Winter Marine Bird Surveys in Prince William Sound

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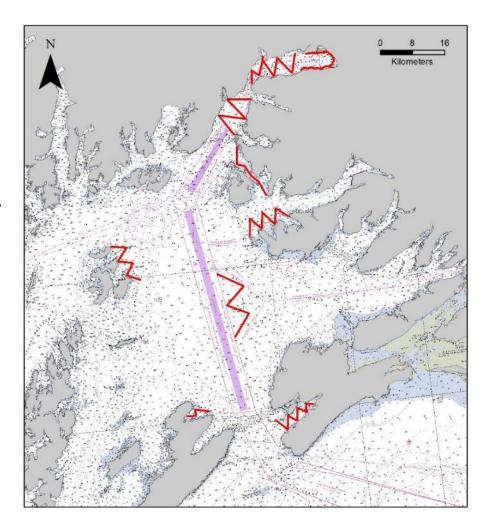
Background

- In Alaska most marine bird surveys occur in summer.
- Winter is important for avian survival at northern latitudes and Prince William Sound is a winter refuge from Gulf of Alaska.
- EVOSTC Gulf Watch Alaska fall/winter surveys in PWS since 2007 - 2021.



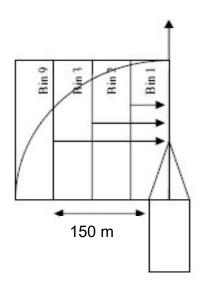
Objectives

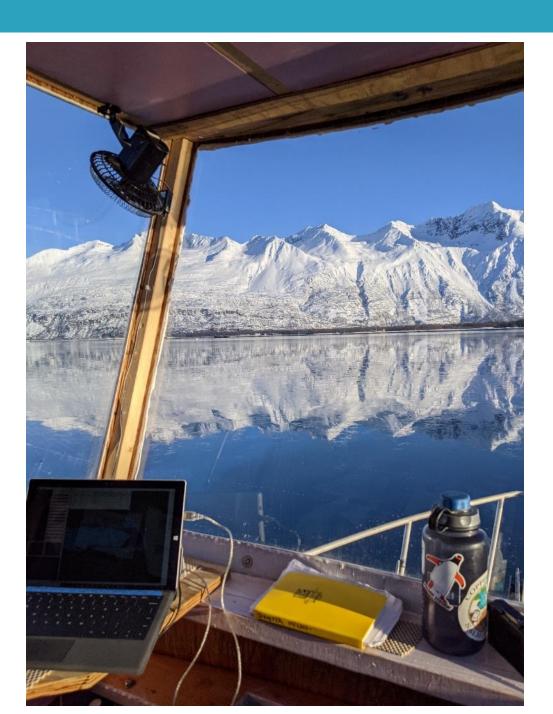
- Conduct at-sea marine bird and marine mammal surveys in under-surveyed areas in and around tanker escort zone in PWS
- Provide recommendations for prioritizing oil spill response efforts in and around the tanker escort lane



Field Methods

- At-sea strip transect surveys along fixed transects
- Record number, species, behavior both sides of bow
- Group similar bird species and calculated relative density for each 3-km segment of transect.







Loons



Scoters



Kittiwakes



Grebes



Inshore Ducks



Murres



Cormorants



Mergansers



Murrelets



Harlequin Ducks



Large Gulls



Guillemots



Long-tailed Ducks



Small Gulls

Photo credits: VJ Anderson, D. Keats, A. Riego & C. McClarren, D. Daniels, R. Knight, A. Schmierer, G. Schechter, A. Berndtsson, G. Smith

