Glossary

Adfluvial Fish	Species or populations of fish that do not go to sea, but live in lakes, and enter streams to spawn.
Adit	A nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine.
Alluvial Fan Process Group	Have low to moderate gradient (<5%) and are strongly influenced by alluvial deposition; generally tributary streams located on foot slope landforms in a transitional area between valley flood plains and steep mountain slopes; sediment deposition tends to create elongated islands of bare cobbles and gravel between a multi-branched channel network.
Anadromous Fish	Fish which mature and spend much of their adult life in the ocean, returning to inland waters to spawn. Salmon and steelhead are examples.
Argillite	A clay-rich sedimentary rock.
Arterial Roads	Roads which serve large land areas and usually connect to a public highway.
Breccia	Rock made up of angular fragments of other rocks.
Channel Morphology	The external structure of rocks in relation to the development of erosional forms or topographic features.
Claim Staking	To define surface boundaries to mineral rights.
Classified Roads	Roads developed and operated for long-term land resource management purposes.
Collector Roads	Roads which serve smaller areas and connect to either arterial roads or public highways.
Core Drilling	Exploratory drilling that produces a rock core that enables the prospector to identify subsurface rock types and determine mineralization at specific points.

Diorite	A medium- to coarse-grained plutonic rock, gray to dark gray, occasionally greenish to brownish gray. Prominent crystals include plagioclase feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Occurs as stocks, sills and dikes; often forms in marginal portions of large granite-granodiorite masses. Results from slow, deep-seated cooling of magma richer in ferromagnesian constituents than those that produced the plutonic rocks of the granite family.
Drift	A nearly horizontal mine passageway driven on or parallel to the course of vein or rock stratum. A small crosscut in a mine connecting two larger tunnels.
Dwarf Mistletoe	A parasite that occurs primarily in western hemlock and causes defect and loss of vigor in some maturing stands.
Endemic	Restricted to a particular locality. For example, a particular species or subspecies may occur on only one or a very few islands.
Estuarine Process Group	Intertidal streams directly influenced by tidal inundation; channels are associated with saltwater marches, meadows, mudflats and gravel deltas that are all predominately depositional environments.
Existing Visual Condition (EVC)	The level of scenic quality existing at the present time. Classified as six condition types (I-VI) representing changes in the landscape from ecologically undisturbed to excessive visual alteration, a glaring contrast to the natural appearance.
Exploration Plan	Outlines the sampling methods used to study the sought after mineral deposits.
Fen	A tract of low, wet ground containing sedge peat, relatively rich in mineral salts, alkaline in reaction and characterized by slowly flowing water; fens contribute to stable stream flows, provide nutrient input to streams and often contribute to fish rearing habitat.
Fish Trap	A series of stakes positioned driven into the tide flat or stream sediments to form an entrapment.
Fish Weir	Stakes aligned like a fence to form a barrier across a stream channel.

Flood Plain Process Group	Generally lowland and valley bottom streams and rivers; high stream flows not commonly contained within the active channel banks and some degree of flood plain development evident; usually low gradient (<2%) channels where alluvial deposition is prevalent.
Gabbro	A dark-gray, coarse-grained plutonic rock that cools slowly at depth from magma that is more fluid than granite magma. Because of this fluidity, olivine crystals tend to settle to the bottom of the intrusion. Compared to diorite, gabbro contains less silica, potassium and sodium, but more iron, magnesium and calcium. Occurs as sheetlike, saucer-shaped intrusions called lopoliths; also as dikes and stocks.
Geophysical Surveying	The art and science of inferring the distribution of subsurface physical properties, such as geological characteristics, using measurements taken at or above the surface.
Glacial Outwash Process Group	Mountain glacier meltwater is sourced runoff to these streams; streams carry extremely high sediment loads and turbid water; gradients usually <3%.
Greenstone	Metamorphic rock formed from mild regional metamorphism of ferromagnesian igneous rocks (basalt and gabbro). When a schistose foliation of green minerals begins to appear, the rock is classified as a chlorite schist.
Habitat Capability	The long-term potential of an area to be able to support animals.
Heritage Resource	An historic or traditional cultural property, an ancient or historically significant object that possess integrity of location or an area where historic properties abound.
High Gradient Contained Process Group	Shallowly to deeply incised, high gradient (over 6%), mountain slope streams; high to moderate gradient glacial meltwater streams are also included.
Historic Property	Either historic or prehistoric and has significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture.
Large Contained Process Group	Low to moderate gradient (1-3%) channels are moderately incised with good low containment; stream flow is well contained by adjacent landforms; larger valley or

