

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Final Report

Prince William Sound Marine Bird Surveys, Synthesis and Restoration

Restoration Project 080751
Final Report

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March 2008

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STUDY HISTORY: The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Management conducted boat-based surveys in Prince William Sound prior to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1972-73 (L. Haddock et al., USFWS, unpubl. data) and 1984-85 (Irons et al. 1988a, b). After the spill, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Bird Study Number 2 (Burn 1994, Klosiewski and Laing 1994) documented damage from the spill on the marine bird and sea otter populations of Prince William Sound. Data from these surveys indicated that populations of sea otters (Burn 1994) and several marine bird species (Klosiewski and Laing 1994) declined in the spill area. Thus, Restoration Projects 93045 (Agler et al. 1994), 94159 (Agler et al. 1995), 96159 (Agler and Kendall 1997), 98159 (Lance et al. 1999), 00159 (Stephensen et al. 2001), 040159 (Sullivan et al. 2005), and 050751 (McKnight et al. 2006) were initiated to continue monitoring marine bird and sea otter population abundance to assess recovery of injured species.

ABSTRACT: We conducted small boat surveys to estimate marine bird and sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska during March and July 2007, using methods developed in 1989-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). We examined trends of marine birds in the oiled and unoled areas of PWS from 1989-2007. We considered an increasing population trend evidence that recovery was occurring and no trend or a decreasing trend evidence that populations were not recovering. Our data indicated that most taxa for which injury was previously demonstrated were not recovering. During winter, three taxa (“loons,” Common Loons, and “scoters”) had increasing population trends, while fourteen taxa (Bald Eagles, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Buffleheads, Common Murres, “cormorants,” “goldeneyes,” “grebes,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, Harlequin Ducks, “mergansers,” Mew Gulls, Marbled Murrelets, Northwestern Crows, and Pigeon Guillemots) did not exhibit any trend toward recovery. During summer three taxa (“cormorants,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Northwestern Crows) showed trends consistent with a recovering population, and fifteen taxa (Bald Eagles, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Black Oystercatchers, “goldeneyes,” Harlequin Ducks, “loons,” Common Loons, Kittlitz’s Murrelets, “mergansers,” Mew Gulls, Marbled Murrelets, Common Murres, Pigeon Guillemots, “scoters,” and “terns”) showed no trend toward recovery. Densities of sea otters in March and July surveys showed no trend toward recovery.

KEY WORDS: population estimates, marine birds, sea otters, trends, Prince William Sound.

PROJECT DATA:

Description of data – Data on the at-sea distribution and abundance of seabirds and sea otters were collected in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Data were entered into a computer and will be added to the USGS/USFWS’s North Pacific Pelagic Seabird Database, which resides in Anchorage, Alaska.

Format – All data are available as Microsoft Access files or comma delimited ASCII files.

Custodian – David B. Irons, Ph. D., Seabird Coordinator, Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

Internet – Project data are available at the website for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, under the Project Search section for project 080851:

http://www.evostc.state.ak.us/projects/ProjectInfo.cfm?method=year&project_id=1837

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The waters and shorelines of Prince William Sound provide important feeding, resting, and breeding sites for many marine birds and mammals. In 1989, the *T/V Exxon Valdez* grounded on Bligh Reef in the northeastern corner of Prince William Sound and spilled 40 million liters of crude oil into the surrounding waters. Over 30,000 marine birds and 900 sea otter carcasses were recovered following the spill. Of these, 3,400 birds and approximately 500 sea otters were recovered in Prince William Sound. Direct mortality to marine birds in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska was estimated at approximately 250,000 birds. Mortality of sea otters was estimated as 350-4,950 otters.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted boat surveys in Prince William Sound in 1972-73, 1984-85, 1989-91, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007 to determine the population abundance of marine birds and sea otters. Data from the 1989-91 surveys were used to assess natural resource damage from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The data indicated that populations of sea otters and several marine bird species declined in the oil spill area.

A number of species were suggested for consideration on the injured species list, but not all were included. At present, the designated injured species list includes Common Loons, “cormorants,” Harlequin Ducks, Bald Eagles, Black Oystercatchers, Common Murres, Pigeon Guillemots, Marbled Murrelets, Kittlitz’s Murrelets, and sea otters.

This study was designed to monitor marine bird and sea otter populations of Prince William Sound following the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill to determine recovery of species affected by the oil spill. To do this, we estimated abundances of marine bird and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound in March and July 2007 and compared these estimates with the 1989-91, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, and 2005 estimates to ascertain trends in marine bird and sea otter population abundance in Prince William Sound.

Two criteria were employed to examine post-spill trends of marine bird and sea otter populations. First, we examined population trends of injured taxa only in the oiled area of Prince William Sound using regression models. Second, we examined population trends of injured taxa in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area using homogeneity of slopes tests. We considered a population recovering if there was a positive trend using either criterion. We considered a population not recovering if there was no trend using both criteria, a negative trend in the oiled area, or a negative trend in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area.

Most taxa that were previously determined as injured were not recovering. During winter, three taxa (“loons,” Common Loons, and “scoters”) had increasing population trends, while fourteen taxa (Bald Eagles, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Buffleheads, Common Murres, “cormorants,” “goldeneyes,” “grebes,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, Harlequin Ducks, “mergansers,” Mew Gulls, Marbled Murrelets, Northwestern Crows, and Pigeon Guillemots) did not exhibit any trend toward recovery. During summer three taxa (“cormorants,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Northwestern Crows) showed trends consistent with a recovering population, and fifteen taxa (Bald Eagles, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Black Oystercatchers, “goldeneyes,” Harlequin Ducks, “loons,” Common Loons, Kittlitz’s Murrelets, “mergansers,” Mew Gulls, Marbled Murrelets, Common Murres, Pigeon Guillemots, “scoters,” and “terns”) showed no trend toward recovery. Densities of sea otters in March and July surveys showed no trend toward recovery. We show evidence of slow recovery and lack of recovery in many taxa that utilize shoreline and near-shore habitats where oil is likely to persist. These potential lingering spill effects and

natural variability appear to be acting in concert in delaying recovery of many Prince William Sound marine bird populations.

INTRODUCTION

The waters and shores of Prince William Sound (PWS) provide important feeding, resting, and breeding habitat for many marine birds and mammals (Isleib and Kessel 1973, Hogan and Murk 1982). The terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline is in Valdez in northern PWS, and since 1977 oil tankers have made thousands of trips through PWS en route to refineries in the lower 48 states. Due to concern over the effects of a potential oil spill on marine birds, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted marine bird surveys in PWS in 1972-73 (L. Haddock et al., unpubl. data) and again in 1984-85 (Irons et al. 1988a).

On 24 March 1989, the *T/V Exxon Valdez* grounded on Bligh Reef in northeastern PWS, spilling ~ 40 million liters of crude oil into the surrounding waters. In the following weeks, wind and currents moved the oil to the southwest where a large percentage was deposited on shorelines and intertidal areas of western and southwestern PWS. Approximately 25% of the oil drifted out of PWS, traveling ~ 750 km to the southwest, contaminating areas of the Kenai Peninsula, Barren Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island archipelago (Spies et al. 1996). Immediate effects of oil contamination on marine birds were pronounced. Over 30,000 marine bird carcasses were recovered in the spill area, of which, ~ 3,400 were recovered in PWS (Piatt et al. 1990a). Carcasses comprised mainly diving birds: murre, sea ducks, cormorants, murrelets, pigeon guillemots, loons, and grebes (Piatt et al. 1990a). Direct mortality of marine birds in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska was estimated at about 250,000 birds (Piatt and Ford 1996). At the time, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) was the largest oil spill in North America with unprecedented toll on marine birds, eliciting much concern about the short and long-term effects on marine bird populations in PWS.

In 1989, surveys were initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the population abundance of marine birds in PWS and to assess natural resource damage in the aftermath of the oil spill. Surveys conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were continued in March (1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007) and July (1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007) (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Agler et al. 1994, 1995, Agler and Kendall 1997, Lance et al. 1999, Stephensen et al. 2001, Sullivan et al. 2005, McKnight et al. 2006). These surveys were designed to monitor marine bird populations of PWS following the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill to determine population trends for those species injured by the oil spill (*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan 1996).

Previous studies on the effects of the oil spill (Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000) found that summer densities of several species of marine birds were lower than expected (relative to densities in 1984-1985) in the oiled area of PWS after the spill, relative to densities in the unoiled area. Irons et al. (2000) found that diving species were affected more than non-diving species. Klosiewski and Laing (1994) compared population estimates, both winter and summer, and found that numbers of several species of marine birds were lower (relative to numbers in 1972-73) in the oiled area of PWS after the spill compared to populations in the unoiled area. Day et al. (1997) evaluated impacts to and recovery of marine birds by looking at use of oil-affected habitats in PWS, using post-spill data collected throughout the year over a three-year period (1989-1991), also finding oil spill effects on several species of marine birds. Using guild analysis, Wiens et al. (1996) found that the most consistent impacts of oiling were on species that feed on or close to

shore, breed on the beach, or are winter or year-round residents. Thus, it is clear from these studies that the EVOS had significant impacts on marine bird populations in PWS; however, it was not certain to what degree these taxa have recovered at the population level sixteen years after the spill.

Many of the species showing oil spill effects during summer have much larger winter populations in PWS (Aglar and Kendall 1997). During late winter, when the oil spill occurred, most avifauna of PWS consisted of winter residents, principally: sea ducks, gulls, cormorants, grebes, loons, and alcids. Thus, most of the 3,400 bird carcasses retrieved after the oil spill probably belonged to winter populations (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). Further, one might predict that continuing impacts or recovery of those species would be more apparent in winter populations.

We used the results of post-spill studies focused on detecting oil spill effects (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Wiens et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997, Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000) to determine which marine bird populations in PWS were impacted by the spill. In this study, we evaluate the trends of impacted marine bird populations of PWS to test the following hypothesis regarding recovery at the population level.

Our null hypothesis, H_0 , was that populations in the oiled area did not change, that is, populations were not recovering. Our first alternative hypothesis, H_{a1} , was that populations were increasing, which we considered as evidence of recovery. Recovery was measured by two methods; a significantly increasing population trend in the oiled area, or a significantly increasing population trend in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area 1989-2007. If either of these criteria were met we considered that as evidence of a recovering population. Our second alternative hypothesis, H_{a2} , was that populations were decreasing and therefore not recovering. A decreasing population was measured by two methods; a significantly decreasing population trend in the oiled area, or a significantly decreasing population trend in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area 1989-2007.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to obtain estimates of the summer and winter populations of marine birds and sea otters in Prince William Sound to determine whether species whose populations declined after the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill have recovered. Our specific objectives were:

- a. To determine distribution and estimate abundance, with 95% confidence limits, of marine bird and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound during March and July 2007;
- b. To determine if marine bird species whose populations were impacted by the spill have recovered;

- c. To support restoration studies on harlequin duck and other marine birds and sea otters by providing data on population changes, distribution, and habitat use of Prince William Sound populations.

METHODS

Study Area

Prince William Sound is a large estuarine embayment ($\sim 10,000 \text{ km}^2$) of the northern Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 1). The coastline of PWS is rugged; surrounded by the Chugach and Kenai Mountains (up to 4km elevation), with numerous tidewater glaciers, deep fjords, and islands. The climate is maritime, with moderate temperatures, high humidity, frequent fog and overcast, and high precipitation (Isleib and Kessel 1973). A low-pressure trough, the Aleutian Low, is located over the area from October through March producing frequent and intense storms with high winds (Isleib and Kessel 1973). Water circulation is dominated by the Alaska Coastal Current (ACC), which mixes with a high volume of fresh water input from precipitation, rivers, and glaciers. Westerly and southwesterly currents predominate with a branch of the ACC entering through Hinchinbrook Entrance, transiting PWS from east to west before exiting through Montague Strait (Niebauer et al. 1994). Strong tidal currents ranging as high as 6 meters cause rapid mixing of waters at the entrances to bays, fjords and inlets. During the winter, ice forms at the heads of protected bays and fjords that receive substantial freshwater runoff (Isleib and Kessel 1973). The study area included all waters within PWS and all land within 100 m of the shore, with the exception of Orca Inlet, near Cordova, Alaska and the southern sides of Montague, Hinchinbrook, and Hawkins Islands (Fig. 1).

Survey Methods

We divided PWS into three strata: shoreline, coastal-pelagic (nearshore), and pelagic (offshore, Fig. 1). The shoreline stratum consisted of all waters within 200 m of land. Based on habitat, the shoreline stratum was divided into 742 transects with a total area of approximately 820.74 km^2 (Irons et al. 1988a). Shoreline transects varied in size, ranging from small islands with $<1 \text{ km}$ of coastline to sections of the mainland with over 30 km of coastline. Mean transect length was $\sim 6 \text{ km}$. Shoreline transects were located by geographic features, such as points of land, to facilitate orientation in the field and to separate the shoreline by habitat type. Surveys were conducted in late winter (March) and mid-summer (July).

In 1989, 187 (25%) of the total 742 shoreline transects were randomly selected for the surveys. An additional 25 shoreline transects from western PWS were randomly selected and added in July 1990 to increase the precision of estimates from the oiled zone (Fig. 1). The number of shoreline transects was reduced to 99 (13% of the total 742 transects) during March surveys to accommodate potential weather delays. Sample sizes within individual surveys sometimes varied slightly, because a few transects could not always be surveyed due to environmental conditions (e.g., ice).

To sample the coastal-pelagic and pelagic waters of PWS, the study area was divided into 5-min latitude-longitude blocks. Blocks were classified as nearshore if they included >1.8 km of shoreline. Blocks that included ≤ 1.8 km of shoreline were classified in the pelagic stratum. If coastal-pelagic or pelagic blocks intersected the 200 m shoreline buffer, they were truncated to avoid overlap with the shoreline stratum. Blocks were randomly chosen and two transects were surveyed within each block. If a block was too small to contain both transects, it was combined with an adjacent block. During the March surveys, 14% (29) of the coastal-pelagic blocks ($n = 207$) and 29% (25) of those within the pelagic stratum ($n = 86$) were sampled. During the July surveys, 22% (44) of the coastal-pelagic blocks ($n = 207$) and 29% (25) of those within the pelagic stratum ($n = 86$) were sampled. We surveyed two north-south transects, each 200 m wide, located 1-min longitude inside the east and west boundaries of each coastal-pelagic and pelagic block. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and nautical compasses were used to navigate transect lines.

Transects were surveyed in ~ 11-20 working days over a three-week period; winter surveys (~ 1-28 March; 1990-91, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007) and summer surveys (~ 2-27 July; 1989-91, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007). Survey methodology and transects surveyed were identical in all years. Surveys were conducted concurrently by three 8 m fiberglass boats traveling at speeds of 10-20 km/hr. Two observers counted all birds and mammals detected in a sampling window 100 m on either side, 100 m ahead, and 100 m overhead of the vessel. When surveying shoreline transects, observers also recorded birds and mammals sighted on land within 100 m of shore. Observers scanned continuously and used binoculars to aid in species identification. Most transects were surveyed when wave height was <30 cm, and no surveys were conducted when wave height was >60 cm.

To examine population trends over time and to determine if populations injured by the spill were recovering, we post-stratified PWS into oiled and unoled areas (Fig. 1). Our methodology of post-stratification followed that of Klosiewski and Laing (1994), who considered all strata within the outer boundary of the general oiled area as oiled. The oil spill, however, contaminated some beaches, while some adjacent beaches were left untouched creating a mosaic pattern of oiling. Thus, at this coarse scale unoled habitat was present within the oiled area. Because birds are mobile, we assumed that birds on unoled transects surrounded by oil were likely to be affected by oil (but see Irons et al. 2000). Our post-stratification analyses assumed that bird populations in the oiled and unoled portions of PWS, as well as PWS as a whole, were discrete. While this is likely not the case for marine birds in general (Porter and Coulson 1987), data on the movement of bird populations between the various portions of PWS (Kuletz et al. 1995, Bowman et al. 1997, Rosenberg and Petrula 1998, and Suryan and Irons 2001) are too limited to include in our analyses.

Some bird species were grouped by genus for analyses (Appendix 1). These species were combined to allow analyses to include data on birds that were only identified to genus (e.g., “loons”). In general, species within a taxonomic group were similar in natural history attributes and vulnerability to oil (see King and Sanger 1979). When enough data were available, we also included results for the individual injured species within a genus. In the special case of murrelets, we have grouped unidentified *Brachyramphus* murrelets into the Marbled Murrelet group, because early efforts to identify murrelets to species varied widely over the study years, and more than 95% of the unidentified birds were most likely Marbled Murrelets rather than the rarer Kittlitz’s Murrelets. Similarly, we have grouped unidentified murres with the Common Murres, as Thick-billed Murres were rarely identified during surveys of PWS.

Data Analysis

Population Estimates and Densities

We estimated population abundances and variances using a ratio of total count to area surveyed within each stratum (Cochran 1977). Shoreline transects were treated as a simple random sample, whereas the coastal-pelagic and pelagic transects were analyzed as two-stage cluster samples of unequal size. To obtain a population estimate for each block, we estimated the density of birds counted on the combined transects for a block and multiplied by the area of the sampled block. We then added the estimates from all blocks surveyed and divided by the sum of the areas of all blocks surveyed. Next, we calculated the population estimate for a stratum by multiplying this estimate by the area of all blocks in the stratum. Total population estimates for PWS were calculated by adding the population estimates from the three strata. We then calculated the 95% confidence intervals for these estimates from the sum of the variances of each stratum. Our population estimates are minimums because some unknown percentage of each species is likely missed due to being underwater or undetected. Density estimates used in regression analyses were calculated from total population estimates.

To determine if impacted populations were showing signs of recovery or not we employed two methods of analyses. We examined the post-spill population trend of the birds in the oiled area. We also examined the post-spill population trend of the birds in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area, since there are several factors other than oil spills that cause bird populations to change.

Population Trends in the Oiled Area

We examined the trend in marine bird densities, for summer and winter in the oiled area to determine if the population levels were changing. An impacted taxon was considered showing evidence of recovery if the logarithms of the densities in the oiled areas of PWS were exhibiting a statistically significant increasing trend (positive slope); otherwise, the taxon was considered showing no evidence of recovery (slope not significantly different than zero or was significantly negative). This test assumed that the oil spill effect was large enough that recovery could be detected using our survey methods. It makes no assumptions regarding unoiled areas.

Population Trends in Oiled Area Relative to Unoiled Area

We compared trends in marine bird densities, for both winter and summer, between oiled and unoiled areas of PWS. To test whether the populations were changing at different rates we examined the homogeneity of the slopes of the logarithms of the densities over time between the oiled and the unoiled areas (Freud and Littell 1981) using linear models. Significantly different slopes indicated that densities of a species or species group in the oiled area were changing at a different rate than in the unoiled area. We calculated the rate of change of density in each area with linear regression analyses.

A taxon was considered recovering if bird densities in the oiled areas of PWS were increasing at a significantly greater rate (slope of the regression line) than bird densities in the unoiled areas of PWS. A taxon was considered as showing no evidence of recovery if trends of bird densities in the oiled areas of PWS were not significantly different from trends in the unoiled areas of PWS (no difference in slopes), or if bird densities in the oiled areas of PWS had trends (slopes) which were significantly smaller (or more negative) than trends in the unoiled area.

We made several assumptions to test for recovery using the homogeneity of slopes test. 1) We assumed that an oil spill effect on a taxon was large enough that recovery could be detected using our survey methods. Murphy et al. (1997) and Irons et al. (2000) demonstrated impacts on several marine bird taxa using similar survey methods, lending support to this assumption. 2) We assumed that in the absence of an oil spill, populations would increase or decrease at approximately the same rate in the oiled and unoiled areas of PWS. 3) We assumed oiled and unoiled bird populations were discrete. 4) We assumed that no natural, density-dependent mechanisms affected bird populations' ability to recover in PWS (e.g., changes in the carrying capacity of the environment between 1989 and 2007; see Ainley and Nur 1997). If these assumptions were not met, the homogeneity of slopes test may not have detected recovery.

Substantial seasonal differences exist in the distribution and abundance of the various marine bird taxa in PWS (Isleib and Kessel 1973), thus the same suite of taxa were not always analyzed in both winter and summer. Ten years of data were available for March (1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007) and July (1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2007). Our hypothesis focused on whether rates of change in density were the same between oiled and unoiled areas, rather than if absolute densities differed. Consequently, densities were \log_{10} transformed to yield multiplicative models (e.g., effects and any subsequent changes in density would be proportional to the previous densities in the various portions of PWS) rather than additive models (Stewart-Oaten et al. 1986, 1992); the latter being an assumption of statistical tests on untransformed data (Sokal and Rohlf 1995). To avoid the undefined log of zero, we added a constant of 0.167 to all density estimates prior to analysis (Mosteller and Tukey 1977).

In all analyses we used a test size $\alpha = 0.10$ to balance Type I and Type II errors. The reasons for this included: 1) variation was often high and sample sizes low ($n = 10$ survey years); and 2) monitoring studies are inherently different from experiments and the number of tests being run with a multi-species survey are many, therefore, controlling for the number of tests by lowering alpha levels (e.g. Bonferroni adjustment) might obscure trends of biological value. To

make our results comparable with other studies on the effects of the EVOS on marine bird populations that used an alpha level of 0.20 (Wiens and Parker 1995, Wiens et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997, Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000), we have included appendices (A-D) displaying the same results using an alpha level of 0.20.

In assessing impacts from environmental perturbations, there has been a trend of using large alpha levels (Wiens and Parker 1995, Wiens et al. 1996, Murphy et al. 1997, and Irons et al. 2000); allowing to error on the conservative side (increased chance of a Type I error, falsely identifying an impact that did not occur) rather than commit a Type II error (failing to identify an impact that did occur). It follows that in looking for recovery of an injured population, the practice of a conservative approach to setting alpha levels may be reversed. That is, the conservation and management consequences of making a Type I error (falsely identifying recovery that did not occur) may be greater than committing a Type II error (failing to identify recovery that did occur). Thus, it is likely that in assessing possible recovery of a species, the size of the alpha level should be smaller than we used in this study. In other words, our acceptance of recovery of a taxon based on an alpha of 0.10 is generous. Further, a consequence of conducting numerous statistical tests is that some results may be indicated as statistically significant by chance alone. Therefore, in this study we look at the patterns and strengths of significant results (see Figures 2 and 3) and interpret those patterns in light of the life history attributes of the affected taxon and results from related studies in PWS.

RESULTS

We report on seventeen years of post-spill marine bird population changes during July and March in the oiled area of PWS using two methods of analyses, absolute trends in the oiled area and trends in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area (Fig. 1). Taxa are categorized by their trend. These results are based on all years of data collected. Results presented in earlier reports could be different from these either because populations increased or decreased since those surveys, in some cases populations increased for a few years then declined. If that were the case then we may have considered a species recovering and now consider it not recovering. We allow the reader to interpret those results.

Taxa with Positive Absolute or Relative Population Trends in the Oiled Area

During summer, three taxa (“cormorants,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Northwestern Crows) of the 18 that were analyzed demonstrated a positive trend in the oiled area (Fig. 3). During winter, three taxa (“loons,” Common Loons, and “scoters”) of the 17 that were analyzed showed a positive trend in the oiled area (Fig. 2).

Taxa with No Trends in the Oiled Area

Seven taxa (Bald Eagles, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Common Murres, “goldeneyes,” Harlequin Ducks, “mergansers,” and Mew Gulls) showed no increase or decrease in densities in the oiled area during summer and winter over the seventeen year study period (Figs. 2, 3). Two taxa (Common Loons and “loons,”) showed no change in densities during summer only (Fig. 3), and four taxa (“cormorants,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, Northwestern Crows, and Pigeon Guillemots) showed no change in densities during winter only (Fig. 2). Buffleheads, considered only in winter analyses, showed no change in densities in either area, and Black Oystercatchers and Kittlitz’s Murrelets, considered only in summer analyses, also showed no increase or decrease in density over the study period (Appendices A, B, and C; and Fig. 2, 3).

Taxa with Negative Absolute or Relative Trends in the Oiled Area

During summer, three taxa (Marbled Murrelets, Pigeon Guillemots, and “terns”) declined in the oiled area and one taxon (“scoters”) declined in the oiled area relative to changes in the unoiled area (Fig. 3). During winter, two taxa (Marbled Murrelets and “grebes”) declined in the oiled area (Fig. 2).

Trends using Regression Analysis

We also examined population trends from 1989-2005 for PWS as a whole, using regression analyses. We found significant positive trends in March for Bald Eagles (Appendix D). “Grebes” and Marbled Murrelets exhibited significant negative trends in overall abundance in March. In July, significant positive trends in overall abundance were found for “cormorants,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, and “mergansers,” and significant negative trends were found for “goldeneyes,” Marbled Murrelets, Pigeon Guillemots, and “terns” (Appendix D).

DISCUSSION

Interpreting our data for evidence of recovering populations required use of information available from the trends in the oiled area, the trends in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area, results from related studies in PWS, as well as taxon-specific ecological attributes. We assumed that any decrease in the population caused by the oil spill was detectable by previous oil spill studies and that if populations were recovering we could measure that recovery by at least one of the two methods that we used. We recognize that the power to detect recovery varies among taxa depending on the inter-year variability. In this study we attempted to assess whether an injured population was recovering with the burden of proof being on the available data, marshaling the collective evidence from our results (see Table 1), other related studies, as well as the ecological attributes of the taxa.

We were fortunate to have data from a nearby unoiled area to use as a control. We felt that the homogeneity of slopes methods, which used the data in the control area, would provide convincing evidence of recovery. To look for additional evidence of recovery we also examined the trends in the oiled area alone.

Taxa Trends: Recovery and Lack of Recovery

“Loons.”-- Injury to “loons” from the oil spill was documented for summer populations in PWS (Irons et al. 2000). The homogeneity of slopes test and regression on summer densities of both “all loons” as well as Common Loons in the oiled areas of PWS indicated no trend of recovery for this species group. In contrast, while the homogeneity of slopes test on winter densities indicated showed no trend toward recovery, the densities of both “all loons” and Common Loons in the oiled area did increase significantly, suggesting winter populations may be recovering.

“Grebes.”-- Injury to “grebes” from the oil spill was documented for birds that winter in PWS and as of 1991 showed no evidence of recovery (Day et al. 1997). The homogeneity of slopes test and regression on winter densities of grebes in the oiled areas of PWS indicated no trend of recovery for this group. Of equal concern were significant declines in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS indicating PWS-wide declines in this taxon.

“Cormorants.”-- Injury to “cormorants” from the oil spill was documented for non-breeding birds that spend the summer in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997, Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). Although the homogeneity of slopes test and regression on winter densities of cormorants showed no trend toward recovery, the regressions on summer densities of cormorants in the oiled areas of PWS indicated a positive trend for this taxon in the oiled region, suggesting that recovery of summer populations is underway. PWS-wide regressions also showed a positive trend for this taxon over the seventeen year study period.

Harlequin Ducks.-- Injury to Harlequin Ducks from the oil spill was documented for summer populations in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000), but effects were not detected after 1991 (Day et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). In contrast, data from Harlequin Duck specific surveys (July-September; Rosenberg and Petrula 1998) demonstrated that oiled and unoiled populations became more divergent during 1995-1997, suggesting continuing oil spill effects. Our homogeneity of slopes test and regressions on summer and winter densities in oiled areas relative to unoiled areas of PWS did not show any evidence of a recovering population.

Summer and winter populations of Harlequin Ducks in PWS represent different age/sex composition and structure. Summer populations in PWS are composed primarily of non-breeders and failed breeders, whereas winter populations include adult breeders (Rosenberg and Petrula 1998). Given the oil spill occurred in March, and that winter represents the period of maximum stability in Harlequin Duck populations (Rosenberg and Petrula 1998), one might predict that continuing impacts or recovery for Harlequin Ducks would be most evident in the winter population. Some studies have shown evidence of this. Winter survival rates for adult female Harlequin Ducks were lower in oiled areas of PWS than the unoiled areas between 1995-1998 (Esler et al. 2000), consistent with non-recovery. Modeling efforts using this survival data predicted a stable population in the unoiled area and a declining population in the oiled area. Further, Harlequin Ducks exhibit high winter site fidelity. While site fidelity is an adaptive strategy in predictable environments (Hohman et al. 1992), it may not facilitate the enhancement of injured populations through immigration (D. Esler unpubl. data).

“Scoters.”-- Injury to “scoters” from the oil spill was documented for summer populations in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). The homogeneity of slopes test showed divergent trends in summer populations of scoters between the oiled and unoiled regions, consistent with continuing and increasing oil spill effects. The regression analysis of winter densities in the oiled area, however, showed a positive trend for winter populations of “scoters.”

Bufflehead. -- Negative impacts to Bufflehead from the oil spill were documented in PWS for winter populations (Day et al. 1997). Both the homogeneity of slopes test as well as the regression on winter densities of Bufflehead in the oiled areas of PWS indicated no recovery for this species.

“Goldeneyes.”-- Negative impacts to “goldeneyes” from the oil spill were documented in PWS for summer (Irons et al. 2000) and fall populations (Day et al. 1997). Both the homogeneity of slopes test as well as the regression on winter and summer densities of “goldeneyes” in the oiled areas of PWS suggest no trend of recovery for this species. Of equal concern were significant declines in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS indicating PWS-wide declines in summer populations of this taxon.

“Mergansers.”-- Negative impacts to “mergansers” from the oil spill were documented in PWS for summer populations (Day et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). Both the homogeneity of slopes test as well as the regression on winter and summer densities of “mergansers” in the oiled areas of PWS suggest no trend of recovery for this species. In contrast, PWS-wide regressions showed an increasing trend for “mergansers” over the seventeen year study period.

Bald Eagles.-- Negative impacts to Bald Eagles from the oil spill were documented in PWS in 1989 (Bernatowicz et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997), however, by 1990 there was evidence of recovery (White et al. 1993, Bernatowicz et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997). In 1989, a decline in nesting success was observed in western PWS (oiled) relative to eastern PWS (unoiled), but this difference disappeared in 1990 (Bernatowicz et al. 1996) and by 1995 the PWS population had returned to pre-spill levels (Bowman et al. 1997). Our regressions on winter data indicated an annual increase in eagle densities for both the oiled and unoiled portions of PWS between 1989 and 2005, consistent with a recovering population. The homogeneity of slopes test showed no difference in relative densities between the oiled and unoiled regions. Bowman et al. (1997) found accurate comparisons of population changes between oiled and unoiled areas difficult to make because of the high mobility of eagles; differences reflecting local shifts in distribution related to food supplies. In the case of Bald Eagles, assumptions of the homogeneity of slopes test may not be valid, lending strength to individual regression analyses.

Our regression analysis as well as the homogeneity of slopes test showed no significant trends in Bald Eagle densities, in contrast with Bald Eagle-specific surveys (Bowman et al. 1997), which documented increases in PWS populations since 1982, and again since 1991. Bald Eagles population estimates in the oiled region increased for years, but the numbers have apparently leveled off, rendering the trend no longer significant as of our 2007 results. Bald Eagles are officially classified as “recovered.”

Regression analysis of PWS-wide densities, however, showed an increasing trend in summer populations of this taxon. It is difficult to explain the sustained increase in PWS eagle numbers (similar increasing trends are documented for the Kodiak Archipelago, southeastern

Alaska, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; Bowman et al. 1997) but it is possible that PWS-wide populations are rebounding from an earlier perturbation. Jacobson and Hodges (unpubl. MS) suggested that observed increases in southeast Alaska Bald Eagle populations between 1967 and 1997 were due to recovery from the effects of extensive bounty hunting earlier this century.

Mew Gulls. -- Injury to Mew gulls from the oil spill was documented for summer populations in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997). The homogeneity of slopes test and regressions on both summer and winter densities of Mew Gulls in oiled areas of PWS indicated no trend of recovery for this species.

Glaucous-winged Gulls. -- Injury to Glaucous-winged Gulls from the oil spill was documented for both winter and summer populations in PWS, though effects had disappeared by 1990 (Day et al. 1997). The homogeneity of slopes test and regressions on winter densities of Glaucous-winged Gulls in oiled areas of PWS indicated no trend of recovery for winter populations of this species. In contrast, regression analysis of summer densities showed a positive trend, indicating that recovery of summer populations may be underway. Further, PWS-wide regressions on this taxon showed a positive trend over the seventeen year study.

Black-legged Kittiwakes. -- Negative impacts to kittiwakes from the oil spill were documented in PWS for summer populations (Irons et al. 2000), however, these decreases were attributed to local shifts in foraging distributions related to temporally abundant food resources (eg. forage fish schools) rather than declines in populations. The homogeneity of slopes test and regressions on both summer and winter densities of Black-legged Kittiwakes in oiled areas of PWS indicated no trend of recovery for this species.

Kittiwake productivity was lower than expected in the oiled area following the spill in 1989, while productivity in the unoiled area was high. Productivity declined even more in the oiled area and declined in the unoiled area through 1994 (Irons 1996). Poor productivity in oiled areas of PWS may have translated to low recruitment and may partially explain the negative trend in summer densities.

“Terns.” -- Negative impacts to “terns” from the oil spill were documented in PWS for summer populations (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). The regression on summer densities of “terns” in the oiled area showed a significant negative trend, suggesting a decline in population. Of equal concern were significant declines in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS indicating PWS-wide declines in summer populations of this taxon. Our data are consistent with recent surveys of tern colonies in PWS (summer 1999 and 2000), which revealed significant declines compared with pre-spill surveys, including the complete disappearance of colonies (USFWS unpubl. data).

Black Oystercatchers. -- Injury to Black Oystercatchers was documented for summer populations in 1989 and 1990 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997, Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000) but effects had largely dissipated after 1991 (Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). Effects were primarily due to breeding disruption during 1989 and 1990 by disturbance associated with cleanup and bioremediation activities (Sharp et al. 1996, Andres 1997). Studies conducted between 1992-93 (Andres 1999) found that effects from persistent shoreline oil on breeding success of oystercatchers were negligible. More recently, Murphy and Mabee (1998)

showed that oystercatchers had fully re-occupied territories and were nesting at oiled sites in PWS, concluding that oiling did not affect breeding biology and success of oystercatchers in 1998.

The homogeneity of slopes test, as well as regression on summer densities of Black Oystercatchers in the oiled areas of PWS suggested no trend of recovery for this species. Murphy and Mabee (1998) found significantly lower breeding success in oiled areas of PWS, attributing predation as the driving mechanism. Predation on eggs and young can be high (Murphy and Mabee 1998, Andres 1999) and a dominant force in shaping oystercatcher populations, perhaps swamping out any oil effects on breeding success.

Common Murres. -- Injury to Common Murres from the oil spill was documented for non-breeding birds that spend the summer in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000) as well as winter populations (Day et al. 1997). The homogeneity of slopes test, as well as regressions on both summer and winter densities of Common Murres in the oiled areas, indicated no trend of recovery for this species. Murres are a common winter resident in PWS. However, numbers are highly variable, with peak winter numbers associated with anomalous oceanographic conditions (eg. El Niño) in the Gulf of Alaska (Piatt and Van Pelt 1997).

Pigeon Guillemots. -- Injury to Pigeon Guillemots from the oil spill was documented for both winter (Klosiewski and Laing 1994) and summer populations in PWS (Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). Guillemot populations have declined throughout PWS since 1972 and the estimated number of birds in the oiled areas of PWS during March 1990 was 33% less than expected relative to unoiled areas (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). In addition, population counts at Naked Island, PWS showed the population declined in the three years following the spill, and declines at colonies located along oiled shorelines were greater than unoiled sites (Oakley and Kuletz 1996). Homogeneity of slopes test and regressions on both summer and winter densities of Pigeon Guillemots in the oiled areas indicated no trend of recovery for this species. In fact, summer densities of birds in oiled areas showed significant negative trends, suggesting a population decline. Of equal concern were significant declines in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS indicating PWS-wide declines in summer populations of this taxon.

The oil spill did not have any detected effects on the abundance of shallow sub-tidal fishes (eg. gunnels, rockfishes, sculpins, blennies, etc.; Laur and Haldorson 1996), principal prey of guillemots (Golet et al. 2000). Chick growth and reproductive success in guillemots, however, is correlated with the percentage of high-lipid schooling fish (eg. sandlance) in the diet (Golet et al. 2000). The percent of high-lipid schooling fishes in chick diet at Naked Island, PWS was significantly greater pre-spill (1979-81) than post-spill (1989-90 and 1994-98; Golet et al. 1999). Whether this relative shift in diets is the result of the oil spill or the regime shift remains unclear.

“Murrelets.” -- A minimum of 8,400 “murrelets” (both Marbled and Kittlitz’s murrelet) were killed directly by exposure to oil, representing about 7% of the population in the spill zone (Kuletz 1996). Oil spill effects were detected for Marbled Murrelets in 1989, but disappeared by 1990 (Day et al. 1997, Kuletz 1996). There is evidence that cleanup and other spill-related activities disrupted nearshore murrelet distributions (Kuletz 1996), which may partially explain the oil spill effect during the summer following the spill. Our homogeneity of slopes test showed no trend toward recovery for either species. In fact, regression analysis on densities of Marbled Murrelets in the oiled region showed significant declines in both summer and winter populations.

Of equal concern were significant declines in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS indicating PWS-wide declines in both summer and winter populations of this species.

While murrelets winter in PWS, numbers are only 20-30% of summer populations. Winter data may track earlier phenology of “murrelet” arrival in PWS between 1990-2005, due to changes in oceanography and associated schooling fish distribution in the Gulf of Alaska (Anderson and Piatt, 1999) and PWS. Spear and Ainley (1999) related annual variation in densities of Sooty Shearwaters (*Puffinus griseus*) to large-scale oceanic warming; resulting in a distributional shift in feeding location during the nonbreeding period. Since March marks the beginning of movement of murrelets into PWS, which peaks in April (Kuletz et al. 1995), a temporal shift in winter distribution is plausible, particularly in light of four El Niños that have occurred since 1990 (Trenberth 1997). As with other alcids that visit colonies throughout the year (eg. Black Guillemot [*Cepphus grylle*], Greenwood 1987; Common Murre, Harris and Wanless 1990), these winter murrelet populations may be comprised primarily of experienced breeding adults (see Naslund 1993) as opposed to a mix of breeders and non-breeders in summer.

Northwestern Crows. -- Injury to Northwestern Crows from the oil spill was documented for both winter (Day et al. 1997) and summer populations in PWS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994). While the homogeneity of slopes test showed no significant difference in trends between oiled and unoiled areas for this species, the regression on summer densities of Northwestern Crows in the oiled area of PWS suggested recovery for this species.

Mechanism of Continuing Injury or Lack of Recovery

Shoreline habitats in the oiled portions of PWS were impacted to various degrees by oiling. Natural weathering and flushing by high wave energy reduced the amount of oil in some areas of PWS. However, as recently as 2001 some beaches in protected, low-energy areas still contained substantial amounts of oil in a toxic state in sediments (Short et al. 2001). Further, *Exxon Valdez* oil, in a relatively unweathered state in sediments, was the source of the contamination of mussel beds. Contaminated sediments were acting as a reservoir, affecting chronic exposure of nearby mussels and other intertidal organisms (Harris et al. 1996). In addition, cleaning operations killed marine life which survived oiling and damaged intertidal habitats by altering shoreline sediment structure, which could ultimately affect repopulation of shorelines by sediment-dwelling invertebrates (e.g., clams, mussels; Mearns 1996). It follows that organisms, such as marine birds, which utilize these habitats may exhibit slow rates of recovery or continuing and increasing effects. Our trend data are consistent with this idea. Several of the species showing no evidence of recovery in one or both seasons (eg. Harlequin Ducks, “goldeneyes,” “mergansers,” Mew Gulls, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Pigeon Guillemots, “scoters,” Marbled Murrelets, and Kittlitz’s Murrelets) use nearshore habitats. However, this trend is confounded by other species that also use nearshore habitats, yet did show some evidence of recovery (e.g., Glaucous-winged Gulls and Northwestern Crows). Thus, for summer populations, our results show taxa that utilize the

nearshore environment in each status category. This suggests that for some of the species affected by the EVOS, factors other than use of nearshore habitat are contributing to observed trends.

