

SOUTHEAST ALASKA GUIDE SERVICES

INEAU

SCENIC and

SHIP

PLANE

Visit valure's thousand year-old worder

OURS HOURLY FROM JUNEAU

RECREATION and with support from the Objet Borningto of Jonason the Alaska Diversion non and the Southeast Alaska Groups for the Souther Januar Charden on N Franksin St., Smatur, Nr., Pratic by Jamie Tergunon Orag 71

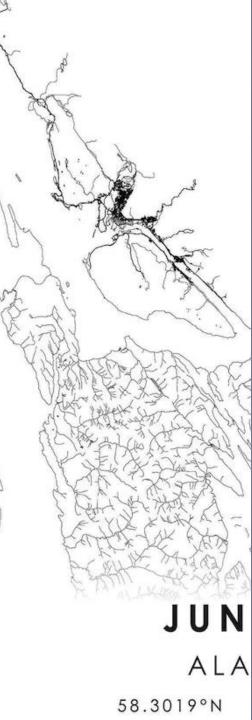




AGENDA



- » Geographic Overview of Alaska and Juneau
- » History of Alaska and Land Occupation
- » Juneau Ethnohistory and Geography
- » Juneau Geology and Glaciology & Tidal Effects
 BREAK
- » Common Land Species (Flora and Fauna)
- » Common Marine Species (Flora and Fauna)
- » Local Landmarks and Services
- » Attractions



INTRODUCTION

Juneau Consists of:

- Approximately 32,000 Residents
- 3,255 Miles² (1,23 miles² Land, 928 miles² Ice Field, 704 miles² Waterway)
- 53 miles of Highway (42 miles from Juneau to Echo Cove)
- 5,224 Watercraft
- 39,860 Cars
- 132 Named Mountain Peaks
- 40 Terrestrial Glaciers & over 100 Small Valley Glaciers
- 230 Days of Precipitation Annually (92" of accumulation)

INTRODUCTION









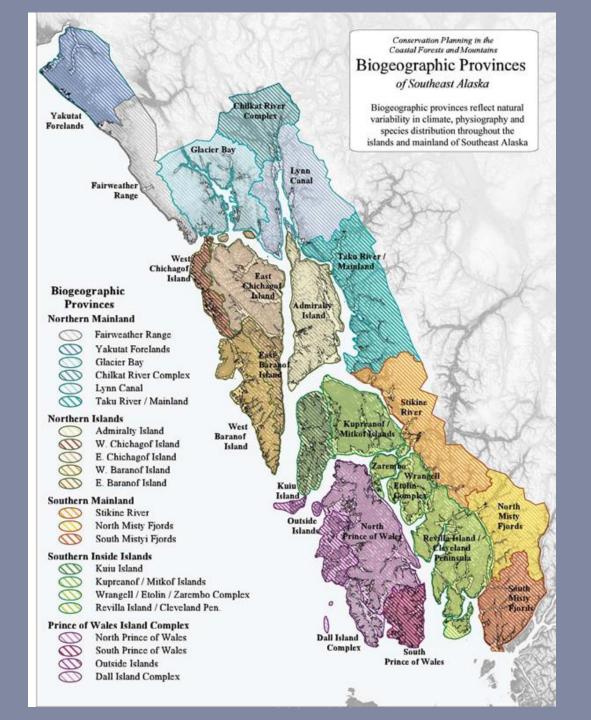








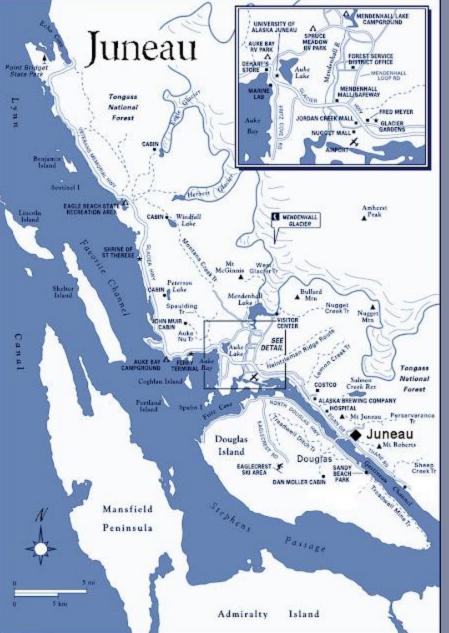


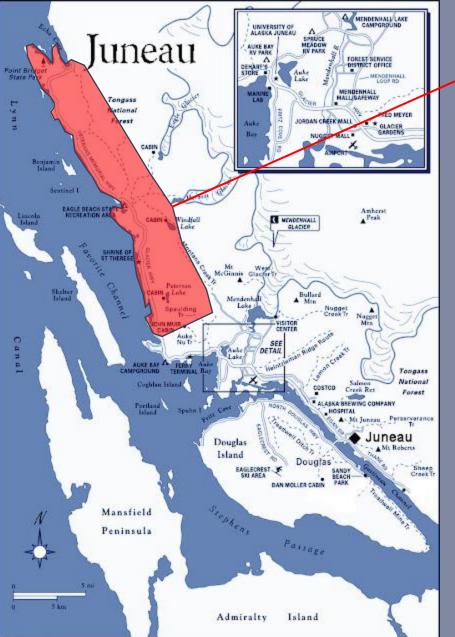






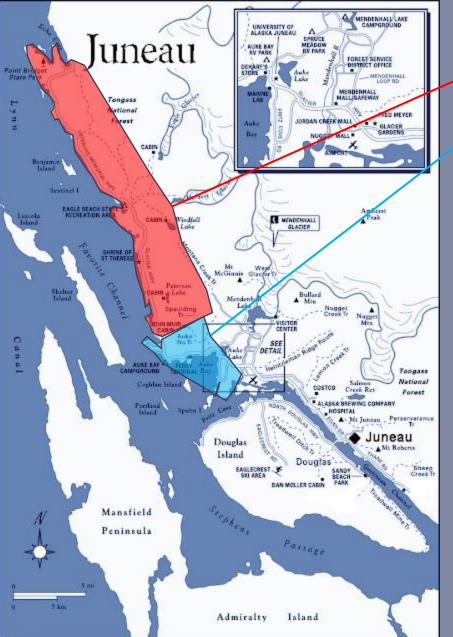






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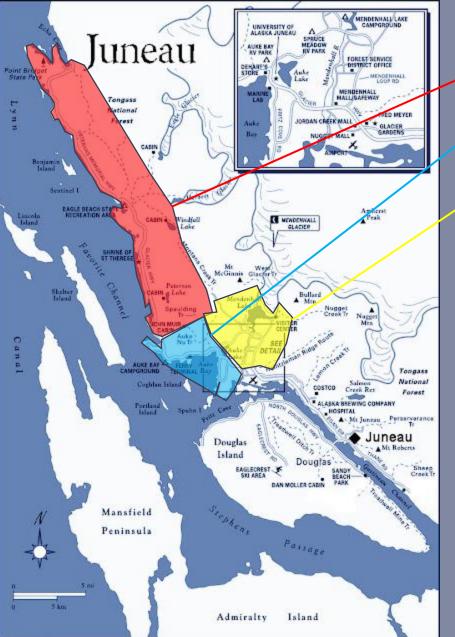




"Out the Road"

Auke Bay



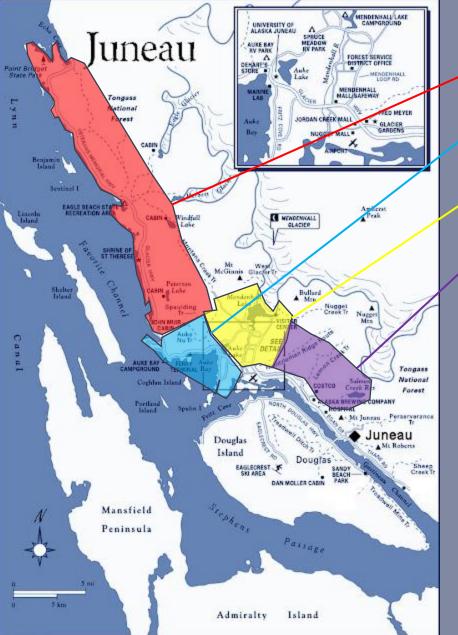


"Out the Road"

Auke Bay

Valley





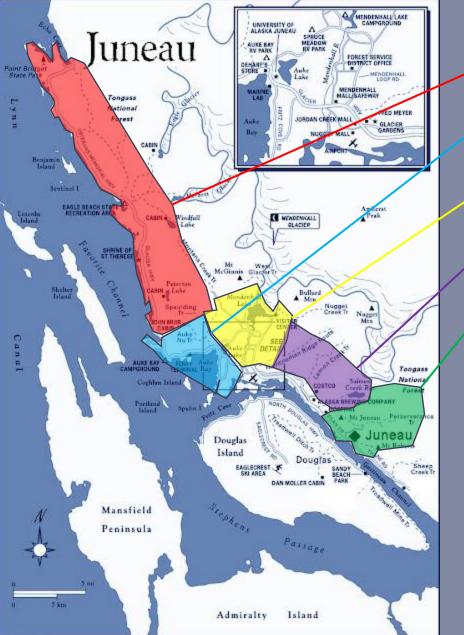
"Out the Road"

Auke Bay

Valley

Lemon Creek





"Out the Road"

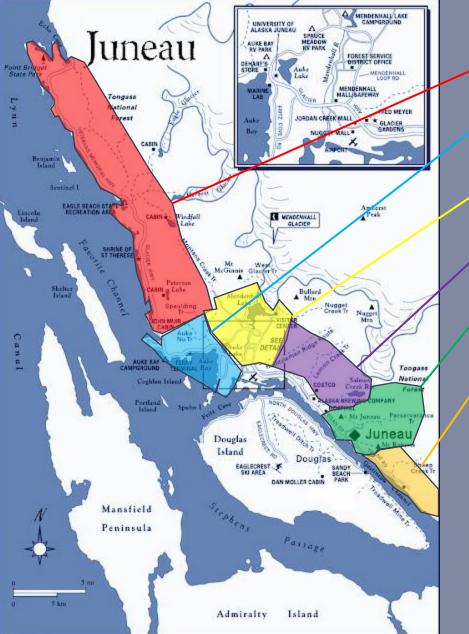
Auke Bay

Valley

Lemon Creek

Downtown





"Out the Road"

Auke Bay

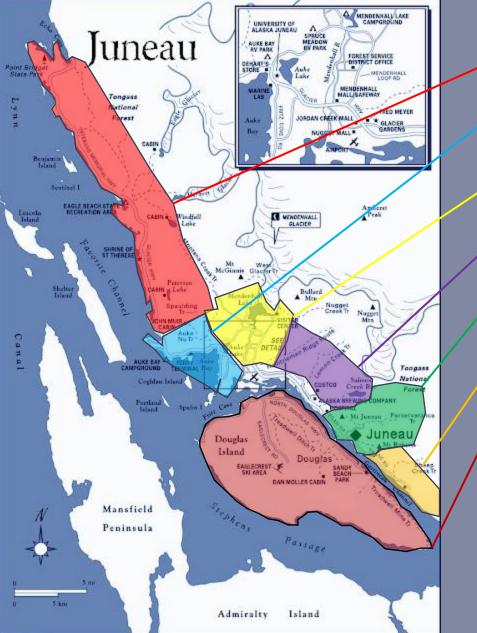
Valley

Lemon Creek

Downtown

Thane





"Out the Road"

Auke Bay

Valley

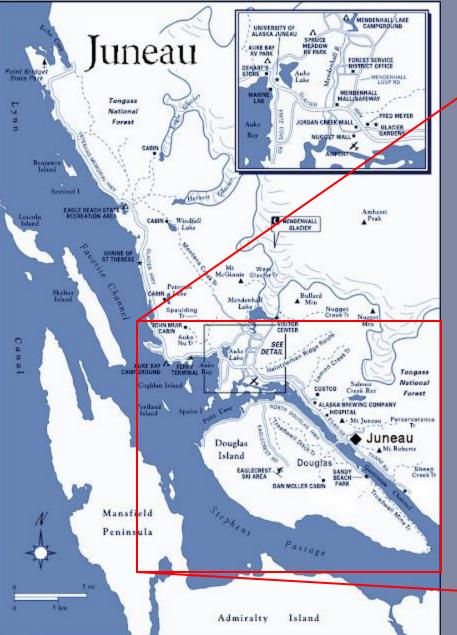
Lemon Creek

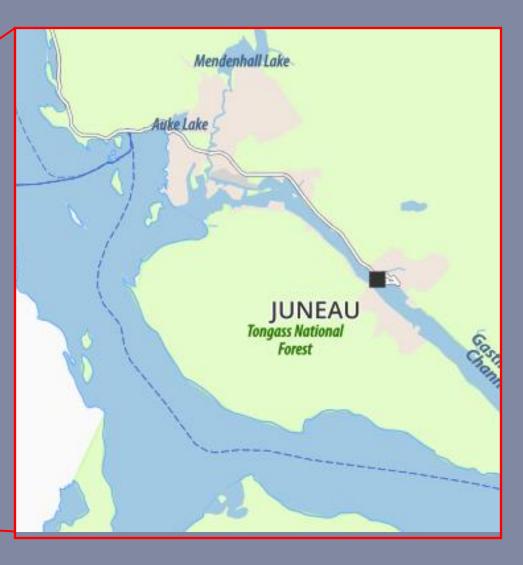
Downtown

Thane

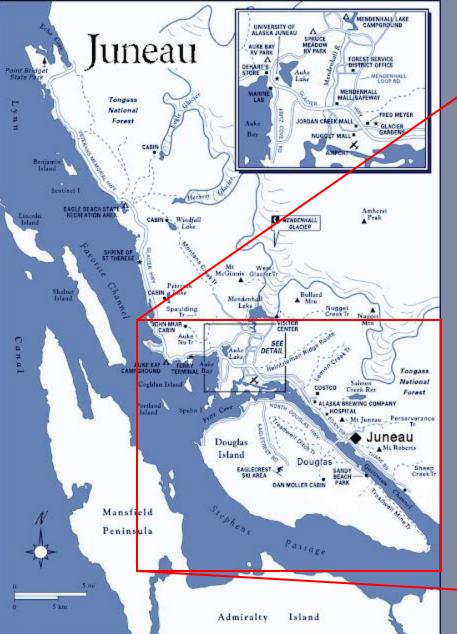
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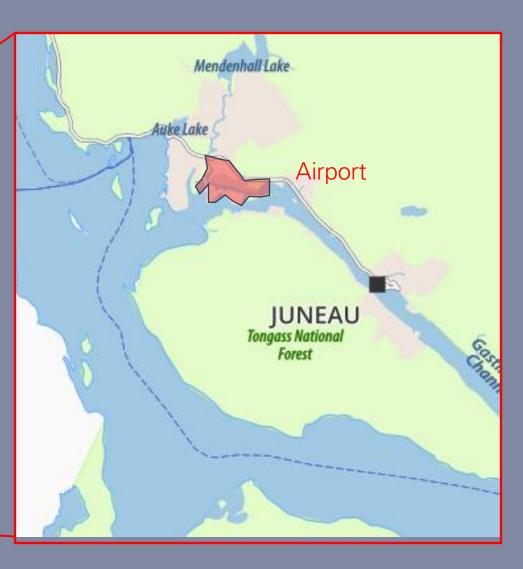




