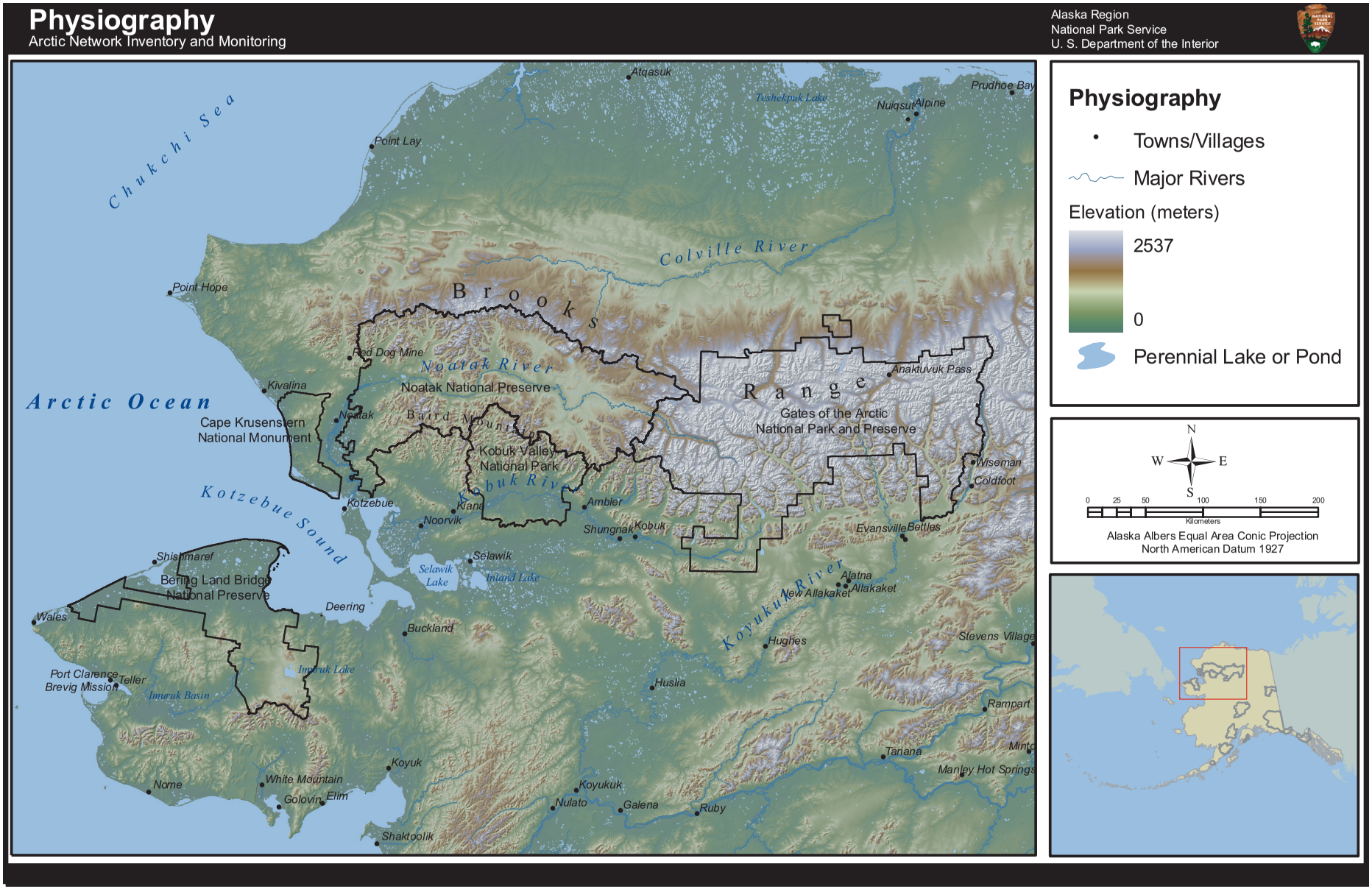
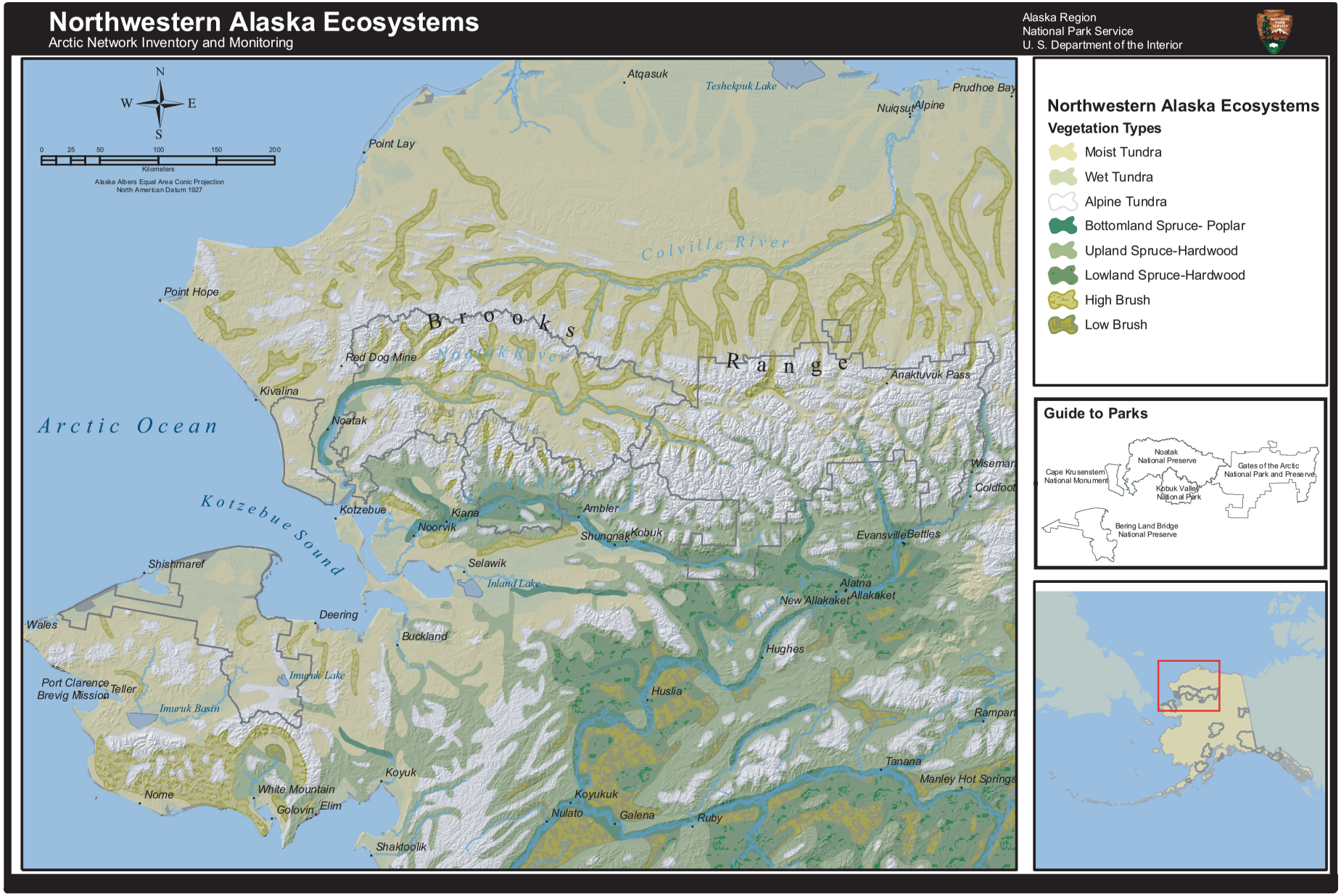
Appendix 8