The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (Ballachey et al. 2006, Ballachey et al. 1999) assessed exposure of marine birds in PWS to oil using expression of cytochrome P4501A, an enzyme induced by exposure to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons or halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons. Higher levels of P4501A induction were found in oiled areas relative to unoiled areas for Harlequin Ducks and Barrow's Goldeneyes (Ballachey et al. 2006, Ballachey et al. 1999), and Black Oystercatchers (Ballachey et al. 2006). These results are consistent with our results showing no recovery in Black Oystercatchers, "goldeneyes," and Harlequin Ducks. The P4501A data are clear evidence of greater contaminant exposure to organisms in oiled areas of PWS relative to unoiled areas (Ballachey et al. 2006, Ballachey et al. 1999). It is not known, however, what amount of oil is necessary to induce P4501A at the levels detected or the health consequences (e.g., survival, reproduction) of that much oil. In recent years the amount of oil ingested by some birds and mammals has been decreasing, suggesting that the habitat is recovering (Ballachey unpubl. data).

Cumulative Impacts: Regime Shifts, Oil Spills, and Recovery

Using trend data alone to assess impacts and recovery from a perturbation such as the EVOS is confounded by effects of natural temporal and geographic variation inherent in wildlife populations (Piatt et al. 1990b, Spies 1996, Wiens and Parker 1995). Population dynamics of marine birds may be carried out at large temporal and spatial scales (Wiens et al. 1996, Piatt and Anderson 1996) and against a backdrop of high natural variation in the marine environment (Piatt and Anderson 1996, Hayward 1997, Francis et al. 1998). Movement of birds between and within wintering and breeding grounds (Stowe 1982), juvenile dispersal (Harris 1983), and large pools of non-breeding individuals (Porter and Coulson 1987, Klomp and Furness 1992), may serve to mask local population changes, effectively buffering local effects over a broader region. Some studies of the EVOS (Day et al. 1997, Wiens et al. 1996) suggested that marine bird populations have a good deal of resiliency to severe but short-term perturbations, including the EVOS. This view is supported by the occurrence of large natural die-offs and reproductive failure of marine birds associated with reduced food supply and storms (Harris and Wanless 1984, Piatt and Van Pelt 1997). Interestingly, effects of these large die-offs on local populations are often difficult to detect or are small and transitory at the scale of most monitoring programs (Dunnet 1982, Stowe 1982, Harris and Wanless 1984, Piatt et al. 1990b, Wooller et al. 1992). Further, it is widely believed that marine bird populations are limited by resources with a 5-20% natural annual adult mortality rate (Piatt et al. 1990b). Under stable conditions this mortality would be compensatory (e.g., balanced by recruitment of adults into the breeding population).

This raises the question of the ability of marine birds to respond to long-term, chronic perturbations. In particular, if perturbations act in concert to have an additive effect on populations already stressed by other factors (eg. food shortages, winter storms, introduced predators, gill nets, disease, and long term oceanographic changes). In this study, we assumed that in the absence of

an oil spill, marine bird populations in the oiled and unoled portions of PWS, all things being equal, would exhibit similar trends; and as such, should have been affected to a similar degree by natural perturbations such as those at the scale of the North Pacific regime shift (Hayward 1997, Francis et al. 1998). Agler et al. (1999) compared surveys of marine birds in PWS in July 1972 with post-spill surveys in July 1989-1991, and 1993, and found that populations of several species of marine birds that feed on fish (“loons,” “cormorants,” “mergansers,” Glaucous-winged Gulls, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Arctic Terns, Pigeon Guillemots, and “murrelets”) had declined, while most of those species feeding on benthic invertebrates (“goldeneyes,” Harlequin Ducks, and Black Oystercatchers) did not decline. Similarly, many of the marine bird taxa showing declines in PWS declined on the Kenai Peninsula prior to the oil spill. Agler et al. (1999) suggested declines in piscivorous marine birds were at least partially due to changes in the relative abundance of certain forage fish species that occurred during the climatic regime shift in the north Pacific Ocean in the mid 1970's (Hayward 1997, Francis et al. 1998, Anderson and Piatt, *in press*). Of the 14 taxa showing declines in PWS between 1972 and 1989-1993 (Agler et al. 1999), eight (“loons,” “cormorants,” “scoters,” “mergansers,” Black-legged Kittiwakes, “terns,” Pigeon Guillemots, and “murrelets”) were shown to have been negatively affected by the oil spill (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Day et al. 1997, Wiens et al. 1996, Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). Of these eight taxa, only one (“cormorants”) showed evidence of recovery based on our trend data for summer densities and only two (“loons” and “scoters”) showed evidence of recovery based on winter densities. Thus, it appears that these taxa may be responding to the cumulative impacts of the regime shift (lowered prey availability and quality) and the oil spill, slowing recovery at the population level.

Interpreting and Defining Recovery

Assessment of recovery from a perturbation is dependent upon the null hypothesis generated, the statistical test used and its associated power, and how recovery is defined. Numerous analytical methods have been used in assessing impacts and recovery of marine birds in PWS following the EVOS (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Wiens et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997; Murphy et al. 1997, Irons et al. 2000). These methods differ in their approach, at times producing seemingly different results, or more appropriately the interpretation of those results, from similar data. Currently, there is no consensus on which methodology is the most suitable for assessing recovery; a pattern consistent with most studies monitoring long-term population change in birds (Thomas 1996).

Wiens and Parker (1995) defined impact as a statistically significant correlation between injury and exposure; recovery being the disappearance of such a correlation through time. In short, the burden of proof is placed on the data to establish injury and no recovery. This definition has been used by several studies (Wiens et al. 1996, Day et al. 1997, Murphy et al. 1997, and Irons et al. 2000) to assess injury and recovery of marine birds in PWS following EVOS. The latter studies rejection of the null hypothesis (no difference) constituted an effect, and the failure to reject in subsequent years was defined as recovery. In contrast, Agler and Kendall (1997) compared the slopes of regression lines from oiled and unoled areas, defining recovery as population abundance

increasing in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area (homogeneity of slopes test). Here the rejection of the null hypothesis (no difference) is interpreted as recovery if impacted populations have rates above those of the reference area, and not recovering if the rates of change were not significantly different or if impacted populations have rates below those of the reference area. In short, the failure to reject the null constituted non-recovery status. The “burden of proof” of recovery is on the data in this case. It follows then that the better the data the more power to detect recovery. The result of these various definitions of recovery (based on different criteria) is that data collected on the same population of birds can produce different conclusions regarding recovery status. Thus, while the proximate definition of recovery is based on objective analytical criteria, the ultimate definition is dependent on the more subjective choice of statistical model and numerical values of criteria employed. In our opinion, rigid application of these definitions of recovery accounts for much of the divergence in conclusions over the impacts and recovery of marine bird populations in PWS following the EVOS [Wiens et al. (1996), Day et al. (1997), Murphy et al. (1997), Irons et al. (2000), and this study].

CONCLUSIONS

Few other studies of marine birds have persisted for such a long period of time after a large environmental perturbation, such as the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Thus, we had the opportunity to examine the effect of an oil spill on an area over time. Most data on the population trends of marine and coastal birds have been collected on a short-term basis or opportunistically over a large area. Long-term studies traditionally have been on a single species, usually at a colony (Wooller et al. 1992), but this survey covered a large area and collected data on several species.

We found for the designated injured species or species groups of marine birds and mammals that Harlequin Ducks, Black Oystercatchers, Common Murres, Pigeon Guillemots, Marbled Murrelets, Kittlitz’s Murrelets, and sea otters did not show evidence of recovery from the spill. Bald Eagles increased for several years and were declared recovered, but have recently been declining.

In summary, our study indicates that many of the designated injured taxa as well as the taxa for which injury was previously demonstrated are not recovering. We show evidence of slow recovery, lack of recovery, and divergent population trends in many taxa that utilize shoreline and nearshore habitats where oil is likely to persist. Potential lingering spill effects and natural variability appear to be acting in concert in delaying recovery of many PWS bird populations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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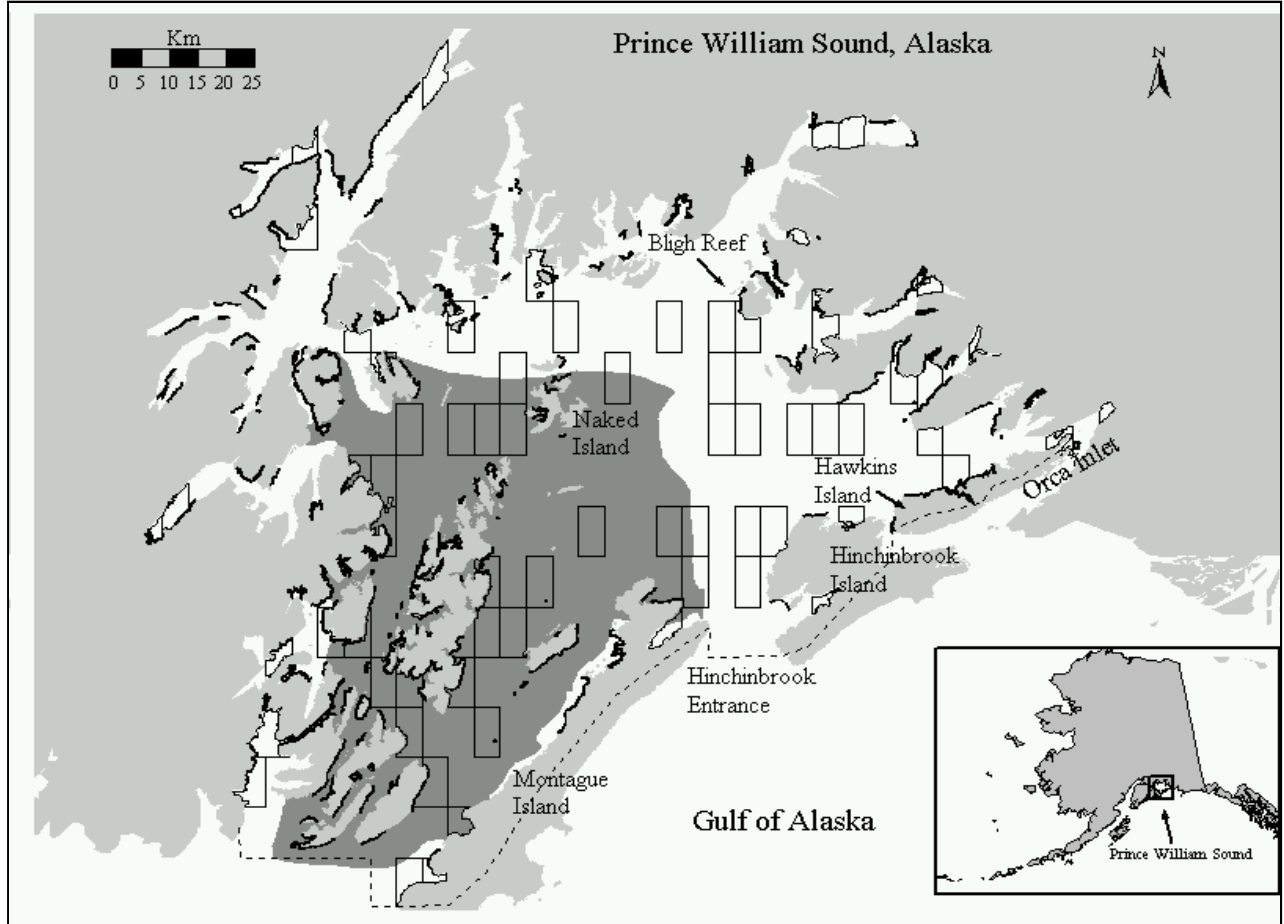
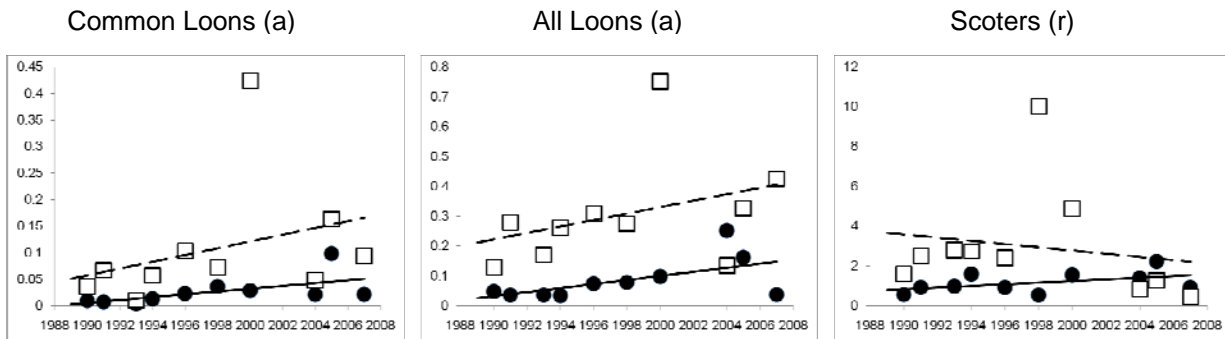


Figure 1. Map of the study area with shoreline transects and pelagic blocks surveyed in Prince William Sound during July 1990-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994), 1993 (Agler et al. 1994), 1996 (Agler and Kendall 1997), 1998 (Lance et al. 1999), 2000 (Stephensen et al. 2001), and 2004; and March 1990-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994), 1993 (Agler et al. 1994), 1994 (Agler et al. 1995), 1996 (Agler and Kendall 1997), 1998 (Lance et al. 1999), 2000 (Stephensen et al. 2000), and 2004. A subset of these transects were surveyed in July 1989 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994) and during the March surveys. The dark shading indicates the area oiled by the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill in March 1989.

Significant Positive Trends [Relative (r) or Absolute (a)] in Oiled Area



Significant Negative Trends [Relative (r) or Absolute (a)] in Oiled Area

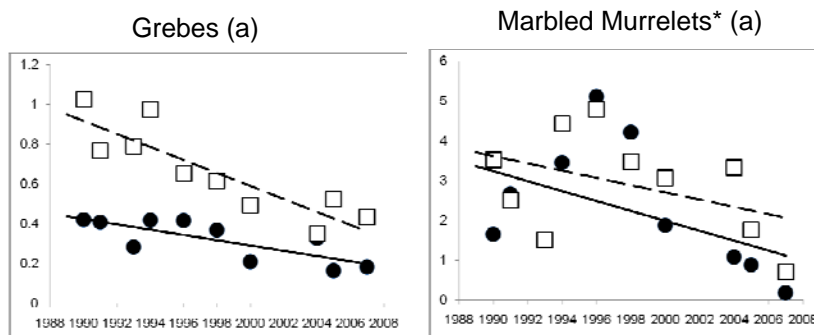
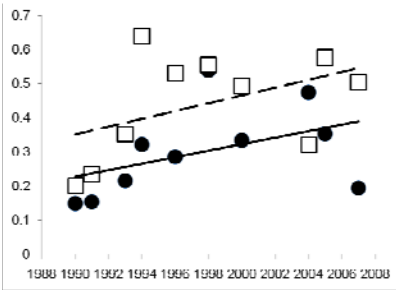


Figure 2. Changes in March densities (birds/km²) of taxa, between 1990 and 2007, in unoiled (squares) and oiled (circles) areas of Prince William Sound, Alaska. Absolute trend (a) refers to a statistically significant trend in the oiled area; relative trend (r) refers to a statistically significant trend in the oiled area relative to the un-oiled area. X axis = year, Y axis = density. *Includes unidentified members of the genus.

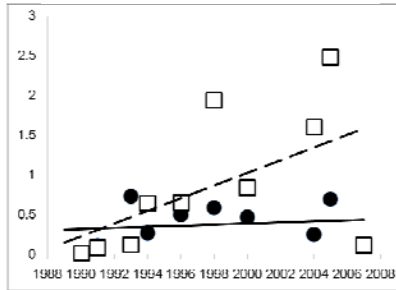
Figure 2, cont'd

No trends

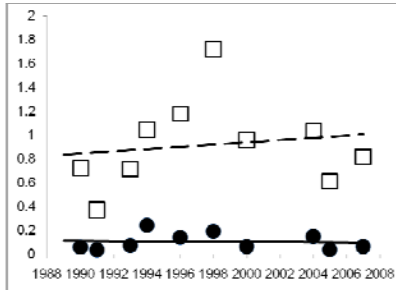
Bald Eagles



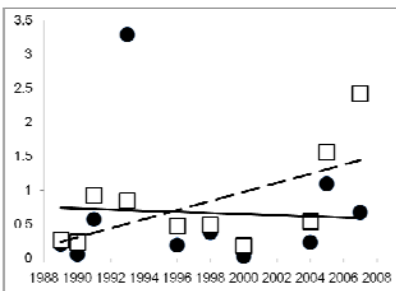
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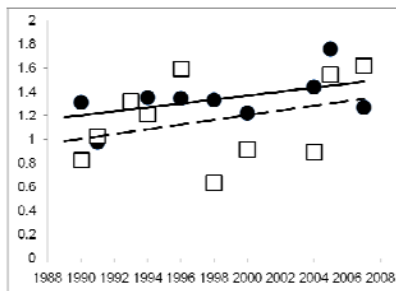
Buffleheads



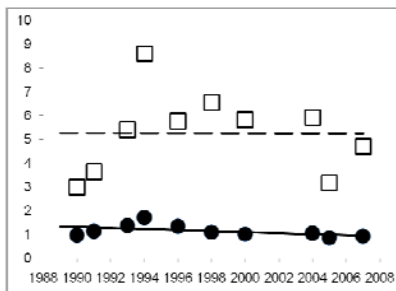
Common Murres*



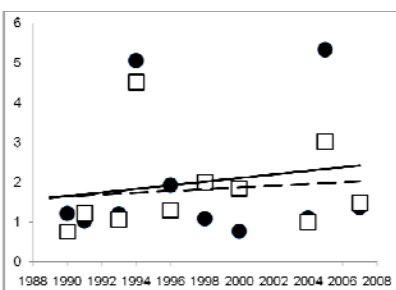
All Cormorants



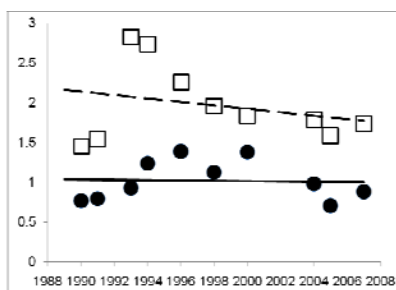
All Goldeneyes



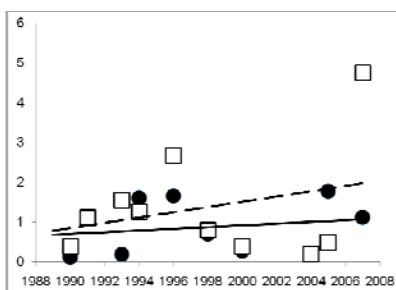
Glaucous-winged Gulls



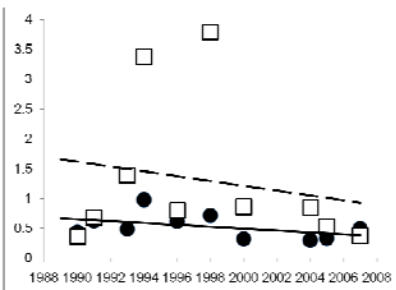
Harlequin Ducks



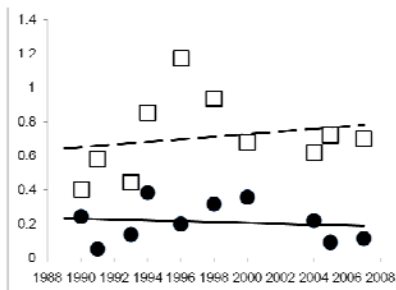
Mew Gulls



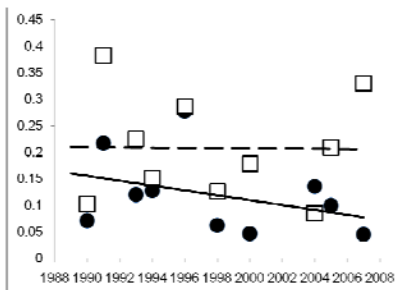
All Mergansers



Northwestern Crows

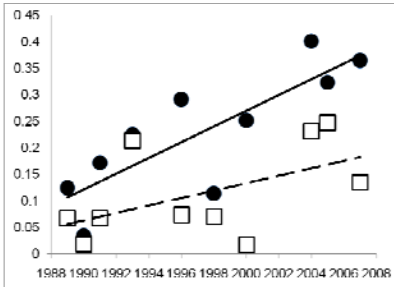


Pigeon Guillemots

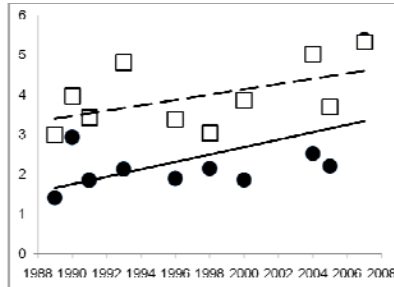


Significant Positive Trends [Relative (r) or Absolute (a)] in Oiled Area

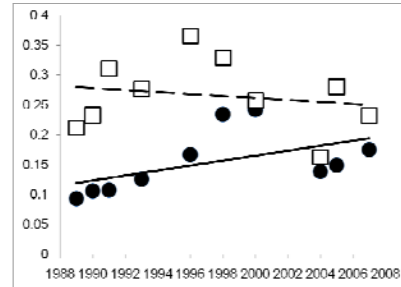
All Cormorants (a)



Glaucous-winged Gulls (a)

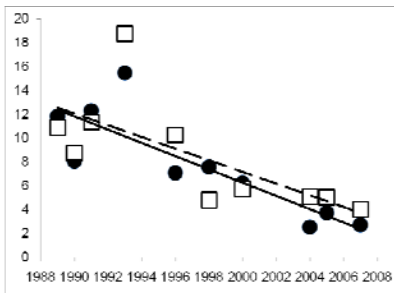


Northwestern Crows (a)

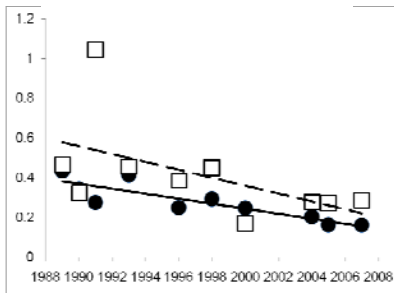


Significant Negative Trends [Relative (r) or Absolute (a)] in Oiled Area

Marbled Murrelets* (a)



Pigeon Guillemots (a)



Scoters (r)



Terns (a)

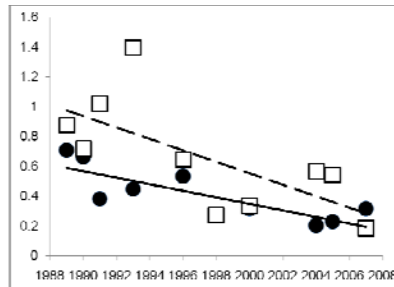
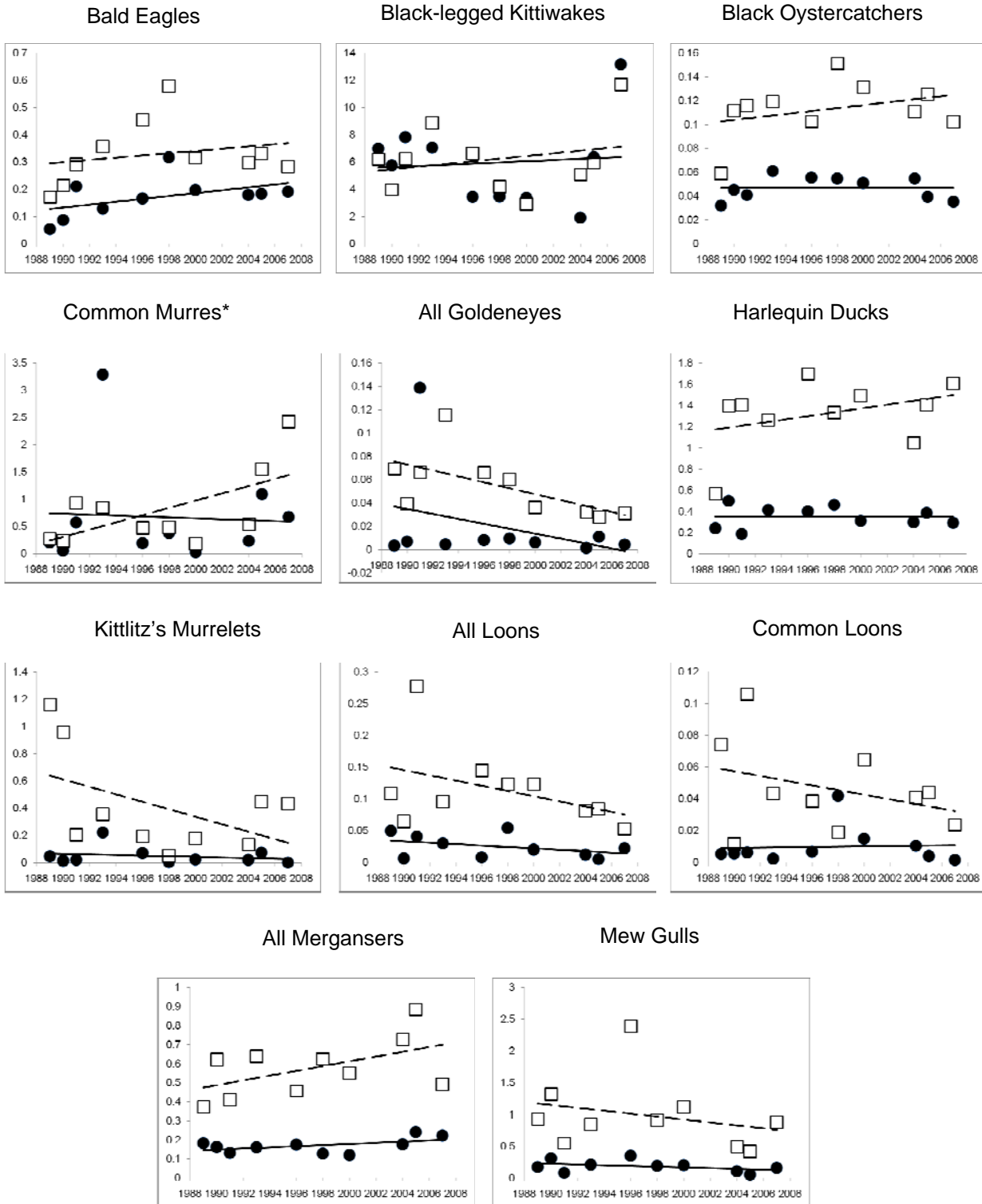


Figure 3. Changes in July densities (birds/km²) of taxa, between 1989 and 2005, in unoiled (squares) and oiled (circles) areas of Prince William Sound, Alaska. Absolute trend (a) refers to a statistically significant trend in the oiled area; relative trend (r) refers to a statistically significant trend in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area. X axis = year, Y axis = density. *Includes unidentified members of the same genus.

Figure 3, cont'd

No Trends



Appendix A. Summary of statistically significant trends in post-spill densities of injured marine taxa in PWS, Alaska, after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill^a.

Taxa	Oiled area relative to unoiled		Oiled Slope		Unoiled Slope	
	Trend in March	Trend in July	Trend in March	Trend in July	Trend in March	Trend in July
Bald Eagles	0	0	+1*	+1*	+1**	0
Black-legged Kittiwakes	0	0	0	0	+1*	0
Black Oystercatchers	nd ^b	0	nd	0	nd	0
Bufflehead	0	nd	0	nd	0	nd
"Cormorants"	0	0	+1*	+1****	0	+1*
"Goldeneyes"	0	0	-1*	0	0	-1****
"Grebes"	0	nd	-1***	nd	-1****	nd
Glaucous-winged Gulls	0	0	0	+1**	0	+1*
Harlequin Ducks	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Loons"	0	0	+1**	-1*	0	-1*
Common Loon	0	0	+1**	0	0	0
Mew Gulls	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Mergansers"	0	0	-1*	+1*	0	+1*
Marbled Murrelets ^c	0	0	-1***	-1****	-1*	-1****
Kittlitz's Murrelets	nd	0	nd	0	nd	0
Common Murre ^d	0	0	0	0	0	+1**
Northwestern Crows	0	+1*	0	+1**	0	0
Pigeon Guillemots	0	0	0	-1****	0	-1**
"Scoters"	+1*	-1**	+1*	0	-1*	+1**
"Terns"	nd	+1*	nd	-1****	nd	-1***
Sea Otters	-1**	0	-1**	0	0	0

^aTrends for the oiled and unoiled areas were determined by regression analyses and refer to an absolute change in the oiled and unoiled area. Trends in oiled area relative to the unoiled area were determined by homogeneity of slopes test and refer to change in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area (+1 = increasing density, 0 = no change, and -1 = decreasing density). An increasing trend in the oiled area, whether absolute or relative to the unoiled area, suggests recovery is occurring. No absolute or relative change in the oiled area suggests that recovery is not occurring. A negative trend in the oiled area relative to the unoiled area suggests that the impact is increasing with time.

^bnd = no data, Birds were either not present or too rare to analyze during this season. ^cIncludes unidentified murrelets. ^dIncludes unidentified murrees.

* p#0.20.

** p#0.10.

*** p#0.05.

**** p#0.01.

Appendix B. Results of homogeneity of slopes test ($P \# 0.20$) for injured species/species groups from March (1990-91, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2005). Winter resident marine bird species/species groups with 7 year population estimate of >500 birds were used. NR = no recovery, NR* = no recovery and significant negative trend in oiled area, IE = Increasing effects, and R = recovery. Regression results are coded as follows: $p \leq 0.01$ ****, $p \leq 0.05$ ***, $p \leq 0.10$ **, $p \leq 0.20$ *. ^aIncludes unidentified murrelets. ^bIncludes unidentified murres.

Taxon	Comparison of slopes p value (trend)	Oiled Area Regression			Unoiled Area Regression	
		Slope	Trend	Direction	Slope	Direction
Bald Eagles	0.93 (NR)	0.021*	R	+	0.023**	+
Black-legged Kittiwakes	0.25 (NR)	0.019	NR	0	0.08*	+
Bufflehead	0.56 (NR)	-0.002	NR	0	0.012	0
"Cormorants"	0.9 (NR)	0.011*	R	+	0.013	0
"Goldeneyes"	0.37 (NR)	-0.016*	NR*	-	0.003	0
"Grebes"	0.35 (NR)	-0.029****	NR*	-	-0.040*****	-
Glaucous-winged Gulls	0.91 (NR)	0.015	NR	0	0.020	0
Harlequin Ducks	0.71 (NR)	-0.0014	NR	0	-0.008	0
"Loons"	0.93 (NR)	0.023**	R	+	0.021	0
Common Loon	0.66 (NR)	0.013**	R	+	0.022	0
Mew Gulls	0.69 (NR)	0.029	NR	0	0.002	0
"Mergansers"	0.95 (NR)	-0.023*	NR*	-	-0.026	0
Marbled Murrelets ^a	0.34 (NR)	-0.087****	NR*	-	-0.043*	-
Common Murres ^b	0.66 (NR)	0.019	NR	0	0.051	0
Northwestern Crows	0.46 (NR)	-0.005	NR	0	0.013	0
Pigeon Guillemots	0.44 (NR)	-0.015	NR	0	0.001	0
"Scooters"	0.07 (R**)	0.030*	R	+	-0.061*	-
Sea Otters	0.09 (IE**)	-0.023**	NR*	-	0.004	0

Appendix C. Results of homogeneity of slopes test ($P \# 0.20$) for injured species/species groups from July (1989-91, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, and 2005). Breeding marine bird species/species groups with 7 year average population estimates of >500 birds were used. NR = no recovery, NR* = no recovery and significant negative trend in oiled area, IE = increasing effects, and R = recovery. Regression results are coded as follows: $p \leq 0.01$ ****, $p \leq 0.05$ ***, $p \leq 0.10$ **, $p \leq 0.20$ *. ^aIncludes unidentified murrelets. ^bIncludes unidentified murrees.

Taxon	Comparison of slopes	Oiled Area Regression			Un-oiled Area Regression	
	p value (trend)	Slope	Trend	Direction	Slope	Direction
Bald Eagles	0.64 (NR)	0.018*	R	+	0.011	0
Black-legged Kittiwakes	0.59 (NR)	-0.010	NR	0	0.010	0
Black Oystercatchers	0.32 (NR)	-0.001	NR	0	0.005	0
"Cormorants"	0.38 (NR)	0.040****	R	+	0.024*	+
"Goldeneyes"	0.78 (NR)	-0.009	NR	0	-0.012****	-
Glaucous-winged Gulls	0.44 (NR)	0.030**	R	+	0.016*	+
Harlequin Ducks	0.41 (NR)	0.001	NR	0	0.016	0
"Loons"	0.46 (NR)	-0.006*	NR*	-	-0.014*	-
Common Loon	0.52 (NR)	-0.002	NR	0	-0.006	0
Mew Gulls	0.83 (NR)	-0.016	NR	0	-0.022	0
"Mergansers"	0.48 (NR)	0.009*	R	+	0.017*	+
Marbled Murrelets ^a	0.29 (NR)	-0.08****	NR*	-	-0.06****	-
Kittlitz's Murrelets	0.42 (NR)	-0.009	NR	0	-0.035	0
Common Murrees ^b	0.48 (NR)	0.016	NR	0	0.055**	+
Northwestern Crows	0.11 (R*)	0.013**	R	+	-0.004	0
Pigeon Guillemots	0.89 (NR)	-	NR*	-	-0.031**	-
"Scoters"	0.07 (IE**)	-0.056	NR	0	0.038**	+
"Terns"	0.17 (R*)	-	NR*	-	-0.050****	-
Sea Otters	0.64 (NR)	-0.005	NR	0	0.003	0

Appendix D. Results of regression analyses for injured species/species groups and sea otter population density trends from March and July 1989-2005 for entire Prince William Sound.

^aIncludes unidentified murrelets. ^bIncludes unidentified murrelets. ^aIncludes unidentified murrelets.

^bIncludes unidentified murrelets.

Taxon	March		July	
	slope	p	slope	p
Bald Eagles	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.26
Black-legged Kittiwakes	0.07	0.15	<0.01	0.86
Black Oystercatchers	nd	nd	<0.01	0.52
Buffleheads	0.01	0.62	nd	nd
"Cormorants"	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.02
"Goldeneyes"	<0.01	1.00	-0.01	0.05
"Grebes"	-0.04	<0.005	nd	nd
Glaucous-winged Gulls	0.02	0.55	0.02	0.08
Harlequin Ducks	-0.01	0.60	0.01	0.30
"Loons"	0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.19
Common Loon	0.02	0.19	<-0.01	0.36
Mew Gulls	0.02	0.70	-0.02	0.34
"Mergansers"	-0.03	0.44	0.02	0.09
Marbled Murrelets ^a	-0.06	0.09	-0.07	<0.01
Kittlitz's Murrelets	nd	nd	-0.03	0.21
Common Murres ^b	0.04	0.42	0.04	0.27
Northwestern Crows	0.01	0.56	<0.01	0.71
Pigeon Guillemots	<-0.01	0.81	-0.03	0.02
"Scoters"	-0.03	0.43	<0.01	0.83
"Terns"	nd	nd	-0.05	<0.01
Sea Otters	<-0.01	0.76	<0.01	0.80

Appendix E: Common and scientific names of bird species/species groups mentioned in text

Species/Species Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
“loons”	Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
	Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>
	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
	Yellow-billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>
“grebes”	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
“cormorants”	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
	Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>
	Red-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>
Harlequin Duck	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Long-tailed Duck	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
“scoters”	Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
	Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
	White-wing Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
“goldeneyes”	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
	Barrow’s Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Bufflehead	Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
“mergansers”	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Bald Eagle	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Black Oystercatcher	Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>
Mew Gull	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Glaucous-winged Gull	Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>

Appendix E (continued).

Species/Species Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black-legged Kittiwake	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa trydactyla</i>
“terns”	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
	Aleutian Tern	<i>Sterna aleutica</i>
“murre”	Common Murre	<i>Uria aalga</i>
	Thick-billed Murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>
Pigeon Guillemot	Pigeon Guillemot	<i>Cepphus columba</i>
“murrelets”	Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>
	Kittlitz’s Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>
Northwestern Crow	Northwestern Crow	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>

Appendix F. Overall population trends for marine birds in Prince William Sound.

Population Estimates. -- In March 2007, we estimated that $181,883 \pm 38,808$ marine birds were in Prince William Sound (Appendix J). We estimated $36,995 \pm 8,584$ marine birds were in the oiled zone and $144,888 \pm 38,062$ birds were in the unoiled zone (Appendix K). During July 2007, an estimated $265,299 \pm 72,058$ marine birds were in Prince William Sound (Appendix J). We estimated $89,414 \pm 47,368$ marine birds were in the oiled zone and $175,885 \pm 54,598$ birds were in the unoiled zone (Appendix K). Population estimates for individual species and species groups are listed in Appendix H. In March, densities were 20.3 birds/km² for the whole Sound, 10.3 birds/km² in the oiled zone, and 26.8 birds/km² in the unoiled zone. In July, densities were 30.7 birds/km² for the whole Sound, 25.0 birds/km² in the oiled zone, and 32.6 birds/km² in the unoiled zone.

Overall Population Trends within Prince William Sound. -- To examine population trends from 1989-2007 for the entire Sound, we calculated linear regressions of total densities for each species or species group for March and July. We found a significant negative trend in the total density of marine birds in Prince William Sound for July ($p = 0.053$, slope = -0.024), but no significant trend in total densities for March ($p=0.84$, slope = 0.0004). In March, we found that PWS-wide densities of Bald Eagles increased significantly, while “grebes” and Marbled Murrelets declined significantly ($P < 0.10$). In July, the overall density of “cormorants,” “mergansers,” and Glaucous-winged Gulls increased significantly; while the overall densities of “goldeneyes,” Marbled Murrelets, “terns,” and Pigeon Guillemots in PWS decreased significantly ($P < 0.10$).

Appendix G. Overall population trends for sea otters in Prince William Sound.

Population Estimates.-- In 2007, we estimated that $5,314 \pm 1,580$ sea otters were in Prince William Sound in March, and $8,306 \pm 3,144$ otters were in Prince William Sound in July. In the oiled zone, the population estimate was 706 ± 547 otters in March and $1,106 \pm 485$ otters in July. In the unoiled zone, the population was estimated as $4,608 \pm 1,492$ otters in March and $7,200 \pm 3,112$ otters in July.

Trends from Homogeneity of Slopes Test.-- We found no significant trends in sea otter densities in the oiled region in July surveys. March results, however, indicated both a decline in densities in the oiled region as well as divergent trends between the oiled and unoiled regions, consistent with continuing and increasing oil spill effects.

Overall Trends within Prince William Sound.-- Within Prince William Sound as a whole, we found that the sea otter population had no significant trend in either March ($p \geq -0.01$, slope = 0.76) or July ($p \geq 0.01$, slope = 0.80).

Conclusions.-- Sea otters, a designated injured species, showed results indicative of no recovery in both months; in fact, winter densities exhibited trends suggesting continuing and increasing oil spill effects. Sea otter populations within Prince William Sound were expanding their numbers and distribution prior to the oil spill (Irons et al. 1988a).