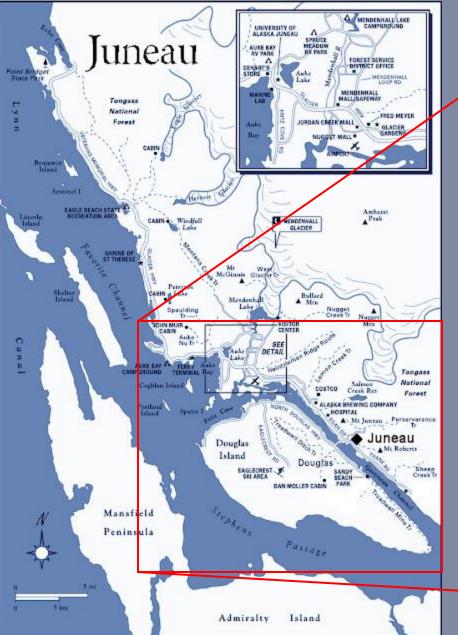


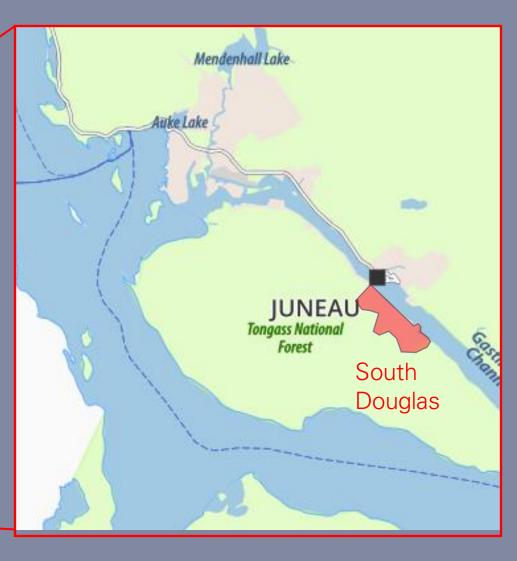




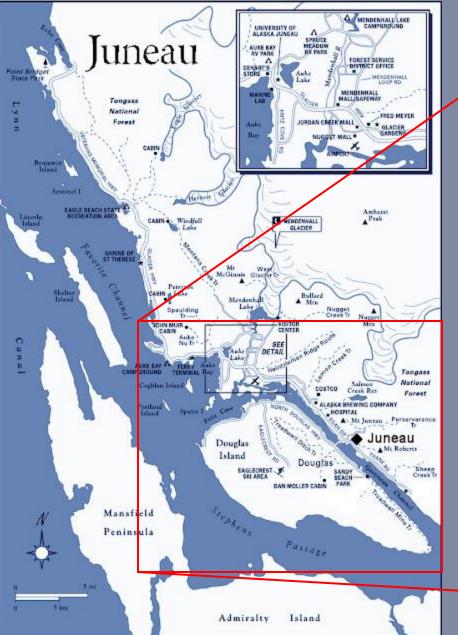


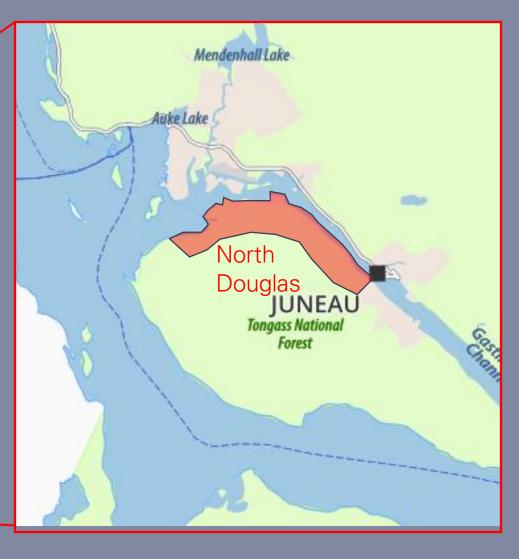




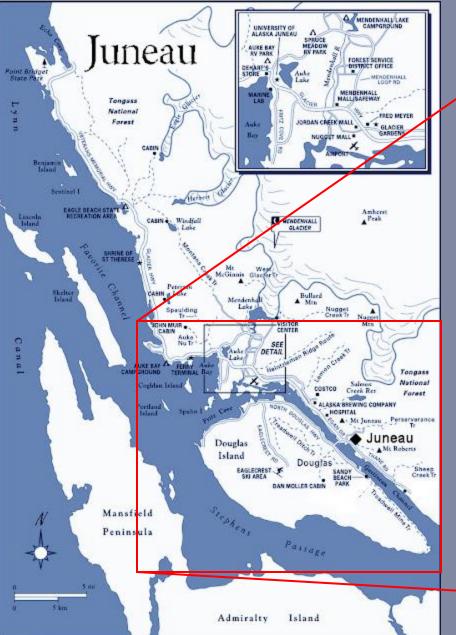


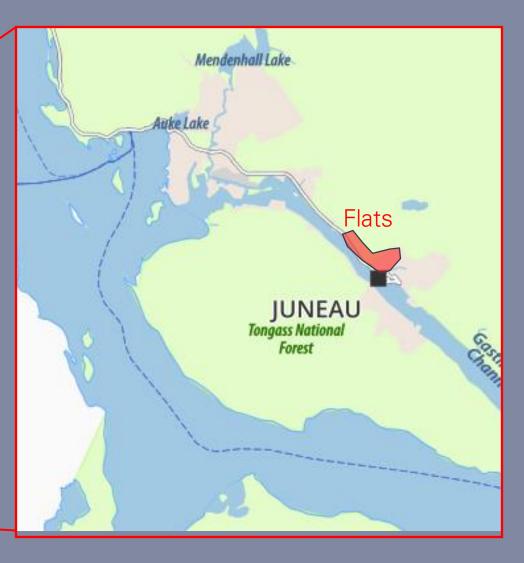




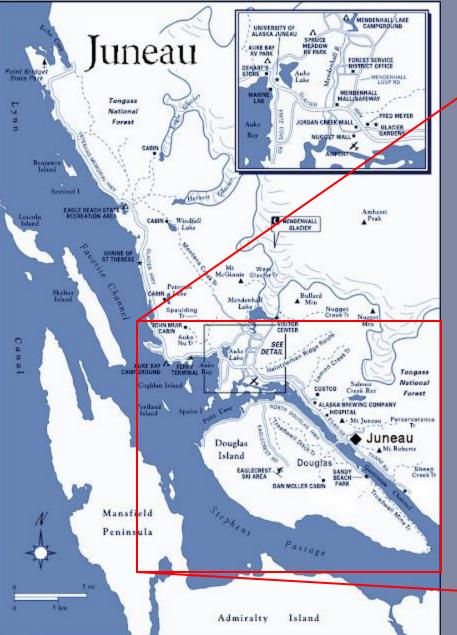


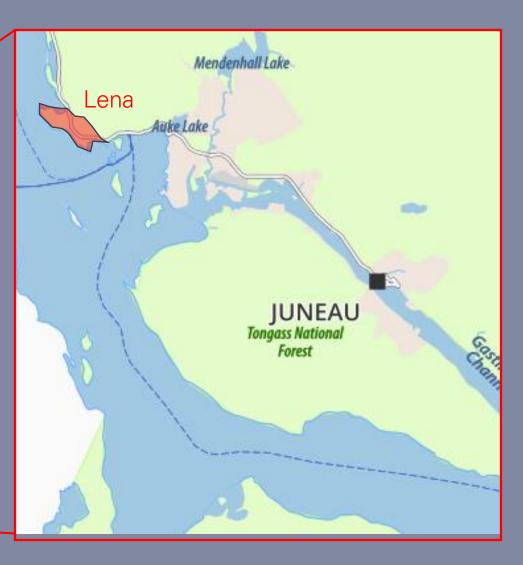




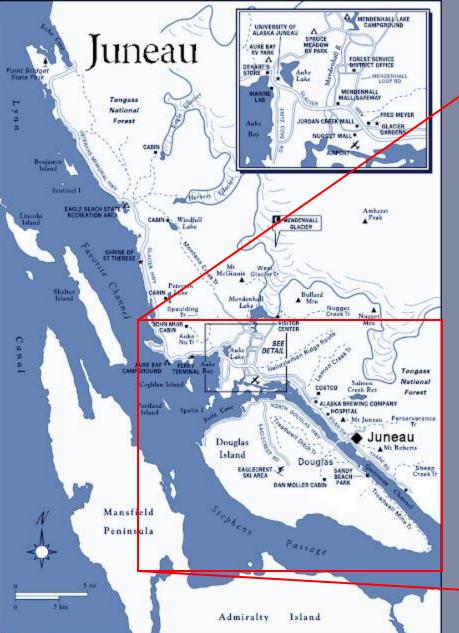


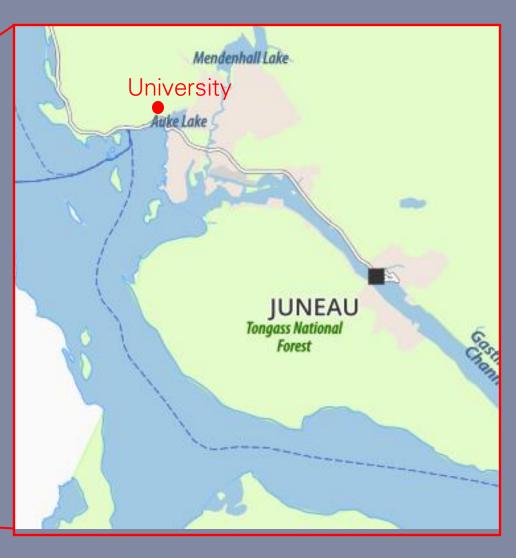




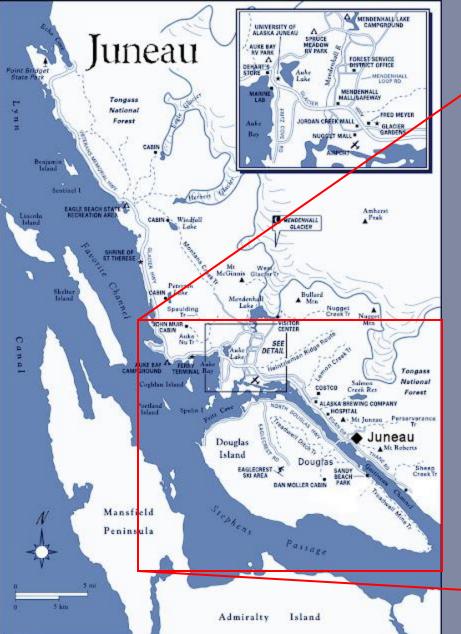


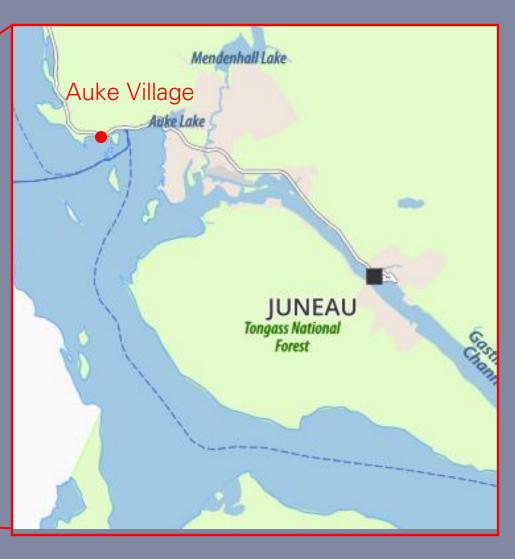




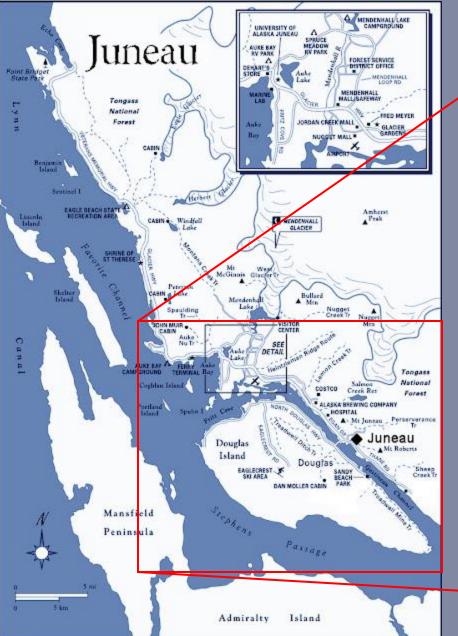


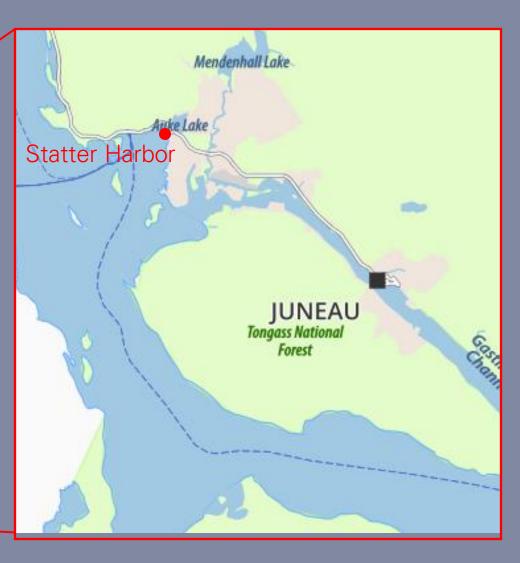




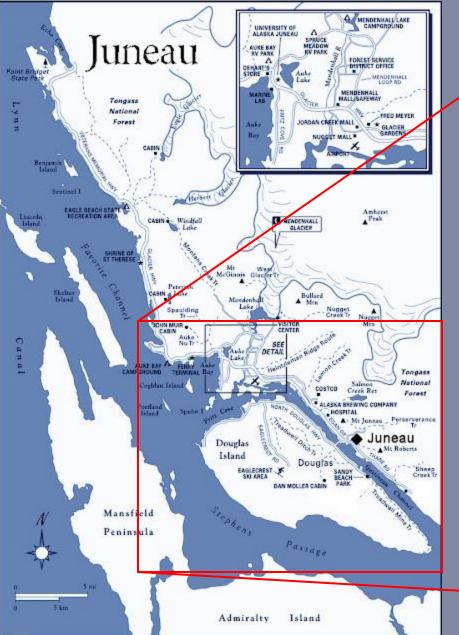


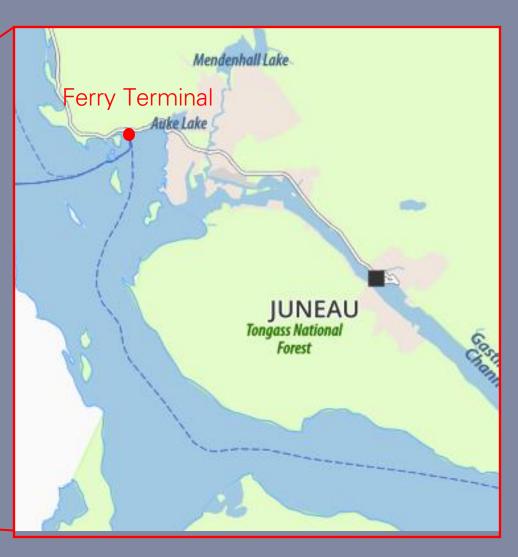




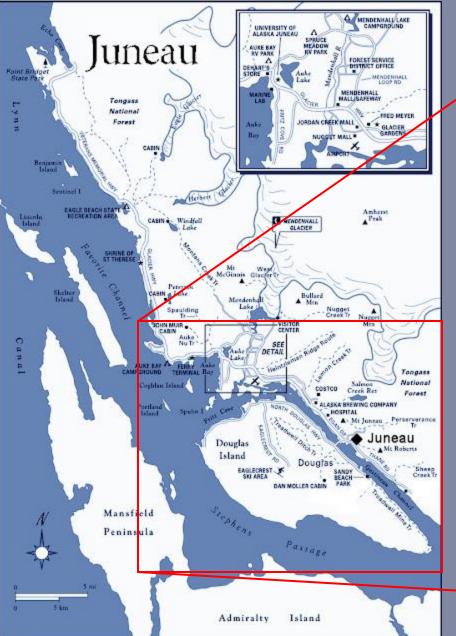


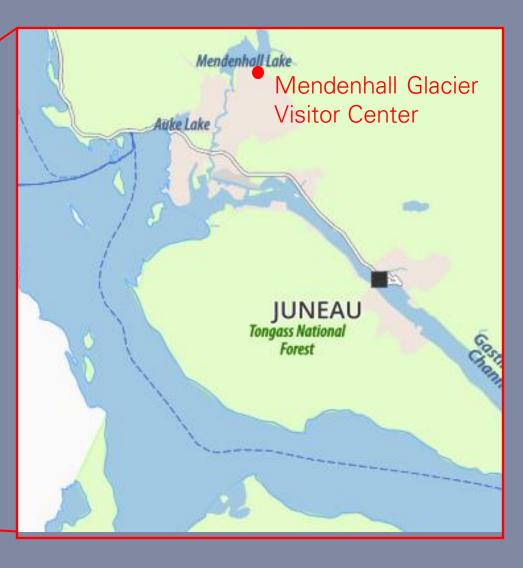




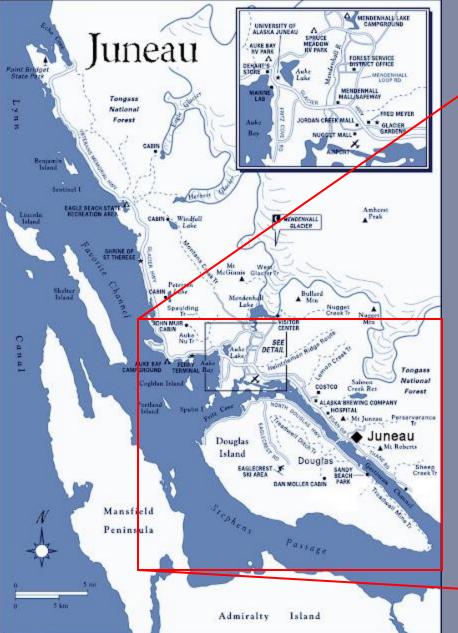


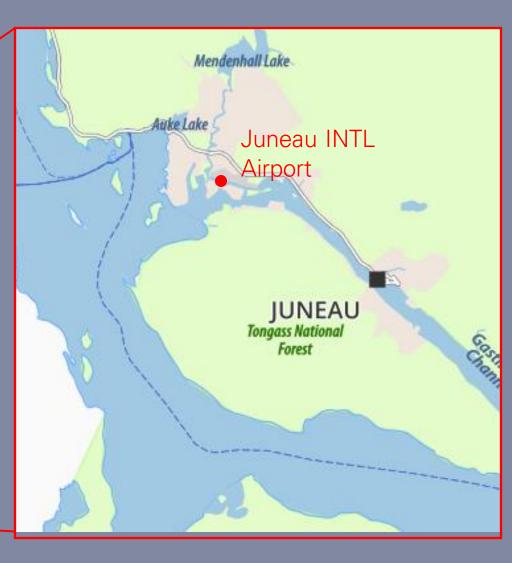




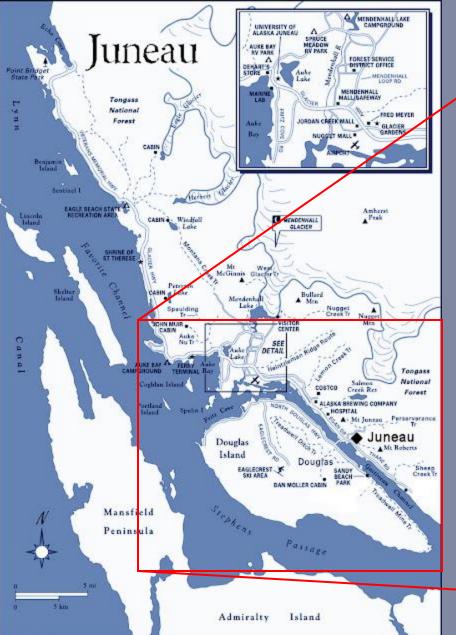


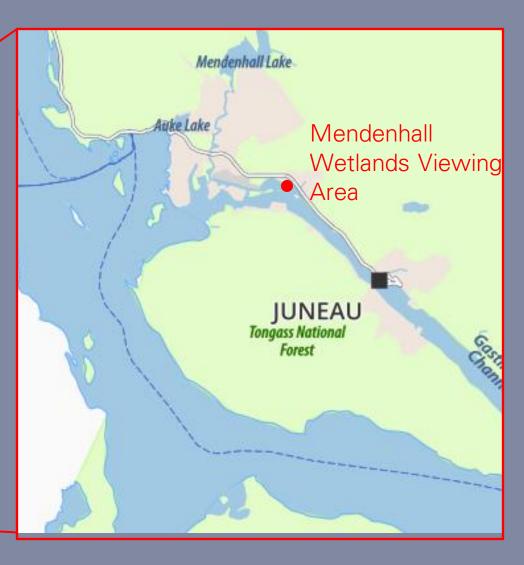




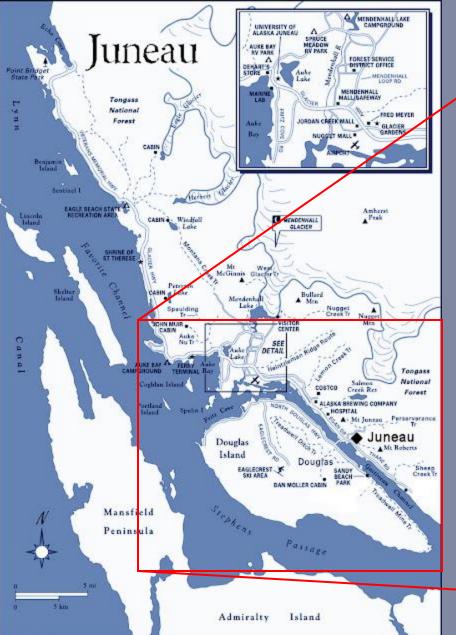


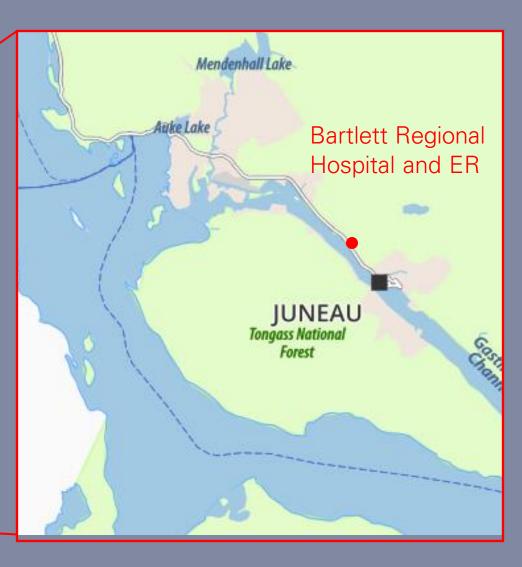




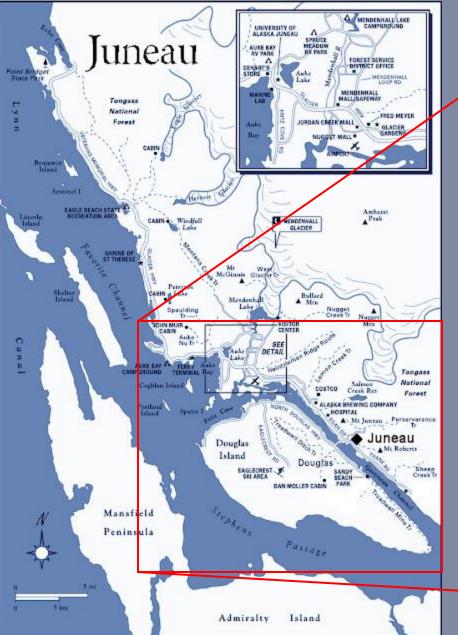


