

Nesting Status of the Common Eider and the Glaucous Gull in the Central Alaskan Beaufort Sea 2002



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BP EXPLORATION (ALASKA) INC. Environmental Studies Group P.O. Box 196612 Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6612



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ABSTRACT

Global sea duck populations appear to be in decline, including the Pacific race of the common eider (Somateria mollissima v-nigrum). It is not known whether this decline is reflected in nest numbers found in the vicinity of Alaska's North Slope. To assess the nesting status of common eiders in this region, common eider, glaucous gull (Larus hyperboreus), and arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) nests were documented on 15 islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to the Stockton Islands during 9-15 July 2002. Common eider nests were most numerous, accounting for 63% (88 of 140) of all active nests within the approximately 321ha area searched. Glaucous gull and arctic tern nests represented approximately 36% (51 of 140) and 1% (1 of 140), respectively, of all active nests. Mean and 95% confidence intervals of clutch size for common eider nests were 3.0 \pm 0.44 eggs per nest (n = 35) and for glaucous gulls 2.0 \pm 0.76 eggs per nest (n = 7). Active common eider nests were not distributed evenly across islands and island groups searched during 2002 either in proportion to island surface area (P < 0.001), or in proportion to the available island area with driftwood habitat (P < 0.001). In both cases, there where more active nests on Thetis Island than expected, and fewer active nests on the Stockton Islands than expected. Of the islands searched during 2002, the artificial island Duck Island #1&2 supported the most active common eider nests (23%, 20 of 88, 9.5 nests/ha) although nest density was highest on the artificial island Niakuk #4,5&6 (19.0 nests/ha, 22%, 19 of 88). Niakuk A&B supported the highest number (67%, 34 of 51) and density (7.6 nests/ha) of glaucous gull nests. Of the 601 active and failed common eider nest sites with habitat data, 4 nest sites (1%) were within buildings, 34 nest sites (6%) were not situated near driftwood or any other cover type, 255 nest sites (42%) were located in low-density driftwood, 236 (39%) were in medium-density driftwood, and 72 (12%) were in high-density driftwood. Common eider nest sites occurred more frequently than expected in medium- and low-density driftwood and less frequently than expected in high-density and no driftwood habitats (P < 0.001). Common eider nests were concentrated at medium and high relative elevations (85%, 514 of 601) above sea level (ASL) in contrast to the proportion of available habitats (P < 0.001). Of the 82 glaucous gull nests sites, active and failed combined, with habitat data 35% (29 of 82) had no driftwood, 43% (35 of 82) were located in low-density driftwood, 18% (15 of 82) were in medium-density driftwood, and 4% (3 of 82) were in high-density driftwood habitat. Glaucous gull nest sites occurred more frequently than expected in low-density driftwood and less frequently than

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expected in high-density driftwood (P = 0.017). Glaucous gull nests sites were concentrated at medium elevations ASL, 27% were high elevation, 47% were medium elevation, and 26% were low elevation, similar to the distribution of available habitat area (P = 0.208). Predation by arctic foxes, polar bears, and glaucous gulls at the islands searched in 2002 had a marked impact on nesting success of common eiders (85% of 601 nests were depredated). The most productive nesting islands from 1970-2002 have included Cross Island (mean = 110.9 nests/year), Pole Island (mean = 55.8 nests/year), Egg Island (W) (mean = 45.6 nests/year), Stump Island (mean = 44.7 nests/year), Lion Point (mean = 42.1 nests/year), and Thetis Island (mean = 38.2 nest/year). The mean annual number of common eider nests for 17 islands for which data were collected consistently over many years was lower during 1970-1974 (144.4 \pm 66.10 nests/year [\pm 95% CI]) than during either 1975-1985 (569.4 \pm 352.91 nests/year, P = 0.01) or 1987-2002 (574.5 \pm 273.58 nests/year, P = 0.01). The mean annual number of common eider nests was not different from 1975-1985 through 1987-2002 (P = 0.98). The mean annual number of glaucous gull nests for 19 islands for which data were collected consistently over many years was also not different from 1975-1985 (154.4 \pm 77.89 nests/year) and 1987-2002 (132.4 \pm 63.16 nests/year, P = 0.559). Variation in nest survey method and timing across years may influence the number of active nests counted because of missed late-initiated nests, early failed nests, or not recognizing some empty nests as hatched.

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Key words: arctic tern, driftwood habitat, egg depredation, glaucous gull, Larus hyperboreus, Somateria mollissima v-nigrum

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Nesting Status of the Common Eider and the Glaucous Gull in the Central Alaskan Beaufort Sea2002

INTRODUCTION

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Global sea duck populations, including the Pacific race of the common eider Somateria mollissima v-nigrum, appear to be in decline on a global level (Elliot 1997; USFWS 1999). Oil and gas exploration and development activities have been implicated in nesting failures by causing disturbance, nest abandonment, habitat destruction, and facilitating nest and duckling depredation.

Although several hundred thousand eiders of 4 species migrate to the Beaufort Sea each spring (Dickson 1997), only 2000 to 3000 common eiders nest along the Beaufort Sea coast of Alaska (Johnson and Herter 1989, Johnson 2000). Most common eiders nest in loose aggregations or colonies on coastal sand and gravel barrier islands and many of the most productive aggregations occur in driftwood accumulations on relatively high-elevation islands that lie in the flood plumes of large rivers. Common eiders initiate nests during mid- to late June (Johnson and Herter 1989), producing an average of 4 eggs, which they incubate for approximately 26 days. Female common eiders generally select nest sites in areas with relatively dense driftwood and/or beach rye grass (Elymus arenarius) that provide concealment for the hen and nest. However, common eider nests are sometimes located on bare sand/ gravel without driftwood or vegetative cover. Peat banks may also be used for nesting, with hens making nest bowls within the eroded and terraced peat shorelines. Hatching success is positively correlated with cover density (Schamel 1977, Johnson et al. 1987). Broods remain near lakes, in tidal ponds or lagoons, or in the nearshore-ocean for up to 6 to 12 weeks before migrating out of the Beaufort Sea (Johnson 2000). Details on the biology of common eiders in the Alaskan Beaufort Sea are described by Johnson (2000).

Predation on eggs and ducklings by arctic foxes (*Alopex lagopus*) and glaucous gulls (*Larus hyperboreus*) can be heavy in some years (Larson 1960), and has been shown to be a major factor in population declines of common eiders in southern Sweden (Pehrsson 1973). A study that assessed impacts of petroleum development activities on nest success of common eiders on Thetis Island, off the Colville River delta, indicated that restrictions in low-level aircraft over-

flights, limited human intrusions, and removal of arctic foxes, substantially increased common eider hatching and fledging success compared to most other wild populations (Johnson 1984, Johnson et al. 1987).

Other species that nest on barrier islands include glaucous gulls and arctic terns (*Sterna paradisaea*). In the Alaskan Beaufort Sea, glaucous gulls nest on coastal gravel/sand bars and low islands (Johnson and Herter 1989), and are most abundant on barrier islands adjacent to river outflows. As with common eiders, glaucous gulls probably select these islands because they are surrounded by open water during spring runoff, which isolates these sites from mammalian predators. Barrier islands also provide gravel/sand areas with sparse vegetation, which is the preferred nesting habitat for arctic terns (Hawksley 1957 in Johnson and Herter 1989).

Study Rationale

Recently there has been concern over the apparent decline in 10 of the 15 species of North American sea ducks (Elliot 1997, USFWS 1999). A number of these species occur within the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea: long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), common eider, king eider (*Somateria spectabilis*), spectacled eider (*Somateria fischeri*), Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*), black scoter (*Melanitta nigra americana*), surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*), and white-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca deglandi*). Specific concern has been expressed with the reported 54% decline in the number of common eiders migrating past Point Barrow in the spring between 1976 and 1994 (Suydam et al. 1997, USFWS 1999). The Alaska Natural Heritage Program, the U.S. Geological Survey Biological Resources Division, and the Alaska Audubon Society have listed the common eider as a species of concern.

The development of oil and gas reserves in the nearshore Beaufort Sea increases the risk of damage and/or disturbance to biological resources from industry related activities such as aircraft over-flights, marine vessel traffic, construction of gravel islands, drilling activities, accidental oil or fuel spills, and increased predator populations. Understanding the impact of ongoing operations and projected developments to productivity and survival of common eiders is essential for planning and development of mitigation strategies. Continued monitoring of nesting common eiders on the barrier islands will provide useful information to resource agencies and industry during planning, development, and operation of nearshore oil and gas facilities.

Since the early 1970s, sporadic agency and industry sponsored studies have documented the nesting effort of common eiders on Beaufort Sea barrier islands between the Colville and

Canning Rivers (Schamel 1974; Gavin 1976; Divoky 1978; Johnson and Richardson 1981; Johnson 1984; USFWS, Office of Ecological Services, Fairbanks, Alaska [unpublished data]; Noel et al. 1999a, 2001; Noel and Johnson 2000; Flint et al. 2001; Lanctot et al. 2001). Research efforts declined during the 1990s, however, with prospects for development in the Point Thomson Unit, efforts were resumed in 1998 (Noel et al. 1999a, 2001, 2002; Noel and Johnson 2000; Flint et al. 2001, 2002; Noel and Johnson 2000; Flint et al. 2001; Lanctot et al. 2001). Since 2000, LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc. and the U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center have cooperatively censused the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea barrier islands for nesting common eiders. Dividing the effort among these islands has allowed for the collection of a more complete data set.

Issues

Four aspects of oil and gas development can affect common eiders and other species that nest on barrier islands in the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea: (1) disturbance and displacement during nesting, (2) loss of nesting habitat, (3) potential increased predation by arctic foxes, glaucous gulls, grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*), and polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*) that may be attracted to development, and (4) exposure to spilled oil or fuel from nearshore developments.

Objectives

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The objectives of this study were to:

- 1. Determine the distribution and abundance of common eiders, glaucous gulls, and other species nesting on barrier islands in the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea in 2002.
- 2. Determine the presence of mammalian and avian predators on these barrier islands and document nest depredation.
- 3. Mark a sample of common eider females to determine nest site fidelity among selected barrier islands.

ISLAND DESCRIPTIONS

It is important to understand that the configurations of the barrier islands along the coast of the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea are constantly changing (Figure 1). Ice movement and ice override along the northern sides of the barrier islands often rearrange large quantities of sand and gravel on the barrier islands, primarily during late winter/spring when heavy winter ice is driven against the barrier islands by strong easterly winds. During the summer and fall open water period, strong winds, waves, and long-shore currents move large quantities of sand and gravel westward, thereby eroding away northern and eastern portions of the islands and adding to the western ends of the islands.

In addition to these erosional events caused mainly by ice, winds, waves, and currents, strong west and southwest winds during the fall often cause storm surges that result in significant increases in nearshore sea level and flooding of low-lying portions of the barrier islands. These flooding events often rearrange driftwood and other buoyant debris (i.e., common eider nesting habitat) in such a way that it is concentrated on the highest portions of the barrier islands may be affected by these storm surges. The surges of seawater onto tundra and other vegetation on the barrier islands usually result in the loss of these communities and further exposure of sand and gravel substrates to winds, waves and ice accelerates the processes of coastal erosion and barrier island habitat alteration.

The following descriptions of the barrier islands used as nesting habitat by common eiders along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast are based on both historical and current information about the islands. Island descriptions are based on a combination of digital base maps provided by BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc. (BPXA) Cartography Department; field notes; aerial videography of the islands during 2000-2001 provided by Mike Anthony of the U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center; and descriptions by Angus Gavin (1976). The digital maps for the Jones/Return Islands based on 1981-1993, 1500 ft aerial photography (BPXA Cartography metadata) were updated using 2000 photography. Digital maps for islands from Reindeer Island to Flaxman Island were updated based on 1998 aerial photography. Updated files were used for area and distance computations. Elevation data in descriptions are based on the most recent digital maps, unless otherwise cited. Some comparisons of changes between map sets are given to illustrate the dynamic nature of these islands.

The Jones Islands

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Thetis Island (52 ha) is located in the spring flood plume of the Colville River about 9 km northeast of the river delta and 8.6 km from the coastline. Thetis Island is approximately 4.8 km long with a maximum width of ~500 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. The maximum elevation of the island is about 6 ft (2 m, Gavin 1976) with about 30% of the island surface higher than 1 m above sea level. Substrates consist of fine sand and gravel (Gavin 1976). Driftwood and vegetation that may provide nesting cover for eiders occurs on less than 10% of the island surface. Areas with vegetation, including *Puccinellia phryganodes*, and *Artemisia* sp., are primarily located in the central portion of the island. An exploratory drilling

pad was constructed on the western lobe of Thetis Island and remains as the highest portion of the island. A small cabin was located near the middle of island but has eroded away. Current human use of this island was documented during common eider nesting surveys in 1999-2002 (Noel et al. 1999a, 2001; Noel and Johnson 2000). During 1999, Thetis Island remained intact, but during 2000 and 2001 the island was separated by small channels into 3 pieces. In 2002 Thetis Island was broken into 2 parts. The main portion of the island was intact, but a small spit off the south end of the island was disconnected.

Spy Island (60 ha) is located about 18 km from the Colville River delta and 5.7 km from Oliktok Point. Spy Island is appreximately 5.5 km long with a maximum width of 200 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. The maximum elevation of the island is about 3-4 ft (1 m, Gavin 1976), with about 15% of the area higher than 1 m above sea level. Substrates consist of silt, very fine sand, and gravel (Gavin 1976). There is no vegetation cover on the island and driftwood cover occurs across 25% of the island surface. Spy Island has increased 20% in surface area based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

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Leavitt Island (42 ha) occurs as a spit west of Pingok Island, and is often attached to Pingok Island. Located 6.3 km offshore from No Point (Milne Point Unit F Pad), Leavitt Island is approximately 5 km long with a maximum width of 150 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. The maximum elevation of this island is 6.2 ft (2 m), with 26% of the island surface higher than 1 m above sea level. Substrates consist of silt, sand and various sizes of gravels (Gavin 1976). High to medium density-driftwood cover occurs across about 20% of the island surface, but there is no vegetation cover. Leavitt Island was attached to Pingok Island during eider nest searches in 1999, but a break that formed between Pingok and Leavitt during 2000 still exists. Leavitt Island has decreased 12% in surface area based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Pingok Island (~300 ha) is located 3.4 km north of Milne Point. Pingok Island is 6.8 km long with a maximum width of 950 m, although most of the island is less than 500 m wide. Nearly 85% of Pingok Island is covered by tundra vegetation. Maximum elevation on the island is 16.6 ft (5 m) on the western tundra lobe. Fine gravels cover 15% of the island surface and are found along the seaward side of the island and at either end (Gavin 1976). Driftwood accumulations on gravel areas and beach ryegrass mounds at the eastern edge of the island that may provide nesting

cover for eiders occur across 25% of the island's gravel surface. The gravel portion of Pingok Island has increased 36% in surface area based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Bertoncini Island and Peat Island (38 ha) are located 3.4 km north of the coastline northeast of Milne Point. Bertoncini Island is 5.2 km long, with a maximum width of 320 m, although most of the island is less than 50 m wide. The maximum elevation of Bertoncini Island is 10.3 ft (3 m) on the tundra covered portion, and 10% of the gravel surface is higher than 1 m above sea level. Bertoncini Island was described by Gavin (1976) as completely tundra covered with fine silt, sand and gravels. Comparison of maps in Gavin (1976) with 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping indicates that tundra covers approximately 21% of the island, and gravel spits have formed off both the west and east ends of the island. Connectivity between Bertoncini Island and Bodfish Island to the east has changed in recent years. Portions of the spit on the west end of Bertoncini may also have extended to Peat Island and then westward to Pingok Island in past years, and there appears to be inconsistency in the designation of the location and extent of the island boundaries. Peat Island was a small island consisting almost entirely of peat mounds and the remains of a dwelling (vertical driftwood poles and a collapsed roof structure); the peat portion of this island disappeared during a fall storm in the late 1980s and now consists entirely of sand and gravel that is sometimes connected to Bertoncini Island and/or Pingok Island. The gravel portion of Bertoncini Island has increased 25% in surface area based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Bodfish Island (60 ha) is located east of Bertoncini Island 3.3 km from the mainland coast. Bodfish Island is 2 km long with a maximum width of 700 m. Maximum elevation is 16.7 ft (5 m) on the tundra covered portion of the island, with 20% of the gravel surface of the island higher than 1 m above sea level. Bodfish Island was described by Gavin (1976) as completely tundra covered. Recent mapping indicates that tundra covers 52% of Bodfish Island and gravel spits have developed on both the east and west ends of the island. Scattered driftwood covers about 5% of the island's gravel surface. The gravel surface area of the island has increased 31% based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Cottle Island (104 ha) is located approximately 2.6 km from the coastline. Cottle Island is 8.1 km long with a maximum width of 300 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. Current mapping identifies 3 patches of tundra with elevations greater than 10 ft (3 m) covering 12% of the island. About 30% of the gravel surface is higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin

(1976) described Cottle Island as long and thin, composed of sand and fine gravels with a small patch of tundra, but otherwise unvegetated. Driftwood occurs across about 15% of the island surface. Gavin (1976) shows a distinct breech between Cottle Island and Long Island. Mapping since 1981-1993 has consistently shown a connection between Cottle Island and Long Island, although a low area between the islands that over-washes is evident. The gravel area of the island has increased 20% based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

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Long Island (110 ha) is located 2.8 km from coast, with the eastern third of the island 4.2 km from Kuparuk River delta. The eastern portion of Long Island is within the spring flood plume of the Kuparuk River. Long Island is 10.8 km long, 125 m wide, and has no vegetation. The maximum elevation is 9.2 ft (3 m) with 28% of the surface area higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) described Long Island as a long thin island, broken in places by narrow, shallow cuts, and composed of silt, sand, and various grades of gravel, with considerable debris (logs, etc.). Scattered driftwood occurs across about 6% of the island surface. During summer 1999, Long Island was contiguous. Long Island was divided into 2 parts based on mapping from 1981-1993, and into 3 parts based on 2000 mapping. The gravel surface area has increased 22% based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Egg Island (10 ha) is located 2.1 km from the coast within the spring flood plume of the Kuparuk River. Egg Island is 2 km long with a maximum width of 150 m, although most of the island is less than 75 m wide. Maximum elevation is 5.8 ft (1.8 m), with 32% of the island surface area higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) describes Egg Island as composed of silt, fine sand, and a mixture of gravels with little or no vegetation and some driftwood. Scattered driftwood covers 5-10% of the island surface. During summer 1999, Egg Island was contiguous, but during 2000 and 2001 the island was split into 2 parts similar to previous descriptions (Gavin 1976). The island surface area has decreased 4% based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

Stump Island (52 ha) is less than 1 km from the coast and lies within the spring flood plume of the Kuparuk River. Stump Island is approximately 6.5 km long with a maximum width of 500 m, although most of the island is less than 75 m wide. Maximum elevation is 6.8 ft (2 m), and 17% of the surface area is higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) describes Stump Island as composed of silt and fine sand with some pea sized gravel, no vegetation, and some driftwood.

Driftwood occurs across 25% of the island. The surface area of Stump Island has increased 33% based on comparisons of 1981-1993 and 2000 mapping.

The Midway Islands

Reindeer Island (35 ha) is located 12 km from the coast north of Prudhoe Bay. Reindeer Island is 3.5 km long with a maximum width of 300 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. Gavin (1976) described Reindeer Island as a low, long, thin island with an elevation of 3-4 ft (1-1.2 m), composed of silt and fine sand with no vegetation. Detailed topographic information does not exist for Reindeer Island; about 20% of the island's surface is higher than 1 m above sea level. Driftwood occurs across about 10% of the island surface. Reindeer Island has been split into 2 parts since summer 2000.

Argo Island has existed as only a submerged shoal since our common eider nesting surveys were resumed in this area in 1999.

The Niakuk Islands

The Niakuk Islands (6.4 ha) are a series of five small islands stretching in a northwesterly direction off Heald Point at the mouth of the Sagavanirktok River. Niakuk A or Sag Delta #5, at 4.0 ha the largest island as well as the closest to shore, measures approximately 400 m long and 190 m wide at the widest points. Maximum elevation on Niakuk A is 3.3 ft (1 m), and this island contained an exploratory drilling pad at one time. Niakuk A, Niakuk B (0.5 ha), and Niakuk #1&2 are natural islands. Niakuk #1&2 (0.9 ha) was enlarged by the construction of a drilling pad; is about 130 m long and a maximum of 120 m wide, and has a maximum elevation of 2.9 ft (0.9 m). Niakuk B is triangular (100 m by 70 m at widest points) and has a maximum elevation of 4 ft (1.2 m). Niakuk C (0.05 ha) is a small (70 m by 20 m) shoal. Niakuk 4,5&6 (1.0 ha) is an artificial island, roughly 300 m long and <100 m wide, with a maximum elevation of 3.4 ft (1.0 m). Gavin (1976) describes these islands as composed of silt, sand and some fine gravel, with a few patches of sparse tundra vegetation. Scattered driftwood covers approximately 15-20% of the island surfaces.

Cross Island

Cross Island (58 ha) is 17 km from the Sagavanirktok River delta. Cross Island is 4 km long with a maximum width of approximately 350 m. Detailed topographic information does not exist for Cross Island but about 40% of the islands surface is higher than 1 m ASL. Gavin (1976) described Cross Island as composed of silt and sand with coarse gravels and some patches of

vegetation, and an old cabin near the center of the island, which did not appear to be active. Scattered driftwood, patches of concentrated driftwood, and some vegetation that provide nesting cover for eiders occur on about 20% of the island surface. Cross Island is used as a whaling station by Nuiqsut whaling captains and contains numerous structures and whale bones. The western end of the island has been modified by piling gravel to an elevation of 20 ft (6 m) or higher to support buildings.

No Name Island (5 ha) is a narrow spit southeast of Cross Island, 14 km from the Sagavanirktok River. No Name Island is broken into several pieces, and is at most 100 m wide and 0.8 km long. Elevation was 3-4 ft (1 m) above sea level (Gavin 1976). There is no detailed topographic information for No Name Island; about 30% of the island is higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) described No Name Island as composed of silt, sand, and fine gravel with no vegetation and scattered driftwood. About 5% of the island surface contains scattered driftwood.

Duck Island

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Duck Island (1.5 ha) is located at the mouth of the east channel of the Sagavanirktok River, between Howe Island and the Endicott Causeway. Duck Island consists of 2 small islands with mud flats between. Duck Island is approximately 360 m long and a maximum of 60 m wide. Maximum elevation is 7.9 ft (2.4 m). Gavin (1976) describes the island as composed of mostly sand and gravel, with some tundra vegetation along the higher reaches. About 46% of the island's surface is higher than 1 m above sea level, and scattered pieces of driftwood occur across the island.

Duck Island #1&2

Duck Island #1&2 (2.1 ha) is an artificial island, located about 500 m east of the Endicott Causeway and south of Endicott's Satellite Drilling Island (SDI). It is 740 m long and 70 m wide at its widest point, although most of the island is less than 50 m wide. The island is composed of medium and fine gravels. The maximum elevation is 8.5 ft (2.6 m) at the site of the abandoned drilling pad. About 40% of the island's surface is higher than 1 m above sea level, and scattered driftwood covers approximately 30% of the surface area below the gravel pad.

The McClure Islands

Narwhal Island (38 ha) is located 15 km north of Point Brower. Narwhal Island was split into 2 parts during 2000-2001 with a total length of 3.8 km. Narwhal Island was a single island

eiders and glaucous gulls. Gavin (1976) notes a Cold Island as the second island in the Stockton chain. The location of Cold Island, according to Gavin's (1976) map, is between Pole Island and Belvedere Island. Gavin's description of Cold Island fits what appears on current maps as Belvedere Island (Gavin 1976). Gavin's description of Belvedere Island matches the unnamed shoals south of the current Belvedere Island (Gavin 1976).

Belvedere Island (29 ha) is located 12.7 km from the mainland coast. As currently represented on maps, Belvedere Island is 4.4 km long, and composed of several pieces. The maximum width is 250 m, although most of the island is less than 50 m wide. Gavin (1976) described this island as 3-4 ft (1-1.2 m) in elevation, composed of silt, sand and fine gravel, with patches of coarser gravels, and no vegetation. No topographic information exists for Belvedere Island; about 30% of the island is higher than 1 m above sea level, with about 10% of the island containing potential nest cover materials. Belvedere Island and Pole Island were connected to each other by gravel during 2001-2002.

The Maguire Islands

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Challenge Island (19 ha) is located 5.5 km from the mainland coast between Bullen Point and Point Hopson. Challenge Island is 3.5 km long with a maximum width of 170 m, although most of the island is less than 50 m wide. Gavin (1976) described Challenge Island as 3-4 ft (1 m) in elevation, composted of silt, fine sand and some gravel with no vegetation. No topographic information exists for Challenge Island; but about 30% of the island is higher than 1 m above sea level. About 10% of the island surface contains potential nest cover material. The divisions between Challenge and neighboring Alaska Island have changed over the years, as with other island groups. Challenge Island, as described by Gavin (1976), represented only a portion of what is currently mapped as Challenge Island.

Alaska Island (25 ha) is located 3.9 km from the mainland coast. Alaska Island is 3.6 km long, with a maximum width of 200 m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. No topographic information exists for Alaska Island; about 20% of this island is higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) describes Alaska Island, the largest island in the Maguire group, as quite narrow and composed of silt, fine sand and some gravel, with scattered pieces of driftwood. About 10% of the island's surface contains potential nest cover material. It appears that part of what was once Alaska Island is now part of Challenge Island (Gavin 1976).

Duchess Island (34 ha) is located 3.9 km from the mainland coast. Duchess Island is 3.9 km long with a maximum width of 350 m. No detailed topographic information exists for Duchess Island; about 30% of the island is higher than 1 m above sea level. Gavin (1976) described Duchess Island as composed primarily of silt and fine sand, with some gravels, and no vegetation. About 15% of the island surface contains potential nest cover material. Current mapping shows Duchess and North Star islands (below) connected, although previous mapping has shown these islands as discontinuous.

North Star Island (26 ha) is located 3.7 km from the mainland coast. The island is 3.4 km long with a maximum width of 250-m, although most of the island is less than 100 m wide. An exploration pad was constructed on North Star Island and remains at the western end of this island. Gavin (1976) described North Star Island as composed of silt, sand and pea sized gravel, without vegetation, and subject to ice scour. No topographic information exists for North Star Island; an estimated 30% of the island is greater than 1 m high. Approximately 15% of the island contains potential nest cover material. Northstar Island should not be confused with BPXA's Northstar Development is located on an artificial island formerly called Seal Island, which is north of the Return Island group (Figure 1).

Flaxman Island

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Flaxman Island (367 ha) is 2.4 km north of the coast near the western edge of the Canning River delta. Flaxman Island consists of an eastern tundra-covered portion and a western gravel portion. This western spit has been variously referred to as *Flaxman Island-West* or *Mary Sachs Island*. The gravel extension was connected to the tundra covered portion of Flaxman Island according to Gavin (1976), but has been disconnected in recent years. The western gravel island (56 ha; Flaxman Island-West or Mary Sachs Island) is 5 km long and generally less than 150 m wide. This gravel portion of Flaxman Island was described by Gavin (1976) as about 3 ft (1 m) in elevation and composed of silt, sand and some gravel. No detailed topographic information exists for Flaxman Island-West but about 20% is higher than 1 m above sea level. About 5% of Flaxman Island-West contains potential nest cover material.

The eastern tundra portion of *Flaxman Island-East* is 6 km long, with a maximum width of 1 km, although most of the area is less than 500 m wide. Two abandoned exploration pads are located on this tundra portion of Flaxman Island. There is a gravel spit along the northwestern edge of Flaxman Island-East, and approximately 14 ha of this 297 ha island is composed of sand

and gravel. About 30% of this 14 ha sand and gravel island is higher than 1 m above sea level. About 10% of the gravel portion of this island contains potential nest cover material.

METHODS

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We coordinated our search area during July 2002 with biologists from the U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center (ASC), to cover as many of the islands between Thetis Island and Brownlow Point as possible (Figure 1). Nest searches were conducted by LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc. (LGL) on Thetis Island, the Midway Islands (Reindeer Island), the Niakuk Islands, Cross Island, No Name Island, the Endicott Causeway, Duck Island #1&2, the McClure Islands (Narwhal, Jeanette, and Karluk islands), Lion Point, and the Stockton Islands (Pole and Belvedere islands, Table 1). Nest searches were conducted by the ASC on Spy Island, the Jones-Return Islands, the Maguire Islands, Flaxman Island, and spits along the mainland near Point Thomson in conjunction with common eider and long-tailed duck studies (John Reed, USGS ASC, pers. com., Figure 1). The ASC searches were not as intensive as our searches for coverage across the island surface, and nest scrapes and driftwood cover were not recorded, although biologists visited islands several times to monitor nesting success (Flint et al. 2001; Lanctot et al. 2001; John Reed, USGS ASC, pers. com.). LGL searches during 9-15 July 2002 covered the entire surface area of each barrier island and documented the number of nesting common eiders, glaucous gulls, and arctic terns (Figure 2, Table 1). During surveys, we recorded the number of active nests, failed nests, and nest scrapes for each species, and recorded any evidence of predators. Access to the islands was by Bell 212 twin-engine helicopter or by boat (Figure 2).