	lowland streams often having limited areas of alluvial sediment deposition within the confines of the upper banks.
Lithology	The character of a rock formation or of the rock found in a geological area or stratum.
Local Roads	Terminal roads that may connect with another type of road.
Magma	Molten rock material, beneath the solid crust of the earth, that solidifies to form igneous rocks at (volcanic rock) or below (plutonic rock) the earth's surface.
Metamorphism	Processes which produce change in preexisting rocks by high pressures and temperatures as well as chemical activity deep within the earth's curst. The changes that take place during metamorphism fall into three categories: the formation of new minerals, changes in the shape and size of mineral grains, and development of new structures in the rock. Three basic metamorphic processes are recognized: contact (thermal), hydrothermal and dynamothermal (regional) metamorphism. Contact metamorphism is due primarily to heat from an igneous intrusion. Hydrothermal metamorphism is due to the percolation of hot solutions or gasses through fractures, causing changes in the chemistry and mineralogy of the surrounding rock. Regional metamorphism results from the combined heat and pressure that accompany large-scale mountain-building processes.
Midden Sites	Places where squirrels store collected food.
Mineral Soils	Soils consisting predominately of, and having its properties determined by, mineral matter such as sand, salt or clay.
Mining	Underground excavation to remove mineral resources.
Moderate Gradient Mixed Control Process Group	Moderate gradient (2-6%) streams where sediment deposition processes are limited; channel banks are frequently composed of boulder or bedrock materials that limit later channel migration and flood development along many segments of these channel types.
Organic Soils	Soils which contain a high percentage (greater than 15%) of organic matter, such as decayed plant material throughout the soil depth.

Palustrine Process Group	Very low gradient (<1%) streams associated with low relief landforms and wetland drainage networks; water movement is slow and sediment transport low; channels act as traps and storage areas for fine organic and inorganic sediments.
Patented Claim	The surface and mineral rights of a claim found to be valid come under private ownership of the claimant.
Phyllite	A metamorphic rock similar to slate, only the crystals are visible; may contain porphyroblasts (large crystals) of garnet, andalusite, etc. Slaty foliation produced by alignment of mica flakes in parallel planes along which rock splits into thin sheets; phyllite has wavy to crinkly foliation; remnant bedding may be visible as color bands cutting across the foliation. Pronounced silky sheen. Parent rock is generally mudstone or shale. From medium grade regional metamorphism of slate. Represents an intermediate state in the progressive metamorphic series (shale-slate-phyllite-mica schist). Muscovite and chlorite are the principal constituents.
Placer Mining	The obtaining of minerals from placers (alluvial, marine or glacial deposits) by washing or dredging.
Plan of Operation	Describes how the claimant proposes to develop the mineral deposit; subject to management agency approval.
Plutonic Rock	Rock formed directly from molten rock that cooled slowly at considerable depth beneath the earth's surface, allowing mineral crystals to grow to visible size.
Prospecting	Exploring mineral-bearing grounds.
Resident Fish	Fish that are not migratory and complete their entire life cycle in fresh water.
Shell Midden	A buried heap of bivalve shells, charcoal and bones that were tossed aside after harvest and meal preparation.
Soil and Rock Sampling	A process of mineral exploration in which surface material is collected for analysis.

