

Observers Sought in Whistling Swan Study

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is asking for public assistance in reporting marked or colored swans sighted in Alaska, particularly along the Arctic and Bering Sea coastal area and across the North Slope.

This is part of a continent-wide study of the life history and migratory patterns of whistling swans.

The whistling swan has one of the most extensive migrations of all North American waterfowl.

It breeds on the coastal tundra of Alaska from Bristol Bay, north and on across Arctic Canada as far as Southampton Island.

These swan winter along the Atlantic Coast from Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, south to Albe-marle Sound, North Carolina. In the west they winter primarily in California.

Over half the North American population, estimated at approximately 100,000 swans, winter

in the east.

On the other hand, 60 per cent or more of them breed in Alaska.

Cooperators from all parts of the North American continent are helping to map their migratory movements. A sample of the population has been marked with large, numbered plastic neck collars.

This is a similar procedure used by Dr. William Sladen of Johns Hopkins University on Antarctic penguins, making recapture or shooting unnecessary.

Without disturbing the bird, identification numbers can be read from a distance; thus many resightings are made during the bird's lifetime of 15 or more years.

Different colors are used to identify the area where the birds are banded, such as blue for Alaska, red for Arctic Canada, black for Maryland, green for California, and yellow for the Great Lakes area.

There is a good reason for using the whistling swan in this study. Any large bird with extensive migrations must have adequate resting and feeding places enroute.

These can be adversely affected in a short time by pollution. The swan appears to be less adaptable to such change than the Canada goose and other waterfowl; and thus it could prove a good indicator of environmental degradation.

In addition these conspicuous and graceful birds enhance our appreciation of wildlife in general.

The most famous mated pair in this project carry black collar CO28 (banded in Maryland) and blue collar A301 (banded in Alaska).

They have been sighted for several summers on the North Slope near Prudhoe Bay and reappear at Ruthsburg, Maryland, where they spend the winter.

Observers should write down

the date and time of observation, where the bird was sighted, color of its neck collar, if possible, the number, the number of other swans in the vicinity, and whether the swan was observed from the air or ground.

Other information such as weather conditions and any unusual circumstances would be useful.

With everyone's help in protecting these magnificent birds and reporting the sighting of marked individuals, a great deal of important information will be accumulated.

Many people are watching with interest along their migration route, both north in the spring and south in the fall.

These swans are fully protected in Alaska and concerned citizens should immediately report any hunting of them to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

BLM Land Issues

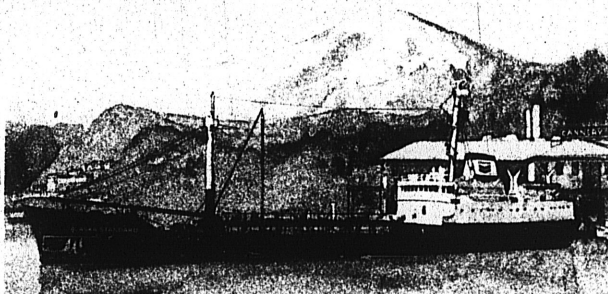
Question: A logging company is planning to build a mill on land near the village to which I am enrolled. Does the village corporation have to sell the land to the company first?

E.G. Cook Inlet Region

Answer: Your village corporation does not have title to any lands in or around the village yet. In fact, the village has not even filed a selection on any townships within the village withdrawal. If a village does not have interim title to the land, it cannot sell or lease any land or any resources.

The logging company would be in violation of the law if it begins to build a mill or any other structure on land that is still under federal jurisdiction.

(Questions on land issues may be submitted to the BLM (912) 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Ak. 99501).



With over 1/2 the total U.S. coast line, and nearly 2/3 of the national continental shelf, Alaska is one of the world's largest fishing grounds. Long a major harvester of salmon, crab, and halibut, Alaska's fishing industry is beginning to realize that additional potential harvests lie in the wide variety of species of shrimp, scallops, clams, and bottom fish available through the year.

Estimates place this total potential at ten times the current catch.

With the introduc-

tion of new methods, new vessels, and improved processing techniques, Alaska fishing has a huge potential for growth.

As longtime Alaskans, Standard Oil has worked with the fishing community since before the turn of the century. When Alaska's fishing fleet went from sail to power, we were there—setting up new fueling facilities and providing technical help to accomplish the change. Now there are Chevron Marine Stations serving the fleet from Ketchikan to Dutch Harbor and beyond.

Today's boat owners and processors depend on Chevron products to perform under the most extreme conditions.

Chevron Delo Oils are famous for their performance in heavy duty marine diesels.

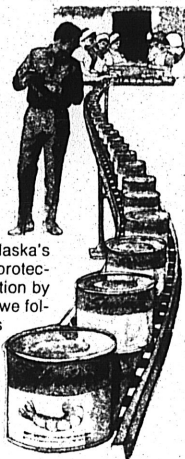
Special greases and lube oils made only of ingredients approved by FDA for food machinery lubrication are specially developed to stand up to water and heat of canning operations.

Because we understand the rugged conditions faced by Alaskan fishermen, we make sure both fishing vessels and processors get the products they need when and where they need them. Our tanker M/V "Alaska Standard", operating only in Alaskan waters, is a vital source of transportation, supplying fuels to remote

locations under the most severe weather conditions on a year-round basis. Additionally, she has been very helpful in keeping a watchful eye for vessels in distress as she makes her rounds.

We also know that Alaska's fishing grounds need protection from possible pollution by petroleum products, so we follow stringent procedures to reduce the chance of spills and discharges into streams and bays.

Ballast water, a necessity in moving tankers, is carefully pumped ashore and cleaned of residue before being returned to ocean waters. Standard Oil has safely shipped petroleum products in and out of Alaskan ports in all kinds of weather for over 50 years.



We're helping Alaska's fisheries catch more fish—all year'round.



Standard Oil is working with Alaskans everywhere, from Ketchikan to Barrow, in petroleum, fishing, mining, tourism, government, ecology, education, forest industries, construction, and transportation.

We're continuing to expand services, developing special products for Alaskan needs, and working closely with the problems and concerns of all Alaskans. We've been helping pioneer Alaska since before the turn of the century. So we know how to help.

Alaskans helping Alaskans

Standard Oil Company
of California