Taxon	Year	March									July									
		POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			
		Oiled Area		Unooiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unooiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	
Unidentified Swan	1989																			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	<0.005 ±	<0.005	37 ±	70	37 ±	69	<0.005	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Anserini: Geese</i> Greater White-fronted Goose	1989																			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Emperor Goose	1989																			
	1990	6 ±	11	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	11	0.00	<0.005	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Brant	1989																			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 ±	1	3 ±	4	3 ±	4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	312 ±	523	<0.005 ±	<0.005	312 ±	520	0.09	<0.005	0.04	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	62 ±	105	0	0	62 ±	104	0.02	0.00	0.01		
Canada Goose	1989																			
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	38 ±	70	38 ±	70	<0.005	0.01	0.00	3 ±	5	160 ±	275	164 ±	275	0.00	0.03	0.02	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	1907 ±	3283	1907 ±	3276	<0.005	0.35	0.22	
	1993	37 ±	67	<0.005 ±	<0.005	37 ±	66	0.01	<0.005	0.00	3 ±	5	3098 ±	5214	3101 ±	5204	0.00	0.57	0.36	
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	48 ±	91	48 ±	90	<0.005	0.01	0.01	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3099 ±	5253	3099 ±	5243	<0.005	0.57	0.36	
	1996	<0.005 ±	<0.005	15 ±	29	15 ±	28	<0.005	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	1019 ±	1550	1019 ±	1548	<0.005	0.19	0.12	
	1998	<0.005 ±	<0.005	367 ±	417	367 ±	415	<0.005	0.07	0.04	3 ±	4	21 ±	24	24 ±	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	25 ±	46	45 ±	60	69 ±	75	0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.005 ±	<0.005	56 ±	58	56 ±	58	<0.005	0.01	0.01	
	2004	<0.005 ±	<0.005	313 ±	586	313 ±	583	<0.005	0.06	0.03	<0.005 ±	<0.005	661 ±	951	661 ±	949	<0.005	0.12	0.08	
2005	<0.005 ±	<0.005	161 ±	299	161 ±	298	<0.005	0.03	0.02	<0.005 ±	<0.005	152 ±	126	152 ±	126	<0.005	0.03	0.02		
2007	12 ±	22	67 ±	124	78 ±	125	<0.005	0.01	0.01	0	0	59 ±	70	59 ±	70	0.00	0.01	0.01		

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES							
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
<i>Falconidae: Falcons</i>																		
American Kestrel	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Peregrine Falcon	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	6 ±	7	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	4 ±	8	7 ±	9	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	0	0	3 ±	5	<0.005			
Gyr Falcon	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Unidentified Falcon	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Unidentified Raptor	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	6 ±	11	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	11	0.00	<0.005	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			

March

POPULATION ESTIMATES

DENSITIES

July

POPULATION ESTIMATES

DENSITIES

Taxon	March						July					
	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES		
Year	Oiled Area	Unooiled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unooiled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 ± 10	12 ± 12	21 ± 16	0.00	0.00	0.00
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 ± 10	<0.005 ± <0.005	8 ± 10	0.00	<0.005	0.00
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 ± 13	65 ± 38	85 ± 40	0.01	0.01	0.01
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 ± 7	57 ± 78	63 ± 78	0.00	0.01	0.01
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 ± 5	63 ± 33	66 ± 34	0.00	0.01	0.01
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 ± 12	13 ± 10	27 ± 16	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 ± 6	8 ± 9	13 ± 11	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.005 ± <0.005	108 ± 132	108 ± 131	<0.005	0.02	0.01
Whimbrel	1989						17 ± 27	22 ± 28	39 ± 39	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	14 ± 22	16 ± 27	30 ± 35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	6 ± 9	58 ± 74	64 ± 74	0.00	0.01	0.01
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	3 ± 5	57 ± 63	60 ± 64	0.00	0.01	0.01
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	<0.005 ± <0.005	20 ± 32	20 ± 32	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	<0.005 ± <0.005	67 ± 93	67 ± 93	<0.005	0.01	0.01
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	<0.005 ± <0.005	5 ± 8	5 ± 8	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Black Turnstone	1989						16 ± 26	5153 ± 8880	5169 ± 8853	0.00	0.95	0.58
	1990	37 ± 59	<0.005 ± <0.005	37 ± 59	0.01	<0.005	319 ± 361	484 ± 661	802 ± 751	0.09	0.09	0.09
	1991	<0.005 ± <0.005	303 ± 550	303 ± 547	<0.005	0.06	22 ± 26	<0.005 ± <0.005	22 ± 26	0.01	<0.005	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	42 ± 46	27 ± 46	69 ± 65	0.01	0.00	0.01
	1994	31 ± 57	<0.005 ± <0.005	31 ± 57	0.01	<0.005	11 ± 13	28 ± 28	39 ± 31	0.00	0.01	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	38 ± 41	152 ± 198	190 ± 201	0.01	0.03	0.02
	1998	166 ± 264	240 ± 423	405 ± 495	0.05	0.04	<0.005 ± <0.005	49 ± 84	49 ± 84	<0.005	0.01	0.01
	2000	12 ± 23	<0.005 ± <0.005	12 ± 23	0.00	<0.005	45 ± 72	<0.005 ± <0.005	45 ± 72	0.01	<0.005	0.01
	2004	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	9 ± 14	<0.005 ± <0.005	9 ± 14	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ruddy Turnstone	1989						0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	1 ± 1	30 ± 55	31 ± 55	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	22 ± 37	111 ± 182	134 ± 185	0.01	0.02	0.02
	1996	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1998	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified Turnstone	1989						0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1998	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surfbird	1989						558 ± 762	121 ± 210	679 ± 786	0.16	0.02	0.08
	1990	626 ± 1150	280 ± 520	906 ± 1250	0.17	0.05	592 ± 674	94 ± 101	686 ± 678	0.17	0.02	0.08
	1991	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	2361 ± 2354	1519 ± 2377	3880 ± 3334	0.66	0.28	0.45
	1993	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	421 ± 645	3864 ± 4493	4285 ± 4530	0.12	0.72	0.50
	1994	<0.005 ± <0.005	250 ± 384	250 ± 382	<0.005	0.05	892 ± 879	751 ± 862	1642 ± 1227	0.25	0.14	0.19
	1996	614 ± 1161	92 ± 167	706 ± 1160	0.17	0.02	3021 ± 2295	768 ± 693	3789 ± 2386	0.84	0.14	0.44
	1998	258 ± 357	<0.005 ± <0.005	258 ± 354	0.07	<0.005	376 ± 485	428 ± 691	803 ± 841	0.11	0.08	0.09
	2000	491 ± 851	150 ± 165	641 ± 858	0.14	0.03	436 ± 606	96 ± 130	532 ± 617	0.12	0.02	0.06
	2004	294 ± 552	658 ± 688	952 ± 875	0.08	0.12	5143 ± 8634	563 ± 622	5706 ± 8614	1.44	0.10	0.66
	2005	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	292 ± 345	373 ± 417	664 ± 539	0.08	0.07	0.08
	2007	0	0	0	0.00	0.08						

		March						July									
Taxon	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES				
		Oiled Area		Unooiled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unooiled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total		
Sanderling	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
Sempalmated Sandpiper	1989								<0.005 ±	<0.005	9 ±	15	9 ±	15	<0.005	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
Western Sandpiper	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 ±	1	16 ±	26	16 ±	26	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
Least Sandpiper	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	222 ±	413	222 ±	411	0.00	0.04	0.02	11 ±	14	<0.005 ±	<0.005	11 ±	14	0.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
Rock Sandpiper	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
	1993	<0.005 ±	<0.005	435 ±	728	435 ±	724	<0.005	0.08	0.05	109 ±	132	<0.005 ±	<0.005	109 ±	131	0.03
	1994	344 ±	341	1315 ±	1963	1659 ±	1981	0.10	0.24	0.18							
	1996	<0.005 ±	<0.005	169 ±	196	169 ±	195	<0.005	0.03	0.02	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00
	1998	433 ±	791	2241 ±	2218	2674 ±	2341	0.12	0.41	0.30	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
	2000	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6170 ±	6253	6170 ±	6221	<0.005	1.14	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
	2007	<0.005 ±	<0.005	861 ±	1240	861 ±	1234	<0.005	0.16	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00		
2007	12 ±	22	564 ±	965	575 ±	960	<0.005	0.10	0.06	0	0	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	0.00	

		March						July									
Taxon	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES						
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total		
Dunlin	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	8 ±	14	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	14	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Short-billed Dowitcher	1989								0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	16 ±	26	16 ±	26	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Long-billed Dowitcher	1989								6 ±	10	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	10	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Unidentified Dowitcher	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Red-necked Phalarope	1989								1639 ±	1845	8062 ±	8864	9701 ±	9025	0.46	1.49	1.08
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	721 ±	642	1693 ±	1137	2414 ±	1303	0.20	0.31	0.28
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	3045 ±	2577	16173 ±	27045	19218 ±	27116	0.85	2.99	2.22
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	235 ±	407	1703 ±	1667	1938 ±	1713	0.07	0.32	0.22
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00									
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	1176 ±	1038	6251 ±	4115	7427 ±	4236	0.33	1.16	0.86
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	589 ±	564	2114 ±	1729	2703 ±	1815	0.16	0.39	0.31
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	111 ±	182	23 ±	40	134 ±	186	0.03	0.00	0.02
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	273 ±	472	273 ±	471	<0.005	0.05	0.03	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	223 ±	367	4137 ±	2801	4360 ±	2820	0.06	0.77	0.50	
Red Phalarope	1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	259 ±	450	259 ±	449	<0.005	0.05	0.03
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	

		March						July									
		POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES						
Taxon	Year	Oiled Area	Uniled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Uniled Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total				
Unidentified Gull	1989							1888 ±	2760	11175 ±	7619	13063 ±	8075	0.53	2.07	1.45	
	1990	753 ±	588	3472 ±	4678	4225 ±	4690	0.21	0.64	0.47	553 ±	268	4422 ±	2096	0.15	0.82	0.58
	1991	359 ±	246	1081 ±	934	1440 ±	960	0.10	0.20	0.16	156 ±	120	3968 ±	1789	0.04	0.73	0.48
	1993	5697 ±	7030	12850 ±	9622	18547 ±	11824	1.59	2.38	2.06	31 ±	21	2479 ±	2147	0.01	0.46	0.29
	1994	685 ±	467	3247 ±	2128	3932 ±	2166	0.19	0.60	0.44							
	1996	37 ±	62	1354 ±	1447	1392 ±	1441	0.01	0.25	0.15	177 ±	144	411 ±	248	0.05	0.08	0.07
	1998	204 ±	199	343 ±	345	546 ±	396	0.06	0.06	0.06	127 ±	123	2015 ±	1770	0.21	0.42	0.25
	2000	461 ±	381	1031 ±	925	1492 ±	995	0.13	0.19	0.17	11 ±	14	4883 ±	8185	0.00	0.90	0.57
	2004	1436 ±	852	2283 ±	1441	3719 ±	1663	0.40	0.42	0.41	163 ±	127	1993 ±	1684	0.21	0.35	0.25
	2005	2391 ±	882	2270 ±	1006	4661 ±	1328	0.67	0.42	0.52	328 ±	219	3578 ±	1909	0.09	0.66	0.45
	2007	1418 ±	387	1032 ±	593	2451 ±	703	0.40	0.19	0.27	680 ±	615	1654 ±	741	0.19	0.31	0.27
Total Gulls	1989							32735 ±	7165	68339 ±	14025	101075 ±	15689	9.15	12.65	11.25	
	1990	5537 ±	1943	9830 ±	5123	15368 ±	5447	1.55	1.82	1.71	32818 ±	9218	56004 ±	12424	8.82	11.36	10.28
	1991	8339 ±	2921	14049 ±	4512	22388 ±	5338	2.33	2.60	2.49	35106 ±	7780	59822 ±	10080	9.81	11.07	10.98
	1993	13580 ±	8827	28238 ±	14703	41818 ±	17026	3.80	5.23	4.66	33666 ±	10108	83064 ±	25552	11.67	15.37	13.51
	1994	25810 ±	17236	39630 ±	12424	65441 ±	21055	7.21	7.33	7.29							
	1996	14632 ±	5855	26359 ±	14092	40991 ±	15167	4.09	4.88	4.56	20677 ±	7191	69076 ±	20113	8.97	12.78	10.38
	1998	8650 ±	3853	25934 ±	10552	34585 ±	11168	2.42	4.80	3.85	21068 ±	6174	46761 ±	11419	6.78	9.15	7.85
	2000	5853 ±	3276	17709 ±	5935	23562 ±	6735	1.64	3.28	2.62	19454 ±	5674	50340 ±	14680	6.97	9.32	8.08
	2004	7661 ±	3013	17682 ±	12337	25343 ±	12627	2.14	3.27	2.82	16452 ±	5246	60940 ±	11646	7.73	11.28	8.95
	2005	31529 ±	9907	35432 ±	7798	66961 ±	12498	8.81	6.56	7.46	31233 ±	7921	59802 ±	15698	9.10	11.07	10.53
	2007	10751 ±	3214	35550 ±	33989	46301 ±	33965	3.01	6.58	5.16	67749 ±	47054	100023 ±	53337	16.77	18.51	19.41
Caspian Tern	1989							0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	40 ±	67	<0.005	0.01	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	41 ±	34	<0.005	0.01	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	4 ±	8	0.00	<0.005	<0.005
Arctic Tern	1989							2531 ±	1570	4748 ±	1852	7279 ±	2417	0.71	0.88	0.81	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2370 ±	912	3870 ±	1505	0.66	0.72	0.72
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1263 ±	627	4961 ±	1214	0.35	0.92	0.72
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1321 ±	1000	7236 ±	4725	0.37	1.34	0.99
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1777 ±	1053	3075 ±	1252	0.50	0.57	0.56
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	946 ±	493	1472 ±	875	0.26	0.27	0.28
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1124 ±	548	1772 ±	1139	0.31	0.33	0.34
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	269 ±	196	2295 ±	1472	0.08	0.42	0.30
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	821 ±	717	1569 ±	1555	0.23	0.29	0.28
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1126 ±	1431	954 ±	846	0.31	0.18	0.24
Aleutian Tern	1989							0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15 ±	25	308 ±	476	0.00	0.06	0.04
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	89 ±	124	25 ±	43	0.02	0.00	0.01
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	320 ±	542	<0.005	0.06	0.04
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	457 ±	677	767 ±	949	0.13	0.14	0.14
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	40 ±	67	0.00	0.01	<0.005
Unidentified Tern	1989							0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	86 ±	124	191 ±	286	0.02	0.04	0.03
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	188 ±	308	293 ±	261	0.05	0.05	0.06
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	127 ±	228	98 ±	95	0.04	0.02	0.03
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	1366 ±	2227	<0.005	0.25	0.16
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Taxon	March									July									
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES				Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES				
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
Parakeet Auklet	1989								150 ±	247		351 ±	609	501 ±	655	0.04	0.07	0.06	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	561 ±	450	281 ±	267	842 ±	521	0.16	0.05	0.10	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	7 ±	11	7 ±	11	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	159 ±	145	565 ±	623	725 ±	638	0.04	0.10	0.08	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	688 ±	399	122 ±	112	809 ±	412	0.19	0.02	0.09	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	299 ±	275	292 ±	282	590 ±	393	0.08	0.05	0.07	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	300 ±	430	162 ±	270	462 ±	505	0.08	0.03	0.05	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Crested Auklet	1989								0	0		0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	9375 ±	5606	4948 ±	3490	14323 ±	6542	2.62	0.92	1.59	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Rhinoseros Auklet	1989								0	0		0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	4	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	4	0.00	<0.005	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 ±	8	49 ±	86	53 ±	86	0.00	0.01	0.01	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Tufted Puffin	1989								1567 ±	948	715 ±	590	2282 ±	1110	0.44	0.13	0.25		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1910 ±	970	1909 ±	1233	3819 ±	1564	0.53	0.35	0.44	
	1991	<0.005 ±	<0.005	23 ±	42	23 ±	42	<0.005	0.00	0.00	2418 ±	1192	2625 ±	1589	5043 ±	1981	0.68	0.49	0.58
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2574 ±	1170	1518 ±	656	4092 ±	1336	0.72	0.28	0.47	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3277 ±	1939	1772 ±	813	5049 ±	2094	0.92	0.33	0.58	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2067 ±	1195	2419 ±	2608	4486 ±	2862	0.58	0.45	0.52	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	610 ±	229	4097 ±	3898	4707 ±	3897	0.17	0.76	0.54	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	983 ±	543	1102 ±	748	2084 ±	922	0.27	0.20	0.24	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1444 ±	990	861 ±	618	2305 ±	1162	0.40	0.16	0.27		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	646 ±	543	710 ±	894	1355 ±	1044	0.18	0.13	0.16		
Horned Puffin	1989								385 ±	263	1472 ±	1824	1856 ±	1837	0.11	0.27	0.21		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	559 ±	453	693 ±	629	1252 ±	773	0.16	0.13	0.14	
	1991	<0.005 ±	<0.005	81 ±	136	81 ±	136	<0.005	0.02	0.01	476 ±	310	821 ±	746	1297 ±	806	0.13	0.15	0.15
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1048 ±	1162	472 ±	287	1520 ±	1191	0.29	0.09	0.18	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	343 ±	364	156 ±	131	499 ±	386	0.10	0.03	0.06	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	837 ±	566	158 ±	188	995 ±	594	0.23	0.03	0.12	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	211 ±	308	167 ±	255	378 ±	399	0.06	0.03	0.04	
	2004	<0.005 ±	<0.005	81 ±	136	81 ±	136	<0.005	0.01	0.01	122 ±	126	443 ±	757	564 ±	766	0.03	0.08	0.07
2005	88 ±	160	<0.005 ±	<0.005	88 ±	159	0.02	<0.005	0.01	408 ±	315	738 ±	972	1146 ±	1020	0.11	0.14	0.13	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	45 ±	72	0	0	45 ±	72	0.01	0.00	0.01	
Unidentified Puffin	1989								106 ±	133	<0.005 ±	<0.005	106 ±	132	0.03	<0.005	0.01		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38 ±	62	<0.005 ±	<0.005	38 ±	62	0.01	<0.005	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	319 ±	380	23 ±	38	342 ±	380	0.09	0.00	0.04	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	214 ±	309	28 ±	43	242 ±	310	0.06	0.01	0.03	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	53 ±	90	53 ±	90	<0.005	0.01	0.01	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	0	0	3 ±	4	<0.005	0.00	<0.005	

Taxon	March										July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES						
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total				
Total Puffins	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2057 ±	1084	2187 ±	1904	4244 ±	2183	0.58	0.40	0.47	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2468 ±	1172	2603 ±	1542	5071 ±	1931	0.69	0.48	0.59	
	1991	<0.005 ±	<0.005	104 ±	143	104 ±	142	<0.005	0.02	0.01	2932 ±	1256	3445 ±	1797	6378 ±	2186	0.82	0.64	0.74
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3942 ±	2194	2013 ±	799	5954 ±	2325	1.10	0.37	0.69
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3620 ±	2115	1928 ±	851	5548 ±	2270	1.01	0.36	0.64
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3118 ±	1574	2604 ±	2637	5722 ±	3063	0.87	0.48	0.66
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	821 ±	321	4264 ±	3895	5085 ±	3900	0.23	0.79	0.59
	2004	<0.005 ±	<0.005	81 ±	136	81 ±	135	<0.005	0.01	0.01	1105 ±	613	1597 ±	1050	2702 ±	1213	0.31	0.30	0.31
2005	88 ±	160	<0.005 ±	<0.005	88 ±	159	0.02	<0.005	0.01	1852 ±	1171	1599 ±	1215	3451 ±	1682	0.52	0.30	0.40	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	693 ±	602	710 ±	894	1403 ±	1075	0.19	0.13	0.16	
Unidentified Alcid	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	251 ±	409	251 ±	407	<0.005	0.05	0.03	392 ±	257	227 ±	191	619 ±	319	0.11	0.04	0.07
	1991	333 ±	346	288 ±	265	621 ±	432	0.09	0.05	0.07	1287 ±	970	297 ±	373	1584 ±	1035	0.36	0.06	0.18
	1993	160 ±	274	308 ±	264	468 ±	377	0.04	0.06	0.05	103 ±	127	102 ±	94	205 ±	158	0.03	0.02	0.02
	1994	186 ±	174	182 ±	172	368 ±	242	0.05	0.03	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100 ±	126	369 ±	277	468 ±	303	0.03	0.07	0.05
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	152 ±	136	122 ±	128	275 ±	186	0.04	0.02	0.03
	2000	37 ±	62	<0.005 ±	<0.005	37 ±	61	0.01	<0.005	0.00	75 ±	123	<0.005 ±	<0.005	75 ±	123	0.02	<0.005	0.01
	2004	227 ±	265	315 ±	354	542 ±	439	0.06	0.06	0.06	158 ±	138	139 ±	184	297 ±	230	0.04	0.03	0.03
2005	317 ±	244	552 ±	335	868 ±	411	0.09	0.10	0.10	94 ±	79	197 ±	262	291 ±	273	0.03	0.04	0.03	
2007	0	0	316 ±	383	316 ±	381	0.00	0.06	0.04	149 ±	188	40 ±	67	189 ±	198	0.04	0.01	0.02	
Unidentified Small Alcid	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	9 ±	11	9 ±	11	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	65 ±	106	65 ±	106	<0.005	0.01	0.01
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	62 ±	102	62 ±	102	<0.005	0.01	0.01
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Alcids	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	46921 ±	11562	71457 ±	13617	118378 ±	17782	13.12	13.22	13.18
	1990	9665 ±	4393	24725 ±	9540	34390 ±	10437	2.70	4.58	3.83	33786 ±	9098	58824 ±	15248	92610 ±	17709	9.44	10.89	10.72
	1991	20954 ±	10497	30346 ±	13740	51300 ±	17164	5.86	5.62	5.71	51464 ±	13889	76876 ±	16549	128340 ±	21539	14.39	14.23	14.85
	1993	47349 ±	29864	189711 ±	158958	237060 ±	160831	13.24	35.11	26.39	74333 ±	21761	114173 ±	36242	188507 ±	42161	20.78	21.13	21.81
	1994	29388 ±	15338	60302 ±	22845	89690 ±	27320	8.21	11.16	9.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	28668 ±	13687	64283 ±	18791	92952 ±	23079	8.01	11.90	10.35	31522 ±	11646	63917 ±	15228	95440 ±	19114	8.81	11.83	11.04
	1998	28372 ±	13461	94143 ±	49698	122515 ±	51203	7.93	17.42	13.64	32993 ±	7857	34265 ±	8601	67258 ±	11612	9.22	6.34	7.78
	2000	10132 ±	3512	45435 ±	20258	55567 ±	20451	2.83	8.41	6.19	24566 ±	8586	38405 ±	12212	62971 ±	14886	6.87	7.11	7.29
	2004	21698 ±	8939	72662 ±	28102	94361 ±	29315	6.07	13.45	10.51	11935 ±	3160	35021 ±	7745	46955 ±	8345	3.34	6.48	5.43
2005	33762 ±	11793	74187 ±	21198	107948 ±	24097	9.44	13.73	12.02	20401 ±	6675	41320 ±	8237	61722 ±	10569	5.70	7.65	7.14	
2007	7553 ±	5791	33690 ±	9596	41243 ±	11133	2.11	6.23	4.59	13587 ±	5336	39537 ±	9500	53124 ±	10869	3.80	7.32	6.15	
Strigiformes																			
<i>Strigidae: Owls</i>																			
Snowy Owl	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Taxon	Year	March							July										
		POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES				DENSITIES						
		Oiled Area	Un-oiled Area	Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Un-oiled Area	Total		Oil	Unoil	Total				
Northern Hawk Owl	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Apodiformes																			
<i>Trochilidae: Hummingbirds</i>																			
Rufous Hummingbird	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	53 ±	94	53 ±	94	<0.005	0.01	0.01		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	10 ±	9	10 ±	9	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ±	6	0 ±	0	6 ±	6	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	4 ±	8	7 ±	9	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Unidentified Hummingbird	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	8 ±	9	11 ±	11	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	8 ±	9	11 ±	10	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	7 ±	7	7 ±	7	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	6 ±	7	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Coraciiformes																			
<i>Alcedinidae: Kingfishers</i>																			
Belted Kingfisher	1989	12 ±	15	1 ±	1	12 ±	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 ±	13	9 ±	10	21 ±	16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	5 ±	5	5 ±	8	10 ±	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	25 ±	22	8 ±	15	32 ±	26	0.01	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	12 ±	12	12 ±	12	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1993	25 ±	26	56 ±	36	81 ±	44	0.01	0.01	0.01	28 ±	24	36 ±	32	64 ±	40	0.01	0.01	0.01
	1994	25 ±	25	23 ±	23	48 ±	34	0.01	0.00	0.01	14 ±	10	106 ±	52	121 ±	53	0.00	0.02	0.01
	1996	67 ±	98	45 ±	32	112 ±	101	0.02	0.01	0.01	9 ±	8	39 ±	25	48 ±	26	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2000	1 ±	2	36 ±	55	37 ±	55	0.00	0.01	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	9	8 ±	9	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	5 ±	8	7 ±	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	6 ±	11	15 ±	20	21 ±	22	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	24 ±	21	24 ±	21	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2007	6 ±	11	0	0	6 ±	11	<0.005	0.00	<0.005	8 ±	10	17 ±	14	25 ±	17	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Piciformes																			
<i>Picidae: Woodpeckers</i>																			
Northern Flicker	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Taxon	March									July										
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			Oiled Area	Unooled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area	Unooled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil		Total	Oiled Area					Unooled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total
<i>Hirundinidae: Swallows</i>																				
Tree Swallow	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	9 ±	15	9 ±	15	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	13 ±	23	13 ±	23	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Bank Swallow	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violet-green Swallow	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 ±	0	59 ±	85	59 ±	85	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ±	9	7 ±	8	12 ±	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	19 ±	19	19 ±	19	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Barn Swallow	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	13 ±	23	13 ±	23	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unidentified Swallow	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	73 ±	71	76 ±	71	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	170 ±	183	170 ±	182	<0.005	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	POPULATION ESTIMATES		Total	DENSITIES			
		Oiled Area	Unoiied Area	Total	Oil	Unoil	Total					Oiled Area	Unoiied Area		Oil	Unoil	Total	
<i>Corvidae: Jays, Magpies, and Crows</i>																		
Steller's Jay	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ± 5	<0.005 ± <0.005	<0.005 ± <0.005	3 ± 5	0.00	<0.005	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 ± 8	0	0	4 ± 8	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ± 9	0	0	10 ± 12	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 ± 8	9 ± 11	17 ± 13	17 ± 13	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	<0.005 ± <0.005	8 ± 15	8 ± 15	<0.005 ± <0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	9 ± 10	54 ± 25	63 ± 27	63 ± 27	63 ± 27	0.00	0.01	0.01		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ± <0.005	16 ± 17	16 ± 17	16 ± 17	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
	1998	12 ± 15	<0.005 ± <0.005	12 ± 15	<0.005 ± <0.005	0.00	<0.005	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	<0.005 ± <0.005	22 ± 42	22 ± 42	<0.005 ± <0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ± <0.005	16 ± 17	16 ± 17	16 ± 17	16 ± 17	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ± 5	13 ± 13	16 ± 14	16 ± 14	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	<0.005 ± <0.005	54 ± 65	54 ± 64	<0.005 ± <0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	3 ± 5	4 ± 8	7 ± 9	7 ± 9	7 ± 9	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Gray Jay	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unidentified Jay	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Black-billed Magpie	1989	43 ± 40	45 ± 69	88 ± 79	0.01	0.01	0.01	22 ± 21	28 ± 25	50 ± 33	0.01	0.01	0.01					
	1990	6 ± 11	45 ± 49	52 ± 50	0.00	0.01	0.01	25 ± 18	18 ± 22	43 ± 29	0.01	0.00	0.00					
	1993	31 ± 29	70 ± 45	101 ± 53	0.01	0.01	0.01	22 ± 20	7 ± 8	29 ± 21	0.01	0.00	0.00					
	1994	111 ± 87	411 ± 209	522 ± 297	0.03	0.08	0.06											
	1996	115 ± 86	268 ± 212	383 ± 228	0.03	0.05	0.04	53 ± 30	11 ± 11	64 ± 32	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	1998	79 ± 84	375 ± 156	454 ± 176	0.02	0.07	0.05	26 ± 30	9 ± 11	35 ± 31	0.01	0.00	0.00					
	2000	170 ± 78	249 ± 219	419 ± 231	0.05	0.05	0.05	16 ± 12	17 ± 14	33 ± 19	0.00	0.00	0.00					
	2004	46 ± 38	255 ± 189	301 ± 192	0.01	0.05	0.03	26 ± 22	25 ± 30	51 ± 38	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	2005	61 ± 47	314 ± 258	374 ± 261	0.02	0.06	0.04	23 ± 24	8 ± 10	31 ± 26	0.01	0.00	0.00					
	2007	24 ± 25	111 ± 54	135 ± 59	0.01	0.02	0.02	11 ± 9	4 ± 8	16 ± 12	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005					
Northwestern Crow	1989	868 ± 670	2173 ± 1744	3041 ± 1857	0.24	0.40	0.34	332 ± 218	1147 ± 561	1479 ± 600	0.09	0.21	0.16					
	1990	186 ± 160	3139 ± 1587	3325 ± 1586	0.05	0.58	0.37	379 ± 131	1259 ± 500	1638 ± 516	0.11	0.23	0.19					
	1991	492 ± 394	2414 ± 1150	2905 ± 1208	0.14	0.45	0.32	384 ± 109	1677 ± 590	2061 ± 598	0.11	0.31	0.24					
	1993	1374 ± 572	4616 ± 1915	5990 ± 1987	0.38	0.85	0.67	450 ± 147	1494 ± 576	1944 ± 594	0.13	0.28	0.22					
	1994	710 ± 331	6342 ± 3779	7053 ± 3774	0.20	1.17	0.79	597 ± 185	1978 ± 668	2574 ± 692	0.17	0.37	0.30					
	1996	1132 ± 586	5064 ± 2430	6196 ± 2486	0.32	0.94	0.69	838 ± 211	1782 ± 484	2620 ± 526	0.23	0.33	0.30					
	1998	1272 ± 698	3673 ± 1718	4945 ± 1843	0.36	0.68	0.55	865 ± 260	1387 ± 405	2252 ± 479	0.24	0.26	0.26					
	2000	783 ± 382	3353 ± 1883	4136 ± 1910	0.22	0.62	0.46	494 ± 179	880 ± 327	1374 ± 372	0.14	0.16	0.16					
	2004	440 ± 209	3905 ± 4304	4345 ± 4286	0.09	0.72	0.47	532 ± 171	1515 ± 445	2047 ± 476	0.15	0.28	0.24					
	2005	408 ± 248	3771 ± 1324	4179 ± 1340	0.11	0.70	0.47	626 ± 167	1256 ± 435	1882 ± 465	0.18	0.23	0.22					
Common Raven	1989	49 ± 39	129 ± 174	178 ± 177	0.01	0.02	0.02	0 ± 0	121 ± 188	121 ± 187	0.00	0.02	0.01					
	1990	37 ± 51	265 ± 271	302 ± 274	0.01	0.05	0.03	11 ± 9	146 ± 146	157 ± 146	0.00	0.03	0.02					
	1991	200 ± 255	251 ± 196	451 ± 319	0.06	0.05	0.05	8 ± 7	54 ± 79	62 ± 79	0.00	0.01	0.01					
	1993	68 ± 47	40 ± 40	108 ± 61	0.02	0.01	0.01	39 ± 25	40 ± 31	79 ± 40	0.01	0.01	0.01					
	1994	96 ± 138	156 ± 161	252 ± 211	0.03	0.03	0.03	36 ± 34	9 ± 11	45 ± 36	0.01	0.00	0.01					
	1996	92 ± 74	82 ± 50	174 ± 88	0.03	0.02	0.02	11 ± 9	48 ± 41	59 ± 41	0.00	0.01	0.01					
	1998	37 ± 38	1353 ± 2415	1391 ± 2403	0.01	0.25	0.15	6 ± 9	58 ± 86	64 ± 87	0.00	0.01	0.01					
	2000	220 ± 211	103 ± 68	323 ± 219	0.06	0.02	0.04	3 ± 4	171 ± 145	174 ± 145	0.00	0.03	0.02					
	2004	18 ± 25	77 ± 56	95 ± 61	0.01	0.01	0.01	14 ± 10	49 ± 38	63 ± 39	0.00	0.01	0.01					
	2005	53 ± 43	60 ± 52	112 ± 67	0.01	0.01	0.01	41 ± 32	260 ± 250	301 ± 251	0.01	0.05	0.03					

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES							
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
<i>Muscicapidae: Thrushes</i>																		
Hermit Thrush	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 ±	1	3 ±	4	3 ±	4	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	9 ±	15	9 ±	15	0.00			
Varied Thrush	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ±	9	8 ±	9	13 ±	13	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	9	8 ±	9	<0.005			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	4	5 ±	8	7 ±	9	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	5 ±	8	5 ±	8	<0.005			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	0.00			
American Robin	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	13 ±	23	13 ±	23	<0.005			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	43 ±	50	46 ±	50	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 ±	1	26 ±	40	26 ±	40	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	5 ±	8	5 ±	8	<0.005			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	12 ±	12	12 ±	12	0.00			
Unidentified Thrush	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
<i>Troglodytidae: Wrens</i>																		
Winter Wren	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00			

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES							
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
<i>Certhiidae: Dippers</i>																		
American Dipper	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	15	<0.005	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	16 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
<i>Bombacillidae: Waxwings</i>																		
Bohemian Waxwing	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
<i>Emberizidae: Emberizids</i>																		
Unidentified Warbler	1989	<0.005 ±	<0.005	22 ±	37	<0.005	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	22 ±	37	<0.005	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Fox Sparrow	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	15	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	0	0	<0.005	0.00	<0.005			
Snow Bunting	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	15 ±	28	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	161 ±	302	<0.005	0.03	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1996	<0.005 ±	<0.005	46 ±	83	<0.005	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Taxon	Year	March									July								
		POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total
Unidentified Sparrow	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	10	8 ±	10	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unidentified Blackbird	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<i>Fringillidae: Finches and Allies</i>																			
Pine Grosbeak	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	7 ±	11	7 ±	11	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	7 ±	11	7 ±	11	<0.005	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unidentified Redpoll	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	15	8 ±	15	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Pine Siskin	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	73 ±	131	73 ±	130	<0.005	0.01	0.01	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Taxon	Year	March									July								
		POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total
Unidentified Passerine	1989										19 ±	27	9 ±	10	27 ±	28	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	150 ±	271	150 ±	269	<0.005	0.03	0.02	<0.005 ±	<0.005	12 ±	16	12 ±	16	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1991	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	14	8 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00	23 ±	18	20 ±	17	42 ±	24	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	20 ±	17	11 ±	13	31 ±	22	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1994	6 ±	10	154 ±	152	160 ±	152	0.00	0.03	0.02									
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	<0.005 ±	<0.005	60 ±	109	60 ±	108	<0.005	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 ±	4	2 ±	3	6 ±	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unidentified Bird	1989										1417 ±	792	640 ±	555	2056 ±	962	0.40	0.12	0.23
	1990	86 ±	88	1188 ±	1169	1275 ±	1166	0.02	0.22	0.14	295 ±	138	576 ±	449	871 ±	469	0.08	0.11	0.10
	1991	1862 ±	2314	427 ±	442	2288 ±	2330	0.52	0.08	0.25	52 ±	66	229 ±	211	281 ±	221	0.01	0.04	0.03
	1993	237 ±	273	945 ±	715	1182 ±	760	0.07	0.17	0.13	204 ±	191	<0.005 ±	<0.005	204 ±	191	0.06	<0.005	0.02
	1994	17 ±	17	505 ±	466	522 ±	463	0.00	0.09	0.06									
	1996	6 ±	11	8 ±	14	14 ±	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 ±	6	62 ±	92	67 ±	92	0.00	0.01	0.01
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	6 ±	12	395 ±	533	401 ±	530	0.00	0.07	0.04	126 ±	190	<0.005 ±	<0.005	126 ±	189	0.04	<0.005	0.01
	2004	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	15	8 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00	60 ±	70	19 ±	28	79 ±	75	0.02	0.00	0.01
	2005	18 ±	31	102 ±	152	120 ±	154	0.01	0.02	0.01	201 ±	212	212 ±	204	412 ±	293	0.06	0.04	0.05
	2007	6 ±	10	7 ±	14	13 ±	17	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	205 ±	232	29 ±	37	234 ±	234	0.06	0.01	0.03

Taxon	March									July									
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			Oil	Unoil	Total	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES					
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area	Total				Oiled Area	Unoiled Area	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area	Total			
Appendix I: Population estimates, confidence intervals, and densities (individuals/km ²) for mammals recorded in PWS surveys, 1989-2005. nd = no data recorded.																			
MAMMALS																			
Rodentia																			
<i>Sciuridae: Squirrels</i>																			
Red Squirrel		1989									0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
		1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Hoary Marmot		1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
		1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00	
		1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	7 ±	7	9 ±	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Castoridae: Beavers</i>																			
Beaver		1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
		1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Erethizontidae: New World Porcupines</i>																			
Porcupine		1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00	
		1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
		1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
		1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cetacea																			
<i>Delphinidae: Dolphins, Porpoises and Killer Whales</i>																			
Harbor Porpoise		1989								0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	194 ±	354	<0.005	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1991	155 ±	256	<0.005 ±	<0.005	0.04	<0.005	0.02	<0.005 ±	<0.005	112 ±	189	112 ±	189	<0.005	0.02	0.01	
		1993	306 ±	289	66 ±	116	0.09	0.01	0.04	309 ±	247	480 ±	548	789 ±	600	0.09	0.09	0.09	
		1994	75 ±	124	<0.005 ±	<0.005	0.02	<0.005	0.01										
		1996	<0.005 ±	<0.005	413 ±	436	<0.005	0.08	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		2000	<0.005 ±	<0.005	41 ±	68	<0.005	0.01	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
		2004	<0.005 ±	<0.005	81 ±	136	<0.005	0.02	0.01	75 ±	83	121 ±	203	196 ±	218	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		2005	176 ±	321	80 ±	152	0.05	0.01	0.03	254 ±	340	<0.005 ±	<0.005	254 ±	339	0.07	<0.005	0.03	
		2007	0	0	22 ±	24	0.00	<0.005	<0.005	352 ±	427	188 ±	227	540 ±	481	0.10	0.03	0.06	

Taxon	March										July									
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			
		Oiled Area		Unooiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unooiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	
Dall Porpoise	1989										105 ±	128	48 ±	83	153 ±	152	0.03	0.01	0.02	
	1990	441 ±	388	879 ±	1192	1320 ±	1246	0.12	0.16	0.15	561 ±	731	452 ±	677	1012 ±	993	0.16	0.08	0.12	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	196 ±	207	286 ±	211	482 ±	294	0.05	0.05	0.06	
	1993	<0.005 ±	<0.005	1394 ±	1668	1394 ±	1659	<0.005	0.26	0.16	431 ±	497	4 ±	8	435 ±	495	0.12	0.00	0.05	
	1994	451 ±	476	494 ±	503	944 ±	687	0.13	0.09	0.11										
	1996	821 ±	665	907 ±	905	1728 ±	1115	0.23	0.17	0.19	612 ±	478	492 ±	518	1104 ±	702	0.17	0.09	0.13	
	1998	530 ±	455	1829 ±	1378	2359 ±	1443	0.15	0.34	0.26	2060 ±	1721	202 ±	356	2263 ±	1749	0.58	0.04	0.26	
	2000	111 ±	132	2627 ±	2623	2739 ±	2613	0.03	0.49	0.30	424 ±	523	485 ±	457	909 ±	692	0.12	0.09	0.11	
	2004	1521 ±	1171	819 ±	1206	2340 ±	1667	0.43	0.15	0.26	1180 ±	894	291 ±	289	1471 ±	935	0.33	0.05	0.17	
2005	3201 ±	2171	2980 ±	2460	6181 ±	3256	0.89	0.55	0.69	2196 ±	1147	444 ±	394	2640 ±	1207	0.61	0.08	0.31		
2007	5781 ±	4184	3169 ±	2918	8950 ±	5055	1.62	0.59	1.00	1053 ±	605	1277 ±	764	2330 ±	972	0.29	0.24	0.27		
Pacific White-sided Dolphin	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Killer Whale	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15 ±	24	21 ±	37	36 ±	44	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	<0.005 ±	<0.005	16 ±	28	16 ±	28	<0.005	0.00	0.00	37 ±	61	<0.005 ±	<0.005	37 ±	61	0.01	<0.005	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ±	9	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	9	0.00	<0.005	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	<0.005 ±	<0.005	81 ±	144	81 ±	143	<0.005	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Pilot Whale	1989										0	0	250 ±	409	250 ±	408	0.00	0.05	0.03	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Beluga Whale	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00	
Unidentified Porpoise	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	<0.005 ±	<0.005	41 ±	68	41 ±	68	<0.005	0.01	0.00	19 ±	32	20 ±	35	39 ±	47	0.01	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	37 ±	61	3 ±	5	40 ±	61	0.01	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	224 ±	247	<0.005 ±	<0.005	224 ±	246	0.06	<0.005	0.03	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	77 ±	127	<0.005 ±	<0.005	77 ±	126	0.02	<0.005	0.01	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	203 ±	273	203 ±	273	0.00	0.04	0.02		

