



PLC25: 29 June–3 July 2014

The 25th Polar Libraries Colloquy in Cambridge is just around the corner! This year, with the theme of *Connecting Communities: Collaborating, Creating, and Communicating*, the focus is on:

- How do we connect with our audiences?
- Do we make the best use of available technologies to promote polar resources?
- How are polar collections put to creative uses beyond standard research?
- How do we open up our collections to non-polar researchers and other interest groups?

Two Cambridge institutions are sharing hosting duties for the Colloquy. The Scott Polar Research Institute will host 30 June and 2 July, while the British Antarctic Survey will host 1 and 3 July. In addition to the 25 presentations over four days, the PLC25 organizers have arranged visits to a number of museums and libraries in Cambridge and, on 4 July, an excursion to visit London institutions, some polar oriented and some not. The conference dinner will be held Wednesday evening, 2 July, in the Fellows' Dining Room at Churchill College.

The winner of the [Hebert Wenger Award](#) will be announced at the Colloquy, as will the 2014 winner of the [William Mills Prize for Non-Fiction Polar Books](#) (see pp. 6–7 for nominees).

Registration is open until 30 June, with details and a schedule available on the [PLC25 Official Blog](#).

Please do get in touch if you have any questions or are interested in attending. The PLC25 Conference organizers look forward to seeing you in Cambridge!

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King's College Gate House on Kings Parade, Cambridge, 2009. (Photograph by Stanley Howe, courtesy of Wikimedia Commons from its [Geograph Project](#))



University of Alberta Libraries' Exhibit Celebrates Pioneer in Polar Health, Dr. Otto Schaefer

by *Caroline Lieffers*

Reference and Collections Assistant

J.W. Scott Health Sciences Library, Walter C. Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre
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The John W. Scott Health Sciences Library at the University of Alberta recently mounted an exhibit entitled *Medicine by Dogsled: Dr. Otto Schaefer's Photos of the Canadian North* to celebrate the life and work of Dr. Otto Schaefer, a pioneer in polar health. Born in 1919 in Betzdorf, Germany, Dr. Schaefer received his medical degree from the University of Heidelberg in 1944. He arrived in Canada in 1951 with the dream of working in the country's North. In October 1952 he began work at Edmonton's Charles Camsell Hospital, which specialized in serving indigenous patients from western Canada and the North.

Dr. Schaefer soon embarked on a series of two-year postings—in Aklavik (1953–54), Pangnirtung (1955–57), and Whitehorse (1960–62)—accompanied by his wife Editha (Didi) and their growing family. In 1964 he became the first director of the Canadian

government's Northern Medical Research Unit, a post he held until his retirement in 1985. He passed away in 2009.

Dr. Schaefer was an avid and skilled photographer, accumulating a vast collection of slides and printed photographs over his many years of work and travel. In addition to stunning landscapes, portraits, and snapshots of life in Northern Canada, his slides document trips to Greenland, Iceland, and northern Europe. His family donated more than 4,000 of these slides, as well as hundreds of printed photos and negatives, to the University of Alberta.

Drawing largely from the collection's black-and-white printed photographs, the month-long *Medicine by Dogsled* exhibit highlighted Dr. Schaefer's postings in Aklavik and Pangnirtung in the 1950s. Medical and personal images alike



Display featuring some of Dr. Schaefer's many research materials. (All photographs courtesy of Sandy Campbell)



Pioneer in Polar Health *continued*

document life in these remote sites and their surrounding areas, where modern ways increasingly encroached on traditional lifestyles. The consequences were often negative: Dr. Schaefer observed the damaging effects of increased sugar consumption in local diets, for example, as well as the proliferation of epidemic diseases.

Medicine by Dogsled captured the work and character of a man who was deeply dedicated to the North and the health of its people. When Dr. Schaefer, then posted in Pangnirtung on Baffin Island, was offered a job near Nelson BC, he turned



Detail of exhibit, Medicine by Dogsled, held 13 January–13 February 2014.

it down, saying “Didi and I feel like we’re living in a veritable paradise” (Hankins 2000, 78).

Dr. Schaefer’s many research articles and reports are evidence of his professional accomplishments. He received the Order of Canada in 1976, among many other honours and accolades.

The exhibit launch, held on 13 January 2014, brought together members of the health and circumpolar communities, as well as Dr. Schaefer’s wide network of family, friends, and colleagues.



One of Dr. Schaefer’s stunning photographs from his posting in Pangnirtung.

Dr. Kue Young, Dean of the University of Alberta’s School of Public Health, gave the opening lecture, entitled “Otto Schaefer: Circumpolar Health Pioneer.” Dr. Schaefer’s daughter Taoya offered her personal reminiscences of her family’s time in the North. The speeches and exhibit highlighted Dr. Schaefer’s love of the Arctic, his relationships with local friends and advisors (including Aksayuk Etooangat, his sled driver and guide in Pangnirtung), and his passion for Northern health issues.

Dr. Schaefer’s slides have been digitized and many are available on the University of Alberta’s [Education and Research Archive \(ERA\)](#). The unique materials featured in the exhibit are permanently housed in the University of Alberta Archives for future researchers to consult.