Nest searches were conducted on foot by 2 to 5 observers spaced across the width of the island. For each observation we recorded the species, nest type (scrape or nest), nest status (active, depredated, or unknown), and driftwood density and/or presence of vegetation near the nest or scrape. We tried to avoid flushing incubating hens from nests. If a hen did flush, the number of eggs was recorded and eggs were then covered with down and twigs to minimize their exposure to predators.

Driftwood density was classified into 4 categories based on a visual estimate of the percentage of ground covered by driftwood within a 1-m diameter area centered on the nest bowl. Density categories included none (0%), low (1% to 33%), medium (34% to 66%), and high (67% to 100%) density (Figures 3 and 4, after Johnson et al. 1987).

Survey track lines were recorded at 15-sec intervals using Garmin[®] XL12 Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. Data from GPS receivers were downloaded daily and exported as ASCII text files. Nests were then geo-referenced by matching GPS recorded positions with date, time, and GPS number records in the nest site database. Available island areas were calculated using MapInfo Professional[™] Geographic Information System (GIS). Area calculations were based on gravel habitats mapped at 1:6000 and 1:63,360-scale.

Nesting effort for each island was calculated as the number of nests and nest scrapes divided by the total number of nests and nest scrapes found on all islands searched. Nests included a pronounced bowl with eggs and/or some associated down (Johnson et al. 1987; Johnson 1990, 2000). Nests were classified as active if they contained one or more live eggs, were occupied by a laying/incubating female, or contained thickened eggshell membranes (evidence of successful hatching, Figure 5). Nest scrapes were depressions in the ground with or without small sticks but with no associated down (Johnson et al. 1987, Johnson 1990). Scrapes are frequently made by juvenile females attempting their first nests or by adult females during early nest prospecting. These scrapes are subsequently abandoned when the juvenile female fails to nest or the adult female nests in a more suitable location. In some instances, scrapes may also be remnants of failed nests (Johnson et al. 1987).

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Nests were considered depredated when eggshell fragments in the nest bowl or vicinity indicated a bird or mammal had eaten or dislodged the eggs, or when nests with down contained no eggs. Predator type was determined by signs near the disturbed nest such as tracks or scat, the characteristics of remaining egg fragments, or direct observation of predators on the island. Depredated eggs with rounded openings were generally attributed to avian predators, especially when there were no signs of other predators. Nests with down and no eggs or egg shell fragments were generally considered depredated by avian species when avian predators were also observed on the island, and there were no obvious signs of other predators.

To determine nest site fidelity among islands, we continued to band and mark a sample of female common eiders with nasal disks (Figure 5: Federal Bird Marking and Salvage Permit No. 21414-J). Color combinations of nasal disks allowed us to identify individual females. Common eider hens were first banded and marked on Narwhal Island in 1999. Before applying any additional nasal disks, we looked for females marked in 1999 and 2000 on Narwhal Island to determine if these disks had caused any damage to the nares. Additional banding and marking

efforts in 2001 were conducted on Narwhal Island. A long-handled salmon dip net was used to capture female common eiders as they sat on their nests. Stainless steel tarsus bands and colored nasal disks were applied. Standard bill and tarsal measurements and body weight were recorded. Glaucous gull chicks were captured opportunistically, and marked with adult size stainless steel tarsus bands lined with plasticine. The plasticine allows proper fit of the adult size band on the small leg of the gull chick, but gradually wears thin as the chicks tarsus grows (Figure 5).

Chi square analyses (χ^2 , Zar 1974), followed by habitat use-availability analyses in some cases (Neu et al. 1974, Manly et al. 1993), were completed to test for differences in the distribution of active nests, predated nests and/or nest scrapes among islands and among habitats. Bonferronicorrected confidence intervals were computed for the proportions of island habitats that were used by nesting common eiders and these were compared (use-availability analysis) to expected values that were based on the surface area or the area of driftwood habitat cover for each island (Neu et al. 1974, Manly et al. 1993). Distributions of all nests and active nests among driftwood cover classes were assessed by comparing observed distributions. Distributions were characterized in two different ways (1) t-distributions (proportions) of nests, nest scrapes and predated islands across the entire island and (2) distributions (proportions) of nests, nest scrapes and predated nests within each cover class using χ^2 analyses (Zar 1974). Two sample *t*-tests assuming unequal variances (Zar 1974) were used to compare the mean number of active common eider nests for 17 islands with consistent data during 3 time periods: 1970-1974 (n = 5years), 1975-1985 (n = 5 years), and 1987-2002 (n = 6 years). Two sample *t*-tests assuming unequal variances (Zar 1974) were also used to compare the mean number of active glaucous gull nests for 19 islands with consistent data for these same 3 time periods. Time periods were selected based on oil-field development history in the Prudhoe Bay area. Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline began during the winter of 1984-1985, and the Prudhoe Bay land fill was opened during 1986.

RESULTS

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This report presents the results of nest searches on Thetis Island, Reindeer Island, the Niakuk Islands, Cross Island, No Name Island, Duck Island #1&2, Narwhal Island, Jeanette Island, Karluk Island, Lion Point, Pole Island, and Belvedere Island during July 2002 (Figure 1, Table 1).

Nesting Effort

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Common eiders, glaucous gulls, king eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*), arctic terns, and Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) were recorded nesting on central Alaskan Beaufort Sea barrier islands during July 2002 (Figures 6-13, Table 2). The total nesting effort was dominated by common eiders at 90% (total nests and pre-nesting scrapes recorded), followed by glaucous gulls at 8%, and arctic terns at 1% (Table 2). Common eider nests composed 63% of the total number of active nests, followed by glaucous gulls (36%), and arctic terns (1%) (Table 2). Of the 601 common eider nests recorded, 15% were active nests with live eggs or incubating hens, and 85% were depredated (Tables 2–4). The largest number of common eider nests occurred on Cross Island where 89% of nests were depredated. All common eider nests on Pole Island and Belvedere Island, which was attached to Pole Island, were depredated. Active common eider nests were rarely greater that 50% of the total number of nests on any of the barrier islands searched during 2002 (Tables 2 and 3).

Mean and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) of clutch size for common eider nests was 3.0 ± 0.44 eggs per nest (n = 35), and for glaucous gulls was 2.0 ± 0.76 eggs per nest (n = 7). One arctic tern nest had 1 egg. Many incubating common eider hens remained undisturbed, which limited data on nest clutch sizes.

For all species combined and for common eider alone, total nesting effort, expressed as the sum of active and failed nests, and nest scrapes, was highest on Cross Island, Narwhal Island, and Pole Island (Table 2). Total nesting effort on each of the remaining islands was $\leq 10\%$ (Table 2). Glaucous gull nesting effort was highest on Niakuk A&B followed by Cross Island and Reindeer Island. Arctic tern nesting effort was concentrated on Belvedere Island followed by Jeanette Island, Cross Island, and Karluk Island (Table 2).

Active common eider nests were not evenly distributed across islands and island groups searched during 2002 either in proportion to island surface area (Table 5, $\chi^2 = 28.30$, df = 5, P < 0.001), or in proportion to the available island area with driftwood habitat (Table 6, $\chi^2 = 53.24$, df = 5, P < 0.001). In both cases, there where more active nests on Thetis Island than expected, and fewer active nests on the Stockton Islands than expected (Tables 5 and 6). Combined active and depredated common eider nests were also not distributed evenly across islands and island groups searched during 2002 based on island surface area (Table 7, $\chi^2 = 440.15$, df = 5, P < 0.001), or based on driftwood habitat area (Table 8, $\chi^2 = 1674.17$, df = 5, P < 0.001). Results for

island area and driftwood habitat area were consistent for 5 of 6 cases; Reindeer Island and the Stockton Islands with fewer than expected nests, McClure Islands and Lion Point with more than expected nests, and Cross Island not different than expected (Tables 7 and 8). Results for island area and driftwood habitat area were inconsistent for 1 of 6 cases (Tables 7 and 8). Thetis Island had fewer nests than expected based on island surface area, but numbers of nests were not different from expected based on available driftwood habitat area.

Habitat

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During 2002, the density of active common eider nests was highest at Niakuk #4,5&6, and Duck Island #1&2; both artificial islands (Table 3). The density of active common eider nests on the remaining islands was much lower. The density of active glaucous gull nests was highest on Niakuk A&B followed by Niakuk #4,5&6, and Duck Island #1&2 (Table 4).

Of 601 common eider nest sites, with habitat data, active and failed nests combined <1% were inside abandoned buildings, 6% were in areas of no driftwood, 42% were located in low-density driftwood, 39% were in medium-density driftwood, and 12% were in high-density driftwood habitat (Figure 3, Table 9). Common eider nests were not distributed evenly among driftwood categories ($\chi^2 = 146.57$, df = 3, P < 0.001, Table 9). Nests occurred more frequently than expected, based on the assumption of uniform habitat distribution, in medium- and low-density driftwood and less frequently than expected in high-density driftwood and no driftwood (Table 9). Common eider nest scrapes were also not distributed evenly among driftwood categories ($\chi^2 = 235.80$, df = 3, P < 0.001, Table 9). More common eider scrapes were in lowdensity driftwood cover, and fewer were in high-density, medium-density, and no driftwood. These analyses, however, do not account for the availability of each category of driftwood habitat. Because the available area of each driftwood category is unknown, we compared the distribution of all nests with nest scrapes to assess selection of habitat cover categories. The distribution of common eider nests was different from the distribution of scrapes among driftwood categories ($\chi^2 = 24.11$, df = 3, P < 0.001, Table 9). More nests than scrapes occurred in high- and medium-density driftwood, and fewer nests occurred in low-density driftwood. Nests and scrapes were not different in distribution in areas with no driftwood cover.

Of the 601 common eider nest sites with relative elevation data, 35% were high elevation, 50% were medium elevation, and 15% were low elevation ASL (Table 10). Island descriptions indicate that roughly 32% of the total island surfaces searched during 2002 was >1m high. The

distribution of the remaining 68% of available island surface we estimated was about half 0.5-1m ASL (medium elevation) and about half <0.5m ASL (low elevation). Using these proportions of available elevations, more common eider nests than expected were at medium elevations and fewer than expected were at low elevations ($\chi^2 = 67.41$, df = 2, P < 0.001, Table 10). Common eider nests and scrapes were distributed similarly within elevation categories ($\chi^2 = 3.06$, df = 2, P = 0.216, Table 10).

Vegetation cover at common eider nest sites may include beach rye grass, seabeach sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*), lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), and *Puccinellia phryganodes*. Vegetation was recorded at 28 common eider nest sites on 4 islands (Figure 3, Appendix A). These sites were on Pole Island (20 sites), Belvedere Island (4 sites), and on Lion Point (1 site). Of the 20 nest sites on Pole Island with vegetation cover, 18 included beach rye grass. Beach rye grass was noted at 2 of the 4 nest sites on Belvedere Island.

Of the 82 glaucous gull nests sites, active and failed combined, with habitat data 35% had no driftwood, 43% were located in low-density driftwood, 18% were in medium-density driftwood, and 4% were in high-density driftwood habitat (Table 9). Glaucous gull nest sites occurred more frequently than expected, based on an even distribution, in low-density driftwood and less frequently than expected in high-density driftwood ($\chi^2 = 18.94$, df = 3, P = 0.017, Figure 4, Table 9). Glaucous gull nests and scrapes were distributed similarly among driftwood habitat categories ($\chi^2 = 4.12$, df = 3, P = 0.248, Figure 4, Table 9). Glaucous gull nests sites were concentrated at medium elevations, 27% were high elevation, 47% were medium elevation, and 26% were low elevation (Table 10). This distribution was similar to the distribution of available habitat area ($\chi^2 = 3.14$, df = 3, P = 0.208, Table 10). Vegetation cover was recorded at 3 nest sites; 1 on Pole Island with beach rye grass cover, 1 on Narwhal island with seabeach sandwort cover and 1 on Lion Point.

Depredation

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All 513 failed common eider nests and all 31 failed glaucous gull nests were thought to have failed due to predation, primarily by arctic fox, polar bears, and glaucous gulls or a combination of these predators (Tables 3 and 4). Arctic fox and/or polar bear tracks were recorded on 9 of the 15 islands searched during 2002 (Table 1). Polar bears appeared to be the primary nest predator on No Name Island, Jeanette Island and Karluk Island (Table 1). Most depredations of common eider nests on the remaining islands were probably due to glaucous gulls. Glaucous gulls were

observed on all barrier islands searched during 2002, and appeared to be the primary nest predator on Reindeer Island, the Niakuk Islands and Duck Island #1&2 (Table 1). No live arctic foxes were observed on any islands during 2002. A dead arctic fox in winter pelage was recorded on Cross Island, and fresh fox signs were recorded on several other islands (Table 1, Appendix A).

Banding

During 1999-2001, 15 common eider hens were captured, banded, and marked with nasal discs on Thetis Island (1 hen), Narwhal Island (7 hens), and Pole Island (7 hens, Figure 14, Table 11). Two additional common eider hens were captured and marked (1 on Thetis Island and 1 on Duck Island #1&2) in 2002 (Table 11). Two of the marked birds were resighted one year after they were marked. No marked birds were re-sighted during July 2002. Weights, measurements, nest identification number, clutch size, band numbers, banding dates, and disc color combinations of marked birds are listed in Table 11.

DISCUSSION

Nesting Effort

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Common eiders, glaucous gulls, and arctic terns nest on Beaufort Sea barrier islands (Johnson and Herter 1989). Data on active common eider nests along barrier islands in the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea have been recorded for most years from 1970-2002 (Table 12). The most productive islands have been Cross Island, Pole Island, Stump Island, Egg Island, Lion Point, and Thetis Island (Table 12). In addition to these natural islands, some artificial exploration and production structures have been searched for nesting common eiders since 1982 (Table 13). For the locations searched during 2002, Niakuk #4,5&6 and Duck Island #1&2 were the most productive with the highest numbers and density of common eider nests (Table 3).

Because common eiders are long-lived and exhibit remarkable fidelity to nest sites (Reed 1975 in Johnson 2000, Wiggins and Johnson 1992), nest searches could concentrate on those islands supporting the largest numbers of nesting common eiders. Of the 17 common eider hens that have been individually marked, 2 hens have been re-sighted nesting on the islands where they were originally captured (Table 11). The islands with the most marked hens (Pole and Narwhal) were disturbed by predators in both 2001 and 2002. In 2002 there were no common eider nests remaining in the areas where these marked birds were expected to nest.

To evaluate changes in the size of the nesting population of common eiders over time, we compared the mean number of active common eider nests during 3 time periods (Figure 15). The mean annual number of common eider nests for 17 islands with consistently collected data was lower during 1970-1974 (144.4 \pm 66.10 nests/year) than during either 1975-1985 (569.4 \pm 352.91 nests/year, t = 3.28, df = 8, P = 0.01) or 1987-2002 (574.5 \pm 273.58 nests/year, t = 3.59, df = 9, P = 0.006). The mean annual number of common eider nests was not different from 1975-1985 to 1987-2002 (t = -0.03, df = 9, P = 0.976). Variation in nest survey methods and timing across years may influence the number of active nests counted because of missed late-initiated nests, early failed nests, or not recognizing-some empty nests as hatched.

We completed a similar analysis to evaluate changes in the nesting population size for glaucous gulls on 19 islands, for which data were collected using consistently similar methods over a number of years. Three blocks of years were used in this analysis (Table 14, Noel et al. in prep.). Results of this that include the 2002 are different from those in Noel et al. (in prep.). The addition of the 2002 data have changed the results of the *t*-test for the periods 1970-1974 (77.6 \pm 10.48 nests/year) to 1987-2002 (132.4 \pm 63.16 nests/year) from statistically significant (t =, - 5.79, df = 4, P = 0.004, Noel et al. in prep.) to non-significant (t =-2.37, df = 4, P = 0.076). The mean annual number of glaucous gull nests for the 19 islands was not different between 1975-1985 (n = 5 years) and 1987-2002 (n=6 years, t = 0.61, df = 8, P = 0.559, Noel et al. in prep.).

Habitat

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Not all barrier island sand and gravel habitats represents good nesting habitat for common eiders, glaucous gulls, or arctic terns, but surface area totals provide a rough basis for comparison among islands. As described above, island configurations and island surface areas are annually variable. Channels and boundaries between individual islands are also not consistent from year to year, which confounds attempts to make inter-annual comparisons when the area of individual islands is unclear.

Female common eiders generally select nest sites with cover composed of beach rye grass/lymegrass, driftwood, and other debris (Schamel 1977; Johnson et al. 1987; Wiggins and Johnson 1991, 1992; Johnson 2000). Beach rye grass cover was rare on most of the islands searched during 2002, except on Pole Island. Some small patches of beach rye grass were also noted on Cross Island. Most nests with vegetation cover during 2002 were in beach rye grass.

Schamel (1977) and Johnson et al. (1987) reported that hatching success was positively correlated with cover density in the vicinity of the nest site. Hatching success could not be determined in this study. However, more active than depredated nests occurred in high-density driftwood, and fewer active nests were in low-density driftwood in 2000 and 2001 (Noel et al. 2001, 2002). This is contrary to our findings in both 1998 and 1999, when there was no significant difference in driftwood cover for active and depredated common eider nests (Noel et al. 1999a, Noel and Johnson 2000). Nest depredation was too extensive during 2002 to make this comparison (Tables 3 and 4).

Two other interrelated habitat factors that probably influenced common eider nesting habitat selection were: 1) island elevation, and 2) location of driftwood above the waterline. Common eiders that occupy high-elevation barrier islands have the highest nesting success and are the most productive (Johnson 2000). Several nests on the Jones-Return Island group disappeared during flooding in 2000 (R. Lanctot, U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center, pers. comm.). Height of driftwood above the waterline is determined by the elevation of the barrier island (Wiggins and Johnson 1991). Fall storm surges typically move driftwood to the highest points on the barrier islands. The sand-gravel barrier islands with the highest elevation typically accumulate the most driftwood (Johnson 2000). Driftwood patches deposited high above the waterline can protect nests from future storms and inclement weather. Another beneficial characteristic of high elevation islands is the potential for accumulation of wind-blown soil leading to development of vegetation, which is also used as nesting cover. While common eiders appear to prefer medium to high elevation sites, glaucous gulls appear to prefer medium to low elevation nest sites; and glaucous gulls use high-density driftwood habitats less frequently than expected (Table 9 and 10).

Depredation

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Arctic foxes were responsible for most nest failures on islands searched during both 1998 and 1999, while glaucous gulls or other avian predators were responsible for most nest failures in 2000 (Noel et al. 1999a, 2001, Noel and Johnson 2000). In 2001, an arctic fox on Pole Island was probably responsible for most, if not all, of the depredation on Pole and Belvedere islands. This accounted for over half the depredation observed on all the islands surveyed in 2001. During 2002, arctic foxes were responsible for 40% of nest depredation, polar bears 27%, glaucous gulls 15%, and a combination of these predators 18% of depredated nests.

The total destruction of all nests on Pole Island in 2001 by an arctic fox indicates that cover probably provides no protection when mammalian predators have access to an island. In most instances where foxes had access to an island, virtually all nests were destroyed. Arctic foxes locate prey by scent as well as by sight, and cryptic coloration and cover appear to matter little when foxes have access to an island. Polar bears may be less efficient as nest predators; 11 active common eider nests survived on Cross Island and 6 on No Name Island 1 day after a polar bear was sighted on Cross Island. Cover is probably most important when the primary predators are gulls, common ravens (*Corvis corax*) and jaegers (*Stercorarius* spp.). Driftwood and vegetation cover at common eider nest sites may help to conceal nests from avian predators. Common eiders nesting in low-density driftwood may be more vulnerable to avian depredation than those nesting in medium- and high-density driftwood. Wiggins and Johnson (1991, 1992) stated that eiders prefer areas with dense driftwood cover, partly for protection from predators.

Wiggins and Johnson (1991, 1992) found that arctic foxes and common ravens were the main predators of common eider eggs and that glaucous gulls were the main predators of common eider ducklings along the Endicott Causeway. Other studies have similarly found that arctic foxes prey on common eider eggs (Quinlan and Lehnhausen 1982; Wiggins and Johnson 1991, 1992). The Endicott Causeway, situated in the Sagavanirktok River delta, was constructed during winter 1984-1985. Driftwood and other debris that serve as nesting cover for common eiders began to increase, and 5 years after construction the causeway had a healthy and increasing common eider population. During 1992, an arctic fox gained access to the causeway and subsequently the number of eider nests and eider nest success declined dramatically (Johnson et al. 1993). Little nesting has occurred on the causeway since this date (Table 13). However, Duck Island #1&2, adjacent to the causeway, appears to support numerous common eider nests (Table 13). During surveillance of Howe and Duck Islands, grizzly bears have been noted feeding on nests on Duck Island #1&2 (LGL unpublished data). Most recently, Johnson (2000) reported that depredation by foxes, ravens, and gulls on common eider eggs and young is likely the major factor regulating the abundance of common eiders in the North Slope oilfields.

During this study, the principal predators identified on barrier islands were arctic fox in 1998 (Noel et al. 1999a), arctic fox and glaucous gulls in 1999 (Noel and Johnson 2000), glaucous gulls in 2000 (Noel et al. 2001), arctic fox and glaucous gulls in 2001 (Noel et al. 2002), and arctic fox, polar bear and glaucous gulls in 2002. The arctic fox present on the contiguous Jones-

Return Islands (Long Island to Bertoncini Island) during 1999, may have influenced common eider nesting during nest initiation resulting in fewer nesting attempts on these islands rather than more depredated nests. In contrast, the number of nesting attempts on Pole Island in 2001 was high; 279 nests were recorded, all of which failed. The fox on Pole Island in 2001 may have accessed the island from remaining adjacent offshore ice, after most nests had been initiated. An arctic fox may have been present during nest initiation during 2002 on Pole Island; common eider nesting effort during 2002 was 29% of the effort during 2001 (279 nests in 2001, 82 nests in 2002, Noel et al. 2002, Table 3).

Avian depredation on common eider eggs observed in 2001 was due to glaucous gulls. During the summer months, glaucous gulls opportunistically prey on the eggs of other birds (Eberhardt et al. 1982, Hiruki and Stirling 1989), but because common eiders and glaucous gulls often nest in close proximity to each other, glaucous gulls prey most heavily on eider eggs (Johnson and Herter 1989). Parasitic jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) and common ravens also prey on eggs of common eiders. Female common eiders feed little or not at all while they are incubating their eggs and thus are on a strict energy budget (Gorman and Milne 1971, 1972). Because of this, eiders may not have sufficient energy reserves to deal with disturbances by predators during incubation.

Depredation on individual islands is annually variable depending on predator access (Johnson 2000, Table 3) and variability likely accounts for the differences in nest activity and success among islands and among years. Access of mammalian predators, such as arctic fox, grizzly bears, or polar bears, to large nesting colonies can decimate nesting success (Johnson et al. 1993, Noel et al. 1999b, Divoky 1978). Common eiders begin nesting on the barrier islands after ice connections to the mainland have melted and after delta islands have become surrounded by river floodwaters (Johnson et al. 1987). Arctic foxes on the sea ice moving to the mainland in late spring may have access to barrier islands in some years via the sea ice, traveling from ice floe to ice floe. In 1998, sea ice on the northern sides of Flaxman, Northstar, and Duchess islands remained intact past the initiation of eider nesting allowing an arctic fox access to nesting eiders on these islands (Noel et al. 1999a). In 1999, the sand-gravel connections between the Jones-Return Islands allowed an arctic fox access to nearly this entire island group (Noel and Johnson 2000). The connection between Belvedere and Pole islands in both 2001 and 2002 allowed a fox to depredate every nest on these islands.

Polar bear depredation appears to be increasing on nesting common eiders (Noel et al. 1999a, 2001, 2002; Noel and Johnson 2000; Table 1). Intense depredation by polar bears and arctic foxes may lead to shifts in nesting distributions of common eiders; marked common eider hens which nested on Challenge and Alaska islands during 2001 were found nesting on small isolated spits along the mainland shoreline during 2002 (John Reed, USGS ASC, pers. comm.).

Development

Oil exploration and development activities may cause disturbance to nesting or brood-rearing common eiders. Presence of people on the barrier islands during nesting may cause common eider hens to flush from their nests leading to abandonment of the nest and depredation on the unattended nests by glaucous gulls or other avian predators. Because common eider energy reserves are low during incubation, disturbance during this period may result in reduced fitness and survival as well as reduced reserves to protect ducklings (Gorman and Milne 1971, 1972). Even nests that are left unattended for a few minutes may be destroyed by avian predators. Disturbance of eider crèches by boat or low-level aircraft traffic may lead to depredation by glaucous gulls.

Oil development activities may affect predator abundance in various ways. Oil development and production infrastructure may create new habitat, which can attract certain avian predators such as glaucous gulls and common ravens. Some abandoned offshore exploration islands contain glaucous gull nesting colonies. Ravens may nest in man-made structures such as towers and production modules. Landfill sites, uncovered dumpsters, and handouts provide food sources for glaucous gulls and ravens. Oilfield activities and garbage around landfill sites may also attract terrestrial predators, such as foxes grizzly bears, and polar bears. These anthropogenic sources are unlikely to provide sufficient quantities of food to maintain these predators, which may then move to nearby nearshore islands and prey on bird eggs or ducklings (Noel et al. 1999b).

Certain types of industrial development may not adversely affect common eider nest success. Wiggins and Johnson (1991, 1992) found that common eiders could colonize man-made permanent gravel islands and causeways, such as the Endicott Causeway and Duck Island #1&2. Johnson et al. (1987) found that mitigation measures implemented during industrial activities on Thetis Island helped increase common eider hatching and fledging success on the island. The mitigation program included controlling development activities that could disturb nesting eiders such as aircraft over-flights and human intrusion, and also included removal of all foxes from Thetis Island. In addition, Johnson (1984) and Divoky and Suydam (1995) found that man-made nesting structures placed on barrier islands attracted nesting female common eiders. Such structures, along with other mitigation measures (garbage, fox and gull control) could be used as mitigation tools during industrial development on barrier islands.

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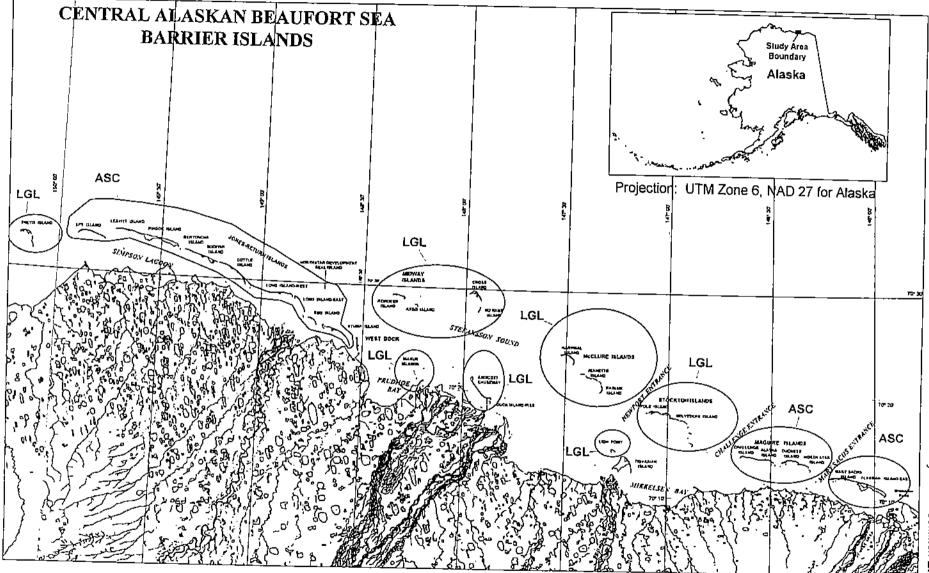
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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

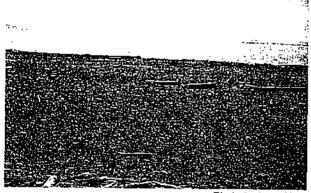
Figure 1. Search area for barrier island nesting birds from Thetis Island to Flaxman Island, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, 1970-2002. Islands searched by LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc. (LGL) and U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center (ASC) during 2002 are circled.



Photo by Lynn Noel Nest search crew and helicopter on Cross Island, 15 July 2002.



Photo by Lynn Noel Driftwood habitat on Reindeer Island, 16 July 2000.



Pholo by Lynn Noel Scattered driftwood habitats on Pole Island, 15 July 2000.

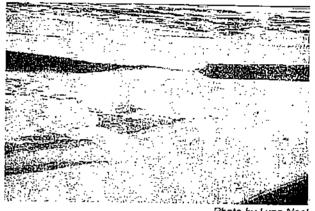


Photo by Lynn Noel Elymus mounds with nesting common eiders on Pole Island, 15 July 2000.



Photo by Lynn Noel Driftwood accumulation on east end of Narwhal Island, 11 July 2000.

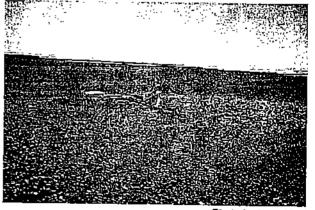
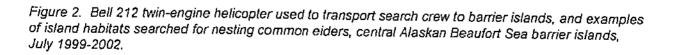


Photo by Lynn Noel Driftwood pile with common eider nest on Belvedere Island, 15 July 2000.