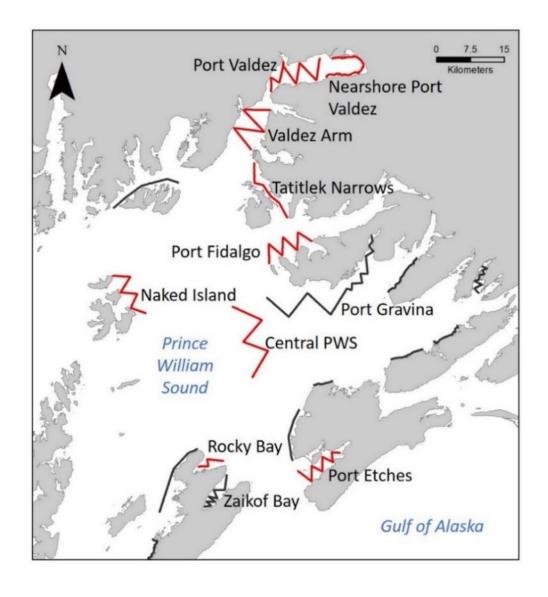
Results

2022 Survey Dates: March 6-11

Surveyed 185.5 km

Red: 9 RCAC-funded transects

Black: historical EVOSTC Gulf Watch-funded transects in this area



Transect Name	Mean bird density (birds/km²)	# Mammals (within 1 km)
Central PWS	2.0	0
Port Etches	17.7	96
Port Fidalgo	9.1	14
Naked Island	2.7	4
Nearshore Port Valdez	45.0	(70)
Port Valdez	12.9	13
Rocky Bay	(28)	4
Tatitlek Narrows	13.6	28
Valdez Arm	6.9	4

Results: Marine Birds



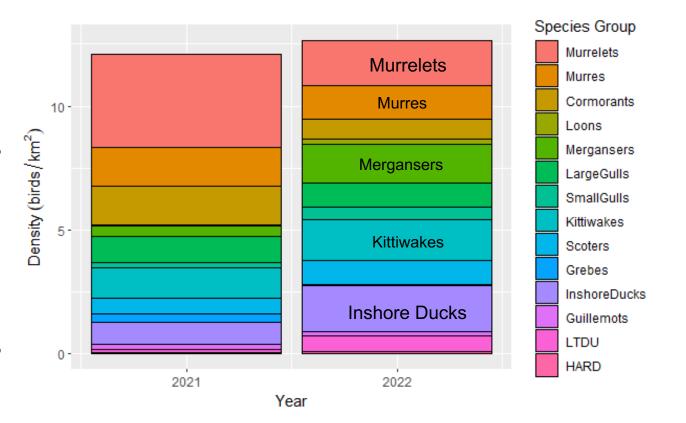
- 767 birds

- 23 species

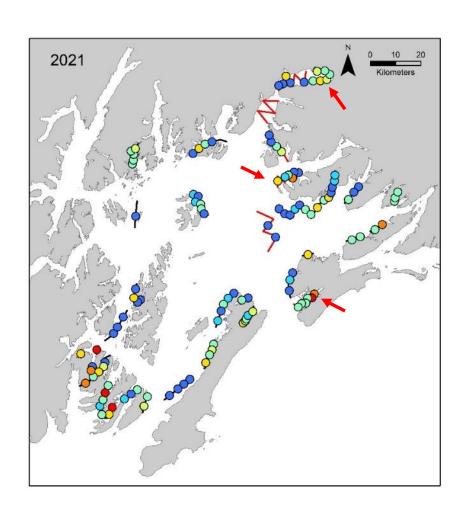
- 2021:

