




Details of the Coastal Inventory Data Kiosk


Locator maps.


Locator maps provide easy access to all the data, aerial photos and ground photos.

View Coastal Data ✕



View
Larger
Photos





See the Transect Tab for tide height information for the photos to the left.
Click on a photo to see a bigger version using your photo viewing program.

General Segment Location:
Young Island

Surface	Upper	Fine Sand/Pebbles/Fine Sand	Cobbles 1-10% Boulders <1%
Substrate	Lower	Fine Sand/Fine Sand/None	Boulders <1% Cobbles <1%

Find Segment: Observation: New Segment ID: 303

[Help with Data Viewing](#)

[Close this Viewing Form](#)

[Open the Ethnoecological Encyclopedia](#)

[Open the Field Protocol that Describes How to Collect these Data](#)

Note that this form is only useable with a monitor set to 1280 x 1024 or greater. Lower resolution settings will require excessive amounts of scrolling.

Use the tabs to view this segment's data:

➔ Map and Navigation Tab
General Segment Info Tab
Substrate Tab
Biology Tab
Transect Tab
Segment Features Tab
Contact Us

Geographic Patterns of Selected Characteristics

Want to view broad patterns? Use the buttons below to apply or remove them from the map to the right.

View and Edit Pre-Built Searches

Return to Normal View (Remove the Pattern)

What are you interested in?
[Apply your own search criteria.](#)

Map Tools

Zoom In/Out

Select Segment

N

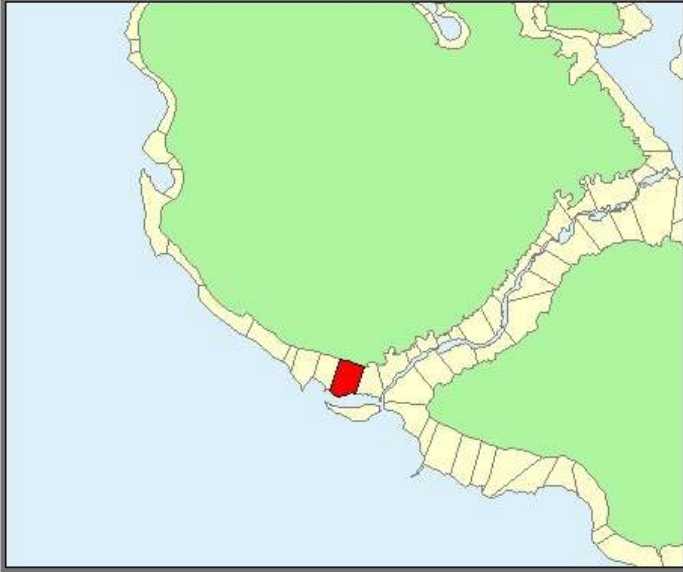
Center 'H049' (Selected Segment)

Map Doesn't Follow


Zoom Out to Mapped Coastline

[Help for the Map and Navigation Tab](#)

What defines a "segment"?



This map shows the mapped coastal segments/polygons outlined in gray.



This map zooms into the selected segment/polygon and also displays an infrared aerial photo.

Basic Map Zoom In: -Click the Zoom button and:
a) Left click on the map to zoom in about 15% OR

View Available
General Segment Location: Young Island

Instructions (used for both maps)

b) Hold down the left mouse button and draw a rectangle.

Zoom Out: -Click the Zoom button, hold down the Shift Key, and left click.

Pan: -Hold down the right mouse button, move the mouse.

Select: -Click the Select button then left click on a yellow shoreline segment.


Map Layers
(and Hide Map Help)


Aerial Photo Tide Height (in feet above MLLW): -2 (in meters above MLLW): -0.6
 Aerial Photo Taken On: 5/22/1997 Aerial Photo ID Number: 970101007


Thumbnail images provide context.

Low resolution thumbnails across the top of the data viewer provide a continuous visual context to the tabular and graphic data. The thumbnails are linked to high resolution versions of the images.

View Coastal Data







See the Transect Tab for tide height information for the photos to the left.

Click on a photo to see a bigger version using your photo viewing program.

General Segment
Pt. Gustavus to Be

View Larger Photos


Use the tabs to view this segment's data:

→ Map and Navigation Tab
General Segment Info Tab

Surface Substrate (what composed the beach)

<u>Zone:</u>	Single	<u>Slope (in degrees):</u>	
	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Substrate:</u>	Pebbles	Cobbles	
	Primary Modifier:	Percent Cover	
<u>Modifiers</u>	Boulders	11-25%	
	Boulders	Cobbles:	
<u>Angularity:</u>	Subangular	Subangular	

Segment Ground Photos - this form can be resized to fit your screen



Record: [Navigation icons] 3 of 3 (Filtered)

Graphs simplify complex tabular data.