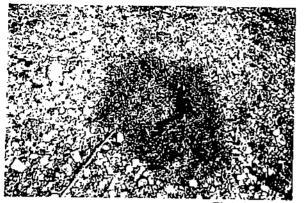


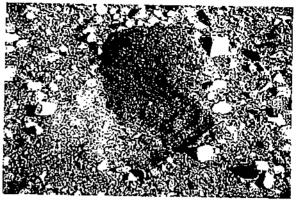
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Artemesia glomerata, no driftwood, Cross Island, 16 July 2001.

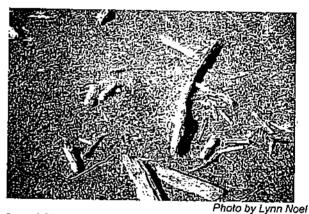
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Elymus arenarius, low driftwood, Pole Island, 14 July 2001.



Pholo by Lynn Noel Aerenaria sp., no driftwood, Pole Island, 12 July 2000.



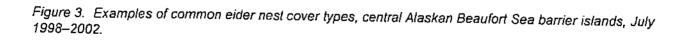
Low driftwood, Endicott, 6 July 2001.

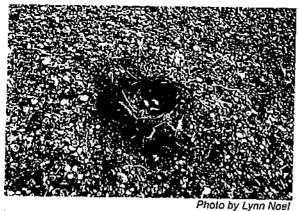


Medium driftwood, Endicott, 6 July 2001.



High driftwood, Endicott, 6 July 2001.





No driftwood, Duck Island #1&2, 7 July 2001.



Lungwort (Mertensia maritima), no driftwood, Pole Island, 14 July 2001.



Peat block, no driftwood, Duck Island #1&2, 7 July 2001.



Photo by Lynn Noel Low driftwood, Duck Island #1&2, 7 July 2001.



Medium driftwood, Pole Island, 14 July 2000.

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Photo by Lynn Noel High driftwood, Narwhal Island, 11 July 2000.

Figure 4. Examples of glaucous gull nest cover types, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea barrier islands, July 1998-2002.



Common eider eggs.

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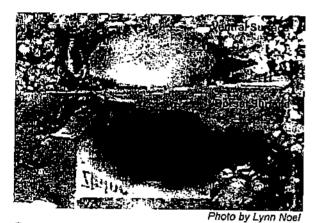
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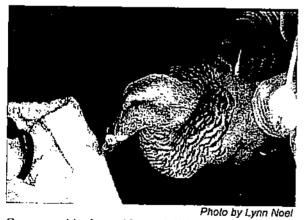
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Photo by Lynn Noel



Common eider ducklings (deceased)



Common eider hen with nasal disk.



Glaucous gull eggs.



Glaucous gull chicks

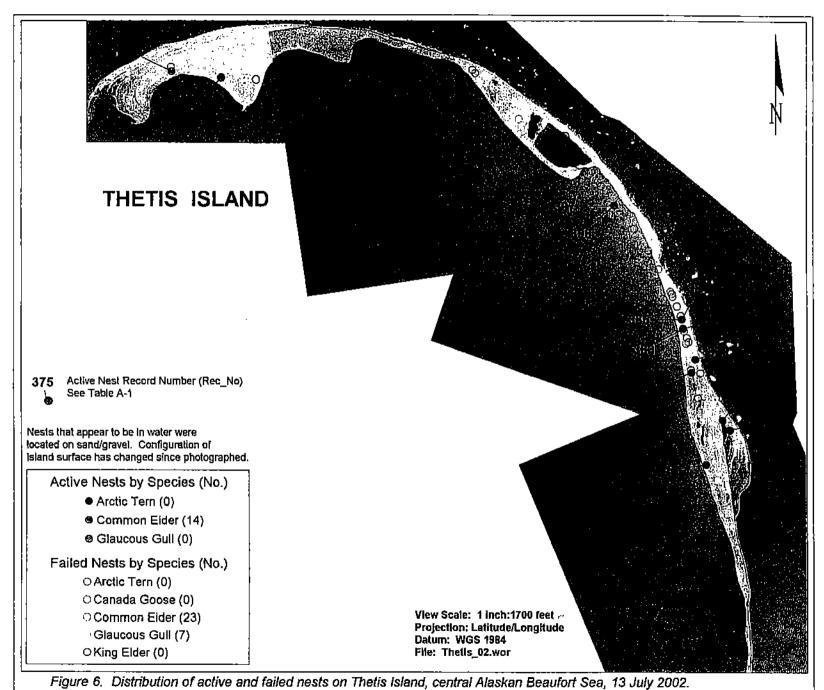
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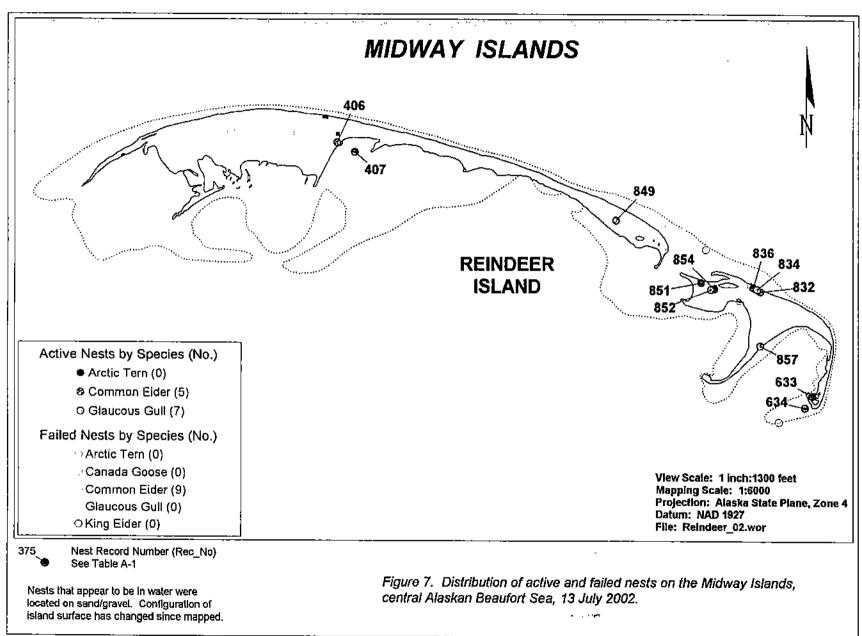


Glaucous gull chick with leg band.

Pholo by Lynn Noel

Figure 5. Eggs, young, and marks applied to common eider hens and glaucous gull chicks, on central Alaskan Beaufort Sea barrier islands, July 1999-2002.





Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

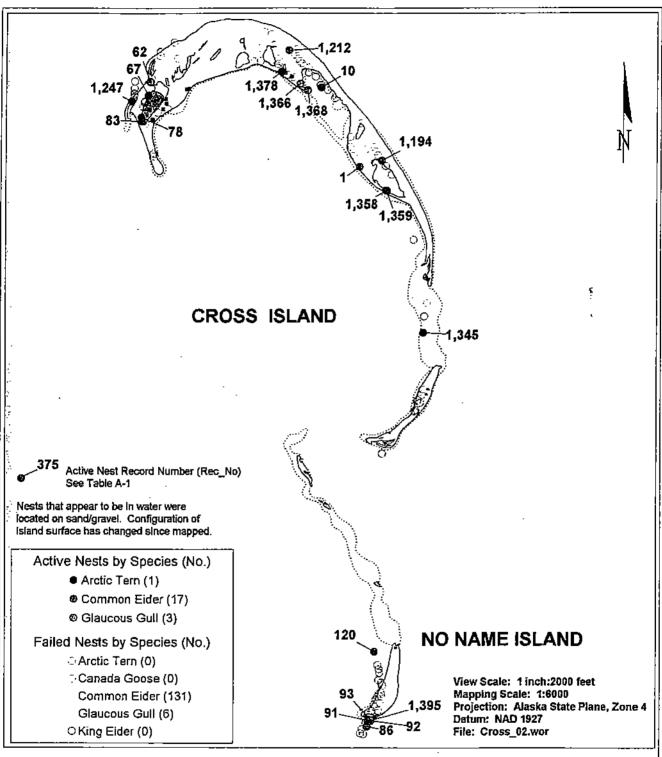
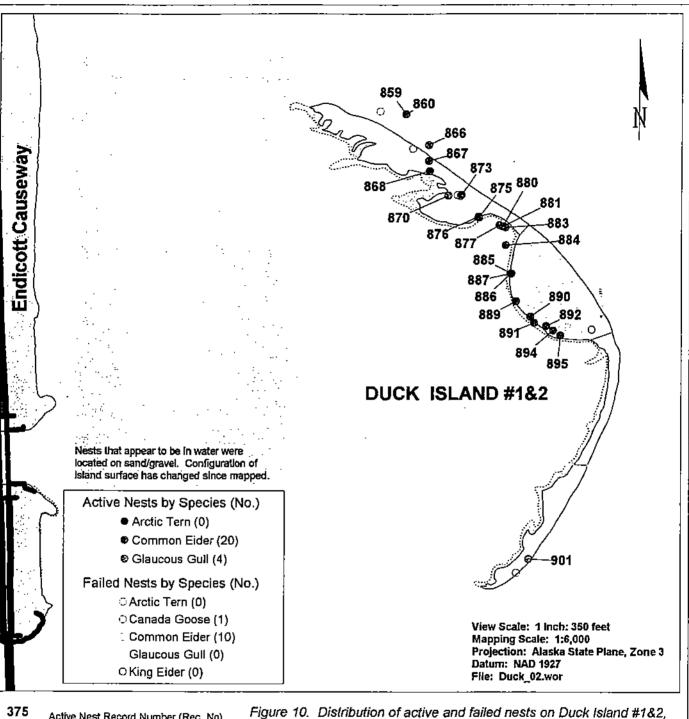


Figure 9. Distribution of active and failed nests on Cross Island and No Name Island, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, 15 July 2002.

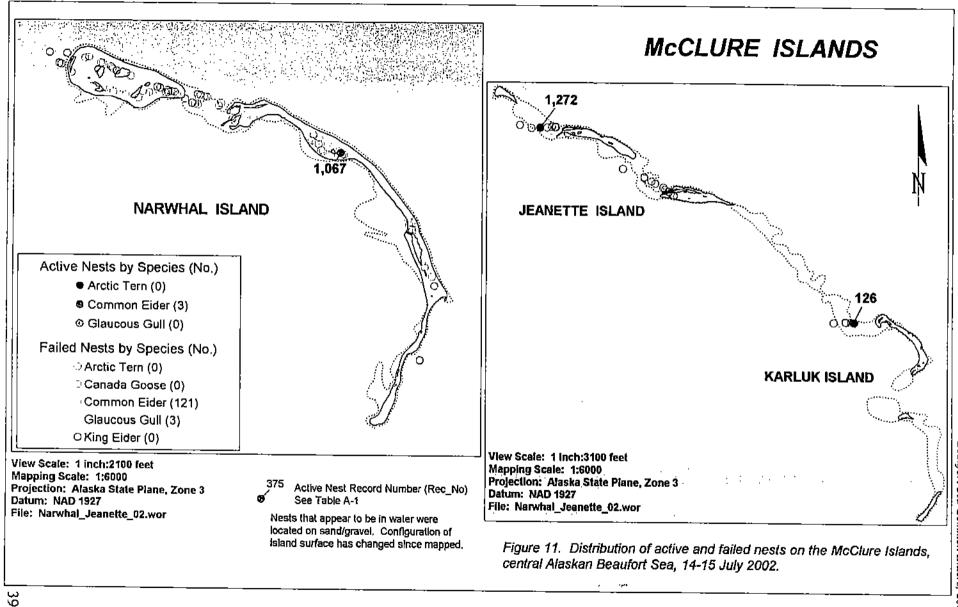
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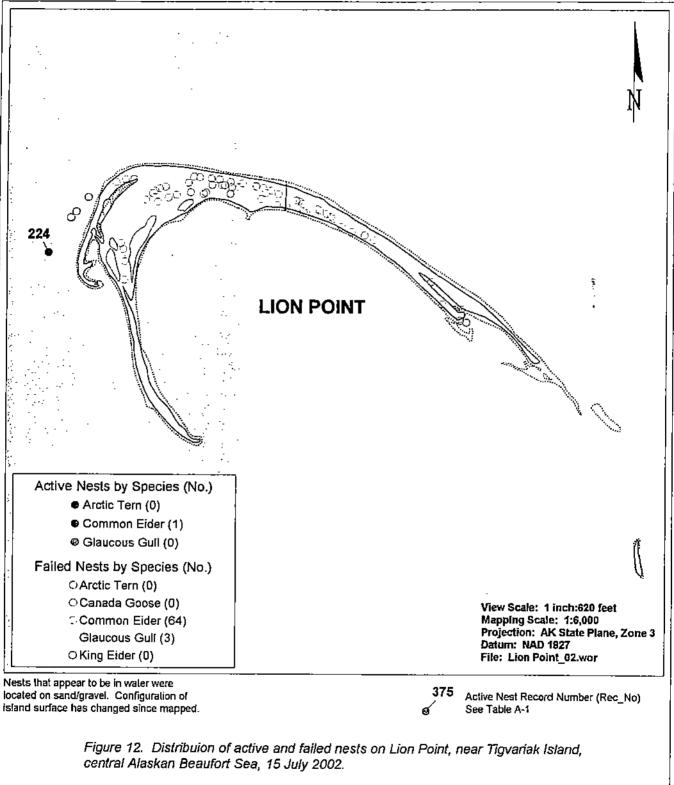
Active Nest Record Number (Rec_No) Figure See Table A-1 central

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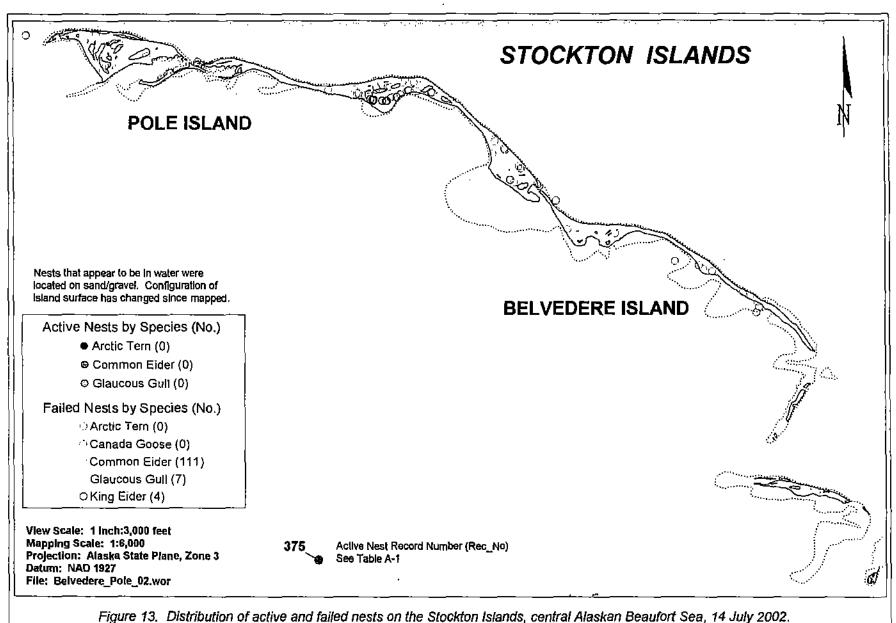
Figure 10. Distribution of active and failed nests on Duck Island #1&2, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, 12 July 2002.

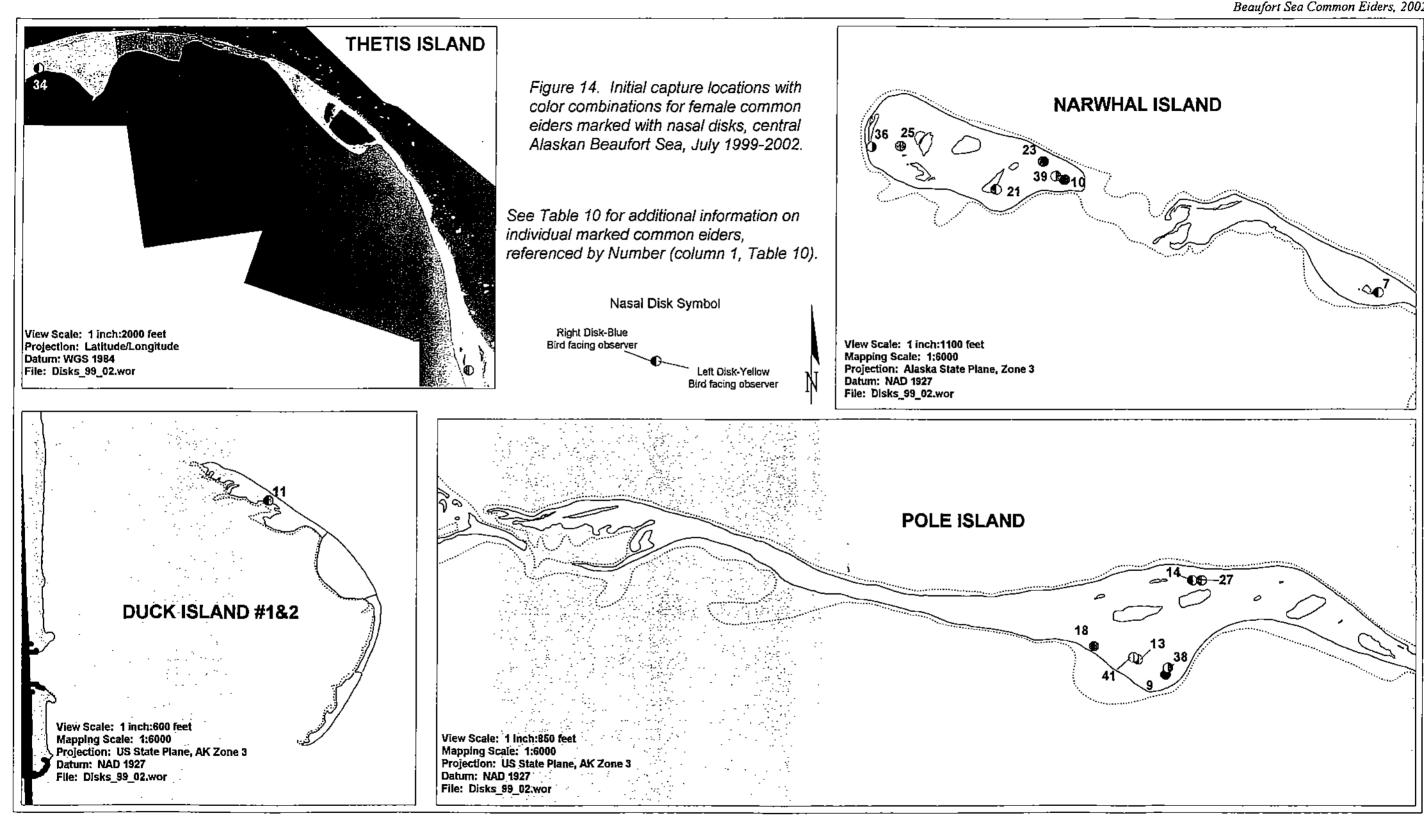


Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002



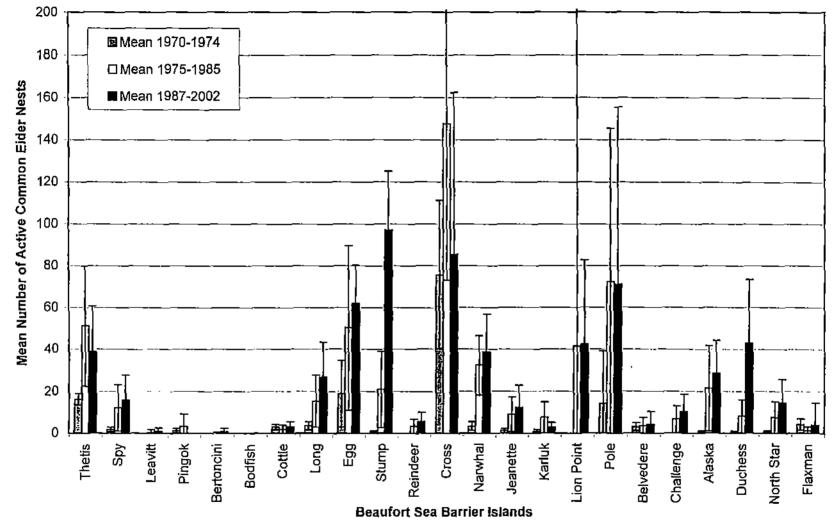
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Figure 15. Mean number (with 95% confidence intervals) of active common eider nests by island during 3 time periods 1970-1974, 1975-1985, and 1987-2002 for the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea barrier islands (Table 12). Most islands have at least 3 years of data during each time period; a few islands have no data for the period 1970-1974. See Table 12 for citation of data sources.

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		_	Active Nest		Faile	d Nests	Predator				
Island	Nests ¹	Active Nests ²	Density (No./ha)	Mean Clutch Size ³	Depredated	% of Nesis Depredated ⁴	Arctic Fox	Glaucous Gull	Polar Bear	Multiple Predators ⁶	
Thetis Island (51.5 ha)	37	14	0.27	3.5±1.05(n=6)	23	62.2	0	4	0	8	
Reindeer Island (35.0 ha)	14	5	0.14	3(<i>n=</i> 2)	9	64.3	0	9	0	0	
Niakuk A&B (4.5 ha)	25	6	1.33	2.5(n=2)	19	76.0	0	19	0	0	
Niakuk #1&2 (0.9 ha)	16	3	3.33		13	81.3	0	13	0	0	
Niakuk #4,5&6 (1.0 ha)	3 1	19	19.00	3.8±0.86(n≃5)	12	38.7	0	12	0	0	
Cross Island (57.9 ha)	101	11	0.19	2.9±.99(n=8)	90	89.1	57	0	5	23	
No Name (5.0 ha)	47	6	1.20	3.3±1.50(<i>n≈</i> 4)	41	87.2	0	0	20	13	
Duck Island #1&2 (2.1 ha)	30	20	9.52	2.1±1.35(n=7)	10	33.3	0	10	0	0	
Narwhal Island (37.7 ha)	92	1	0.03	2(<i>n</i> =1)	91	9 8.9	0	2	89	0	
Jeanette Island (17.2 ha)	24	I	0.06		23	95.8	0	0	8	14	
Karluk Island (1.7 ha)	8	l	0.59		7	87.5	0	0	0	6	
Lion Point (5.9 ha)	65	1	0.17		64	98.5	35	2	5	22	
Pole Island (71.3 ha)	82	0	0.00		82	100.0	76	4	2	0	
Beivedere Island (29.3 ha)	29	0	0.00		29	100.0	29	0	0	0	

Table 3. Productivity and fate of common eider nests on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to the Stockton Islands, 9-15 July 2002.

¹ Total active and failed nests.

² Active nests include nests with live eggs, incubating hens, or hatched eggs.

³ Mean with 95% confidence interval for clutch size includes those nests where the adult left the nest and eggs could be counted.

⁴ Percentage of all nests that were depredated.

⁵ Type of nest predation was determined by direct observation of predators, evidence that predators had been on an island (animal hair, feathers, seat, or tracks), and morphology of predated eggs.

⁶ Multiple predators were present on the island and the type of predation for some nests could not be determined.

Species and Nest		Midway Islands		Niak	uk Islar	ds		_	Duck	Mc0	Clure Islan	ds		Stock	ton Islands	Total Nest:
	_						No		Ìsland							and
Information	Thetis	Reindeer	Α	B	#1&2	#4,5&6	Cross	Name	#1&2	Narwhal	Jeanette	Karluk	Lion_Point	Pole	Belvedere	Scrapes
Common Eider													-			
Active Nests	14	5	6	0	3	19	11	6	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	88
Failed Nests	23	9	19	0	13	12	90	41	10	91	23	7	64	82	29	513
Nest Scrapes	40	25	9	3	3	3	125	23	5	137	30	14	62	132	60	671
Total Effort	77	39	34	3	19	34	226	70	35	229	54	22	127	214	89	1272
% Effort by Island	6	3	3	0	1	3	81	6	3	18	4	2	10	17	7	100
Glaucous Gull																
Active Nests	0	7	19	15	1	2	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	51
Failed Nests	7	0	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	3	5	2	31
Nest Scrapes	1	3	19	1	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	35
Total Effort	8	10	42	17	5	2	10	0	8	2	1	1	4	5	2	117
% Effort by Island	7	9	36	15	4	2	9	0	7	2	I	1	3	4	2	001
Arctic Tern																
Active Nests	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Failed Nests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nest Scrapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	10	19
Total Effort	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	01	20
% Effort by Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	20	15	0	0	50	100
All Species ²																
Active Nests	14	12	25	15	4	21	15	6	24	1	1	1	I	0	0	140
Failed Nests	30	9	23	1	13	12	96	41	11	93	24	7	67	91	31	549
Nest Scrapes	41	28	28	4	7	3	128	23	9	137	34	18	63	132	70	725
Total Effort for All																
Species	85	49	76	20	24	36	239	70	44	231	59	26	131	223	101	1414
% Effort by Island																
for All Species	6	3	5	I	2	3	17	5	3	16	4	2	9	16	7	100

Table 2. Nesting effort expressed as the number of active nests, failed nests, and nest screpes on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thelis Island to the Stockton Islands, 9–15 July 2002.

¹ See text for definition of active and failed nests, and scrapes. Total effort is equal to the number of active and failed nests, and nest scrapes. Percent effort by island is equal to the total effort for an island divided by the total effort over all reported islands for that species.

² All species includes the 3 species listed above, 1 failed Canada goose nest on Duck Island #1&2, and 4 failed king eider nests on Pole Island.

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			Active Nest		Faile	d Nests	Predator ⁵				
Island	<u>Nests</u> ¹	Active <u>Nest</u> s ²	Density (No./ha)	Mean Clutch Size ³	Depredated	% of Nests Depredated ⁴	Arctic Fox	Glaucous <u>Gu</u> ll	Polar Bear	Multiple Predators ⁶	
Thetis Island (51.5 ha)	37	14	0.27	3.5±1.05(n=6)	23	62.2	0	4	0	8	
Reindeer Island (35.0 ha)	14	5	0.14	3(n=2)	9	64.3	· 0	9	0	0	
Niakuk A&B (4.5 ha)	25	6	1.33	2.5(<i>n=</i> 2)	19	76.0	0	19	0	0	
Niakuk #1&2 (0.9 ha)	16	3	3.33		13	81.3	0	13	0	0	
Niakuk #4,5&6 (1.0 ha)	31	19	19.00	3.8±0.86(<i>n</i> =5)	12	38.7	0	12	0	0	
Cross Island (57.9 ha)	101	11	0.19	2.9±.99(n=8)	90	89.1	57	0	5	23	
No Name (5.0 ha)	47	6	1.20	3.3±1.50(n=4)	41	87.2	0	0	20	13	
Duck Island #1&2 (2.1 ha)	30	20	9.52	2.1±1.35(<i>n</i> =7)	10	33.3	0	01	0	0	
Narwhal Island (37.7 ha)	92	1	0.03	2(n=1)	91	98 .9	0	2	89	0	
Jeanctte Island (17.2 ha)	24	1	0.06		23	95.8	0	0	8	14	
Karluk Island (1.7 ha)	8	1	0.59		7	87.5	0	0	0	6	
Lion Point (5.9 ha)	65	1	0.17		64	98.5	35	2	5	22	
Pole Island (71.3 ha)	82	0	0.00		82	100.0	76	4	2	0	
Belvedere Island (29.3 ha)	29	0	0.00		29	100.0	29	0	0	0	

Table 3. Productivity and fate of common elder nests on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to the Stockton Islands, 9-15 July 2002.

¹ Totol active and failed nests,

² Active nests include nests with live eggs, incubating hens, or hatched eggs.

³ Mean with 95% confidence interval for clutch size includes those nests where the adult left the nest and eggs could be counted.

⁴ Percentage of all nests that were depredated.

⁵ Type of nest predation was determined by direct observation of predators, evidence that predators had been on an island (animal hair, feathers, scat, or tracks), and morphology of predated eggs.

⁶ Multiple predators were present on the island and the type of predation for some nests could not be determined.

			Active Nest		Failed	d Nests		Pred	ators	
		Active	Density	Mean Clutch		% of Nests	Arctic	Glaucous	Polar	Multiple
Island and Species	Nests ¹	Nests ²	<u>(No./ha)</u>	Size ⁰	Depredated	Depredated ⁴	Fox	Gull	Bear	Predators ⁶
Thetis Island (51.5 ha)										_
Glaucous Gull	7	0	0.00		7	100.0	0	0	0	3
Reindeer Island (35.0 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	7	7	0.20	2(n=1)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Niakuk A&B (4.5 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	39	34	7.56	2.2±1.04(<i>n</i> =5)	5	12.8	0	5	0	0
Niakuk #1&2 (0.9 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	1	1	1.11		0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Niakuk #4,5&6 (1.0 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	2	2	2.00		0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Cross Island (57.9 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	9	3	0.05	1(n=1)	6	66.7	3	0	1	2
Arctic Tern	1	1	0.02	1(n=1)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Duck Island #1&2 (2.1 ha)			· · ·						
Glaucous Gull	4	4	1.90		0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Narwhal Island (37.7 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	2	0	0.00		2	100.0	0	0	2	0
Jeanette Island (17.2 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	I	0	0.00		1	100.0	0	0	1	0
Lion Point (5.9 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	3	0	0.00		3	100.0	3	0	0	0
Pole Island (71.3 ha)										
Glaucous Gull	5	0	0.00		5	100.0	5	0	0	0
King Eider	4	0	0.00		4	100.0	4	0	0	0
Belvedere Island (29.3 ha))									
Glaucous Gull	2	0	0.00		2	100.0	2	0 [°]	0	0

Table 4. Productivity and fate of glaucous gulls and other waterbird nests on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to the Stockton Islands, 9-15 July 2002.