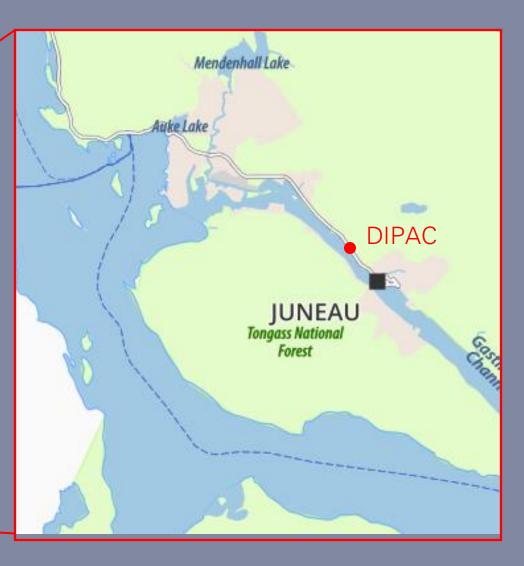




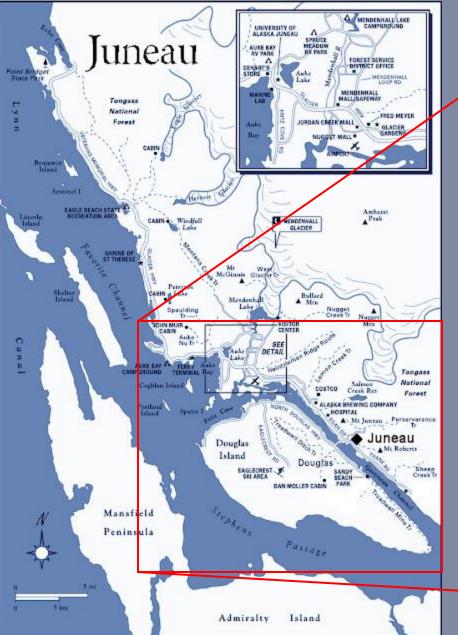






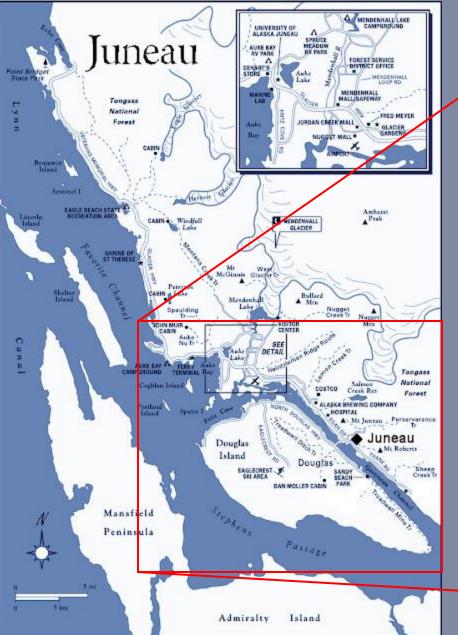


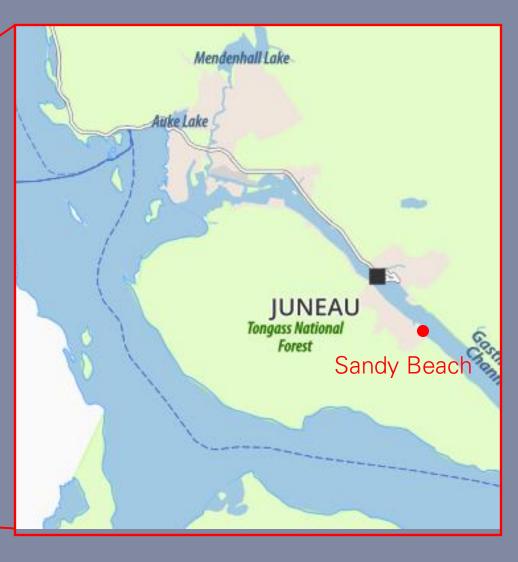




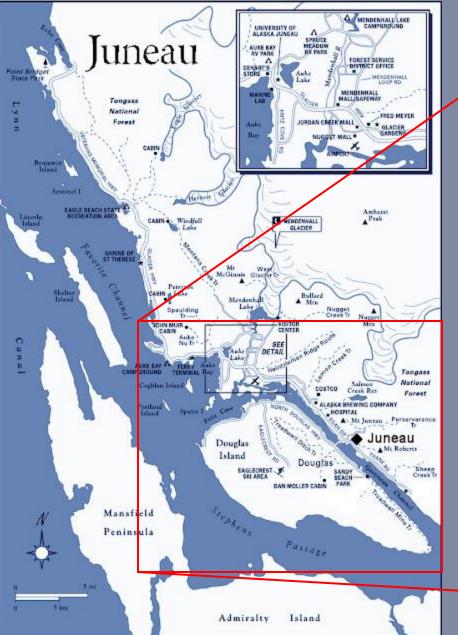


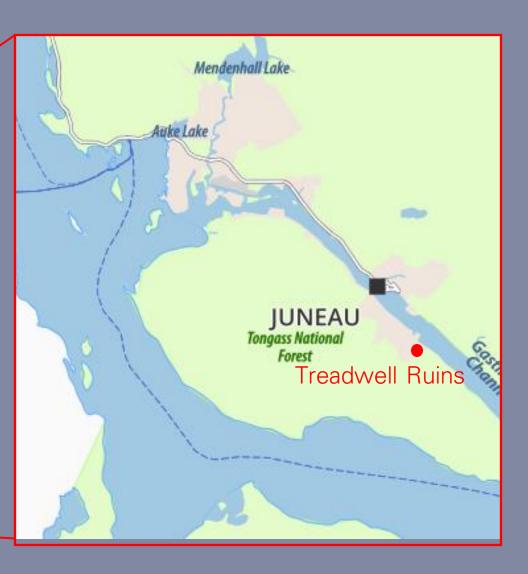




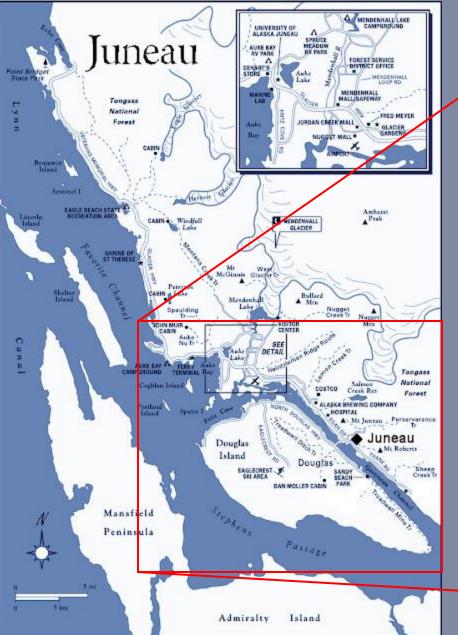


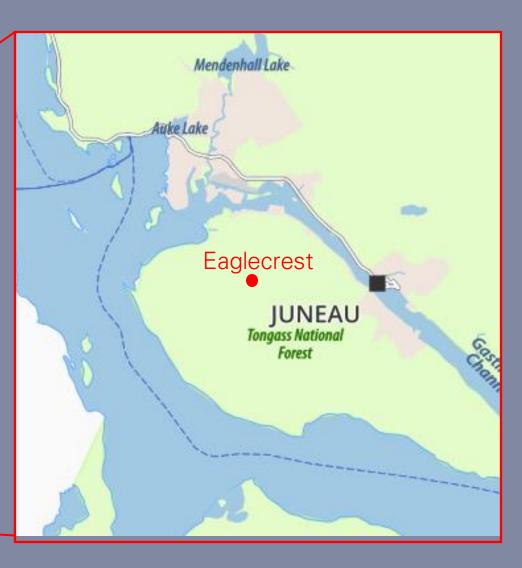




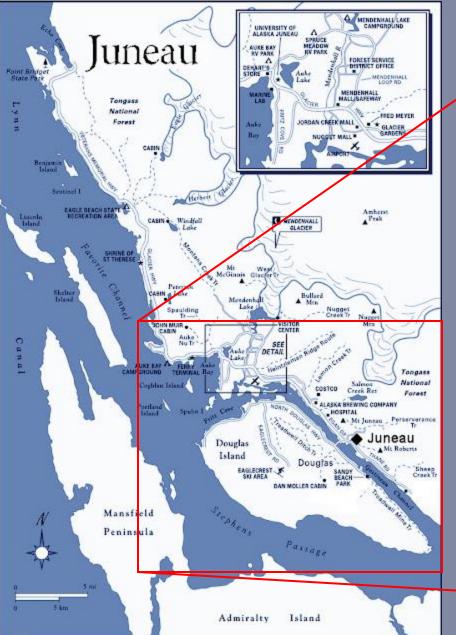


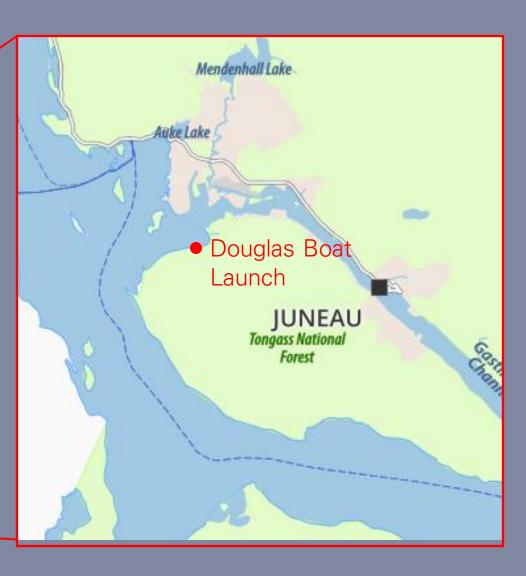




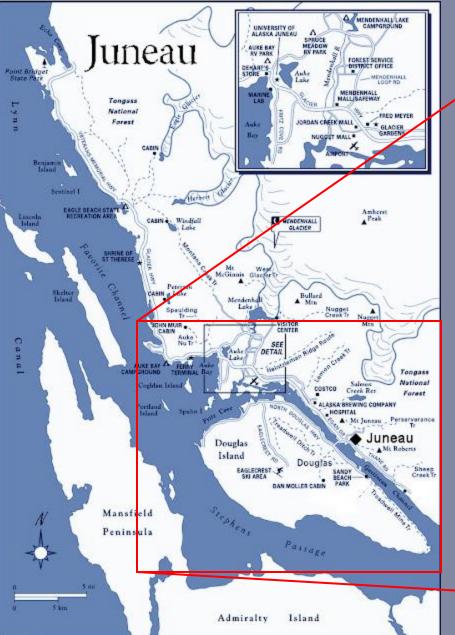


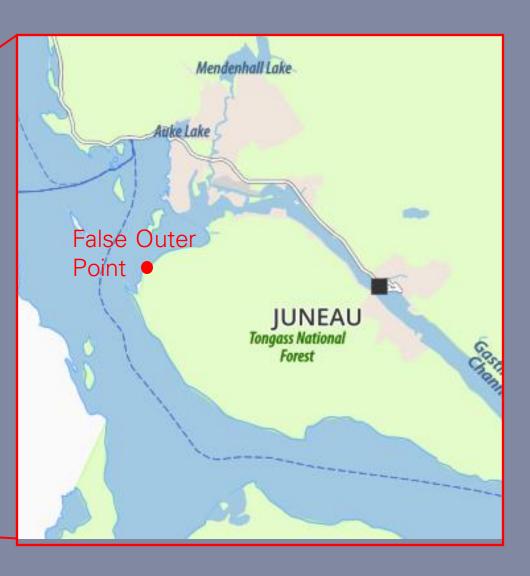






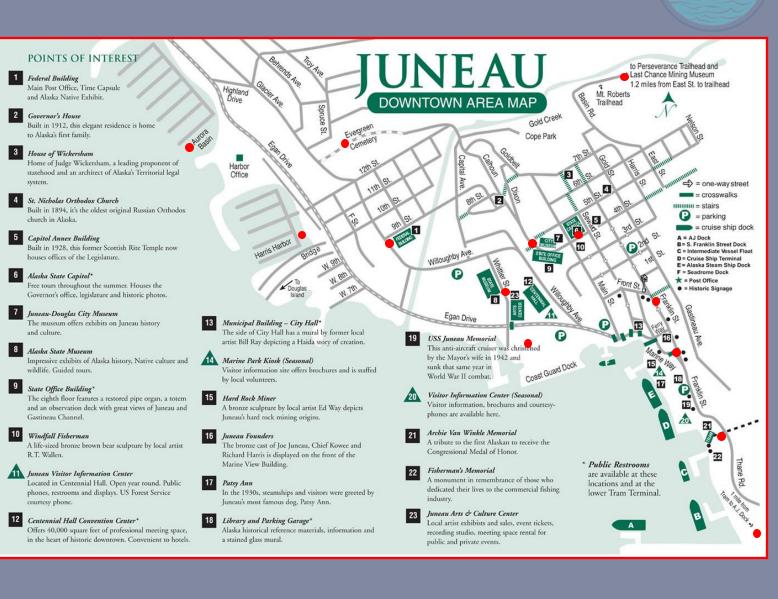






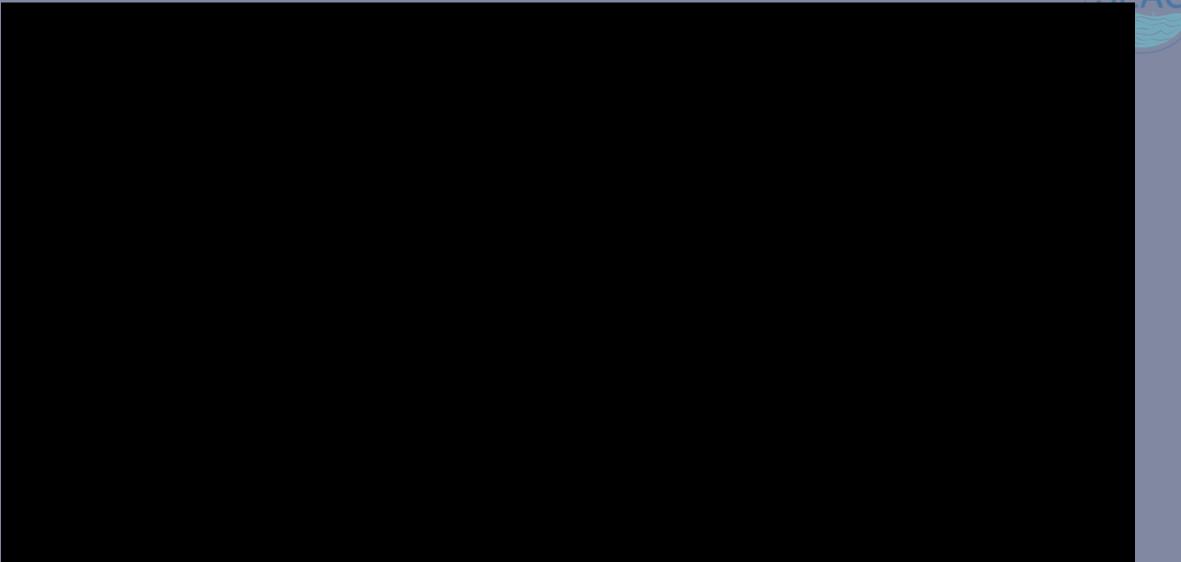


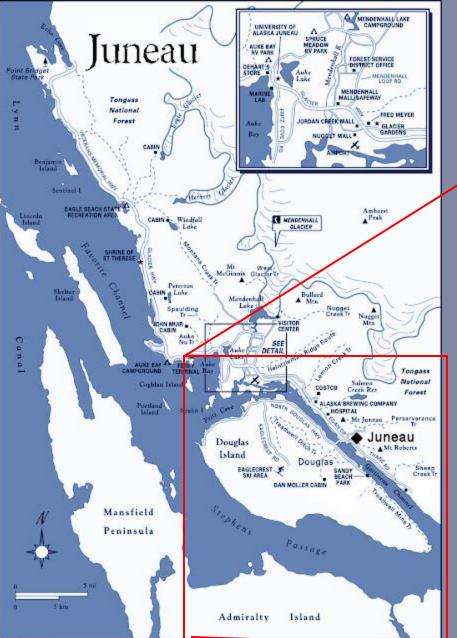




"SOURDOUGH"

JUNEAU WATERWAYS

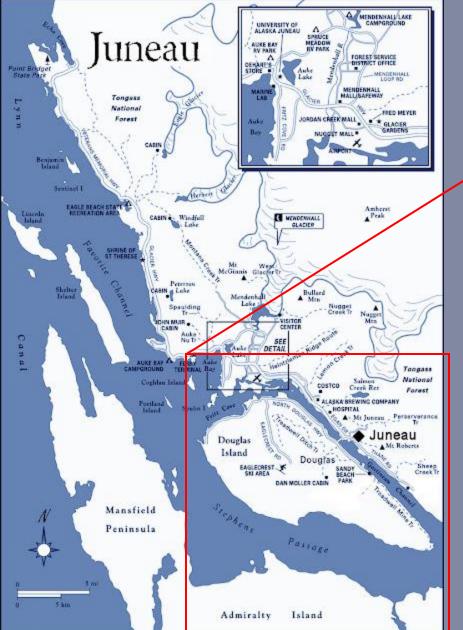


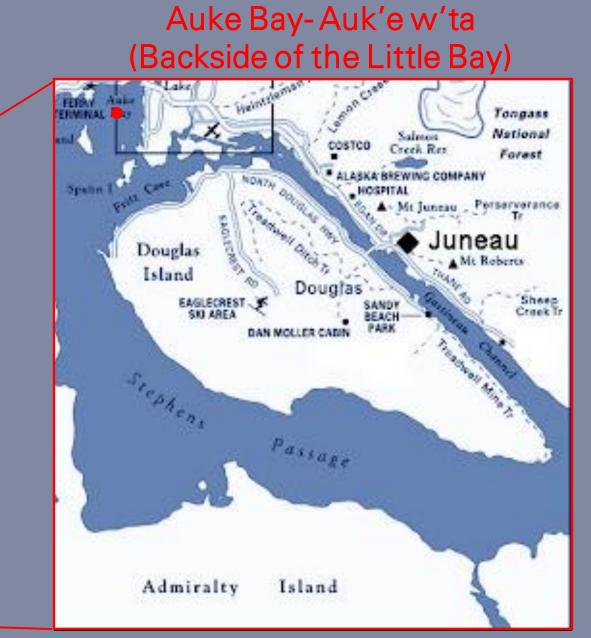




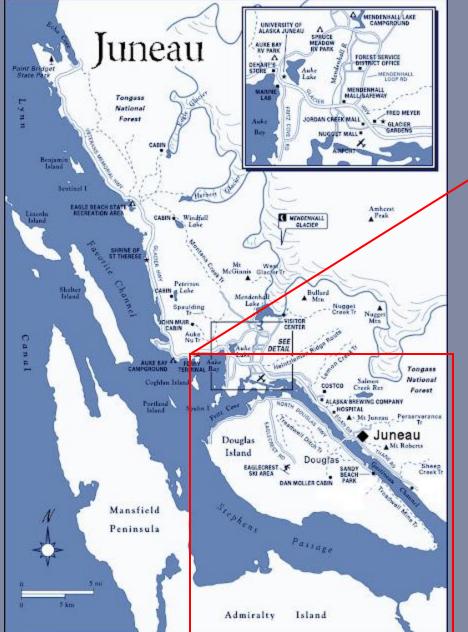


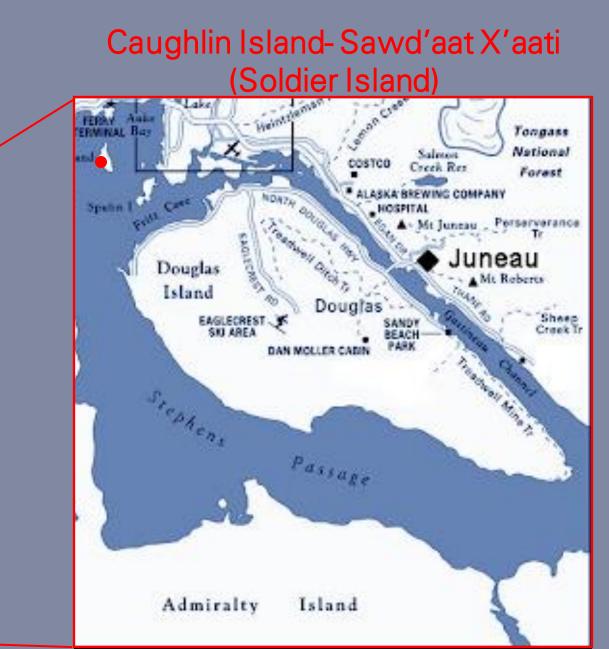




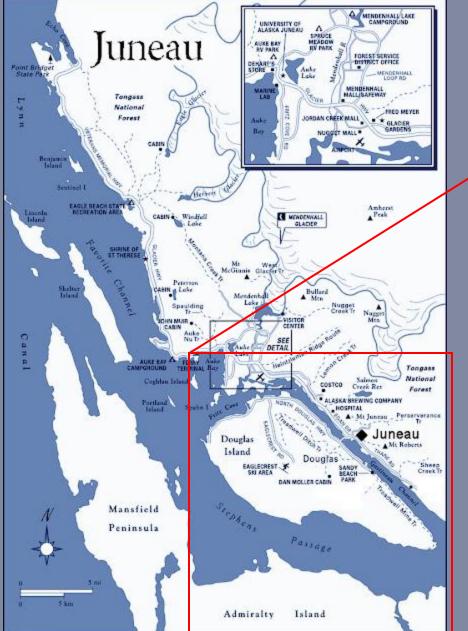




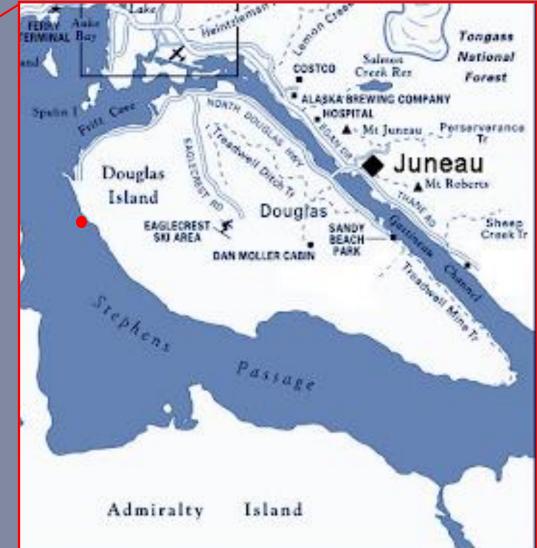




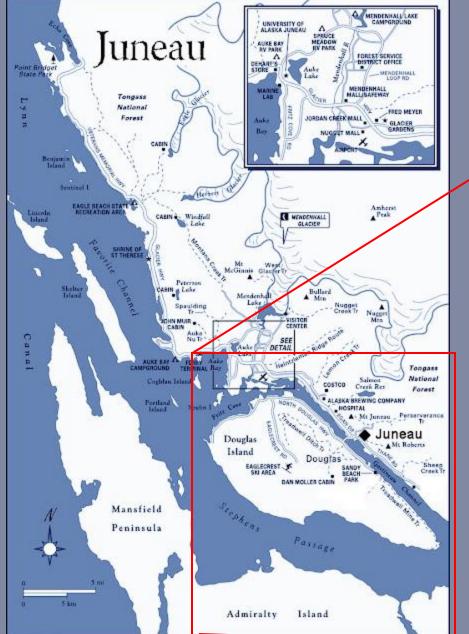




Outer Point-Shikaagi Noow (Thick Logged Fort)