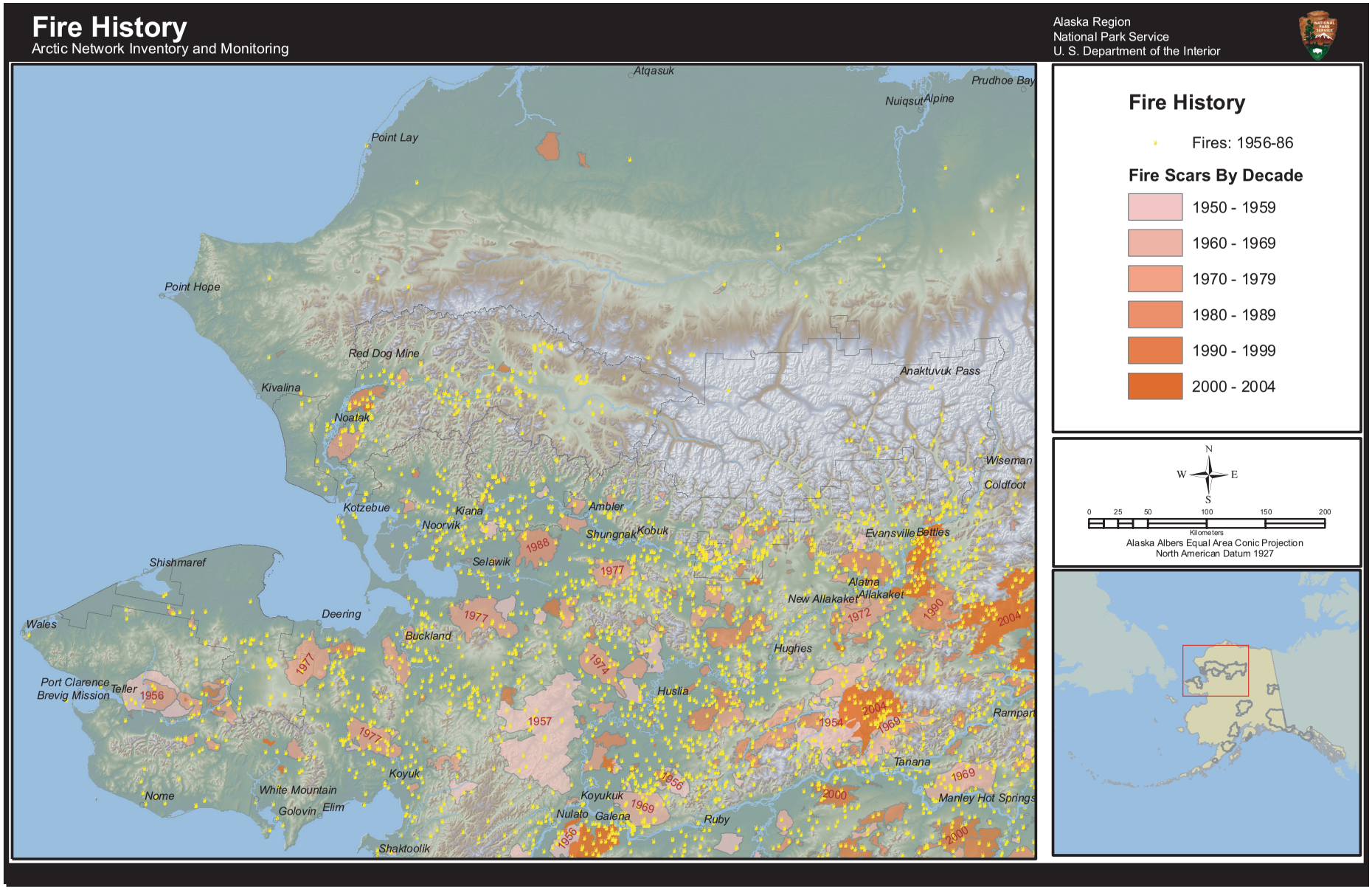
Network Maps



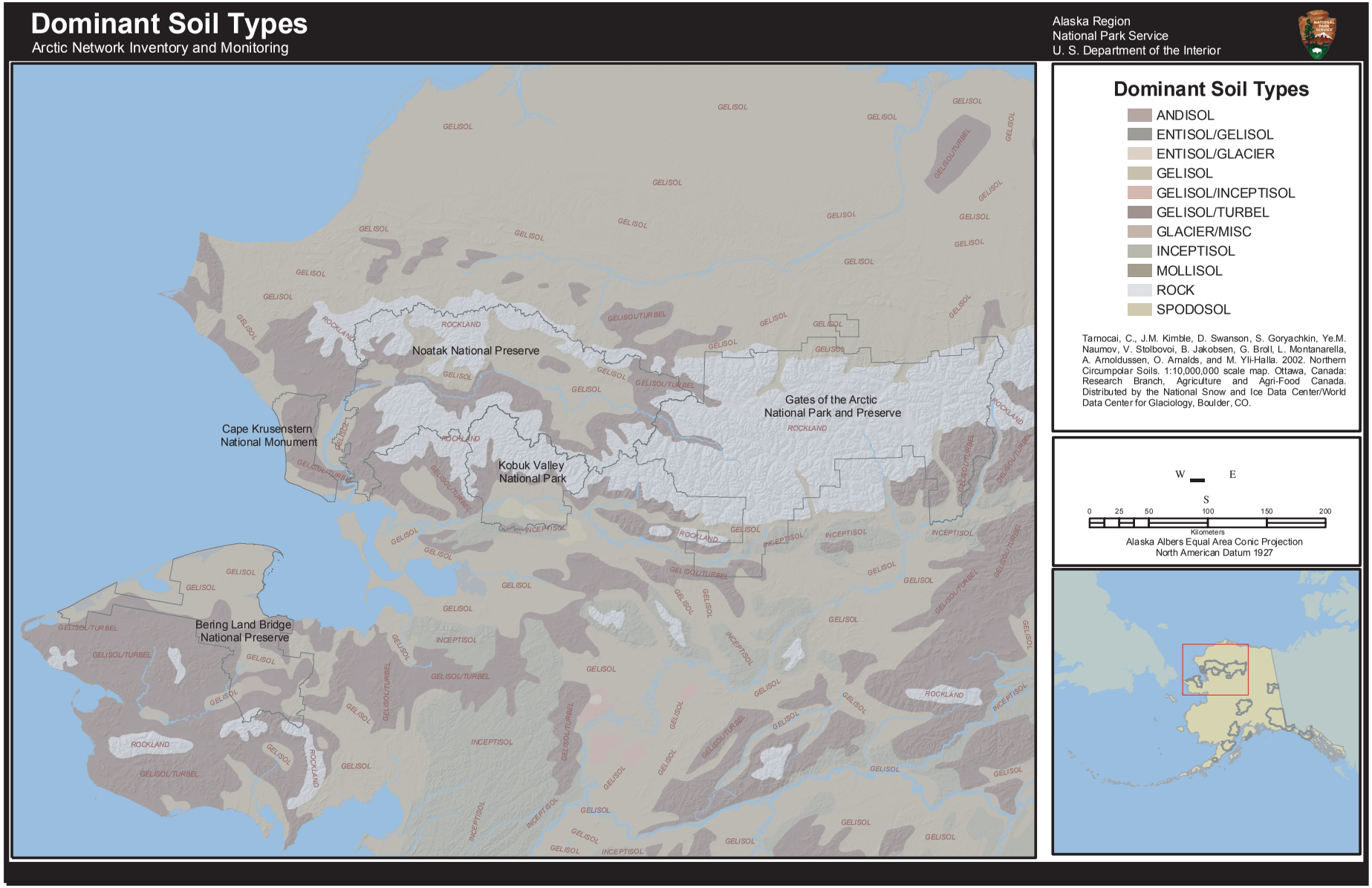
Map 1. *Physiography of ARCN. Digital elevation model 90 m grid for Alaska, from best available data. In some areas of missing data, a 300 m and 60 m DEM were used to patch in.*



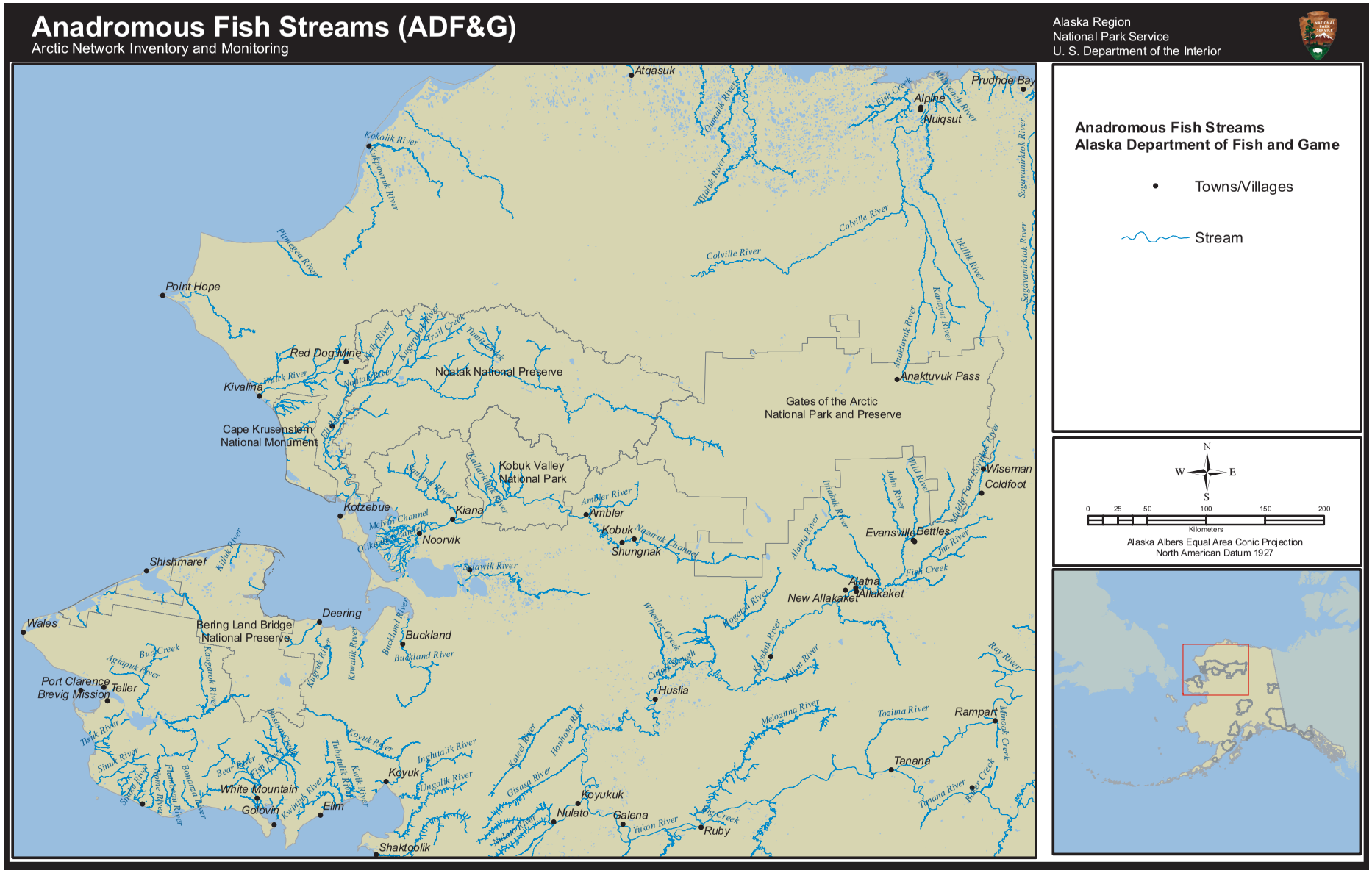
Map 2. *The 1973 map of "Major Ecosystems of Alaska" shows the distribution of nine classes of ecosystems within a single hierarchic level. Scale of coverage is 1:250:000. The focus of the ecosystems map is on the regional distribution of vegetation community type and structure. Information relating to other landscape characteristics, such as topography, hydrology, and climate, is considered only so far as it influences ecosystem type. (NPS Alaska Region Support Office.)*



