AESAS, 2004)
- Natural Resources, Habitats, & Managed Areas
 - Coastal Resources & Habitats
 - Birds
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Abundance
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas (PWSSC, Nov 2025)
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas (PWSSC, Sept 2025)
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas (PWSSC, Nov 2024)
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas (PWSSC, Sept 2024)
 - Prince William Sound Winter Seabird Concentration Areas (PWSSC, 2021-2023)
 - Prince William Sound Mean Marine Bird Density (PWSSC, 2024)
- Seabird Colonies (MESA, 1996)

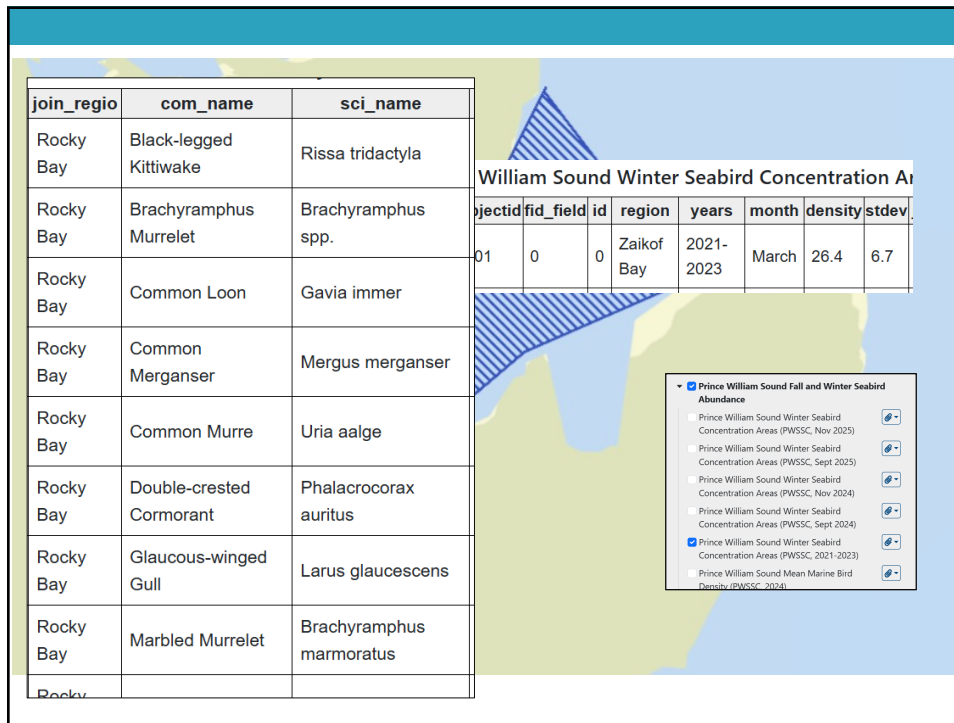
22



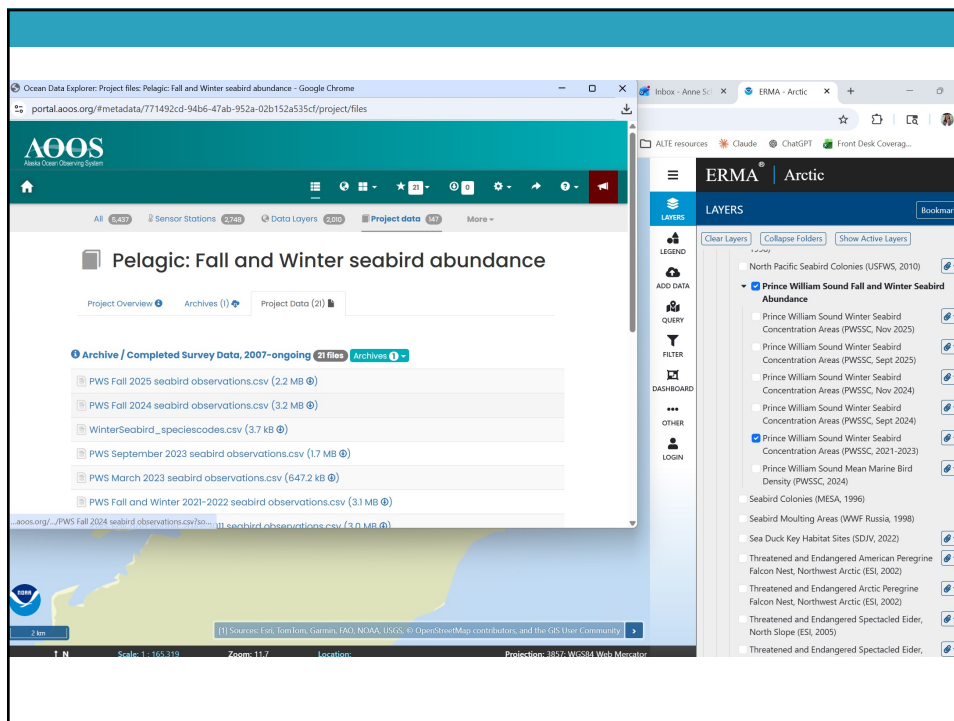
23



24

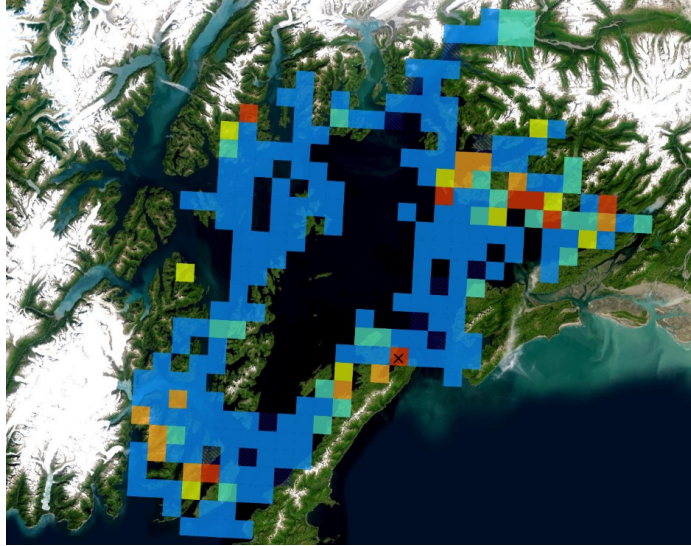


25



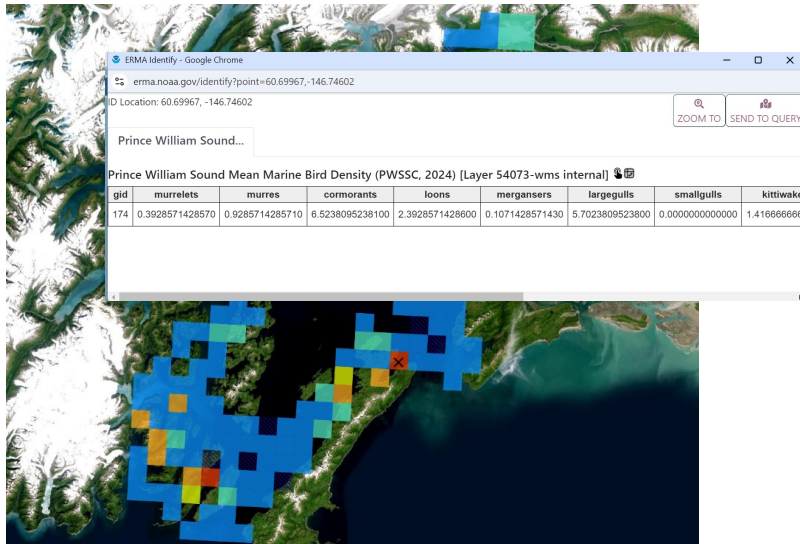
26

March 2007-2023 marine bird hot spots



27

March 2007-2023 marine bird hot spots



28

Conclusions

- PWS is a winter refuge from the Gulf of Alaska for marine birds
- Preference for protected waters and nearshore areas
- Our data are important for planning and refining oil spill response efforts around tanker lane