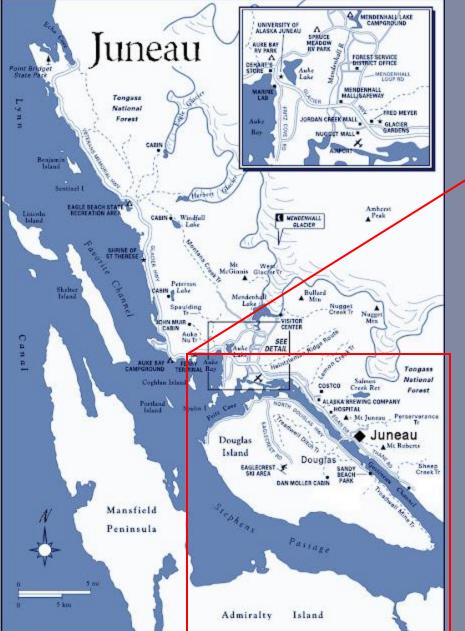




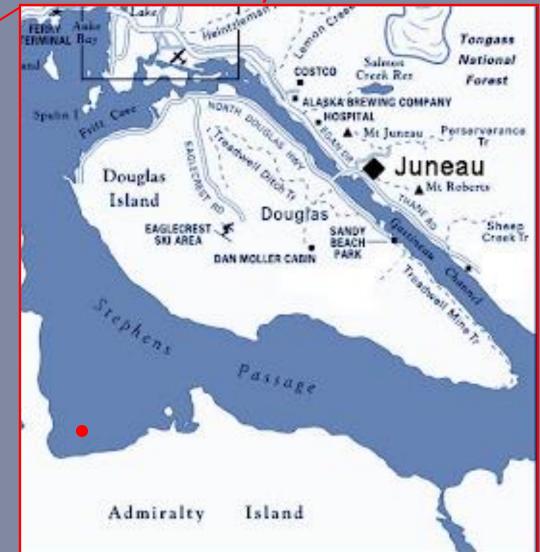
Middle Point-Wooshdeinax Aadi (Trails Above Eachother)



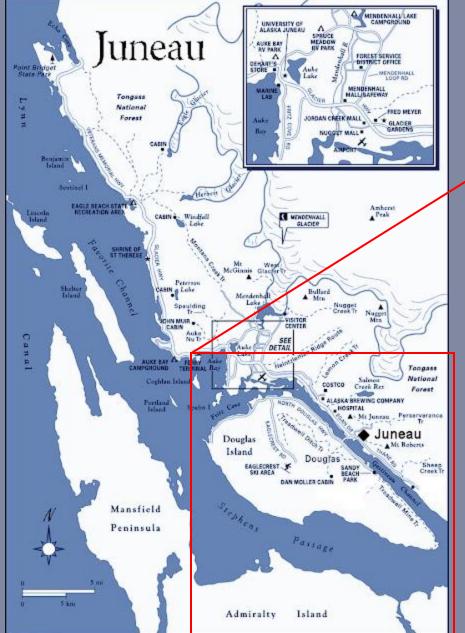




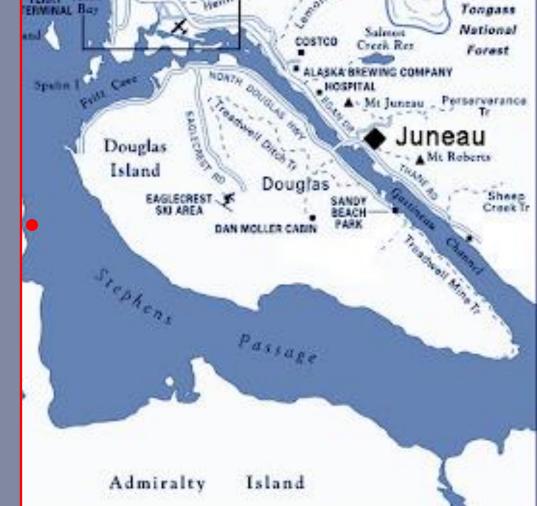
Young Bay- Kanak'aa Si't (Skinny Glacier)



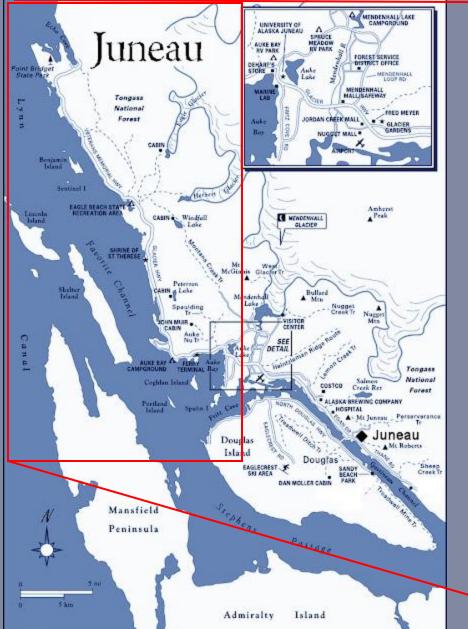










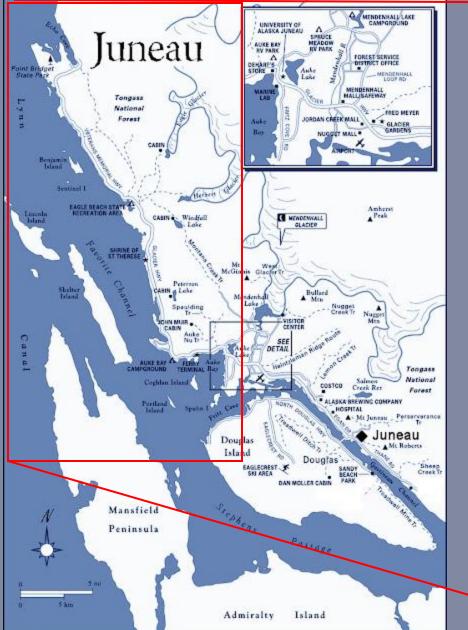




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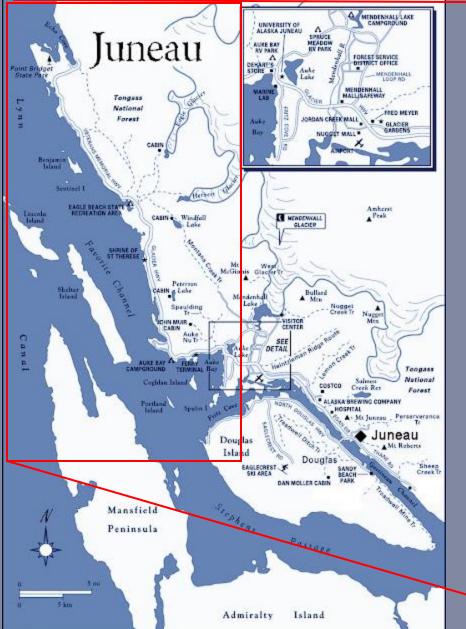




North Pass

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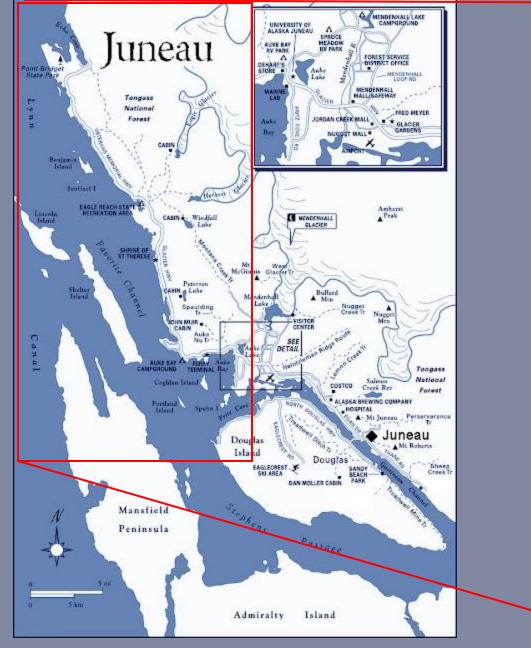


Halibut Cove

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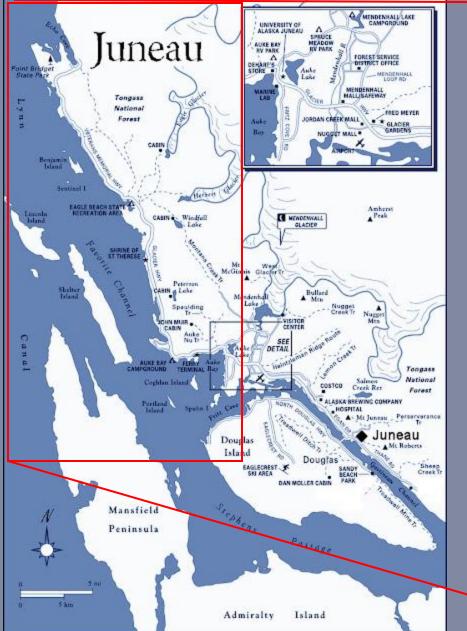


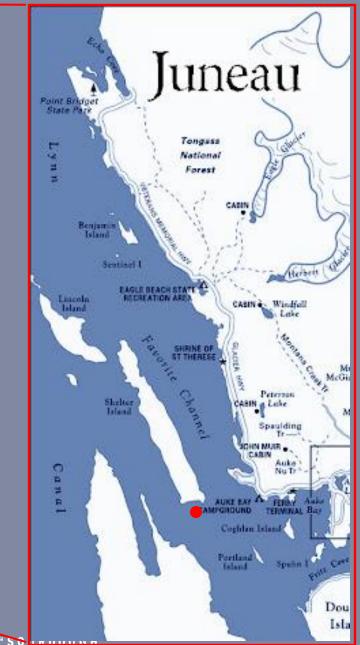




Amalga Harbor

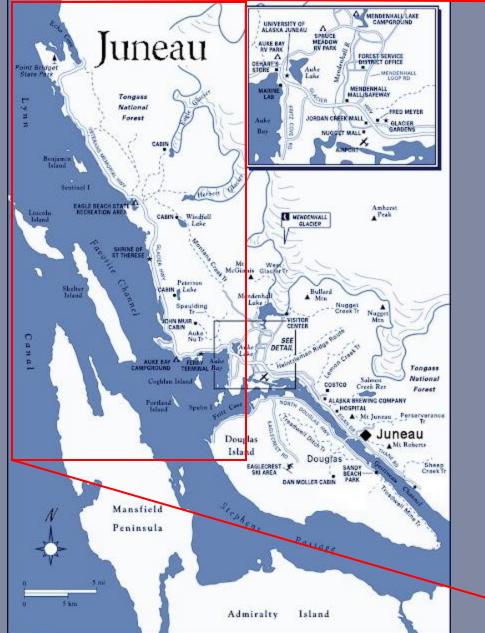






South Shelter





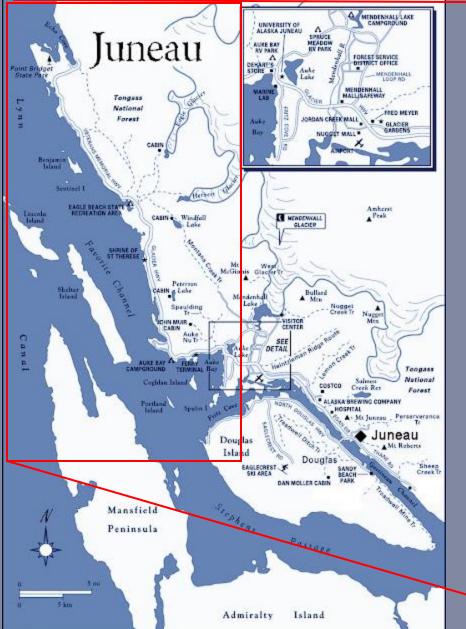


Hand Trollers Cove

Kichxaax Tukye'e

(Bottom End of Wing Island)

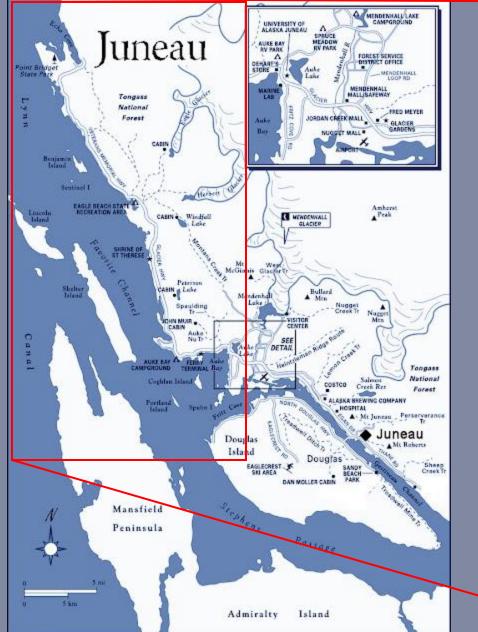






Faust Rock





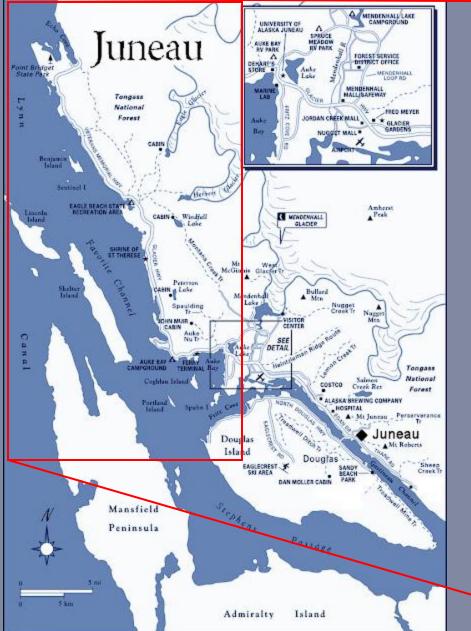


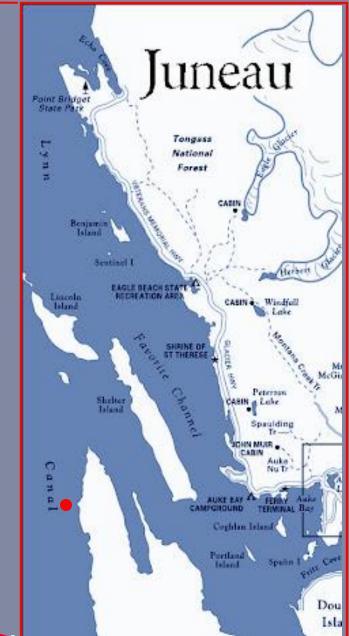
Pt. Retreat Kootznoowo'o Lutu'

(Point of Brown Bear Fort)

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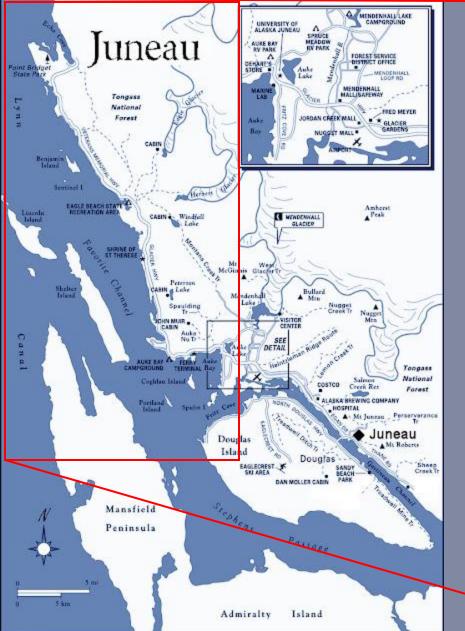




False Pt. Retreat

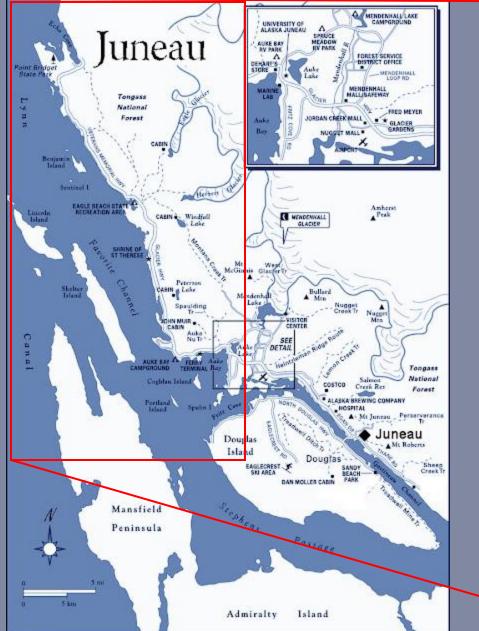












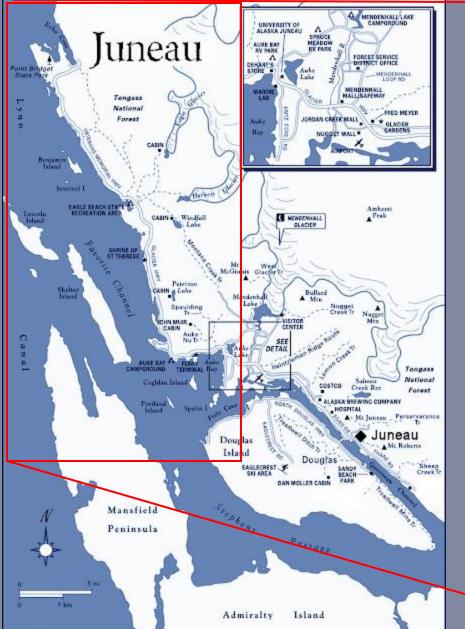


Barlow Cove Yaxwch Kaadi T'aak

(Bay of Sea Otters)