View Coastal Data



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Photos

Surface: Single Pebbles/Cobbles/Granules Bould
Substrate:
Summary:

Find Segment: A001 Observation: A001-1997

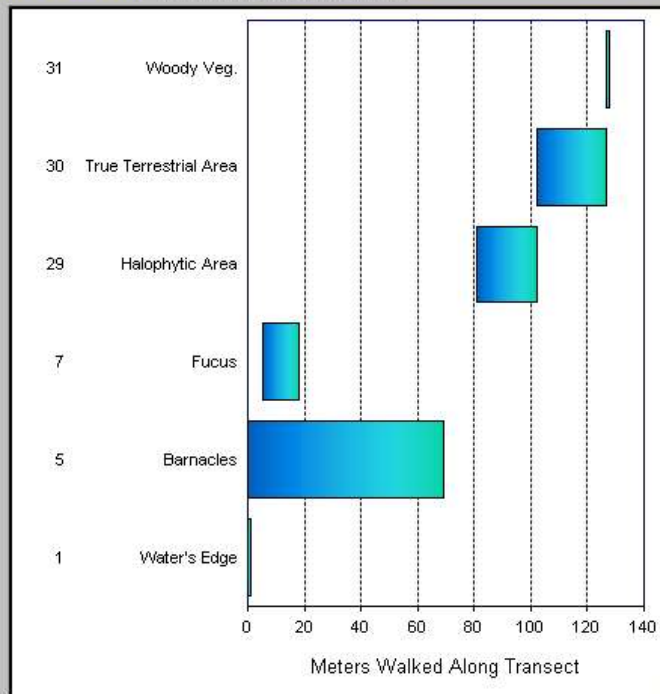
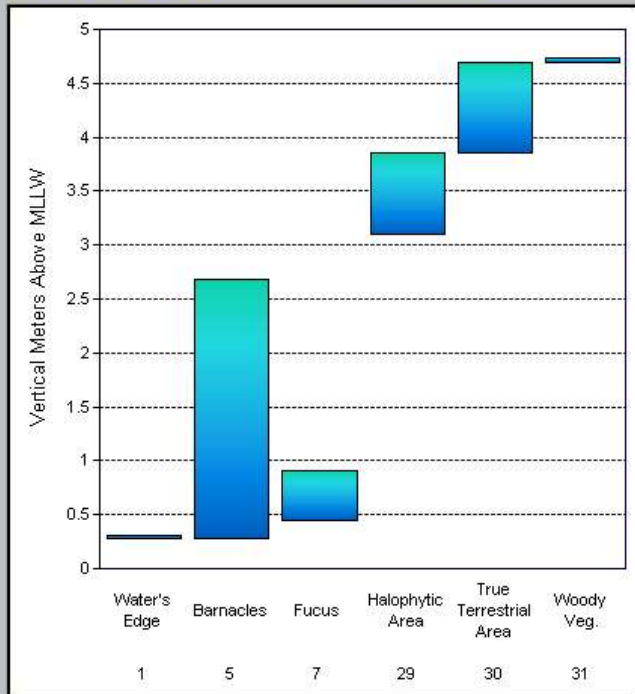
Use the tabs to view this segment's data:

Map and Navigation Tab General Segment Info Tab Substrate Tab Biology Tab Transect Tab Segment Features

Pace Transect

[Explain these Graphs!](#)

Tide Height at Start (in feet above MLLW): 0.9
of Pace Transect (in meters above MLLW): 0.274 Non-standard water level:




Background information supplements data.

An Ethnoecological Encyclopedia was created with photos, observed distribution maps, and ecological and ethnological information about the 70-plus marine intertidal organisms searched for during the coastal biological inventory.

Ethnoecological Encyclopedia

Common Name:
Green Sea Urchin

Tlingit Name:
nées'




Record: 1 of 11

[View Larger Photos](#)

[Zoom Out to Mapped Coastline](#)

Observed Distribution



Record: 1 of 119

Use this pull-down menu to select organism(s):

[Help with Using This](#) [View Coastal Data Form](#) [Close this Viewing Form](#)

General Information | **Physical Description** | **Ecology** | **Cultural Importance** | **Taxonomy** | **Bibliography**

What the organism eats:
Prefers to graze kelps, especially laminarians such as Bull Kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*). If large algae is unavailable, they will also eat green algae (*Monostroma* spp. and *Ulva* spp.), diatoms, small barnacles, coralline algae, and detritus. Occasionally preys upon larger animals (such as *Katharina tunicata*). Also scavenges fish carcasses.

Where the organism lives:
Habitat:
Most often found on rocky bottoms, but can be found on sand and sandy mud. Also seen on pilings.]

Vertical distribution:
Low intertidal to 130 m (427 ft).

Geographical distribution:
Arctic Alaska to Washington State; North Atlantic; circumpolar in the northern hemisphere.

What eats the organism:
Predators include the Oregon Triton (*Fusitriton oregonensis*), Morning Sun Star (*Solaster dawsoni*), Sunflower Star (*Pycnopodia helianthoides*), Red King Crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*), Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris*), River Otter (*Lutra canadensis*), large sea anemones, eider ducks, gulls, Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*), Northwestern Crows (*Corvus caurinus*), and humans.

Additional information about the organism:
Surrounding the mouth is the "Aristotle's lantern", a structure that includes 5 hardened teeth used for scraping organisms off rocks (see photos). Areas of the bottom (typically subtidal) completely stripped of algae by sea urchins are called "urchin barrens". Large numbers of sea urchins can destroy entire kelp beds. When urchins were experimentally removed from the subtidal zone in Torch Bay in Glacier Bay National Park (artificially mimicking the effect of sea otter predation), large multi-species kelp beds grew back in only one year. The planktonic larvae disperse widely, enabling colonization of new areas.

Organism's feeding style and trophic position in the food web:
Herbivore/grazer, occasionally a carnivorous predator.

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