

Refuges in Alaska...











Ten National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska have marine coastlines...

- Alaska Maritime
- Alaska Peninsula/Becharof
- Arctic
- !zembek
- Kenai
- Kodiak
- Selawik
- Togiak
- Yukon Delta



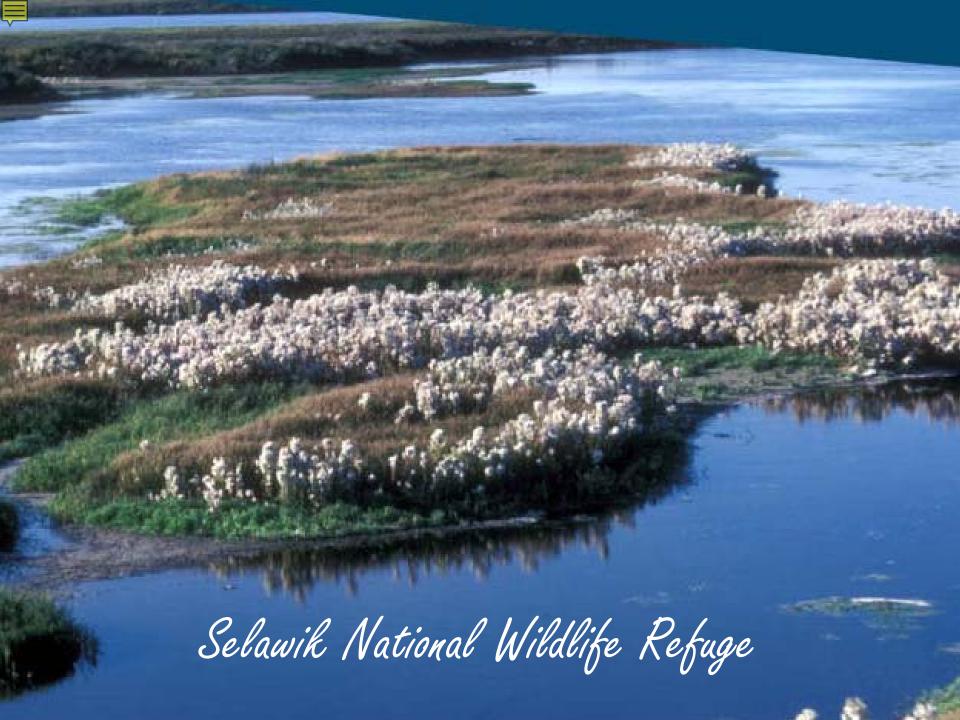














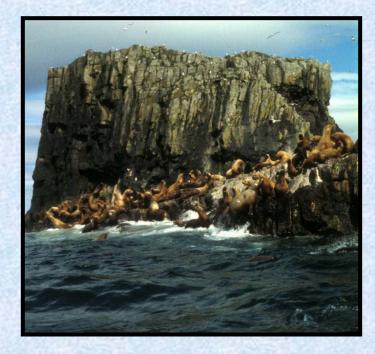
Definition...

Under the current National System of MPAs, the National Wildlife Refuge System has identified 180 refuges as "marine" refuges (ocean, coastal, insular, and Great Lakes) based on having lands (submerged, intertidal, or emergent) within their administrative boundaries.









MPAs on refuges...



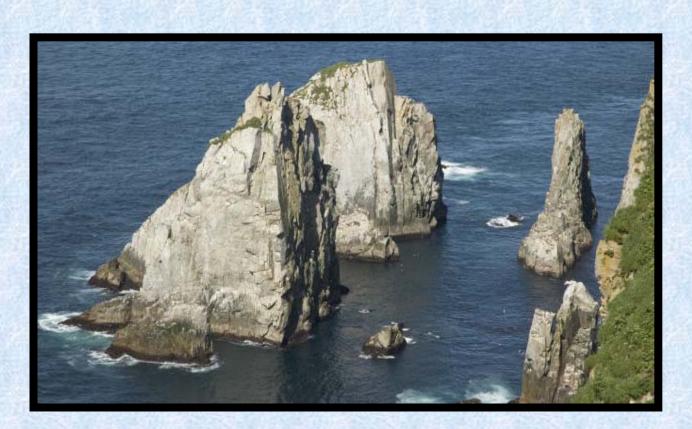


There are only 3 refuges that we consider have MPAs within their boundaries -



Pre-statehood withdrawals...

Portions of 3 refuges were withdrawn prior to statehood and include submerged tidelands. By definition these withdrawn submerged tidelands within refuge boundaries qualify as MPAs.