¹ Total active and failed nests.

² Active nests include nests with live eggs, incubating hens, or hatched eggs.

³ Mean with 95% confidence interval for clutch size includes those nests where the adult left the nest and eggs could be counted.

⁴ Percentage of all nests that were depredated.

³ Type of nest predation was determined by direct observation of predators, evidence that predators had been on an island (animal hair, feathers, scat, or tracks), and morphology of predated eggs.

⁴ ^b Multiple predators were present on the island and the type of predation for some nests could not be determined.

Island or Island Group	Island Surface Area (ha)	Proportion of Total Area	Observed Number of Active Common Eider Nests ¹	Expected Number of Active Common Eider Nests ²	Proportion Observed on Each Island	оп Ргор Оссигтен	ce Interval ortion of nce (95% ce Interval)	Comparison of Proportion of Total Area with Confidence Interval
						Lower	Upper	
Thetis	52	0.169	14	6	0.412	0.189	0.634	>Expected
Reindeer	35	0.114	5	4	0.147	-0.013	0.307	Within
Cross	58	0.189	11	6	0.324	0.112	0.535	Within
McClure	55	0.179	3	6	0.088	-0.040	0.217	Within
Lion Point	6	0.020	1	1	0.029	-0.047	0.106	Within
Stockton	101	0.329	0	11	0.000	0.000	0.000	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Island Area Total	307	1.000	34	34	I.000			_

Table 5. Observed and expected numbers of active common eider nests by barrier island or island group based on island surface area, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, July 2002.

 $^{1}\chi^{2}$ for observed versus expected number of common eiders per island ($\chi^{2} = 28.30$, df = 5, P < 0.001). ²Expected number based on available island surface area. Table 6. Observed and expected numbers of active common eider nests by barrier island or island group based on area of driftwood habitat, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, July 2002.

Island or Island Group	Habitat Area (ha)	Proportion of Total Area	Observed Number of Active Common Eider Nests ¹	Expected Number of Active Common Eider Nests ²	Proportion Observed on Each Island	Confidence Interval on Proportion of Occurrence (95% Confidence Interval)		Comparison of Proportion of Total Area with Confidence Interval
						Lower	Upper	
Thetis	5.2	0.107	14	4 ·	0.412	0.189	0.634	>Expected
Reindeer	3.5	0.072	5	2	0.147	-0.013	0.307	Within
Cross	11.6	0.238	11	8	0.324	0.112	0.535	Within
McClure	3.9	0.080	3	3	0.088	-0.040	0.217	Within
Lion Point	0.3	0.006	1	0	0.029	-0.047	0.106	Within
Stockton	24.2	0.497	0	17	0.000	0.000	0.000	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Island Area Total	48.7	1.000	34	34	1.000	<u> </u>		

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 $^{1}\chi^{2}$ for observed versus expected number of common eiders per island ($\chi^{2} = 53.24$, df = 5, P < 0.001).

²Expected number based on available island surface area with driftwood or vegetation cover.

Table 7. Observed and expected numbers of active and depredated common eider nests by barrier island or island group based on island surface area, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, July 2002.

Island or Island	Island Surface	Proportion of Total	Observed Number of Active and Predated Common	Expected Number of Active and Predated Common	Proportion Observed on	on Prop Occurre	ce Interval ortion of nce (95% idence	Comparison of Proportion of Total Area with Confidence
Group	Area (ha)	Area	Eider Nests ¹	Eider Nests ²	Each Island		rval)	Interval
	<u>`_</u> _					Lower	Upper	
Thetis	52	0.169	37	77	0.082	0.048	0.116	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Reindeer	35	0.114	14	52	0.031	0.009	0.052	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Cross	58	0.189	101	85	0.223	0.172	0.275	Within
McClure	55	0.179	124	81	0.274	0.219	0.330	>Expected
Lion Point	6	0.020	65	9	0.144	0.100	0.187	>Expected
Stockton	101	0.329	111	149	0.246	0.192	0.299	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Island Area Total	307	1.000	452	452	1.000			-

 $^{1}\chi^{2}$ for observed versus expected number of common eiders per island ($\chi^{2} = 440.15$, df = 5, P < 0.001). ²Expected number based on available island surface area.

I able 8. Observed and expected numbers of active and depredated common eider nests by barrier island or island group based on are	а
of driftwood habitat, central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, July 2002.	

Island or Island	Habitat	Proportion of Total	Observed Number of Active and Predated Common	Expected Number of Active and Predated Common	Proportion Observed on	Inter Propor Occurrer Confi	idence val on rtion of nce (95% idence	Comparison of Proportion of Total Area with Confidence
Group	Area (ha)	Area	Eider Nests'	Eider Nests ²	Each Island		rval)	Interval
						Lower	Upper	
Thetis	5.2	0.107	37	48	0.082	0.048	0.116	Within
Reindeer	3.5	0.072	14	32	0.031	0.009	0.052	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Cross	11.6	0.238	101	108	0.223	0.172	0.275	Within
McClure	3.9	0.080	124	36	0.274	0.219	0.330	>Expected
Lion Point	0.3	0.006	65	3	0.144	0.100	0.187	>Expected
Stockton	24.2	0.497	111	225	0.246	0.192	0.299	<expected< td=""></expected<>
Island Area Total	48.7	1.000	452	452	1.000			

 $^{1}\chi^{2}$ for observed versus expected number of common eiders per island ($\chi^{2} = 1674.17$, df = 5, P < 0.001).

²Expected number based on available island surface area with driftwood or vegetation cover.

Table 9. Summary of driftwood density at nest sites on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to Belvedere Island, 9-15 July 2002.

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	High	Density	Madin	n Density		od Density'			- ••	<u> </u>	Total
Island and Species						Density	-	riftwood		ldings	Nests &
Thetis Island	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Scrapes
Common Eider	,		_								
Glaucous Gull	6 0	6	9	11	22	23	0	0	0	0	77
Reindeer Island	U	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	8
Common Eider	•	~	_	_	.:						
Glaucous Gull	0	0	7	7	7	18	0	0	0	0	39
	U	0	3	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	10
Ninkuk A&B	~	<u>^</u>	~	_							
Common Eider	0	0	8	1	14	8	3	3	0	0	37
Glaucous Gull	0	0	4	0	14	3	21	17	0	0	59
Niakuk #1&2	•		_								
Common Eider	0	0	8	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	19
Glaucous Gull	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Niakuk #4,5&6	_										
Common Eider	0	0	13	0	18	3	0	0	0	0 ;	34
Glaucous Gull	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cross Island									_	- •	-
Common Eider	6	0	33	38	48	71	[4	15	0	0	225
Glaucous Gull	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	ō	10
Arctic Tern	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	ō	Ō	3
No Name Island									-	· ·	2
Common Eider	3	0	23	8	20	14	1	1	0	0	70
Duck Island #1&2							-	•	Ū	U	70
Common Eider	4	0	14	2	10	3	2	0	0	D	35
Glaucous Guli	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	õ	õ	8
Canada Goose	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	ō	Õ	Ő	1
Narwhal Island						-	·	Ū	Ū	U	1
Common Eider	11	6	43	40	30	89	4	2	4	0	220
Glaucous Gull	1	0	Õ	0	õ	0	i	õ	0	0	229
Jeanette Island				-	v	0	L	v	U	U	2
Common Eider	1	1	13	9	10	20	0	0	~	•	<i></i>
Glaucous Gull	Ō	Ō	0	ó	0	20	_	0	0	0	54
Arctic Tem	0	Ō	õ	õ	ŏ	4	1 0	0	0	0	l
Karluk Island		•	•	°.	v	7	U	U	0	0	4
Common Eider	1	3	6	5	1	6	0	•	- -		
Glaucous Gull	ò	1	õ	0	1 0	6 0	0	0	0	0	22
Arctic Tern	ō	Ō	Ö	l	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Lion Point	· ·	•	v	L	v	2	0	0	0	0	3
Common Eider	13	3	27	30	25		~		_		
Glaucous Gull	1	õ	1			29	0	0	0	0	127
Pole Island	•	U	L	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Common Eider	74	24	A1		~ ~		_				
Glaucous Gull	24	24	23	41	26	53	9	14	0	0	214
	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
King Eider	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Belvedere Island	_										
Common Eider	3	3	9	23	16	32	I	2	0	0	89
Glaucous Gull	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arctic Tern	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
Fotals									-	~	
Common Eider	72	46	236	216	255	271	24			_	
Glaucous Gull	3	1	15			371	34	37	4	0	1271
Arctic Tern	0	0	0	3 5	35	12	29	19	0	0	117
	~	v	U	5	I	14	0	0	0	0	20

Estimated driftwood cover within 1-m diameter area centered on the nest bowl. High = 67-100%, Medium = 34-66%, Low = 1-33%.

				Elevation			
		levation		Elevation		levation	Total Nests &
Island and Species	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Nests	Scrapes	Scrapes
Thetis Island							
Common Eider	14	11	18	26	5	3	7 7
Glaucous Gull	0	0	6	0	1	1	8
Reindeer Island		-					
Common Eider	0	0	7	10	7	15	39
Glaucous Gull	2.	0	3	0	2	3	10
Niskuk A&B	-		_				
Common Eider	5	1	5	6	15	5	37
Glaucous Gull	6	0	I 8	1	15	19	59
Niakuk #1&2		-					
Common Eider	0	0	5	0	11	3	19
Glaucous Gull	0	0	0	1	I	3	5
Niakuk #4,5&6	_	_					
Common Eider	9	0	8	0	14	3	34 ,
Glaucous Gull	2	0	0	0 '	0	0	2
Cross Island		_					•
Common Eider	39	51	52	65	10	8	225
Glaucous Gull	3	I	6	0	0	0	10
Arctic Tem	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
No Name Island							
Common Eider	0	2	47	21	0	0	70
Duck Island #1&2							
Common Eider	10	1	15	1	5	3	35
Glaucous Gull	0	0	2	1	2	3	8
Canada Goose	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Narwhal Island			•				
Common Eider	40	34	39	84	13	19	229
Glaucous Gull	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
eanette Island	_						
Common Eider	2	4	21	22	1	4	54
Glaucous Gull	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Arctic Tern	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Carluk Island	_						-
Common Eider	0	0	7	13	1	ĩ	22
Glaucous Gull	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arctic Tern	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
ion Point							
Common Eider	23	17	41	41	1	4	127
Glaucous Gull	3	0	0	I	0	0	4
ole Island			_				
Common Eider	59	75	21	53	2	4	214
Glaucous Gull	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
King Eider	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
elvedere Island		·					
Common Eider	12	31	15	22	2	7	89
Glaucous Gull	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arctic Tem	0	1	0	9	0	0	10
otais							
ommon Eider	213	227	301	364	87	79	1021
laucous Gull	22	1	39	5	21	29	[271 117
IAUCOUS GUII							

Table 10. Summary of relative elevations at nest sites on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to Belvedere Island, 9-15 July 2002.

² Estimated relative elevation for nests or scrapes above water level. High $= \ge 1m$, Medium = 0.5 to 1m, Low = near water level.

			<u> </u>			Weight	Culi	nên	Ant, Nares	Bill Width	Rı.			Bag Wt. = 75 gm
	Right	Left	USFWS			with bag	Short	Long	Width	at feather	Tarsus		Time	
No.	Disk	<u>Disk</u>	Number	Status	Leg	(kg)	(<u>mm</u>)	(mm)	(mm)	line (mm)	(mm)	Dete	ADST	Location
7	Black	Yellow	134739003	New	Rt	1.9		69.Ż]	14.5	_	51.2	13 Jul 01	11:40	Narwhal I., AK, Nest 37
9	Blue	Blue	103740029	New	Rt	1.7	48.4	63.5	15.3		50.7	<u>1</u> 4 Jul 00	~13:40	Pole 1., AK, Driftwood along beach S of Elymus/Peat "hills"
10	Blue	Green	103740021	New	Rt	1.7	49.3			23.5	52.5	17 Jul 99	~13:30	Narwhal I., AK, Nest I I
<u><u></u></u>	Bluc	Orange	134739006	New	RL	1.6	49,1	58.7	16.1		50.4	12 Jul 02	18:00	Duck I. #1&1, AK, Nest 20
13	Blue	White	103740030	New	Rt	1.7	47.1	59.9	13,5		52.4	14 Jul 00	-14:00	Pole I., AK, ~100 m W of capture locations for 103740028 and 103740029 (Could be White and Blue, not Blue and White)
14	Blue	Yellow	103740027	New	Rt	1.7	48.7	59.6			51.3	14 Jul 00_	~11:00	Pole I., AK, Northernmost Elymus/Peat "hill"
							<u> </u>							Pole I., AK, ~200 m W of capture locations for 103740028 and
18	Green	Orange	103740032	New	Rt	2.0	48.8	68.0	14.0		52.8	14 Jul 00	14:45	103740029
21	Green	Yellow	103740023	New	Rt	2.0	42.0			22.1	51.5	17 Jul 99	~14:50	Narwhal I., AK, Nest 28
23	Orange	Blue	103740020	New	Rt	1.7	48.6				52.6	17 Jul 99	-13:08	Narwhal I., AK, Inside doorway of NW bldg along N beach
23	Orange 1	Blue	103740020	Resight	Rt		[-	11 Jul 00	~15:00	Narvhal I., AK, Inside vestibule of NE bldg (largest bldg). No
1 1		1 1					[apparent wear on bill, no apparent fading of nasal disks, and
													1	female appears in good shape. Tarsus band visible on right
			_											leg.
25	Orange	Orange	103740024	New	Rt	2.2	46.9	63.9			51.5	11 Jul 00	~13:41	Narwhal I., AK, 75 m NE of big orange Mooring Buoy
25 25 27 28 34	Orange	Огалде	103740024	Resight	Rt							13 Jul 01	11:05	Narwhal L, hen on Nest 25
27	Orange	White	103740026	New	Rt	1.5	40.3	57,5		<u> </u>	49.6	14 Jul 00	~11:00	Pole I., AK, Northernmost Elymus/Peat "hill"
28	Orange	Yellow	103740025	New	Ri	1.9	45.6	64.0			51.9	13 Jul 00	~17:30	
	Red	White	134739007	New	R	1.8	46.4	61.3	16,5		51.8	13 Jul 02	15:40	Thelis I., AK, Nest 7
36	White	<u>Black</u>	103740033	New	Rt	2.0	44.0	60.4	15.4		50.9	<u>13 Jul 01</u>	15:58	Nanyhal I., AK, Nest 142
38	White	Green	103740028	New	Rt	1.6	50.3	64.7	<u> </u>	 	52.7	14 Jul 00	~ <u>13:</u> 00	Pole 1., AK, Driftwood along beach S of Elymus/Peat "hills"
39	White	Orange	103740022	New	Rt	2.2	52.7			24.0	51.1	<u> 7 Jul 99</u>	~14:50	Narwhal L, AK, Nest 39
41	White	White	103740031	New	Rţ	1.9	44,4	63.1	13.5		50.6	14 Jul 00	~14:20	Pole I., AK, ~100 m W of capture locations for 103740028 and 103740029

Table 11. Female common elders captured and marked with round colored nasal disks on barrier islands in the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea, July 1999-2002. Resightings of marked birds are also included in this table.

														Үеаг с	f Cens				_										_			
Location	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	n	Max.	Mean	SĐ
Thetis I. ²	2	2	4	6	5	6	4		5	6	5	0	5	2	13	0	12	8							4	2	4	0	21	13	4.52	3.
Spy I	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	0	4			3	6	21	11	0	5	5							6	2	5	0	20	21	4.10	4
eavitt I.	2	2	1	1	1	2	0		1			ł	0	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>		L	[ļ			0	0	0	0	17	2	0.59	0
ingok I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0			0		L_			<u> </u>				0	0	0	0	15	0	0.00	0
ertoncini L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			「 <u> </u>	0	0	0	0	0							L		0	0	0	0	17	0	0.00	0
Bodfish L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		_	- 0	0		2	0									0	0	0	_0	17	2	0.12	0
cottle L	2	1	2	3	2	3	0	0	1			0	0	0	4	0	6	1							0	0	0	0	20	6	1.25	1
Puck I. 3	51	40	54	47	41	48	22		(ļ		47	41	52	42		44	32	34	39	32	35	26	34	19	- 17	21	54	37.95	10
ong I.	1	3	3	4	3	4	24		27	27		0	34	10	18	^	15	30							1	0	2	1	19	34	10.89	11
	2	16	3	3	3	5	21			16			35	32	22	35	22	24			1				15	2	21	9	18	35	15.89	11
tump I. ⁴	2	2	2	2	1	3	5		10	12			12	40	39	^	34	44									63	16	16	63	17.94	19
		0	1	1	0	0			0				0	0															9		0.33	0
eindeer I.		0	1	1	0	0	1				,	ļ	4	2	2	[2	1							8	4	5	7	16	8	2.44	2
rgo L ⁵	1	0	1	0	0	0	2					2	1	3	2		3	2				F			0	0	0	0	17	3	1.00	ł
Jiakuk I ⁶	53	57	55	55	66	67	151	<u> </u>	37			t			30	80												37	11	151		32
Cross L	0	3	0	3	4	3	2	<u> </u>				2	12	7	3		10	5					<u> </u>				4	3	15	12	4.07	3
IoName I.	$+\frac{1}{1}$	1	0	1	0		1	<u> </u>				1	1	2	0		2	1										0	14	2	0.86	0
Iarwhal L		1	2	2	2	3	t i	\vdash					4	4	1		2	4							2	1	0	0	16	4	1.88	1
L Brower Spits	╶┼───┤	•			<u> </u>	 _	81			·		[<u> </u>			40													2	81	60,50	28
canette I.	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	<u> </u>				1	4	2	2	<u>├</u>	2	1			<u> </u>				1	1	1	0	17	4	1.24	0
arluk L	$\frac{\tilde{1}}{1}$	1	1	1	0		0	· · · ·				0	1	3	1	İ – –	2	0				[I	2		0	16	3	0.94	0
ion Point	+		_		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						4	0	9	9								2	1	0	8	- 9	3,75	3
ole I.		2		2	2	3	1			2		0	35	12	5		10	9			1					10	0	0	17	35	5,59	8
old I.	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	2	1	2			┝──		<u> </u>		<u></u>			<u> </u>											-			6	2	1.33	G
elvedere L	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	2	1	0	2	1					0	5	11	1		1	0								3	0	0	16	11	1.81	2
Challenge I	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	1	2	1	$\overline{1}$	4	<u> </u>				2	6	1	4		3	4	— —		<u> </u>	i		2		3	3	0	17	6	2.29	1
laska I.	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	2	1	0	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	<u> </u>		0		-		7	2		1	2			-			1	·	7	2	0	17	- 9	2.24	- 2
ruchess I.	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	1	1	1	2	0	<u>├</u> ─~		0			17	6	0	<u>├</u> ─	4	3	- <u></u>					2		4	4	0	17	17	2.76	4
forthstar L	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	2	2	1		0	<u> </u>					2	2	1	<u> </u>	0	3			<u> </u>	ş		0		4	3	Ō	16	4	1.44]
laxman I.	2	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{1}$	0	<u> </u>		0				0	2		-	<u> </u>			<u> -</u>			1		0	0	0	15	2	0.60	(
ianitati i			, -		-	<u>_</u>	. <u> </u>	·		<u> </u>	h <u>a</u>		<u>+</u>	-		h		·	L	L	ı		<u> </u>				L., .]			
ll Locations	134	140	145	144	136	162	330	0	85	63	5	11	193	214	210	207	187	156	44	32	34	39	32	41	64	81	137	90		594	250.86	16

Table 14. Glaucous gull nests counted on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast, 1970-2002 (Table adopted from Noel et al. in prep.).

¹ Censuses were conducted on various dates from 25 June to 31 July. Timing may influence census results because of the possibilities of missing late-initiated nests and early failed nests, or censusing after the peak of hatch and not recognizing some empty nests as active nests. Sources: Schamel (1974); Gavin (1976); Divoky (1978); Johnson and Richardson (1981); Johnson (1984); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Ecological Services, Fairbanks, Alaska (unpublished data); Noel et al. (1999a); Noel and Johnson 2000; Noel et al. 2001; this study; Flint et al. 2001, Lanctot et al. 2001, and J. Reed, USGS ASC, pers.com. Blanks indicate no data.

² Thetis and Spy Island data for 1978 from Johnson and Richardson, 1981.

³ Johnson reports at least 41 gigu nests for Duck Island in 1985, count is known to be low as survey was terminated. Duck Island censused 18 August 1986, Murphy et al. 1987.

^ indicates nest counts that have been combined with italicized island.

Search limited to a small portion of the western end of Stump Island during 2000 (Rick Lanctot, pers. com.).

⁵ Argo Island has existed only as a submerged shoal since 1998.

⁶ Includes several artificial islands constructed near the Niakuk Islands.

Table 13. Active common elder nests counted on man-made structures along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast, 1982–2002 (Table adopted from Johnson 2000).

						Year	of Cer	Isus											
Location	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1995	<u>1998</u>	2000	2001	2002	n	Max	Total	Mean	<u>SD</u>
Endicott Causeway					2	4	20	19	3	2	0	2	3	0	10	20	55	5.5	7,49
Resolution Island		0	1	0										Ì	3	1	_1_	0.3	0.58
Endeavor Island	1		0	0							ļ				3	<u> </u>	1	0.3	0.58
Duck Istand #1&2		L					15	14	7	16			22	20	6	22	94	15,7	5.24
Duck Island #3	1	2	4	2											4	4	9	2.3	1.26
BF-37		1	1	4	3	6]		<u>_</u>		 		5	6	15	3.0	<u>2.1</u> 2
Seal Island					0					L	Ĺ	l		Ì	1	0	0	0.0	
West Dock Causeway							4	_4	6						3	6	_14_	4.7	1.15
Niakuk 1&2														3	1	3	3	3.0	•
Naikuk 4-6							Ĺ		Ì	 				19	I	19	19	19.0	
All Locations	2	3	6	6	5	10	39	37	16	18	O	2	25	42	13	42	211	53.8	18.42

¹ Censuses were conducted on various dates from 5-15 July. Timing may influence census results because of the possibilities of missing late-initiated nests and early failed nests, or censusing after the peak of hatch and not recognizing some empty nests. Sources: Noel (unpublished data); Johnson (1984, 1990); Wiggins and Johnson (1991, 1992); Johnson et al. (1993); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Ecological Services, Fairbanks, Alaska (unpublished data); blanks indicate no data.

								-				Year	of Ce	asus ¹																
Location	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	19 8 0	1982	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	n	Max.	Mean	SD
Thetis I.	19	15	18	14	15	35	40	r	34		41	0	112	66	82	88	57	58	r	27			27	25	15	14	21	112	38.2	29,03
Spy I.	2	1	3	1	2	5	4	0	4			0	30	16	26	10	16	5		2			26	40	28	2	21	40	10.6	12.22
Leavitt I		-		<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>							0	0	1	<u> </u>		4					0	1	0	0	- 21		0.8	1.30
Pingok I	2	2	1	Ī	0	6	0	╞╼╌━	17	0		0	0	0		<u> </u>		╞────				<u> </u>	0	1 0	- ů	0	16	<u> </u>	1.8	4.34
Bertoncini I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		┝┈ ╧ ┷╍-	[*]		0	0	0	1				<u> </u>	0			0	<u>1</u>	3	0	16	┝╌╌╌┥	0,3	0.79
Bodfish I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1	0	0	0	0	16		0.0	0.00
Cottle I.	3	4	4	2	2	6	0		2	2		0	0	0	5	7	4	0					5	4	2	0	20		2.6	
Long I (W)	3	6	4	2	3	7	25	j	-	2		<u> </u>	11	2	15	17	24	15			8		5	18	2	1	19		8.9	7,78
Long I. (E)							1		4	29		0		2	25	23	31	1			16		8	35	5	5	14	35	13.2	12,80
Egg I. (W) ²	8	25	38	15	8	14	24			16			63	58	87	61	68	62		47	54		79	88	55	42	20	88	45.6	26.01
Egg I. (E)						,							10	13	17	14			8		6			19	11	5	- 9	19	11.4	4.77
Stump I. ³	1	0	1	1	I	4	10		30	15			21	5	60	70	107	66	89	152	80			12	142	72	21	152	44.7	48.45
Gull I.			_		-	<u> </u>							2	0											~~~		2	2	1.0	1.41
Reindeer I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4					1	9	4	2	2	0	0					11	11	9	5	18		3.2	4.08
Argo I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i				1	0	3	6	3	3	4					0	0			16		1.3	1.91
Cross I.	97	73	90	91	27	115	139			0		129	216	192	243	223	166	60		105					19	11	18	243	110.9	74.62
No Name I.	0	0	0	0	0	0						6	10	17	13	11	8	7								6	14	17	5.6	5.75
Narwhal I.	2	3	2	4	6	8	33					30	35	48	40	61	63	30		62 (32	30	30	1 (19	63	27.4	21.45
Jeanette I.	1	2	2	1	0	: 4	5					0	10	13	22	28	24	0					18	12	3	1	18	28	8.1	9.26
Karluk I.	1	1	2	1	0	3	0			-		3	7	18	14	4	3	0					3	6		1	-17	18	3.9	5.01
Lion Point		i				<u> </u>	6		_				L		77	90	88	17						42	16	1	8		42.1	37.65
Pole I.	7	5	50	_5	4	16	64			10		0	141	60	215	158	162	0						107	0	0	18		55.8	70.05
Belvedere I.	5	1	4	3	2	5	10					0	1	4	1	15	7	1						2	0	0	17	15	3.6	4.02
Challenge I.	0	0	0	0	0	1	4					4	17	3	11	4	9	28				14		12	2	3	18		6.2	7.63
Alaska I.		0	1	_1	0	2	12			0			44	29	41	26	38	21				21		60	28	5	18		18.3	18.74
Duchess I.	0	1	0	1	0	2	0		_	9			11	6	21	31	27	42				8		113	41	38	18		19.5	27.92
Northstar I.		I			0	2	_0					4	6	18	15	2	17	28			<u> </u>	0	<u> </u>	29	20	7	18	29	8.4	9.98
Flaxman I, (W)	3	6	7	3	2	5	0			0		0		0	2							1		13	0	1	15		2.9	3.62
Flaxman I. (E)	<u> </u>					l		المحما					2			L						0		1	0	0	5	2	0.6	0,89
All Locations	156	146	228	147	72	240	381	0	91	83	41	178	758	577	1042	949	922	449	97	395	164	44	214	68I	431	221		1455	497.0	453.7

Table 12. Active common eider nests counted on barrier islands along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast, 1970-2002 (Table adopted from Johnson 2000).

l Censuses were conducted on various dates from 25 June to 31 July. Timing may influence census results because of the possibilities of missing late-initiated nests and early failed nests, or censusing after the peak of hatch and not recognizing some empty nests as active nests. Sources: Schamel (1974); Gavin (1976); Divoky (1978); Johnson and Richardson (1981); Johnson (1984); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Ecological Services, Fairbanks, Alaska (unpublished data); Noel et al. (1999a); Noel and Johnson 2000; Noel et al. 2001; this study; Flint et al. 2001, Lanctot et al. 2001, and J. Reed, USGS ASC, pers.com. Blanks indicate no data.

² In years when Egg Island is not split into 2 pieces, numbers appear to be recorded for the west end only. 1999 data are presented accordingly.

³ Search limited to a small portion of the western end of Stump Island during 2000 (Rick Lanctot, pers. com.).

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APPENDIX A. 2002 NEST DATA

Data Description

Island: Name of island.

Species: Species sighted; ARFO=arctic fox, ARTE=arctic tern, CAGO=Canada goose, COEI=Common eider/Pacific eider, Elymus=Elymus arenarius, GLGU=glaucous gull,

HUMAN=human, KIEI= king eider, POBE=polar bear, RUTU=ruddy turnstone.

Nest_ID: Nest or scrape identification number

Sight_Type: Sighting Type; AFT=arctic fox tracks, EE=predated egg (not associated w/ nest), Elymus=Elymus arenarius, HU=human tracks or signs, NE=nest, PBB=polar bear bed, PBT=polar bear tracks, PPT=people tracks, SC=scrape, SGS=shell casings, shotgun

Eggs_Live: Number of eggs in nest, if counted; Y=sitting hen, eggs not counted, H=hatched eggs. Drift: Driftwood cover within 1m diameter (0.5 m radius) of nest; N=none 0% cover, L=low 1-33% cover, M=medium 34-66% cover, H=high 67-100% cover, B=building.