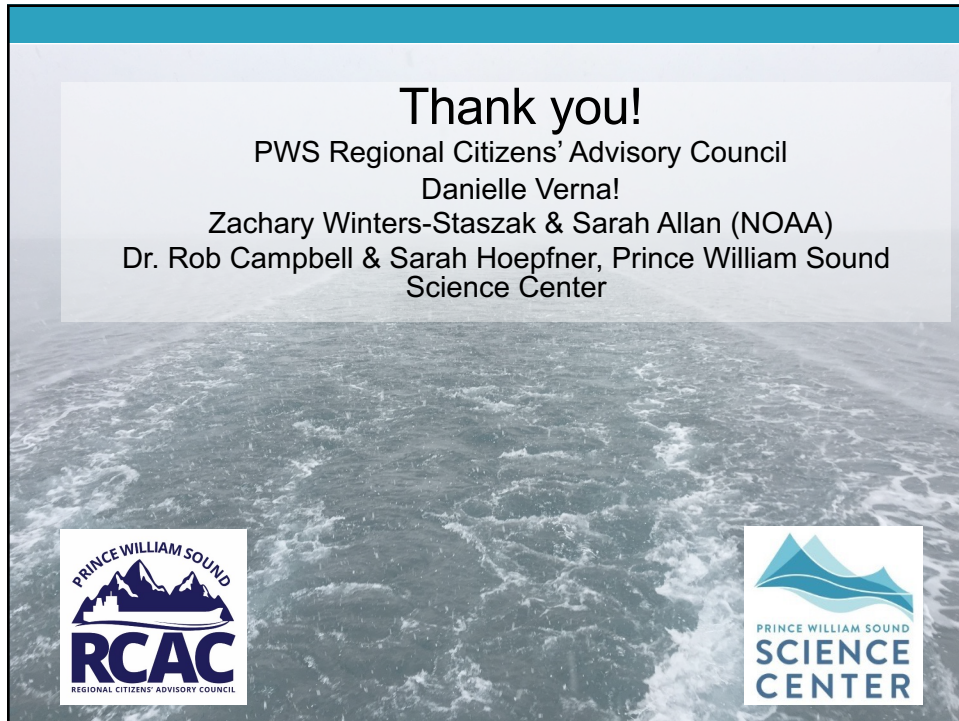
29

Looking Ahead

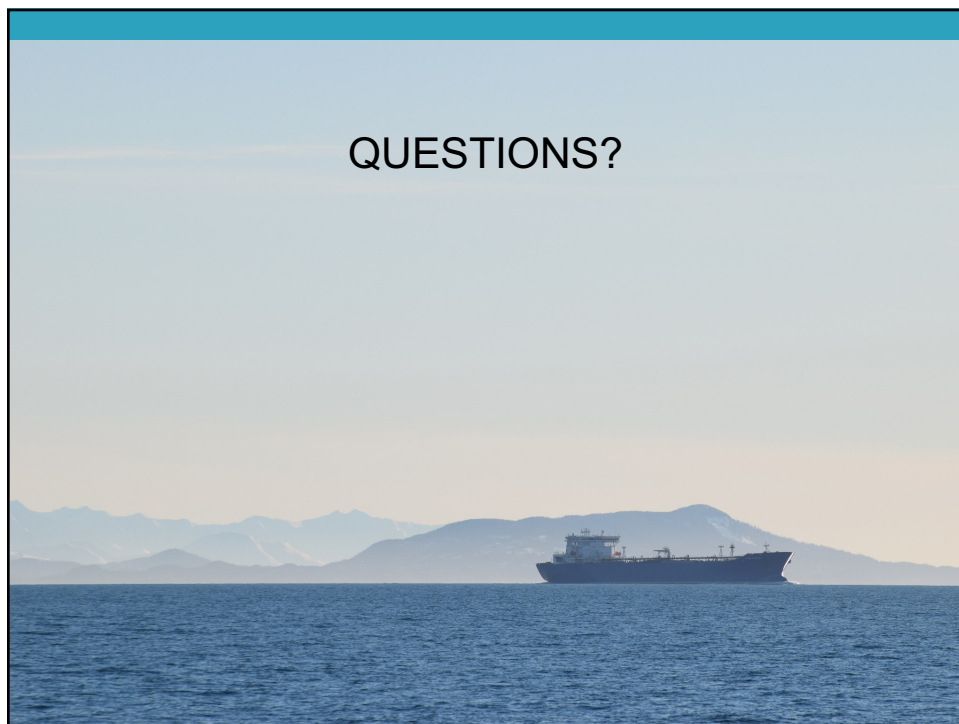
- Continued surveys in September/November 2026 & 2027
- Hot spot analysis in 2027
- Annual contributions to ERMA



30



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