1. Alaska Maritime

Afognak Karluk Simeonof Island Semidi Island Women's Bay

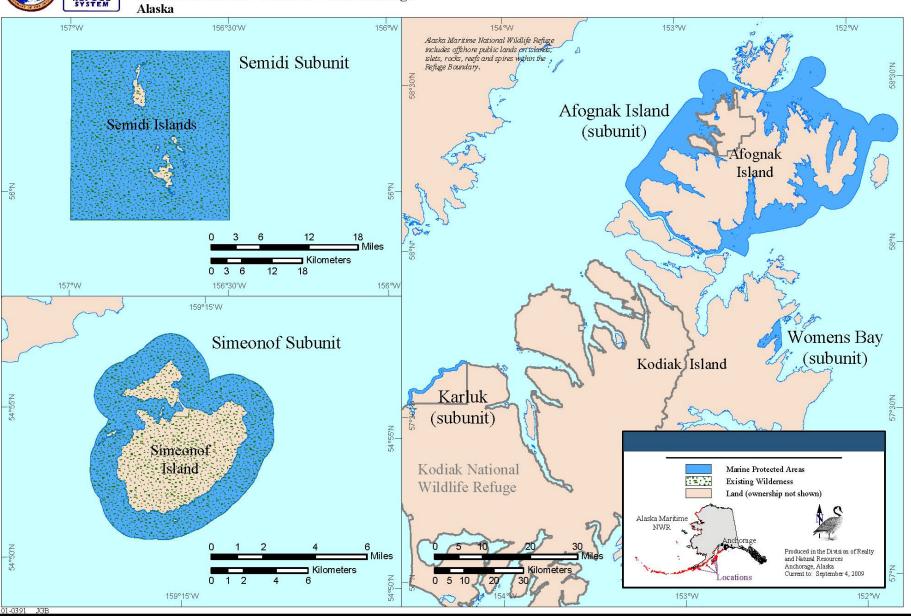






U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge







2. Arctic

Lagoons within barrier islands off the coast of the refuge





3. Yukon Delta

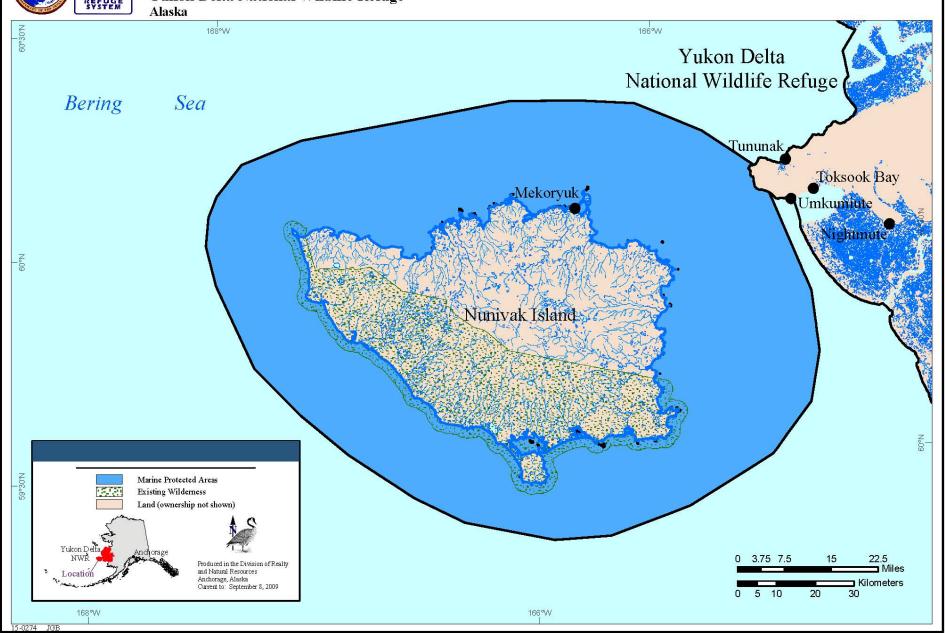
Area around Nunivak Island





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge



MPA management...



MPA management on refuges is determined by refuge purposes, appropriate uses, compatibility, the role/importance for resource protection on National Wildlife Refuges, and impacts on other uses.





Alaska Maritime ANILCA purposes:



- (i) To conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to marine mammals, marine birds, and other migratory birds, the marine resources upon which they rely...
- (v) To provide ... a program of national and international scientific research on marine resources;





several funded refuge projects





Arctic refuge ANILCA purpose:



(i) To conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to...polar bears...





























Yukon Delta refuge ANILCA purpose:





(i) To conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to...seabirds...salmon...marine mammals...

Key management challenges...





Jurisdiction - defining roles

Climate change

- > Sea level rise
- > Impacts on marine resources
- > Ecosystem changes to broader marine ecosystem
- > Defining vulnerabilities of existing refuges to climate change

Lack of science capacity to monitor, research/understand change, and ultimately manage for adaptation, resiliency, or our marine and terrestrial fish, wildlife, and plant resources



Working with others...

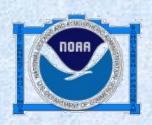


Coordination with sister conservation agencies (NPS, NERRS, NOAA Fisheries, Protected Species, and other NOAA programs), State agencies, and other agencies (USGS, MMS, EPA, USCG, etc.) is vital to our mission.



















Build on Basic MPA purposes

- Enhance stewardship
- Build partnerships
- Increase support for marine conservation
- Effective and efficient outreach
- Promote cultural heritage
- Protect MPA resources