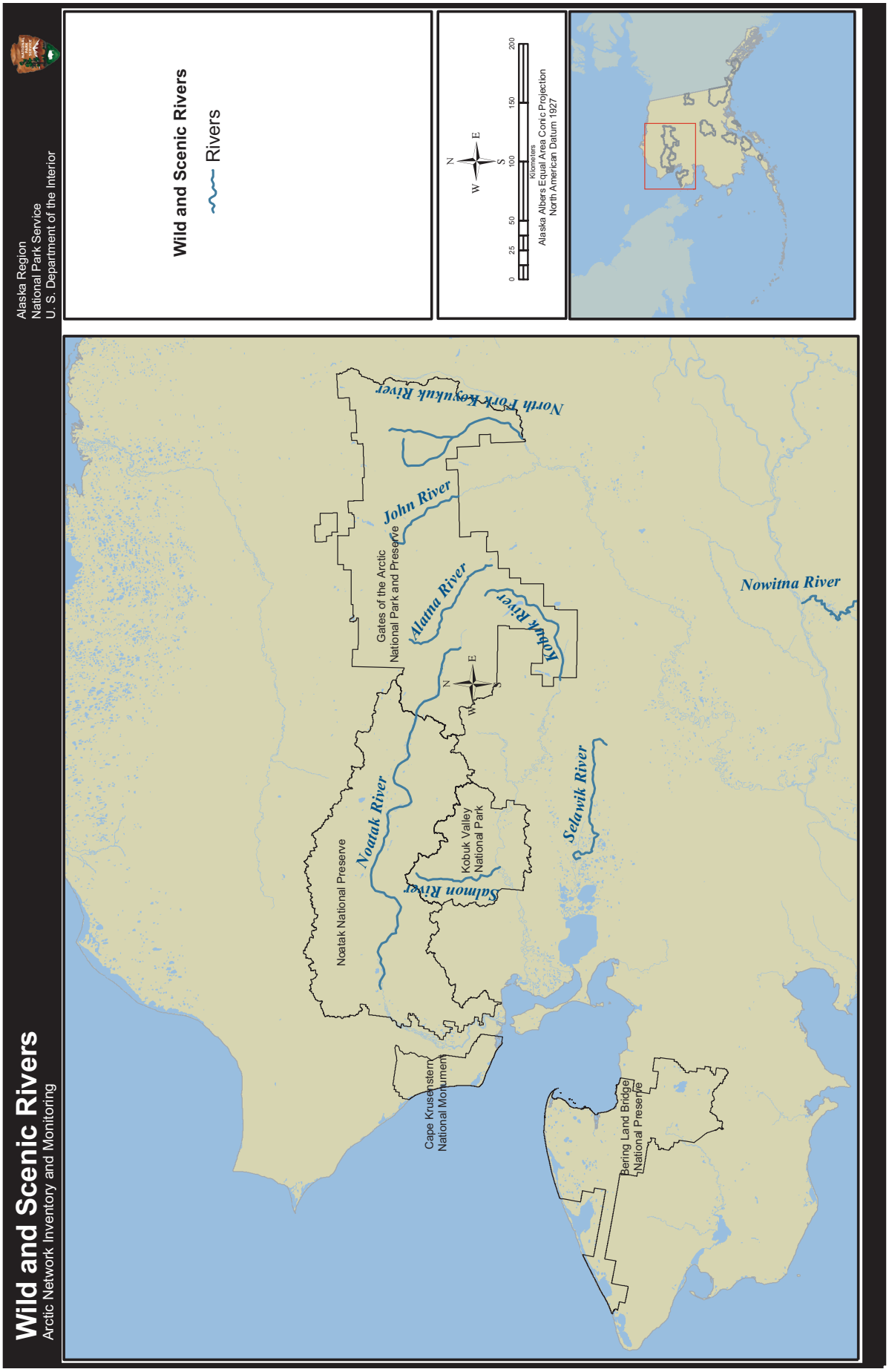
***Map 3**. Fire history of northwest Alaska. Point data shows historic fire ignitions, 1950 to 2004. Area polygons represent historical wildland fire perimeters of fires greater than 1,000 acres between 1950 and 1987, inclusive, and fires greater than 100 acres between 1988 and 2002, inclusive. Data were compiled from BLM Alaska Fire Service, State of Alaska Department of Forestry and Natoinal Park Service records. (NPS Alaska Regional Office, BLM Alaska Fire Service, Environmental Resource Institute of Michigan.)*



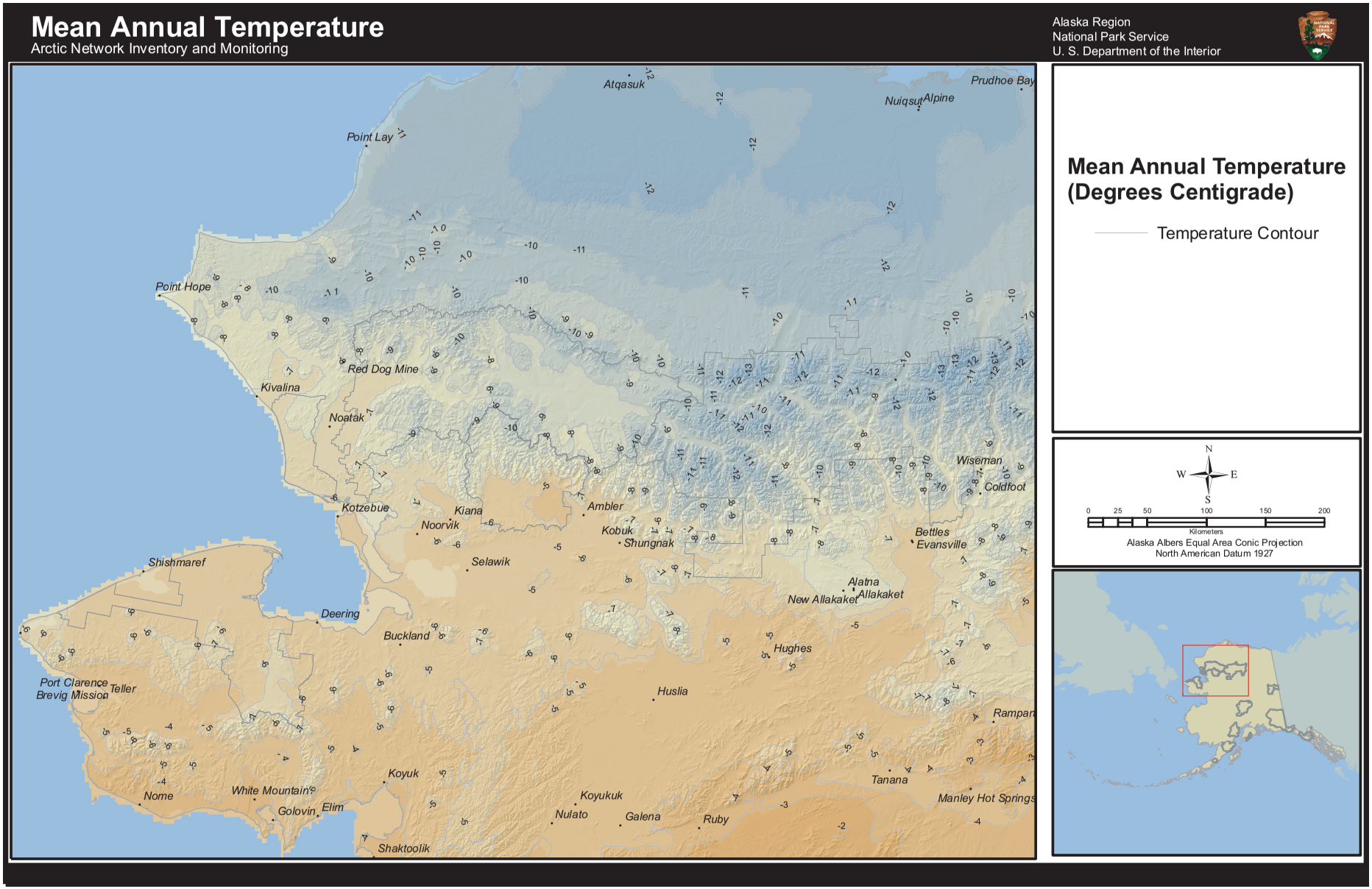
Map 4. ***Map of northwestern Alaskan dominant soil characteristics. The map was created using the Northern and Mid Latitude Soil Database. The map s****hows the dominant soil of each spatial polygon unless the polygon is over 90 percent rock or ice. Soils include turbels, orthels, histels, mollisols, vertisols, aridsols, andisols, entisols, spodosols, incpetisols (and hapludolls), alfisols (cryalf and udalf), natric great groups, aqu-suborders, glaciers, and rocklands.*



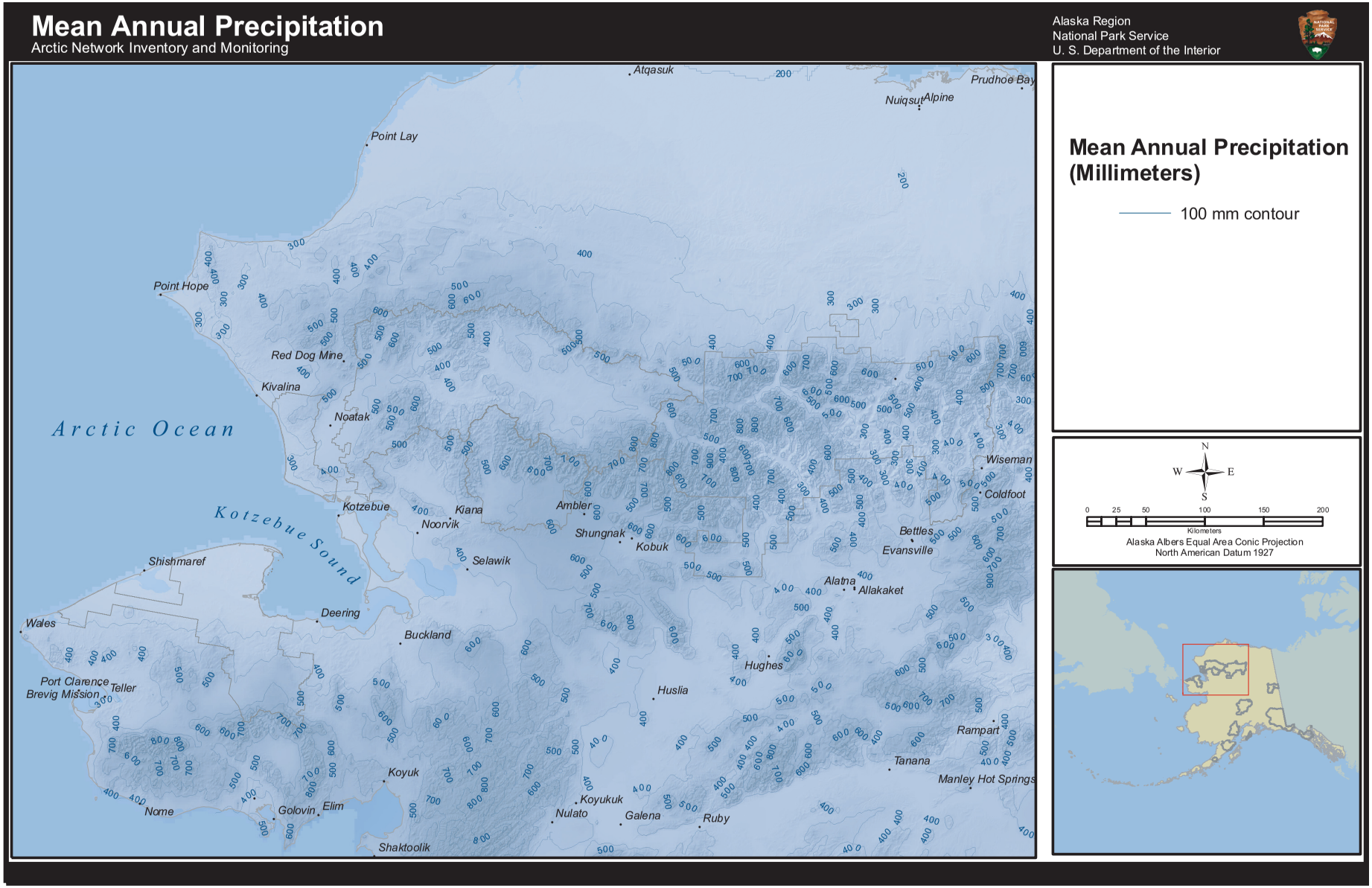
Map 5. *Anadromous fish streams. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) Anadromous Streams data is derived from the ADF&G's "Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" and the "Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes." The map depicts the known anadromous fish bearing streams within Alaska (from the mouth to the known upper extent of species usage). It incorporates data from a variety of sources, including USGS Digital Line Graph (DLG) and National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) hydrography data; Alaska Department of Natural Resources hydrography layer; and ADF&G data for the atlas and catalog. Data for the shapefiles are current as of January 15, 2005.*