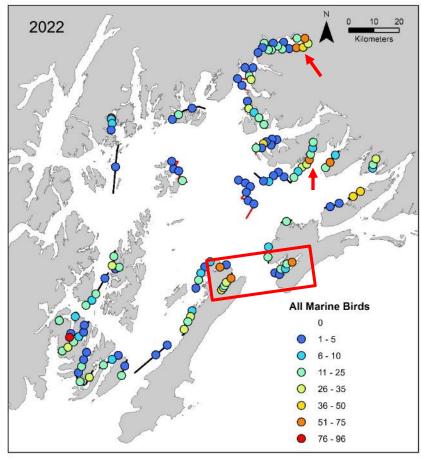
- 707 birds

- 21 species

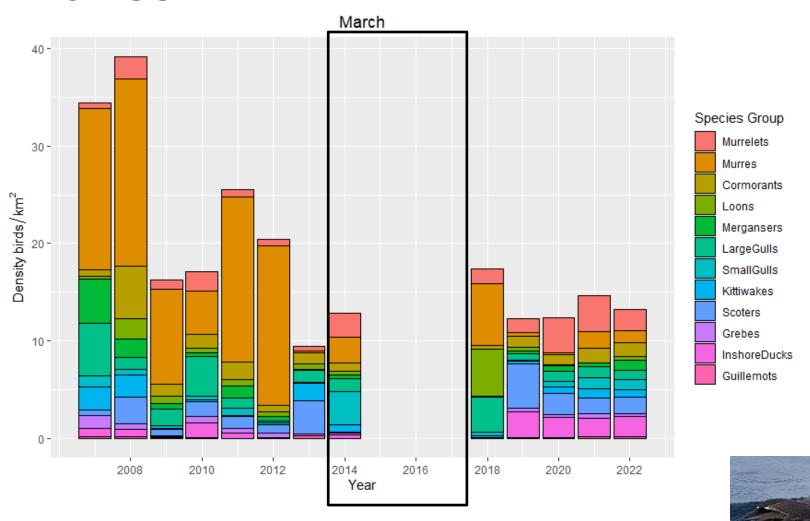


Results: Marine Birds



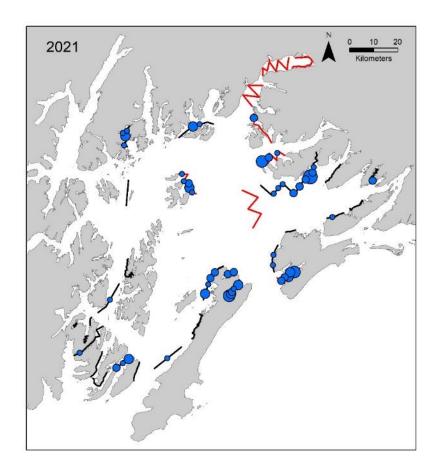


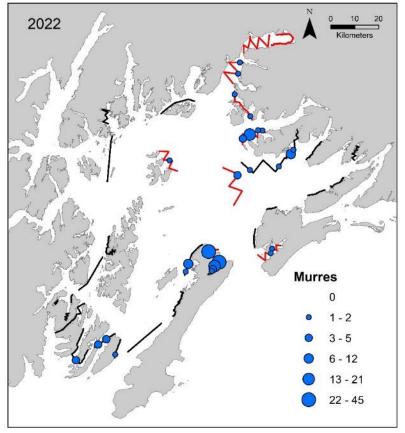
Murres



Murres

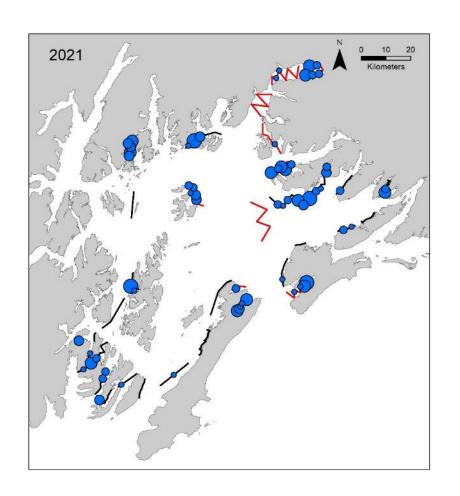


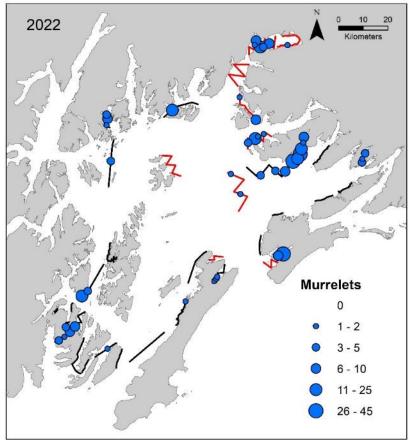




Murrelets







Results: Marine Mammals

Species	2021 Count (including observation s beyond 300 m)	2022 Count (including observations beyond 300 m)
Dall's Porpoise	15	2
Harbor Porpoise		2
Unidentified Porpoise	2	3
Harbor Seal	56	31
Steller Sea Lion	20	75
Sea Otter	72	116
Humpback Whale	1	2
Killer Whale	2	2