References

Hankins, Gerald W. 2000. *Sunrise Over Pangnirtung: The Story of Otto Schaefer, M.D.* Calgary: The Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary.

—Editors’ Note: See PLB Fall 2011, Issue 67, p. 8, for a related article on the donation of Dr. Schaefer’s collection to UAlberta. [Click here](#) to link to a photo of A. Etooangat and Dr. Schaefer from his obituary published November 2009 in Nunatsiaq Online.



Digital Public Library of America

Have you ‘checked out’ the Digital Public Library of America yet?

If you haven’t, you should. Launched in April 2013, the [Digital Public Library of America](#) (DPLA) offers a “wealth of knowledge” from millions of items from libraries, archives, and museums across the country.

DPLA’s origins are briefly described on its website: The vision of a national digital library has been circulating among librarians, scholars, educators, and private industry representatives since the early 1990s. Efforts led



The Fury of an Arctic Gale, front and verso. Cigarette card from the George Arents Collection, Ardath Tobacco Co. All images courtesy of New York Public Library via DPLA.

by a range of organizations, including the [Library of Congress](#), [HathiTrust](#), and the [Internet Archive](#), have successfully built resources that provide books, images, historic records, and audiovisual materials to anyone with Internet access.

Many universities, public libraries, and other public-spirited organizations have digitized materials, but these digital collections often exist in silos. The DPLA brings these different viewpoints, experiences, and collections together in a single platform and portal, providing open and coherent access to our society’s digitized cultural heritage.

Curious to see what would turn up for terms related to our organization, one of your editors tried a few searches and found the following:

POLAR	4,898	ARCTIC	6,421	CANADA	41,466
CIRCUMPOLAR	28	ANTARCTIC	6,893	RUSSIA	39,145
ALASKA	41,865	ANTARCTIC*	8,893	SIBERIA	1,737

The total numbers above include items in a wide variety of formats—images, texts, sounds, moving images, and physical objects—and a broad range of dates. Sorting oldest to newest for “polar” turned up a 1598 *Map of Polar Countries and Northern Europe* by V. Barents from the New York Public Library, complete with a digital



DPLA *continued*

link to the item. Not everything included has full text links, but many of them do.

All in all, the Digital Public Library of America is a fascinating resource, whether in search of sometimes hard-to-find items, or just to explore for fun.



The Explorers Friend, front and verso.



UARctic and UAA: Learning and Collaborating

by *Daria O. Carle*

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In February 2013, the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) convened a “University of the Arctic Conversation with the Provost” for interested faculty, students, and staff. UAA became an official member of this uniquely international institution in 2008, and since then, several UAA faculty actively participate in [UARctic](#) teaching, research, and networking. However, UAA’s affiliation with UARctic is not well known or publicized, so the purpose of the conversation was to learn more about UARctic and to share ideas about how UAA can better support current and future work through this multi-institutional umbrella organization.

After a welcome from UAA Chancellor Tom Case and an introduction by Provost Elisha ‘Bear’ Baker, the 60+ attendees heard from Biological Sciences Professor Douglas Causey who provided a brief overview of UARctic and the current status of UAA’s membership. Dr. Causey also discussed a recent partnership with UARctic to teach a special topics course in biology, ultimately involving students from UAA and a number of international circumpolar universities. Civil Engineering Professor Hannele Zubeck, UAA’s current representative to UARctic, described the Thematic Network on Arctic Engineering and how the learning modules are employed. UAA serves as one of the co-lead partners for this network; Lapland University of Applied Sciences is the other.

Professor Herminia Din, Art Education, attended the Thematic Network on Arctic Sustainable Arts and Design conferences in Finland and Iceland in the last two years, and described how she was inspired by public art in these northern places. She and Health Sciences Professor Bree Kessler used that inspiration to implement a “[Winter Design Project](#)” on the UAA outdoor campus quad for several weeks in late February and early March this year, featuring innovative ideas for using winter outdoor spaces—musical performances on handmade ice instruments being just one example. Alaska Native Studies Director Maria Williams was the final speaker and discussed the potential role of UARctic with indigenous peoples.

After the speakers, breakout session discussions occurred, followed by reports back from each group on their suggestions for how UAA can get involved in UARctic’s current activities. Final words from the Provost and Professor Causey closed the program. The comments and suggestions were gathered and summarized into key themes and appeared in a draft report distributed to participants a week later. Targeted activities and outreach to specific audiences were recommended to further UAA’s collaboration.



William Mills Prize for Non-Fiction Polar Books: The 2014 Nominees

Adams, Brian. 2013. *I Am Alaskan*. Edited by Ash Adams. Commissioned by the Alaska Humanities Forum. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press.

Bart, Sheldon. 2013. *Race to the Top of the World: Richard Byrd and the First Flight to the North Pole*. Washington, DC: Regnery Publishing, Inc.

Burn, Christopher R. 2012. *Herschel Island Qikiqtaryuk: A Natural and Cultural History of Yukon's Arctic Island*. Whitehorse: Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope).