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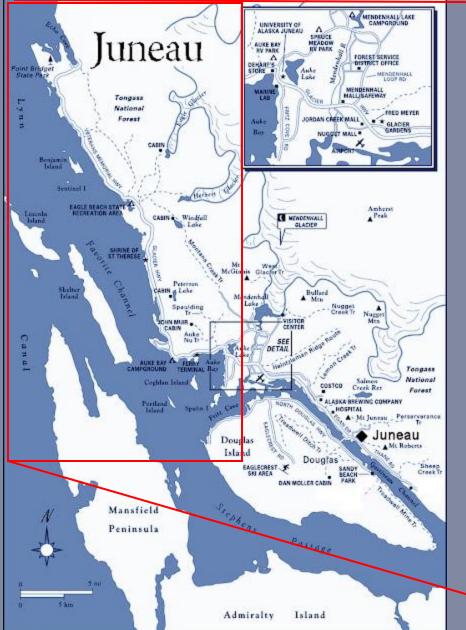




Hump Island

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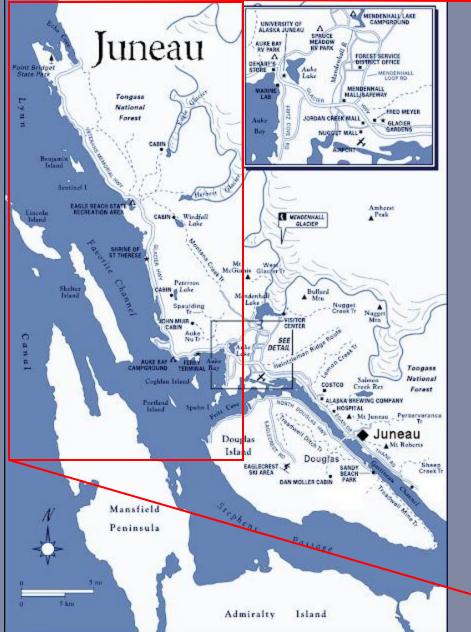






Little Island





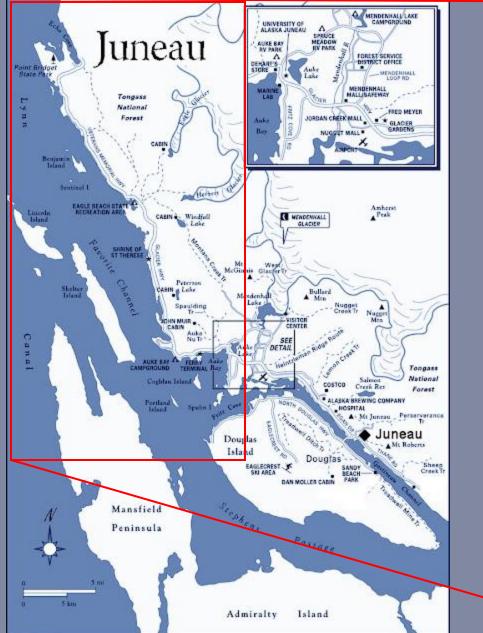


Benjamin Island Taan X'aat'l (Sea Lion Island)

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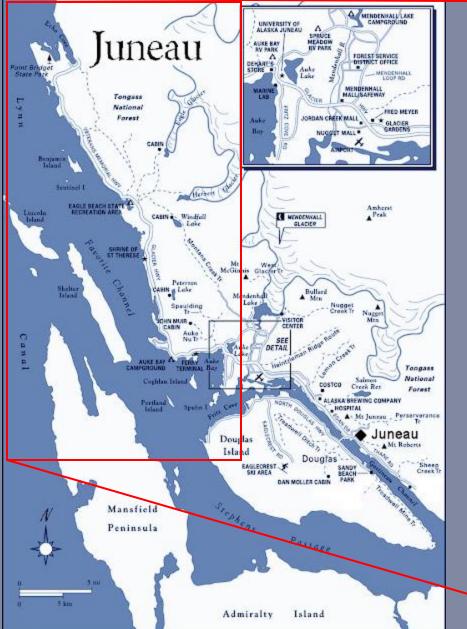




Sentinel Island

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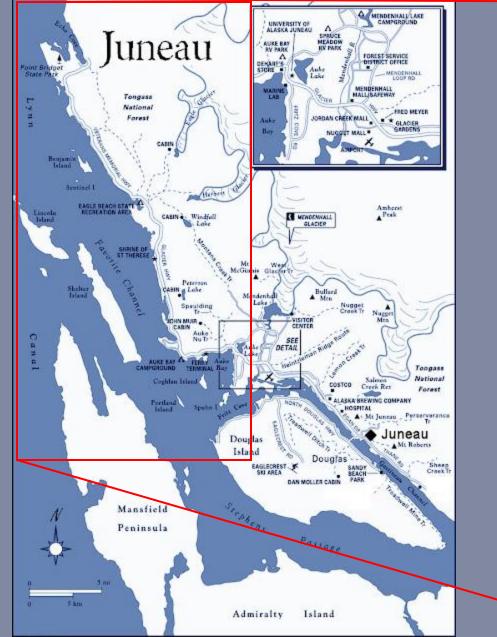






Aaron Island







Lena Point Nex'w X'aayi (Place of Cloudberries)

Yeilch Awataay'l (Prayer Raven)

ALASKA HISTORY AND LAND OCCUPATION



ALASKA HISTORY AND LAND OCCUPATION



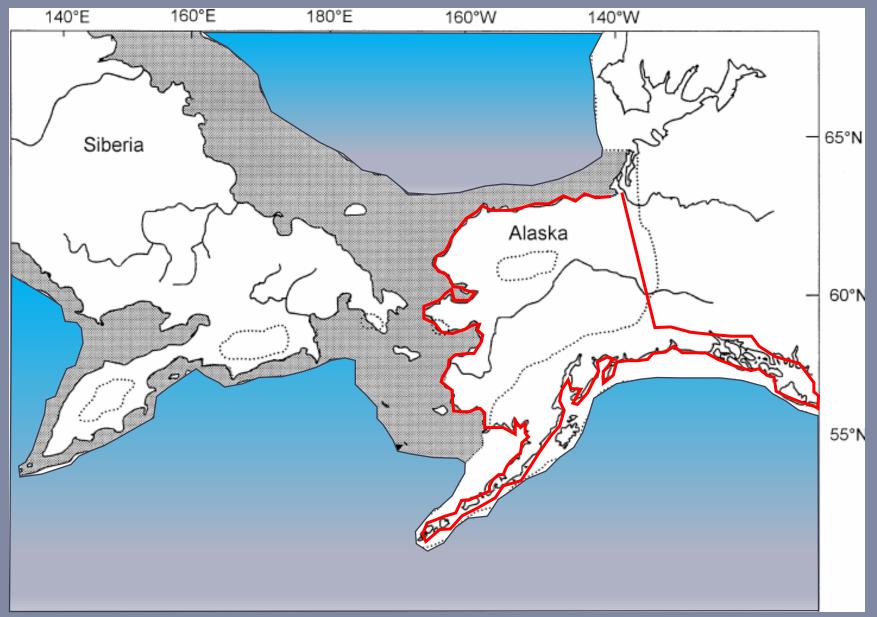
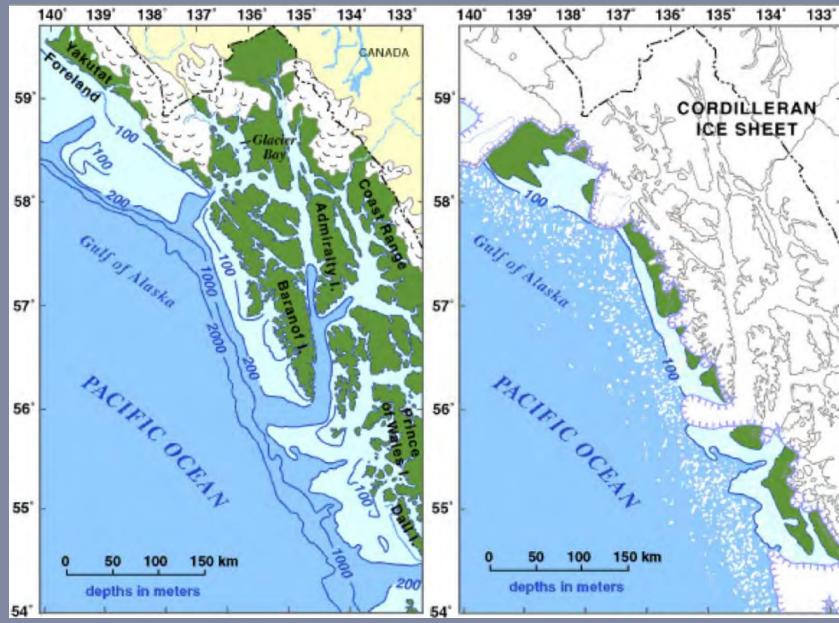




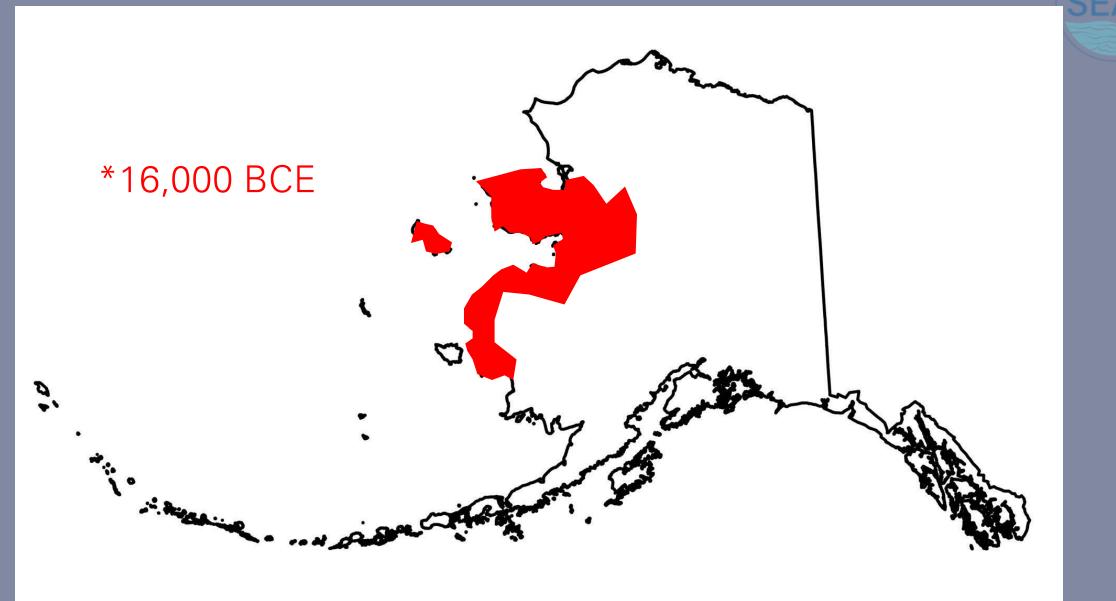


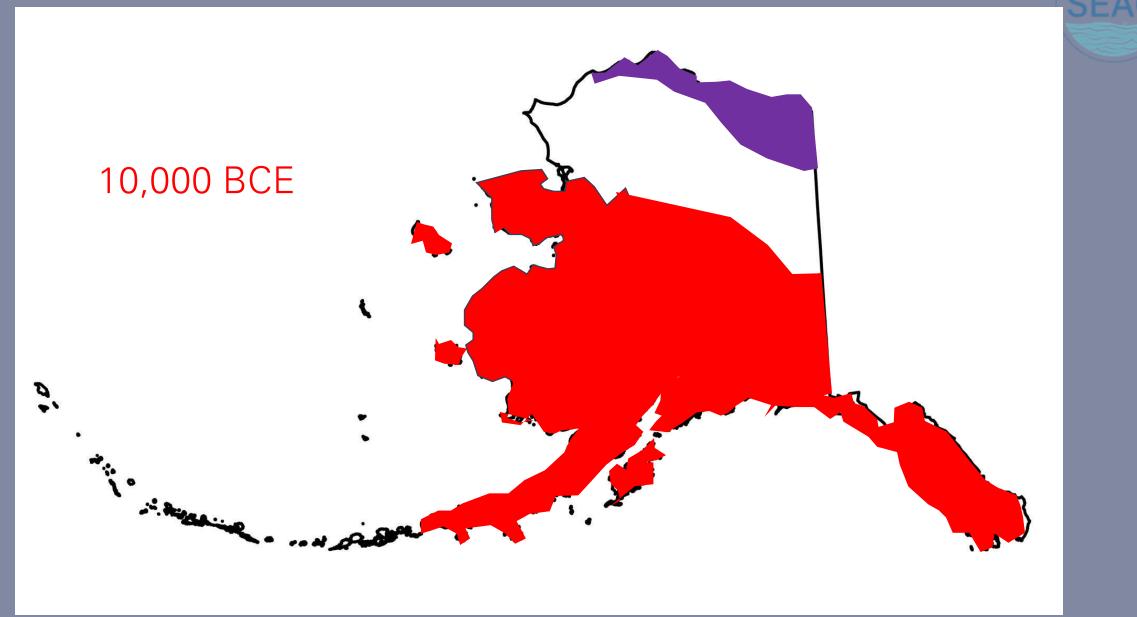
Figure 52. Extent of North American Ice Sheet and possible colonization pathways between 19-15.5 ka (Lesnek et al., 2018).

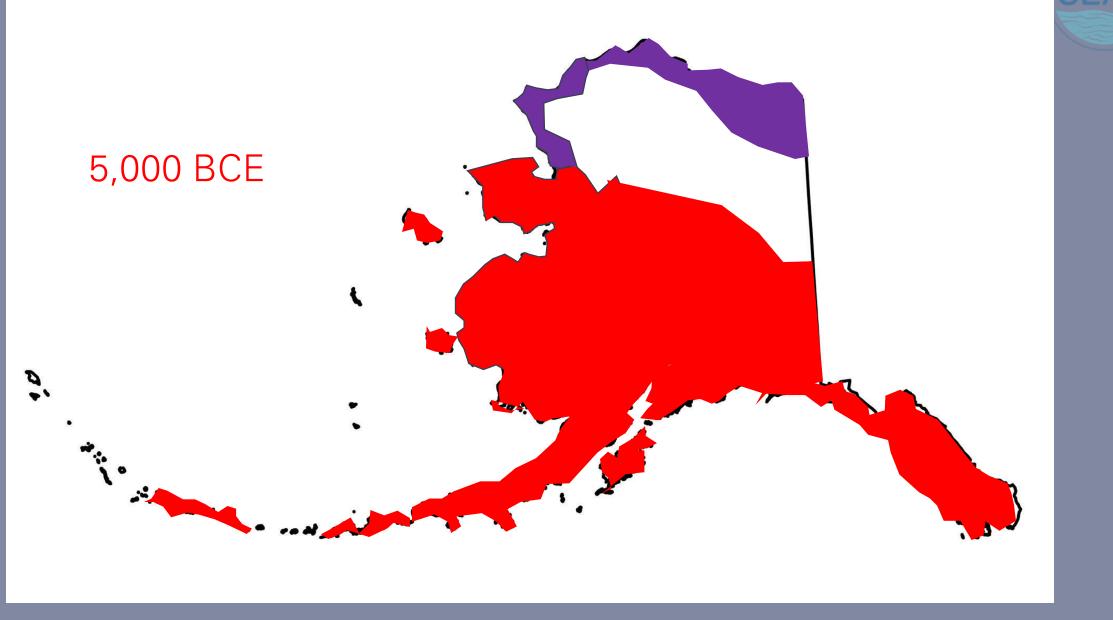


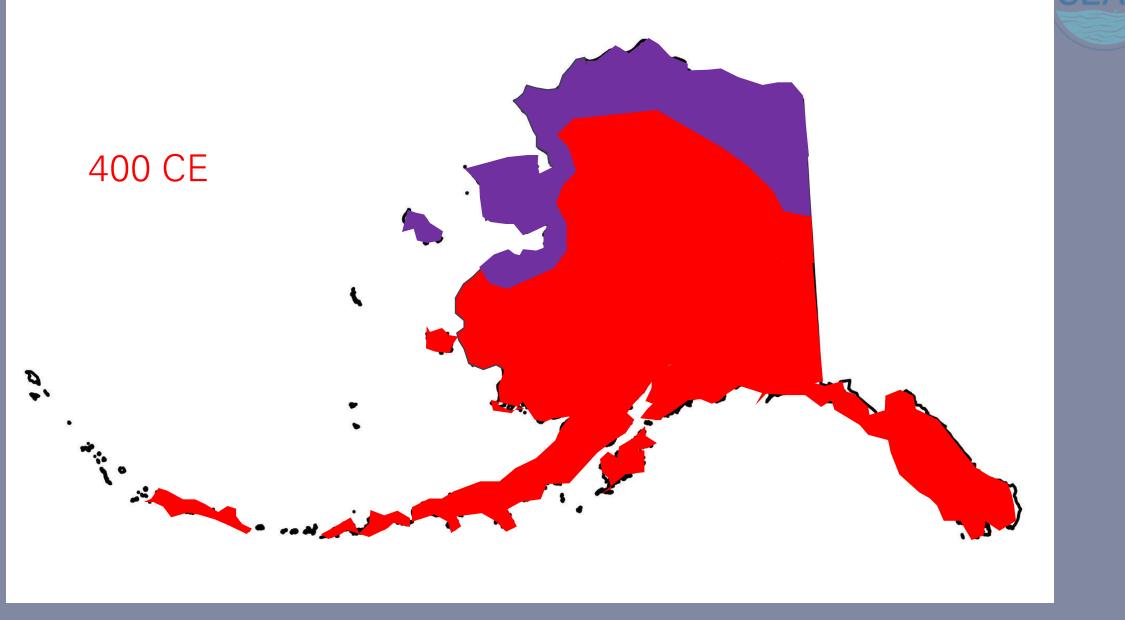


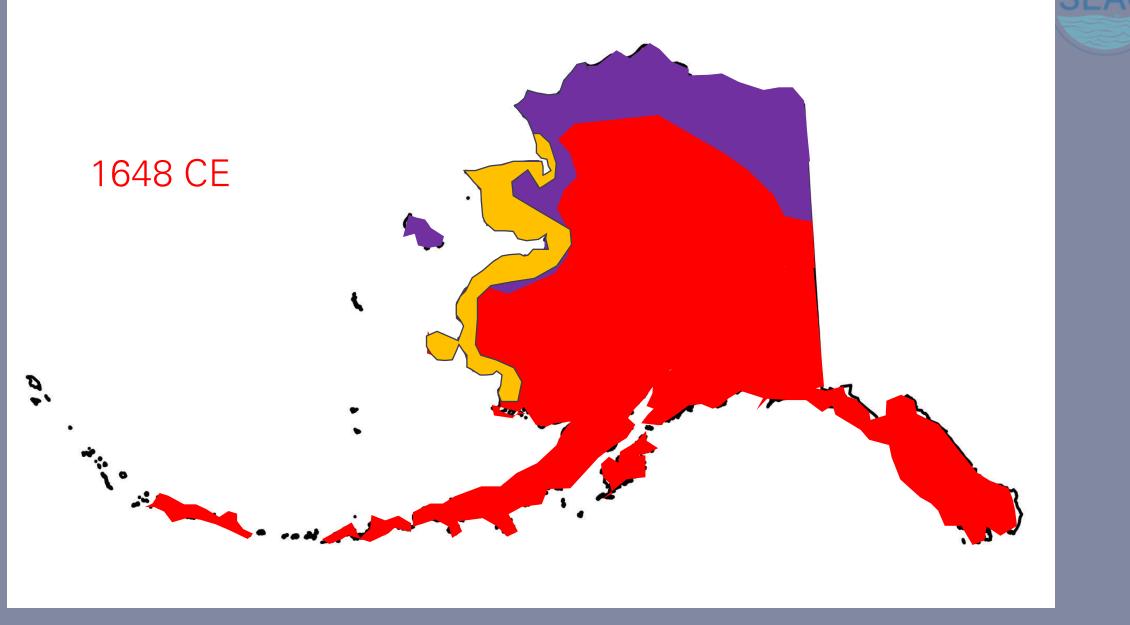
"SOURDOUGH"