Elev: Elevation above sea level; L= near water level, M= 0.5m-1.0m above water level, H= 1.0m or more above water level

Veg: Estimated % vegetation cover within 1 m diameter (0.5 m radius) of nest; E=Elymus arenarius, V= other vegetation.

Pred: Was the nest depredated? P= depredated nest.

Pred_Egg: Number of predated eggs

Pred_type: Predator type; U=unknown, ARFO=arctic fox, AVIAN=avian, GLGU=glaucous gull,

POBE=polar bear, HUMAN=human, AAAA/AAAA=combination of predator types.

Rec_No: Record number for sighting.

Bk_No.: Field book number and page number for original data reference.

Appendix A. Nest census data for common elders and other barrier island nesting birds along the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea coast from Thetis Island to the Stockton Islands, 12-16 July 2001. Data are sorted by island name and record number.

sland	Species	Date	Time	Nest_ID	Sight_Type	Eggs_Live	Drift	Elav	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-N
Belvedere	ARFO	14 Jul 02			AFT				L		ł		413	2-5
elvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:35:26	NE1	NE	0	L	M		P	[ARFO	414	2-5
elvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE3	NE	0	_L	L		_P		ARFO	415	2.5
Belvedere	COËI	14 Jul 02	8;43;26	SC5	sc	L	L	L					416	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:48:25	SC7	SC		L	M					417	2-5
Jeivedere	ARFO	14 Jul 02	8:48:40		AFT								418	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:49:29	SC9	SC		- ۲	М,	_				419	2-56
lolvedero	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:50:10	SC11	sc		M	M					420	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:50:37	SC13	sc		M	м					421	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:50:49	\$C15	ŚC			М			†		422	2-5
Belvedare	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:51:07	SC17	SC		L	М					423	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:51:26	SC19	SC			M			t		424	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:52:53	SC21	sc	·	- <u>-</u>	M					425	2-5
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:54:03	SC23	sc		- TL	M					426	2-5
	ARTE	14 Jul 02	8:55:15	SC25	sc		╌└╴┤	M		—	ł			
Belvedere				SC23	SC SC		- <u>h</u>	M					427	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:55:47							⊢			428	2-5
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:02:00	SC29	sc		<u>_M</u>	<u>M</u>					429	2-5
alvadere (ARFO	14 Jul 02	9:20:14		AFT								430	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:26:19	SC1	SC		_L	<u>M</u>					431	2-5
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:28:34	SC3	sc		_ L	_ <u>M</u>					* 432	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:30:30	SC5	sc		<u> </u>	L					433	2-5
letvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:31:34	SC7	SC		<u> </u>	н					434	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:36;50	SC9	_sc		M	Н					435	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:40:59	NE11	NE	0	L	М		P		ARFO	436	2-5
Belvedere	POBE	14 Jul 02	9:43:43		PBT 1								437	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:45:33	SC13	SC		L	M					438	2-:
Belvødere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9;50;32	SC15	SC		Ľ	м				· · ·	439	2-(
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:52:17	SC17	SC		-	M					440	2-5
Belvedere	COÉI	14 Jul 02	9:53:30	SC19	SC		- 1	M			<u> </u>		441	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:55:41	SC21	SC		M	H		- ·			442	2.
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9;56;36	NE23	NE	0	- <u></u>	н	E30	Р		ARFO	443	2-5
Jelvødere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:56;36	NE25	NE			н	E30	P		ARFO	444	2-5
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:58:22	SC27	SC SC		M	H					445	2-5
	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:59:47	SC29	SC SC	· _	- <u>m</u>	H H		·	ł		445	2.
Belvedere				SC31	<u></u>		<u>M</u>	H I						-
Belvedere	ARTE	14 Jul 02	10:00:24		SC SC								447	2-
Selvedere			10:01:08	SC33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- <u>L</u>	н		i			448	2.5
Belvedere	COEI		10:02:23	SC35	SC		_ <u>M</u>	н			ł		449	2-5
3elved ere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:02:42	SC37	SC		<u>M</u>	н					450	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:03:00	NE39	NE	0	<u>_M</u>	н	V02	Р		ARFO	451	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:04:35	SC41	SC		_ <u>L</u>	Н					452	2-9
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	10:04:35	SC43	SC		_ L	Н		!			453	2-9
<u>Selvedera (</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:04:35	NE45	NE	0	M	н		P		ARFO	454) 2-!
3elvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:05:42	SC47	SC		_L	н			.		455	2-:
3elvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:06:29	SC49	SC			н					456	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:06:50	SC51	SC		M	н	V05				457	2-9
Belvedere	COÉI		10:07:02	SC53	sc		М	н			t		458	2-
Belvedere	GLGU	14 Jul 02		NE55	NE	0	н	н		P		ARFO	459	2-
Belvodere	COEI		10:08:10	\$C57	SC		н	H					460	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC59	sc		M	н			·†		461	2-
Bolvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC61		<u> </u>	- <u></u> M	н					462	2-
Bolvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC63	SC		M	н				<u>_</u>	463	2-
	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC65	sc		- <u></u>	M					464	2-
Belvedere					sc sc					⊧—–∣				2-3
Belvedare		14 Jul 02		SC67		├	_ <u>N</u>	M			<u></u>		465	i
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC69	SC	L		н		 			466	2-
Belvedere	1300	14 Jul 02		SC71	SC	<u> </u>	┝╌┾╴┥	н		اا			467	2-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE73	NE	0	Ŀ	M		P		ARFO	468	2-
3elvederø 🔤	GLGU	14 Jul 02		NE75	NE	0	L	н		P		ARFO	469	2-!
Belvedore	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:35:18	SC2	SC		L	L]			903	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE4	NE	0	L	L		P		ARFO	904	3-3
Belvedere i	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC6	sc		<u>ـ</u>	L			î		905	3-3
Bolvadere	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC8	SC		- <u>i</u>						906	3-1
Bolvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE10	NE NE	0	M			Р		ARFO	907	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:39:38	NE12	NE	0	- <u>"</u> -	M		F l		ARFO	908	3.2
	COEI	14 Jul 02	;	NE12	NE NE			M		-F ·		ARFO	909	3.2
	GUEL	19 301 02	0.40.42	11519				_		<u> </u>				3-2
Belvedere Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:42:00	SC16	SC		אן	' M I					910	

F

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Island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type	Egg <u>s_</u> Live	Drift		Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-
Belvedere		14 Jul 02	8:44:27	SC20	<u>sc</u>		L	- <u>L</u>					912	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	8:51:05	NE22	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	913	3-2
Belvedere	COE	14 Jul 02	8:55:44	NE24	NE	0	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>		<u> </u>		ARFO	914	3-2
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	8:57:38	\$C26	sc		L	<u>M</u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	915	3-2
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	8:58:07 8:58:32	SC28	SC NE		Ľ	M		P			916	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE30 NE32		0	L	M		- <u>P</u>		<u>ARFO</u>	917	3-2
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	8:58:32	SC34	SC		<u> </u>	<u>M</u> M		_ _ _		ARFO	918	3-2
Belvedere Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	8:59:52	SC34	SC			M					919	-
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:00:50	NE38	NE	0	L	 				ARFO	920 921	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:26:18	NE2	NE	0	L	 		- <u>-</u>		ARFO	922	3-1
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:28:50	SC4	SC SC		м	M		<u> </u>			923	3.
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:36:14	SC6	sc		M	M					923	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:43:56	NE8	NE		M	- <u>'''</u>	-			ARFO	925	3.2
Belvedere	COE	14 Jul 02	9:48:50	SC10	sc	·	M	- H	·	<u>_'</u> {			926	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:49:30	SC12	SC		M	н					927	3.
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:51:55	NE14	 	0	H	- Η̈́-		- p		ARFO	928	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:52:39	NE16	NE NE	0	H	- II -		P		ARFO	929	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:53:36	SC18	SC		Ľ	- H		_ <u>`</u> _			930	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:54:21	SC20	sc		M I	M	—· _		-·		931	3-1
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:55:30	SC22	sc			- M					932	3-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:55:00	SC24	sc	· _	- <u>-</u>	- H					933	3-2
Belvedere	COEL	14 Jul 02	9:56:21	SC26	-sc		M	- <u>''</u>			·		i 934	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:56:44	\$C28	sc		M	- M					935	3
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:57:46	SC30	SC		н	- <u>III</u>					936	3-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:57:59	\$C32	SC		M	- <u>н</u>			·		937	3-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:58:19	SC34	sc		L	H		/			938	3
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:58:47	SC36	sc		M	H					939	3-1
Balvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:59:10	NE38	NE	0	M	H		P		ARFO	940	3-:
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02 (9:59:30	SC40	SC		M	H		——	[941	3.
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02	9:59:40	NE42	NE	0	M	н		P		ARFO	942	3-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC44	SC		-H	н					943	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE46	NE	0	Ĺ	Н		P		ARFO	944	3-;
Balvedere	GLGU	14 Jul 02	10:01:58		EE						1	ARFO	945	3
Belvedere	COEI			SC48	SC		L	M					946	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE50	NE	0	M	M		_P		ARFO	947	3-1
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE52	NE	0	N	M	V40	P		ARFO	948	3-
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE54	<u>NE</u>	0	L	<u>H</u>		P		<u>ARFO</u>	949	3-3
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE56	NÉ	0	H	н		<u>P</u>		ARFO	950	3-2
Belvedere	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE58	NE	0	L	_M		P		ARFO	951	3-2
Belvedere	ARFO	14 Jul 02	8:35:18		AFT								1461	
Belvedere	ARFO	14 Jul 02	9:26:18		AFT								1462	3-2
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:02:44	NE602	<u>NE</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>M</u> .						5-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:03:44	SC604	<u>SC</u>		N	_ <u>M</u>					2	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC606	<u>sc</u>		N	_ <u>M</u>					3	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:05:48	SC608	SC		L	_ <u>_M</u>				1000000	4	5
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:07:03	NE610	<u>NE</u>	Q		- <u>M</u>	1/02	P		ARFO/AVIAN	5	5
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:07:41	SC612			N	<u>_M</u>	V02				6	5
Cross		15 Jul 02		NE614	NE SC	0	_ <u>L</u>	<u>- H </u>	V02	_ <u>P</u>		ARFO/AVIAN	7	- 5-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:09:12	SC616	SC								8	5.
Cross		15 Jul 02 15 Jul 02	9:13:02 9:20:42	NE618 NE620	NE NE	0 3	- <u>N</u> -	- <u>ਸ</u>	V02	_ <u>P</u>		ARFO/AVIAN	9 10	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE622		0	<u>н</u> н	- <u></u>				ARFO/AVIAN	10	5
Cross	POBE	15 Jul 02		THEOLL	PBB	`				_ <u>_</u> _		ALC CHAVIAN	11	5-
21055 21055	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC624	SC SC	i	<u>ـ</u>	- -	V02				12	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:24:30	SC626	sc		1		V02				14	5
Cross	POBE	15 Jul 02	9:25:52		PBB	·	-		•••				15	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE628	NE		м	н		-p		ARFO/AVIAN	16	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:28:39	NE630	NE		- <u>""</u> -	- 11	E60	- p	·	ARFO/AVIAN	17	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:28:39	NE632	-NE	<u>ö</u>	- <u>N</u> -	- 1	E60	┢		ARFO/AVIAN	18	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE634	NE NE		N	- 11 -{	E60			ARFO/AVIAN	19	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE636	NE		N	- 1	E60	-		ARFO/AVIAN	20	5.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC638	sc		N	- <u>;;</u>	E60	_:+			20	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC640	SC SC		N	- <u></u>	E60				22	- 5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC642	SC		N	-11 1	E60				23	5-
Crass	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC644	-sc	{	1	- 11					24	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC645			Ľ	- <u>m</u> -					25	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE648	NE		M	- 11		P			26	5-
				SC650	sc		M	ਸੀ	i			<u> </u>		5-

island	Species	Date	Time	Nest_ID		Eggs_Live	_	_	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:30:44	SC652	sc		_ <u>M</u>	H					28	5-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:30:44	SC654	SC		<u>M</u>	<u> </u>					29_	5-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:30:44	SC656	sc	ļ	<u>_M</u>	<u>H</u>					30	5-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:31:35	NE658	NE	0	_M	<u> H </u>	_V02	Ρ			31	5-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:32:10	SC660	<u>sc</u>			_ H					32	5-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:34:30	NE662	NE	0	M	Н	V60	P		ARFO/AVIAN	33	5-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:34:30	NE664	NE	0	M	н	V60	<u> </u>		ARFO/AVIAN	34 .	5-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:34:30	SC666	sc		M	н	V60			ARFO/AVIAN	35	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:35:02	SC668	<u>\$C</u>			н			l		36	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:35:36	NE670	NE	0	<u>M</u>	н		_ P	<u> </u>	ARFO	37	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:35:00	SC672	<u>sc</u>		Ŀ	<u> </u>					38	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:41:27	NE674	NE	0	<u>N</u>		V70	<u>P</u>		ARFO	39	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:43:05	SC676	sc		<u>M</u>	<u>H</u>					40	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:43:05	SC678	SC		M	н					41	5
Cross	COEF	15 Jul 02	9:44:50	NE680	NE	0	M	<u>H</u>		P		ARFO/AVIAN	42	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:45:24	SC682	SC .		<u>M</u>	H			ł		43	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:45:43	_SC684	SC		_ <u>M</u>	н	_				44	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:46:09	SC686	SC		M	H	_				45	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:46:36	SC688	SC		<u>_M</u>	<u> H </u>	(46	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:47:37	SC690	SC		<u>M</u>	<u> </u>					47	5
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	10:00:39	NE692	NE	0	M	м		Ρ.		ARFO/AVIAN	48	_ 5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:09:17	NE694	NE	0	N	н		_P		ARFO/AVIAN	49	_ 5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:10:02	SC696	SC		M	н					£ 50	_ 5
Cross	GLGV	15 Jul 02	10:10:53	SC698	sc		<u> </u>	H]			51	_ 5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:14:12	SC700	sc		М	H.	_V15				· 52	5
Cross	ARFO	15 Jul 02	10:15:00	AF				L .]					53	_ 5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:16:19	SC702	sc		Ν	н					54	_ 5
Cross	COEt	15 Jul 02	10:17:03	SC704	<u>sc</u>		Γ	<u> H </u>]		55	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02 -	10:18:18	SC706	SC		M	<u> </u>					56	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:18:18	NE708	NĘ	0	Μ	H		9		ARFO/AVIAN	57	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:19:08	NE710	NE	0	M	н		P		ARFO/AVIAN	56	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:19:40	NE712	NE	0	M	н		Ρ		ARFO/AVIAN	59	5
Cross	COEl	15 Jul 02	10:19:40	NE714	NE	0	M	H		Р		ARFO/AVIAN	60	5
Crass	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:21:10	SC716	SC		М	н					61	5
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	10:21:10	NE718	NE	<u> </u>	Μ	_H					62	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:21:10	NE720	NE	0	Г	н		P		ARFO/AVIAN	63	5
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	10:22:40	NE722	NE	0	_ L	Η		Ρ		ARFO/AVIAN	64	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:24:07	SC724	sc		Ľ	н					65	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:24:25	SC726			<u> </u>	Н					66	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:25:07	NE728	NE	4	M	Н					67	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:25:07	NE730	NE NE	0	M	<u> </u>		P		ARFO/AVIAN	68	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:25:36	SC732	sc		<u> </u>	H.					69	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:26:28	<u>SC734</u>	sc		닏	н					70	5
Cress	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:26:46	NE736	NE	0	M	н		_ P		ARFO/AVIAN	71	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE738	NE	0	L	H		_P_		ARFO/AVIAN	72	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:28:09	NE740	NE	0	Ľ	H		P		ARFO/AVIAN	73	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:28:34	SC742	sc		_ L	Н					74	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE744	NE	0	N.	Ĥ		P		ARFO/AVIAN	75	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:30:12	SC746	SC		М	Н					76	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC748	SC		L	н				l	77	5
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	10:34:05	NE750	NE	2	L	Н					78	5
Cross	ARFO	15 Jul 02	10:35:00	AF									79	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC752	SC		L	L					80	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC754	SC		L	٤		·			81	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC756	sc		L	L					82	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE758	NE	4	Ч	М					83	5
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	_	NE2	NE	0	M	M		Ρ̈́Ρ		ARFO	1161	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC4	SC	· · · -	M	М					1162	3-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:19:17	NE6	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	1163	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:19:17	NE8	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	1164	3
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02		NE10	NE	0	M	 M		P		ARFO	1165	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:20:40	NE12	NE	0	M	н		Р		ARFO	1166	3.
Dross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	8:20:40	NE14	NE NE	0	M	Ĥ		P		ARFO	1167	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE16	NE		M	н				ARFO	1168	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE18	NE NE	0	M	н				ARFO	1169	3.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:22:41	SC20	SC	<u> </u>	- <u>"</u> -	н		<u> </u>			1170	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:23:05	NE22	NE	0		н		P		ARFO	1171	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:25:25	SC24	SC		M	м		<u>⊢ </u>		<u> </u>	1172	3.
-10.00	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:27:21	SC24 SC26	SC	<u> </u>		M					1173	3.

Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island Cross	Species COEI	Date 15 Jul 02	Time 8:27:30	Nest_ID SC28	Sight_Type SC	_Eggs_Live	Drift L	Elev M	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No 1174	Bk-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:28:00	\$C30	sc	i	M	H ,			┝──╼──╶将		1175	3-:
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:29:30	SC32	sc	<u> </u>		M					1176	3-3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8;35:50	SC34	SC SC		L	M			·		1177	3-3
	GLGU	15 Jul 02	8;36:30	NE36	NE	0		M		P	<u> </u>	ARFO	1178	3-3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:37:17	SC38	SC SC	<u> </u>	┝┶╴	M.		<u> </u>			1179	3-:
Cross						<u> </u>	<u> </u>			·		·		
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:38:08	SC40	SC	ļ	<u> </u>	_ <u>M</u>			<u> </u>		1180	
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:38:20	SC42	SC	<u> </u>	<u>M</u>	M					1 <u>1</u> 81	_3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:39:55	<u>SC44</u>	SC		L	м					1182	3.
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:43:34	SC46	_SC) L '	M	L	<u> </u>			1183	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:44:22	NE46	NĘ	0	L	м		Ρ		ARFO	1184	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:48:14	SC50	sc		Ĺ	м					1185	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Ju! 02	8:49:33	SC52	sc		ĩ	м					1186	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:50:16	SC54	SC		L.	М					1187	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:53:50	NE56	NE	0		M		P		ARFO	1186	-3-
	COEI		8:56:10	NE58	NE NE	0		M		P		ARFO	1189	3-
Cross		15 Jul 02												<u> </u>
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:56:38	NE60	NE	0	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>		P		ARFO	1190	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:57:07	\$C62	SC		<u>M</u> _	M					1191	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:58:08	NE64	NE	<u> </u>	L	М		P	!	ARFO	1192	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:56:20	\$C66	SC		M	М					1193	3-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02 (8:58:40	NE68	NE	Y	N	L	V02				1194	3-
2cos	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:59:04	SC70	SC		L	М					1195	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:59:30	SC72	SC	·		M			<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	1196	3-
21055 21055	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:00:30	NE74		0	<u>-</u>	 M		-9		ARFO	1197	3
		15 Jul 02		NE76				M		- P		ARFO	1198	
Cross			9:01:12				<u> </u>				_			3-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:01:50	NE78	NE	0	╘	<u>M</u>				ARFO	1199	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:02:18	SC80	SC			. Н					1200	_3.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02 .	9:02:52	SC82	SC		Ľ	_M_					1201	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:03:17	SCB4	SC	I	L	M		_	1		1202	<u>3</u> -
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:05;30	NE86		0	L	L		P		ARFO	1203	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:18:11	NE88	NE	0		М		P		ARFO	1204	3-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02 .	9:19:34	NE90	NE	0	L.	м		P	į	ARFO	1205	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:19:58	SC92	SC			M					1206	3-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:22:19	NE94	NE	0		н		P		ARFO	1207	3
Dross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:24;50	NE96	NE	0		M		P		ARFO	1208	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:31:24	SC98	SC		M	M.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1209	3
		15 Jul 02	9:31:24	SC100	SC		M	M					1209	3-
Cross														3-
		15 Jul 02	9;32;32	NE102	NE NE	0		M		P .	┍━━・┡	ARFO	1211	<u> </u>
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:35:26	NE104	NE	4	_ <u>L</u>	<u>M</u>			l	. <u> </u>	1212	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:36:59	SC106	SC			<u>M</u>			I	<u> </u>	1213	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:37:00	SC108	SC		<u> L</u>	<u>M</u>					1214	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:37:00	SC110	SC			М					1215	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:39:41	NE112	NE	0	L	L		P		ARFO	1216	3-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:39:41	NE114	NE	0		- L		P		ARFO	1217	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC116	sc	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	M		<u> </u>	— — Į		1218	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:41:39	NE118	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	1219	3
			9:41:39	NE120	NE NE	0	M	M				ARFO	1213	3
<u>Cross</u>	COEL	15 Jul 02								P				$\frac{3}{3}$
	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE122	NE	0	<u>M</u>	M	ŀ••	<u> </u>		ARFO	1221	
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:44:24	SC124	SC	ł	<u> </u>	M		<u> </u>			1222	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:44:47	SC126	SC		L	M					1223	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:45:20	<u>SC</u> 128	SC		L	M			l		1224	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:46:34	SC130	SC		L	M					1225	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:49:00	SC132	SC		L.	н					1226	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:49:46	SC134	SC		L	H					1227	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:03:10	SC136	SC			H					1228	3
Cross	COEL		10:06:35	SC138	SC	·	L	н		<u> </u>	┝━━━━━╃		1229	3
	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC140	sc		M	- 1					1230	3
2ross	×		10:07:01		SC	├────		H		┝╼╯╴┦			1230	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC142				_		<u> -</u>				
Cross	COEI		10:09:51	NE144	NE	0	M	M	<u> </u>	P		ARFO	1232	3
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	10:10:32	SC146	SC		L_	н			i		1233	3
Sioss	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC148	sc		L_	н		·	<u>`</u>		1234	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:12:04	NE150	NE	0_	L	Н		P		ARFO	1235	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE152	NE	0	Ľ	H		P		ARFO	1236	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC154	SC .			H					1237	3
Cross	COEI		10:15:14	SC156	SC			н	L		— - — ł		1238	3.
					SC SC			M					1239	3
Cross		15 Jul 02		SC158			<u> </u>			i				
	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC160	sc		L.	M			\		1240	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC162	sc		1	M					1241	<u>3-</u> 3-
	COEL	45 1 1 00 1	10:19:09	NE164	NE	0		М		P		ARFO	1242	,

Island Cross	Species COEI	Date 15 Jul 02	Time 10:20:08	Nest_ID NE166	Sight_Type NE	Eggs_Live	Drift L	Elev M	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type ARFO	Rec_No 1243	Bk-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:20:42	NE168	NE	0		M		P		ARFO	1244	3
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE170	NE	0	<u> </u>	M		P		ARFO	1245	3-:
		15 Jul 02		NE172	NE	0				P			1245	3-
Cross								M	<u> </u>			ARFO		
Dioss	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:22:47	NE174		2	<u>N</u>	<u> </u>	 		·		1247	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC176	sc		<u>N</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		··		1248	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC178	SC	·	<u>N</u> .	<u>ι</u>		<u> </u>			1249	3.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE180	NE	0	N	<u> </u>	!	P		ARFO	1250	3-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:03:30	NE01	NE	0	L	M		P		ARFO	1329	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:05:09	SC03	SC		L	м					1330	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8;09:15	SC05	SC		L	M					1331	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:09:50	SC07	SC		L	M					1332	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:11:15	NE09	SC			M		P		ARFO	1333	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:13:42								<u> </u>		1334	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:14:00	NE11	NE	0	н	M		Р		ARFO	1335	4.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:15:47	NE13	NE NE	0	н	M	J	P		ARFO	1336	4.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:16:08	NE15	NE			H		P	·_		1337	4-
												ARFO		
	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:16:53	NE17			<u>н</u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		ARFO	1338	4-
Cross	CÔEI	15 Jul 02	8:17:46	NE19	NE	0		<u>H</u>		P		ARFO	1339	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:20:32	SC21	SC		M	M					1340	_ 4-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	8:21:05	NE23	NE	0	<u>M</u>	м]	_ P _	T	ARFO	1341	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:21:33	NE25	NE	0	M	М		P		ARFO	1342	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	B:24:03	SC27	SC		M	М					1343	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:29:36	SC29	SC			M			i		1344	4
Cross	ARTE	15 Jul 02	8:30:59	NE31	NE	1		M					1345	4-
Closs	ARTE	15 Jul 02	8:31:48	SC33	sc		-7-	M			— — · — 		1346	4-
210 33	COEI	15 Jul 02	B:33;15	SC35	sc		M	H.			<u></u>		1340	4
Cross		15 Jul 02	8:33:52	SC37	sc i		M	M		⊢	 		1347	4.
				NE39	NE NE			_						
Cross		15 Jul 02	8:34:00			0	<u>M</u>	M		_P_		ARFO	1349	4.
	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:34:44	\$C41	SC		M	<u>M</u>		└── - \			1350	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:34:55	SC43	SC		M	м			l		1351	4-
Cross	ARTE	15 Jul 02	8 <u>:41</u> :17	SC45	<u>s</u> c		L	M					1352	4-
Cross		15 Jul 02	B;45:55	SC47	SC		_ L	M			T		1353	4
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:50:13	SC49	sc		Ľ	M					1354	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:51:22	SC51	SC		М						1355	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:52:28	SC53	sc		L	L					1356	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:54:00	SC55	sc		L	L					1357	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:54:30	NE57	NE	2	L						1358	4
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	8:55:26	NE59	NÉ	- 7	Ē	-ī			ł		1359	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:04:03	NE61	NE NE	<u> </u>	N	M	V20			ARFO	1360	4-
	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:07:21	SC53		-	M	M	+ 4 U				1361	4.
Cross										-·				
Cross		15 Jul 02	9;07:38	SC65	<u></u>		<u>_M</u>	<u>_M</u>		⊢			1362	4.
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:09:56	SC67	_sc		_ <u>L</u>	M					1363	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:20:03	SC69	SC		M	M					1364	4-
loss	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC71	SC	I	M	M			1		1365	4-
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	9:27:26	NE75	NE	Н	L	М					1366	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:28:45	NE77	NE	0	L	Ĺ		Р		ARFO	1367	4-
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	9:29:28	NE79	NE	1	L	M					1368	4-
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	9:31:16		<u> </u>					1			1369	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:32:31	SC81	SC		N	M	V10				1370	4
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:33:00	NE83	NE	0	N	M	<u> </u>	Р		ARFO	1371	4
	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:33:09	NE85	NE NE	<u>_</u>		M	••••	P		ARFO	1372	4-
Cross						<u> </u>								· · · ·
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC87		<u> </u>	N	<u>M</u>		└──			1373	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC91	sc		N	М					1374	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:35:40	NE93	NE	<u> </u>	L	М		Р		ARFO	1375	4-
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:36:00	NE95	ΝĘ	0	<u> </u>	M		<u> </u>	1	ARFO	1376	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:37:18	NE97	NE	0	L	M	7	Р	T	ARFO	1377	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:38:00	NE99	NE	2	Ŀ	М					1378	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:39:29	NE101	NE	0	м	M		Р		ARFO	1379	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:40:04	NE103	NE I	0	L	M		P		ARFO	1380	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:40:41	NE105	NE	0	- <u></u>	M	—·{	P	+	ARFO	1381	4.
	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:41:00	SC107	SC .		N	- <u>111</u>	V10	<u> </u>	_ 			4
Cross										 		·	1382	
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:41:00	SC109			<u>N</u>	<u><u> </u></u>	V10		\		1363	4.
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:42:00	NE111	NE	0	M	M		_ P_		ARFO	1384	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:45:45	SC113	SC		<u> </u>	Н					1385	4-
Cross	POBE	15 Jul 02	8:16:33		_ 261								1465	3-
ross	HUMAN	15 Jul 02	8:37:17		PPT								1466	3-
ross	ARFO	15 Jul 02	8:39:55		AFT								1467	3.3
ross		15 Jul 02	9.01:50		SGS				——				1468	3-

