

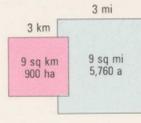
Land cover class, dominant vegetation, and map surface area in acres, hectares, and percent

The total surface area shown is 1,640,627 acres (2,563 sq. mi.), or 663,952 hectares (6,640 sq. km.).

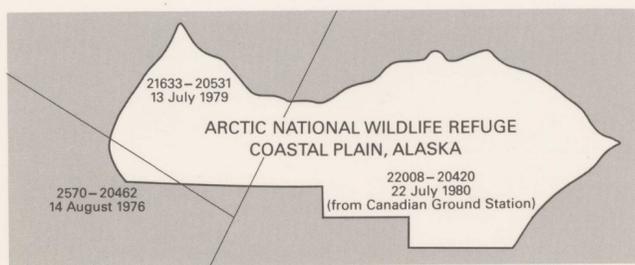
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| <p>I Water.—Ocean surfaces, and lake and river surfaces larger than 1 acre. (Area measurement excludes water surface outside seaward limit of study area.)
..... 101,355 a (41,018 ha) (6.2 pct).</p> <p>II Pond/Sedge Tundra Complex; Aquatic Tundra; or shallow water.—Very wet tundra areas with ponds and/or emergent communities of <i>Carex</i> spp. or <i>Arctophila</i>; and up to 50% moist or wet tundra 16,964 a (6,865 ha) (1.0 pct).</p> <p>III Wet Sedge Tundra.—Wet tundra with little standing water or with up to half of surface area water-covered or emergent vegetation, or coastal areas periodically covered with salt water 260,057 a (105,244 ha) (15.8 pct).</p> <p>IV Moist/Wet Sedge Tundra Complex; or Dry Prostrate Shrub, Forb Tundra (<i>Dryas</i> river Terraces).—Moist sedge tundra with up to 40% wet sedge tundra; or dense prostrate mat of <i>Dryas</i> on river terraces 270,565 a (109,496 ha) (16.5 pct).</p> <p>V Moist Sedge, Prostrate Shrub Tundra; or Moist Sedge/Barren Tundra Complex (frost-scar tundra).—Better-drained areas on rolling terrain sometimes with tussocks; or sparsely vegetated frost-scar tundra 434,512 a (175,845 ha) (26.5 pct).</p> <p>VI Moist Sedge Tussock, Dwarf Shrub Tundra.—Well-drained upland tussock tundra in foothills with high percentage of cottongrass tussocks and dwarf or prostrate shrubs 414,550 a (167,766 ha) (25.3 pct).</p> | <p>VII Moist Dwarf Shrub, Sedge Tussock Tundra; or Moist Sedge Tussock, Dwarf Shrub/Wet Dwarf Shrub Complex (water track complex).—Upland tundra with shrubs to 50 cm high; or upland tussock tundra with shrubs in water tracks 51,148 a (20,699 ha) (3.2 pct).</p> <p>VIII Shrub-Tundra.—South-facing slopes in foothills or sub-alpine, with willow, birch, alder to 2m; or dense shrubs in water tracks 3,142 a (1,272 ha) (0.2 pct).</p> <p>IX Partially vegetated areas.—Diverse habitats including river bars, alpine tundra and moss mats with barren rock and talus, lichen-covered, sorted stone-mats and beach or mud flats 27,678 a (11,201 ha) (1.7 pct).</p> <p>X Barren gravel or rock.—Bare light-colored river gravel, gravel and sand spits, alpine barrens (especially dolomite), and cultural barrens (road or runway), often with rich but sparse floras 27,642 a (11,186 ha) (1.7 pct).</p> <p>XI Wet gravel or mud.—Extensive barren mud in river deltas and wet or dark-colored gravel on beaches or river beds, or dark-colored barren rock in mountains 28,402 a (11,494 ha) (1.7 pct).</p> <p>XII Ice.—River icings in the braided stream channels of most larger rivers 4,612 a (1,866 ha) (0.3 pct).</p> |
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Area scales 1:250,000

1 ha = 2.47 a 1 a = 0.405 ha
1 hectare (ha) = 1 square hectometer



Index to Landsat scenes

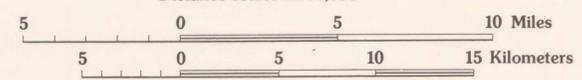


Introduction

This map is produced in conjunction with an environmental impact statement assembled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in anticipation of oil exploration on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge coastal plain. Classification of vegetation and land cover is derived from digital multispectral data comprising Landsat scenes indexed in the margin. For location control and area measurement, land cover data are assigned to 50 x 50 m cells in UTM Zones 6 and 7, then merged into Zone 6 (extended) for map printing.

Vegetation classification and field review are by William Acevedo (Technicolor Graphic Services) and Donald Walker (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research). Design of map and statistical products is by Leonard Gaydos and James R. Wray (USGS). Color separation and screening for four-color process printing are done on a large-format laser plotter using dot screens and angles developed on that equipment and plotted directly onto the separations as data are read from the digital file. The resulting colors replicate those otherwise achieved at USGS using open-window plate negatives, conventional mechanical screens, and the same process ink colors.

Distance scales 1:250,000



Base is adapted from USGS 1:250,000-scale topographic maps of Flaxman Island, Barter Island, Mt. Michelson, and Demarcation Point quadrangles, Alaska. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection, 1927 North American datum, with UTM rectangular grid shown for Zones 6 and 7 at 50,000-meter and 10,000-meter intervals. Tick crosses index geographic grid. Land lines and townships, numbered from Umiat Meridian and Base Line, represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by Bureau of Land Management. The 1955 magnetic declination varies from 33° to 36° East.