Soil Productivity	The inherent capacity of a soil to support the growth of specific plants or plant communities.
Sulfides	A group of minerals (such as pyrite, galena and sphalerite) in which sulfur is in combination with one or more metals (copper, iron, lead or zinc).
Subsistence Use	The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild renewable resources for direct, personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption and for customary trade.
Traditional Cultural Property	An historic property whose significance is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, custom and practices.
Unclassified Roads	Temporary roads built for one-time access and then removed.
Valid Claim	A claim that may be developed and/or patented.
Water Quality	The concentration of dissolved solids and gases, suspended solids, hydrogen ions, pathogenic organisms and heat in a given quantity of water.
Water Right	Legal right granted by the state to use surface or groundwater for a specific use.
Wetlands	Areas frequently saturated by water and which support vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil; bogs, swamps, marshes or similar areas.
Windthrow	The act of trees being uprooted by the wind. In Southeast Alaska, Sitka spruce and hemlock trees are shallow rooted and susceptible to windthrow. There are generally three types of windthrow: (1) endemic, where individual trees are blown over; (2) catastrophic, where a major windstorm can destroy hundreds of acres; and (3) management related, where the clearing of tress in an area make the adjacent standing trees vulnerable to windthrow.

Appendix A

Table A-1. Woewodski Island Mineral Deposits in Mining Claims

Mine	Deposit Type(s)	Host Rocks	Minerals
Helen S.	Gold vein; volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposit of zinc, silver, and lead	Felsic and intermediate volcanic flows and breccias, limestone, and argillite; greenstone schist hosts gold-bearing quartz veins (associated with arsenic); hornblende diorite intrudes the volcanic flows on the NW	Gold, galena, pyrite, sphalerite
Harvey Creek	Gold vein	Felsic and intermediate volcanics; locally silicified and pyritized phyllite	Gold
Hope	Gold vein	Felsic and intermediate volcanic flows and breccias, limestone, and argillite; hornblende diorite intrudes the volcanic flows to the west	Gold
Lost Show	VMS deposit of zinc, lead, and silver	Felsic and intermediate volcanic flows and breccia, limestone, and argillite; metabasalt; tan-weathering schist hosts sulfide lenses	Pyrite, sphalerite, galena
Maid of Mexico	Gold vein	Mesozoic semi-schist and phyllite, Mesozoic phyllite and slate, and Triassic felsic and intermediate volcanics (Hyd Group); vein near contact between slate and siliceous dolomite	Free gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite
Maid of Texas	Gold vein	Mesozoic semi-schist and phyllite, Mesozoic phyllite and slate, and Triassic felsic and intermediate volcanics (Hyd Group)	Gold (vein), pyrite (schist)
East of Harvey Lake	VMS deposit of zinc	Mesozoic semischist and phyllite (Hyd Group)	Pyrite, zinc
Scott	VMS deposit of zinc and lead	Semi-schist and phyllite; rhyodacite with some andesite and basalt	Sphalerite, pyrite, galena, barite, gold
Scott Gold	Gold vein	Semi-schist and phyllite; rhyodacite with some andesite and basalt	Gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite

(cont.) Table A-1. Woewodski Island Mineral Deposits in Mining Claims.

Mine	Deposit Type(s)	Host Rocks	Minerals
Boulder Point	VMS (?) copper deposit	Felsic and intermediate volcanic flows and breccias, limestone, and argillite	Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite
Hattie	Gold vein	Greenstone and greenschist; quartz veins	1-3% pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite; minor gold
Independence	Gold vein	Felsic and intermediate volcanic flows and breccias, limestone, and argillite; hornblende diorite intrudes the volcanic flows near the south end	Minor gold
Mad Dog 2	VMS deposit of gold, silver, zinc, copper	Volcanic flows and breccia; iron-stained schist	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, gold, silver
Brushy Creek	VMS deposit of zinc, lead, and silver	Mesozoic greenschist and greenstone (Hyd Group) near its contact with the upper cretaceous hornblende diorite; disseminated, thinly banded sulfides hosted in silicified, calcareous volcanics	Pyrite, sphalerite, and galena
Olympic Resources Gold	Unknown gold	Mesozoic greenschist and greenstone (Hyd Group) near its contact with the upper cretaceous hornblende diorite; bedrock is covered by glacially derived blue-gray clay 10,000 to 15,000 years old	Gold, some silver, arsenic

[1] Source: Still, et al. 2002, pages 149-207.