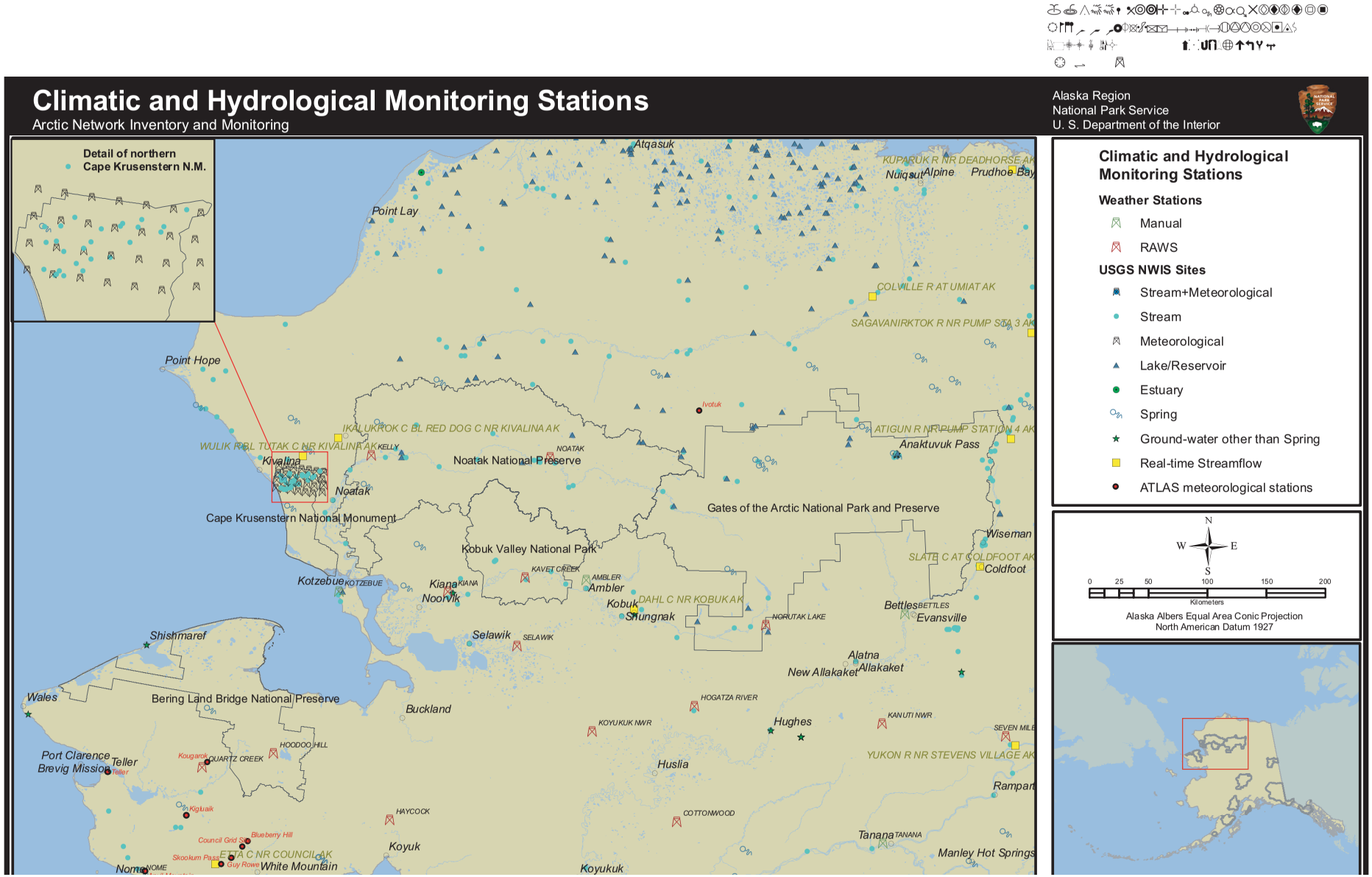
Map 6. *Wild and scenic rivers in ARCN.*



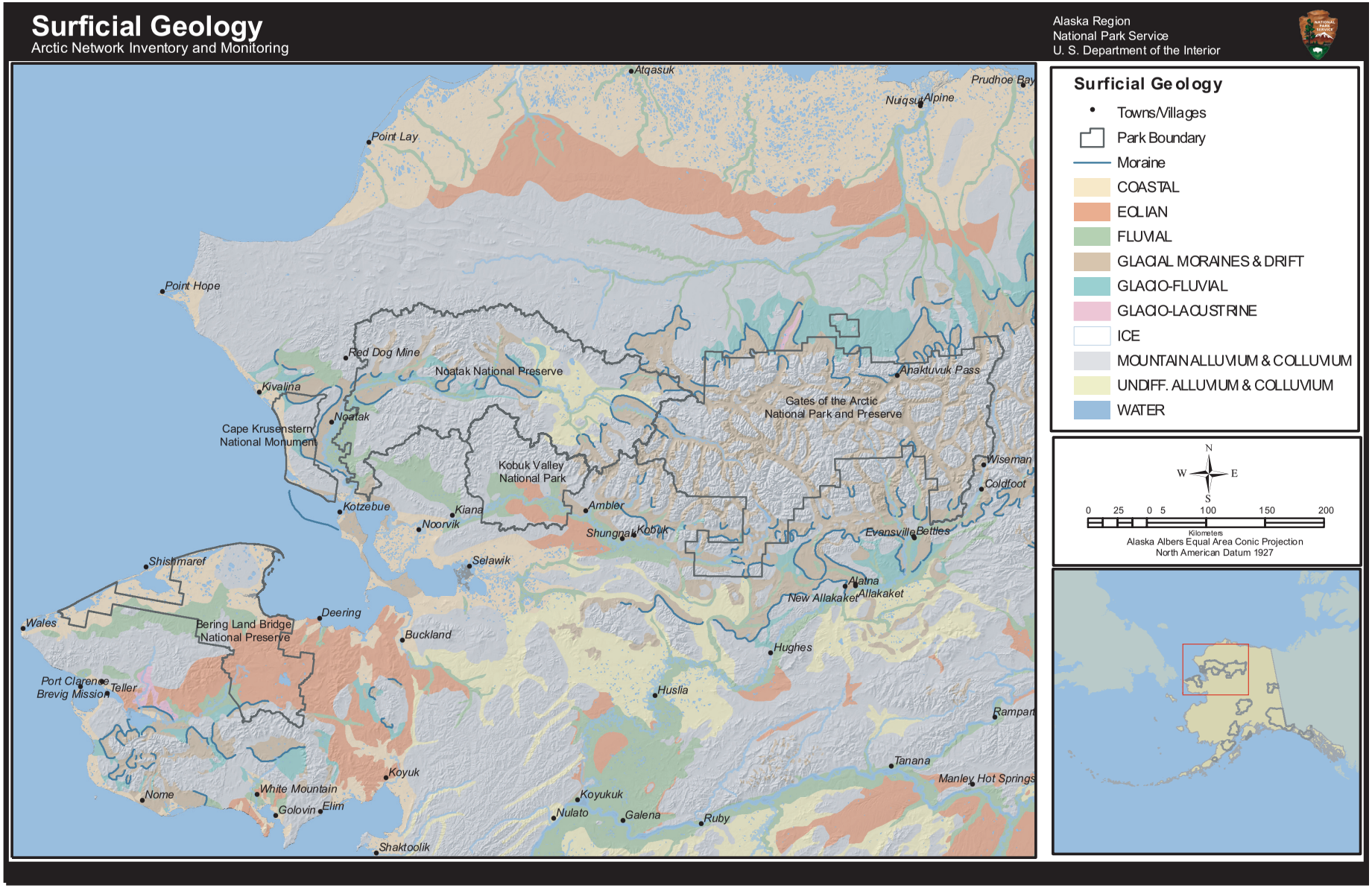
Map 7. *This map contains spatially gridded average monthly and annual mean temperature for the climatological period 1961–1990 for Alaska. Distribution of the point measurements to a spatial grid was accomplished using the PRISM model, developed by Christopher Daly of SCAS/OSU.*



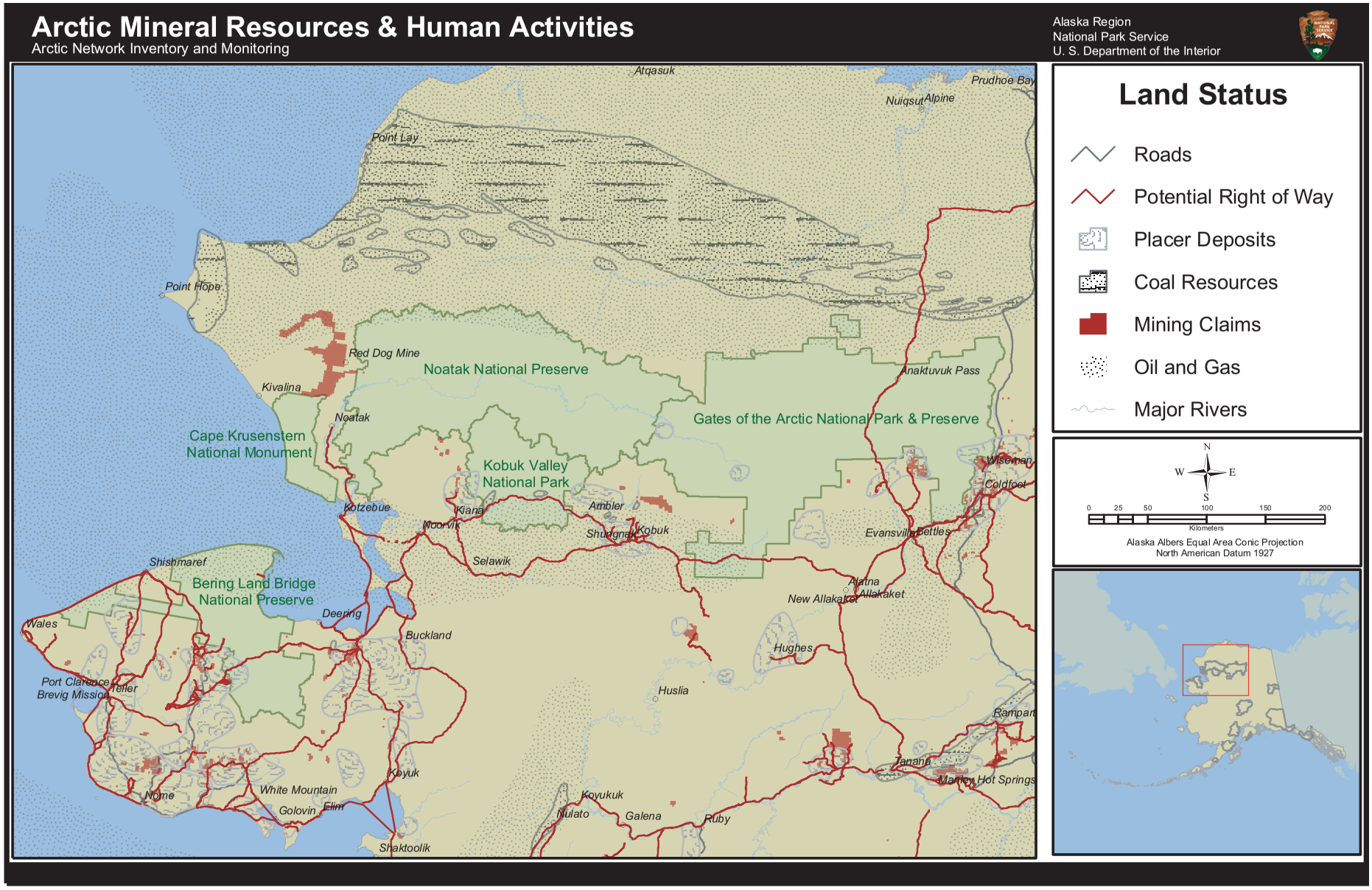
Map 8. *This map contains spatially gridded average monthly and annual precipitation for the climatological period 1961–1990 for Alaska. Distribution of the point measurements to a spatial grid was accomplished using the PRISM model, developed by Christopher Daly of SCAS/OSU.*