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES							
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
<i>Eschrichtiidae: Gray Whales</i>																		
Gray Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Balaenopteridae: Rorquals and Humpback Whales</i>																		
Sei Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Minke Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	19 ±	32	20 ±	35	39 ±	47	0.01	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38 ±	62	<0.005 ±	<0.005	38 ±	62	0.01	<0.005	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fin Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Humpback Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	188 ±	154	37 ±	66	225 ±	167	0.05	0.01	0.03	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	349 ±	290	181 ±	264	530 ±	391	0.10	0.03	0.06	
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	181 ±	216	59 ±	82	240 ±	229	0.05	0.01	0.03	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	37 ±	61	<0.005 ±	<0.005	37 ±	61	0.01	<0.005	0.00	
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Taxon	March									July								
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES			DENSITIES							
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total	Oil	Unoil	Total			
<i>Balaenidae: Right Whales</i>																		
Bowhead Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Right Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unidentified Whale	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	62 ±	105	<0.005 ±	<0.005	62 ±	104	0.02	<0.005	0.01	
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Carnivora																		
<i>Canidae: Wolves, coyotes</i>																		
Coyote	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2000	<0.005 ±	<0.005	22 ±	41	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<i>Ursidae: Bears</i>																		
Brown Bear	1989	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1993	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1994	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1996	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1998	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	2000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	11 ±	13	11 ±	13	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
	2005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 ±	0	6 ±	10	6 ±	10	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	

Taxon	Year	March									July								
		POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total
Black Bear	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9 ±	16	13 ±	13	22 ±	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	4	7 ±	11	9 ±	12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	14 ±	14	14 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	24 ±	23	27 ±	23	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00									
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	38 ±	27	41 ±	27	0.00	0.01	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9 ±	10	4 ±	8	13 ±	13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 ±	8	13 ±	13	22 ±	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	20 ±	19	22 ±	16	41 ±	25	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11 ±	8	22 ±	20	33 ±	21	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Mustelidae: Minks, Martens and Otters</i>																			
Mink	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	9	8 ±	9	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1994	<0.005 ±	<0.005	16 ±	29	16 ±	29	<0.005	0.00	0.00									
	1996	5 ±	9	1 ±	3	6 ±	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00									
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 ±	9	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	9	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Martens	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00									
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wolverine	1989																		
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00									
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	14	8 ±	14	<0.005	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sea Otter	1989																		
	1990	2019 ±	1255	3890 ±	1090	5909 ±	1648	0.56	0.72	0.66	1761 ±	668	6477 ±	1918	8238 ±	2024	0.49	1.20	0.92
	1991	1012 ±	497	3330 ±	838	4342 ±	968	0.28	0.62	0.48	1252 ±	564	4471 ±	2788	5723 ±	2839	0.35	0.83	0.66
	1993	1687 ±	1015	5125 ±	1549	6813 ±	1838	0.47	0.95	0.76	1053 ±	477	4193 ±	1404	5246 ±	1480	0.29	0.78	0.61
	1994	1149 ±	382	6597 ±	2023	7746 ±	2047	0.32	1.22	0.86	1528 ±	626	6688 ±	2320	8216 ±	2398	0.43	1.24	0.95
	1996	1647 ±	437	6491 ±	2147	8139 ±	2179	0.46	1.20	0.91									
	1998	1326 ±	754	5257 ±	3128	6583 ±	3200	0.37	0.97	0.73	1629 ±	515	9147 ±	3902	10776 ±	3928	0.46	1.69	1.25
	2000	837 ±	382	3812 ±	1093	4649 ±	1151	0.23	0.71	0.52	1545 ±	749	6512 ±	3950	8057 ±	4013	0.43	1.21	0.93
	2004	1314 ±	770	4371 ±	1351	5684 ±	1544	0.37	0.81	0.63	1401 ±	868	3662 ±	1422	5064 ±	1661	0.39	0.68	0.59
	2005	983 ±	583	5568 ±	2137	6551 ±	2202	0.27	1.03	0.73	1120 ±	479	7957 ±	6042	9077 ±	6049	0.31	1.47	1.05
	2007	706 ±	547	4608 ±	1492	5314 ±	1580	0.20	0.85	0.59	1564 ±	1497	3695 ±	1519	5260 ±	2125	0.44	0.68	0.61
River Otter	1989																		
	1990	37 ±	35	37 ±	40	75 ±	53	0.01	0.01	0.01	1106 ±	485	7200 ±	3112	8306 ±	3144	0.31	1.33	0.96
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9 ±	16	<0.005 ±	<0.005	9 ±	15	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 ±	12	7 ±	8	15 ±	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	43 ±	47	57 ±	56	100 ±	72	0.01	0.01	0.01	20 ±	23	3 ±	5	23 ±	24	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1996	37 ±	48	23 ±	24	60 ±	53	0.01	0.00	0.01	17 ±	23	60 ±	40	77 ±	46	0.00	0.01	0.01
	1998	26 ±	25	21 ±	22	47 ±	33	0.01	0.00	0.01									
	2000	37 ±	39	30 ±	34	67 ±	52	0.01	0.01	0.01	29 ±	23	107 ±	80	135 ±	84	0.01	0.02	0.02
	2004	31 ±	47	63 ±	55	93 ±	72	0.01	0.01	0.01	3 ±	5	46 ±	28	46 ±	28	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2005	<0.005 ±	<0.005	69 ±	64	69 ±	64	<0.005	0.01	0.01	8 ±	8	68 ±	41	77 ±	42	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2007	0	0	104 ±	77	104 ±	76	0.00	0.02	0.01	22 ±	28	8 ±	10	30 ±	30	0.01	0.00	0.00

Taxon	Year	March									July								
		POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area		Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total
Unidentified Otter	1989																		
	1990	6 ±	12	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	11	0.00	<0.005	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	4	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00									
	1996	6 ±	10	1 ±	1	6 ±	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pinnipedia																		
<i>Otariidae: Sea Lions, Fur Seals</i>																			
Steller Sea Lion																			
1989																			
1990	6116 ±	10032	143 ±	172	6260 ±	9923	1.71	0.03	0.70	1565 ±	2071	793 ±	1094	2358 ±	2329	0.44	0.15	0.26	
1991	3247 ±	4516	548 ±	824	3795 ±	4541	0.91	0.10	0.42	3495 ±	3031	207 ±	143	3702 ±	3020	0.98	0.04	0.43	
1993	2424 ±	3515	835 ±	1129	3260 ±	3649	0.68	0.15	0.36	2150 ±	2338	161 ±	94	2312 ±	2329	0.60	0.03	0.27	
1994	1662 ±	2348	418 ±	496	2080 ±	2374	0.46	0.08	0.23	947 ±	787	52 ±	38	1000 ±	784	0.26	0.01	0.12	
1996	1385 ±	1583	371 ±	469	1955 ±	1634	0.39	0.11	0.22	828 ±	860	124 ±	119	953 ±	864	0.23	0.02	0.11	
1998	1914 ±	1824	312 ±	190	2226 ±	1813	0.54	0.06	0.25	876 ±	951	78 ±	50	954 ±	948	0.24	0.01	0.11	
2000	1873 ±	2033	373 ±	292	2246 ±	2031	0.52	0.07	0.25	736 ±	778	97 ±	122	834 ±	784	0.21	0.02	0.10	
2004	2031 ±	1798	378 ±	592	2409 ±	1874	0.57	0.07	0.27	421 ±	460	59 ±	70	479 ±	464	0.12	0.01	0.06	
2005	1562 ±	1374	47 ±	61	1608 ±	1361	0.44	0.01	0.18	369 ±	362	145 ±	203	514 ±	413	0.10	0.03	0.06	
2007	864 ±	1070	142 ±	203	1006 ±	1077	0.24	0.03	0.11	373 ±	391	98 ±	163	471 ±	422	0.10	0.02	0.05	
California Sea Lion																			
1989																			
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	4 ±	8	4 ±	8	<0.005	0.00	0.00	
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Northern Fur Seal																			
1989																			
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	40 ±	68	40 ±	67	<0.005	0.01	0.00	
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Unidentified Pinniped																			
1989																			
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1991	12 ±	23	<0.005 ±	<0.005	12 ±	23	0.00	<0.005	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00										
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Taxon	March									July									
	Year	POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES			POPULATION ESTIMATES						DENSITIES		
		Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total	Oiled Area	Unoiled Area		Total		Oil	Unoil	Total		
<i>Phocidae: Seals</i>																			
Harbor Seal	1989									730 ±	390	1698 ±	765	2428 ±	856	0.20	0.31	0.27	
	1990	517 ±	248	1313 ±	731	1830 ±	768	0.14	0.24	0.20	527 ±	220	2139 ±	2762	2666 ±	2765	0.15	0.40	0.31
	1991	240 ±	228	671 ±	387	911 ±	446	0.07	0.12	0.10	646 ±	359	937 ±	326	1583 ±	484	0.18	0.17	0.18
	1993	268 ±	209	1245 ±	1287	1513 ±	1297	0.07	0.23	0.17	744 ±	326	16176 ±	26430	16920 ±	26382	0.21	2.99	1.96
	1994	210 ±	130	1224 ±	1152	1434 ±	1153	0.06	0.23	0.16									
	1996	153 ±	101	829 ±	402	983 ±	413	0.04	0.15	0.11	554 ±	290	641 ±	256	1195 ±	385	0.15	0.12	0.14
	1998	287 ±	200	923 ±	414	1210 ±	457	0.08	0.17	0.13	371 ±	222	1129 ±	633	1501 ±	669	0.10	0.21	0.17
	2000	548 ±	654	1016 ±	1046	1564 ±	1226	0.15	0.19	0.17	489 ±	214	708 ±	503	1197 ±	546	0.14	0.13	0.14
	2004	679 ±	360	495 ±	215	1174 ±	415	0.19	0.09	0.13	412 ±	237	5316 ±	7811	5729 ±	7799	0.12	0.98	0.66
	2005	190 ±	179	614 ±	420	804 ±	454	0.05	0.11	0.09	515 ±	366	735 ±	303	1251 ±	473	0.14	0.14	0.14
	2007	353 ±	213	1760 ±	1314	2113 ±	1324	0.10	0.33	0.24	372 ±	199	6517 ±	9441	6889 ±	9426	0.10	1.21	0.80
Artiodactyla: Even-toed Ungulates																			
<i>Cervidae: Deer</i>																			
Sitka Black-tailed Deer	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	234 ±	209	158 ±	107	392 ±	233	0.07	0.03	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	491 ±	532	552 ±	412	1043 ±	667	0.14	0.10	0.12	22 ±	17	9 ±	15	31 ±	23	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1993	100 ±	67	138 ±	128	238 ±	143	0.03	0.03	0.03	6 ±	6	24 ±	33	30 ±	34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	100 ±	120	175 ±	198	275 ±	230	0.03	0.03	0.03									
	1996	646 ±	495	751 ±	667	1396 ±	825	0.18	0.14	0.16	20 ±	18	21 ±	19	41 ±	27	0.01	0.00	0.00
	1998	18 ±	25	15 ±	27	33 ±	36	0.01	0.00	0.00	26 ±	20	<0.005 ±	<0.005	26 ±	20	0.01	<0.005	0.00
	2000	25 ±	28	269 ±	254	294 ±	254	0.01	0.05	0.03	5 ±	6	57 ±	45	62 ±	45	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2004	209 ±	252	47 ±	53	256 ±	255	0.06	0.01	0.03	84 ±	113	26 ±	26	110 ±	116	0.02	0.00	0.01
	2005	<0.005 ±	<0.005	15 ±	20	15 ±	20	<0.005	0.00	0.00	6 ±	9	31 ±	42	36 ±	43	0.00	0.01	0.00
	2007	523 ±	658	1461 ±	944	1984 ±	1142	0.15	0.27	0.22	22 ±	26	12 ±	12	35 ±	29	0.01	<0.005	<0.005
<i>Bovidae: Goats and Sheep</i>																			
Mountain Goat	1989										0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unidentified Mammal	1989										12 ±	10	13 ±	13	25 ±	16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	3 ±	5	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	1991	6 ±	11	89 ±	144	95 ±	144	0.00	0.02	0.01	3 ±	5	109 ±	120	112 ±	120	0.00	0.02	0.01
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 ±	5	<0.005 ±	<0.005	3 ±	5	0.00	<0.005	0.00
	1994	6 ±	11	<0.005 ±	<0.005	6 ±	11	0.00	<0.005	0.00									
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	49 ±	62	54 ±	72	102 ±	94	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.005 ±	<0.005	8 ±	10	8 ±	10	<0.005	0.00	0.00
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	159 ±	247	4 ±	8	163 ±	246	0.04	<0.005	0.02
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Appendix J. Estimated number of marine birds (\pm 95% CI) from small boat surveys of Prince William Sound during winter and summer of 1972-73 (Haddock et al., unpubl. data), 1989-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994), 1993 (Agler et al. 1994), 1994 (Agler et al. 1995), 1996 (Agler and Kendall 1997), 1998 (Lance et al. 1999), 2000 (Stephensen et al. 2001), and 2004.

Year	Winter ^a			Summer ^b	
	<i>N</i>	CI		<i>N</i>	CI
1972	235,579	63,480		628,696	141,858
1973	328,091	59,955		475,618	144,213
1989	nd ^c	nd ^c		302,538	54,444
1990	141,911	22,902		237,900	32,570
1991	171,433	30,868		343,357	98,670
1993	402,760	167,697		371,327	58,189
1994	320,470	62,640		nd ^c	nd ^c
1996	253,001	34,917		246,572	41,400
1998	358,935	143,974		201,765	46,179
2000	210,945	52,471		204,349	35,071
2004	254,463	48,893		171,936	21,539
2005	273,067	39,379		194,780	25,053
2007	181,883	38,808		265,299	72,058

^a All winter surveys were conducted in March, except for March 1989, when no survey was conducted.

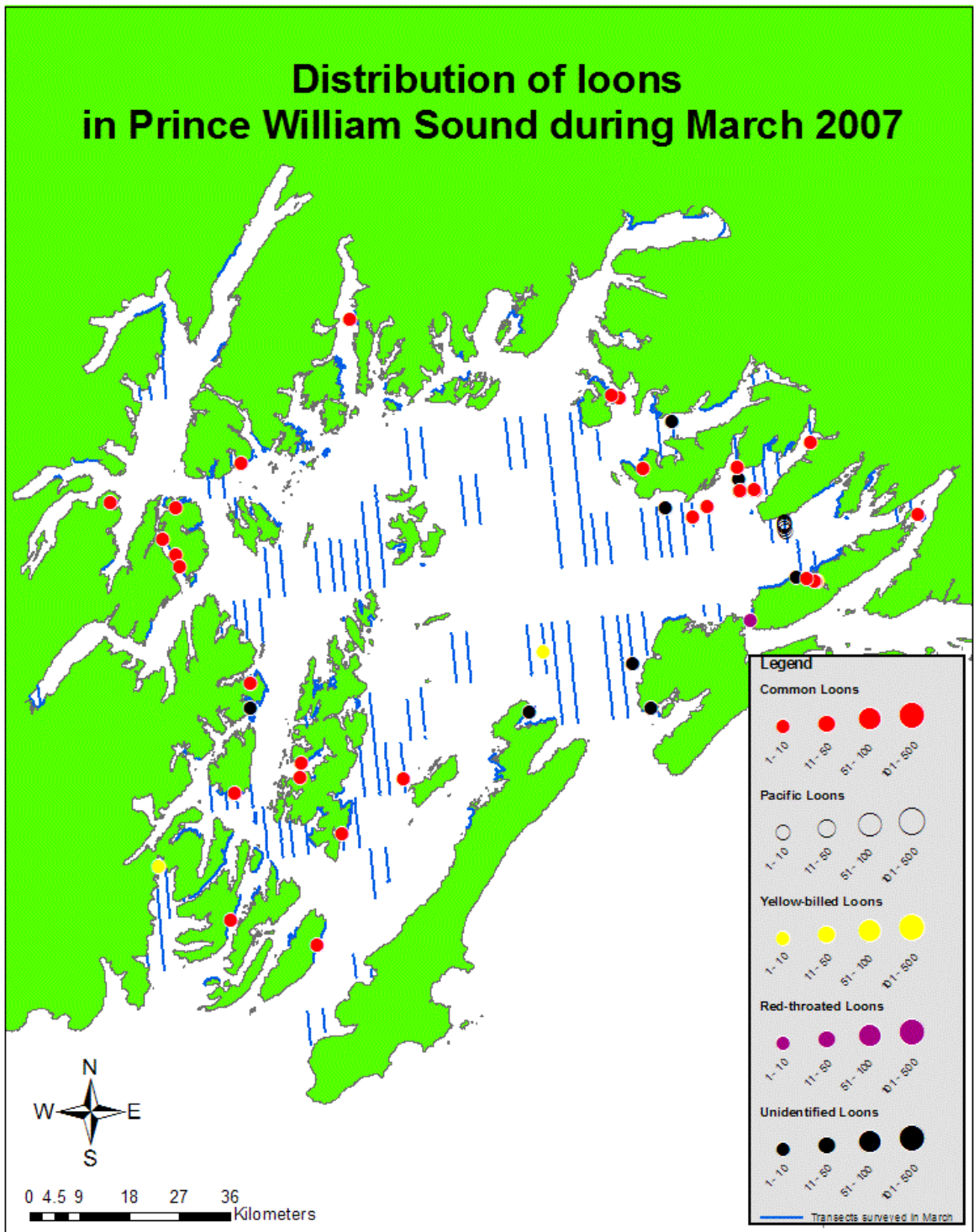
^b Surveys were conducted during July, except for 1973 and 1994, when the Sound was surveyed in August. There was no summer survey in 1994.

^c nd = no data

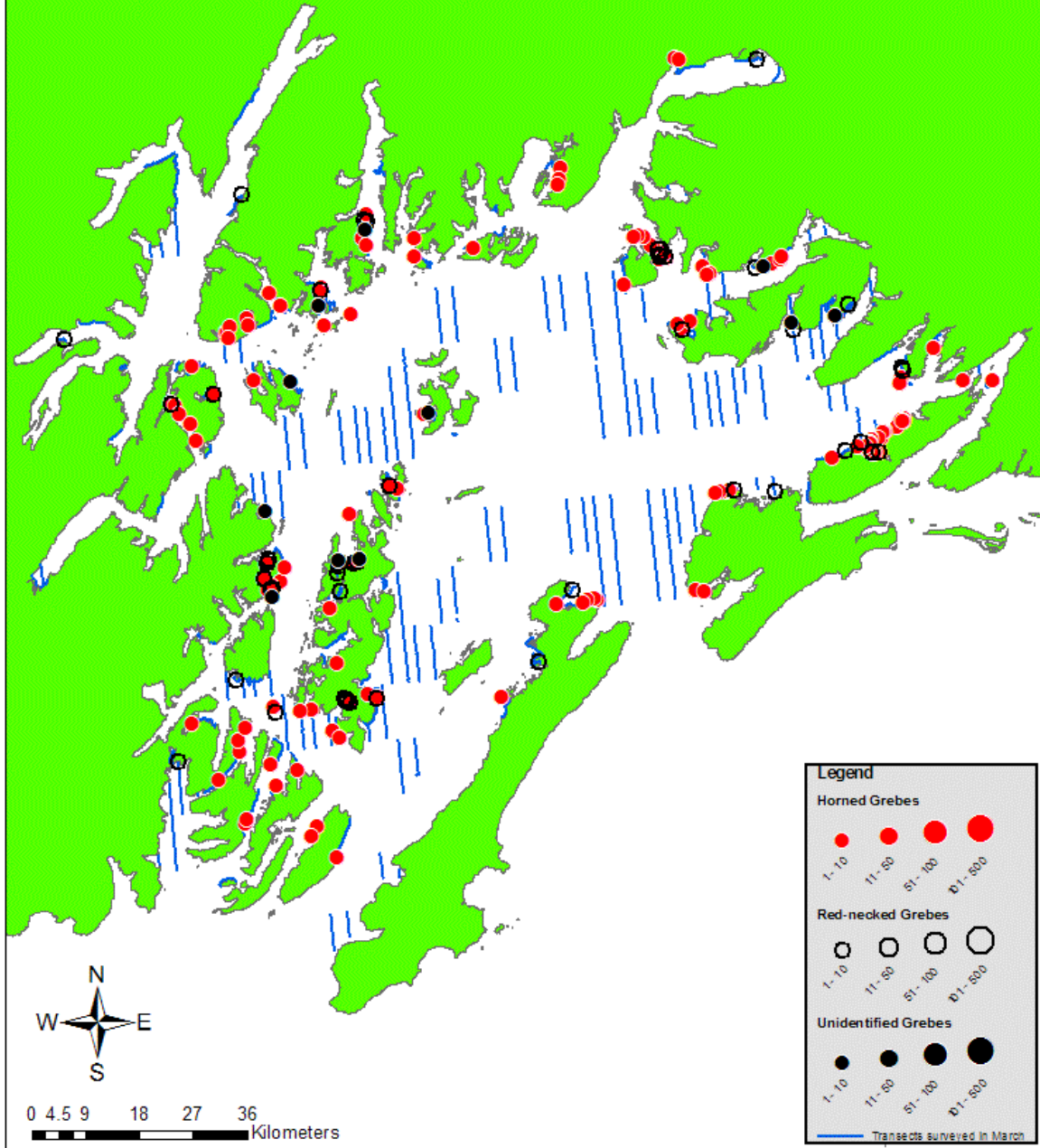
Appendix K. Estimated number of marine birds (\pm 95% CI) from small boat surveys of Prince William Sound during March 1990-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994), 1993 (Agler et al. 1994), 1994 (Agler et al. 1995), and 1996, and July 1989-91 (Klosiewski and Laing 1994), 1993 (Agler et al. 1994), 1996 (Agler and Kendall 1997), 1998 (Lance et al. 1999), and 2000 listed by zone oiled by the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Year	Oiled Area			Unoiled Area	
	N	CI		N	CI
March					
1990	36,343	7,760		105,568	21,547
1991	49,649	13,422		121,784	27,797
1993	83,171	34,794		319,589	164,048
1994	86,045	27,031		234,425	56,507
1996	64,402	17,081		188,599	30,454
1998	58,304	16,511		300,632	143,024
2000	37,468	8,197		173,477	51,826
2004	64,696	12,175		189,768	47,644
2005	90,457	23,823		182,610	31,718
2007	36,995	8,584		144,888	38,062
July					
1989	102,402	20,032		200,136	50,625
1990	88,191	20,140		149,709	25,597
1991	116,115	24,129		227,242	95,674
1993	116,219	26,896		255,108	51,600
1996	74,039	25,200		172,533	32,846
1998	70,483	12,409		131,281	44,481
2000	80,388	26,215		123,960	23,297
2004	44,613	11,097		127,323	18,528
2005	65,103	14,521		129,677	20,508
2007	89,414	47,368		175,885	54,598

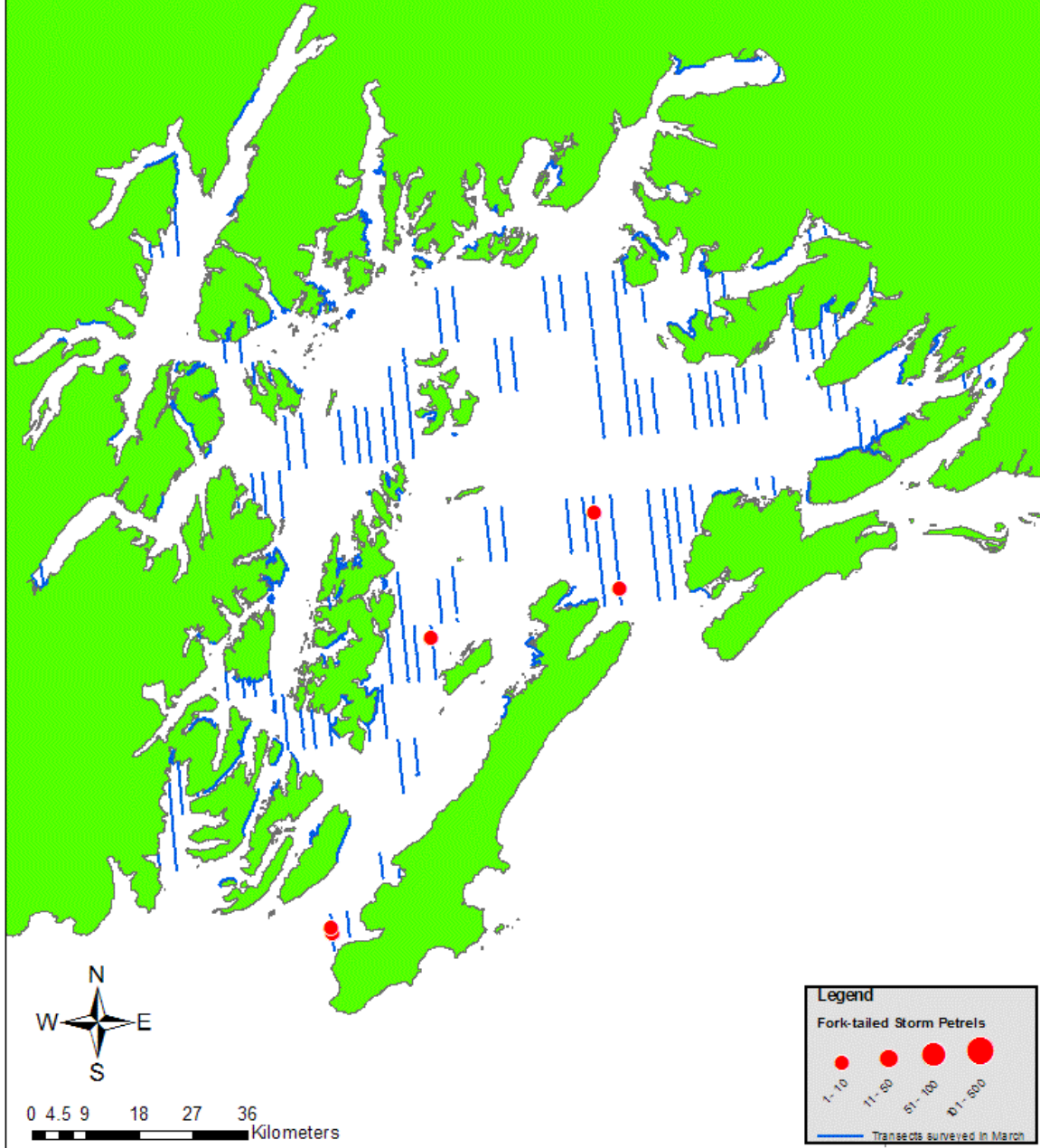
Appendix L: Distribution maps for species recorded during March 2007.



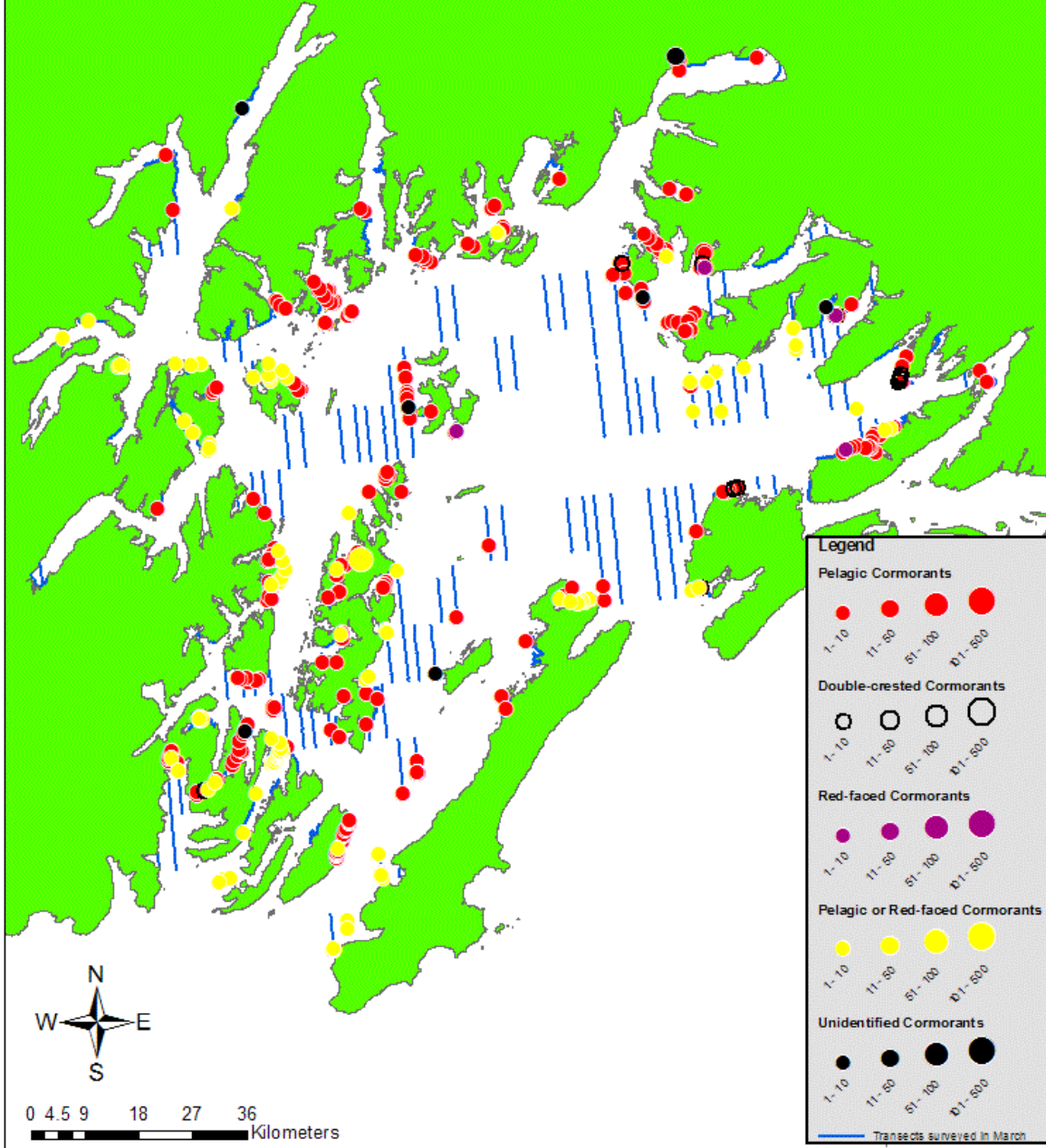
Distribution of grebes in Prince William Sound during March 2007



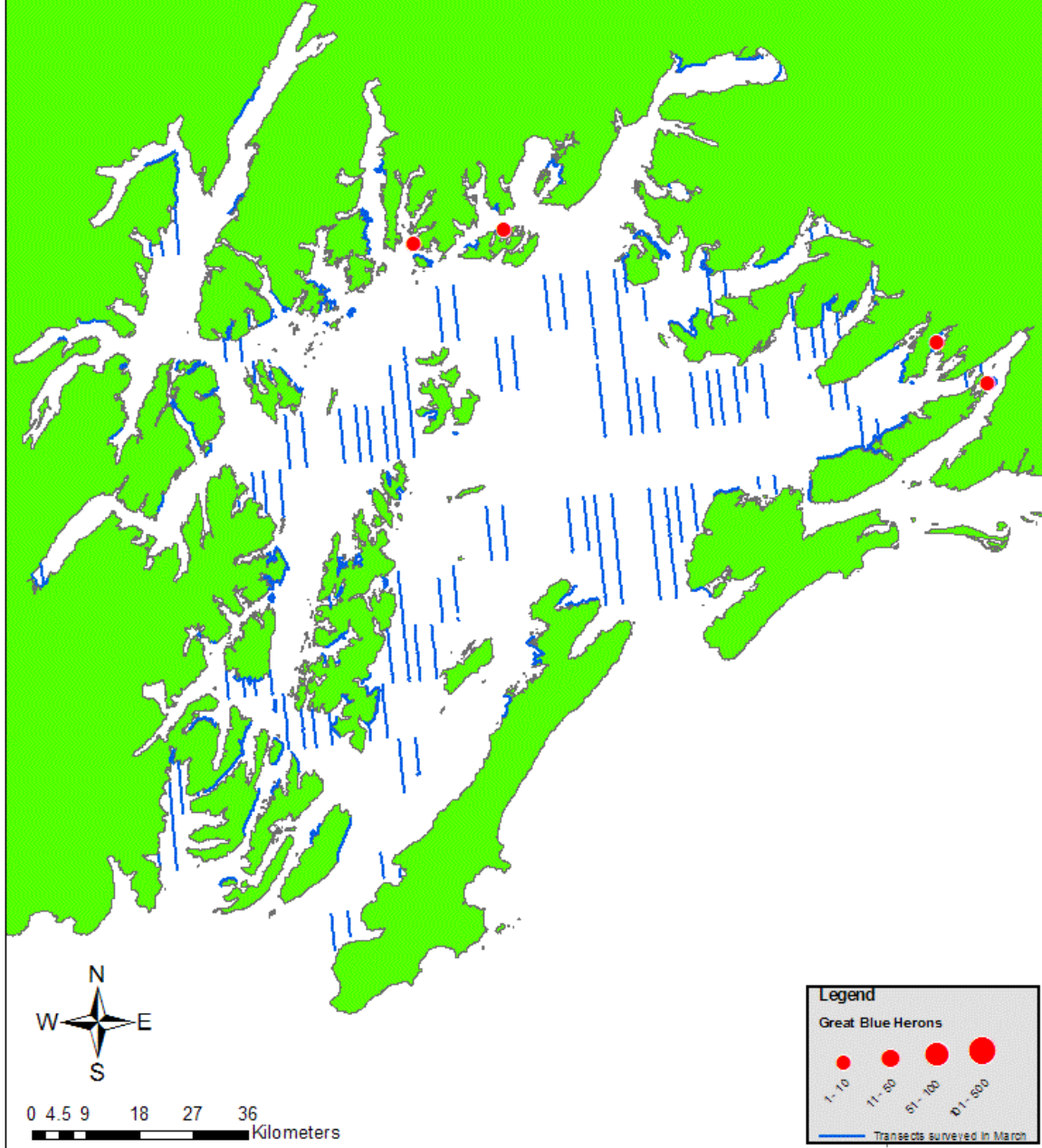
Distribution of fork-tailed storm petrels in Prince William Sound during March 2007



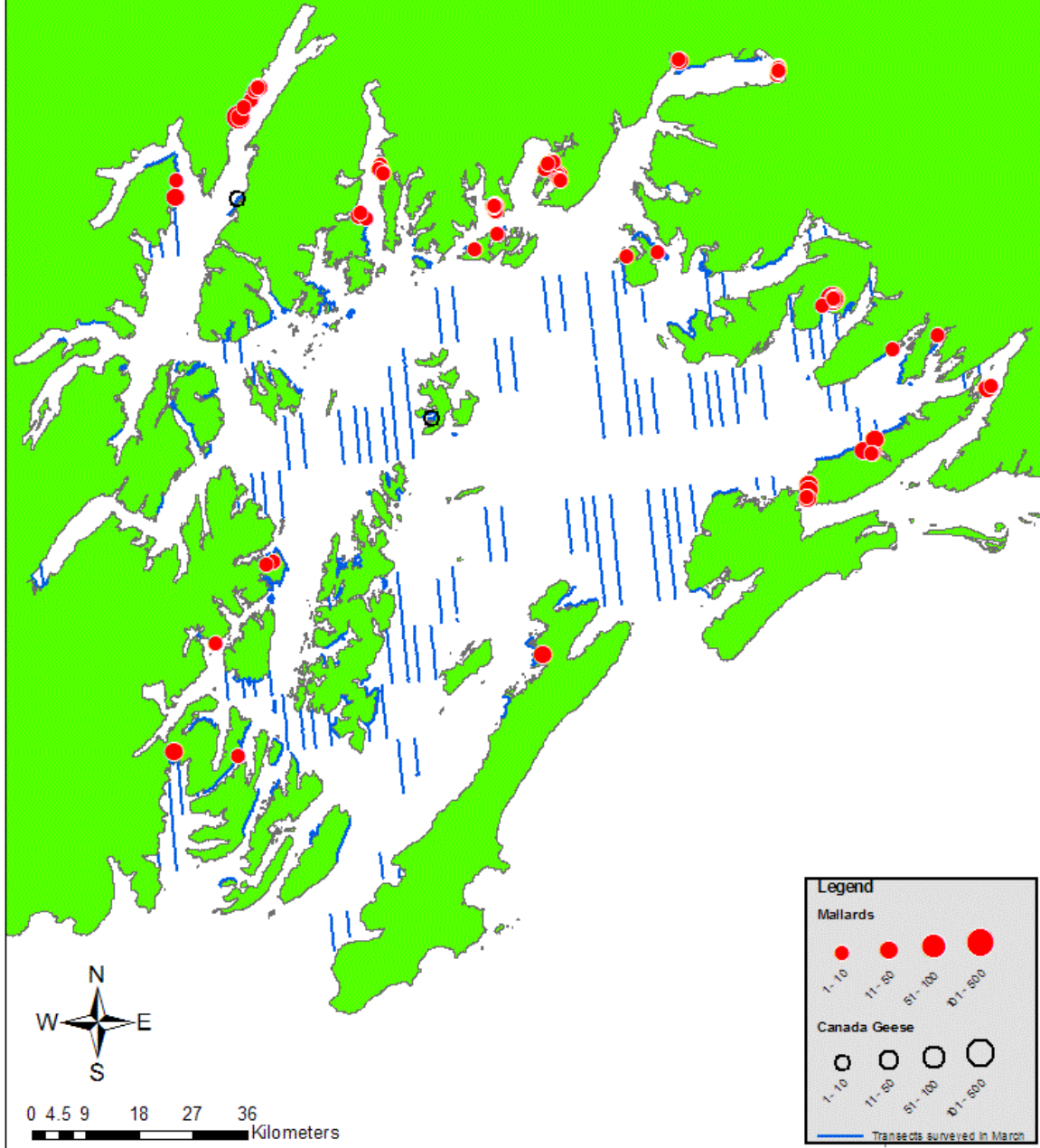
Distribution of cormorants in Prince William Sound during March 2007



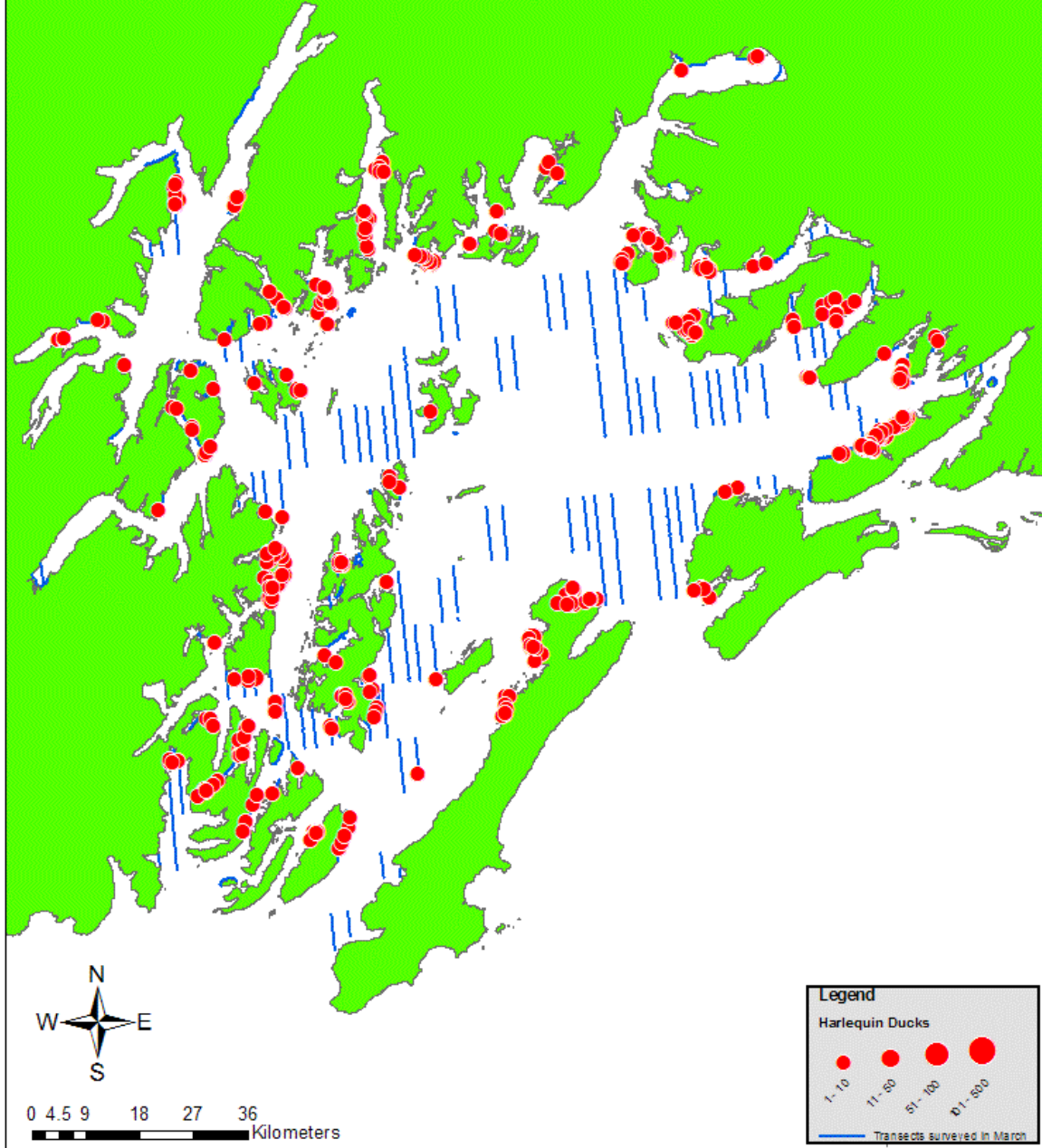
Distribution of great blue herons in Prince William Sound during March 2007