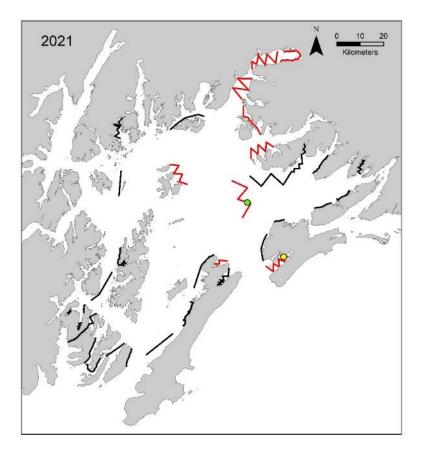


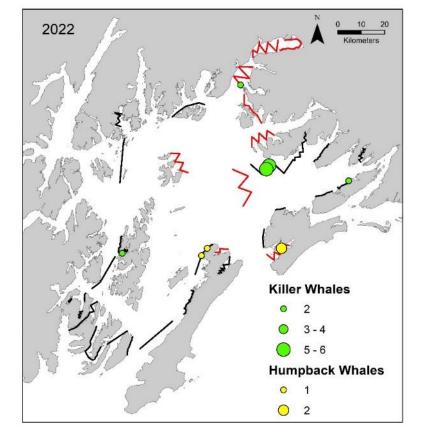


Results: Whales





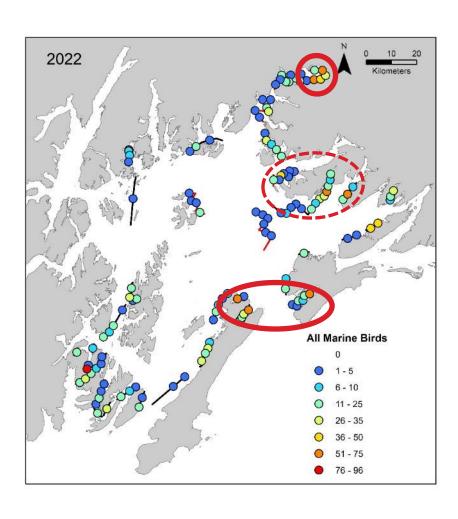


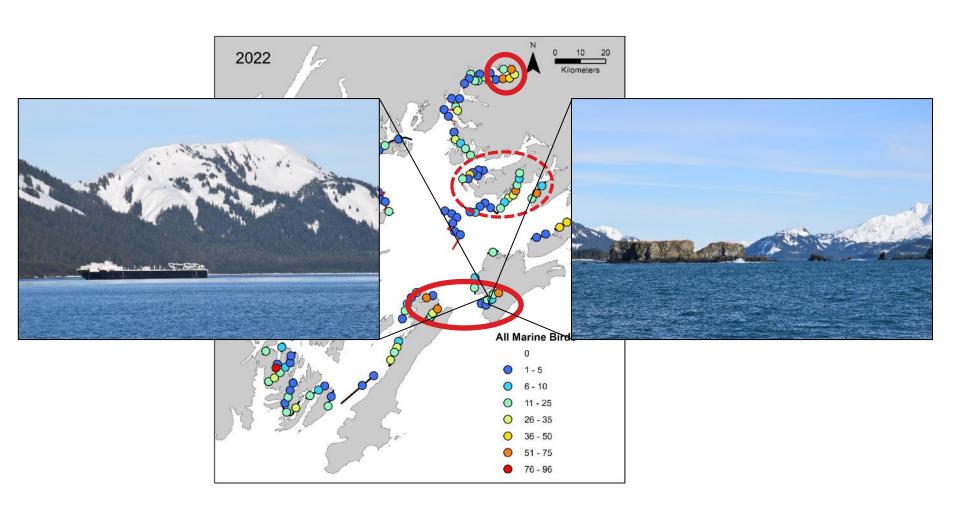


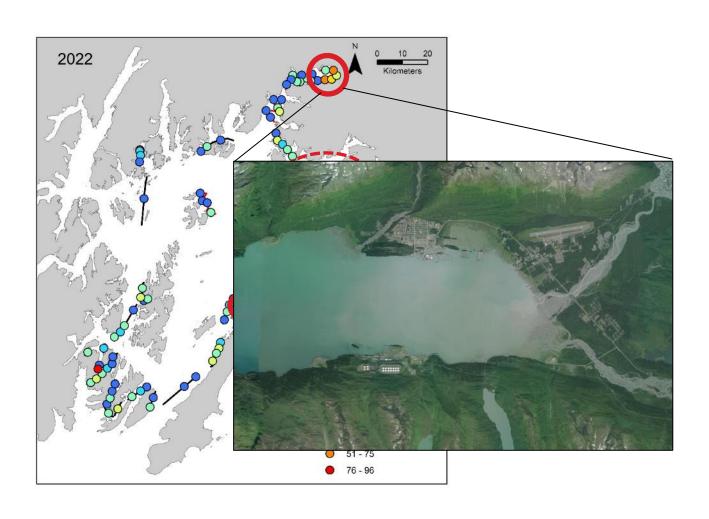
Conclusions

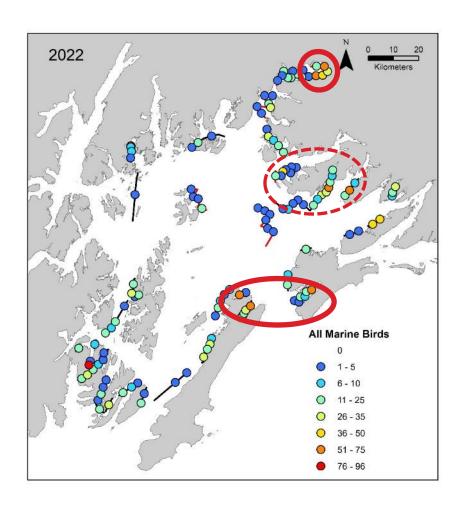
- PWS is a winter refuge from the Gulf of Alaska for seabirds
- Preference for nearshore areas consistent with patterns reported previously for PWS in non-breeding season.







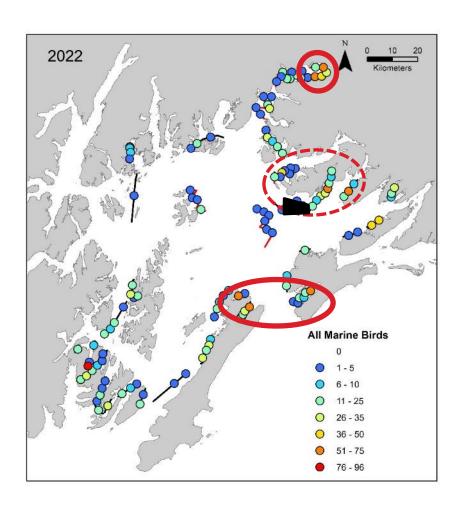


















Final thoughts

 Continued surveys in 2023 and beyond

 Important for planning and refining spill response efforts

Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ALASKA





A4CAPAC

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Ocean Service

Office of Response and Restoration Hazardous Materials Response Division Seattle, Washington

State of Alaska

Department of Environmental Conservation Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

U.S. Coast Guard

Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council

Oil Spill Recovery Institute in Cordova

JULY 2000

