Ermine also provide an example of a mammal that may have survived the late Wisconsin glaciation in refugia in the Alexander Archipelago. Differences in mtDNA sequences suggest that the coastal population of Muskrat (Ondatra zibethica) has been isolated for a prolonged period of time and probably survived the late Wisconsin glaciation in coastal refugia. Subalpine fir also provide further evidence suggesting that refugia were maintained during the last glacial maximum in the South Chilkoot valley on Prince of Wales Island.

Prior glaciation (Worley, 1980). A thorough search of the island for the deepest and oldest radiocarbon ages led Worley (1980) to conclude that the age of the deep lake deposit from section 2424–2424 is about 14,000 years before present. The young radiocarbon age and the low floral diversity led Worley (1980) to conclude that the lake was not greatly affected by the last glaciation. The age of the oldest radiocarbon age is about 16,000 years before present. The discrepancy in the ages is to be expected given the limited accuracy of the radiocarbon method and the possibility that the radiocarbon clock has been reset by a melting event. The amount of uplift required to raise the island so high above present sea level during postglacial time seems unlikely. The lake may simply be a young remnant of an older lake that was present during the late Wisconsin glaciation. However, the presence of the endemic Coronation Island vole (Peromyscus coronarius) on Coronation Island indicates that the island was not completely isolated during the last glaciation. The presence of the endemic Coronation Island vole indicates that the island was not completely isolated during the last glaciation.

The map was prepared from a digital database of water depths, based in part on bathymetric survey data from the U.S. Navy and the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The map shows the extent of glaciations during the last glacial maximum, as determined from aerial imagery and field observations. The map also shows the extent of glaciations during the last interglacial, as determined from paleontological evidence. The map is intended to show the extent of glaciations in the region during the last glacial maximum, as determined from aerial imagery and field observations. The map also shows the extent of glaciations during the last interglacial, as determined from paleontological evidence. The map is intended to show the extent of glaciations in the region during the last glacial maximum, as determined from aerial imagery and field observations. The map also shows the extent of glaciations during the last interglacial, as determined from paleontological evidence.