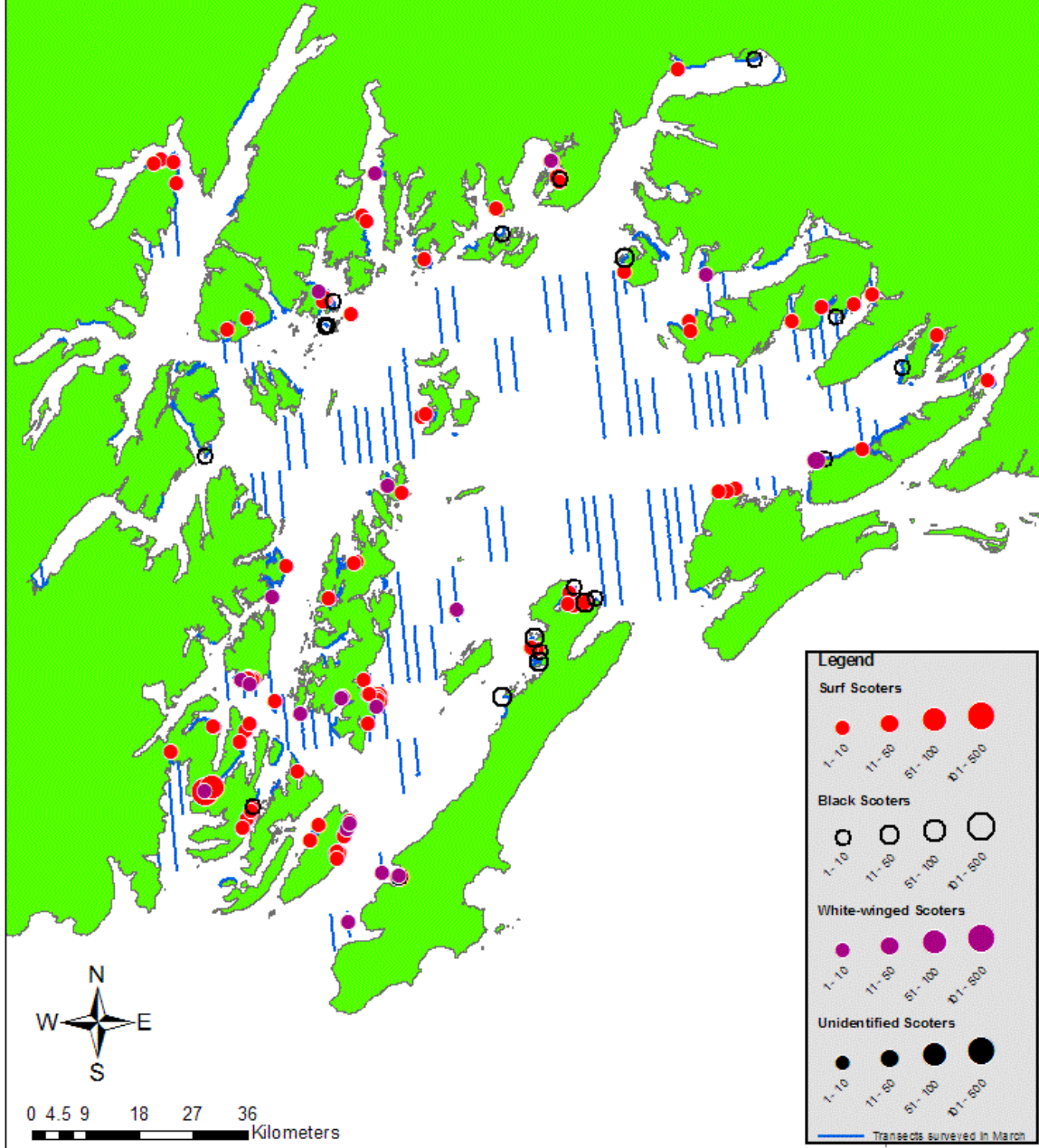
Distribution of mallards and Canada geese in Prince William Sound during March 2007



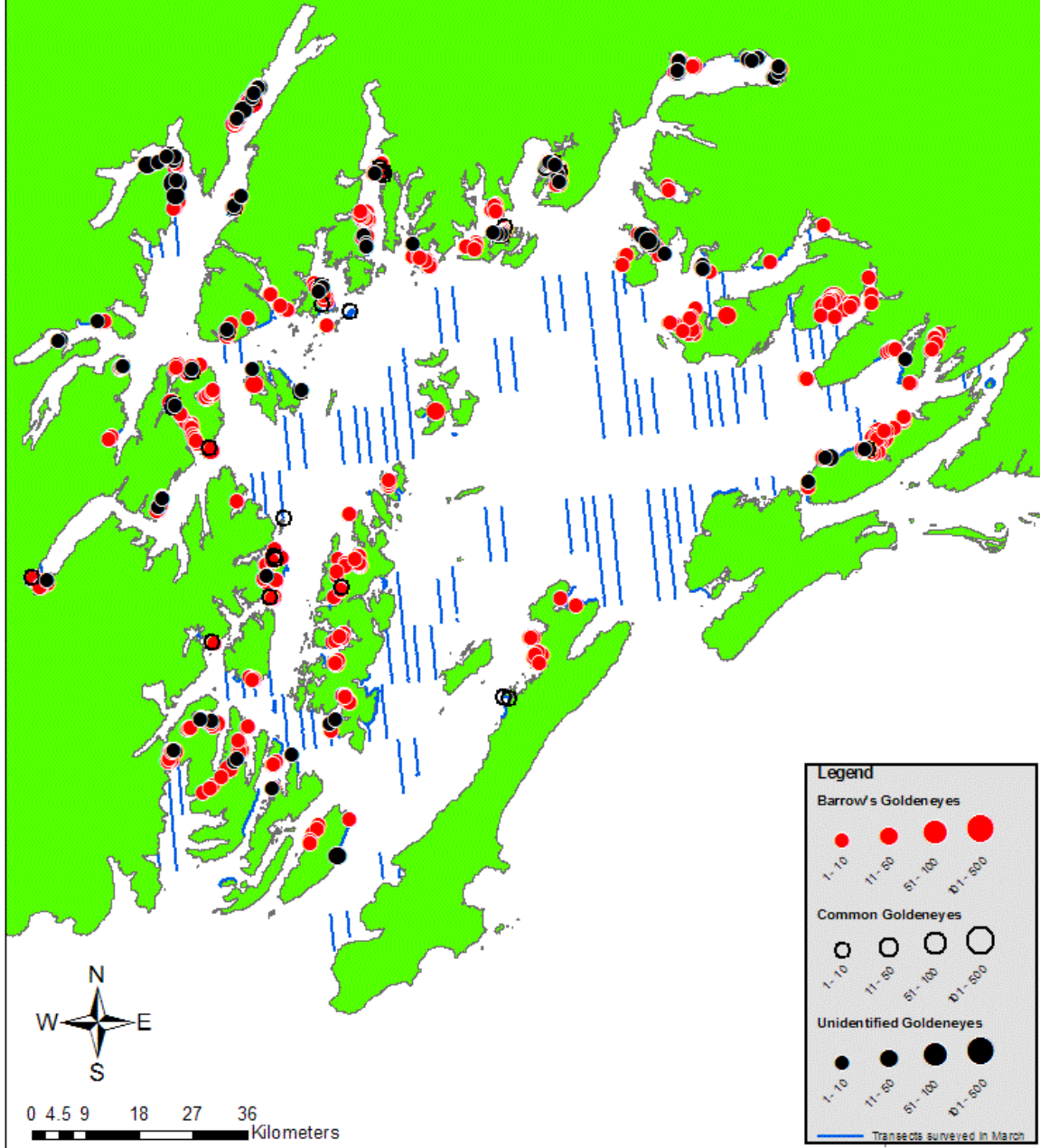
Distribution of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound during March 2007



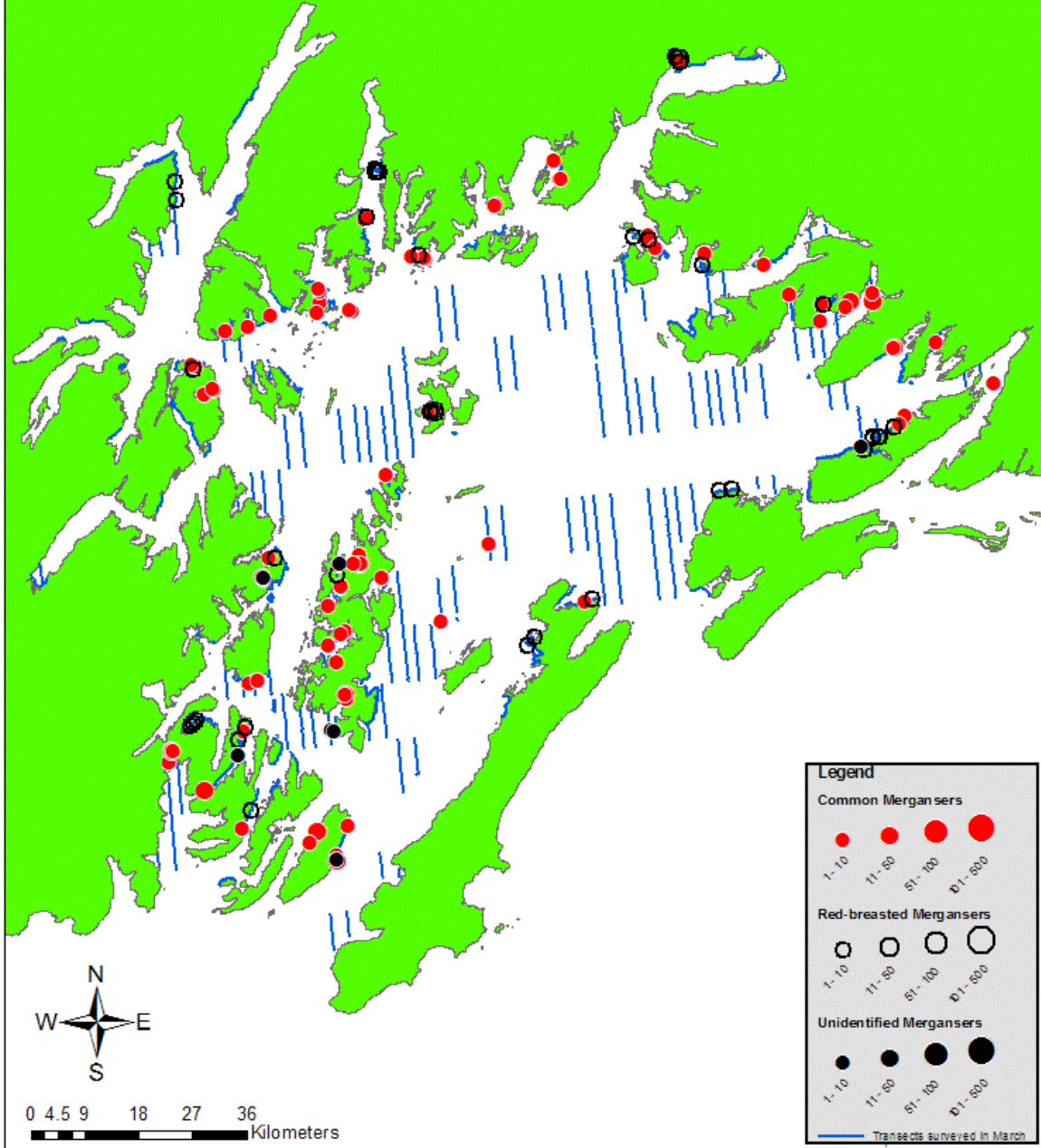
Distribution of scoters in Prince William Sound during March 2007



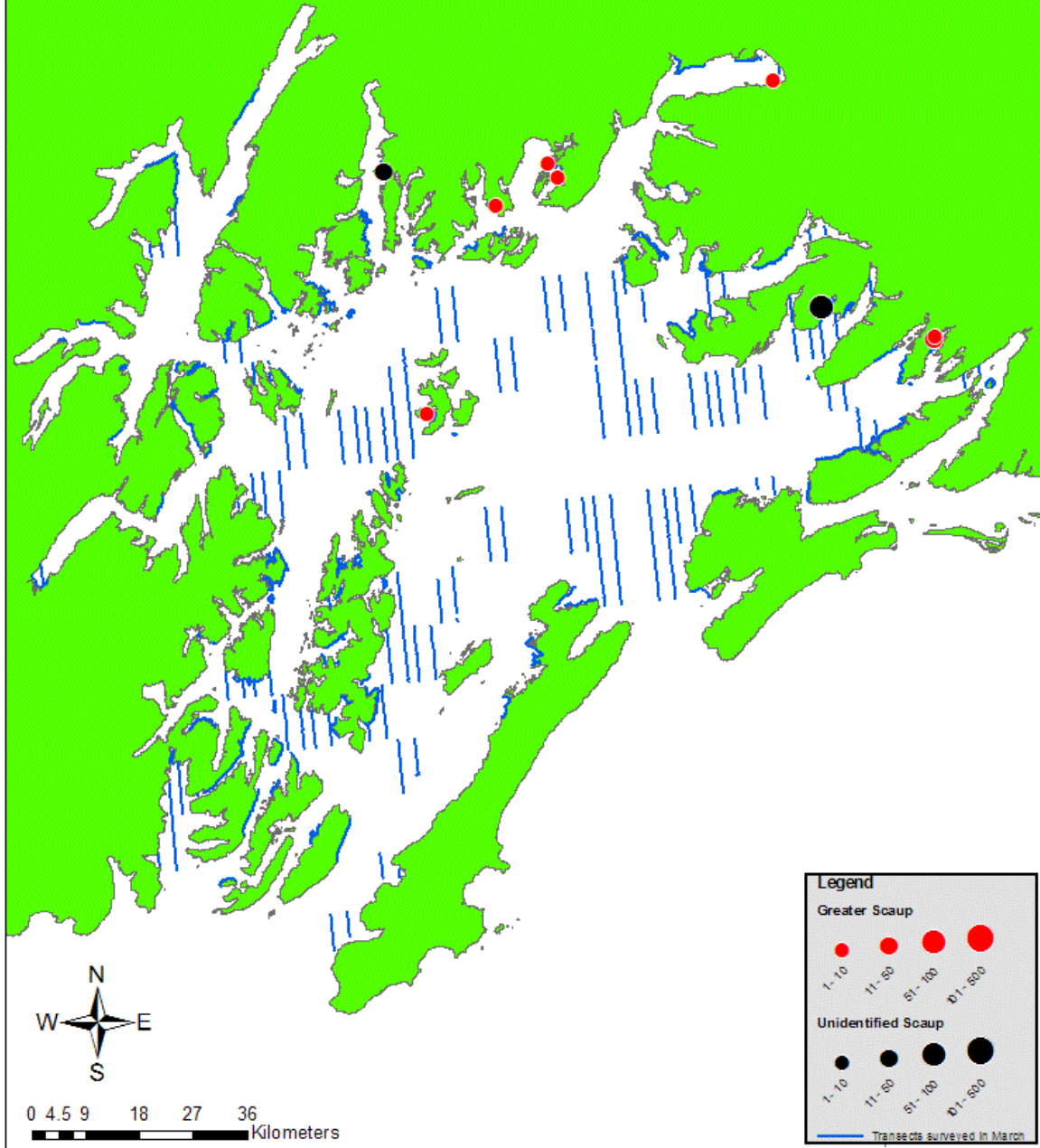
Distribution of goldeneyes in Prince William Sound during March 2007



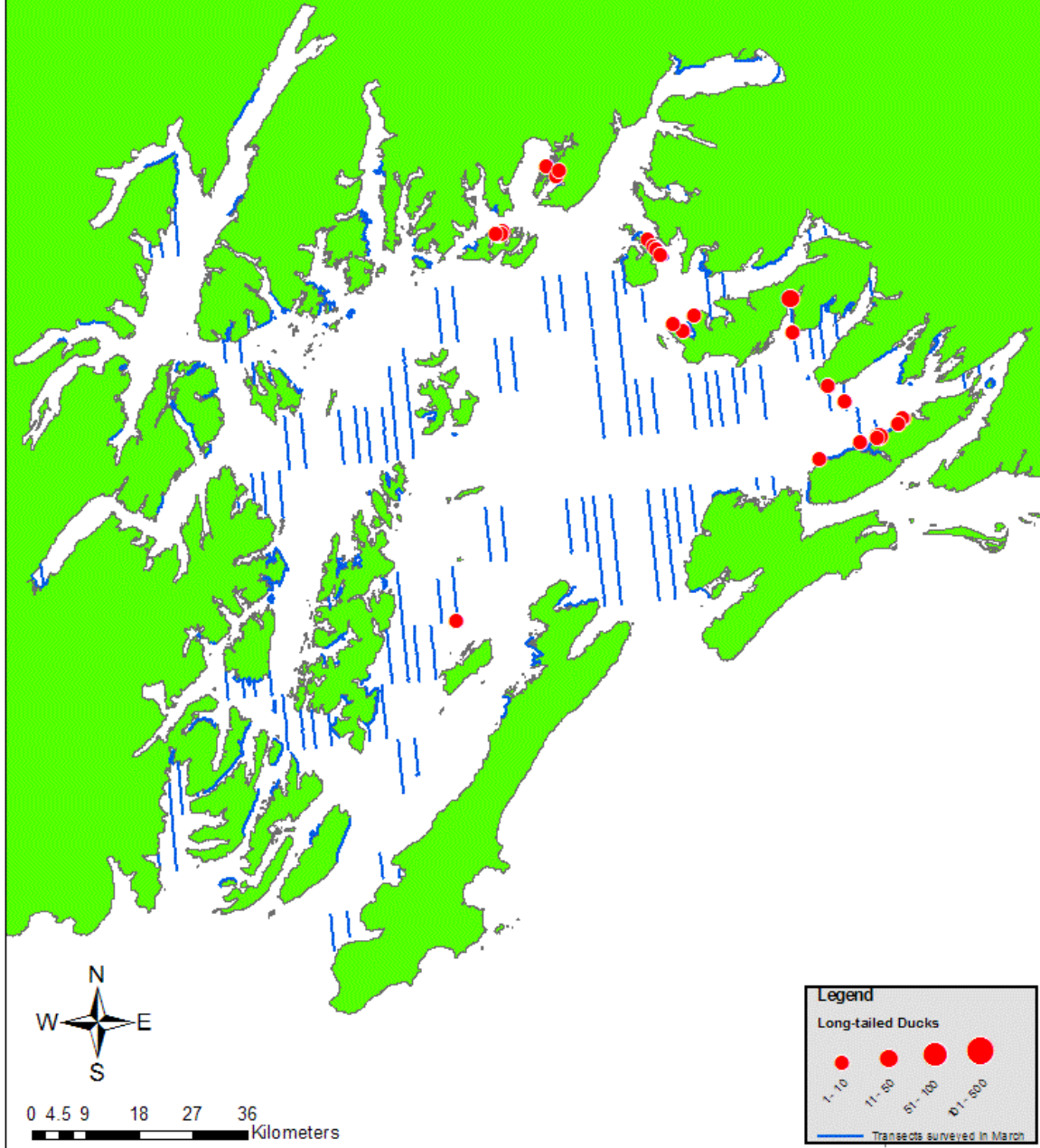
Distribution of mergansers in Prince William Sound during March 2007



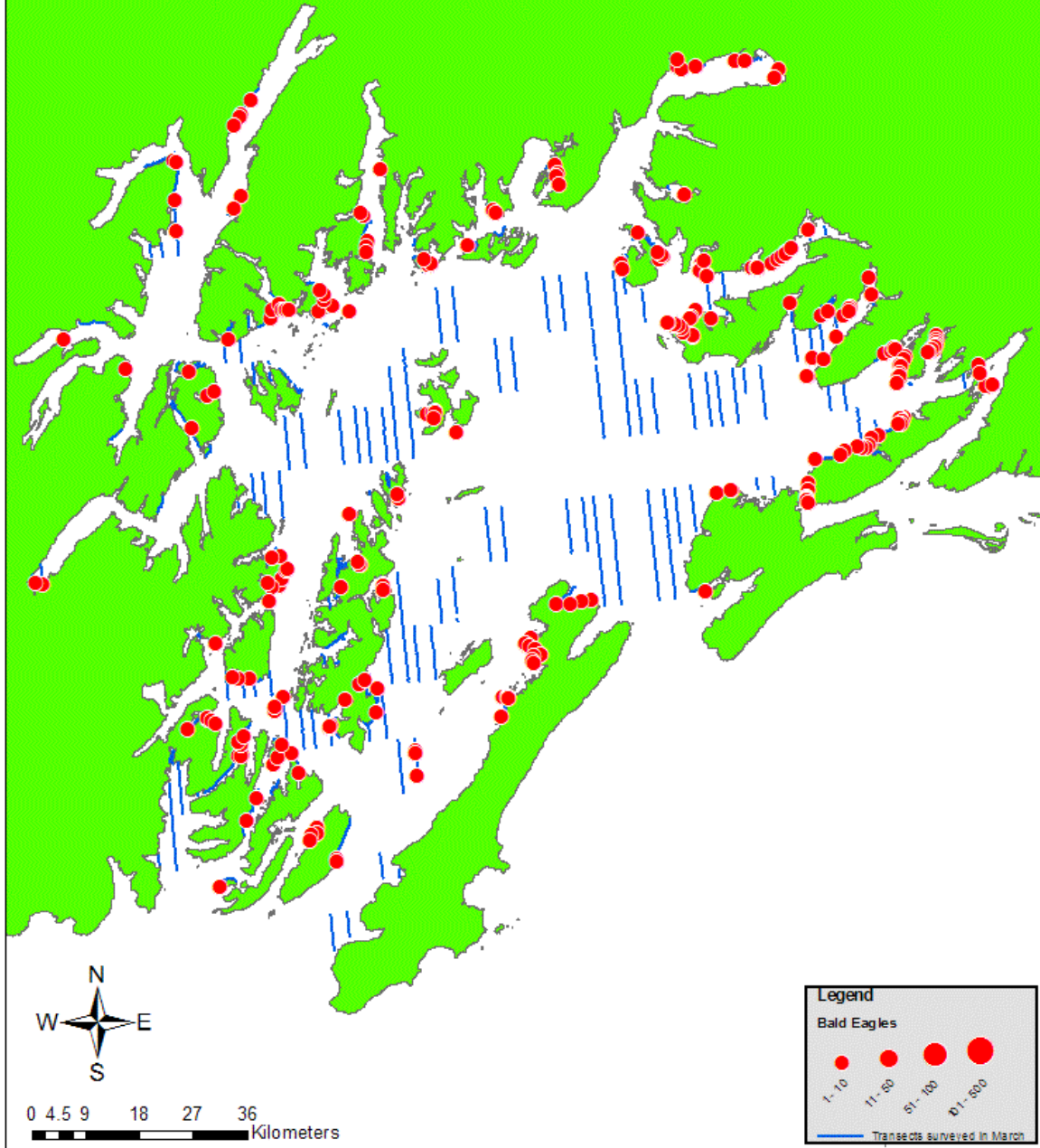
Distribution of scaup in Prince William Sound during March 2007



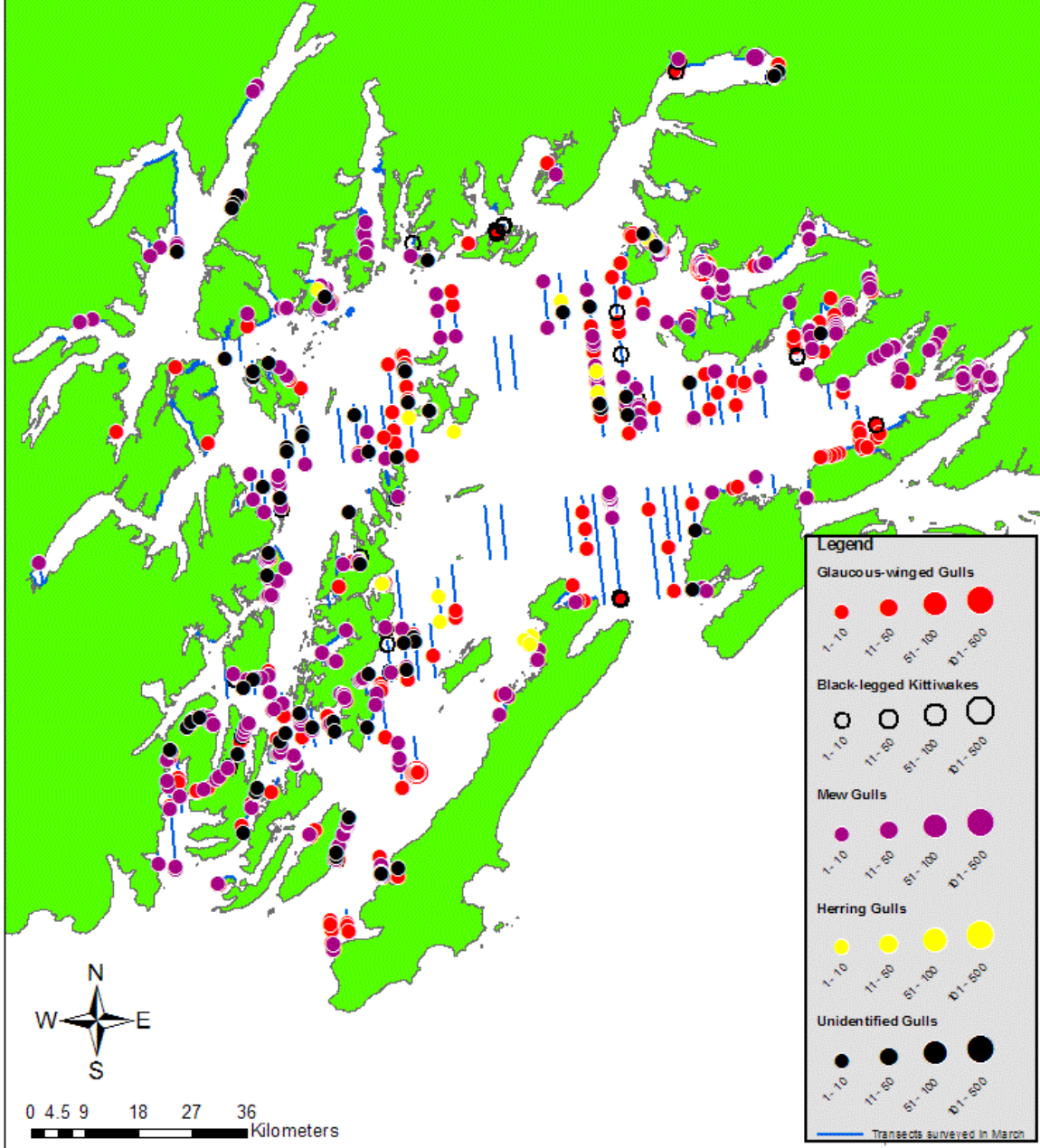
Distribution of long-tailed ducks in Prince William Sound during March 2007



Distribution of bald eagles in Prince William Sound during March 2007

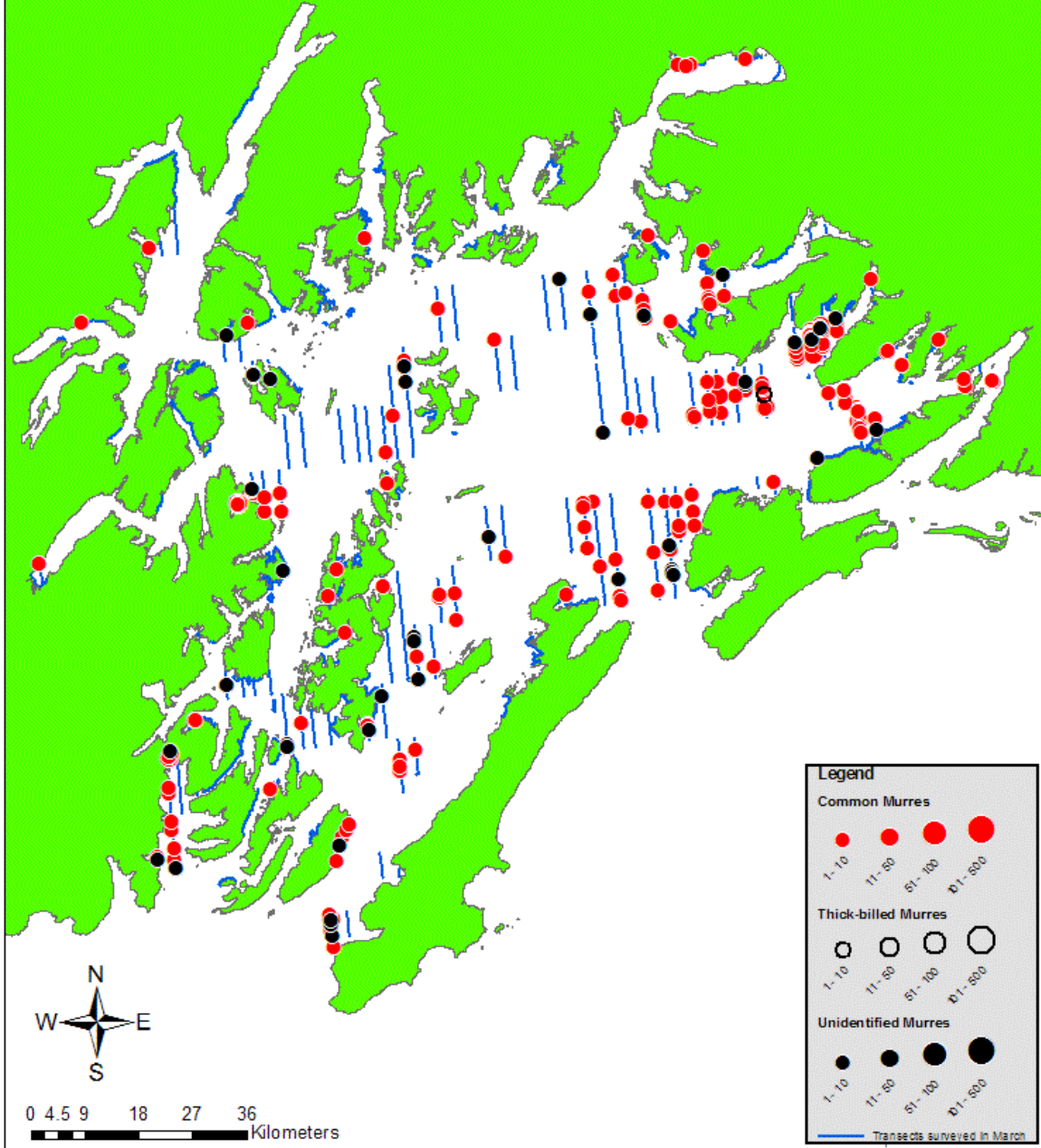


Distribution of gulls in Prince William Sound during March 2007

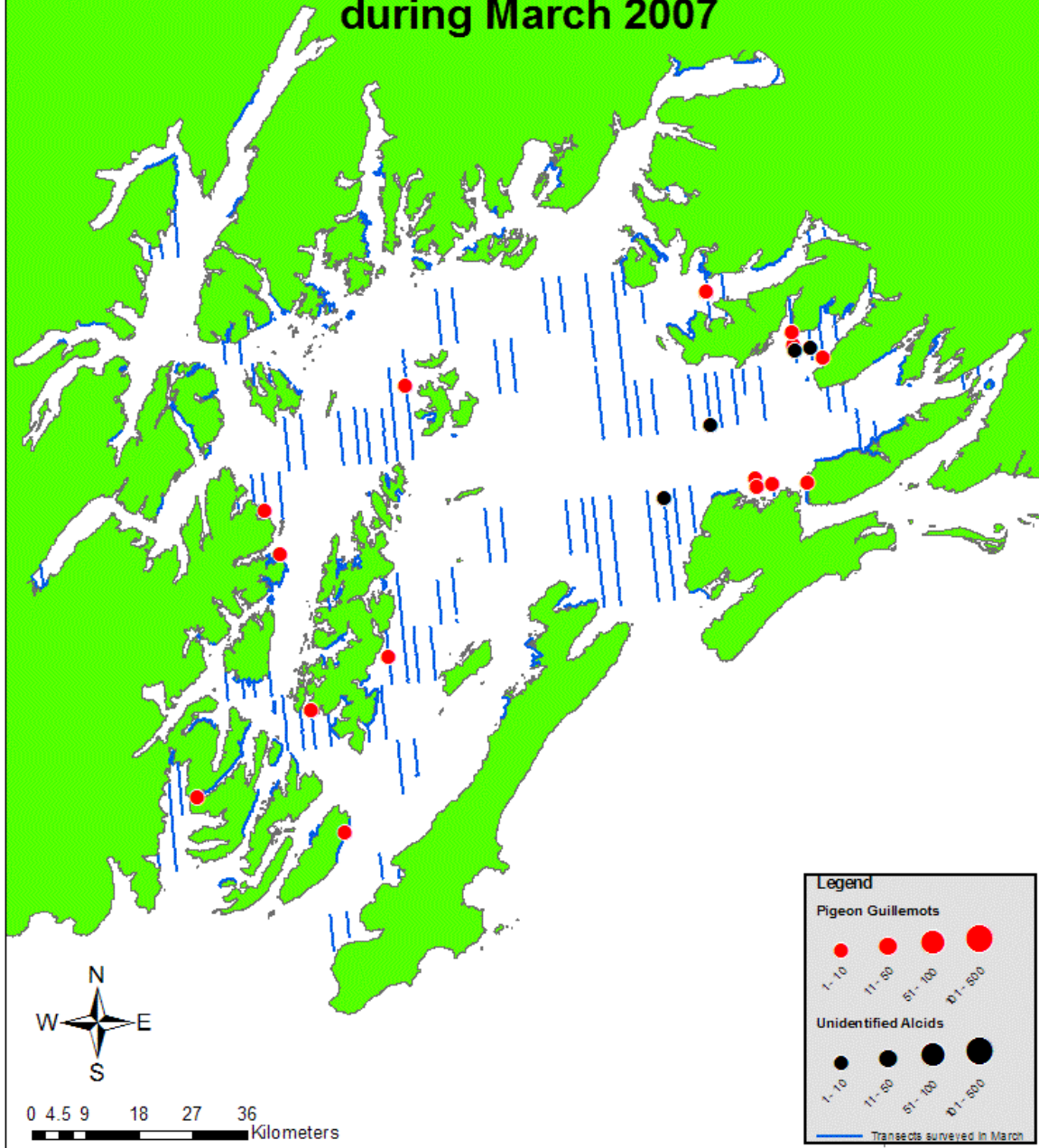


Distribution of murre

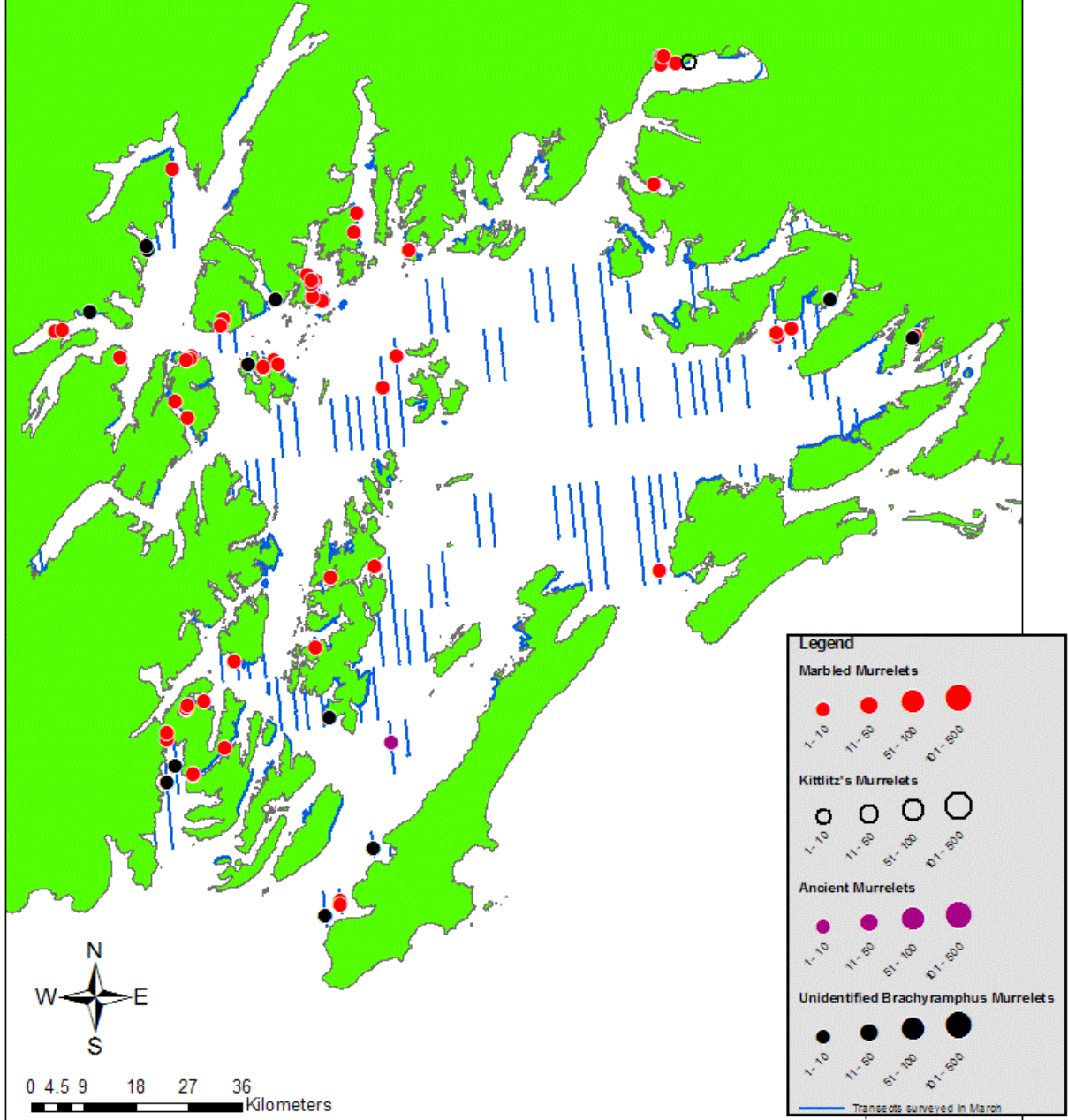
in Prince William Sound during March 2007