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island Cross	Species COEI	Date 15 Jul 02	Time 9:34:26	SC89	Sight_Type	Eggs_Live		_	veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk
		-						M	ļ	<u> </u>			1470	4-
Cross		15 Jul 02	9:46:56	NE115	NE			M		P			1472	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:48:48	SC117	sc			<u>M</u>	V40				1473	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9;49;00	NE119	NĘ	0	<u> </u>	M	L	Р			1474	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9;49;50	SC121	sc			М.,					1475	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	9:50:10	NE123	<u>_ NE</u>		L	х	V20	Р			1476	4-
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	9:50:40										1477	4
Cross	COEL	15 Jul 02	9:51:33	SC125	SC	-	Ľ	М					1478	4-
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	9:55:42		i								1479	4
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:10:54	NE127	NE	0	L	М		Р		POBE	1480	4-
Cross		15 Jul 02	10;17:41	NE129	NE	0		M		P	·	POBE	1481	4
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:18:00	NE131	NE NE	0	L L			2		POBE	1462	4
Cross	GLGU	15 Jul 02	10:18:49	NE133	NE NE		M	M		- P				· · · ·
				NE135	NE NE							POBE	1483	4
Cross			10:18:49			0	<u>M</u> .	M			ł	POBE	1484	4
Cross	COEI	<u> </u>	10:18:49	NE137	NE	0	M	<u>M</u>		<u> </u>	{	POBE	1485	4
Cross		15 Jul 02	10:39:17	SC139	sc		_N_	<u>M</u>					1486	4
Cross	RUTU	15 Jul 02	10:43:04		RUTU						l		1487	4-
Cross	COEI	15 Jul 02	10:44:54	SC141	SC		М	M					1486	4-
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	16:59:39	NE2	NE I	4	M	L I					859	3-
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	16:59:41	NE4	NE	2	М				†		860	3.
Duck 1&2	COEI	·	17:01:41	SC6	sc		Ľ.	ī			†	·	861	3
Duck 1&2	COEL		17:02:10	SC8	SC (ī.			t		862	3.
Juck 1&2	COEI		17:02:39	NE10	NE	-^	м			P	<u> </u>	GLGU	\$63	3
	GLGU		17:02:39	SC12	SC		- M N			- F	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Duck 1&2	·							╧╽	⊢—-!	- <u>_</u>	ł		864	3
Duck 1&2	COEL		17:04:53	NE14	NE	·····	<u>M</u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		GLGU	865	3
Duck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jul 02	17:05:30	NE16	NE	<u> </u>	<u>N</u>	_ <u>L</u>					866	3-
Duck 1&2	GLGU		17:06:17	NE18	NE	<u>н</u>	M	M			!		867	3-
Duck 1&2	COEI		17:07:11	NE20	NE	1	M	M	[]		868	3
Duck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jul 02	17:08:55	SC22	sc		L	L					869	3-
Juck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jul 02	17:09;52	NE24	NÊ I	н	N	M					870	3.
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:10:28	NE26	NE	0	N	м		P		GLGU	871	3-
Juck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE28	NE	0	M	м		P	·	GLGU	872	3
Duck 182	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE30	NE		M	M	┍╼╶╼┫		·		873	3
Duck 1&2	COEL		17:12:36	SC32	SC			L			—… —_†		874	3
Juck 1&2	COEL		17:13:41	NE34	NE NE	Y	- M	<u>_</u> M			 		875	3
Juck 182		12 Jul 02		NE36	NE	2	H I	M.			<u> </u>		675	3
				NE36		2		M						
Duck 1&2	COEL	12 Jul 02	· .						 				877	3
Duck 1&2		12 Jul 02	17:16:36	<u>NE40</u>			<u>- H</u>	<u>_ M</u>	{	_ <u>P</u>	Į	GLGU	878	3.
Duck 1&2	COEL		17:16:56	NE42		0	<u>_ M</u>	_ <u>M</u>		Р		GLGU	879	3
Juck 1&2	COEL			NE44	NE	· Y	L	M					880	3-
Duck 182		<u> </u>	17:17:17	NE46	NE	Y	╘╌┨	M	I	ł	l		881	3
Duck 1&2	COEl	12 Jul 02	17:18:56	NE48	NE	0	M	M		P		GLGU	882	_ 3-
Duck 182	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:19:12	NE50	NE	Y	H	М					883	3
Juck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:21:16	NE52	NE	Y	- L -	м		— i			884	3
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE54	NĘ	Y	L	H		4			885	3
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE56	NE	Y	┝╌╦╼┥	H			†		886	3
Duck 182	COEL	12 Jul 02		NE58	NE		- 1	- <u>;;</u>			 †	·	887	3
Duck 1&2	COEL	12 Jul 02		NEGO	NE NE		- <u>-</u> L	H		Р	·	CICU		3
										_	ł	GLGU	886	+
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE62			╶┶╷	븬					889	3.
Juck 1&2	COEI	12 Jui 02		NE64	NE	Y	╘╌┤	<u>M</u>					690	3
Duck 182	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE66	NE	Y	M	н.		i			891	3
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE68	NĘ	4	м	H]				892	3
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:29:46	SC70	SC		M	_H İ					893	3
Juck 1&Z	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:30:11	NE72	NE	1	M	H					894	3
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE74	NE		L	н					895	3
Duck 182	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE76	NE	0	M	H		Р	t	GLGU	896	3
Duck 1&2	CAGO	12 Jul 02		NE78		- <u>-</u>	M	- <u>'i</u> -		P		GLGU	897	3
Duck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jul 02		SC80	- SC		- <u>~</u>	M			——†	<u> </u>	898	3
	<u> </u>								}	<u></u>				_
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		<u>SC82</u>	SC		<u>_ M</u>	. <u>M</u>			 ł		899	3
Duck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jul 02		_ <u>SC84</u>	SC		_ <u>-</u> _	<u> </u>					900	3
Duck 1&2	GLGU	12 Jui 02		NE86	NE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						901	3-
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02		NE88	NĘ	0	<u>N</u>	L]	_ P]	GLGU	902	3.
Duck 1&2	COEI	12 Jul 02	17:25:44	î	1								1460	
Endicott	Elymus	10 Jul 02							f		f		333	2-
ndicott	COEI	10 Jul 02		NE1	NE	0	M	н		P	— — · †	ARFO/GLGU	334	2-
Indicatt	Elymus	10 Jul 02								- <u>-</u> -{			335	2.
					— — — +	· {	- M	Ĥ			-·ł			
ndicott	COEL	1D Jul 02		_ <u>5C3</u>	SC					ł			336	2-
Indicott	COEI COEI	10 Jul 02		SC5	SC		<u>_M</u>	<u> </u>					337	2.
Endicott		10 Jul 02		SC7	SC		M	н					338	

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type	Eggs_Live			Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk.
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	16:47:03	SC9	SC		<u> </u>	н.				·	339	2-5
Endicott	<u>Elymus</u>	10 Jul 02	16:54:51										340	2-5
Endicott	COEL	10 Jul 02] 17:43:28]	SC11	sc		М	M	-				341	2-5
Endicott	GLGU	10 Jul 02	18:04:55	NE13	NE	0	N	M		Р		U	342	2-9
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	18:23:32	NÉ15	NE	0	M	н		Ρ		ARFO/GLGU	343	2-!
Endicott	COEL	10 Jul 02	18:25:57	SC17	sc	`	M	н-		<u> </u>			344	2-
·						·								
Indicett	COEL	10 Jul 02	15:27:00	<u>SC2</u>	SC		н	н					797	3.
Endicott	COE	10 Jul 02	15:27:00	SC4	SC		H	н					798	3-
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	15:31:00	SC6	SC		Ĥ	Н					799	3-
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	15:36:00	SCB	sc		Ĥ I	Н				·	800	3-
Indicott	COEI	10 Jul 02		SC10	SC		н	Я		[801	3-
							_			<u> </u>				
Endicott	COEL	10 Jul 02	15:38:00	SC12	SC		н	н		<u> </u>		······	802	3-
Indicott	COEL	10 Jul 02	16:04:00	SC14	SC		_ н_	Н				·	803	3-
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	16:04:00	SC16	SC		н	H				_	804	3-
ndicott	COEL	10 Jul 02	16:06:00	SC18	sc		н	H			t		805	3-
ndicott	COEL		16:11:00	SC20	SC		M	M					806	3-
	<u>+</u> _			0040				141					<u> </u>	_
ndlcott	ELYMUS	10 Jul 02			Elymus								807	3-
Endicott	COEL	10 Jul 02		_SC22	SC		L	M					808	3-
ndicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	16:35:00	SC24	SC		L	М	-	1			809	3-
Indicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	16:51:00	SC26	SC		- L	L		I			810	3-
Indicott	COEI		16:57:00	SC28	SC SC		M	M					811	Ĵ
			*			— <u>— </u>								
ndicott	COE	10 Jul 02	16:57:00	\$C30	SC		M	Μ					812	3-
Endicott	COEI	10 Jul 02	17:03:00	SC32	SC		L	н					813	3-
Indicott	COEL	10 Jul 02	17:11:00	SC34	sc		M	L		<u> </u>			814	3-
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:48:44	NE2	NE	0	M	M	L;	P		AVIAN/POBE	150	5
					PBT	— <u> </u>		— "'–		┝╧╶┥			150	5
eanette	POBE	15 Jul 02				<u> </u>	<u> </u>			┝╴╶┥				
eanette	ARTE		15:52:33	SC4	SC		_ L	<u>M</u>					152	5
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:53:06	NĘ6	NE	0	М	M		P_		AVIAN/POBE	153	5
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:53:47	NE8	NE	0	M	М		P		AVIAN/POBE	154	5
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:54:13	SC10	SC			L					155	5
	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE12	NE	0	M	M		Р		AVIAN/POBE	156	5
eanette		-												_
eanette			15:57:01	NE14	NE		L	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	157	5
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:59:05	SC16	sc		<u> </u>	М					158	5
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:59:40	NE18	NE	0	L	м		8		AVIAN/POBE	159	5
eanette	COEL	15 Jul 02	16:00:47	NE20	NE	0	L	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	160	5
	COEL	15 Jul 02	16:02:06	NE22	NE	0	- <u>-</u>	M		P		POBE	161	5
eanette			L			_	_							<u>}. </u>
eanette		15 Jul 02	16:02:06	NE24	NE	0	L	M		Р		AVIAN/POBE	162	5
leanette		15 Jul 02	16:02:42	NE26	NE	0	M	M		Р		AVIAN/POBE	163	5
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:02:42	NE28	_NE	0	_ <u>M</u>	M		Ρ,		AVIAN/POBE	164	5
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:03:04	NE30	NÉ	0	- L	м		P	7	AVIAN/POBE	165	5
eanetle	COEI			NE32	NE	0	Ē	M				AVIAN/POBE	166	5
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	4	NE34	<u>NE</u>	0	M	M	L	٩		AVIAN/POBE	167	5
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:05:04	SC36	SC		L	M					168	5
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:06:17	NE38	NE	0	M	Μ		P		AVIAN/POBE	169	5
leanette	COEI		16:06:49	NE40	NE	0	м	М		P			170	5
leanette	ARTE	•	16:07:21	SC42	sc	·	- <u></u>	M		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	171	5
									⊢					<u> </u>
eanette	ARTE		16:07:21	SC44	SC		L	M					172	5
eanette	COEI		16:07:43	SC46	SC		M	<u>M</u>	ii			i	173	5
leanette	ARTE	15 Jul 02	16:08:59	SC48	SC		- L	M					174	5
leanette	COEI		14:54:28	SC2	SC		L	L				······	1251	3-
			14:55:10	NE4	NE NE		ī	- <u>-</u>	- <u></u> ·	P	·	POBE	1252	3-
eanette									L	⊢- <u>-</u>			-	-
eanette	COEI		14:55:27	SC6	SC	i	Ľ.	<u> </u>				<u> </u>	1253	3
eanette	COEI		14:56:26	SC8	SC		L	L			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1254	3-
leanette	COEL	15 Jul 02	14:55:40	SC10	SC		L	M					1255	3.
leanette	COEI		14:57:30	SC12	SC		L	M					1256	3-
	COEI	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14:57:50	SC14	SC		_ <u> </u>	M			<u> </u>		1257	3
eanette		+				⊢ <u> </u>	_							
eanette	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE16	NE	0	M	_ <u>M</u>		Ρ.		POBE	1258	3-
eanette	COEI		14:58:38	<u>NE18</u>	NE	0	<u> </u>	_ M		P		POBE	1259	3-
leanette	COEL	15 Jul 02	14:59;05	\$C20	SC		L	M	- <u> </u>				1260	3-
leanette	COEI		14:59:27	NE22	NE	0	M	M		P		POBE	1261	3-
					sc	<u> </u>	M	_	i	┝╘┷┥				
eanette	COEI		14:59:45	SC24		L		M		└──┤			1262	3
eanette	COEI		14:59:45	SC26	sci		M	_M_					1263	3-
eanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:00:09	SC28	50		M.	M					1264	3.
eanette	COEI		15:00:58	NE30	NE	0		M		Р		POBE	1265	3-
	COEL		15:00:58	SC32	sc			M					1266	3-
eanette							_				····			
eanette	COEI		15:00:58	SC34	sc		L	М					1267	3-
eanette	COEL	15 Jul 02	15:01:40	SC36	SC		L	M					1268	3-
eanette	COEL		15:02:05	SC38	SC		L	М	-				1269	3-
			15:02:30	SC40	sc	— — —		M					1270	3.

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island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type	Eggs_Live		_	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bki
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC42	SC		M	н					1271	3-4
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE44	NE	<u> </u>	M	<u>H</u>					1272	3-4
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE46	NE	0	1	M) P		POBE	1273	3-4
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	-	SC48	5C		M	н		<u> </u>			1274	3-4
Jeanette	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC50	sc		<u>н</u>	H		L			1275	3-4
Jeanette	COEL		15:09:27	NE52	NE SO	0	<u>_ M</u>	Н	_	Ρ		POBE	1276	3-4
leanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:10:21	SC54	SC SC	<u> </u>		н			—	·	1277	3-4
leanette	COEI		15:11:52	SC56			<u>M</u> -	M					1278	3-4
Jeanette	COEI	15 Jul 02	15:11:52	SC58 SC60	SC SC		<u>_M</u>	M		· · ·			1279	3.4
leanette	COEL	15 Jul 02 15 Jul 02	15:12:30 15:13:30	SC62	SC		<u>M</u>	M					1260	3-4
leanette		15 Jul 02	15:17:21	SC62 SC64	sc sc		_ <u>L</u>	M		<u> </u>		· · ·	1281	3-4
Jeanette	COEL		15:17:21	SC64	sc		_ <u>L</u>	M M		<u> </u>			1282	3-4
leanette	COEL		15:23:43	SC68			<u>L</u>	M					1283	3-4
Jeanette	GLGU	15 Jul 02	15:31:11	NE70	NE NE	0		M		┝┏┤		POBE	1284 1285	3-4
Karluk	COEL		12:55:54	SC2	SC	_ _	- <u>"</u>	N				FOBE	1205	3-4
Karluk	COEL	15 Jul 02	12:58:43	SC4	SC SC	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	M		<u>- i</u>		<u> </u>	121	5-
Karluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	12:59:16	NE6	NE			M	~			AVIAN/POBE	122	5-
(ariuk	COEI		12:59:51	NE8	NE	0	- <u>m</u> H	M			·	AVIAN/POBE	123	5-
Karluk I	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:00:05	NE10	NE	0	M	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	124	5-
Carluk Karluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	-	NE12		— <u> </u> н	M	M		'			125	5-
Carluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:01:32	SC14	SC		M	M		⊢		<u> </u>	128	5
Karluk	COÈI		13:01:52	SC16	sc	⊢ -	- <u>""</u>						127 128	5
Kartuk	COEI		13:02:14	NE18	NE		M	M		P			129	5
Carluk	COEI		13:02:48	SC20	SC		M	M		<u> </u>		·	123	5
Carlux	COEL		13:03:09	SC22	SC		M	M					131	5
Karluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:03:32	SC24	sc		- <u></u>	M			!		132	5
Carluk	COEI		13:03:51	NE26	NE	0	M	- <u></u>		PI		AVIAN/POBE	133	5
Carluk	COEI		13:04:20	NE28	NE	0	M	M		P	—	AVIAN/POBE	134	5
Carluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:05:01	SC30	SC		н	M					135	5
Carlux	GLGU	15 Jul 02	13:05:32	SC32	SC		Ч	M				·	136	5
Karluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:06:42	SC34	sc		М	м					137	5
(ariuk	COEI	15 Jui 02	13:07:16										138	5
Karluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:09:09	SC36	ŚC		H	M					139	5
Karluk	ARTE	15 Jul 02	13:09:41	SC38	SC		М	M					140	5-
Carluk	ARTE	15 Jul 02 .	13:10:38	SC40	sc		L	M					141_	5
(arluk	ARTE	15 Jul 02	13:10:38	SC42	sc		<u> </u>	_ M]					142	5
Karluk	POBE	15 Jul 02	13:13:13		PBT								143	5
Carluk	COEI		13:13:54	SC44	SC		M	M					144	5-
Karluk	KIEI		13:16:00										145_	5-
Carluk			13:20:24	SC46	sc		L	M					146	5
(ariuk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:21:22	NE48	NE	0	L	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	147	5
(arluk	COEI	15 Jul 02	13:21:50	SC50	SC		_ <u>L</u>	M					148	5
Carluk	COEI		13:22:45	SC52	SC	·	<u> </u>	м					149	5
Ion Point		15 Jul 02			SC		<u> </u>	М					175	5
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC604	SC		M	M		<u> </u>		·	176	5
ion Point			16:54:16	SC606	SC .		_ <u>M</u>	M		<u> </u>			177	5
Jon Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC608	SC		_ <u>M</u>	M		<u> </u>			178	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:55:30	SC610	SC		M	<u>M</u> .		┝╴╶┩			179	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC612	SC	<u> </u>	H	M		<u> </u>	——		180	
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02 :		NE614		0	_ <u> </u>	_ <u>M</u>		P		ARFO/GLGU	181	5
<u>ion Point</u>	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE616	NE SC		_ <u>L</u>	_M M		P		ARFO/GLGU	182	5
lon Point		15 Jul 02		SC618 SC620	SC SC		_ <u>L</u>	M		!			183	5
	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC620	SC SC		_ <u>L</u>	M					184	5
<u>ion Point</u>	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC624	SC		L _	<u>м</u> М					185	5
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE626	NE	0	- M	- M				ARFO/GLGU	185	5
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE628		0	- M	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	188	5
Jon Point	COEI		17:03:22	NE630	NE		 M	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	189	5
Jon Point	COEI		17:03:55	NE632	NE		 M	M			<u> </u>	ARFO/GLGU	190	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC634	SC	_	M	M			<u> </u>	710 0/0100	191	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC636	sc		- <u>'''</u> -	M			— — · ł		192	
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE636	NE	0	M	M		Р		ARFO/GLGU	192	5
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC640	sc		M	M				/in 0/0E00	193	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE642	<u>NE</u>	0	- <u>m</u>	M		Р		ARFO/GLGU	194	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE644	NE I	- 0 -1	- <u>m</u>	M				ARFO/GLGU	195	5
Jon Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE646	NE NE		- <u>""</u>	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	190	5
ion Paint	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE648	NE	0	<u>-</u>	M		P	<u> </u>	ARFO/GLGU	198	5
ion Point	COEI		17:07:29	SC650	SC		M	M			— — Į	AND DIGEGU	190	5-

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Time	Nest_ID	Sight_Type	Eggs_Live	Drift	Elev	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk
Lion Point	COE	15 Jul 02	17:07:50	SC652	SC		M	M	r			<u></u>	200	5
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:08:11	NE654	NE	0	L	M	[P		ARFO/GLGU	201	5
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:08:42	SC656	sc	:	м	м		1			202	5
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:09:02	NE658	NE	0	M	М		Р		ARFO/GLGU	203	5
Lion Point	COEI		17:09:31	SC660	sc		M	М					204	5
Lion Point	COEI		17:10:02	SC662	SC		M	М	, <u> </u>			[·	205	5
Lion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02	17:10:18	NE664	NE	0	M	М		P		ARFO/GLGU	206	5
Lion Point	COEI		17:10:47	N E666	NE		M	М		Р		ARFO/GLGU	207	5
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:11:02	SC668	SC		M	М	[-				208	5
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE670	NE	0		М		Р	·	ARFO/GLGU	209	5
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC672	sc		M	М					210	5
Lion Point	GLGU	15 Jul 02		SC674	sc		L	М					211	5
Lion Point	COEI		17:12:50	SC676	SC		ĩ	М					212	5
Jon Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC678	SC		L	M				··	213	5
ion Point	COEL		17:14:04	NE680	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	214	Īš
Lion Point	COEI		17:14:28	NE682	NE	0		M		P		ARFO/GLGU	215	5
Jon Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE684	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	215	5
ion Point	COEI		17:15:29	SC686	SC	~	- <u>""</u> -	M		<u> </u>		AKTOIGLOD		+
ion Point	COEL		17:16:18	NE588	NE			M		P-		AREOICICI	217	5
							_					ARFO/GLGU	218	5
ion Point	COEL	<u> </u>	17:16:48	SC690	SC			M		┝╍ݧ┻┥			219	5
ion Point	COEI		17:17:20	NE692	NE	0	_ <u>M</u>	M		P		ARFO/GLGU	220	5
ion Point	COEI		17:17:44	SC694	SC		M	M		<u></u> _			221	5
lon Point	COEI		17:17:58	NE696	NE	0	_L	M		<u> </u>		ARFO/GLGU	3 222	
Jon Point	COEI		17:18:52	SC698	sc		L	<u>M</u>					223	5
lon Point	COEL		17:19:42	NE700	_NE	Ŷ	M	М					224	5
ion Point	COEL		16:53:34	SC2	SC		L	L					1286_	3
ion Point	COEI	-	16:53:50	SC4	SC		М	L					1287	3
<u>ion Point</u>	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:54:09	SC6	sc	·)	M	L					1288	3
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:54:29	<u>SC8</u>	<u>s</u> ç		_M_	L					1289	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:54:50	NE10	NE	0	M	L		P		POBE	1290	3
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02	16:55:43	SC12	sc		L	M					1291	3
ion Point	CÓÉI	15 Jul 02	16:56:04	SC14	SC		- L	M				-	1292	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:58:50	SC16	SC		L	м					1293	3
ion Point	ÇOEI	15 Jul 02	16:59;30	NE18	NE	0	L	M		P		POBE	1294	3
Jon Paint	COÉI		17:01:18	NE20	NE	0	- L	M		P		POBE	1295	3
ion Point	COEI		17:01:35	NE22	NE	0	-	М		Р		POBE	1296	3
ion Point	COEL		17:01:53	NE24	NE	0	M	M		P		POBE	1297	3
Ion Point	COEI		17:02:39	SC26	SC		M	H.					1298	3
lon Point	COEI		17:02:59	NE28	NE	0	L	H		P	<i>.</i> .	ARFO	1299	3
ion Point	GLGU		17:03:27	NE30	NE	0	M	н		P		ARFO	1300	Ĵ 3
ion Point	COEI		17:04:33	NE32	NE	- 0	- L	M		P		ARFO	1301	3
ion Point	COEI		17:05:21	NE34	NE	- 0		н				ARFO	1302	3
ion Point	COEI		17:06:16	SC36	SC	u		н				7010	1302	3
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC38	sc		- <u>-</u>	- <u>H</u>		·			1303	3
						·	_		{	_		4850		ŧ
ion Point		15 Jul 02		NE40	NE NE	0	- N	<u> </u>		P		ARFO	1305	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE42	NE			<u> H</u>				ARFO	1306	1.3
ion Point		15 Jul 02		NE44	NE NE	0	<u> </u>	_ <u>H</u>	⊢	Р		ARFO	1307	3
lon Point		15 Jul 02		NE46	NE NE		<u>-</u> ਮ	<u>н</u>		P		ARFO	1308	3
ion Point		15 Jul 02		NE48	NE		<u>H</u>	H		Р		ARFO	1309	
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		<u>SC50</u>	SC		M	Н				. <u> </u>	1310	
ion Point	COE	15 Jul 02		SC52	<u>sc</u>		<u>M</u>	H					1311	
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC54	sc		M	н					1312	3
.ton Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC56	sc		L	H					1313	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE58	NË	ā	М	н		Р		ARFO	1314	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:12:10	SC60	SC		L	н					1315	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE62	NE	D	'H	н		- P		ARFO	1316	3
lon Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		SC64	sc		н	н					1317	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:13:19	SC66	sc		н	н					1318	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE68	NE	0	Н	н	!	P		ARFO	1319	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE70	NE	0	H	н		P		ARFO	1320	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE72	NE	0	 H	н		 P		ARFO	1321	3
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC74	sc	_ _ {	- <u></u> M-	- H			—·—-{		1322	3
		15 Jul 02		NE76	NE	0	- ""	H I		- <u>P</u>		ARFO	1323	3
		15 Jul 02		NE78	NE NE	- 0	╶╫┤	- 		P		ARFO		3
ion Point				NE80	NE	- 0	- П						1324	
ion Point	0051				NE I	U	- n	н		P		ARFO	1325	3
ion Point ion Point		15 Jul 02		_				_						~
ion Point ian Point ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:18:55	SC82	SC (<u> </u>	M					1326	3
ion Point ion Point			17:18:55 17:20:19	_				_		P		ARFO		3

Island Lion Point	Species COEI	Date	Time 16:54:19	Nest_ID SC3	Sight_Type SC	≓ggs_Live		Elev	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	_Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-
Lion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE5	NE			_M M		P	└─── ─		1422	4-2
						0	L.			<u> </u>		ARFO	1423	4-2
ion Point	COEI			NE7	NE	0	<u> </u>	M	_	P		ARFO	1424	4-2
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	16:58:59	SC9	SC		L	M		<u> </u>			1425	4-2
ion Point	COEL	15 Jul 02	16:59:48	SC11	sc		_ L (M		L			1426	4-2
Lion Point	COÈI			SC13	sc		Ι ι	M					1427	4-2
Lion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:00:29	NE15	NE	0	L	M,		Р		ARFO	1428	4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:00:41	SC17	sc		ι	M					1429	4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC19	SC		L	м					1430	4-2
ion Point	COEI			NE21	NE		L	M		9		ARFO	1431	4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC23	sc	`		M		<u> </u>			1432	4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE25	NE	0	-t	M		P		ARFO		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE27				M					1433	4-2
Lon Point					NE		L			_ P		ARFO	1434	4-2
ion Point		15 Jul 02		NE29	NE	0	М	н		P		ARFO	1435	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC31	sc			M					1436	4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:05:02	NE33	NE	0	M	н		P	I	GLGU	1437	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:06:00	SC35	sc		M	н			_		1438	4
ion Paint	POBE	15 Jul 02	17:06:02		PBT								1439	4-
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE37	NE	0	M	M I		P		ARFO	1440	4
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC39	SC		M	M		<u> </u>			1441	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC41	sc			<u>-</u> M		┝──┤	_ -·	·	1441	
														4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC43			M	H		┝─▁┤			1443	4-;
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE45	NE		M	M		P		<u>GLGU</u>	1444	4-;
ion Point	ÇOÊI	15 Jul 02		SC47	sc		М	<u>M</u>					1445	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:09:30	SC49	sc		M	<u>H</u>					1446	4-:
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:09:55	SC51	SC		М	H					1447	4-:
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02	17:10:11	NE53	NE		M	н		P	——-l	ARFO	1448	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC55	sc		M	н					1449	4
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE57	NE	0	H I	H		P		ARFO	1450	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE59	NE	0	M	H		P		ARFO	1451	
						· · · · · · · ·			_					4-2
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE61		- 0	_ <u>M</u>	분		P		ARFO	1452	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE63	NE	0	- <u>-</u>	<u>M</u>		Р		ARFO	1453	4
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE65	NÉ	0	M	<u>M</u>		_P_		ARFO	1454	4-
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE67	NE	0	M	н		_ P _	Ţ	ARFO	1455	4-:
Jon Point	ÇŐEI	15 Jul 02	17:18:56	NE69	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	1456	4-
ion Point	GLGU	15 Jul 02	17:19:18	NE71	NE		N	н	V05	P		ARFO	1457	4-
Ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE73	NE	0	τ	H	V05	P		ARFO	1458	4-:
ion Point	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE75	NE	0	ī	н		P		ARFO	1459	4-
Ion Point	ARFO	15 Jul 02								- <u> </u>			1469	3-
arwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC1	sc			M			<u> </u>		640	4-
larwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC3	SC		╧┤	- <u>i</u>				<u> </u>	641	4-
										├── {				<u> </u>
larwhai	COEL	14 Jul 02		<u>SC5</u>	sc		<u> </u>	_ <u>L</u>					642	4-
larwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC7			<u> </u>	╧┤		ļļ			643	4-
{arwhal	ÇOEI	14 Jul 02		SC9	sc		<u>M</u>	<u> </u>					644	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:12:30	NE11	NE	0	_L_	м		<u> </u>	T	POBE	645	4-
Varwhal	COÉI	14 Jul 02		SC13	sc		L	M					646	4-
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:13:32	SC15	sc			M		I			647	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC17	SC		M	M					648	4-
arwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC19	sc		- L	M		{	—- — ł		649	4.
varwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC21	sc			M					650	4.
										P				
larwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE23	NE		_ <u>M</u>	<u>M</u>				POBE	651	4-
larwhai	CŌEI	14 Jul 02		NE25	NE		<u>M</u>	<u>_M</u>		P		POBE	652	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE27	NË	0	M	M		<u> </u>		POBE	653	4-
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC29	sc		М	M					654	4-
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:24:44	SC31	SC		М	M					655	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:31:55	SC33	SC		L	M					656	4-
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02 1		SC35	sc	<u> </u>	ιİ	M				·	657	4-
larwhal	GLGU	14 Jul 02		NE37	NE		Ň	M	V30	P		POBE	658	4-
arwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE39	NE		-î-			P	i	GLGU	659	4
	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC41	SC		- 1-1			┝╌┷┫	— —		660	4-
larwhal										├───┤				
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC43	SC		_ <u>L</u>	<u>M</u>					661	4
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		<u>SC45</u>	SC		L	M					662	4-
larwhal	CÓEI	14 Jul 02	14:40:38	SC47	sc		L	M]				663	4-
(arwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:41:03	NE49	NE	0	М	м		P		POBE	664	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC51	SC		L	М					665	4-
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE53	NE		<u>м</u>	M		┍┤		POBE	656	4-
	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC55	SC SC		<u>M </u> L	M		'	—		667	
loout-l '			19.94.21	- SC 33	3 6	1	- L	- 191 (. 1			1 00/ 1	4-1
larwhal Iarwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC57	SC		L						668	4-