Appendix B

Table B-1. Bird Species located on Woewodski Island.

Breeding Landbirds	Breeding Waterbirds	Wintering Birds or Migrants
Marsh Hawk	Arctic loon	White-fronted Goose
Bald Eagle	Red-throated Loon	Bufflehead
Blue grouse	Red-necked Grebe	Harlequin Duck
Rufous Hummingbird	Great Blue Heron	Common Merganser
Northern Flicker	Canada Goose	Red-breasted Merganser
Red-breasted Sapsucker	Mallard	
Hairy Woodpecker	Common Goldeneye	
Western Flycatcher	Barrow's Goldeneye	
Tree Swallow	Northern Pintail	
Stellar's Jay	Green-winged teal	
Northwestern Crow	Greater Yellowlegs	
Northern Raven	Spotted Sandpiper	
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	Common Snipe	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Marbled Murrelet	
Brown Creeper		
Winter Wren		
Belted Kingfisher		
American Robin		
Varied Thrush		
Hermit Thrush		
Swainson's Thrush		
Golden-crowned Kinglet		
Warbling Vireo		
Orange-crowned Warbler		
Yellow Warbler		
Yellow-rumped Warbler		
Townsend's Warbler		
Wilson's Warbler		

(cont.) Table B-1. Bird Species located on Woewodski Island.

Breeding Landbirds	Breeding Waterbirds	Wintering Birds or Migrants
Pine Sisken		
Red Crossbill		
Savannah Sparrow		
Dark-eyed Junco		
Fox Sparrow		
Lincoln's Sparrow		
Song Sparrow		

Table B-2. Comparison between the existing small old-growth reserve on Mitkof Island for VCU 448 to the area located on Woewodski Island for potential future consideration.

Small Old Growth Reserve Comparison Table.	Existing Small OGR	Area located on Woewodski Island
Total Acres	2300	2432
Acres of Productive Old Growth (POG)	1840	1710
Basic Shape of the Reserve	Linear	Circular
Goshawk Nest Sites	No	Yes
Deer Habitat Capability (2003)	186	172
Marbled Murrelet Nest Sites	Probable	Probable
Connectivity	no	no
Special Features	Contains 181 acres of Coarse Canopy which represents some of the highest volume timber stands on the Forest.	Contains 142 acres of Coarse Canopy which represents some of the highest volume timber stands. A wolf den is present.

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State and Federal Agencies
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation – Division of Air and Water Quality
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Mining, Land and Water
State of Alaska DNR, Office of History and Archaeology
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Army Engineer District, Reg Branch
US Coast Guard
US Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service
US Environmental Protection Agency – Alaska Region
US Fish and Wildlife

Libraries
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Petersburg Public Library
Quinney Library
Sunnyside School Library

Media
KFSK Public Radio
KSTK FM, Wrangell
Petersburg Pilot
Wrangell Sentinel

Organizations and Businesses
Alaska Fibre
Alaska Forest Association
Alaska Passages
Alaska Rainforest Campaign
Applied Sociocultural Research
Bluewater Adventures, Ltd
Cascadia Wildlands Project

CEPOA CO-R-E
Crystal Lake Hatchery
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Narrows Conservation Coalition
National Outdoor Leadership School
Native Forest Network
Native Subsistence Commission
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nordic Air
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Olympic Resources
Paden Timber Services
Parametrix, Inc.
Petersburg Indian Association (NLRA)
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association
Robertson, Monagle, & Eastaugh

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Sealaska Corporation
See Alaska Tours & Charters
Silver Bay Logging
Sitka Conservation Society
Smayda Environmental Associates, Inc.
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
Southeast Alaska Wood Products
Southeast Guide Service
Southeast Native Subsistence Commission
Southwest Center for Biodiversity
The Boat Company
The Wilderness Society
Tlingit-Haida Central Council
Tongass Kayak Adventures
University of Alaska Land Management
Walt Sheridan and Associates
Wrangell Cooperative Association
Wrangell Resource Council

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City of Kupreanof
City of Petersburg
City of Port Alexander
Organized Village of Kake
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