Wildlife Disturbance

Comment #	*Comment*
0121-001	I have taken two trips to Canada, and hope someday to get up to the great Alaska wilderness. What a national treasure! It is important to me that is is left to be as undefiled as possible, at the same time being used for various interests asset out in your last newsletter. Of those various interests, it seems to me that snowmobiles will be the most detrimental to wildlife. Their noise can be heard for very long distances, especially in large numbers, and
0121-002	Also I hope road building will be kept to an absolute minimum, since each new road opens up another large area of forest to the inevitable detriment of wildlife. (I misplaced this sheet, or I would have mailed it as soon as I received
0123-002	(2) Limit logging in the Chugach. Let beetle-killed spruce fall & degrade in the forest. Logging does much more damage to wildlife by opening up wilderness to encroachment by people than the threat of fire ever will.
0123-004	(4) Limit snow machine access points & corridors in the Chugach. Too many snow machines harass wildlife. The increasing size, power & reach of todays snow machines calls for increasing regulation to keep wildlife safe.
0133-001	8) The effects of the increasing harassment of wildlife by noisy machines should be considered in the planning process. Thank you for this opportunity to comment. The Alaska Quiet Rights Coalition appreciates your effort to obtain public input in the planning process. We look forward to being a continuing partner in this effort. Please add AQRC to your mailing list (at the address listed below).
0269-006	higher deference given to public sentiment, sensitivity to the needs of wildlife (need to live, to live unharassed, etc).
0273-002	3. A. Wildlife & impacts to habitat, harassment or displacement. Commercial operations & opportunities for a variety of recreation experiences. Use (ILLEGIBLE) on State or other Federal land. Technology changes. Land allocations. Roads. Laws. 4. A. Helicopter companies. Tourism. AVA. Cross-country skiers. Hikers. Canoers. Snowmobilers. Boat owners. Biologists. Law enforcement.
0404-020	WILDLIFE These general guidelines should be followed: - No loss of habitat effectiveness for any species. - No further fragmentation or isolation of habitat.
0424-004	Maintain or Increase roadless areas. These are special places that are critical to grizzlies & other wildlife.
0429-002	It is our hope that the planners of our forest take in to account the total habit of bears include their food chain environment. This includes glacier stream, mt. run off, creeks, streams & rivers that feed this environment. Down in the lower 48, we have seen the results of bad planning and demands of economic development of parklands. Please be our stronghold protector of these lands.
0435-006	Of far greater importance is the long term effects of roads and easy public access on fish and wildlife and how to manage the forests to provide suitable habitat. Though much simplified, moose browse is a good example. Moose need browse and brown bears need moose and neither needs the undue impact from more roaded access.
0702-001	Restrict/Prohibit Jet Skiis on Kenai Lake and Bear Lake, and any other waterway that serves as nesting habitat for
0817-029	Harbor Seals: Harbor seals are widely distributed within Prince William Sound and several haul outs and pupping areas occur within this region. Increasing activity within the sound, particularly associated with recreation and tourism, has the potential to disturb harbor seals and displace them from important haul out areas. This may currently be a problem with tour ships near glaciers in the northern sound such as College Fjords. The Chugach Plan should address this issue and ensure that information and education efforts are adequate and that compliance and enforcement with federal regulations is adequate to minimize conservation problems.
0817-034	River Otters: Coastal river otter population are sensitive to human encroachment. Increasing recreation and tourism and coastal logging have the potential to displace otters from traditional shoreline habitat, Conservation concerns for river otters should be addressed in the plan revision.
0836-005	Eighteen species of seabirds are associated with marine waters and use upland areas of the Chugach National Forest, above the high tide line, to establish breeding colonies. Common colonial breeding species, include the tufted puffin, black-legged, kittiwake, and common murre. Numerous colonies are located within Prince William Sound and 6 colonies are occupied by over 5,000 individual seabirds. Disturbance to colonies caused by increased boat activity could negatively affect productivity and, over time, population size.
0836-006	Prince William Sound is also home to over 100,000 Brachyramphus murrelets and marbled murrelets which breed in coniferous forests and muskegs. Increased timber harvest and development within Prince William Sound could negatively affect their populations.

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0836-019	Additionally, the Black Oystercatcher population, a species on the Partners in Flight WatchList 1996, numbers 800-1,000 individuals in Prince William Sound. Increased boat landings on some beaches in Prince William Sound could disrupt breeding oystercatchers and foraging behavior of migratory shorebirds. The Forest Plan should discuss and provide management direction for neotropical migrants nesting and habitat needs. The plan should discuss long-term as well as short-term monitoring programs.
0860-148	Animal populations decimated