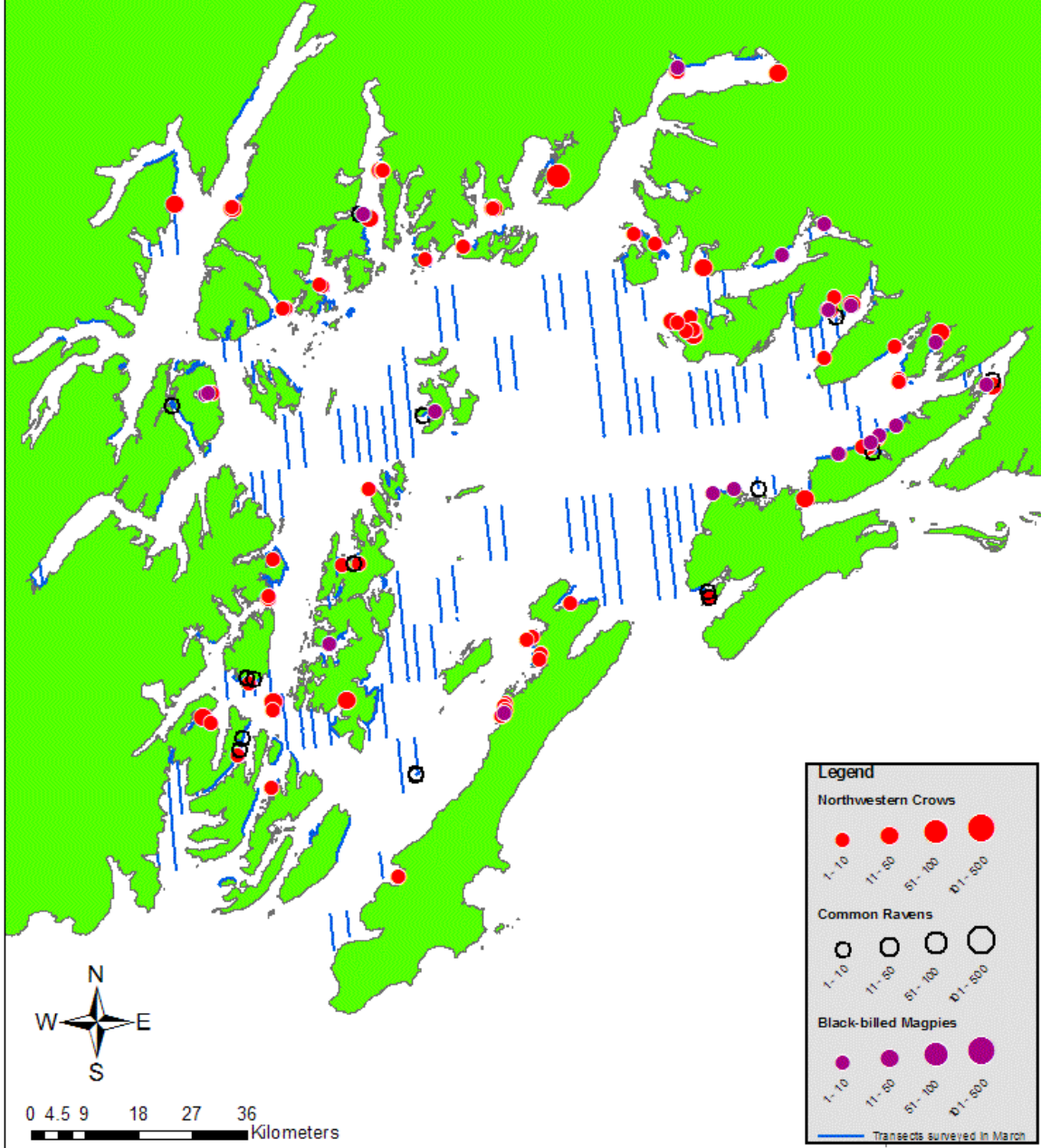
Distribution of pigeon guillemots and unidentified alcid in Prince William Sound during March 2007



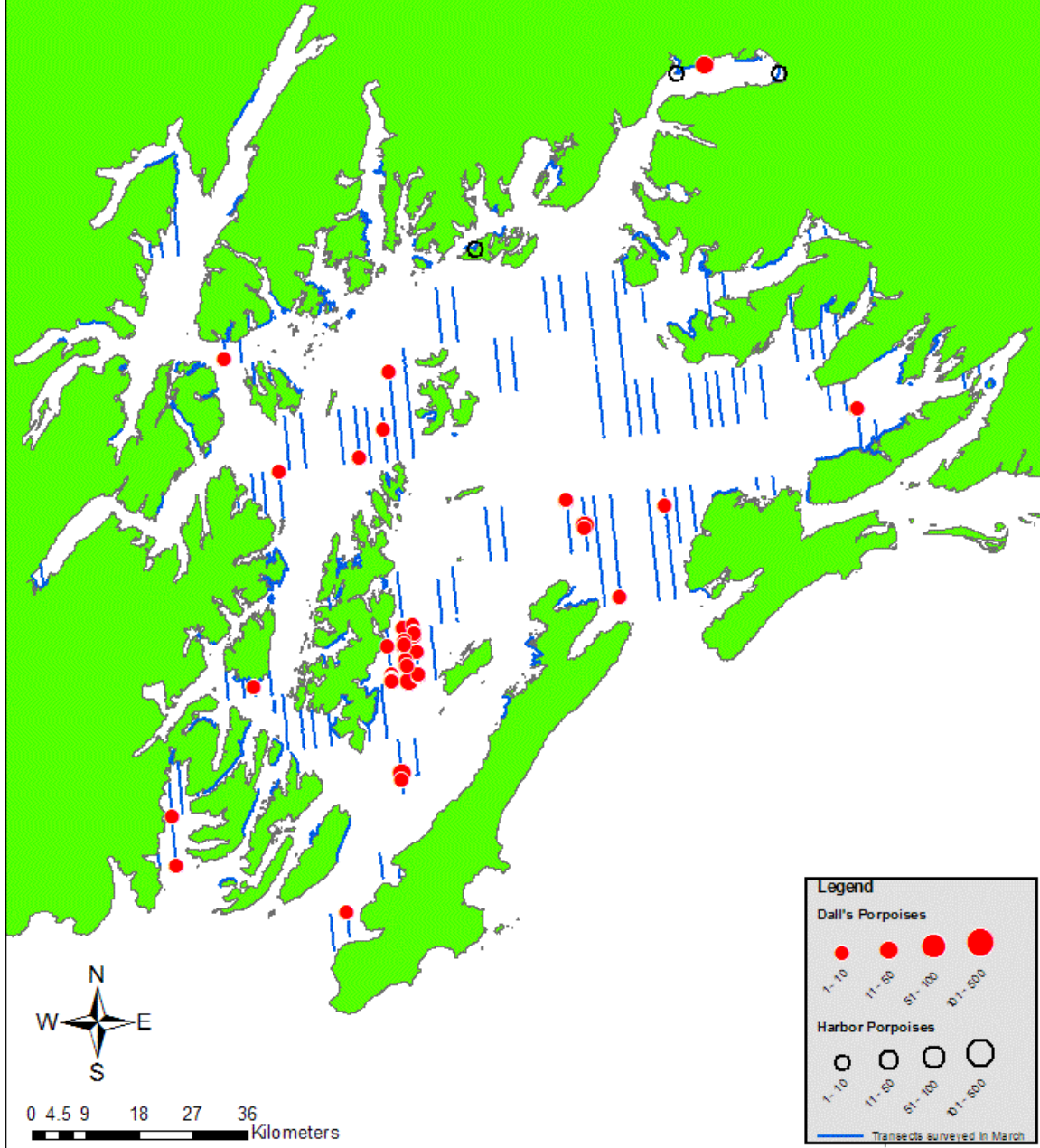
Distribution of murrelets in Prince William Sound during March 2007



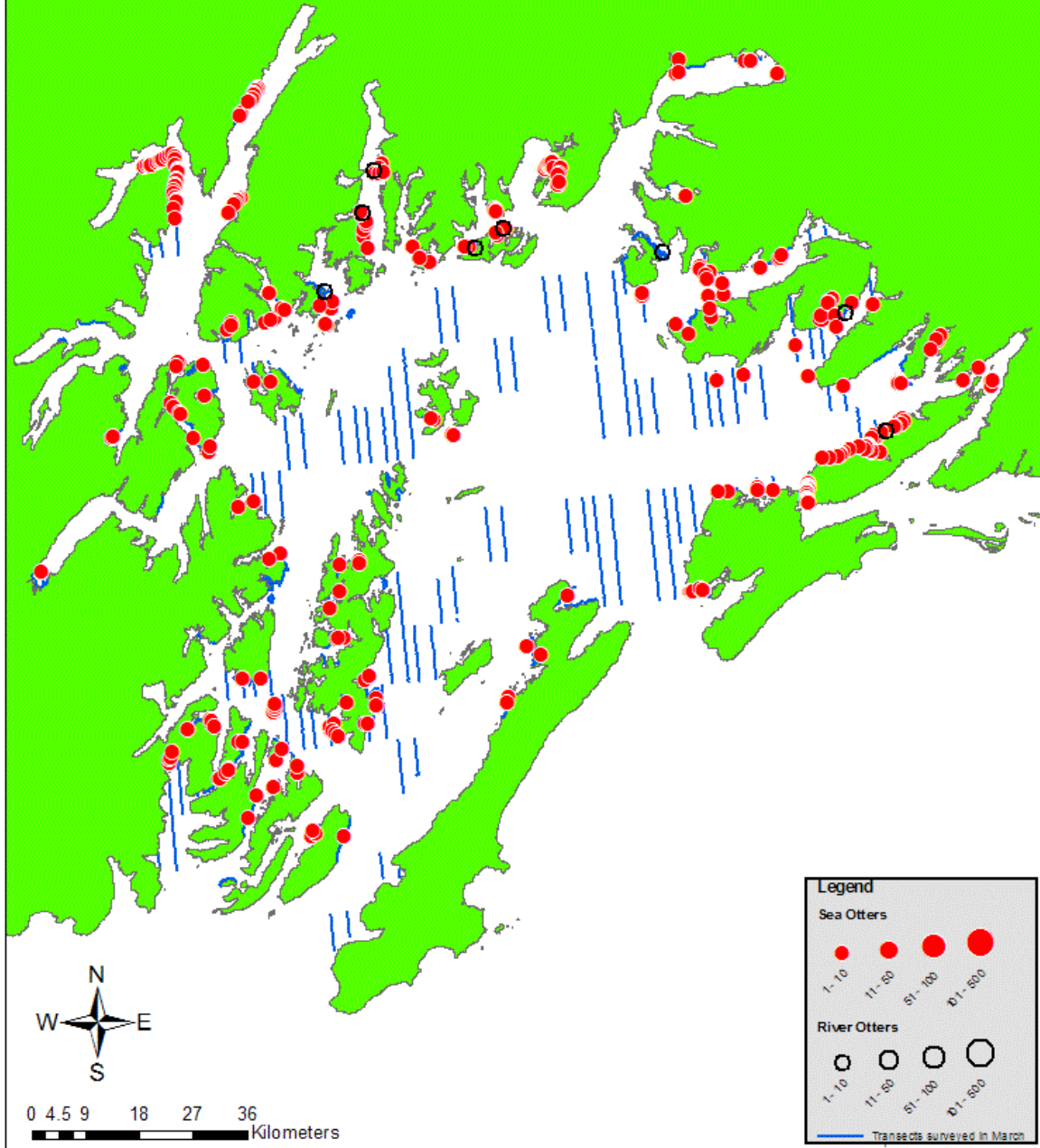
Distribution of corvids in Prince William Sound during March 2007



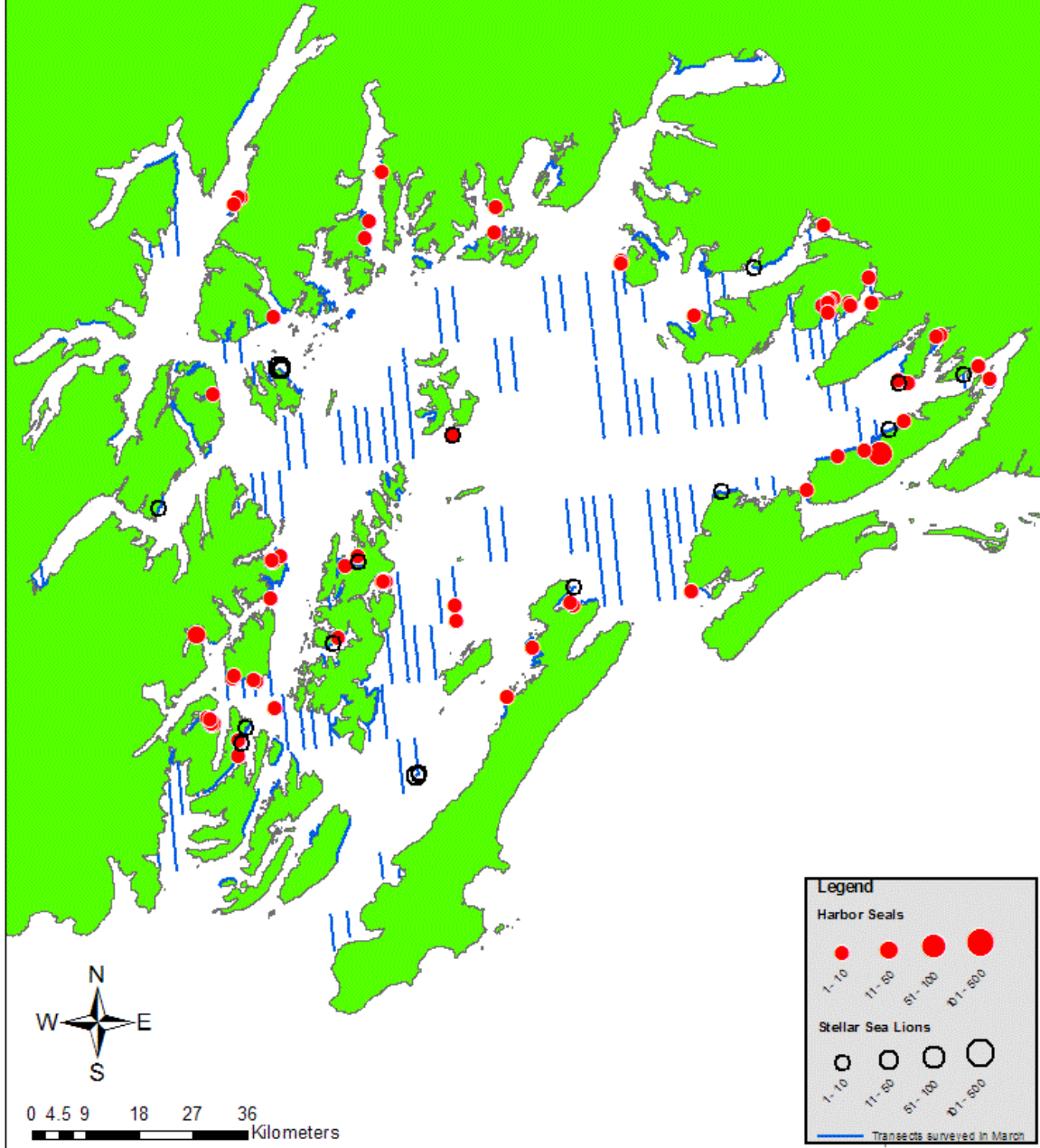
Distribution of porpoises in Prince William Sound during March 2007



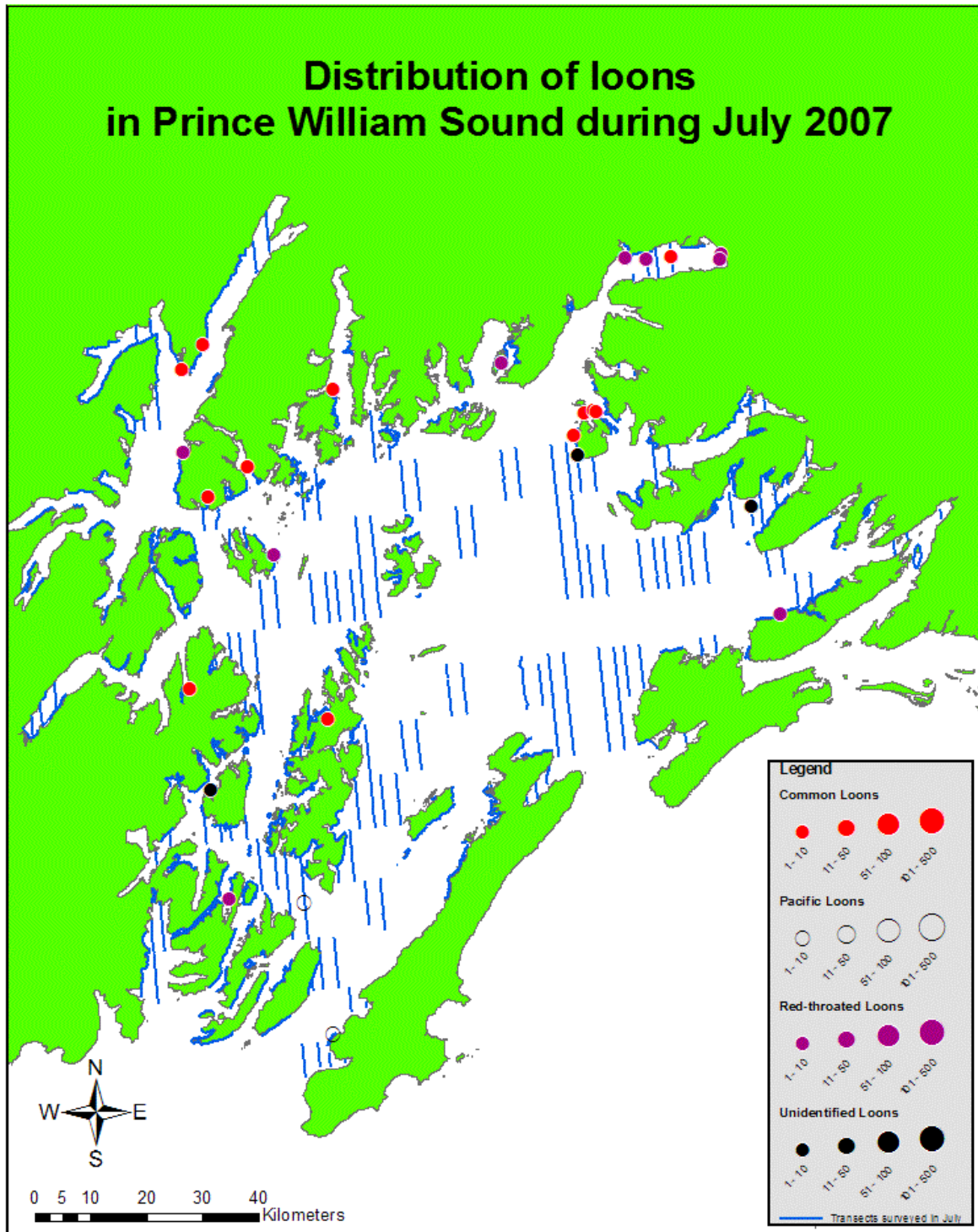
Distribution of otters in Prince William Sound during March 2007



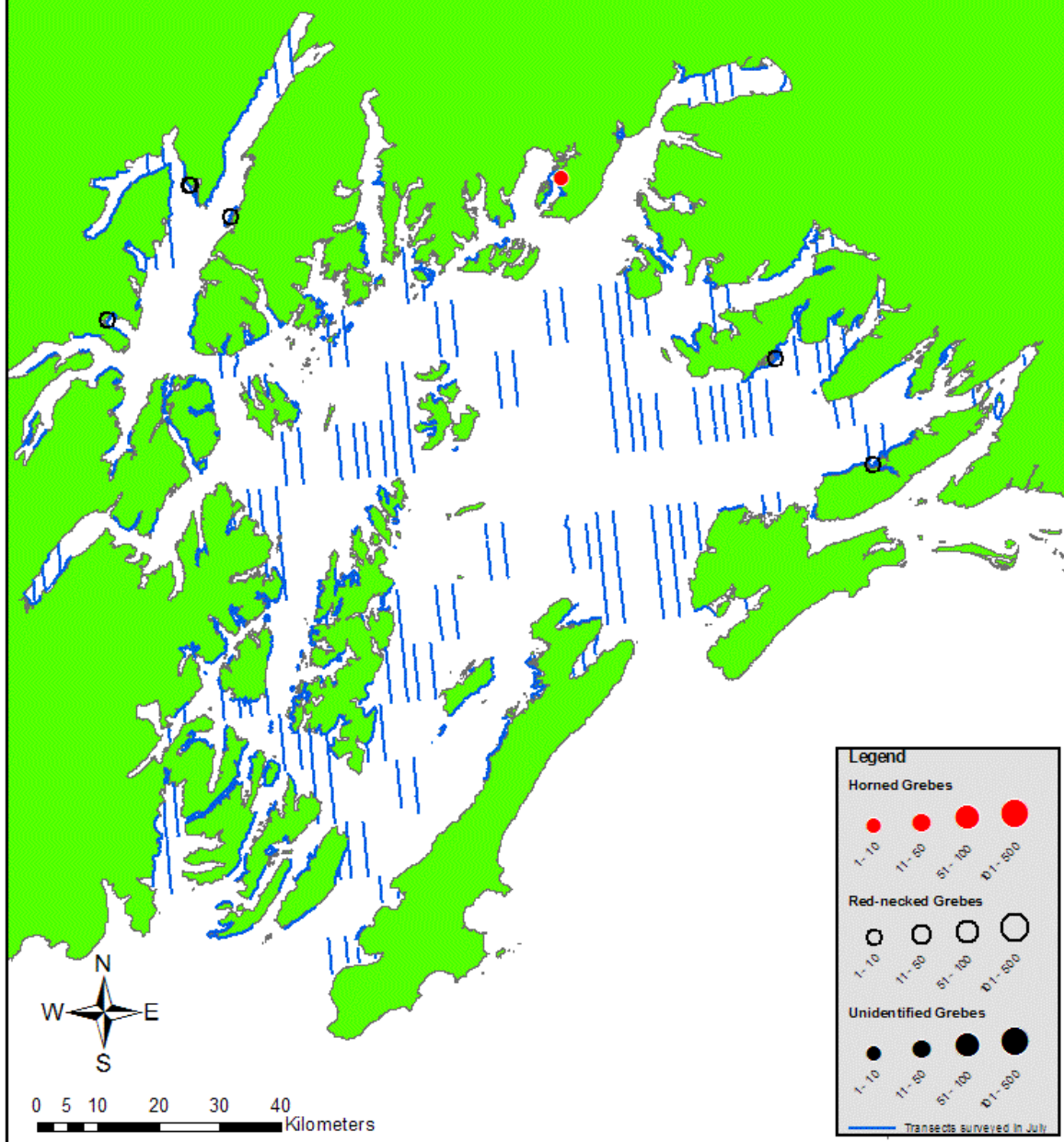
Distribution of seals and sea lions in Prince William Sound during March 2007



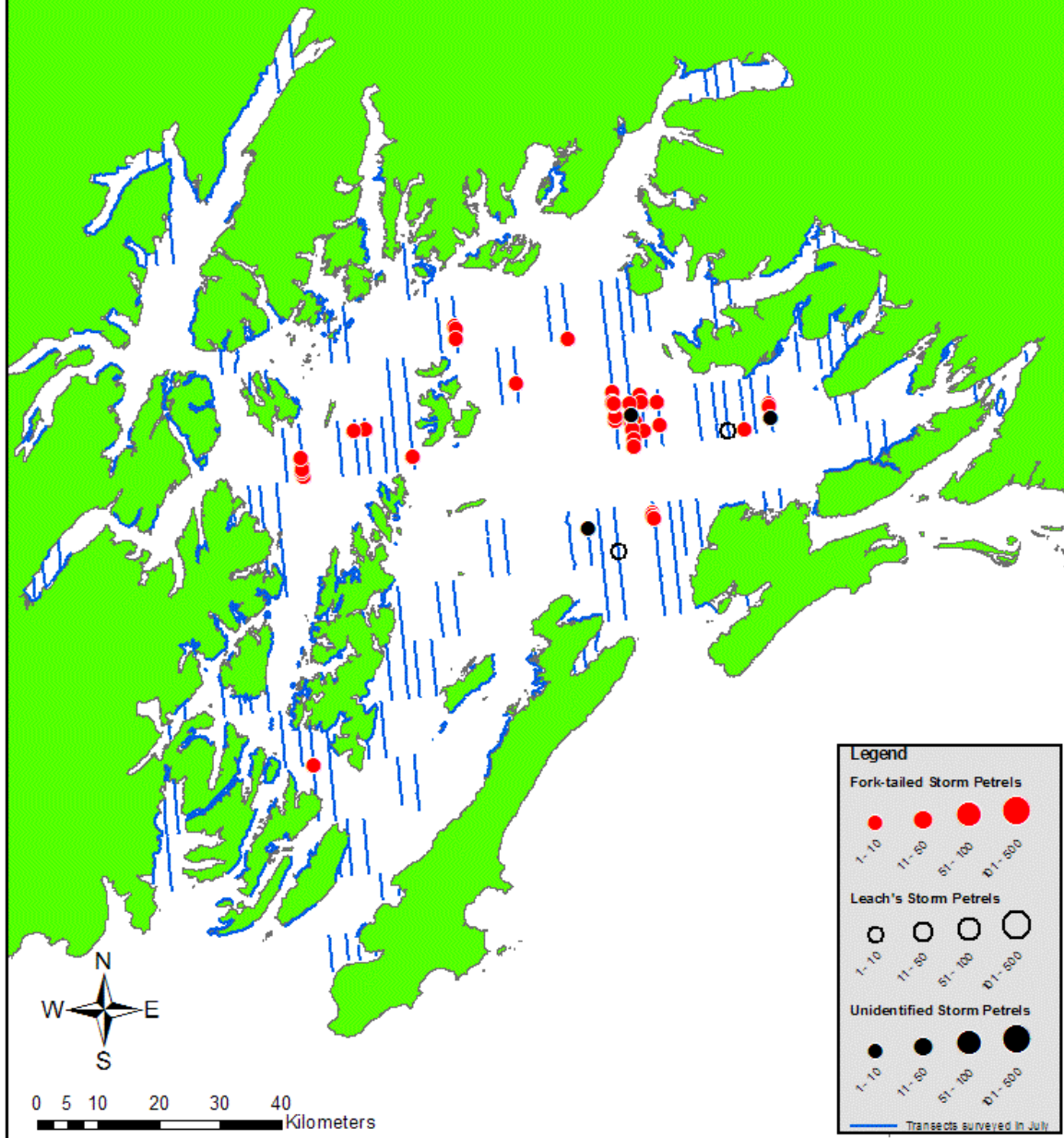
Appendix M: Distribution maps for species recorded during July 2007.



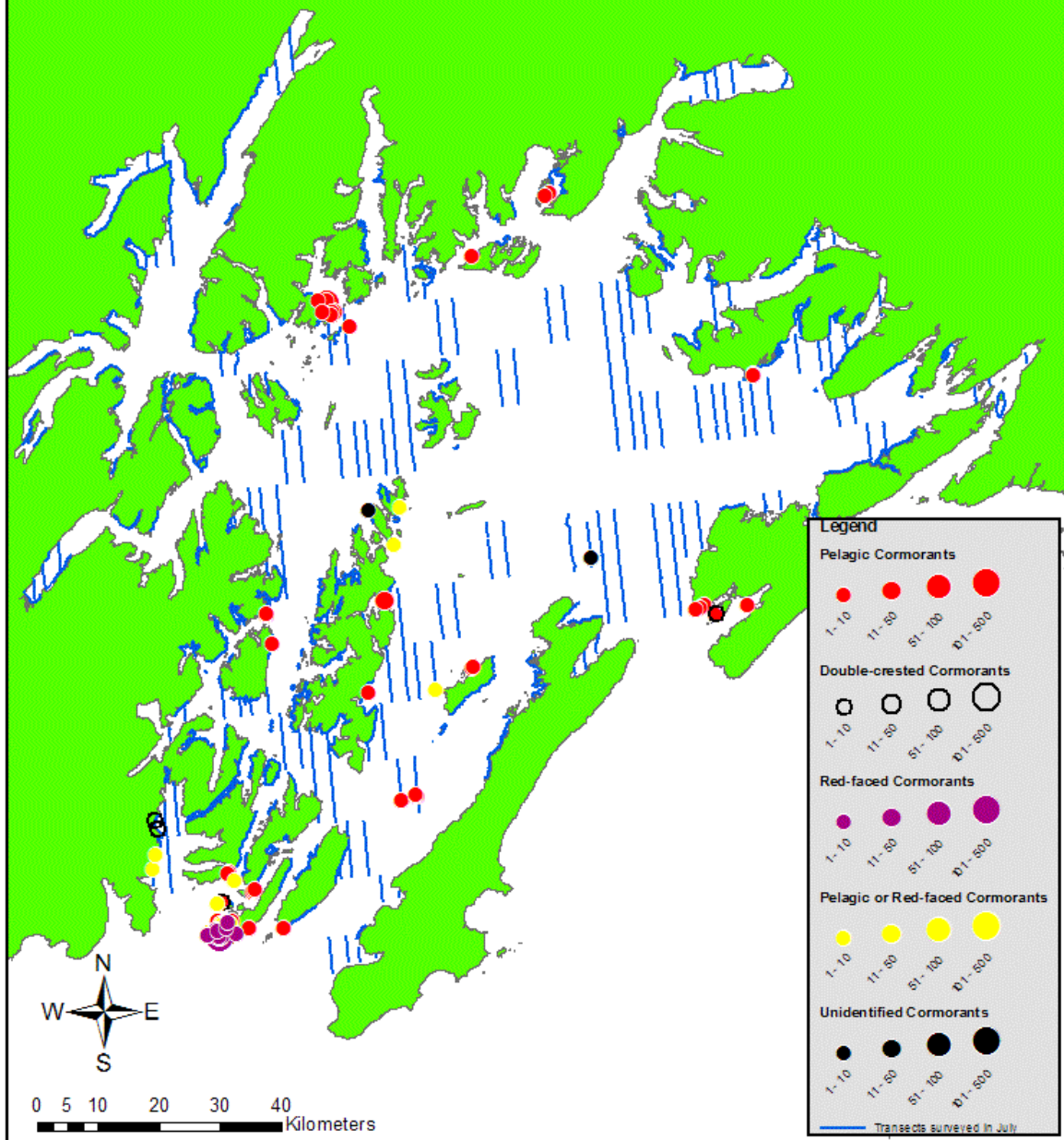
Distribution of grebes in Prince William Sound during July 2007



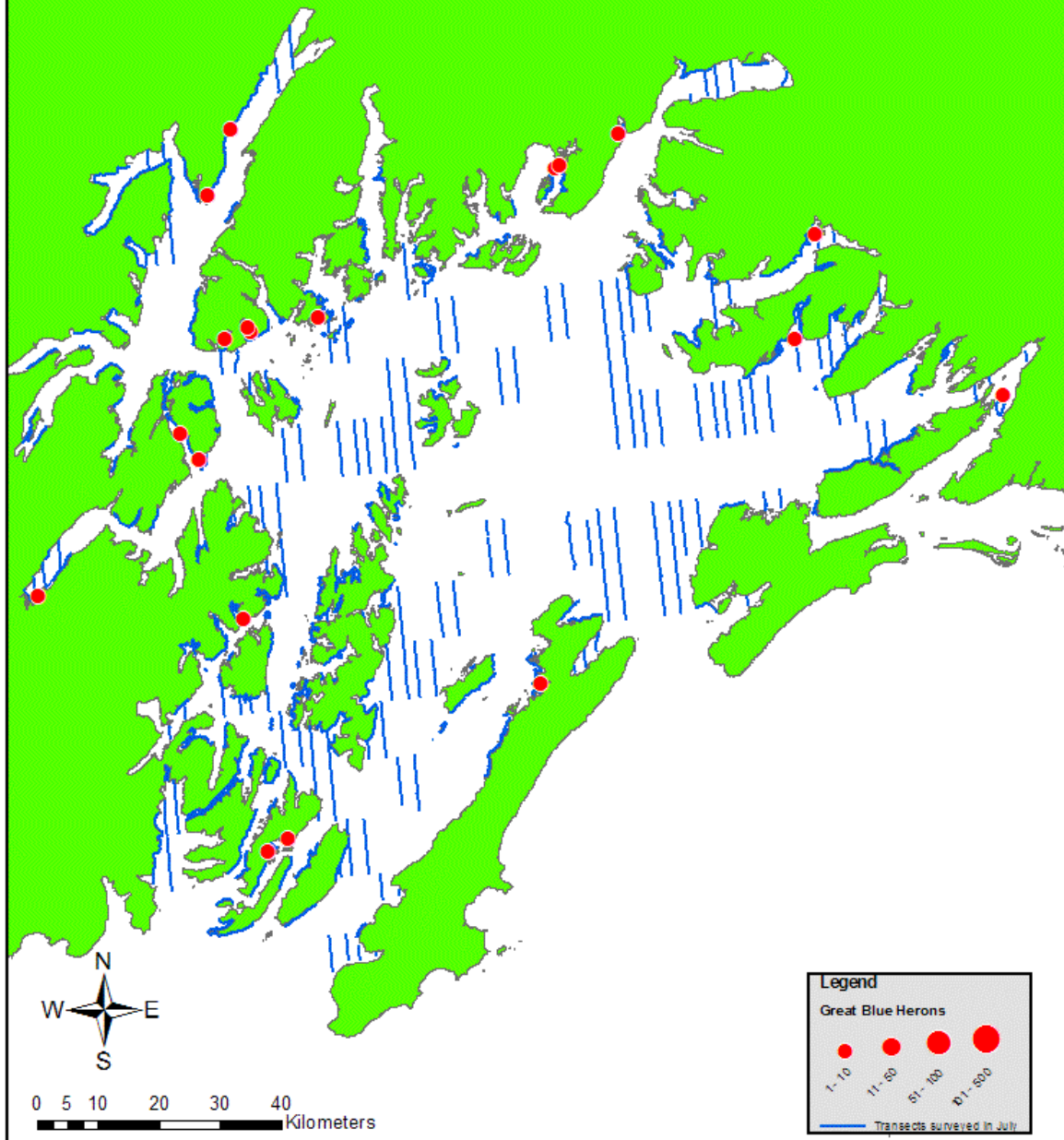
Distribution of storm petrels in Prince William Sound during July 2007



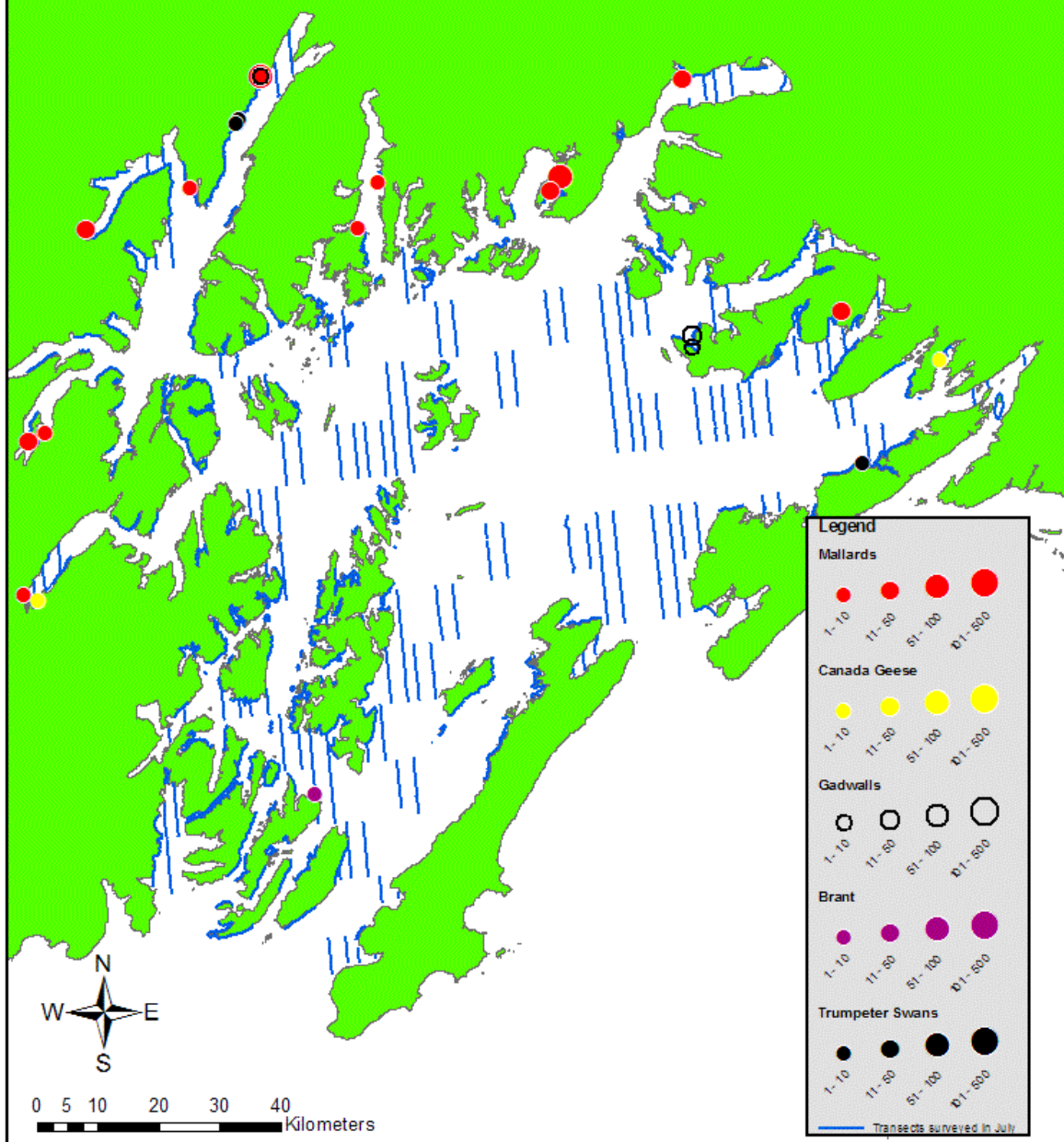
Distribution of cormorants in Prince William Sound during July 2007



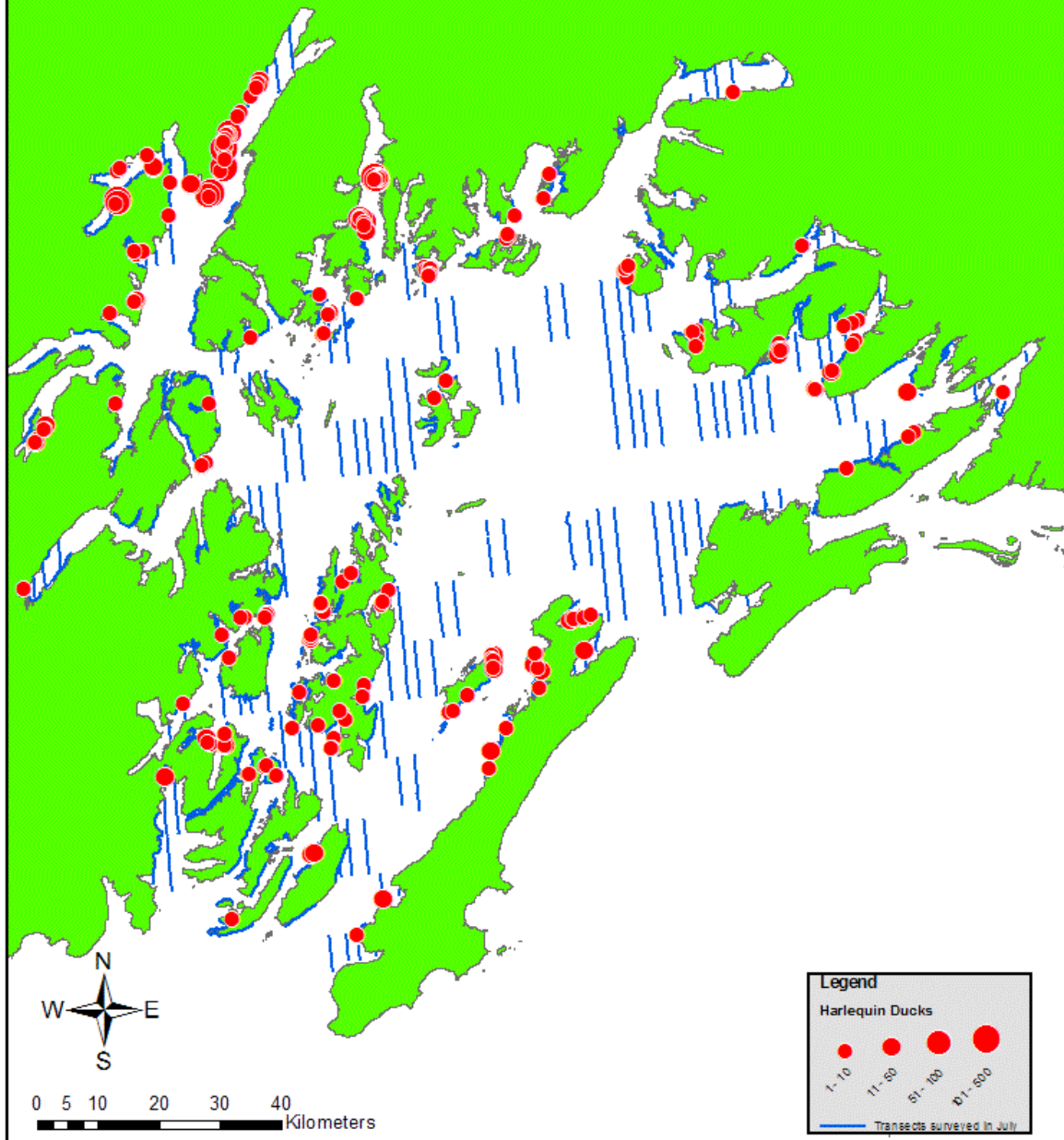
Distribution of great blue herons in Prince William Sound during July 2007