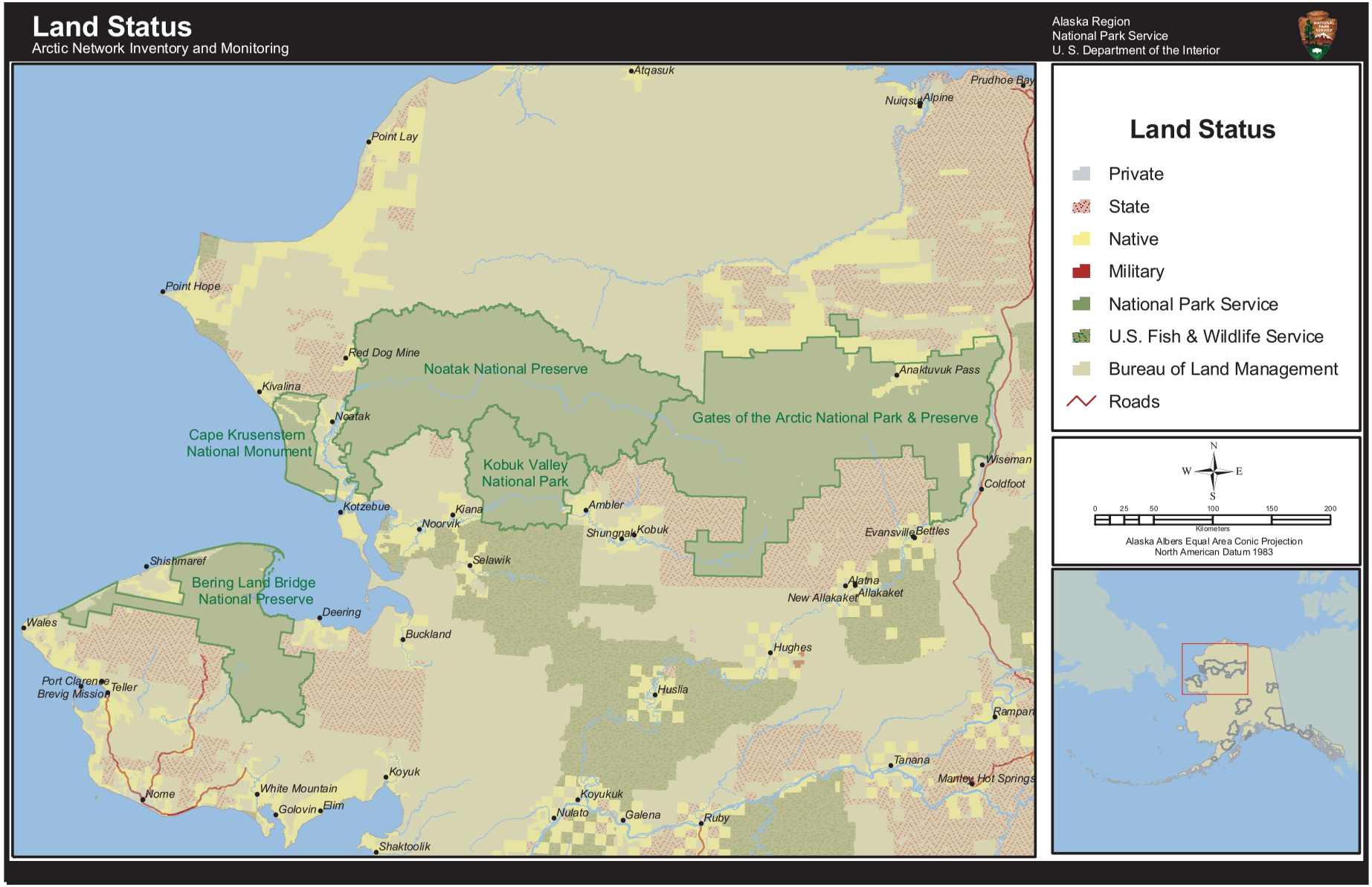
Map 9. ***Remote automated weather stations (RAWS) and manual weather stations throughout Alaska. USGD data obtained from the NWIS database.*** *Most sites consist of one-time water quality sampling events. Stream discharge is not measureed within any arctic park, but there is real-time data collected downstream of the parks at five locations. Arctic Transitions in the Land-Atmosphere System (ATLAS) meteorological stations on the Seward Peninsula from University of Alaska Fairbanks Water and Environmental Research Center website.*



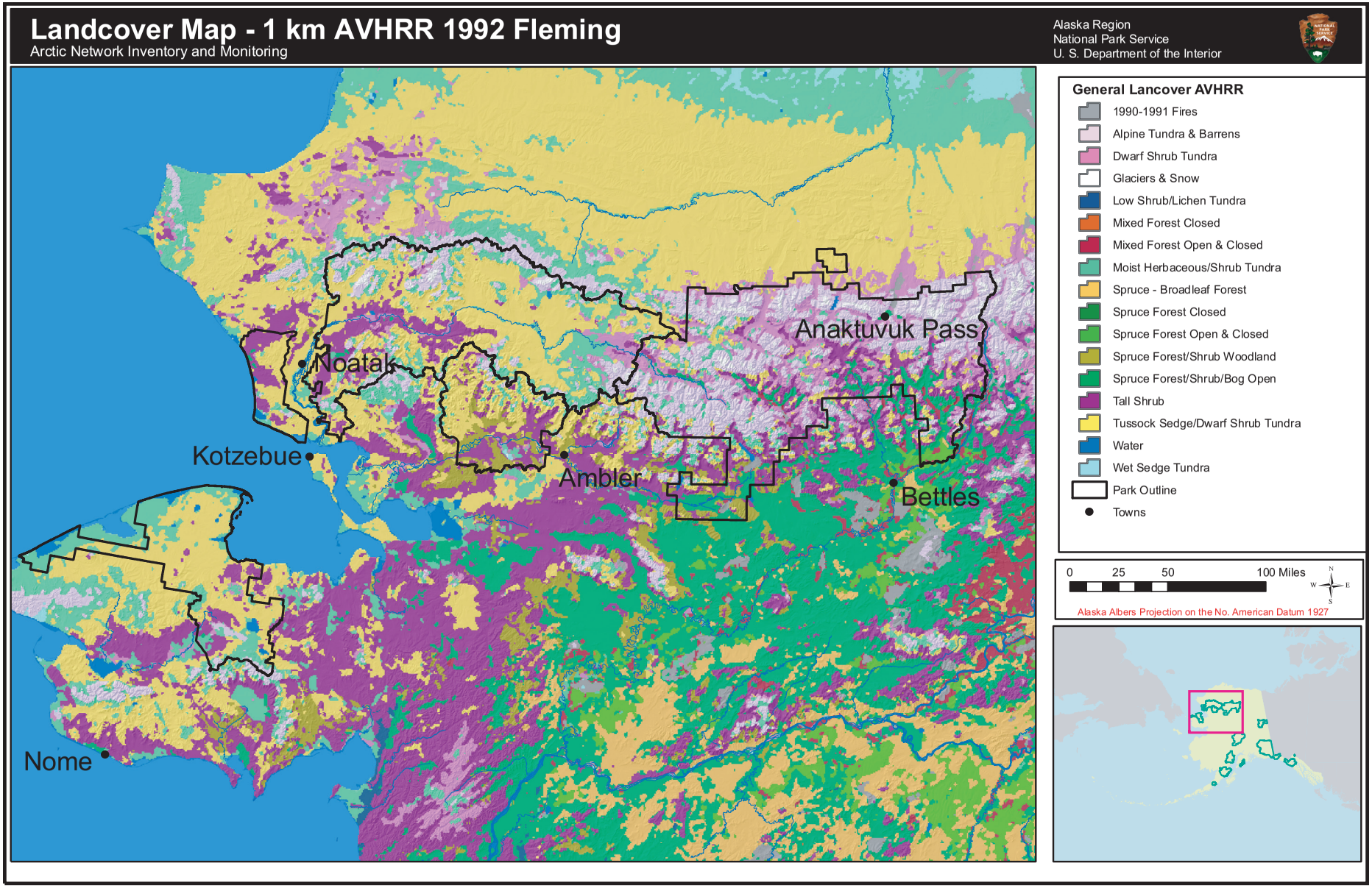
Map 10. *Surficial geology. Data from digital version of two USGS maps titled Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations (West) I-357 and Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations (East) I-357 in association with the work of Karlstrom et al. 1964.*