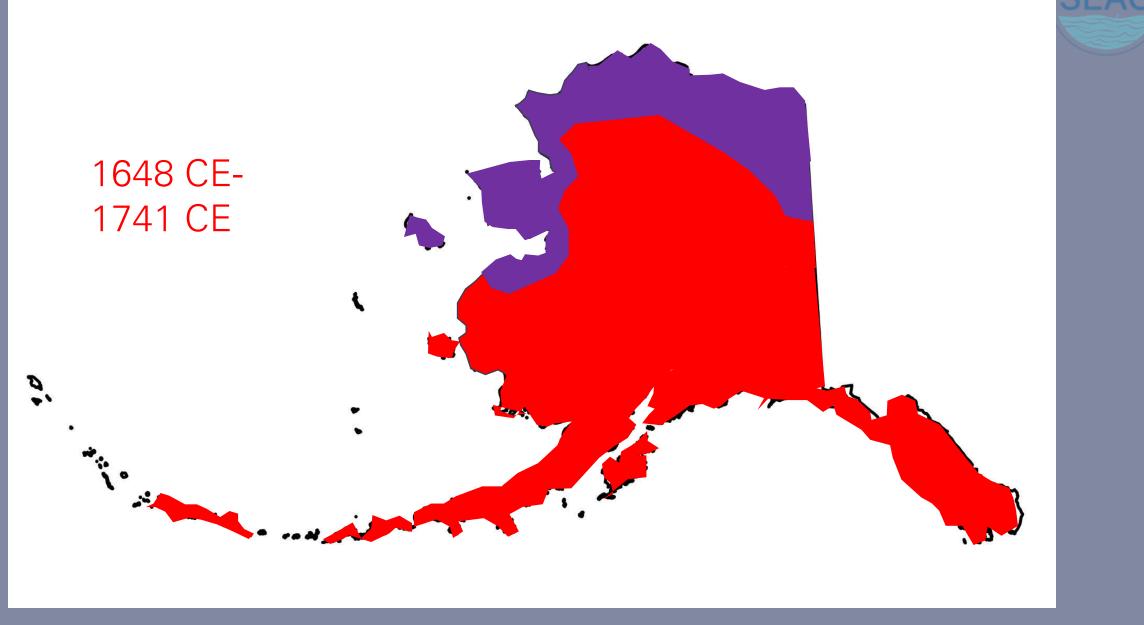


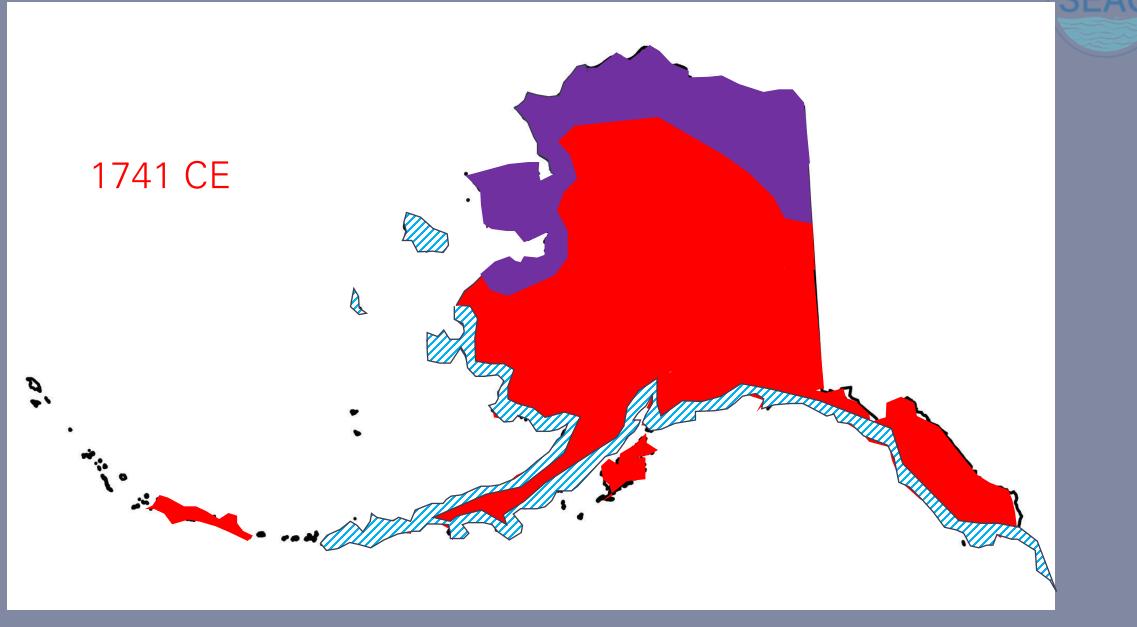


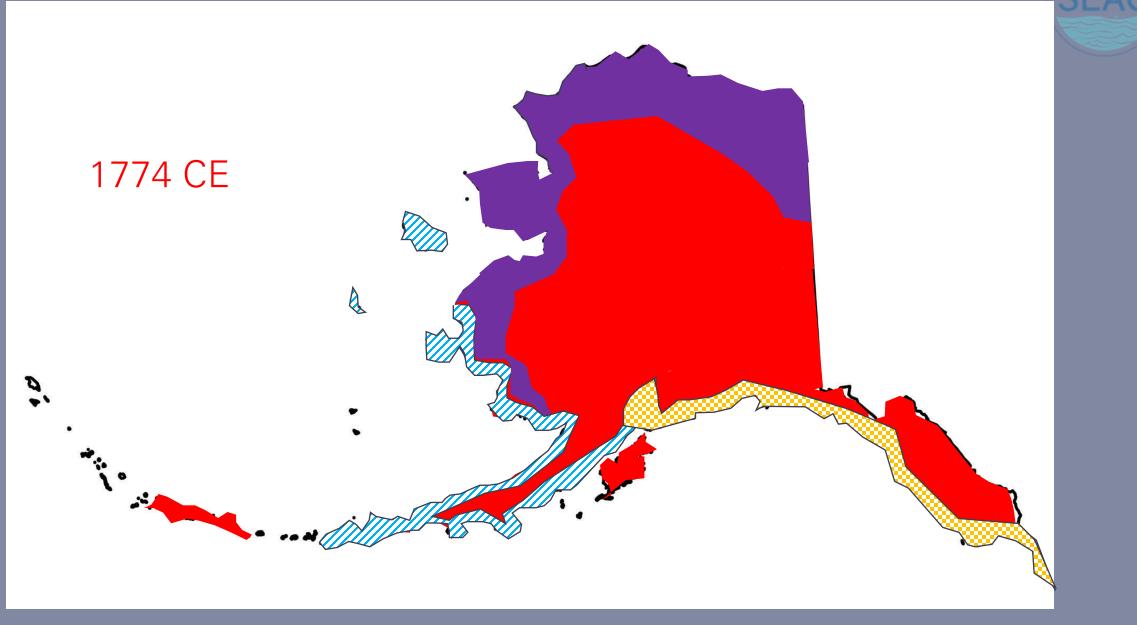


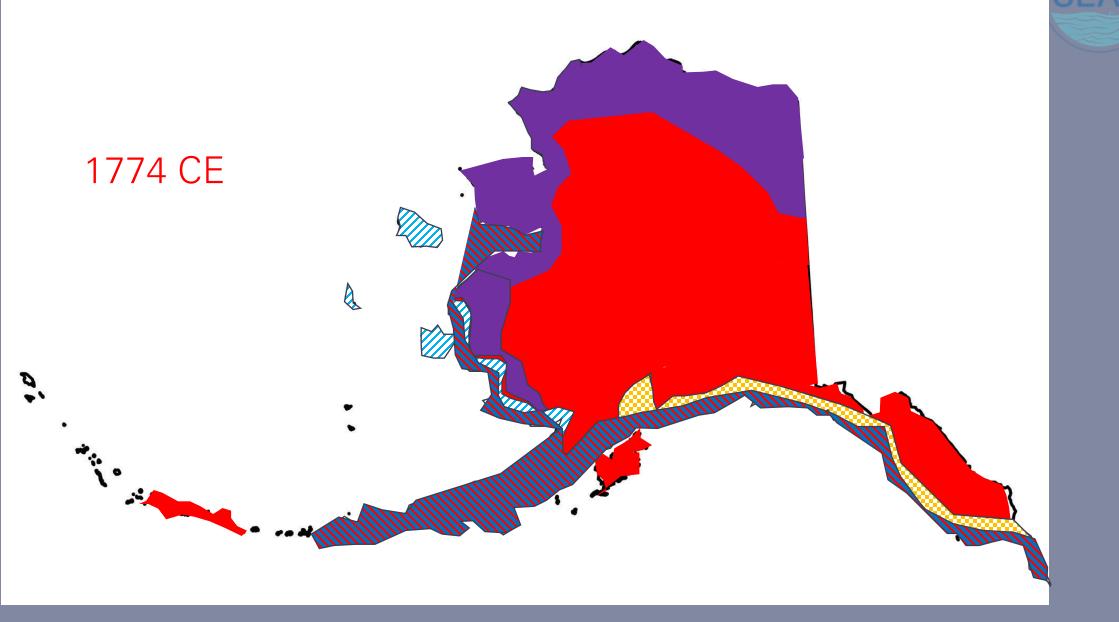




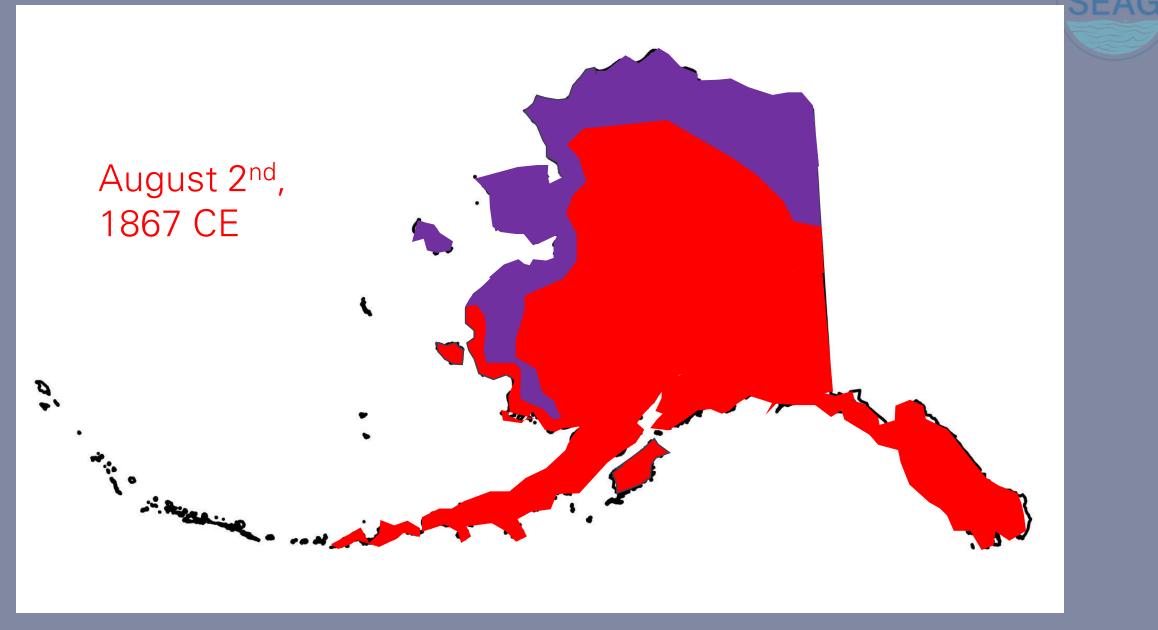


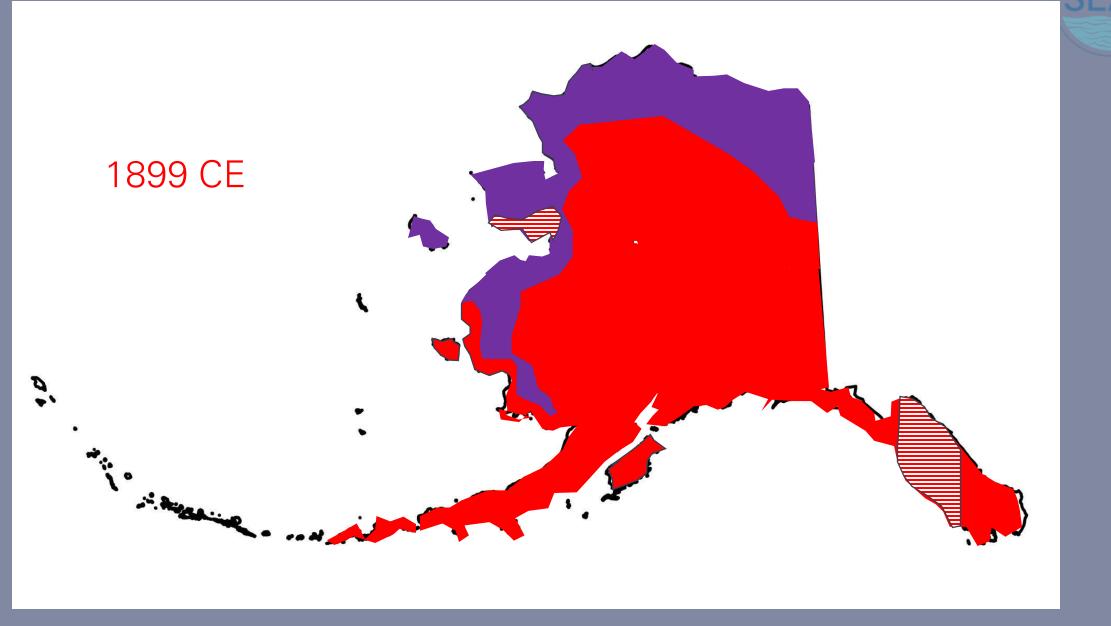


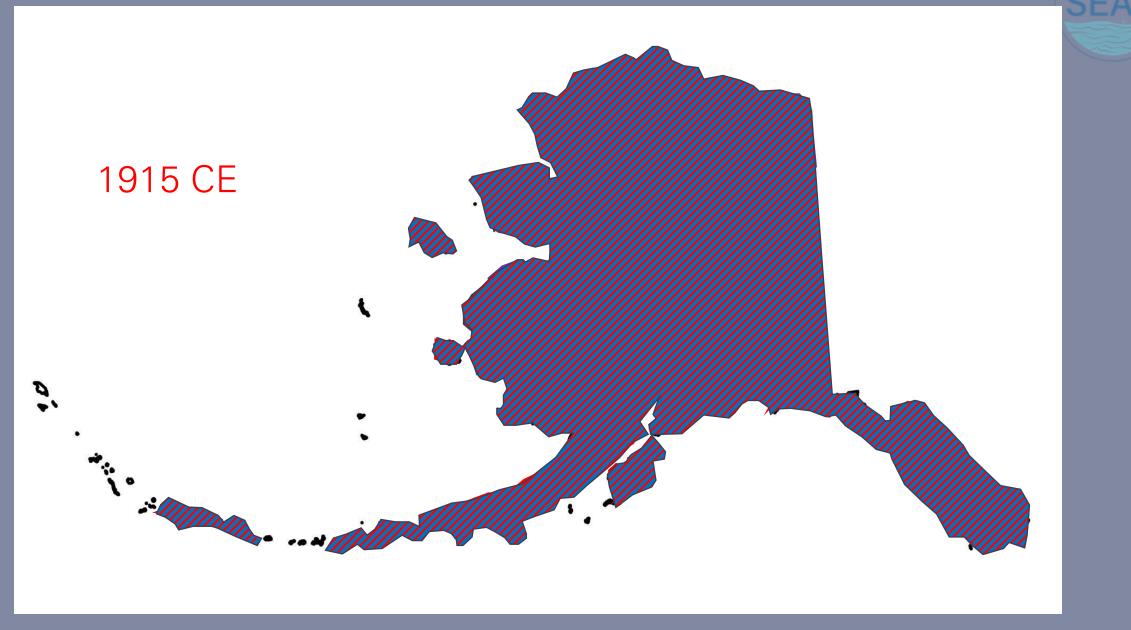


































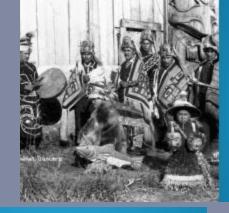




"SOURDOUGH"











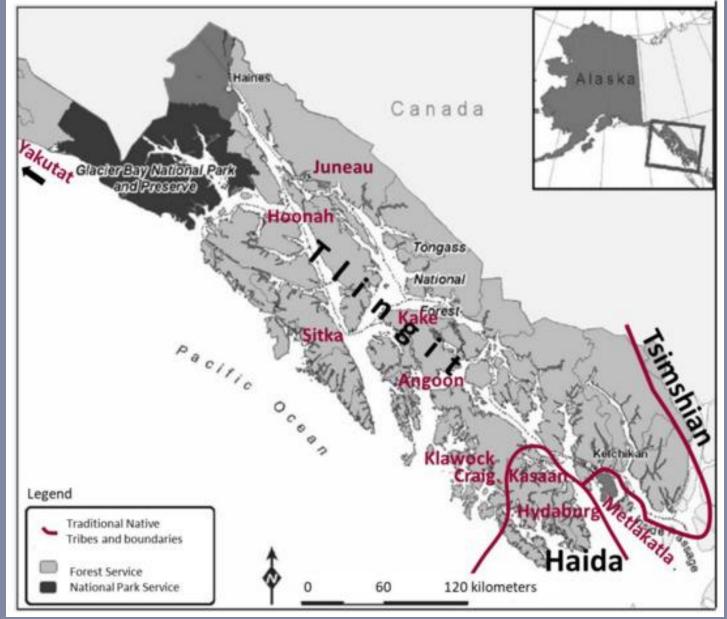


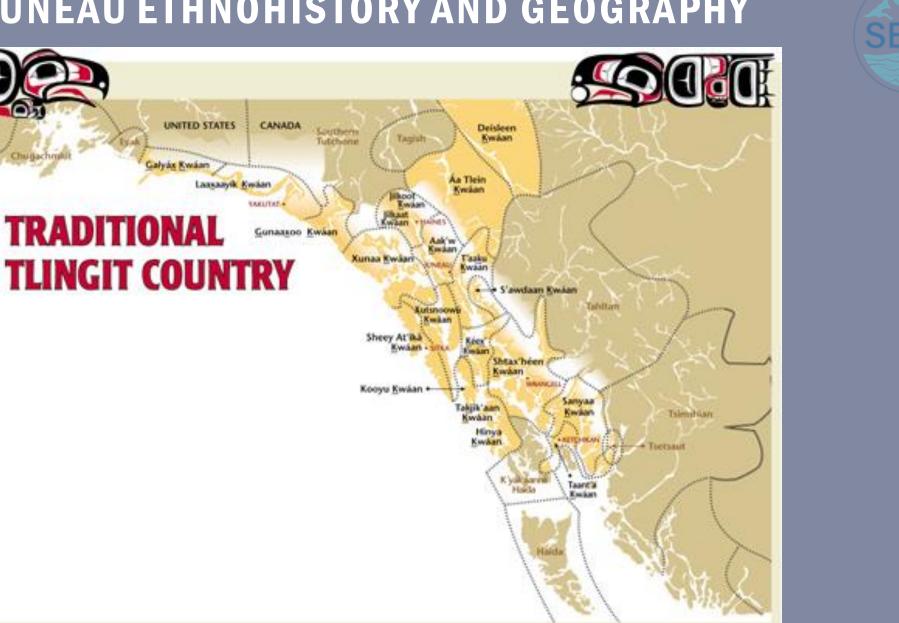


"SOURDOUGH"

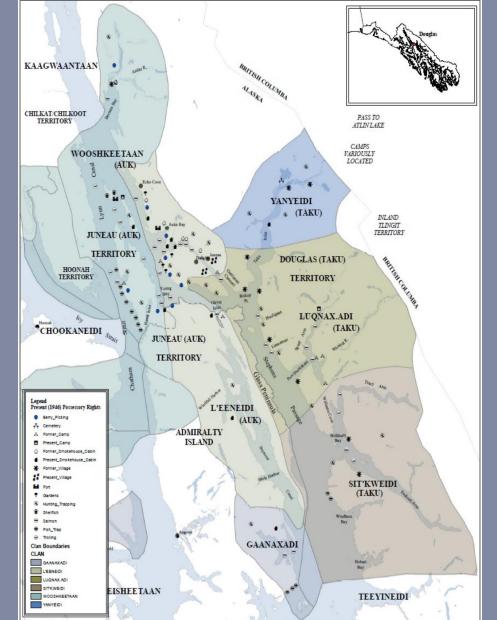
Yupik











"SOURDOUGH"

Alaska Native Authorities



- SEALASKA- Alaska Native ANSCA Corporation for Southeast Alaska Tribes
- The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) is a tribal government representing over 34,900 Tlingit and Haida
- Goldbelt Heritage Foundation: Cultural and Social Services for Alaskan Native culture
- Douglas Indian Association (DIA): Government tribal office of Taku Kwaan members
- University of Alaska Southeast: Education and research departments for Alaska Native Studies to include:
 - -Language
 - -Art
 - -History
 - -Subsistence

JUNEAU ETHNOHISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY Cultural Considerations



- Language: Lingit is a resurrecting language and is often scene incorporated among English signage and postings throughout Juneau
- "Native Alaskan" = Any person born in Alaska
- "Alaskan Native" = Any person born within Tribal lineage
- "At.woo" = At.oow is literally translated as "an owned or purchased object" and can refer to land or sacred sites, celestial bodies such as the moon and sun, names, stories, songs, spirits and crests.
- Alaska Native gatherings are typically public and encourage non-native participation (It is courteous to contact the host of the event prior to attending)
- Recent campaign to reinstate original Tlingit placenames to landmarks.