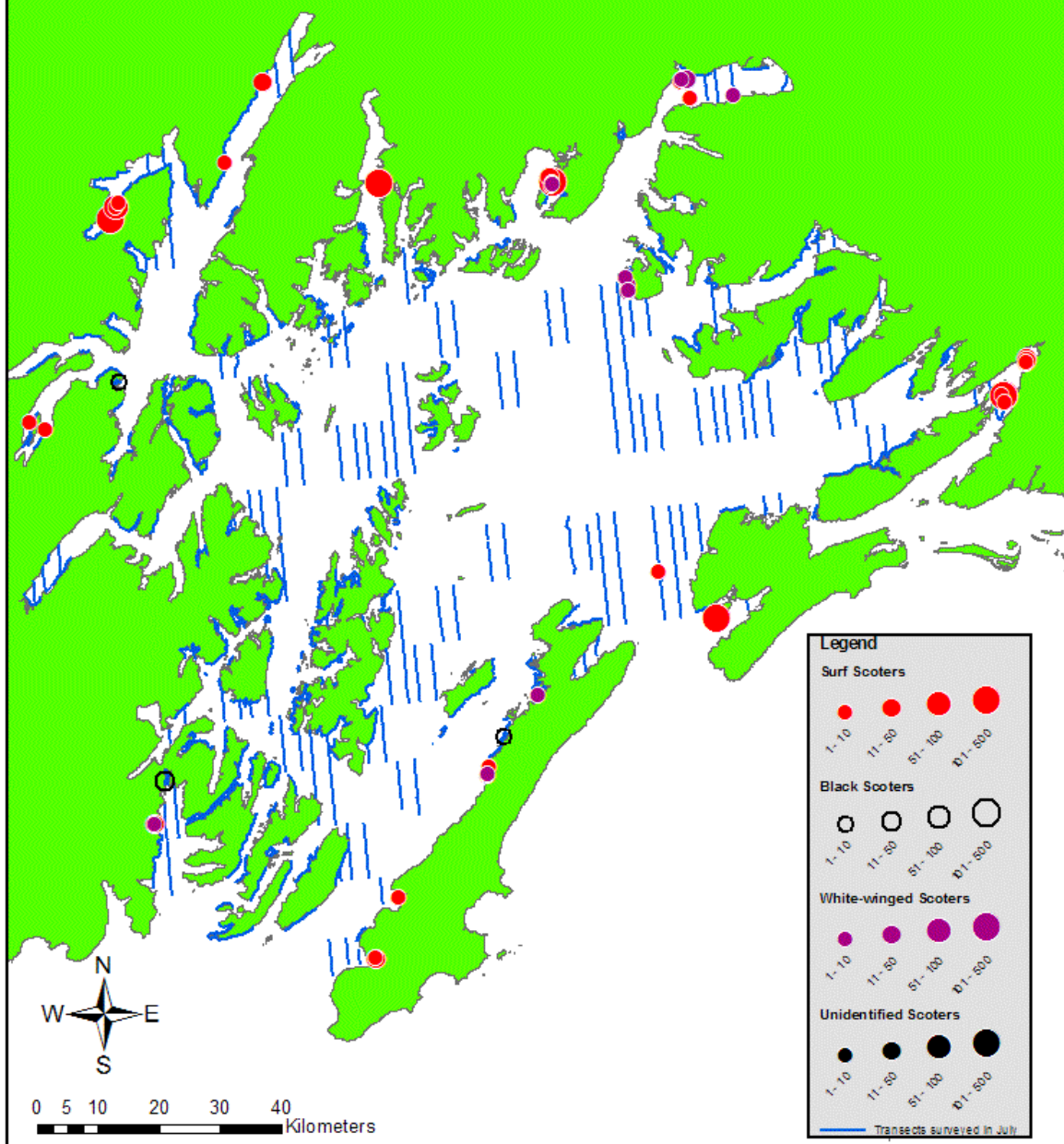
Distribution of dabbling waterfowl in Prince William Sound during July 2007



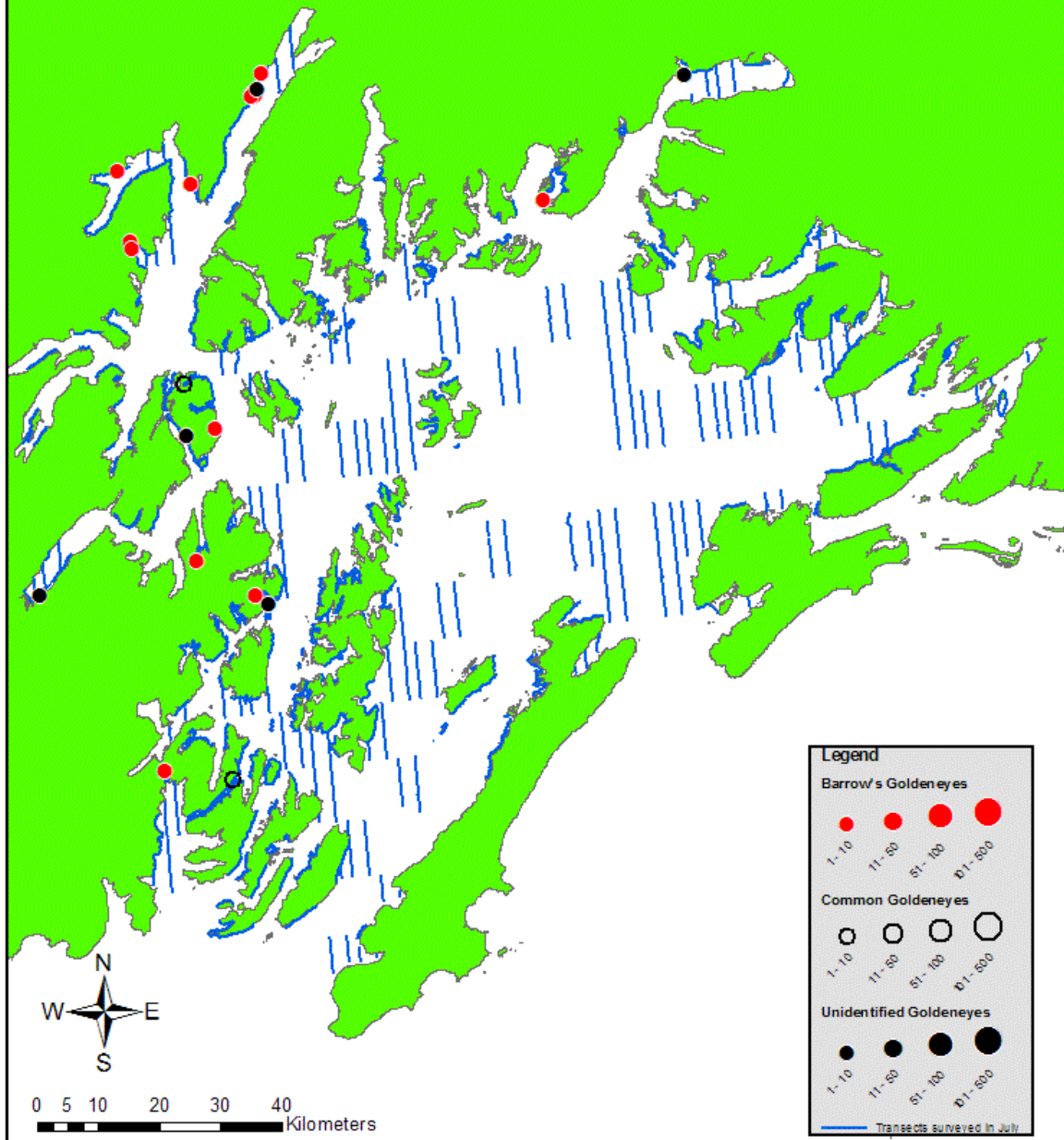
Distribution of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound during July 2007



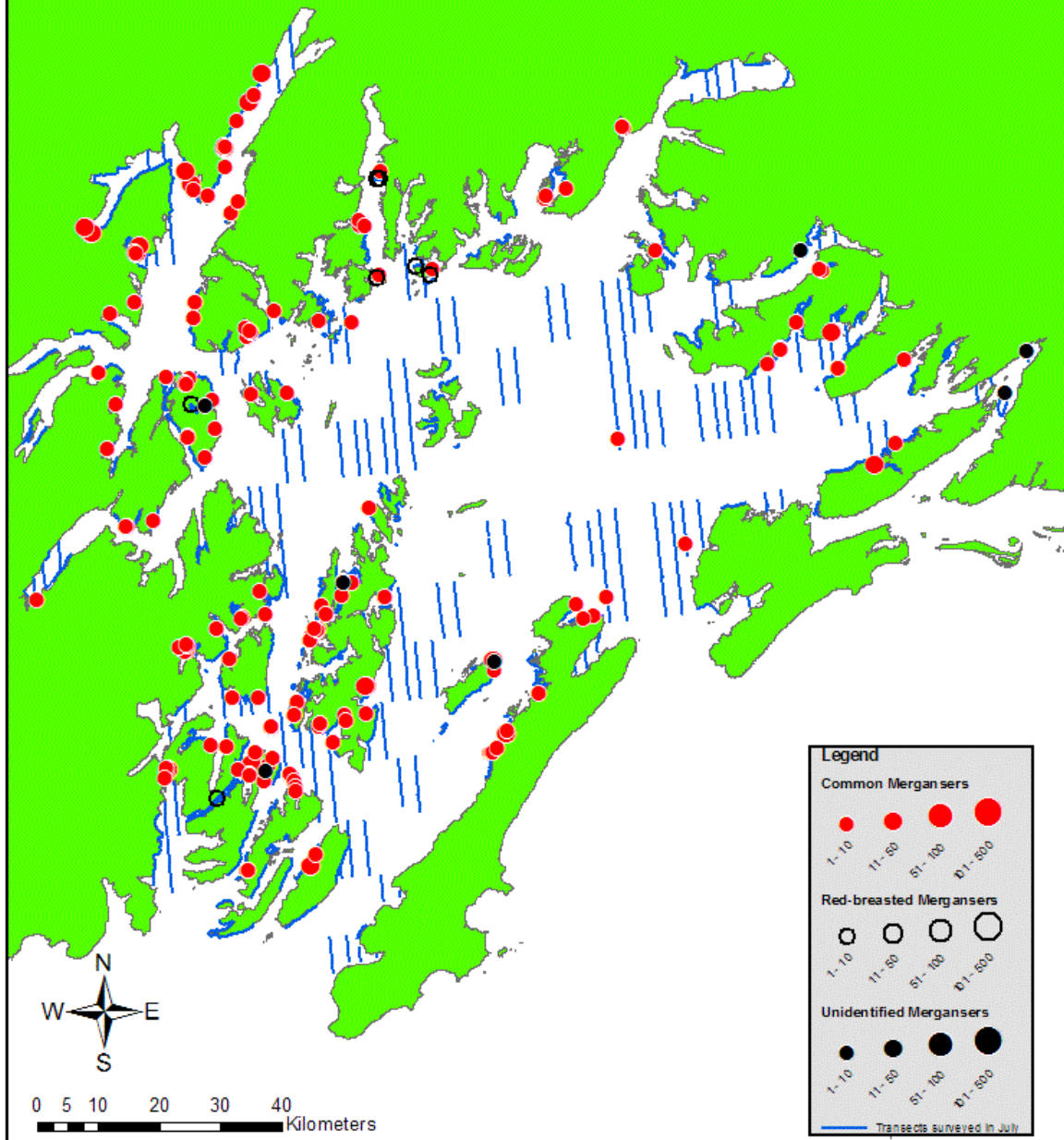
Distribution of scoters in Prince William Sound during July 2007



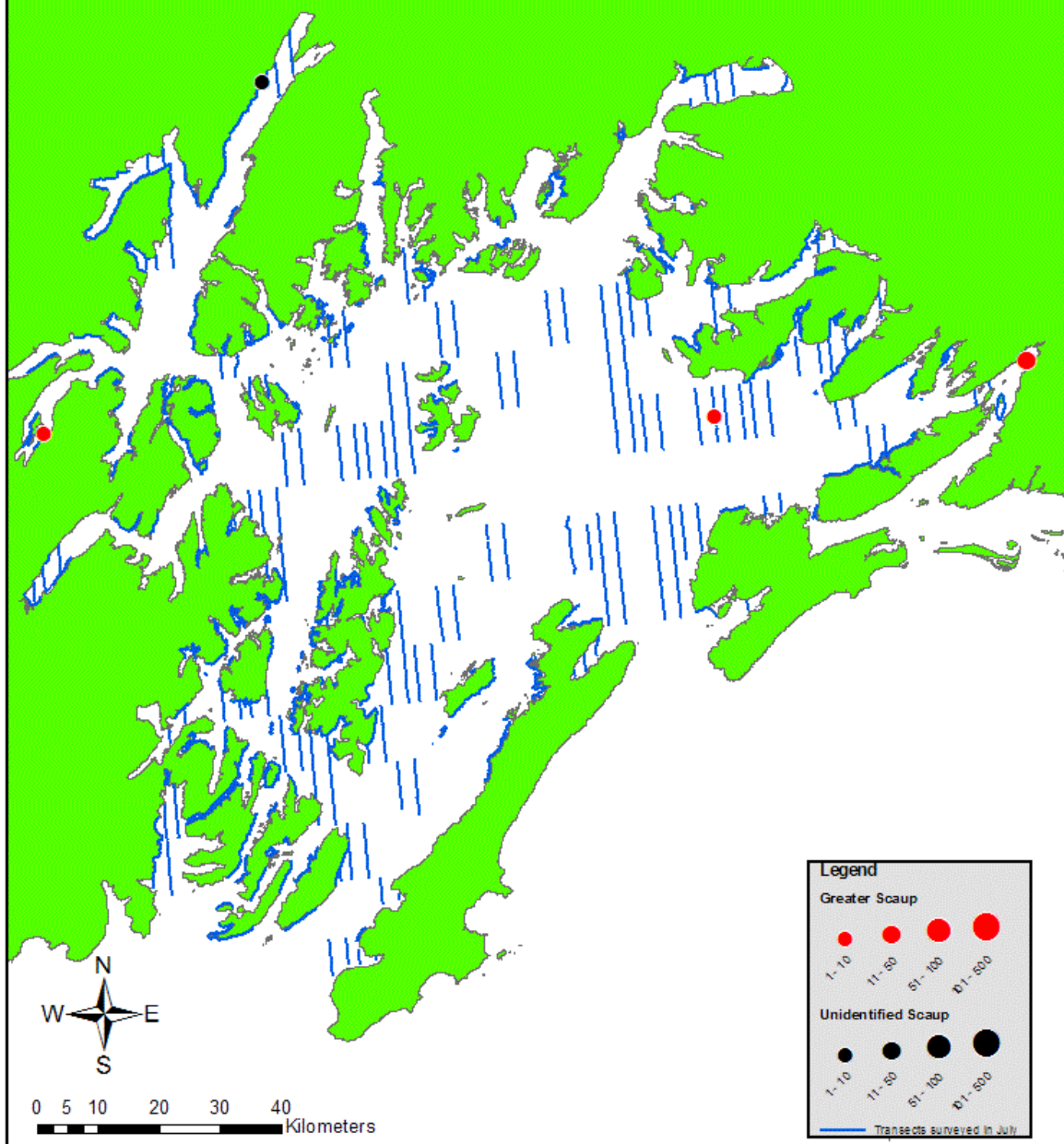
Distribution of goldeneyes in Prince William Sound during July 2007



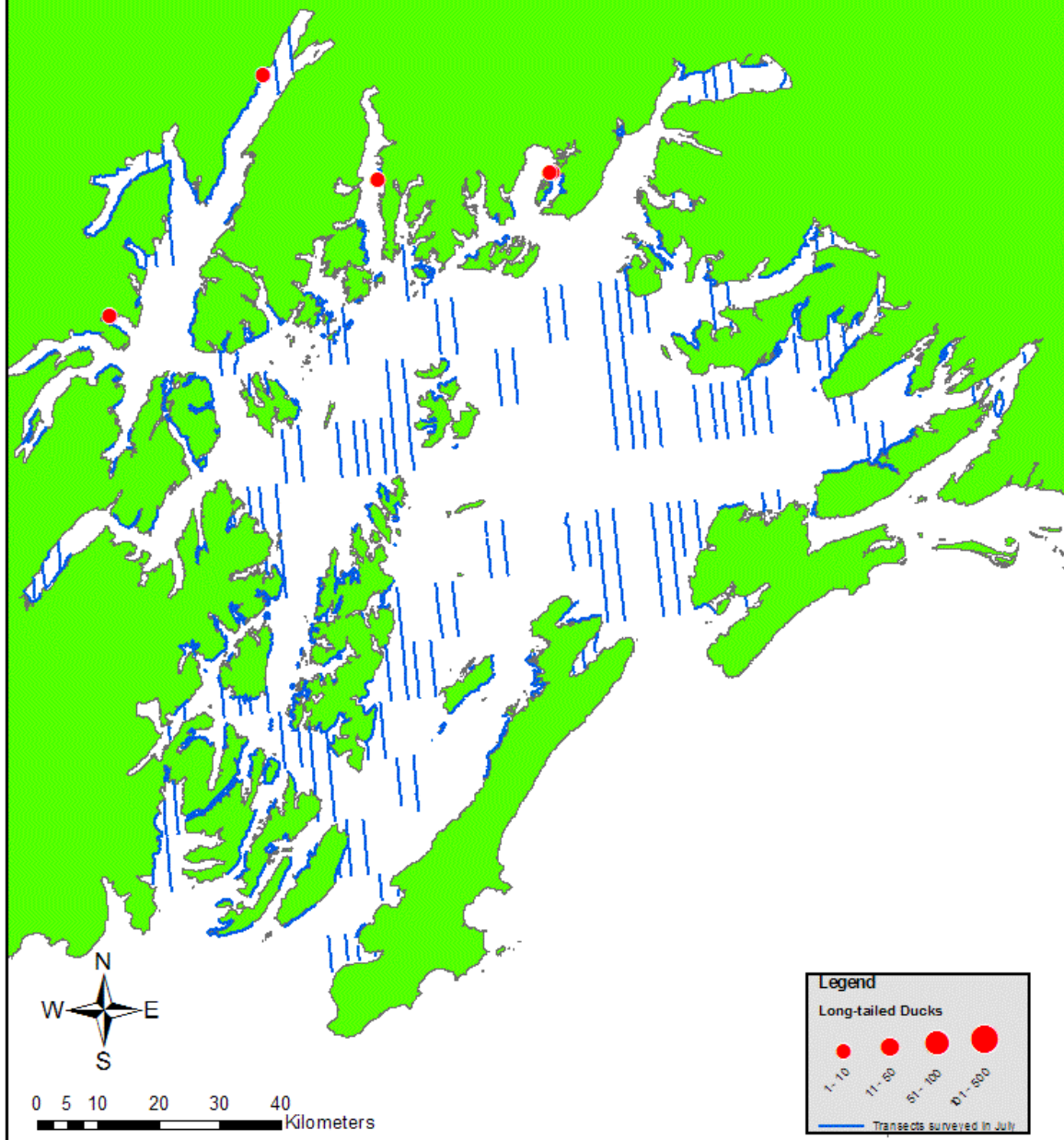
Distribution of mergansers in Prince William Sound during July 2007



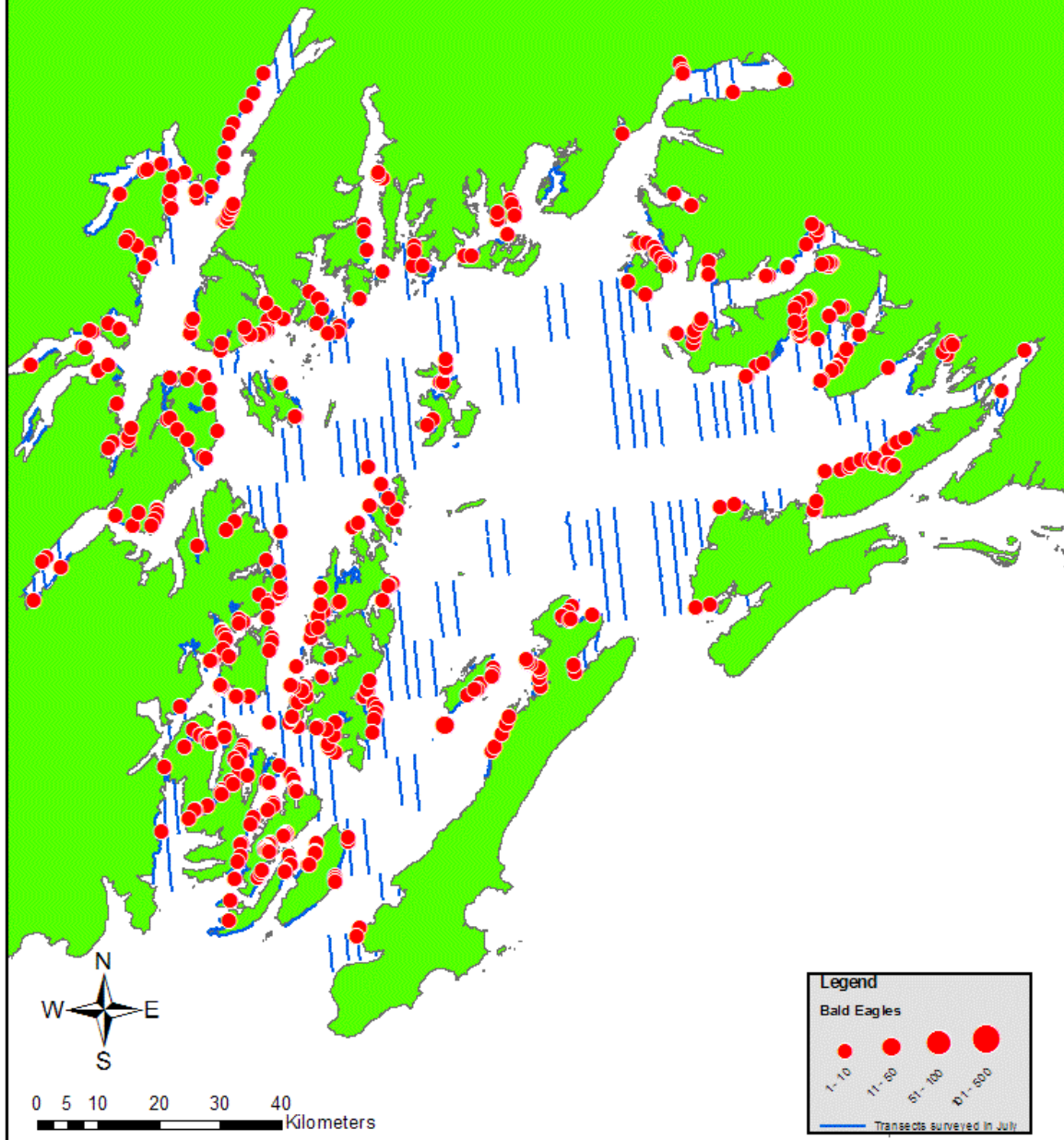
Distribution of scaup in Prince William Sound during July 2007



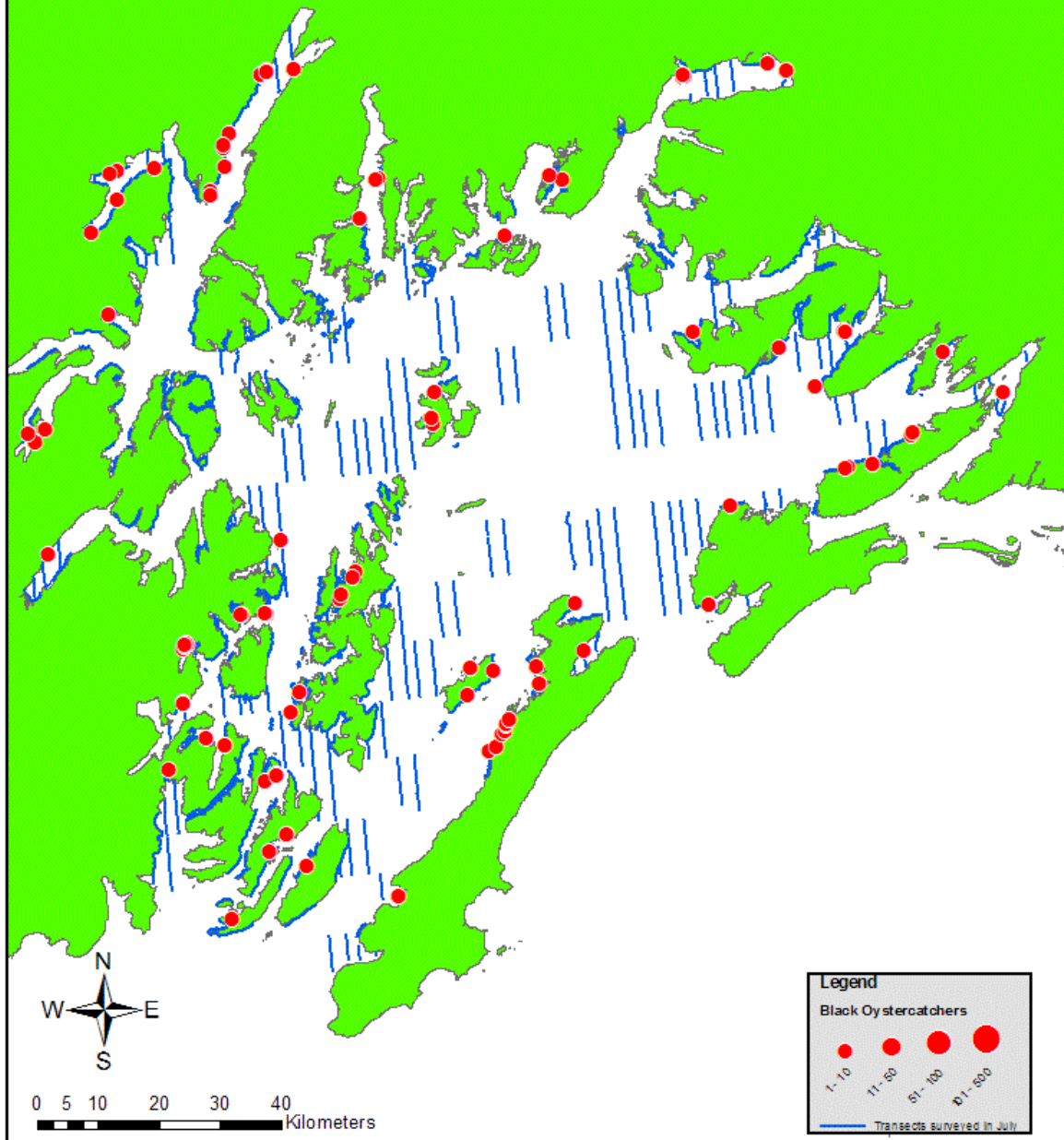
Distribution of long-tailed ducks in Prince William Sound during July 2007



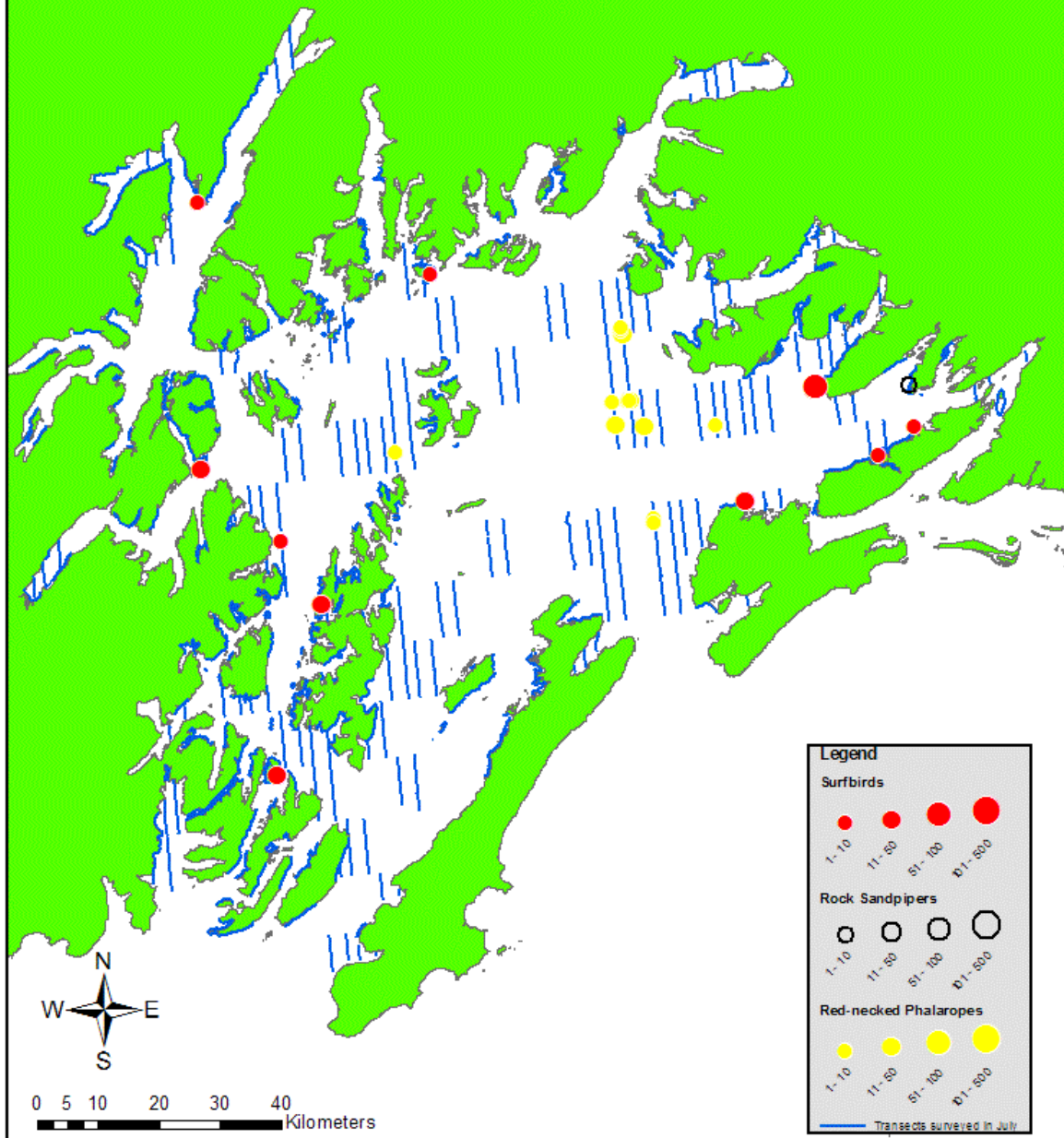
Distribution of bald eagles in Prince William Sound during July 2007



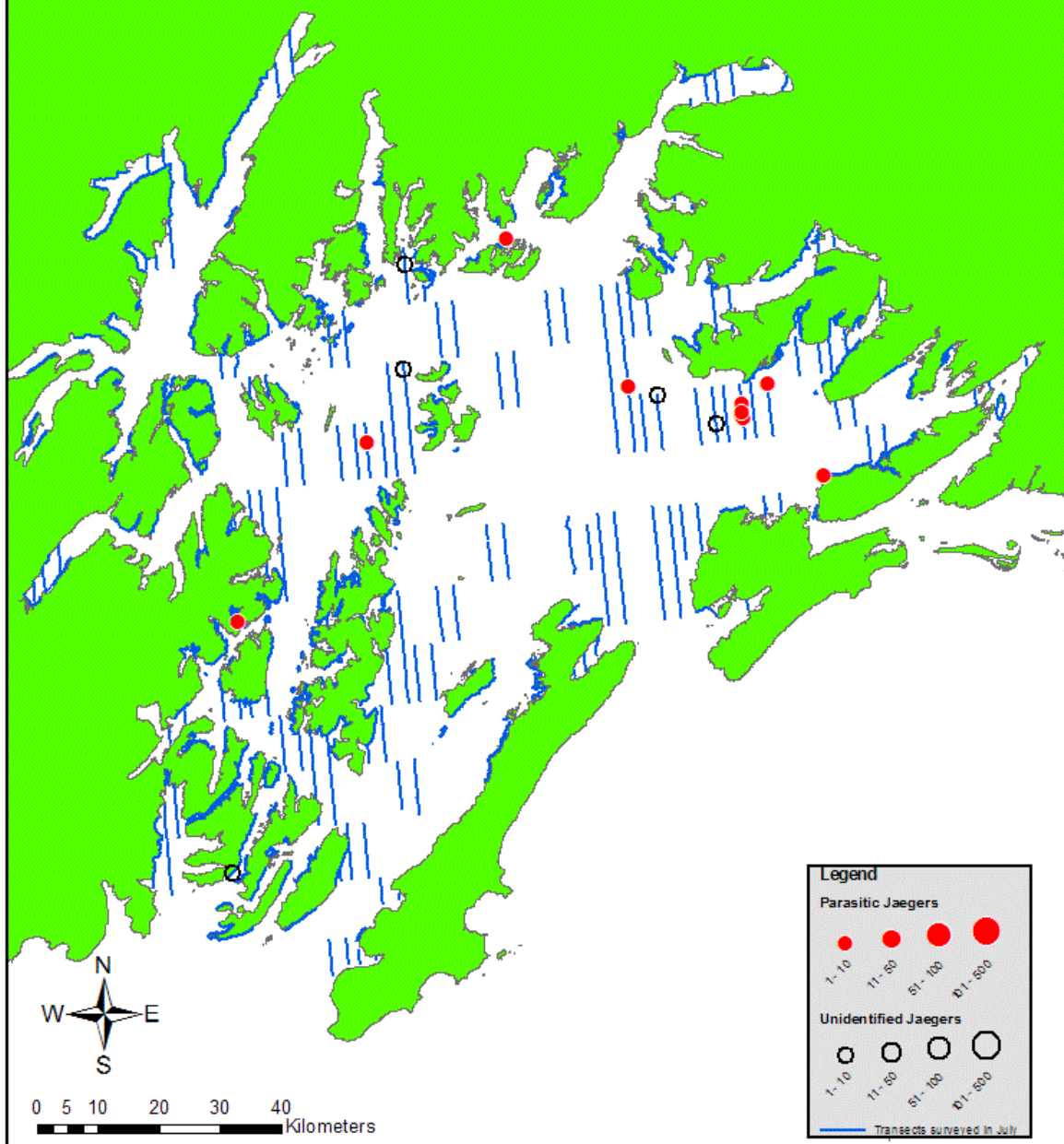
Distribution of black oystercatchers in Prince William Sound during July 2007



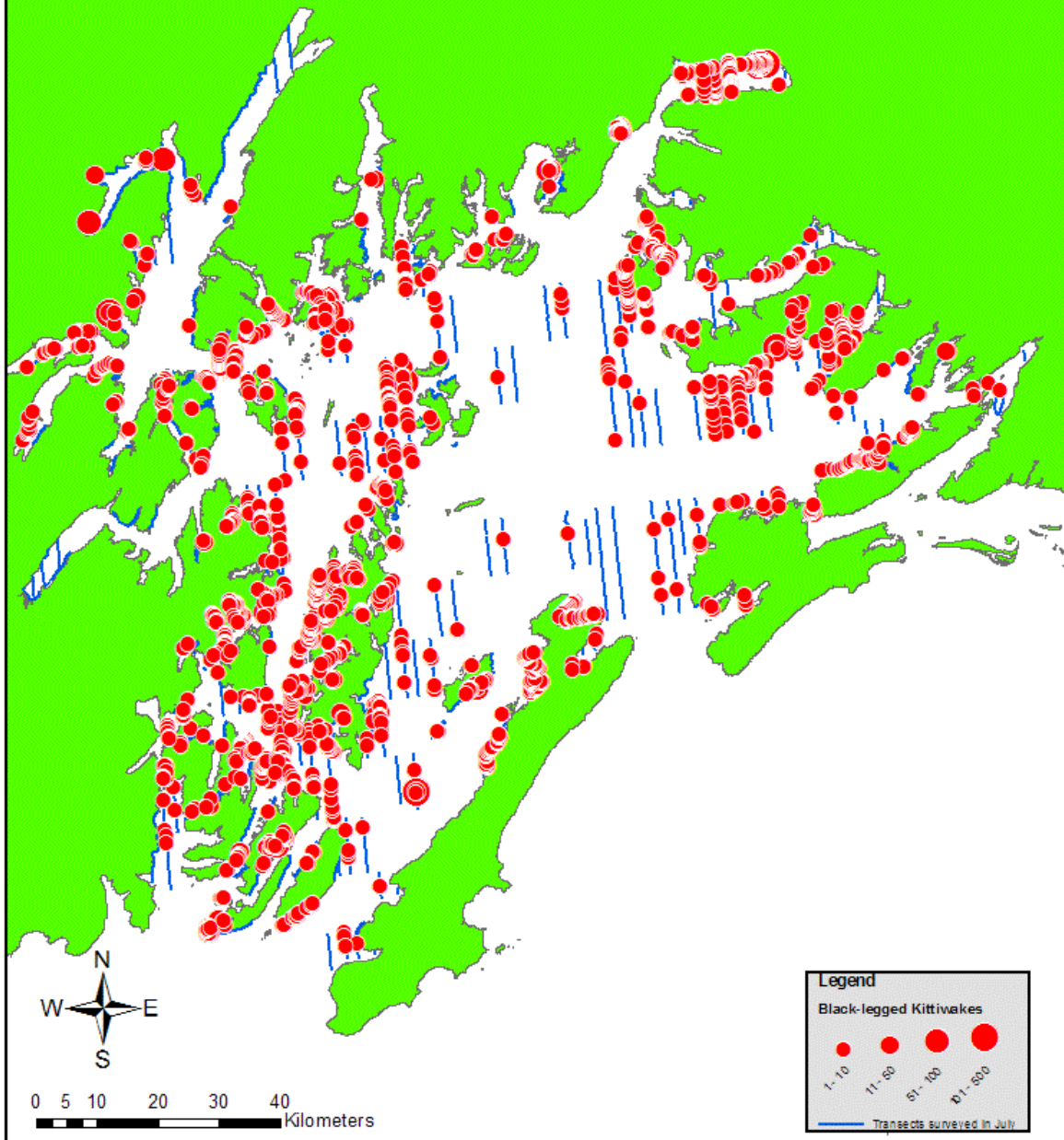
Distribution of shorebirds in Prince William Sound during July 2007