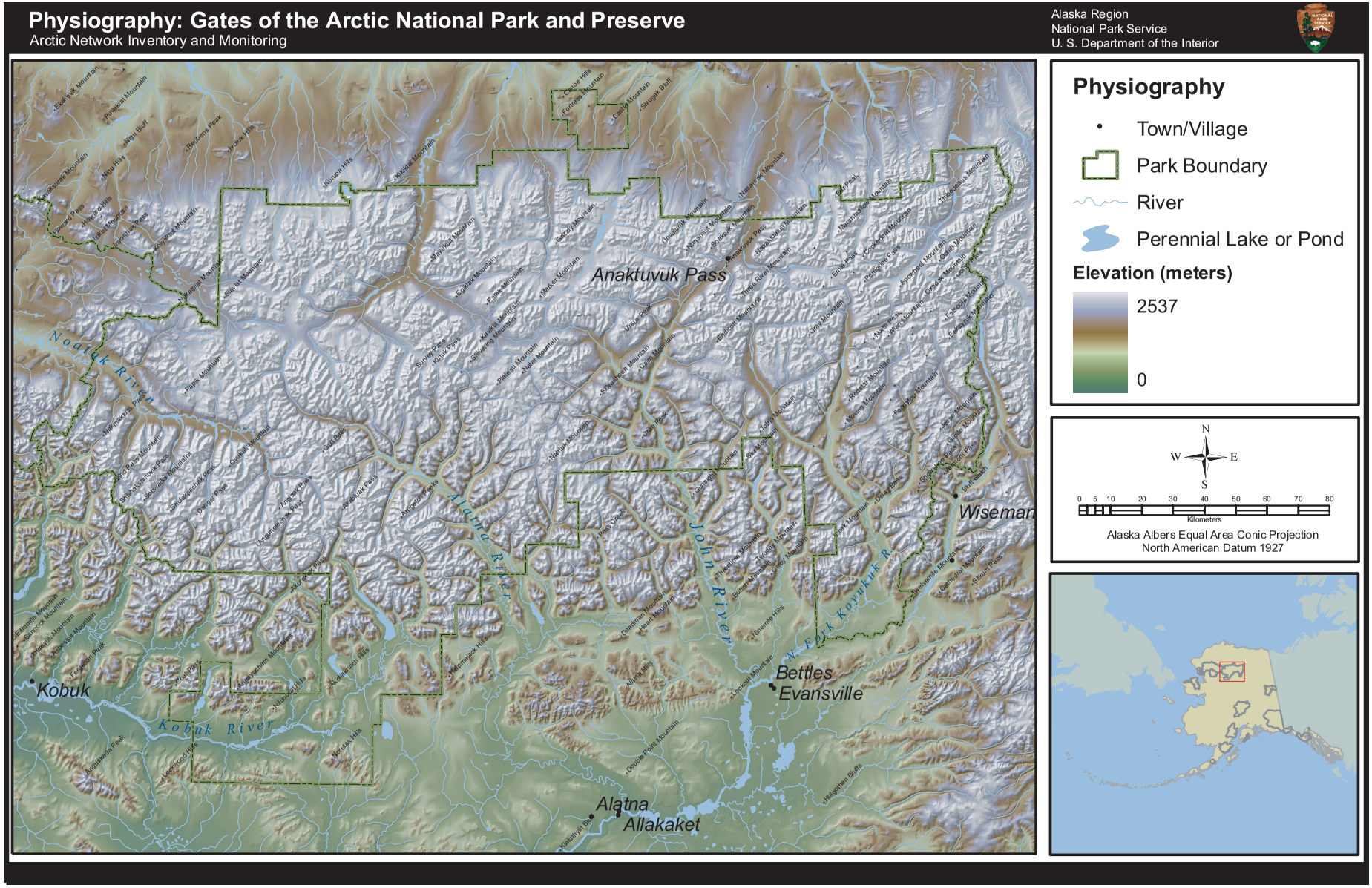
Map 11. *Arctic mineral resources, mining claims, and oil and gas basins. Current BLM case type, case status, and land status information was used to classify data extracted from federal land records stored in the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS). Data also from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Potential rights-of-way (ROW) established under the federal Revised Statute 2477 from Department of Natural Resources Land Administration System (LAS).*



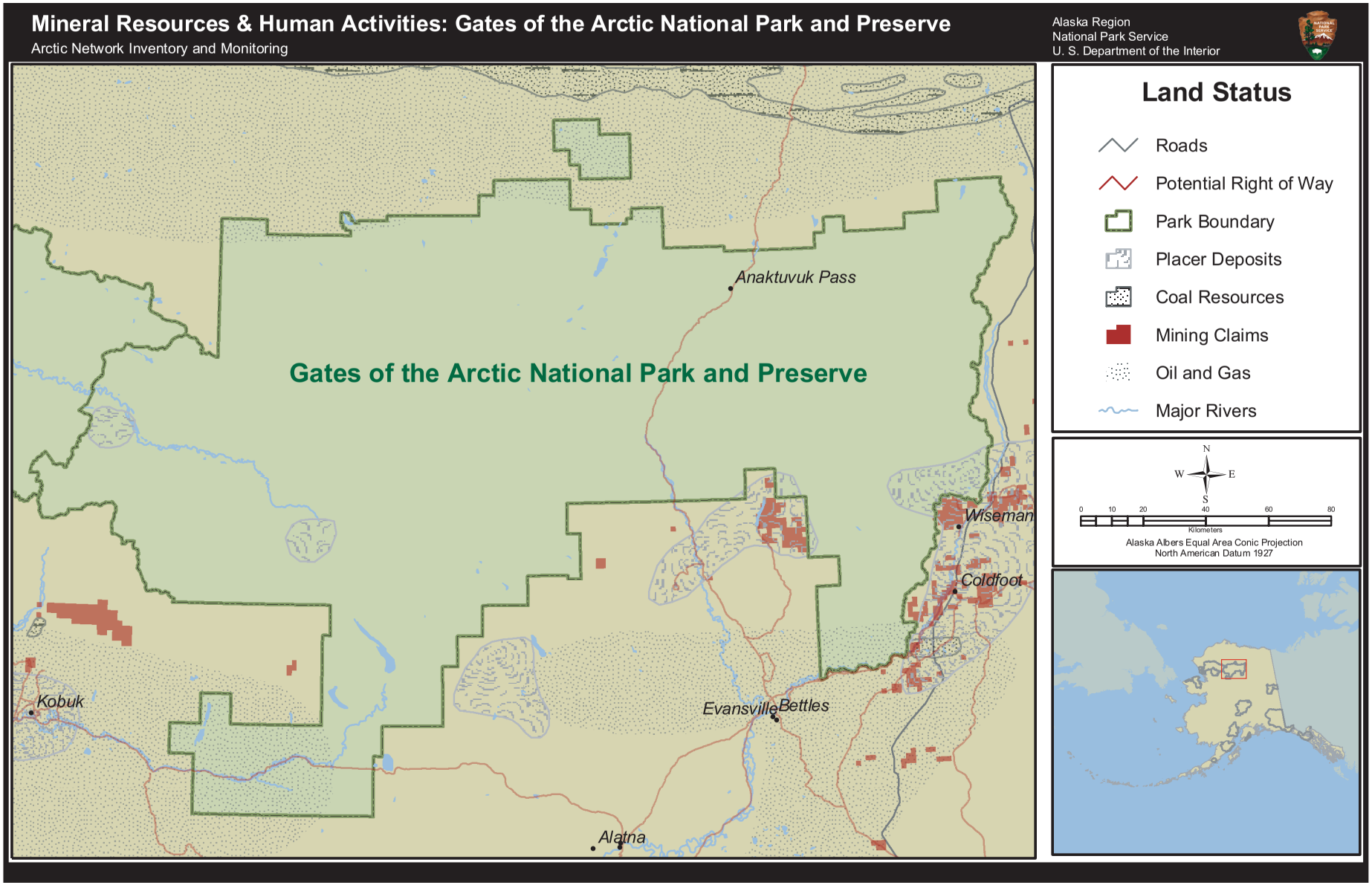
Map 12. *Land ownership at the section level for the state of Alaska. Land ownership and status records used to create this map were extracted from two major sources: Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) on January 5, 2004; and the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Land Administration System (LAS) on April 16, 2004.*



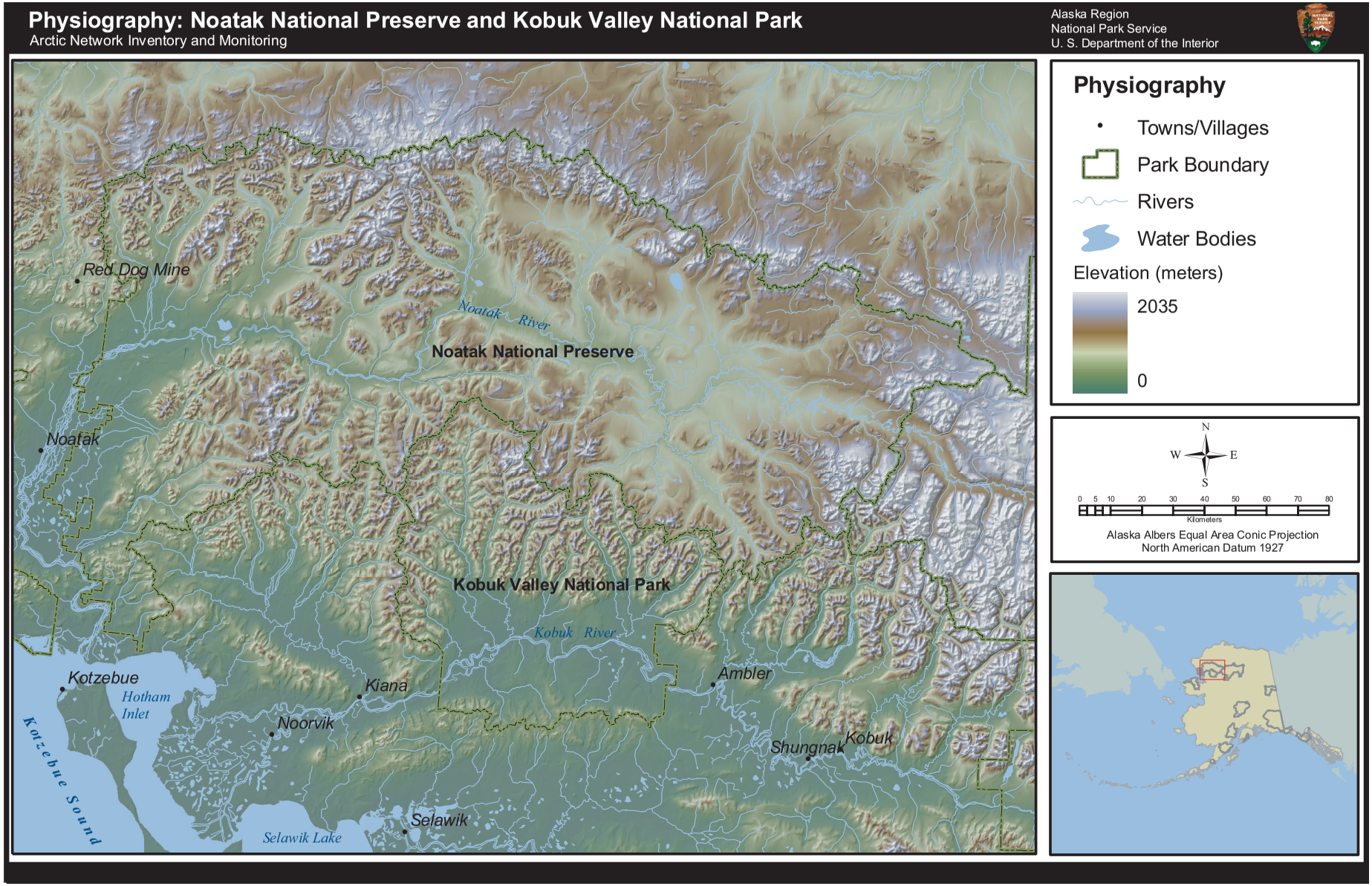
Map 13. *Landcover vegetation map of Alaska developed by Michael Fleming of the USGS using AVHRR and NDVI data collected during the 1991 growing season. The original map has 23 classes; some of these classes have been collapsed or renamed for the purpose of display. Scale of the map is 1-km grid size. The GIS coverage for this map is available at http://agdc.usgs.gov/data/projects/fhm/#G*