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Island Narwhal	Species COE!	Date 14 Jui 02	Time 14:44:43	Nest_ID NE61	Sight_Type	Eggs_Live	Drift	Elev L	Veg	Pred P	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type POBE	Rec_No 670	Bk-N
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:45:15	NE63	NE	0	<u> </u>	Γī	<u> </u>	8		POBE	671	4-15
Narwha!	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:45:49	SC65	sc		L	М					672	4.15
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:46:54	SC67	SC		H	M					673	4-1
Narwhal	COEL	14 <u>Jul 0</u> 2	14:47:17	SC69	SC		H	M					674	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:54:30	SC71	sc		L	M.					675	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:57:42	NE73	NE	0	M	M		<u> </u>		POBE	676	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:58:08	NE75	<u>NÉ</u>	0	M	М		P		POBE	677	4.1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:59:13	<u>SC77</u>	SC		L	<u>M</u>					678	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:00:16	SC79	SC		. L	M					679	4-1
<u>Narwhal</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:01:20	NE81	NE	0	M	M		<u>٩</u>		POBE	680	4-1
Narwha <u>l</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:04:29	SC83	sc		M	<u>H</u>) 681	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:05:19	SC85	sc		_L_	<u> </u>				·	682	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:05:30	SC87	SC		N	<u>M</u>					683	4-1
<u>Narwhal</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:06:24	NE89	NE		Н	H		Р		POBE	684	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:06:35	SC91	SC		н	<u>н</u>					685	4-1
<u>Narwhal</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:06:59	NE93	NE	0	<u>M</u>	<u> </u>		Р		POBE	686	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:07:33	SC95	SC		<u>M</u>	<u> </u>					687	4-1
Narwhai	COEI		15:07:55	SC97	SC		M	ห]				688	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:07:59	NE99	NE	0	_ H _	<u> </u>		P		POBE	689	4-1
Narwha <u>l</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:08:15	SC101	sc		L	M					690	4-1
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:09:16	SC103	SC		L.	М					691	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:11:33	NE105	NE	0	Ľ			Р		POBE	692	4-1
Narwha <u>l</u>	ÇOEI	14 Jul 02	15:12:05	SC107	SC		<u>M</u> .	H					693	4-1
Narwhal	ÇOEI	14 Jul 02	15:12:53	SC109	sc		N	H					694	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:13:06	NE111	NE	0	M	Н		<u>P</u>		POBE	695	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:13:44	SC113	sc		M	<u> </u>					696	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:14:15	SC115	SC		М	<u> </u>					697	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:14:30	NE117	NE	0	м	L		<u>P</u>		POBE	698	4.1
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:15:57	5C119	sc		<u> </u>	_L				·	699	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:16:21	NE121	NE	0	М	_H_		Р		POBE	700	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:17:26	NE123	NE	0	M	<u> </u>		P		POBE	701	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15 <u>:18:0</u> 5	NE125		0	M	F		P		<u> </u>	702	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:18:54	<u>NE127</u>	NE	0	н	н		<u> </u>		POBE	703	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:19:38	NE129	NE	0	M	Н		Р		POBE	704	4-1
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:20:20	NE131	NE		М	<u> </u>		P		POBE	705	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:21:03	NE133	NE		н	<u> </u>		<u>P</u>		POBE	706	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:21:10	NE135	NE	0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		_ P		PO8E	707	4-1
Narwha <u>l</u>	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:21:28	NE137	NE	0	<u> </u>	M		Р		POBE	708	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:24:40	SC139	SC		_L	M					709	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:25:10	NE141	NE	0	M	м		Р			710	4.1
Narwhal	COEI		15:25:50	NE143	· NE		N	H	V05	Р		POBE	711	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:27:11	NÉ145	NE		N	M		Р			712	4-1
Narwhal	COEI		15:27:47	NE147	NE		L	M		P		POBE	713	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02			NE	0	L	Μ		. P		POBE	714	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC151	SC		L.	M					715	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC153	SC		L	M					716	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE155	NE	0	М	M		Р		POBE	717	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE157	NE	0	M	_M		Р		POBE	718	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:31:59	NE159	NE	0	M	M		Ρ.		POBE	719	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Juí 02	15:32:22	SC161	SC		Ľ	M					720	4.1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:32:46		EE								721	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:33:13	SC163	SC		L	Н			_		722	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:33:13	SC165	SC		L	Н					723	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:33:20	SC167	SC		Ľ	M					724	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:34:18	NE169	NE	0	L	М		2		POBE	725	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC171	sc		М	H					726	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC173	SC		M	H					727	4-1
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:34:45	SC175	SC		M	H					728	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:35:31	NE177	NE	0	L	H	V05	Ρ		POBE	729	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC179	SC		L	М					730	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC181	SC		L	Н					731	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC183	\$C			М			[732	4.1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC185	SC		Ĺ	M					733	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC167	SC		L	M					734	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC189	sc		1	M					735	4-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02			SC	···	<u>-</u>	M					736	4.1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02			sc		Ē	M					737	4.1
Varwhal	COEI		15:42:44		sc .			M					738	4-1

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Island	Species	Date	Time	Nest_ID					Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	BK-N
Narwhat	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:43:31	NE197	NE	0	L	М		P		POBE	739	4-17
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:44:04	SC199	SC		L	M					740	<u> </u> 4-17
Narwhal		14 Jul 02	15:44:19	SC201	<u>sc</u>		<u> </u>	<u>M</u>		L		<u> </u>	741	4-17
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:45:20	SC203	SC		M	<u>M</u>					742	4-17
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:45:46	NE205	NE	0	<u>M</u>	M		9		POBE	743	4-17
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:46:07	NE207	NE	0	_ <u> </u>	M		Р		POBE	744	4-17
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:47:36	SC209	SC			М	L				745	4-17
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:49:44	SC211	SC		<u> </u>	М					746	4-17
Narwhai	COEL	14 Jul 02		<u></u>	SC		L ;	L					1036	3-32
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		<u>NE4</u>	<u>NE</u>	0	L	L		Р		POBÉ	1037	3-32
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:03:47	SC6	SC		<u> </u>	L					1038	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:06:23	SC8	SC			1				<u> </u>	1039	3-3,
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:08:22	_ <u>SC10</u>	SC		_ L	L	_				1040	3-3
Narwhat	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:08:42	SC12	SC		_ L	L				<u> </u>	1041	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:08:56	SC14	sc		_ <u>L</u>	M					1042	3-3
Narwhat	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE16	NE	0	M	н		P		POBE	1043	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:09:42	_ <u>\$C18</u>	SC		<u> </u>	_M_					1044	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:09:55	_NE20	NE	0	M	н		P		POBE	1045	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:10:56	SC22	SC		L.	_ M					1046	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:11:24	NE24	NE	0	М,	M		Р		POBE	1047	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:14:36	SC26	SC		н	н					1048	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:15:00	SC28	SC		М	H					1049	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC30	SC		ι	H					1050	3-3
Narwhal	GLGU	14 Jul 02	14:15:43	NE32	NE	0	Н	H		Р		POBE	1051	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:16:32	SC34	SC		L	M					1052	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:16:40	SC36	SÇ		М	М	_			· · · ·	1053	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:17:10	SC38	SC		L	н					1054	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:17:10	SC40	sc		L	М					1055	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:19:30	SC42	SC			М					1056	3-3
Nerwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:21:20	NE44	NE	0	М	м		P		POBE	1057	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:21:56	SC46	SC			М					1058	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:23:26	NE48	NE	0	L	M		P		POBE	1059	3-3
Narwha!	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:24:00	NE50	NE	0	_ ۱	H		P,		POBE	1060	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:31:35	SC52	SC		L	Ĺ	-				1061	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:32:16	SC54	SC		L	L					1062	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:32:50	SC56	sc		<u> </u>	. L					1063	3-3
Varwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:35:11	SC58	sc		M	_L					1064	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:36:29	NE60	NE		<u> </u>	M		<u> </u>		POBE	1065	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:37:01	NE62	NE	0	Н	M		<u> </u>		POBE	1066	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:37:44	NE64	NE	2	H	M					1067	3-3
Narwha!	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:38:01	NE66	NE	0	<u>н</u>	<u>M</u>		<u> </u>	1	POBE	1068	<u>] 3-</u> 3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:40:31	NE68	NE	0	М	Z	-	P		POBE	1069	
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:41:04	SC70	SC		L	Μ.]	-		1070	3-3
Narwhal	COEI		14:41:48	SC72	SC		L.	м	-				1071	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:42:17	NE74	NE	0	M	M		Р	1	POBE	1072	3-3
Narwha!	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE76	NE	0	٦L	M		P		POBE	1073	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	14:43:46	NE78	NE	0	M	H		P		POBE	1074	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:46:11	SC80	<u>sc</u>		м	Ĺ					1075	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Juli 02	14:51:24	SC82	\$C			L			1		1076	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:51:50	SC84	SC .		M	М					1077	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE86	NE	0	L	M		Р		POBE	1078	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:53:32	SC88	sc		L	М					1079	3-3
Varwhal	COEr	14 Jul 02	14:54:11	SC90	SC		H	М					1080	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:54:53	SC92	SC		M	М			1		1081	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	14:55:10	SC94	SC		L	М					1082	3-3
larwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE96	NE	0	- L	М		Р	·	POBE	1083	3.3
Varwhal	***	14 Jul 02	14:55:20	SC98	SC		L	M					1084	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC100	SC		M	м					1085	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC102	sc		L	м					1085	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE104	NE	0	M	M		P	†	POBE	1087	3.3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC106	sc		M	M		/		<u>_</u>	1088	3.3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE108	NE	- 0	- 	L		P	— t	POBE	1089	3-3
Varwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE110	NE NE		- <u></u>			P	- ··f	POBE	1090	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE112	NE NE	- 0	M			P :		POBE	1091	3-3
Varwhai		14 Jul 02	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NE114	NE I		- <u>M</u>	- <u>L</u>		P	ł	POBE	1091	3-3
arwhai		14 Jul 02		NE116	NE		- <u>M</u>			P		POBE	1092	3-3
	<u>+</u>	14 Jul 02				- 0				- 	ł		1093	3.3
Varwhal	COEI COEI	14 Jul 02		NE118 SC120	SC	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_L Н		_ <u>r</u>	+	POBE	1094	3-3
larwhai	n namel i	- A . H H 7 D 1	10108/57/1	56720	പപ		_ ∟	- H I					1095	

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island Narwhai	Species COEI	Date 14 Jul 02	Time 15:13;11	Nest_ID NE124	Sight_Type NE	Eggs_Live	Drift B	Elev H	Veg	Pred P	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type POBE	Rec_No 1097	Bk- 3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:13:11	NE126	NE	0	В	H		P		POBE	1098	3.3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:13:11	NE128	NE	0	E	Н		P		POBE	1099	3-3
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:13:11	NE130	NE	0	<u> </u>	Н		P		POBE	1100	3-3
Narwhal	COE	14 Jul 02	15:14:37	NE132	NE	0	L	Н	-	P		POBE	1101	3-:
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:15:06	NE134	NE	D	M	Н		Р		POBE	1102	3-:
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:16:22	NE136	NÊ	0	M	н		Р	·	POBE	1103	3.
Narwhal	COÉI	14 Jul 02	15;16:42	NE138	NË	0	M	н		Р		POBE	1104	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:17:00	\$C140	sc	· _ · · ·	L	н			—		1105	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:17:00	SC142	ŚC		L	н					1106	3-1
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:17:16	SC144	SC		М	н					1107	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:17:38	SC146	SC		M	Н	_				1108	3-
Narwha)	COEl	14 Jul 02	15;18;07	SC148	SC		M	н					1109	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jui 02	15:18:50	NE150	NE	0	В	н		Р		POBE	1110	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:19:04	NE152	NE	0	Ľ	H		P		POBE	1111	3-
Narwhal	COEt	14 Jul 02	15:19:10	SC154	SC		Μ.	н					1112	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:19:20	NE156	NE	0	N	_ H		P		POBE	1113	3.
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE158	NE	0	L	M		Р		POBE	1114	3.
Narwhal	COE	14 Jul 02	15:20:04	SC160	SC		L	н				<u>_</u> .	1115	3-:
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:21:10	NE162	NE	0	M	н		Р		POBE	1116	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE164	NE	0	M	н		Р		POBE	1117	3-
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:21:44	SC166	SC		L	н					1118	3-
Narwhal	COEI		15:21:45	SC168	SC		L	н					- 1119	3-3
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	15:22:30	SC170	SC		н	M					1120	3.
Narwhal	CÓÉI	14 Jul 02	15:23:40	SC172	SC		L	M					1121	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:24:17	SC174	SC		M	М					1122	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:24:46	SC176	sc		L	M					1123	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:25:26	SC178	SC		L	M					1124	3-
Narwhal	COEL	14 Ju) 02	15:26:27	SC180	SC		М	М					1125	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:26:27	NE182	NE	0	H	м		Р		POBE	1126	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC184	SC		M	М					1127	3-
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC186	SC		M	M					1128	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:27:35	SC188	SC		М	M					1129	3.
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:27:59	SC19D	sc		<u>_</u> M	н					1130	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC192	sc		_ L	н					1131	3-
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:29:48	SC194	SC		M	н					1132	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:30:29	NE196	NE	0		Н		Р		POBE	1133	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:31:29	NE198	NE	0	_ <u>M</u>	H		Р		POBE	1734	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:32:53	<u>SC200</u>	SC		<u>_M</u>	<u> H </u>		. <u>.</u>			1135	3-
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE202	NE	0	M	н		<u> </u>		POBE	1136	3.
Narwhal	COE	14 Jul 02		SC204	SC	<u> </u>	느느	<u>_M </u>					1137	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE206	NE	0	_ <u>M</u>	H		<u>P</u>		POBE	1138	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:36:01	SC208	SC			_ <u>M</u>					1139	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE210	NE	0	M	н		P		POBE	1140	3-
Narwha!	COEI		15:37:15	SC212	SC		M	Н					1141	3-
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02	\rightarrow	SC214	sc		N	M					1142	3-
Narwhai	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE216	NE	0		Н		<u>P</u>		POBE	1143	3-
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE218	NE	0	N	L		_ <u>P</u>		POBE	1144	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC220	sc		<u> </u>	_M_					1145	3.
Narwhal	COEI			NE222	NE	0	<u> </u>	H		P		POBE	1146	3-
Narwhal	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC224	<u>s</u> c			н					1147	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC226	SC		M	М					1148	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul OZ		SC228	sc		L	M					1149	3-
Narwhal	COEL		15:42:15	SC230	sc	<u> </u>	L	М					1150	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC232	sc		<u> </u>	M					1151	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC234	SC		M	М					1152	3-
Narwhai	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE236	NE	0	Ľ	M		Р		POBE	1153	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC238	SC		L	м]		1154	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC240	SC		<u>M</u>	м]				1155	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC242	sc		L	М					1156	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE244	NE	0	<u> </u>	M		9		GLGU	1157	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC246	SC		L.	M]	1		1158	_ 3.
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC248	SC		L	M					1159	3-
Narwhal	COEI	14 Jul 02	15:52:00	NE250	NE	0	Ĺ	М		2		POBE	1160	3-3
Narwhal	POBE	14 Jul 02	13:55:00		PBT								1464	3-:
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:20:06	SC1	SC		<u> </u>	Ľ			1		286	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:21:47	NE3	NE	H	N	Ĺ					287	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:22:55	NE5	NE	2	L	L					286	2-:
	GLGU		23:24:30	NE7	NE	1	N	╌╦╡	~	·			289	2-

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Island	Species	Date		Nest_ID	Sight_Type		Drift	_	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:24:42	NE9	NE .	<u> </u>	L.			l			290	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:25:46	<u>SC11</u>	SC		N						291	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:26:47	SC13	SC		N						292	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:27:28	SC15	SC		N						293	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:27:48	NE17	NE	3	N			1	L		294	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:28:46	SC19	SC		N			[<u> </u>	295	2-5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:28:50	SC21	sc		<u>N</u>						296	2.5
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:29:46	SC23	<u>sc</u>	·	L						297	2.
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:30;34	\$C25	sc		<u>N</u>			<u> </u>	· /		298	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:31:01	_SC27	<u>sc</u>		<u>N</u>	<u> </u>					299	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:32:37	SC29	sc		<u> L</u>	L		<u> </u>			300	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:34:34	SC31	sc		N	L					301	2-
Nlakuk #A	GLGU	20 Jul 02	23:36:24	NE33	NE .	0	L		_	Р		GLGU	302	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23;37:49	NE35	<u>NE</u>	0	_ <u>N</u> _			_ P		GLGU	303	2-
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:39:10	NE37	NE	0	Ĺ	ΓĻ		P		GLGU	304	2-
Niakuk #A	COEL	9 Jul 02	23:40:34	NE39	NE	0	L			P		GLGU	305	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:41:01	NE41	NE	3	Μ	L					306	2.
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:43:09	\$C43	SC		N			<u> </u>			307	2-
Viakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:44:03	SC45	SC		N						308	2-
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:44:37	NE47	NE	0	N			P	_·	GLGU	309	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:45:50	NE49	NE	<u>н</u>	- <u>N</u>			╞╧┥			310	2-
Viakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:47:02	SC51	SC		N					·	311	2-
Viakuk #A	COEI		23:47:28	NE53	NE	0	N		<u> </u>	P	·	GLGU	312	2-
Niakuk #A	COEI		23:47:28	NES5	NE		N	┝╶╌┥		P		GLGU	313	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:47:28 23:48:21	NES7	NE	н	N						314	2-
Viakuk #A	GLGU		23:49:30	SC59	SC		N 1	╘┤					314	2-
	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:50:04	\$C59 \$C61	SC SC		N]			315	2-
Viakuk #A	COEI			SC63	SC SC			-t-				·	316	2-
Niakuk #A														
Viakuk #A				SC65		;	_L	_ <u>_</u>					318	2-
Viakuk #A	GLGU	20 Jul 0	23:51:45	NE67		н	<u>N</u>	┝┝┤		┝─ _┍			319	2-
Nlakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:52:10	NE69		0	_L			P.			320	2-
Nfakuk #A	COEL	9 Jul 02	23:52:37	NE71	NE NE		_ <u>L</u>	<u> </u>		P		GLGU	321	2-
Vlakuk #A	COEL	9 Jul 02	23:53:07	<u>NE73</u>	NE		_ <u>L</u>	Ļ	_	P		GLGU	322	2-
Vlakuk #A	COEI		23:53:51	NE75	NE	0	L	┝─┆╴┧		P		GLGU	323	2
Vtakuk #A	COEI		23:54:17	NE77	NE	3	L	L					324	2-
Vlakuk #A	COEI		23:54:37	NE79	NE	0	М	_ <u> </u>		P		GLGU	325	2-
Viakuk #A	COEI		23:55:08	SC81	sc		<u>L</u>	Ŀ					326	2-
Viakuk #A	COEL		23:55:38	NE83	NE	0	_L			P		GLGU	327	2-
Viakuk #A	COEI		23;55;53	NE85	NE	0	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		GLGU	328	2-
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:56:50	SC87	SC		N						329	2-
Nakuk #A	GLGU		23:57:12	NE89	NE	н	N	Ĺ]		·	330	2.
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:57:31	SC91	SC		N						331	2-
Vlakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:57:40	NE93	NE	н	N						332	2-
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:20:00	NE2	NE	0	L	M		P		GLGU	768	3-
Viakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02		SC4	SC		L	M					769	3
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:23:00	NE6	NE	Y	М	м			·		770	3-
Nakuk #A	GLGU		23;23:00	NE8	NE	<u>— і — і</u>	M	M					771	3-
Viakuk #A	COEL		23:26:00	NE10	NE	2		M				<u> </u>	772	3-
Viakuk #A		9 Jul 02	23:26:00	NE12	NE	0	M	M		P	—	GLGU	773	3
Niakuk #A	COEI		23:27:00	NE14	NE			M		P		GLGU	774	3
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:28:00	NE16	NE	<u>н́_</u>	M	· H		- <u> </u>	_ }		775	3
Viakuk #A	GLGU		23:28:00	NE18	NE NE		N N	-#			·		776	3
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:31:00	SC20			N	м		├───- \	—h		777	3
Niakuk #A	GLGU		23:32:00	NE22	NE NE	 -		M		├ -			778	3-
Nakuk #A	GLGU		23:32:00	NE24	NE I			H H		P	_ _ +	GLGU	779	3-
							_ <u>L</u>			╌ᡖ┤			779	3
Viakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02		NE26			_ <u>L</u>	н		- <u>-</u> -		GLGU		
Niakuk #A	GLGU			NE28	NE	<u> </u>	_N	<u> </u>		├─── ·			781	3-
Niakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02		SC30	SC			<u>M</u>					782	3-
Nakux #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02		NE32	NE	<u> </u>	<u>N</u>	H		ļ			783	3-
Viakuk #A	GLGU		23:38:00	NE34	NE	H	<u> </u>	M					784	3
Vlakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02		SC36	SC		L	<u>M</u>					785	3-
Vakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02		SC38	sc		. L	н]]			786	3-
Niakuk #A	GLGU	9 Jul 02	23:41:00	NE40	NE	н	Ĺ	н		Ţ			787	3-
Viakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:41:00	NE42	NE	Y	M	н					788	3.
Viakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02	23:41:00	NE44	NE	<u>Y</u>	М	Ĥ					789	3-
Viakuk #A	COEL		23:42:00	NE46	NE I	0	м	Ĥ	- 1	P		GLGU	790	3-
Viakuk #A	COEI	9 Jul 02		NE4B	NE I	- 0 - (M	н		- P 1		GLGU	791	3-
Niakuk #A	COEI		23:42:00	NE50	NE		M	H		P	<u> </u>	GLGU	792	3-
					NE	H							793	

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

lsiand Niakuk 4-6	Species COEI	Date 9 Jul 02	Time 22:05:00		Sight_Type NE	Eggs_Live		L	veg		FIGO, E00	Pred_Type	Rec_No 248	Bk-N 3-10
Niakuk 4-6	COEL	9 Jul 02	22:05:00	NE48	NE NE	— ;	12	$-\frac{1}{\zeta}$				 	249	3-10
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	22:12:00	NE50	NE NE	н	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					250	3-18
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	22:14:00	NE52	NE	<u> </u>	<u>–Ξ</u> –	M					251	3-16
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	22:14:00	NE54	NE		1-1-1	M					252	3-10
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:30:45	NE1	NE								253	2.4
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:33:47	NE3	NE		1	_L		P		GLGU	254	2-49
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:36:30	NE5	NE	4	L	-ε				<u>_</u>	255	2-49
Niakuk 4-5	ÇOEI	9 Jul 02	21:36:30	NE7	NE	7		L					256	2-4
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:37:37	NE9	NE		L	L		Р		GLGU	257	2-4
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:38:30	SC11	sc		LI	- <u>(</u>)					258	2-4
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:45:07	NE13	NE	0	M	-i 1		Р		GLGU	259	2-4
Niakuk 4-6	CÓEI	9 Jul 02	21:47:01	SC15	\$C		L	Ē					260	2-4
Niakuk 4-6	COEI	9 Jul 02	21:48:32	SC17	sc			L					261	2-4
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:19:09	SC2	_5C		L	M					84	5-5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:20:05	NE4	NE	0	M	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	85	5-5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:23:31	NE6	_Nε	2	н	M			_		86	5-5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:23:49	NE8	_NE I	0	M	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	87	5.5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:24:41	NE10	NE	0	L	M		2			88	5-5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:25:41	NE12	NE	0	м	M		P			89	5.5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE14	NE	0	м	М		Р			90	5-5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE16	NE	н	М	М					91	5.5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE18	NE	5	м	М					92	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE20	NE	2	м	М]				93	5.
No Name	COEI		11:29:02	NE22	NE	0	М	M		Р		AVIAN/POBE	<u>94</u>	5.
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC24	SC		M	м					95	5-
No Name	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE26	NENE	0		M]	P		AVIAN/POBE	96	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:31:27	SC28	SC		ι	M		_			97	5-
N <u>o Name</u>	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:31:50	NE30	NE	0	L	M		P			96	5-
No Name	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE32	NE	0	L	M	\	Р			99	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE34	NE	0	L.	<u>M</u>		P			100	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC36	sc		<u> </u>	<u>M</u>					101	5-9
No Name	CÕEI	15 Jul 02		SC3B	sc			M					102	5-
No Name	COEI		11:35:30	<u>SC40</u>	SC NE			M	<u> </u>			A14A100000	103	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:36:25	NE42	NE	0	N	_ <u>M</u>	 	P		AVIAN/POBE	104	5.
No Name	COEI		11:36:25	NE44	NE SC	0	M	<u>м</u> М	ł	P		AVIAN/POBE	105 106	<u>5-</u> 5
No Name		15 Jul 02		SC46 NE48	NE NE	0	M	- <u>M</u>		P		AVIAN/POBE	108	5-
No Name No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02 15 Jul 02	11:37:18	NE50	NE NE		_ M. L	M		P		AVIAN/POBE	108	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE52	NE NE	<u>0</u>	м	M		P			100	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		146.52			141	"					110	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC54	sc				·				111	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC56	SC		L L	M					112	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE58	NE	<u> </u>	M	M	 {	P		AVIAN/POBE	113	5
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE60	NE	<u> </u>	M	M	·	- P		AVIAN/POBE		5
No Name	ÇOEI		11:41:37	NE62	NE		M	M		: P		AVIAN/POBE	115	5
No Name I	COEL	15 Jul 02		NE64	NE	0	M	M				AVIAN/POBE	116	5-
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC66	SC		M	M					117	5
No Name	CÓEI		11:44:25	NE68	NE NE	0	M	M		Р		AVIAN/POBE	118	5-
No Name	POBE		11:45:00		PBT								119	5-
No Name	COEL		11:50:27	NE70	NE NE	4	ΞĹ	M			·		120	5.
Vo Name	COEI		11:20:05	NET	NE			M		Р		POBE	1386	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:21:03	SC3	SC		Ē	M					1387	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:24:01	SC5	SC		L	M	·				1386	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:24:22	NE7	NE	0	L	M		٩		POBE	1389	4-2
Vo Name	ÇÕEI	15 Jul 02		NE9	NE	0	L	M		Ρ		POBE	1390	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:27:05	NE11	NE	0	L	M		P		POBE	1391	4-
Vo Name	COEI		11:27:22	SC13	SC		ι	M					1392	4-
Vo Name	COEI		11.27.50	SC15	sc		L	М					1393	4-2
NoName	COEI		11:27:50	NE17	NE	0	L	M		Р			1394	4-
No Name	COEI		11:28:49	NE19	NE	н	٤	M					1395	4-2
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE21	NE	0	L	М		P		POBE	1396	4.2
Vo Name	COEI		11:29:32	SC23	SC		L	M					1397	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:29:52	NE25	NE	0	L	M		٦		POBE	1398	4.2
No Name	COEI		11:32:20	SC27	SC		Ĺ	M					1399	4-2
Vo Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC29	sc		Ĺ	M					1400	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:32:52	NE31	NE	0	M	M	{	Р		POSE	1401	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:33:13	NE33	NE	0	M	M	<u> </u>	P		POBE	1402	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:33:44	SC35	SC		N	M	ł				1403	4-2