JUNEAU ETHNOHISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY Cultural Considerations (cont)



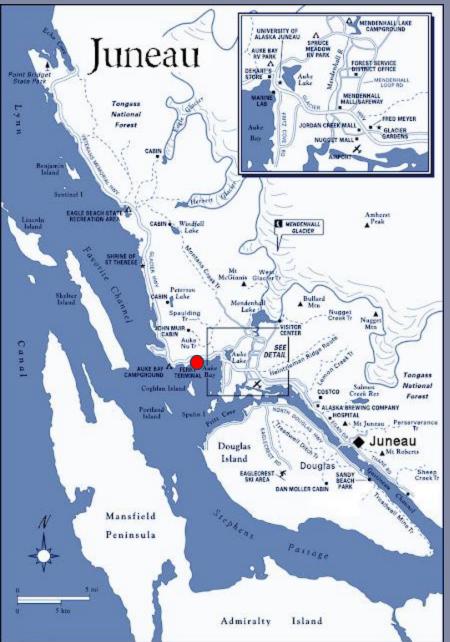
- Alaskan Native tribal members are granted additional hunting and subsistence gathering rights
- Common Lingit Phrases:
 "Gunalchéesh"-Thank you
 "Hahu"- You're Welcome
 "Yeil" Raven
 "Chaak"- Eagle
 "Tlingit Aaní"- Tlingit land



Douglas Indian Village (Savikko Park)

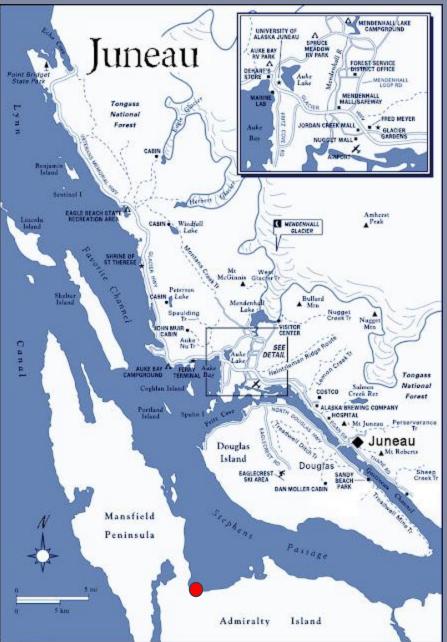
- Location of Taku Kwaan Village from 1860-1958
- Intentionally lit ablaze by the Douglas City Council in 1958
- Archeological remnants found along South wall of Ice Arena





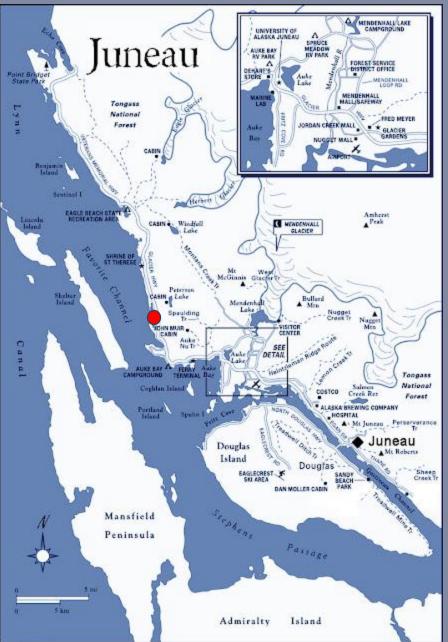
Auke Village/ Rec

- Winter fishing site for Auke Kwaan Clan
- Abandoned in 1919, Clan house removed
- Noted in 1791 by George Vancouver
- "Aak'w" is the word for "Little Lake"
- Present day shelters are built on location of previous clan houses. Names are loosely tied to each Clan.
- Wood alterations can be found off-trail



Youngs Bay

- Summer fishing site for Auke Kwaan Clan
- Noted in 1791 by George Vancouver
- Ancient raised beaches indicate occupation sites nearly 4,000 years old



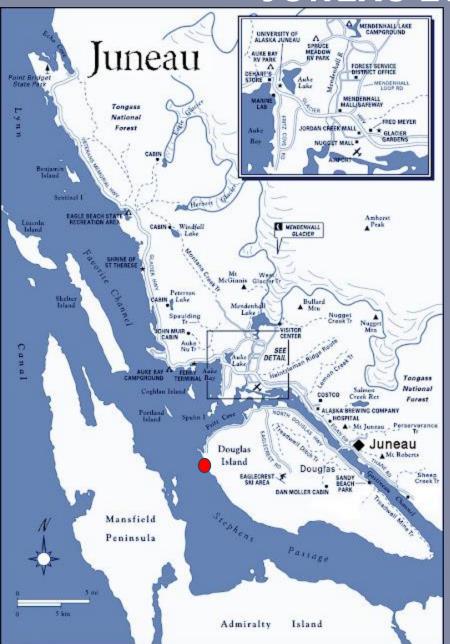
Tee Harbor

- Site of regions first saltery/ cannery
- Site of Tlingit homes prior to and following the cannery's fire in 1912
- Unknown illness destroyed the settlement by 1930



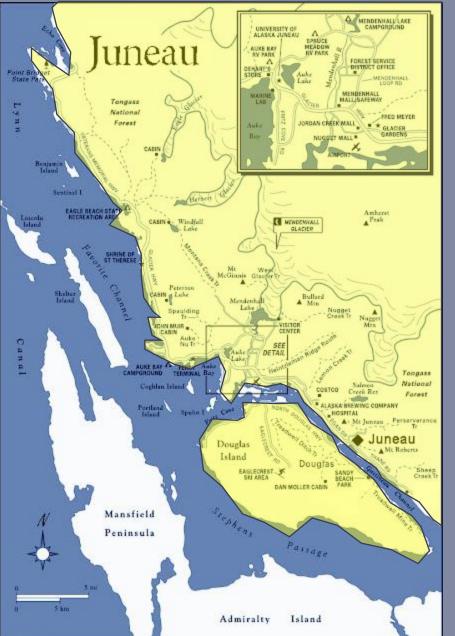
Bird/ Gull Islands

• Historic subsistence site



Shaman Island

- Sacred site as westernmost land on 'Sayeik'
- Petroglyphs can be found at low-tide



Black Bear

Population: 100,000 Alaska/ 1,300 Juneau

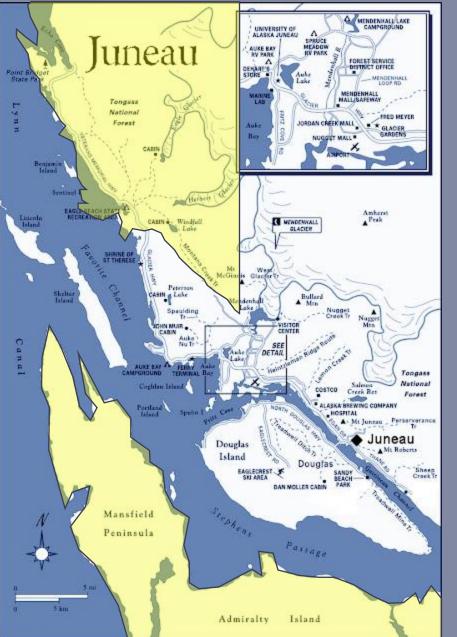
Safe Viewing Areas: Mendenhall Glacier, Vanderbilt Field, Montana Creek, Basin Road, Downtown

Notes:

-Black bears in Juneau are frequently scene in urban neighborhoods, scavenging from human activity.

-Best times for viewing are morning and evening





Brown Bear

Population: 30,000 Alaska/ 700 Juneau

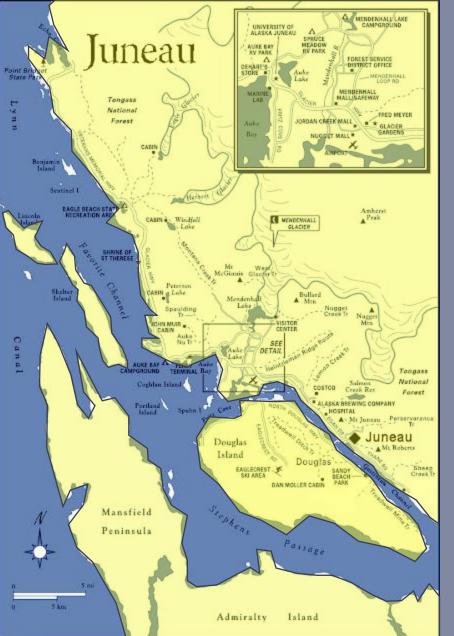
Safe Viewing Areas: Eagle River, Pack Creek, Cowee Meadows

Notes: -Brown Bears avoid human activity most often

-Best times for viewing are morning and evening

-Intertidal Diet





Sitka Black Tail Deer

Population: 180,000 Alaska/ 3,500 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Fish Creek, Spalding Meadows, Eagle Canyon

Notes:

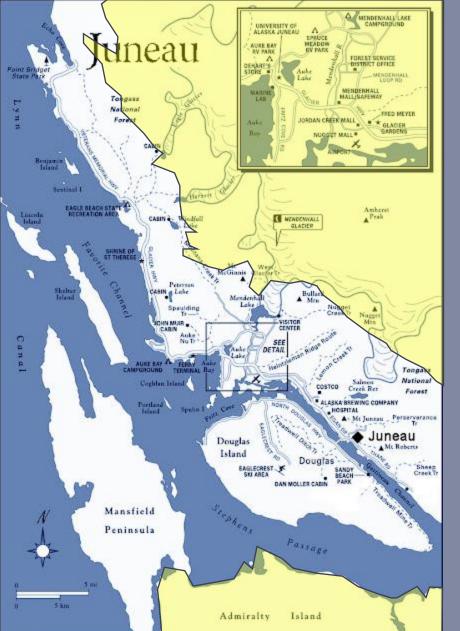
-Often seen foraging on roadways and meadows

-Short black tails with white underside

-Inhabit most Islands with a fresh water source







Moose

Population: 14,000 Alaska/ 110 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Berners Bay, Taku Inlet

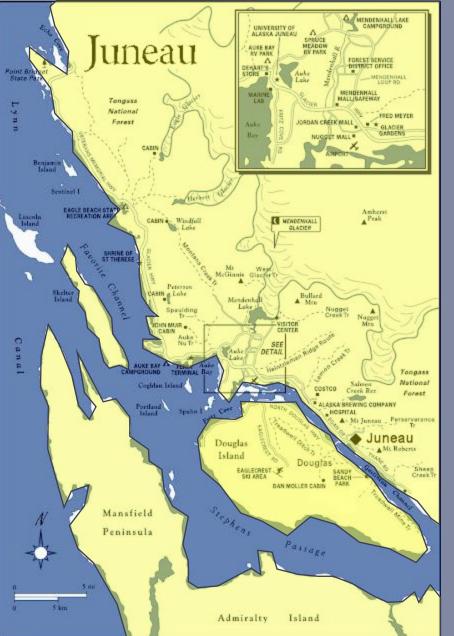
Notes: -Not commonly seen from the road system

-Berners Bay population is stable

-Inhabit most Islands with a fresh water source

Klein, D.R. 2001. 'Postglacial distribution patterns of mammals in the southern coastal regions of Alaska'. Arctic 8(1)





Beaver

Population: 180,000 Alaska/ 1,000 Juneau

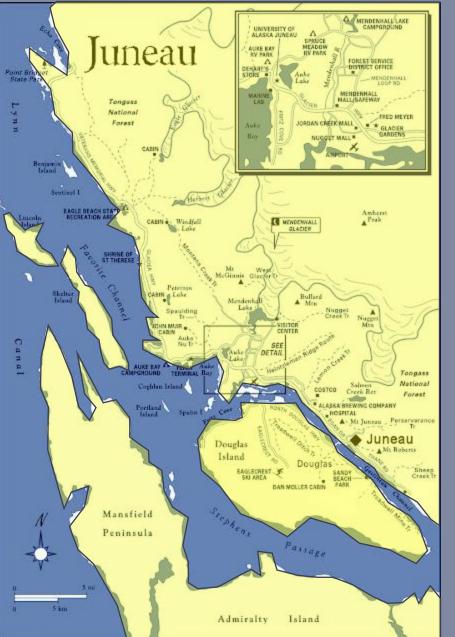
Safe Viewing Areas: Dredge Lake, Fish Creek

Notes:

-Can be easily spotted underneath manmade structures like bridges or pilings

-Prefer brackish to fresh water





River Otter

Population: 138,000 Alaska/ 2,100 Juneau

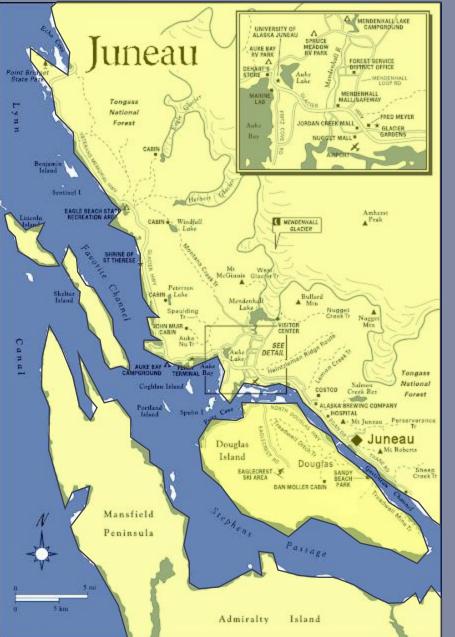
Safe Viewing Areas: Auke Bay, Tee Harbor, Eagle Beach, Mendenhall Wetlands, Gastineau Channel

Notes: -Forages intertidal zones and estuaries

-Commonly found in areas with clustered boulders



LAND MAMMALS OF JUNEAU



Porcupine

Population: 450,000 Alaska/ 4,100 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Glacier Highway, Mendenhall Glacier, Fish Creek, Eagle Canyon, Thane/ Dupont

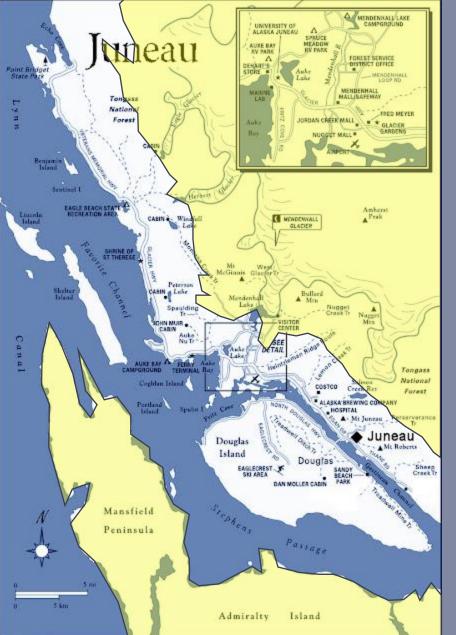
Notes: -Often spotted in trees

-Watch roadways and adjoining ditches

-Quill piles can be found in ditches and are legal to collect



LAND MAMMALS OF JUNEAU



Mountain Goat

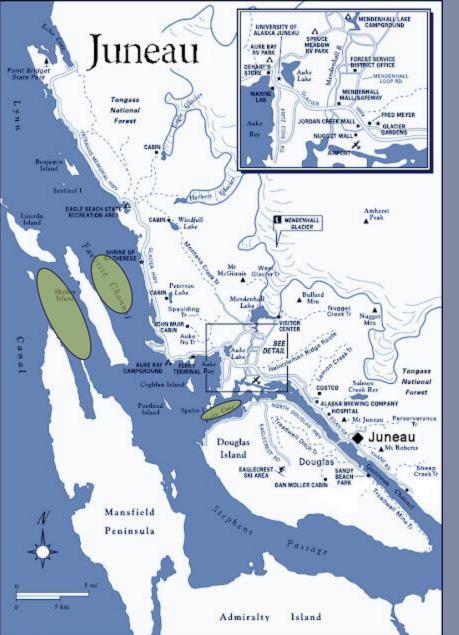
Population: 60,000 Alaska/ 1,450 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Mendenhall Glacier, Basin Road

Notes: -Found on drastically steep terrain

-Bright white coats make them easy to spot





Humpback Whale

Population: 20,000+ North Pacific/ 60 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: North Pass, Halibut Cove, Fritz Cove, Saginaw Channel

Notes:

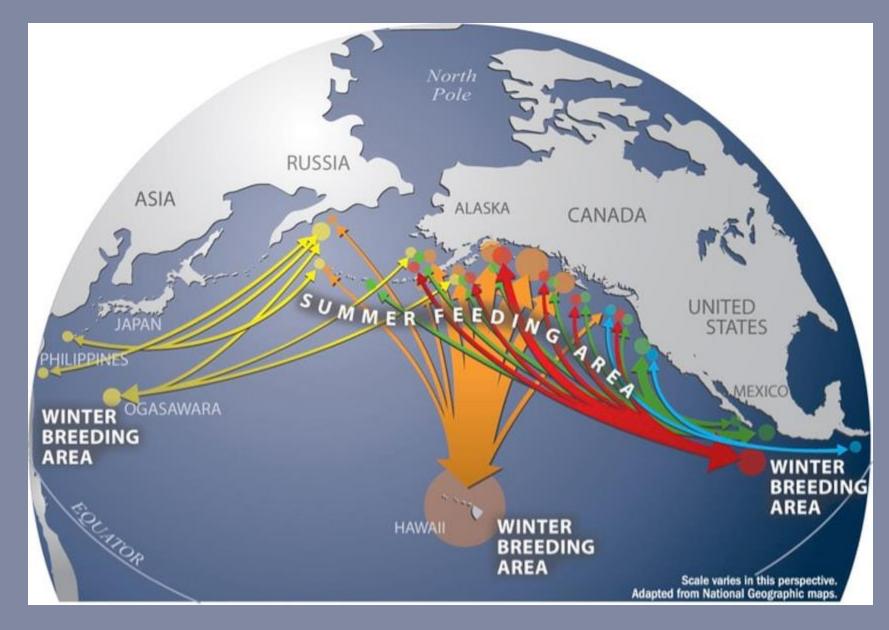
-Bubble Net Feeding most prominent in July and August