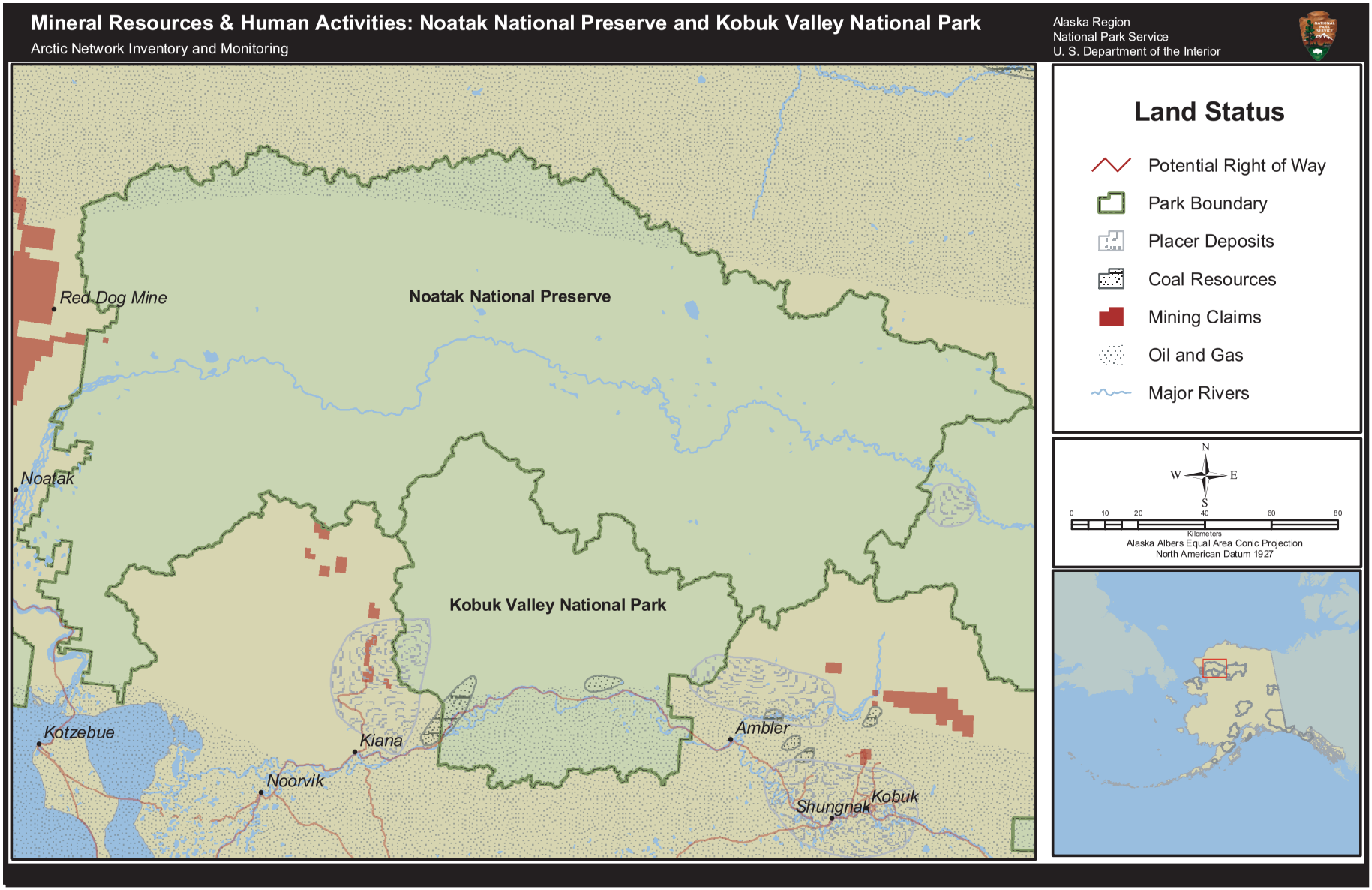
Map 14. *Physiography of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Digital elevation model 90 m grid for Aaska, from best available data. In some areas of missing data, a 300 m and 60 m DEM were used to patch in.*



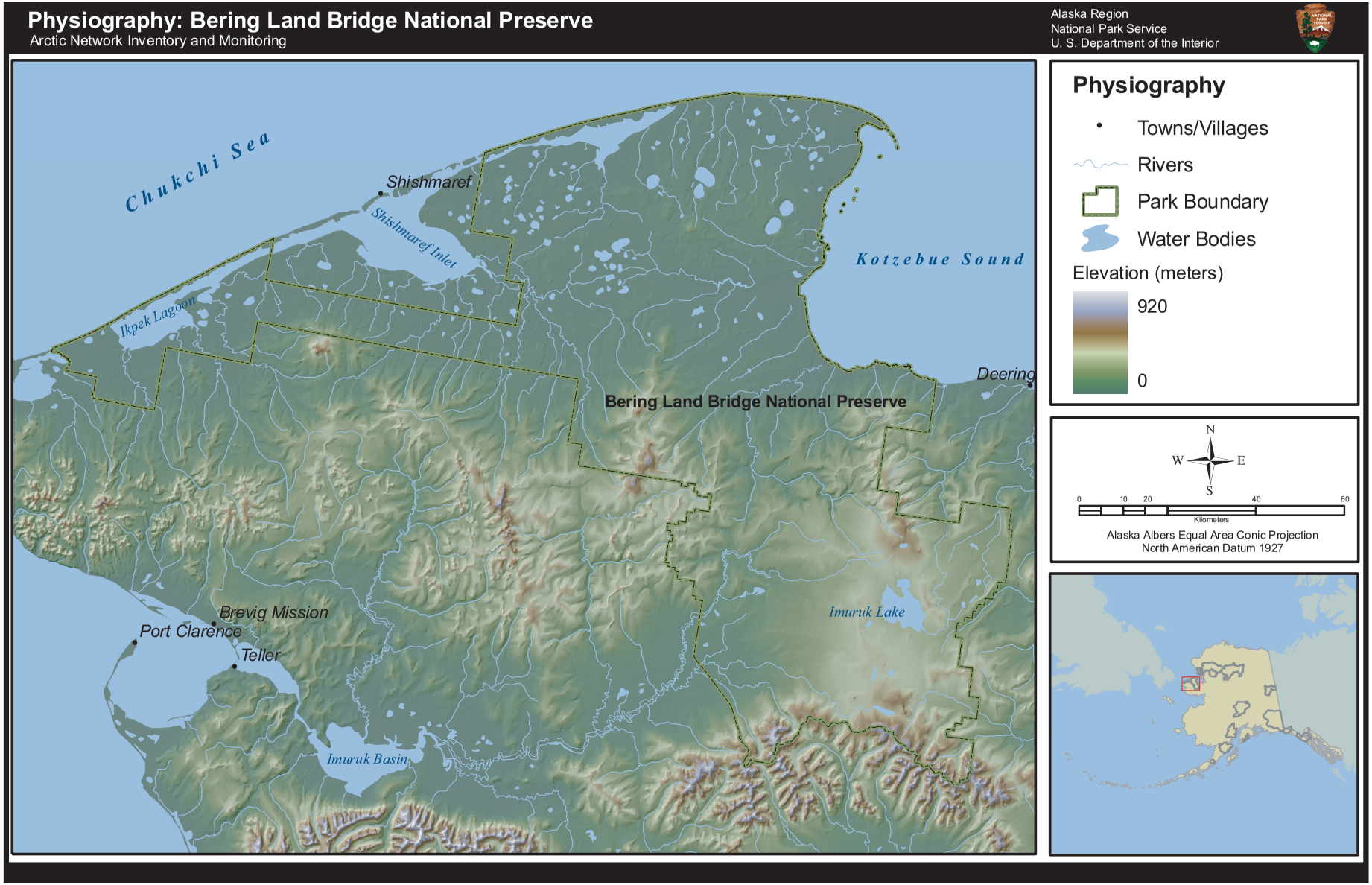
Map 15. *Mineral resources, mining claims, and oil and gas basins in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Current BLM case type, case status, and land status information was used to classify data extracted from federal land records stored in the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS). Data also from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Potential rights-of-way (ROW) established under the federal Revised Statute 2477 from Department of Natural Resources Land Administration System (LAS).*



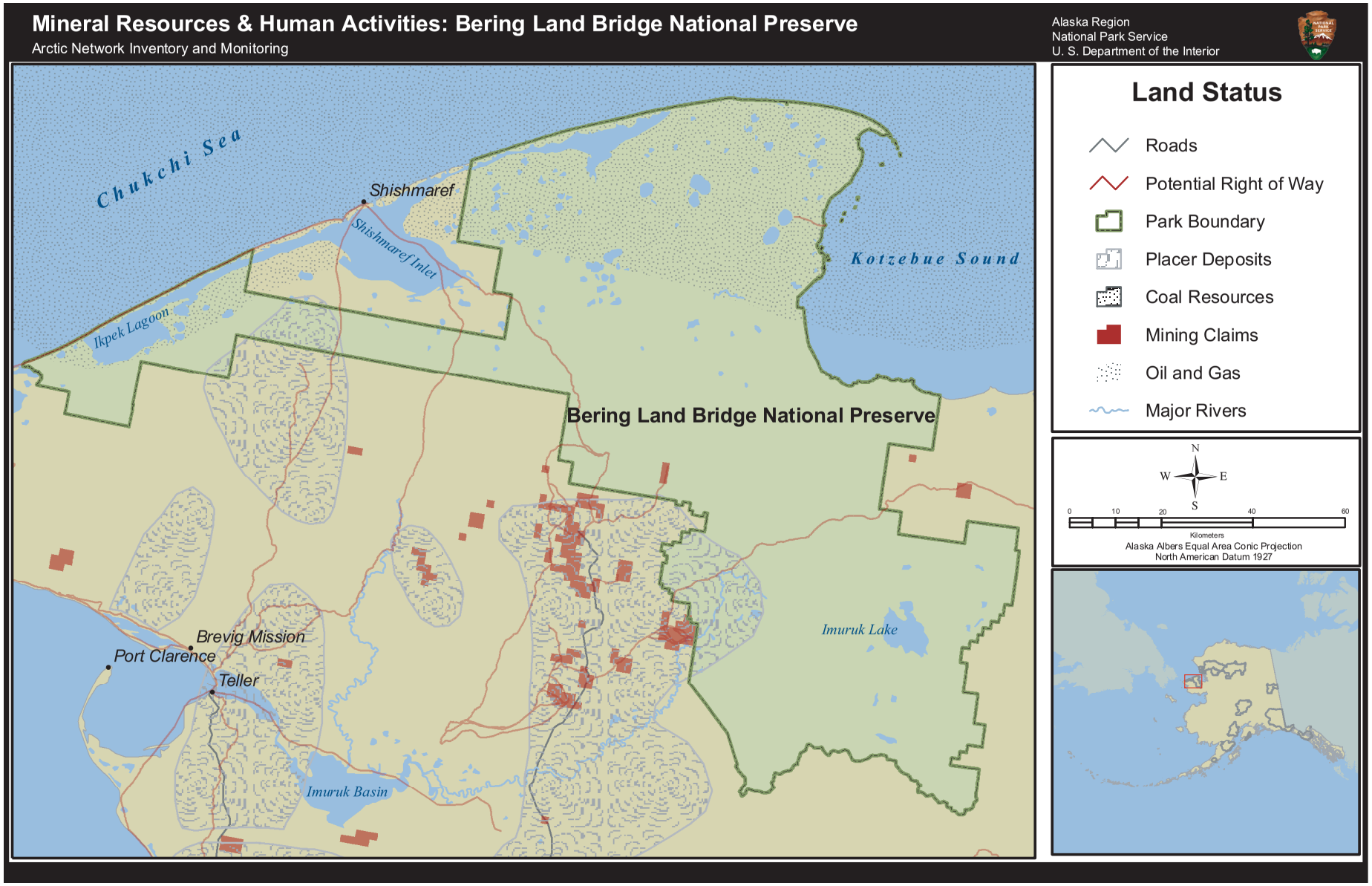
Map 16. *Physiography of Noatak National Preserve and Kobuk Valley National Park. Digital elevation model 90 m grid for Aaska, from best available data. In some areas of missing data, a 300 m and 60 m DEM were used to patch in.*