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

lsland No Name	Species POBE	Date 15 Jul 02	Time 11:33:57	Nest_ID	Sight_Type PBT	Eggs_Live	Drift	Elev	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No 1404	Bk-N
No Name	COEI		11:34:12	NE37	NÉ	0	H	м		P	<u> </u>	POBE	1405	4-21
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		NE39	NE	0	Ľ	M	h	P		POBE	1406	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:35:04	NE41	NE	0	M	M		P	───┦	POBE	1407	·
No Name	COEL		11:35:29	NE43	NE		- <u>181</u>	M		<u>-</u>				4-21
No Name	COE			NE45			M			P		POBE	1408	4-21
			11:35:55		NE			м			{	POBE	1409	4-21
No Name			11:36:23	NE47	NE	0		M		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	POBE	1410	4-21
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02		SC51	SC		M	M			_		1411	4-21
No Name	COEL		11:37:20	SC53	sc		M	M					1412	4-21
No Name	COEL		11:37:50	N£55	NE	0	_ <u>M</u>	M		Р		POBE	1413	4-21
No Name	COEL	15 Jul 02	11:38:40	SC57	sc		M	<u> </u>					1414	4-22
No Name	COEL	15 Jul 02	11:39:17	SC59	sc		M	H,					1415	4-2
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:39:46	NE61	NE	0	-ι	M		P		POBE	1416	4-2
No Name	COEL	15 Jul 02	11:40:05	NE63	NE	0	M	M		P		POBE	1417	4.2
No Name	COEI	15 Jul 02	11:40:21	SC65	SC		M	M					1418	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:42:27	NE67	NE	0	H	M		P		POBE	1419	4-2
No Name	COEI		11:48:30	NE69	NE	<u>0</u>	M	M		P	t	POBE	1420	4-2
No Name	COEL		11:36:37	NE49	NE	0		M		P	ł			
Pole				NE77	NE NE		- <mark></mark> H	<u>м</u> . Н		P	ł		1471	4-2
			10:40:03					_	{	-	—ł	ARFO	470	2-5
Pole	COEL		10:40:22	SC79	SC		<u> </u>	M				·	471	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:41:52	SCB1	SC		<u> </u>	_M			ļ		472	2-5
Pole	COEL		10:42:24	SC83	SC		_ L	M	/				473	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:43:36	SC85	SC		_M_	н]		T		474	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:43:40	SC87	sc		L	М					475	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:44:16	NE89	NE	0	L	н	V05	P		ARFO	476	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:44:30	SC91	SC		- <u> </u>	M			f		477	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:46:22	SC93	sc		- <u>-</u>	- 77					478	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:47:07	NE95 (NE		м	H		P	{	ARFO	479	2-5
Pole			10:47:07	NE95	NE		M	- H		- <u>P</u>		ARFO	479 480	2-5
				_							ł			
Pole	COEI		10;47;37	NE99	NE	0	M	н		_ <u>P</u>		ARFO	481	2-5
Pale	COEI		10:48:20	NE101	NE	0	_ <u>-</u>	<u>н</u>	E30	Р		ARFO	482	2-5
Pole	GLGU		10:50:27	NE103	NE	0		н				ARFO	483_	2-5
Pole	COEL		10:50:47		EE						l		484	2-5
Pole	COEL		10:50:47		<u>EE</u>				!				485	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:51:12	NE105	NE	0	_ L _	Н		P		ARFO	486	2-5
ole	GLGU	14 Jul 02	10:51:24	NE107	NE	0	N	М		P	1	ARFO	487	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:52:44	NE109	NE		L	н	E70	Р	1	ARFO	488	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:52:44	NE111	NE NE	0	N	H	E70	Р	— — t	ARFO	489	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:53:10	NE113	NE	0	M	- <u>:-</u>		P	— —f	ARFO	490	2.5
Pole	COEI		10:54:04	SC115	sc		- <u></u>	H.			—t		491	2-5
Pole	GLGU		10:54:29	NE117	NE	- 0		H I		P 1	— — [ARFO	492	2-5
	·			NE119	NE	- 0	- <u>L</u>	 			———			<u> </u>
Pole			10:55:01		NE NE	0						ARFO	493	2-5
Pole			10:55:42	NE121	_	U	N	H		<u> </u>	ł	ARFO	494	2-5
Pole	COEI		10:56:38	SC123	SC		_ <u>M</u>	<u>н</u>					495	2-5
°ole	COEL	14 Jul 02			NE	0	N	H	E60	<u> </u>		ARFO	496	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE127	NE	0	N	н	E75	<u>Р</u>		GLGU	497	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:02:47	NE129	NE	0	N	_ H	E50	P		GLGU	498	2-5
Pole	COEr	14 Jul 02	11:03;38	NE131	NE		M	н	<u>E80</u>	P	1	ARFO	499	2-5
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:04:40	NE133	NE	0	N	н	E60	Р	1	ARFO	500	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE135	NE	0	- L	Н	E 60	P		ARFO	501	2.5
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE137	NE	0		H	E60	P	†	ARFO	502	2.5
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE139	NE	0		н	E60	- P		ARFO	502	2-5
-018 -018	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14 Jul 02	(NE141	NE	0	- L	<u>ਸ</u> ਸ	E60				504	2-5
									_			ARFO		
'de	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE143		0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>260</u>	P		ARFO	505	2-5
Pola	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC145	sc		<u>N</u>	<u>. H</u>	E40				506	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC147	sc		N	н	<u>E40</u>				507	2-5
Pole	COEI		11:06:35	NE149	NE	0	N	н	E100	Р		ARFO	508	2-5
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:06:35	NE151	NE	0	N	H Y	E100	Рί	1	ARFO	509	2-5
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:06:35	SC153	SC		N	H	E100				510	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC155	SC		N	н	E100				511	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC157	SC		N	н	E100				512	2.5
Pole	COEI		11:06:35	SC159			N	н	E100		<u> </u>		513	2-5
	<u> </u>			SC161	- sc	_ 	N	ਸ	E100	`	— —		513	2-5
Pale	COEL	14 Jul 02					;							
<u>Pola</u>	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC163	SC		<u>N</u>	<u>- H </u>	E100				515	2-5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC165	SC		N	_н_	E100				516	2-5
^p ole	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC167	SC		<u>N</u>	<u>_ H </u>	<u>70</u>				517	2-6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:08:50	NE169	NE	0	<u> </u>	<u> Ĥ </u>	260	Р		ARFO	518	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jui 02	11:10:20	NE171	NE	0	M	В		P		ARFO	519	2-6
	COEI		11:10:34	NE173	NE	0	N	H	E70	Pİ		ARFO	520	2-6

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type		_		Veg		Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-N
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:11:17	NE175	NE	0	M	L H		<u> </u>		ARFO	521	2.60
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:11:17	SC177	SC		M			• <u> </u>			522	2-60
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE179	NE	0	Н	8		Ρ.		ARFO	523	2-60
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:12:10	NE181	NE	0	H	H		2		ÁRFO	524	2.60
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:12:20	NE183	NE	0	Н	<u>)</u> H		<u>P</u>		ARFO	525	2.60
Pole	COEL			NE185	NE	0	Н	<u>H</u>		P		ARFO	526	2-60
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:12:40	NE187	<u>N</u> E	0	н	H		P		ARFO	527	2-60
Pole _	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE189	NÉ	0	Н	H		. P		ARFO	528	2-60
Pole	COEI	14 Jui 02	11:13:00	SC191	sc		Н	H					529	2-6
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC193	SC		H	H.					530	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:13:20	SC195	sc		Н	н					531	2-6
Pole	COEi	14 Jul 02	11:13:30	SC197			. н	Н					532	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:13:40	SC199	sc		Н	<u>н</u>					533	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:13:50	SC201_	_sc		H	H					534	2-6
Pole _	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:14:00	SC203	_sc		Н	н				_	535	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:14:06	SC205	_sc		M	н	V20			-	536	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:14:47	NE207	NÉ	0	M	H		P		ARFO	537	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:15:27	SC209	SC		Н	H.					538	2-6
Pote	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:15:54	SC211	SC		M	<u> </u>					539	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:15:54	SC213	SC		м	н					540	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:16:13	SC215	SC		M	<u> </u>					541	2.6
Pole	KIEI	14 Jul 02		NE217	NE	0	M	H		P		ARFO	542	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SCZ19	SC		M	H					543	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:16:58	SC221	sc		М	Ĥ			_		544	2.6
Pole	CÓEI	14 Jul 02		SC223	SC		N	н	E100				545	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:18:51	SC225	SC		N.	Н	E100				546	2.6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:18:51	SC227	SC		N	H	E100			· · · ·	547	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:18:51	SC229	SC		N	н	E100				548	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:19:00	SC231	sc		L	н					549	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:20:08	SC233	SC		L	H					550	2.6
Pole	COEI		11:20:08	NE235	NE	0	L	H	V10	P		ARFO	551	2-6
Pole	KIE!	14 Jul 02	11:20:50	NE237	NE	0	L	н		Р		ARFO	552	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:21:30	NE239	NE	0	М	Ĥ		P		ARFO	553	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE241	NE	0	Ľ ľ	H		P		ARFO	554	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:22:15	NE243	NE	0	H	н		P		ARFO	555	2-6
Pale	KIEI	14 Jul 02		NE245	NE	0	М	н		Ρ		ARFO	556	2-6
Pole	KIEI		11:23:20	NE247	NE	0	M	Ĥ		Р		ARFO	557	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE249	NE	0	м	Ĥ		P		ARFO	558	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:24:24	NE251	NE	0	н	ห		2		ARFO	559	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC253	SC		H	H					560	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:25:00	NE255	NE	0	н	Н	E20	Р		ARFO	561	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC257	sc		M	Ы					562	2-6
Pole	COE1	14 Jul 02		SC259	sc		М	ਸ					563	2-6
Pole	1300	14 Jul 02	11:25:45	SC261	SC		M	H					564	2-6
Pole		14 Jul 02		SC263	sc		M	Ĥ					565	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE265	NE	0	H	H		P		ARFO	566	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC267	sc		H	H					567	2-6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC269	sc		Н	H					568	2-6
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC271	sc		H	H		·			569	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE273	NE	0	Н			Ρ		ARFO	570	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC275	sc		M	 H		· · · · · ·			571	2-6
Pole	COEI		11:31:26	NE277	NE	0	H	Ĥ		P		ARFO	572	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC279	SC		н	Ĥ		<u> </u>	———- I		573	2-6
Pole	COEI		11:32:53	SC281	sc		M	н					574	2-6
Pole	COEI		11:33:38	NE283	NE NE	0	H	Ĥ		P	· ·	ARFO	575	2-6
Pole		14 Jul 02		NE285	NE NE	0	н	H		P		ARFO	576	2-6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE287	NE	<u>0</u>	- <u>''</u> -	н		P		ARFO	577	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC289	SC	-	Ļ	м					578	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC291	sc		M	H			·		579	2-6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC293	sc		- М	н					580	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC295	5C		н	Н					581	2-6
		14 Jul 02		NE297	NE .	0		M		P		GLGU	582	2-6
Pole					NE	0	L	M		- P		ARFO	583	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02 14 Jul 02		NE299 NE301	NE NE		<u>L</u>			P	·	ARFO	584	2-0
Pole	COEI								E70	P			585	2-6
Pole		14 Jul 02		NE303	NE		N	H M	E70			ARFO		2-0
Pole		14 Jul 02		SC305	SC		L	M			{		586	
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE307	NE	0	<u> </u>	M		P		ARFO	567	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:12:02	SC309 NE311	SC NE	0		M	L	P	!	ARFO	<u>588</u> 589	<u>2-6</u> 2-6

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type	Eggs_Live	Drift	_	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-N
Pole		14 Jul 02	12:17:12	SC313				M					590	2-62
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		00046	EE								591	2-62
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SC315	SC PBB		L	M					592	2-62
Pole Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02 14 Jul 02	12:26:06	SC317	SC	·	<u> </u>	M	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	└		593	2-62
Pole		14 Jul 02	12:20:36	NE319	NE NE	0	L M	 		P		4850	594	2-62
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		SC321	SC -	<u> </u>	L	M		<u> </u>		ARFO	595 596	2-62
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	12:28:42	SC323	sc		м	- <u>M</u> -					597	2-62
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC325	sc		L	M					598	2-62
Pole	POBE	14 Jul 02		00020	РВТ								599	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:34:28	NE327	NE	0	м	M		P	— — I	POBE	600	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:34:52	SC329	SC		L	M		<u> </u>			601	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE331	NE-	0		M		P		POBE	602	2.5
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:36:23	SC333	SC		- L	M					603	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:37:23	SC335	SC		L	1				···	604	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:37:23	NE337	NE	0	L .			P		ARFO	605	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:43:05	NE339	NE	0	M	н		P		ARFO	606	2-6.
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:43:53	SC341	SC		_ L	н					607	2-63
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02 ,	12:44:29	NE343	NE	0	L	M		P		ARFO	608	2-63
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:51:11	SC345	SC		M	<u>M</u>					609	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:52:30	SC347	sc		L	M					610	2-6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:54:07	SC349	sc		_ L	<u>M</u>					611	2.6
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	12:55:39	SC351	<u>sc</u>	İ	<u> </u>						<u>۲ 612</u>	2.6
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:59:54	SC353			L	- <u>L</u>					613	2-6
Pole		14 Jul 02	13:00:59	SC355	SC SC		<u>(</u>	- <u>M</u> -					614	2.6
Pole Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02 14 Jul 02	10:30;30 10:37:03	SC2 SC6	SC SC		<u></u> Ц	<u>H</u> H		├			952 954	<u>3-2</u> 3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:37:03	SCB	SC			- 🕂					954	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:37:46	NE10	NE NE		 M	H				ARFO	955	3-21
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:38:12	NE12	NE NE	<u>0</u>	н	- <u></u>		P		ARFO	957	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:39:10	NE14	NE		н	- 				ARFO	958	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:42:18	SC16	SC		-ï-	- M		<u> </u>			959	3-20
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:43:50	SC18	SC			H					960	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:44:52	NE20	NE	0	M	M		P		ARFO	961	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:45:59	SC22	SC		M	M					962	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:46:40	SC24	sc		М	<u> </u>			_		963	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:47:54	SC26	SC		L	M					964	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:48:10	SC28	sc	····-	_ M _	м					965	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	10:49:00	NE30	NE	<u>D</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>ਮ</u>		P		ARFO	966	3-29
Pole	COEI		10:50:26	NE32	NE	0	H	<u> </u>		_ <u>P</u>		ARFO	967	3-2
Pole	COEI		10:55:30	SC34	sc		M	<u> </u>					968	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC36			<u>_ M</u>	H		<u> </u>			969	3-29
Pole	COEL		10:57:50	NE38	<u>NE</u>	0		M		<u> </u>	Į	ARFO	970	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC40	sc sc		<u>M</u>	- M			·{		971 972	3-29
Pole Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02 14 Jul 02		SC42 NE44	NE NE	0	M	- <u>M</u>		- p -		APE0	972	3-2
Pole Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC46		<u> </u>	L	- <u>M</u>			·	ARFO	973	3-2
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	+	SC48	SC SC		H	- <u>M</u>			· •		974	3-2
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC50	sc		н	M			t		976	3-29
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE52	NE	0	Ξ. l	- <u>m</u> (P		ARFO	977	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE54	NE		ī	- <u></u>		P 1		ARFO	978	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE56	NE	0	Ļ	M		P		ARFO	979	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC58	SC		M	M					980	3-2
Pale	COEI	14 Jul 02	+	NE60	NE	0	M	м		Р		ARFO	981	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC62	SC		М	M					982	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC64	SC		H	M					983	3-2
Pole	COE1	14 Jul 02	+	NE66	NE	0	н	Н		P		ARFO	984	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE68	NE	0	н	н		P		ARFO	985	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC7D	SC		Ĥ	H					986	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC72	SC		<u> </u>	<u>H</u>					987	3-2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC74	SC		<u>_ H </u>	<u>ਮ</u>					988	3.2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC76	SC		<u> </u>	H					989	3.2
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC78	SC		н	<u> </u>					990	3-3
Pole		14 Jul 02		NE80	NE	0	<u>H</u>	붠		_ <u>P</u>		ARFO	991	3-3
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		NE82	<u>NE</u>	0	<u> H</u>	<u>- H</u>				ARFO	992	3-31
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC84	sc	<u> </u>	<u>M</u>	н	i				993	3-3
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02		NE86	NE	0	н	<u>. म</u>				ARFO	994	3-3
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:29:46	SC88	SC		н [Ή					995 (3-3(

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Тіте		Sight_Type	Eggs_Live			Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-N
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:32:14	SC92	sc		L	M					997	3-30
Pole	COEI		11:32:36	SC94	<u>\$C</u>		M	M					998	3-30
Pole	COEL	14 Jul 02	11:33:00	<u>SC95</u>	SC		M	M					999	3-30
Pole Pole		14 Jul 02 14 Jul 02	11:33:40	SC98 SC100	SC SC		_ <u>M</u>	M		<u> </u>			1000	3-30
Pole		14 Jul 02	11:33:50	NE102	NE	0	M	M	· · ·	- <u>P</u>		ARFO	1001	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:36:00	SC104	SC		M						1002	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	11:35:29	SC106	sc			- <u>-</u>					1003	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:06:12	SC108	SC		M	M				—·	1005	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:07:15	SC110	SC		M	М					1006	3.30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:29:35	SC112	sc		L	М					1007	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:30:05	SC114	SC		Ĺ	М					1008	3.30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC116	SC		Ľ	<u>H</u>			· · · · ·		1009	3-30
Pole	COEI			SC118	sc			н					1010	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:32:39	SC120	sc		L_	н					1011	3-30
Pole		14 Jul 02		NE122	NE	<u> </u>	м	<u>M</u> .		<u> </u>		ARFO	1012	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:33:30	SC124	SC NE	<u> </u>	M	M				4050	1013	3-30
Pole Pole	COEI COEI		12:34:35 12:35:15	NE126 NE128	NE NE	<u> </u>	 	M		- <u>-</u> -	+	ARFO ARFO	1014 1015	3-30
Pole	COEI		12:35:48	NE120	NE NE	<u>0</u>	M	 		- <u></u>		ARFO	1015	3-30
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:36:20	SC132	- SC			M		┝─╵─┥			1018	3-30
Pole	COEI		12:36:36	SC134	SC SC		t	M					1018	3-3(
Pale	COEI		12:40:37	SC136	sc	·	ĩ	́н (- 1			<u> </u>	1019	3-3(
Pole	COEI		12:45:47	NE138	NE	0	M	м		P		GLGU	1020	3-31
Pole	COEI		12:46:28	SC140	SC		L	M					1021	3-3
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:47:04	SC142	SC		M	м					1022	3-31
Pole	COEI		12;47;45	SC144	SC		_ L	M					1023	3-3
Pole	COEI		12:48:26	SC146	SC		<u> </u>	M					1024	3-3
<u>Pole</u>	COEI		12:49:25	SC148	SC		<u> </u>	- <u>H</u>					1025	3-31
Pole D-lo			12:51:40 12:52:40	SC150 SC152	SC SC		<u> </u>	н Н					1026 1027	3-3
Pole Pole	COEL		12:53:30	SC152 SC154	SC SC		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>					1027	3-31 3-31
Pole	COEI		12:55:26	SC156	sc	· ·	м	- H					1028	3-3
Pole	COEI		12:55:50	SC158	SC		M	H					1030	3-31
Pole	COEI		12:57:30	SC160	sc		M	M					1031	3-31
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02	12:58:20	SC162	sc		L	M		·			1032	3-31
Pole	COEI		12:58:40	SC164	SC		М	M					1033	3-31
Pole	COEI	14 Jul 02		SC166	SC		L	M					1034	3-31
Pole	COEI			NE168	NE	0	<u> </u>	M		_ <u>P</u>		ARFO	1035	3.31
Pale	COEI		+							╘╴╴┤			1463	3-29
Reindoer	COEL		20:17:12	NE1 SC3	NE SC	0	_ <u></u>	M		_ <u>P</u>			402	2-5
Reindear Reindear	COEI	13 Jul 02 13 Jul 02		SC5	SC SC		_ <u>L</u>	M					403	2-55 2-55
Reindeer	COEL	13 Jul 02		NE7	NE		-눈님	- M				GLGU	404	2-5
Reindeer		13 Jul 02		NE9	NE	<u> </u>	M	H		- <u>'</u>			405	2-5
Reindeer	GLGU	13 Jul 02		NE11	NE	— <u>''</u>	L	M		}			407	2.5
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		EE		<u></u>		- <u></u> -				GLGU	408	2-5
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC15	SC		М	Ľ					409	2-5
Reindeer	GLGU	13 Jul 02	20;37;13	SC17	SC		М	L					410	2-5
Reindeer	GLGU	13 Jul 02		SC19	SC		L	Ĺ					411	2-5
Reindeor	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC21	SC		L	L		·			412	2-5
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC1	SC		М	<u> </u>					632	4-1
Reindear	COEI	13 Jul 02	+	NE3	NE	<u>Y</u>	M	<u>_ M</u>					633	4-1:
Reindeer Reindeer	GLGU			NE5	SC NE	2	<u>د</u>	<u>M</u>					634	4-1:
Reindeer Reindeer		13 Jul 02		\$C7 SC9	sc sc		M	M_					635 636	4-1:
Reindeer Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC11	SC SC		M	- <u>-</u> -					636	4-1
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE13	NE NE	— ; · · ·	M	- <u>L</u>		┍┏╴╽	····	GLGU	638	4-1:
Reindeer	KIËI	13 Jul 02											639	4-1:
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE2	NE	0	L	M		P		GLGU	827	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC4	SC		Ē	м					828	3-2
Reindeer	COEI		·	SC6	SC		L	M					829	3-2:
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC8	SC		L –	M					830	3-23
Reindeer	COEL	13 Jul 02		SC10	SC		L	M					831	3-23
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE12	NE	3	M	M					832	3-23
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC14	SC		L)	M]		833	3-23
Reindeer	GLGU	13 Jul 02		NE16	NE	<u> </u>	M	<u> </u>					634	3-23
Reindeer	COEL	13 Jul 02		SC18	SC		L	L					835	3-23

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Beaufort Sea Common Eiders, 2002

Island	Species	Date	Time		Sight_Type	Eggs_Live		_	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	_Bk-
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC22	SC		M	L L		<u> </u>			837	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE24	<u>NE</u>	0	M	L		P		GLGU	838	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC25	<u>sc</u>		<u> </u>	_ M					839	<u>3-z</u>
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC28	SC		м		「 <u> </u>				840	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	19:52:30	SC30	sc		L						841	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	19;53:36	SC32	SC		L	L					842	3-2
Raindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	19:54:09	SC34	SC		L	M					843	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	19;55:20	NE36	NĘ	0	L	M		Р		GLGU	844	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	19:57:18	SC36	SC			Ļ					845	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	20:00:00	SC40	SC		L	L L				<u> </u>	846	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	20:05:45	SC42	sc			i					847	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	20:06:04	SC44	SC	· · · ·	L	t						
				NE46									848	3.2
Reindeer	GLGU		20:06:35		NE	н		<u> </u>					849	3-2
Reindeor	COEI	13 Jul 02	20.09:50	NE48	NE	0	L	L		Р		GLGU	850	3-2
Reindeer	COEL	13 Jul 02	20:13:10	NE50	NE .	Y	M	L					851	3-2
Reindeer	GLGU	13 Jul 02	20:14:50	NE52	<u>NE</u>	<u> </u>	<u>M</u> .	м					852	3-2
Reindeer	COEL	13 Jul 02	20:15:08	NES4	NE	0	M	м	_	Р		GLGU	853	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02 ;	20:15:36	N E56	NE	Y	L	L					854	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	20:20:35	NE58	NE	0	L	L		Р		GLGU	855	3-2
Reindeer	COEI	13 Jul 02	20:23:45	SC60	sc			L L					856	3-2
Reindeer	GLGU		20:24:26	NE62	NE	н	N	L					857	3-2
Reindeer	GLGU		20:25:46	SC64	sc		N	ĩ					858	3-3
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE1	NE NE	4	Ľ	м					5 345	2-
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	14:54:42	SC3	SC		н	M					345	2-
		-		SC5	SC SC			<u> </u>						
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	14:56:17	_			н	M			4		<u>` 347</u>	2-
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC7	SC			м			,		348	_2-:
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC9	SC		L	м					349	2-:
<u>Thetis</u>	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:02:54	SC11	SC		<u>M</u>	м					350	2-1
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:03:19	SC13	_SC		M	M	i				351	2-9
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	15:03:44	SC15	<u>s</u> c i		м	м					352	2.4
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:04:02	\$C17	\$C		М	M					353	2-:
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	15:04:39	SC19	SC		M	м			(354	2-
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	$ \rightarrow $	SC21	sc			M					355	2-
Thetis	COEI		15:12:53	SC23	SC		Ē	H					356	2-
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC25	SC		L	н					357	2-5
Thetis	COEI		15:17:37	NE27	NE NE	н	L	н			·		358	2-
Thetis	COEL		15:21:28	SC29				н					359	2-:
	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC31	SC SC		L	- H					360	
Thetis							_		{	{		· · · · · ·		
Thetis	COEI		15:22:25	NE33	NE	2		M					361	<u></u> 2-!
(hells	COEI		15.23:49	SC35	SC		L	M					362	2-
Chells	COEI		15:30:29	SC37	SC		<u> L </u>	<u> </u>			·		363	_2-:
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	15:35:04	SC39	SC		L	M		_			364	2-
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:38:17	NE41	NĘ	0	L	M		P		GLGU	365	2-:
Thetis .	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:41:10	SC43	SC		L	M					366	2-5
Thetis		13 Jul 02		SC45	SC		L	M	(367	2-!
Thetis	COEI		15:41:10	SC47	SC		L	M				· · · ·	368	2-1
Thetis	COEI		15:43:09	NE49	<u>NE</u>	0		M		P		U	369	2-3
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NES1	NE NE		<u>-</u>	н	i	P		<u>u</u>	370	2.
			15:46:10	NE53			- <u>-</u>	л Н		г				2.
hetis	COEL					<u> </u>							371	
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		SC55	<u>\$C</u>			M			· ·· _		372	2.
hetis	COE		15:53:12	NE57		Y	_ <u>L</u>	н			{		373	2.
helis	COEL	13 Jul 02		NE59	NE	0	M	M		P		<u> </u>	374	2-
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE61	NE	0	L	м		<u>P</u>		GLGU	375	_2.3
Thetis	COEI		16:00:03	NE63	NE	0	L	M]	P		U	376	2-3
helis		13 Jul 02	16:00:41	SC65	SC		Ļ	M					377	2-!
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:01:20	SC67	SC		M	6					378	2-4
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:03:32	NE69	NE	0	- L -	М		P	ł	U	379	2-9
hebs	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE71	NE	0	M			P		GLGU	380	2-!
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE73	NE	0	M	M		P		<u> </u>	381	2-
Thetis	COEI		16:05:52	NE75	NE	Ý	M	H					382	2.4
										 				2.5
The <u>tis</u>	COEL		16:06:24	NE77	NE	- <u>Y</u>	H	<u> </u>					383	_
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE79	NE	Y	н	H				POBE/ARFO	384	2-5
<u>fhetis</u>	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE81	NE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	н					385 (2-5
helis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE83	NE	0	Н	H	1	P		U {	386 <u>(</u>	2-9
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:16:05	NE85	NE	0	Ľ	н		P		GLGU	387	2-9
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE87	NE	0	L	м		Р		U	386	2-5
hetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE89	NE	0	M	M		P	+	<u> </u>	389	2.5
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02		NE91	NE NE	0	L	M		P		POBE/ARFO	390	2.5
		13 Jul 02	16:28:16	SC93	SC	<u> </u>	L	<u>м</u> Н		•		· 000/010		2.5

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Island	Species	Date	Time	Nest_ID	Sight_Type	Eggs_Live	Drift	Elev	Veg	Pred	Pred_Egg	Pred_Type	Rec_No	Bk-No
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:31:50	NE95	NE	0	L	Ľ		P	T		392	2-54
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:36:13	NE97	NE	0		М		Р			393	2-54
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	16:40:00	NE99	NE	0	L	M		P			394	2-54
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:45:56	NE101	NE	0	L	М		9			395	2-54
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:50:17	SC103	SC		M	M	_				396	2-54
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:52:30	NE105	NE	5	Ľ	M					397	2-54
Thetis	COÈI	13 Jul 02	16:52:30	NE107	NE	3	L	м		r			398	2-54
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	16;55:39	SC109	SC		M	М					399	2-54
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:56:34	NE111	ŇE	0	L	м		P		<u> </u>	400	2-54
Thetis	COEI	13 Jui 02	16:57:53	NE113	NE	0	Ľ	М	***	P		<u> </u>	401	2-54
Thetis	COE	13 Jul 02	14;54;08	NE601	NE	0	Ľ	н	-	P		GLGU/HU	615	4.12
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	14:55:11	\$C603	SC		Ľ	н					616	4.12
Thetis	HUMAN	13 Jul 02	15:06:14		HU				_				617	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:07:35	SC605	SC		н	н					618	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:08:12	NE607	NE	4	H	H					619	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:12:26	SC609	SC	·	Н	н				·	620	4-12
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	15:54:48	NE611	NE	0	M	H.		Р		GLGU/HU	621	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:56:00	NE613	NE	0	М	H I		Р		GLGU/HU	622	4-12
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	16:01:40	SC615	SC		L	К					623	4.12
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:12:20	SC617	SC		L	L	_				624	4-12
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	16:22:08	SC619	SC		- L	M					625	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:22:08	NE621	NE	- <u>-</u>	M						626	4-12
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:31:49	NE623	NE		- <u> </u>	M		P	T	GLGU/HU	627	4-12
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:33;32	NE625	NE	0		M		Р	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	GLGU/HU	628	4-12
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:49:59	SC627	SC		Ľ,	М	_				629	4-12
Thetis	COÈI	13 Jul 02	16:56:24	SC629	SC		L	м					630	4-12
Thetis	GLGU	13 Jul 02	16:56:58	NE631	NE	0	M	M		P		GLGU/HU	631	4-12
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	14:54:00	SC2	SC		М	н					815	3-22
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	14:55:10	SC4	SC		М	м					816	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	14:55:45	SC6	SC		M	H				··	817	3-22
Thetis	COÉI	13 Jul 02	14:58;50	SC8	SC	·	H	М					818	3-22
Thetis	COEL	13 Jul 02	15:01:39	NE10	NE	3	H	M					819	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:03:50	SC12	SC		H	м					820	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	15:06:35	SC14	sc		L	м		·			821	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:23:23	NE16	NE	0	L	L	_	P		GLGU/HU	822	3-22
Thetis	COEt	13 Jul 02	16:24:10	_NE18	NE	0	M	ι (Р		GLGU/HU	823	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:38:41	NE20	NE	0	L	М	-	P		GLGU/HU	824	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:39:17	SC22	SC		L	L					825	3-22
Thetis	COEI	13 Jul 02	16:40:21	NE24	NÉ	o		L		Р		GLGU/HU	826	3-22