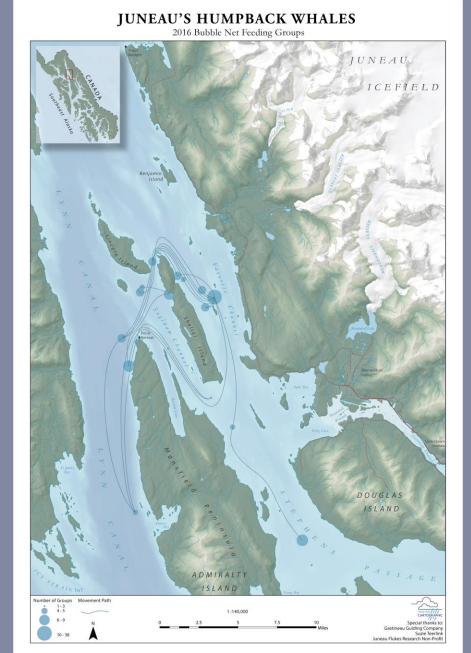
-Lunge Feeding most prominent in early Spring

-Protected under the MMPA (100 yards approach limit)

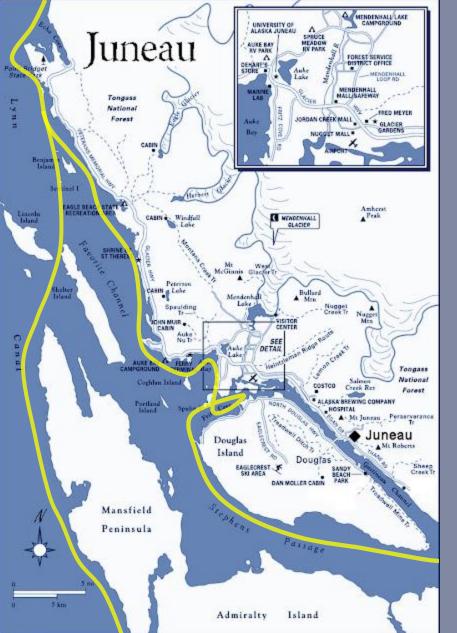












Killer Whale/ Orca

Population: 1,200 Alaska/ 80-90 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Fritz Cove, Lynn Canal, Glacier Hwy

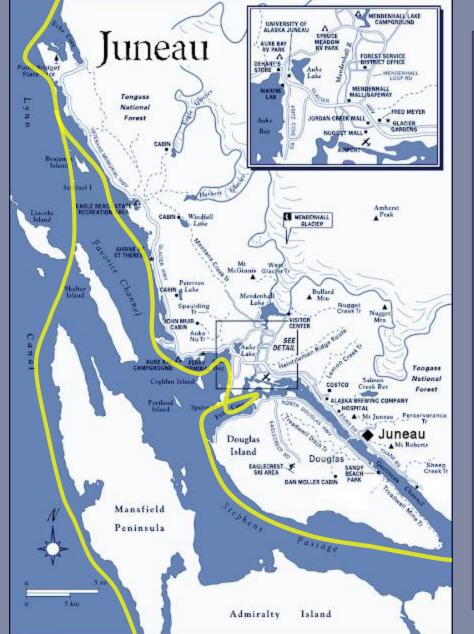
Notes: -Very nomadic and difficult to find

-Two separate subgroups. Resident vs Transient

-Protected under the MMPA (no approach limit)

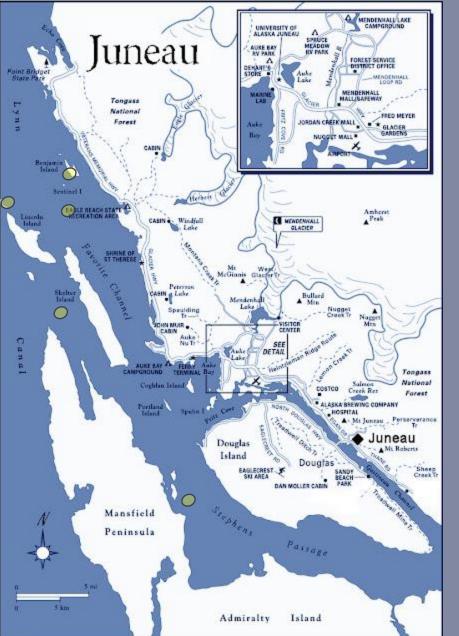








-Protected under the MMPA (no approach limit)



Stellar Sea Lion

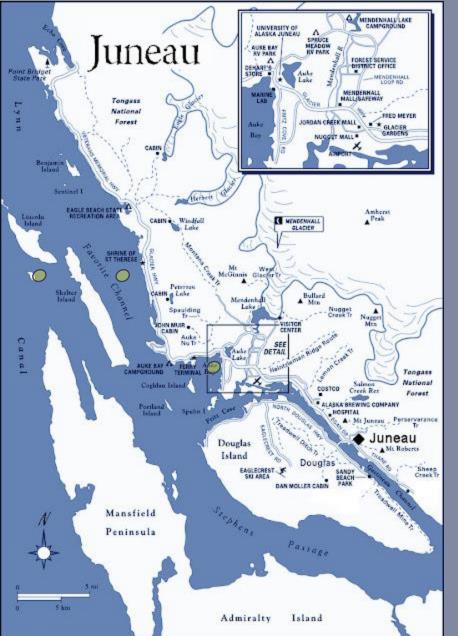
Population: 120,000 Alaska/ 600 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Fritz Cove, Faust Rock, Little Island, Benjamin Island

Notes: -Can be aggressive towards humans

- -Differentiated from seals by small ear flaps
- -Protected under the MMPA (no approach limit)





Harbor Seal

Population: 250,000 Alaska/ 1300 Juneau

Safe Viewing Areas: Fritz Cove, Hump Island, Fishermen's Bend

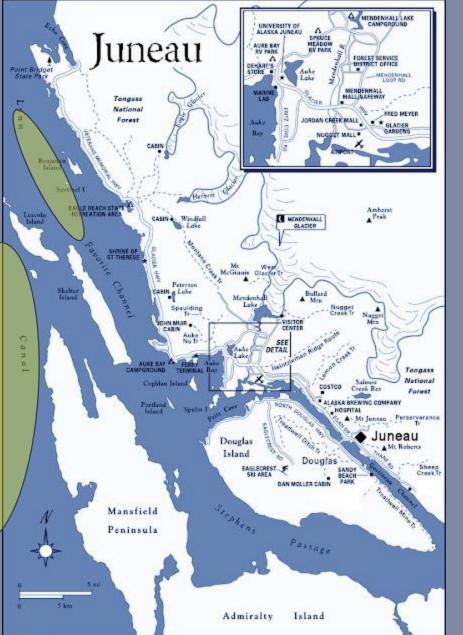
Notes: -Very timid of noise and human approach

-Differentiated from sea lions by deep ear canal

-Often best viewed at low tide

-Protected under the MMPA (no approach limit)





Dall's Porpoise

Population: 83,000 Alaska/ 800 Juneau

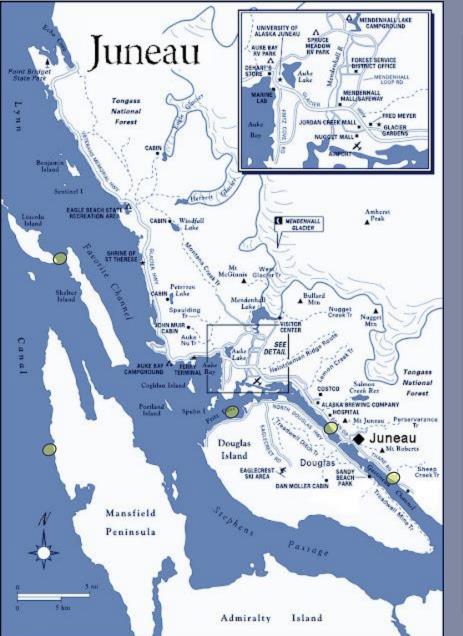
Safe Viewing Areas: Lynn Canal

Notes: -Can travel 40 MPH for short distances

-Protected under the MMPA (no approach limit)



FISHING/ HUNTING IN JUNEAU



Salmon

Safe Harvest Areas: DIPAC, Sheep Creek, Fish Creek, Fritz Cove, North Pass, Cordwood Creek

Notes:

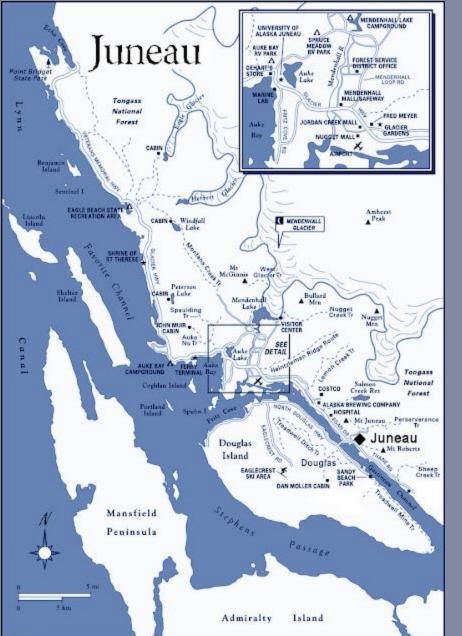
-License carry options: Print, signed, and carried on person ADFG app (free) Digital picture of printed and signed license

-Always review updated ADFG statements for area closures prior to harvesting

-adfg.Alaska.gov



FISHING/ HUNTING IN JUNEAU



Halibut

Safe Harvest Areas: Found in marine slide areas with prominent topographical humps or plateau

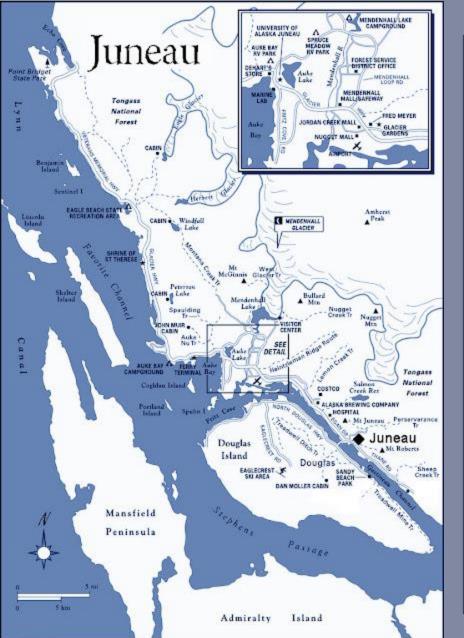
Notes:

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-adfg.Alaska.gov

FISHING/ HUNTING IN JUNEAU



Land Animals

Safe Harvest Areas: (See ADFG Publication)

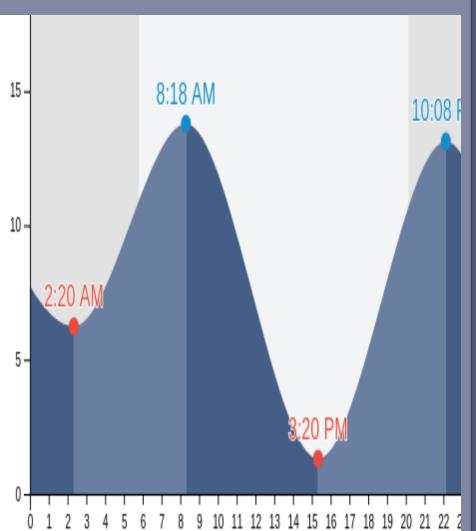
Notes:

-License carry options: Print, signed, and carried on person ADFG app (free)

-Always review updated ADFG statements for area closures prior to harvesting

-No shooting from roadways or floating vessels





Ocean Tides in Juneau

Semi-Diurnal (2 High, 2 Low @ 6.15 hours)

Narrow passes and channels can create tidal flows exceeding 15 mph (record: 24 mph, Turnagain Arm, AK)

Creates unique ecosystems for intertidal species

Extreme low tides can accelerate land rebound by 360%





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Narrow passes and channels can create tidal flows exceeding 15 mph (record: 24 mph, Turnagain Arm, AK)

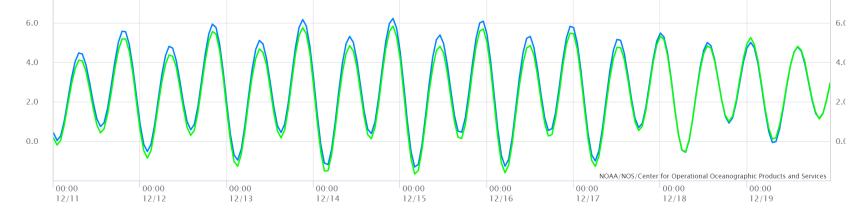
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-4.9' (March 2019)



"SOURDOUGH"

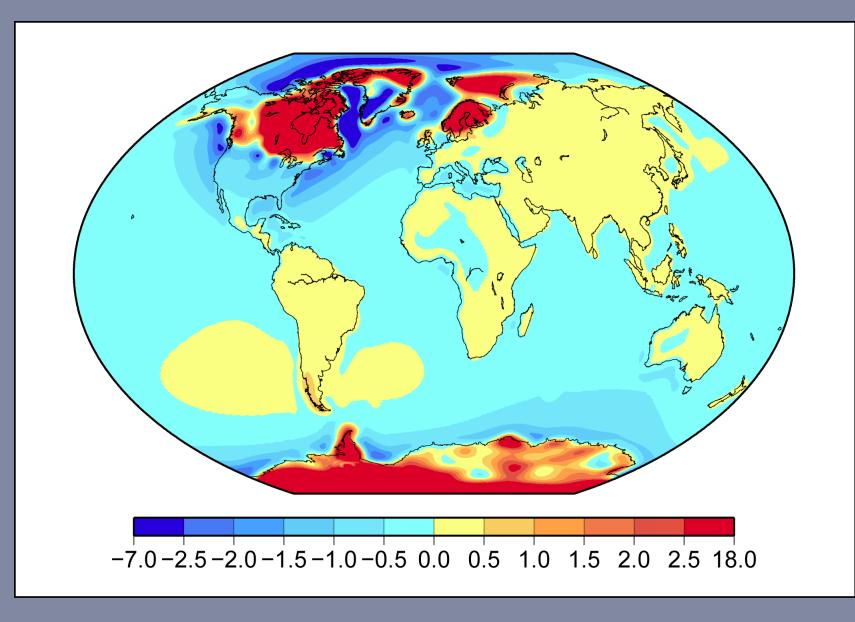




















Glacial Contributions

Creates thermal currents in narrow channels

Glacial Flour Plumes enrich the water

Hot spot for whales, salmon, and birds

Terraforming events from Ice Sheet

- -Steep terrain
- -Loose soil
- -Glacial-erratics (Poundstone, Faust, Scull Island)
- -Isostatic Rebound
- -Nunatak



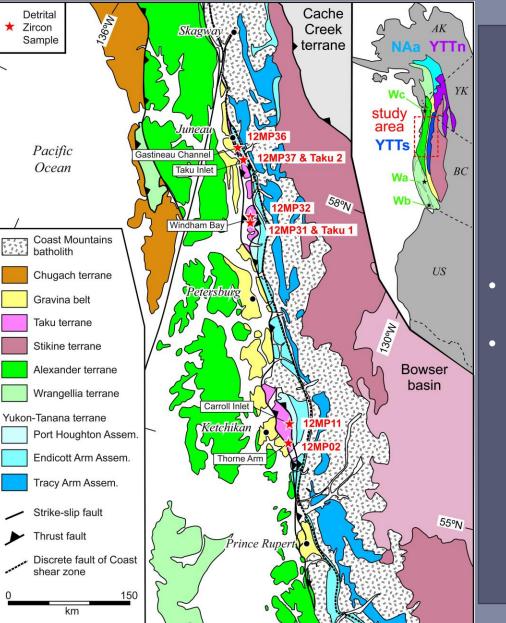


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GEOLOGYAND TERRAIN

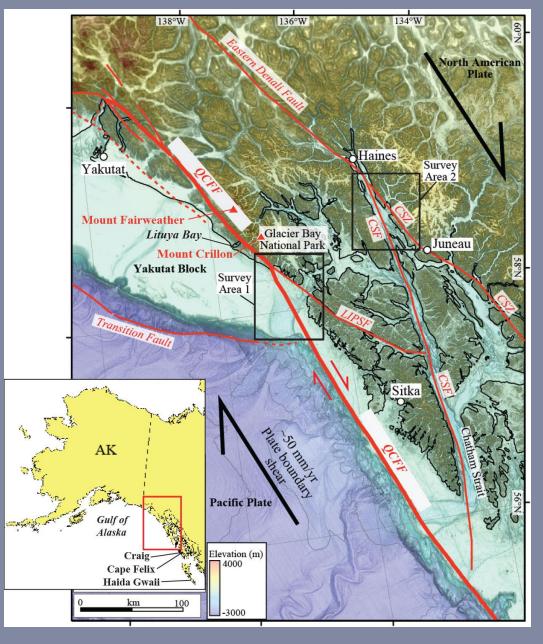


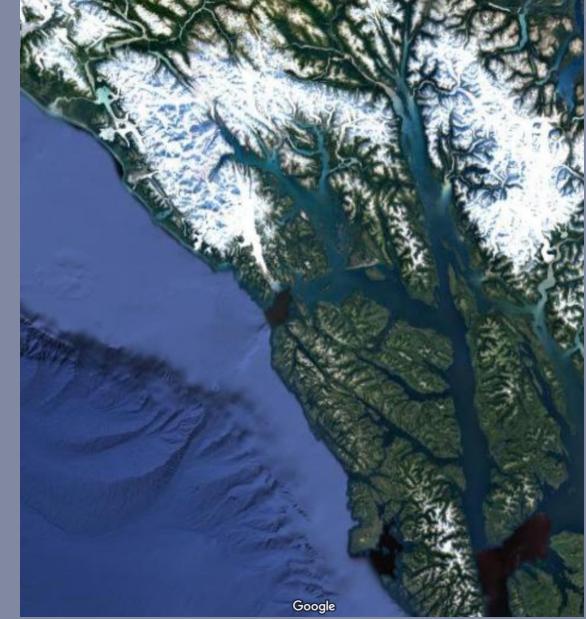
Composition

- Volcanic, Slate, and Schist rocks
- Metamorphosed by dynamic and thermal processes

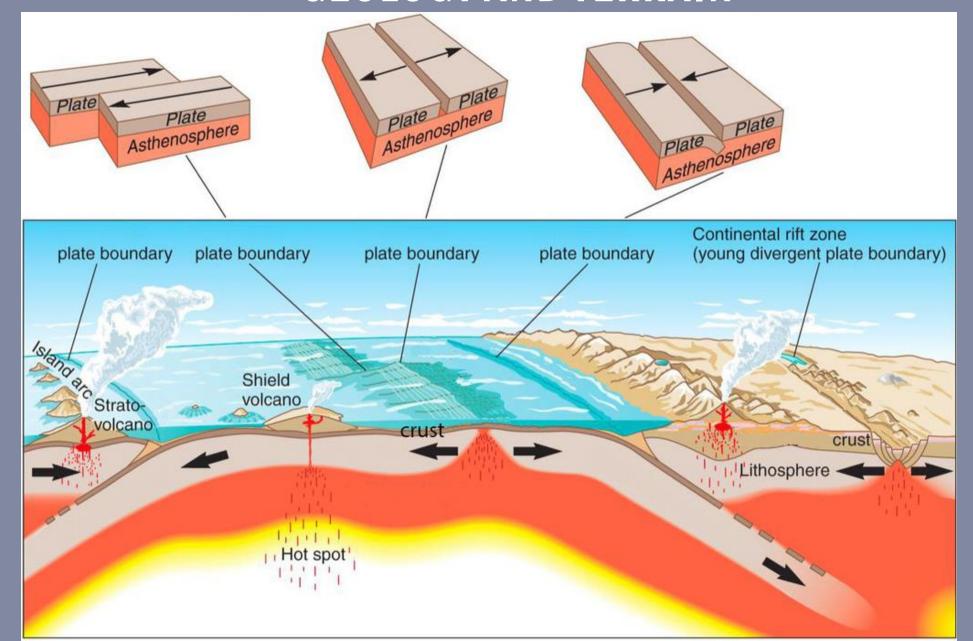


GEOLOGYAND TERRAIN





GEOLOGYAND TERRAIN





QUESTIONS

"SOURDOUGH"