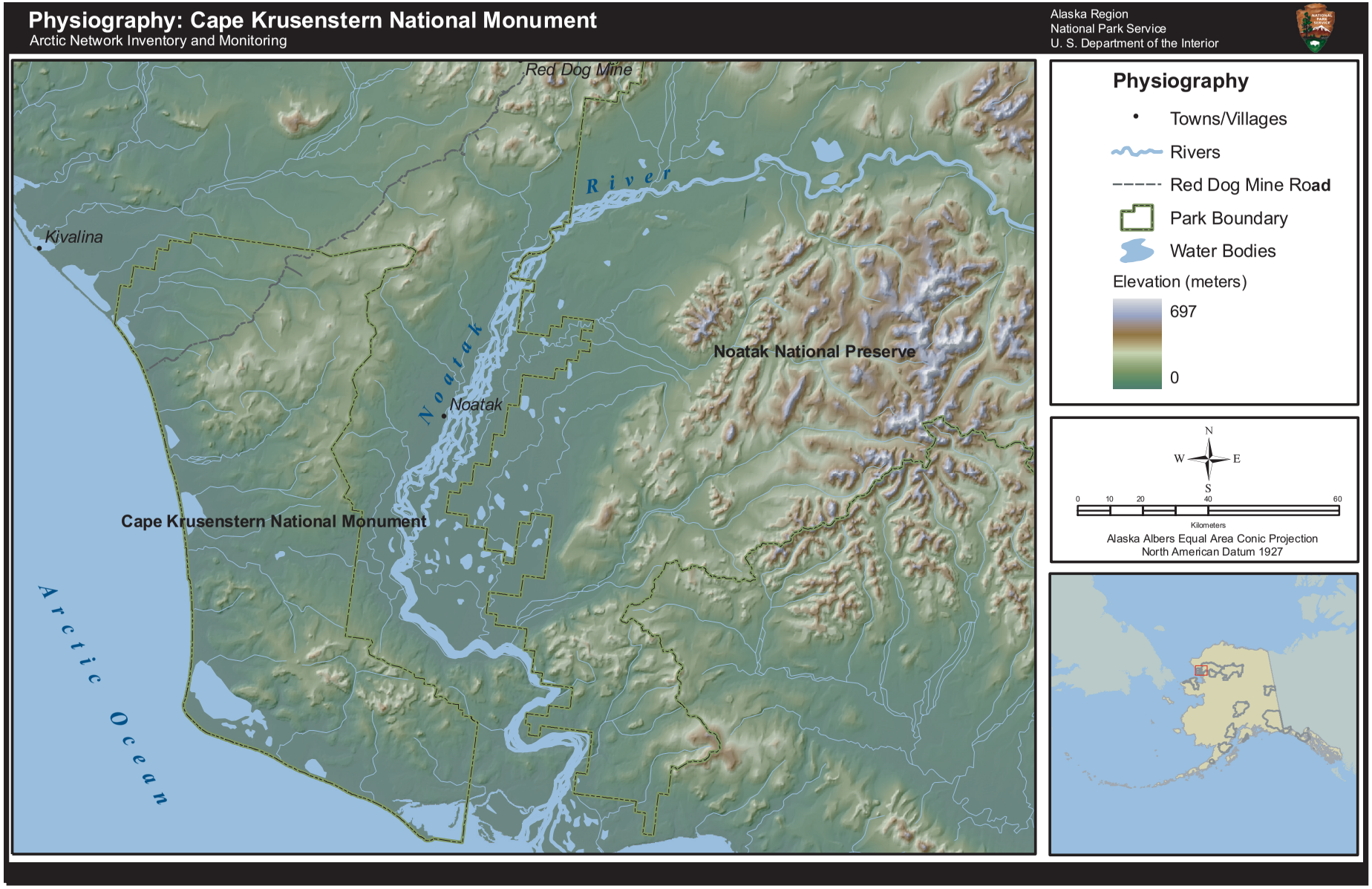
Map 17. *Mineral resources, mining claims, and oil and gas basins in Noatak National Preserve and Kobuk Valley National Park. Current BLM case type, case status, and land status information was used to classify data extracted from federal land records stored in the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS). Data also from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Potential rights-of-way (ROW) established under the federal Revised Statute 2477 from Department of Natural Resources Land Administration System (LAS).*



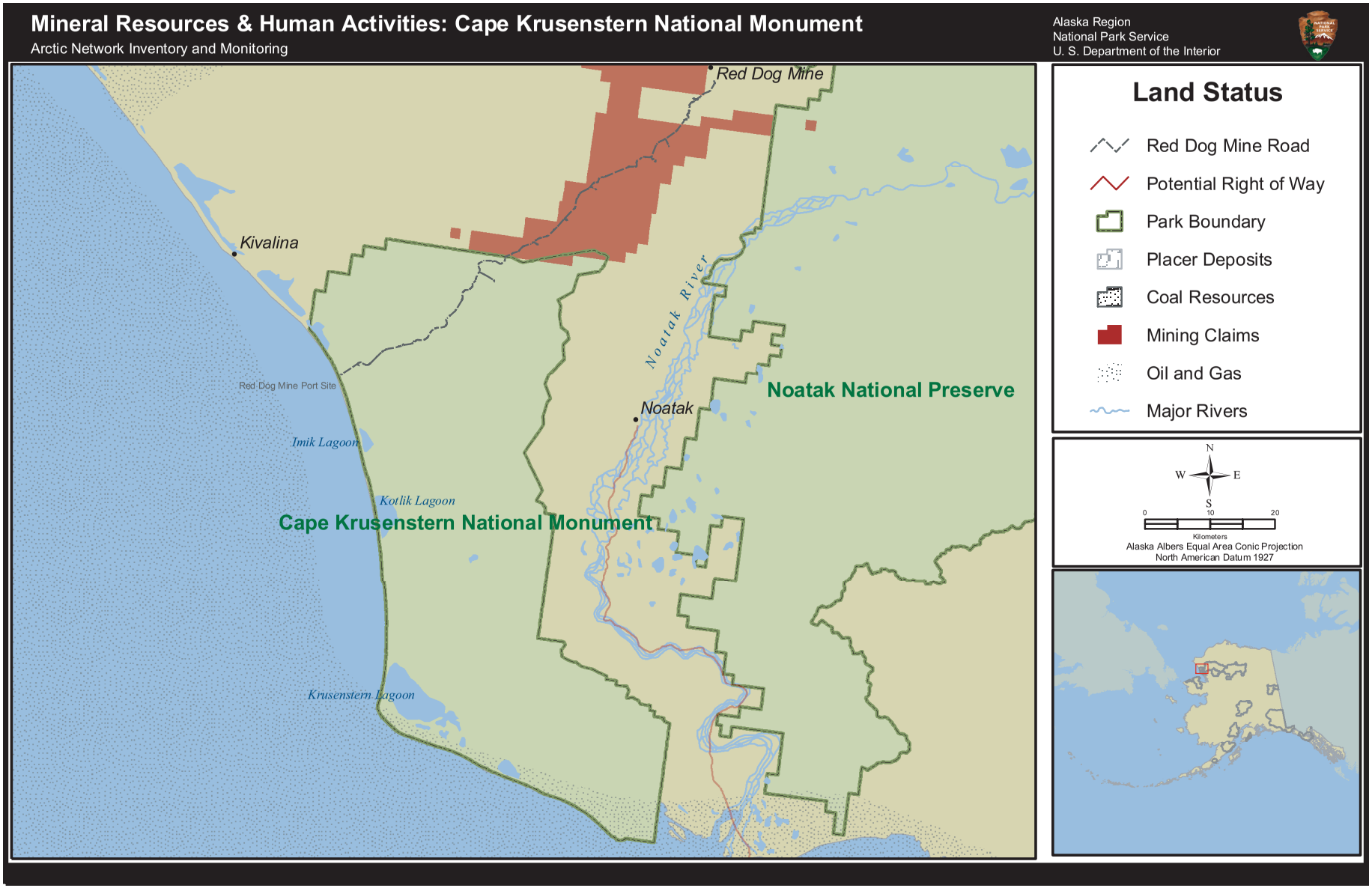
Map 18. ***Physiography of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. Digital elevation model 90 m grid for Aaska, from best available data. In some areas of*** *missing data, a 300 m and 60 m DEM were used to patch in.*



Map 19. *Mineral resources, mining claims, and oil and gas basins in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. Current BLM case type, case status, and land status information was used to classify data extracted from federal land records stored in the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS). Data also from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Potential rights-of-way (ROW) established under the federal Revised Statute 2477 from Department of Natural Resources Land Administration System (LAS).*



Map 20. *Physiography of Cape Krusenstern National Monument. Digital elevation model 90 m grid for Aaska, from best available data. In some areas of missing data, a 300 m and 60 m DEM were used to patch in.*



Map 21. *Mineral resources, mining claims, and oil and gas basins in Cape Krusenstern National Monument. Current BLM case type, case status, and land status information was used to classify data extracted from federal land records stored in the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS). Data also from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Potential rights-of-way (ROW) established under the federal Revised Statute 2477 from Department of Natural Resources Land Administration System (LAS).*