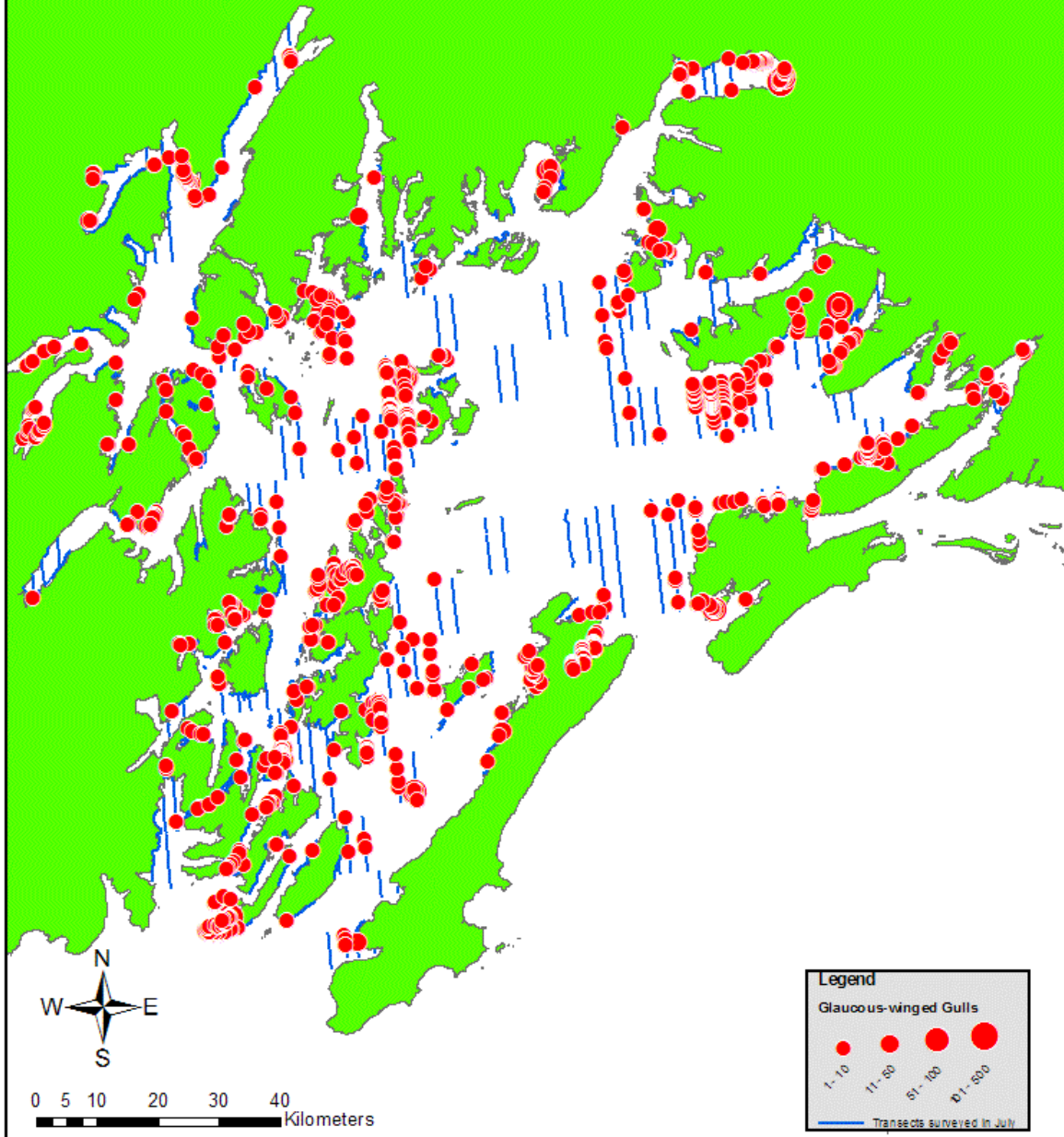
Distribution of jaegers in Prince William Sound during July 2007



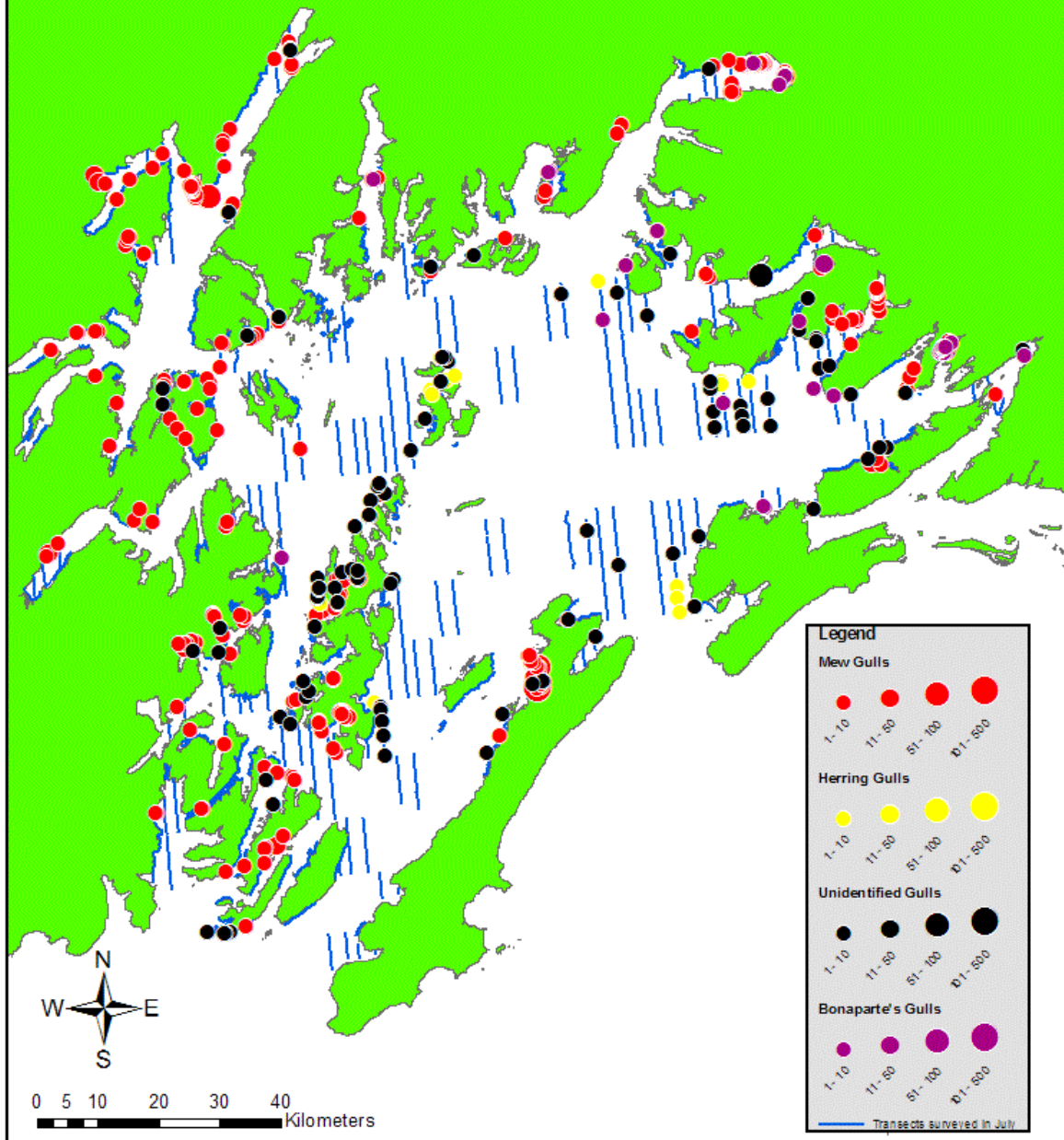
Distribution of black-legged kittiwakes in Prince William Sound during July 2007



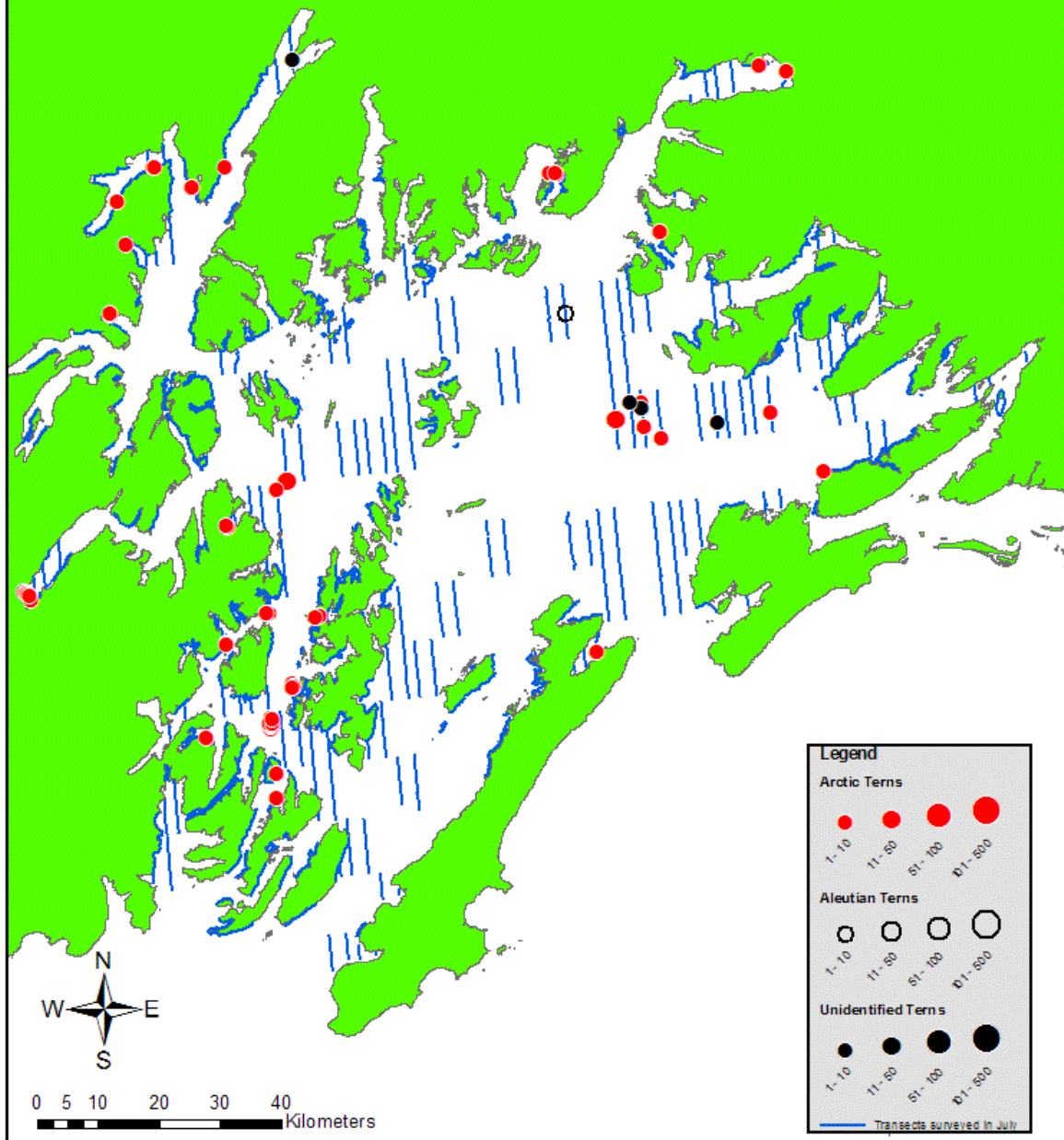
Distribution of glaucous-winged gulls in Prince William Sound during July 2007



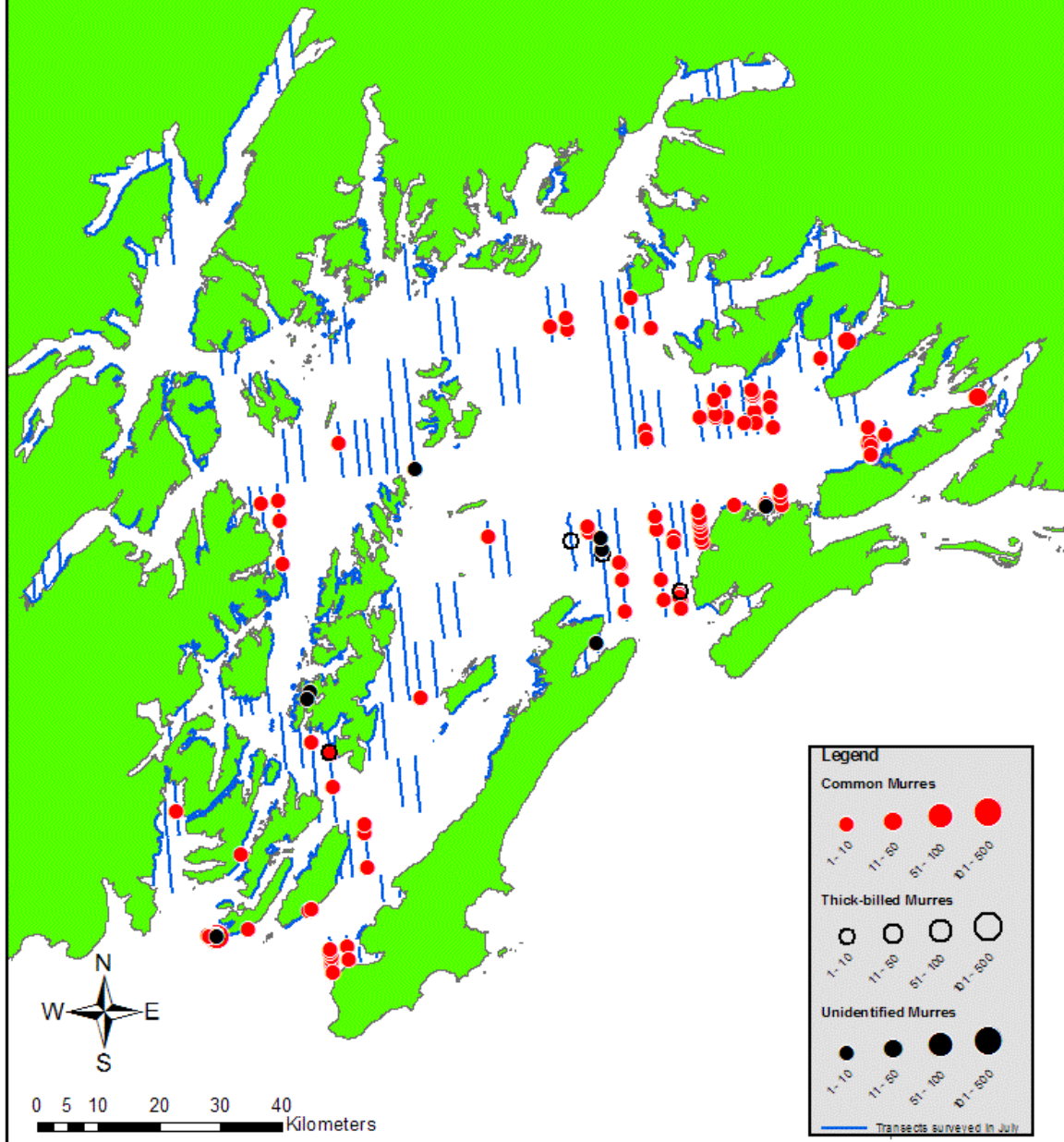
Distribution of other gulls in Prince William Sound during July 2007



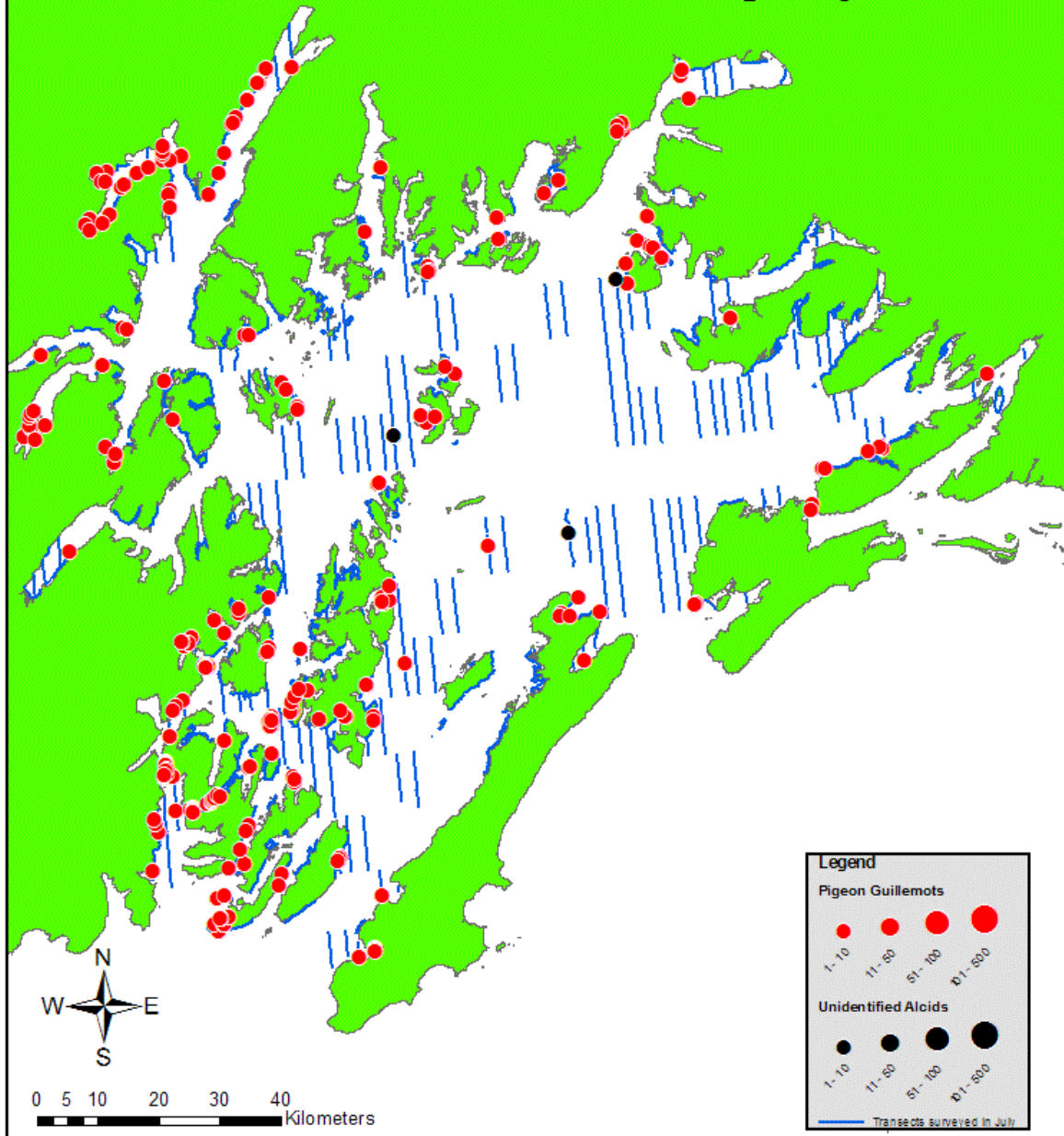
Distribution of terns in Prince William Sound during July 2007



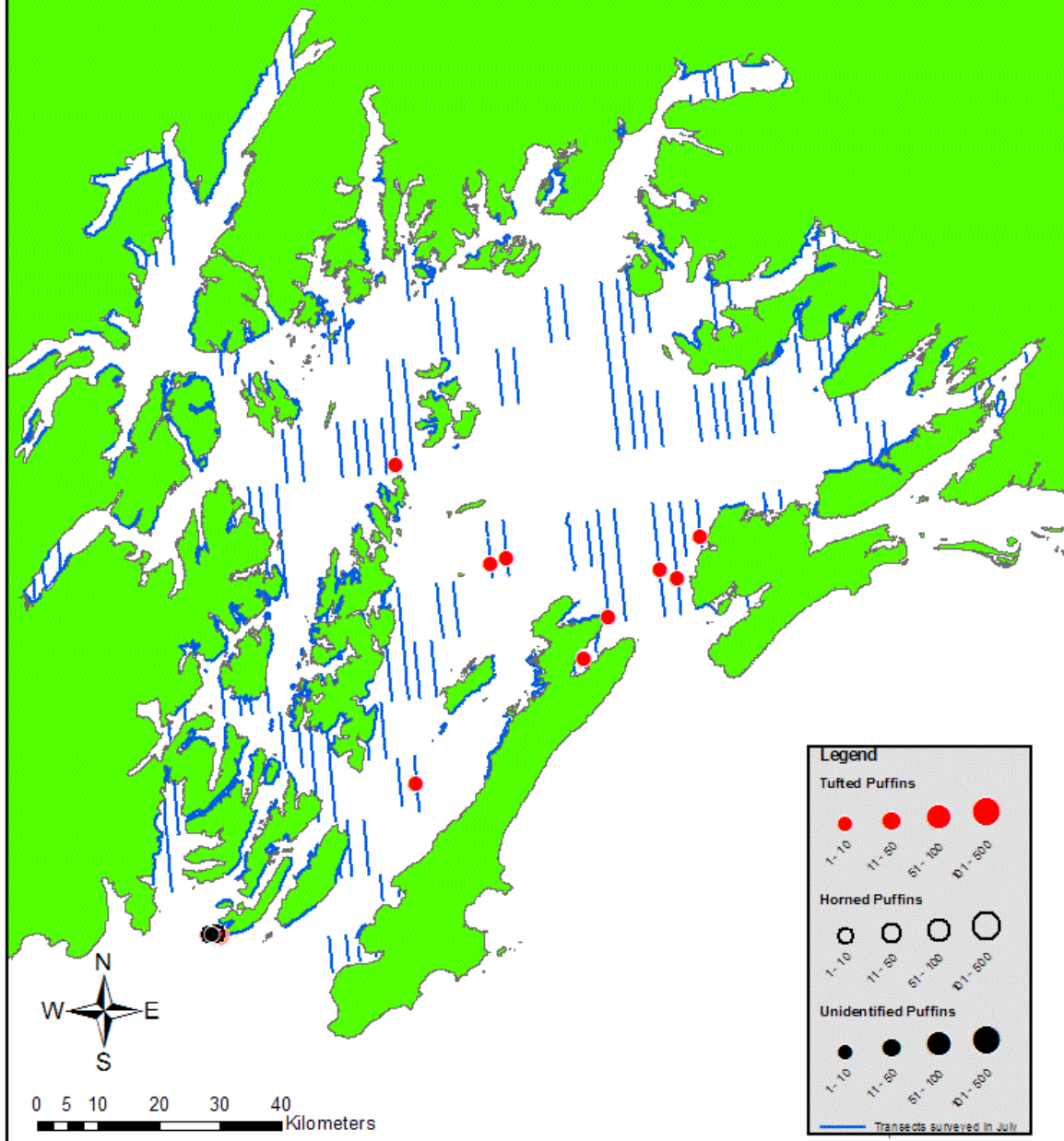
Distribution of murre in Prince William Sound during July 2007



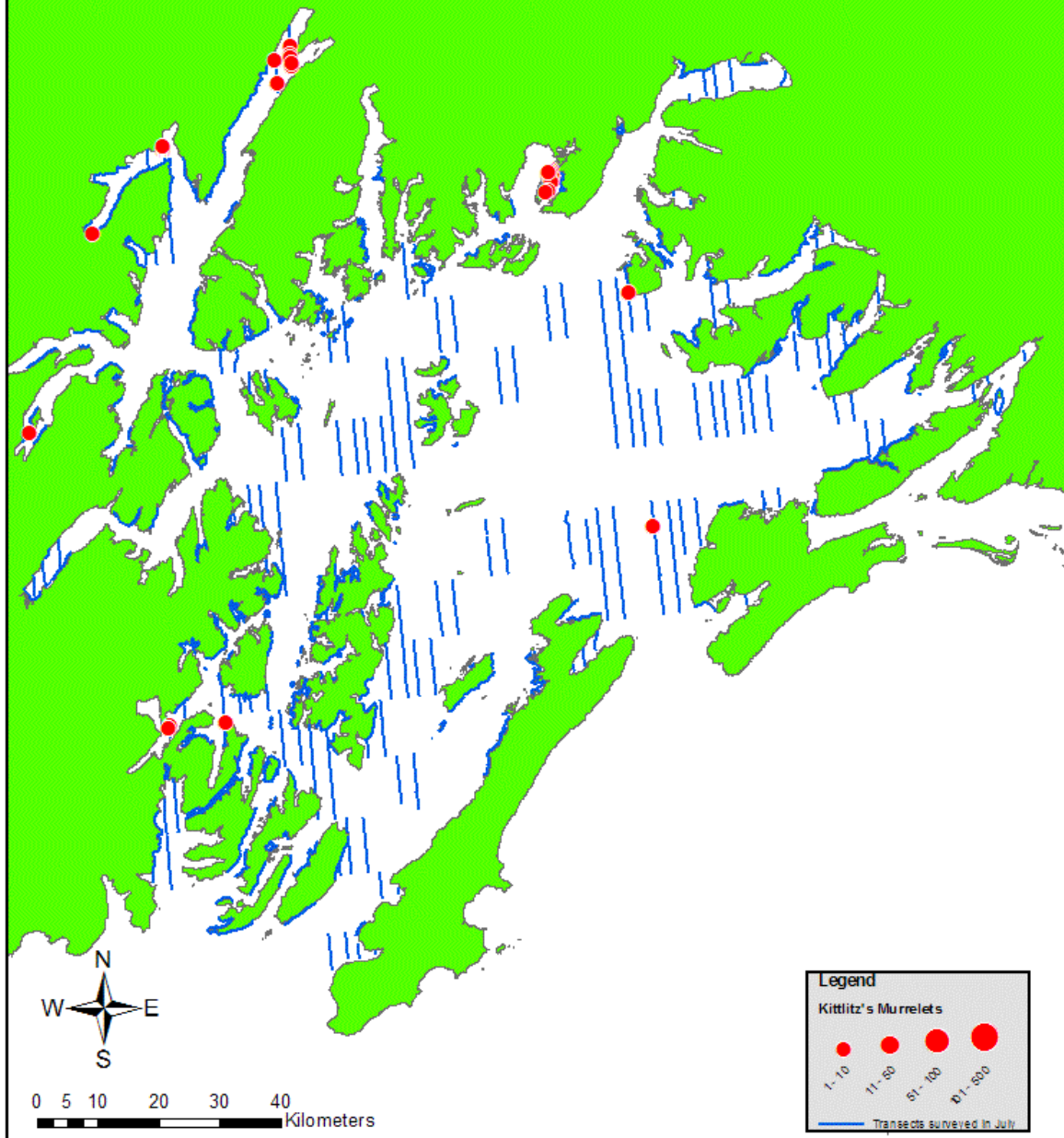
Distribution of pigeon guillemots and unidentified alcids in Prince William Sound during July 2007



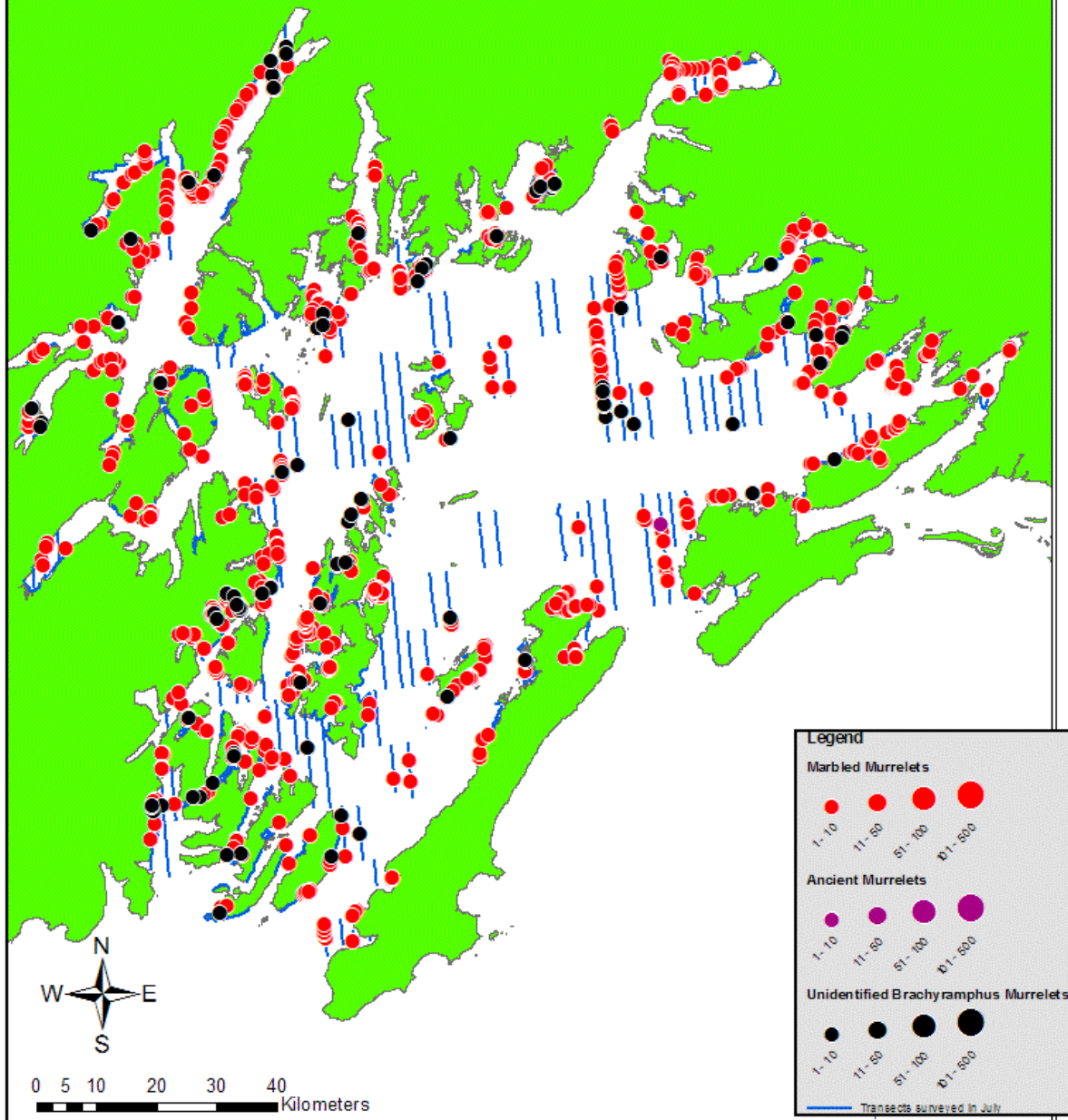
Distribution of puffins in Prince William Sound during July 2007



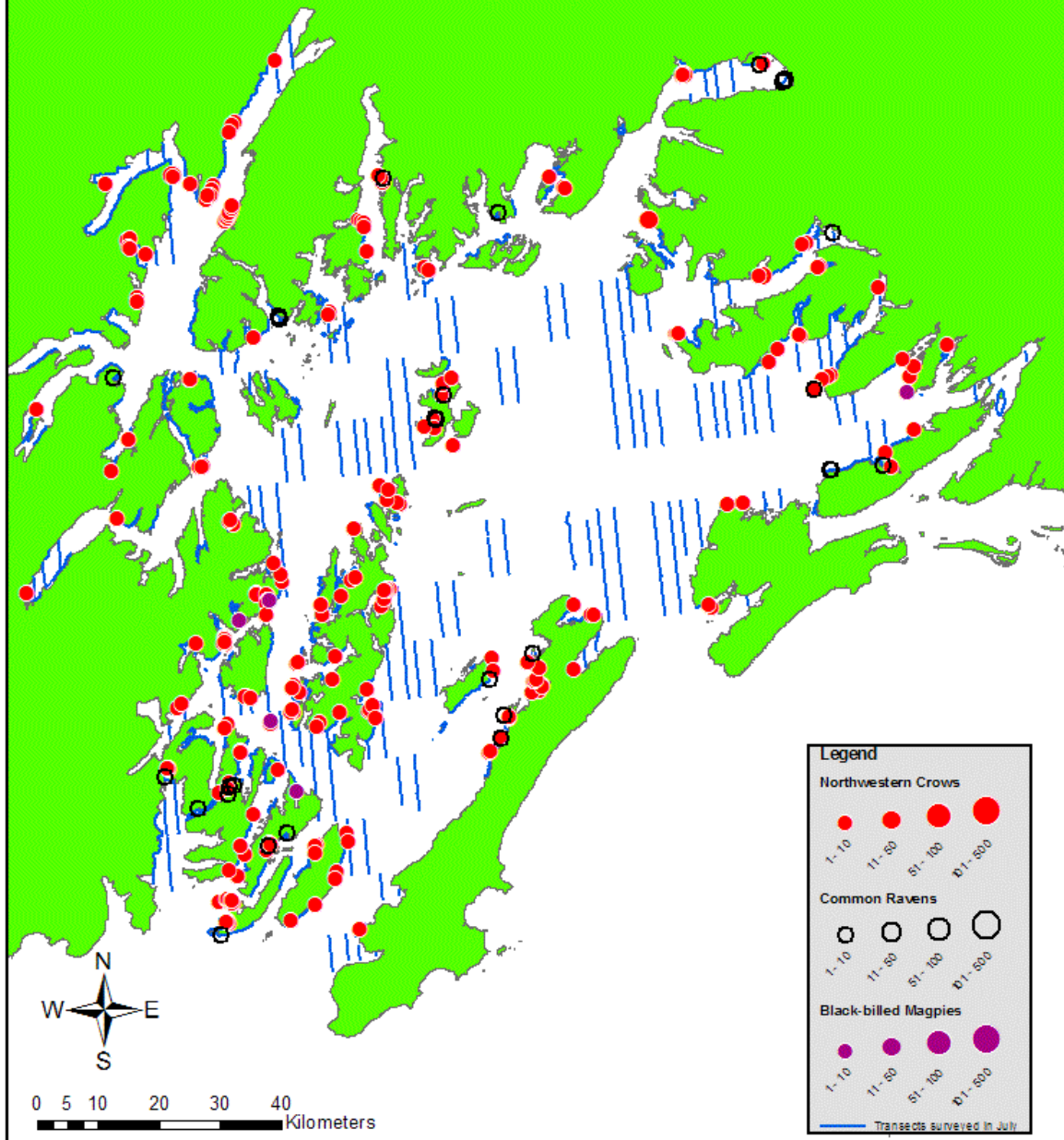
Distribution of Kittlitz's murrelets in Prince William Sound during July 2007



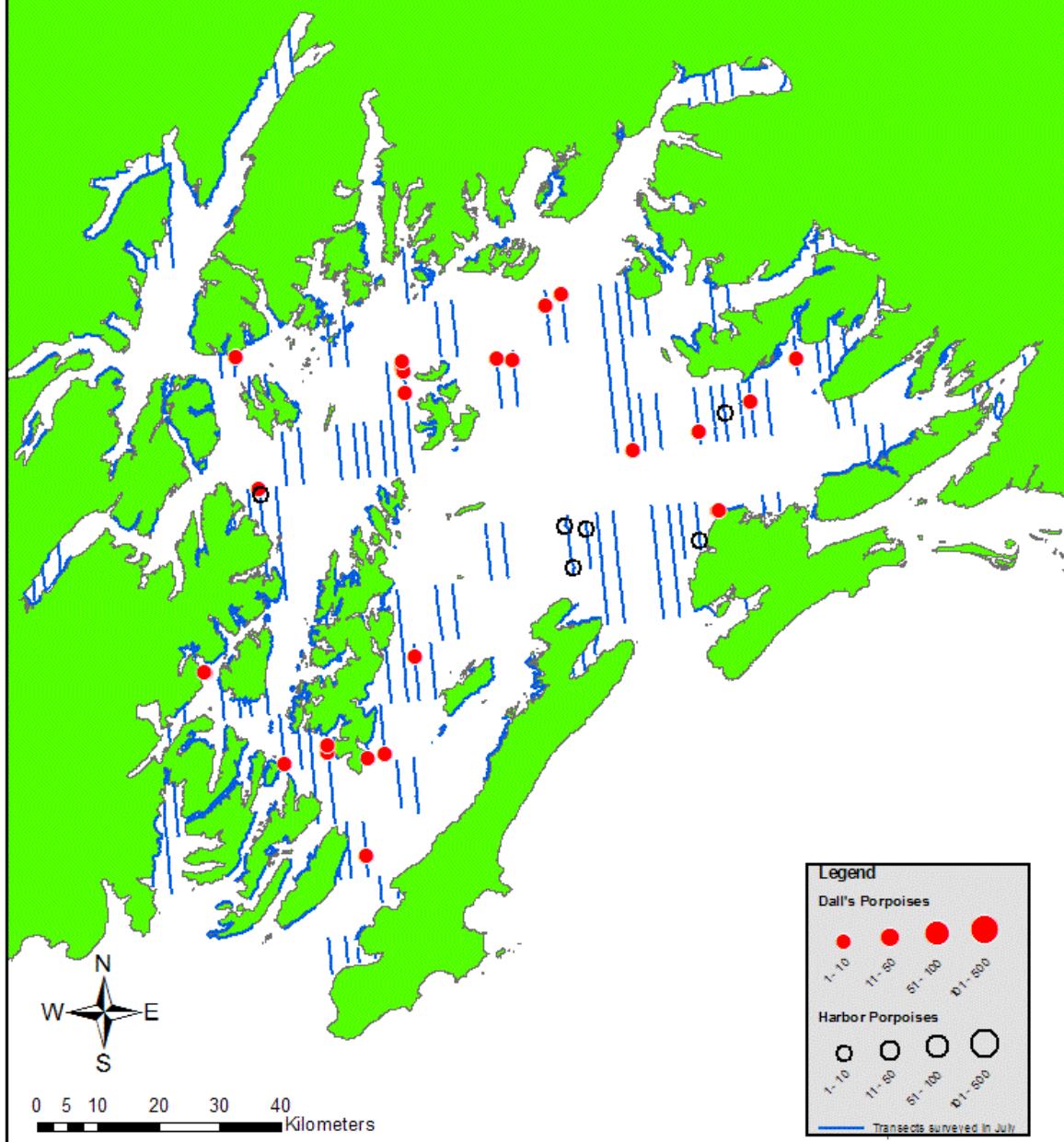
Distribution of other murrelets in Prince William Sound during July 2007



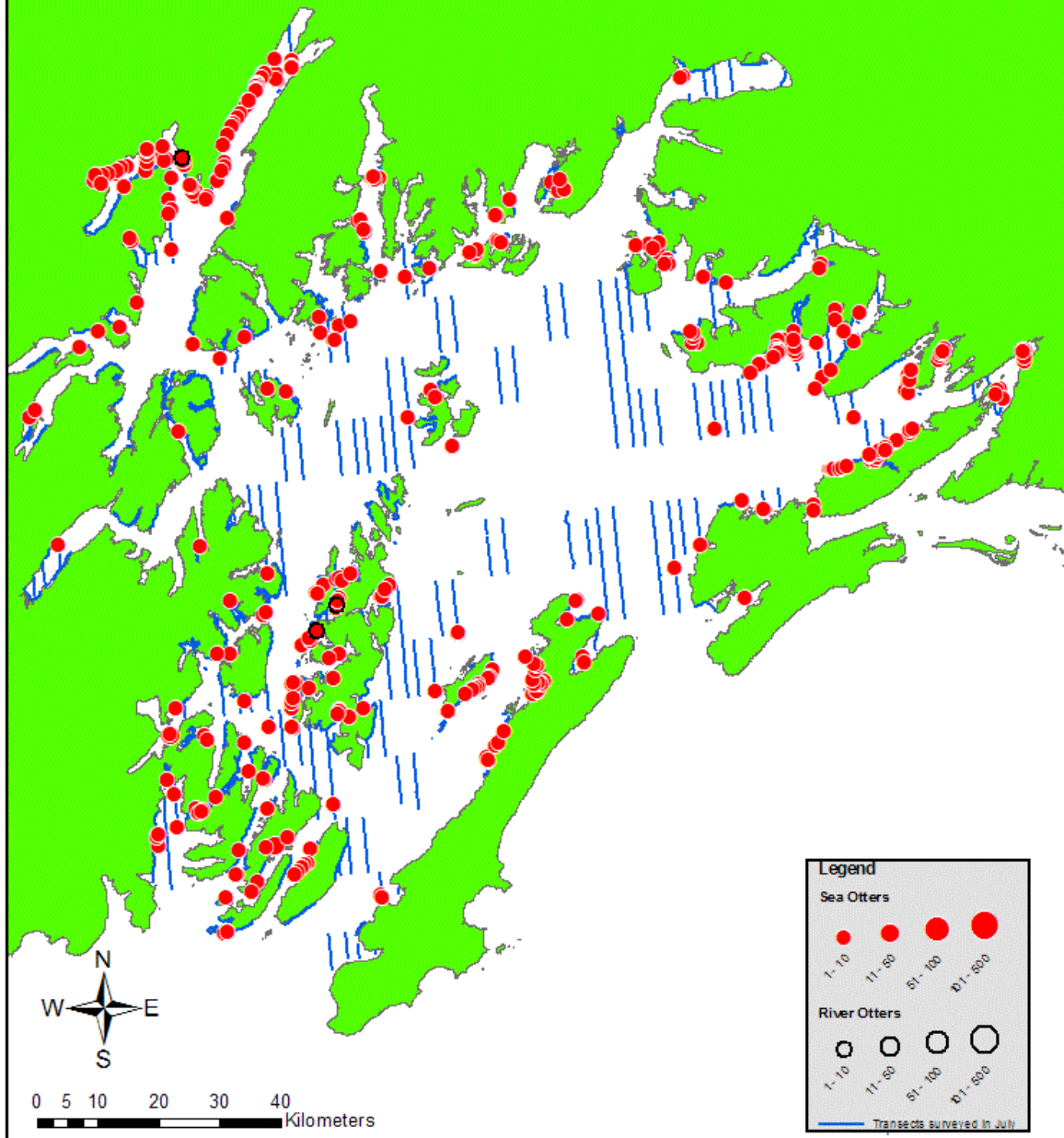
Distribution of corvids in Prince William Sound during July 2007



Distribution of porpoises in Prince William Sound during July 2007



Distribution of otters in Prince William Sound during July 2007



Distribution of seals and sea lions in Prince William Sound during July 2007