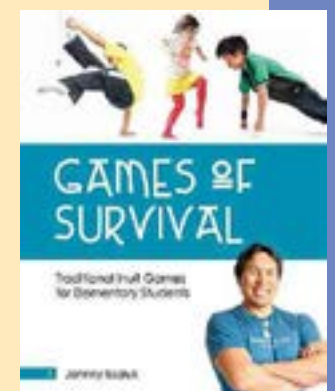
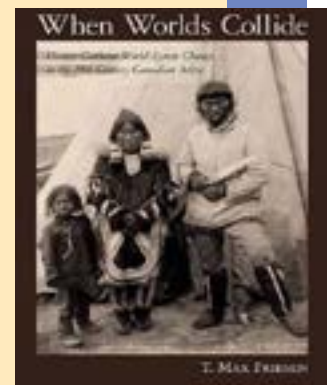
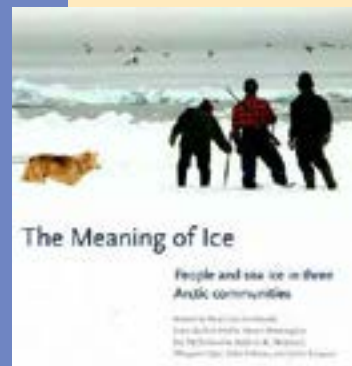
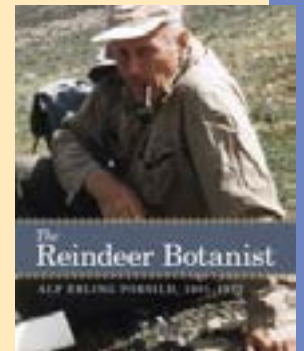
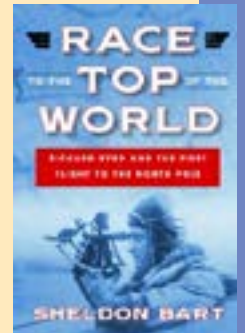
Dathan, Wendy. 2012. *The Reindeer Botanist: Alf Erling Porsild, 1901–1977*. Northern Lights, no. 14. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, Arctic Institute of North America.

Fox Gearheard, Shari, Lene Kielsen Holm, Henry Huntington, Joe Mello Leavitt, and Andrew R. Mahoney, eds. 2013. *The Meaning of Ice: People and Sea Ice in Three Arctic Communities*. Hanover, NH: International Polar Institute Press.

Friesen, T. Max. 2013. *When Worlds Collide: Hunter-Gatherer World-System Change in the Nineteenth Century Canadian Arctic*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Haddelsey, Stephen. 2012. *Shackleton's Dream: Fuchs, Hillary, and the Crossing of Antarctica*. Stroud, UK: The History Press.

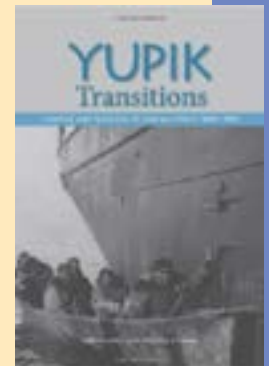
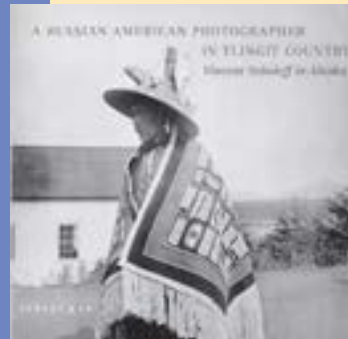
Issaluk, Johnny. 2012. *Games of Survival: Traditional Inuit Games for Elementary Students*. Photographs by Ed Maruyama. Iqaluit, NU: Inhabit Media.





William Mills Prize: 2014 Nominees *continued*

Kan, Sergei. 2013. *A Russian American Photographer in Tlingit Country: Vincent Soboleff in Alaska*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.



Krupnik, Igor, and Michael Chlenov. 2013. *Yupik Transitions: Change and Survival at Bering Strait, 1900-1960*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press.

Kruse, Frigga. 2013. *Frozen Assets: British Mining, Exploration, and Geopolitics on Spitsbergen, 1904-53*. Circumpolar Studies 9. Eelde, Netherlands: Barkhuis.



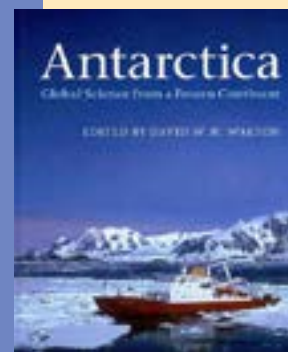
Lensu, Mikko, and Paula Kankaanpää. 2013. *80° N: Kinnvika*. Funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers. Rovaniemi, Finland: Arctic Centre, University of Lapland.

McLeish, Todd. 2013. *Narwhals: Arctic Whales in a Melting World*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.



Scott, Patrick. 2012. *Talking Tools: Faces of Aboriginal Oral Tradition in Contemporary Society*. Solstice Series no. 5. Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute Press, with the Edzo Institute.

Shirase Antarctic Expedition Supporter's Association, comp. and ed. 2011.* *The Japanese South Polar Expedition 1910-12: A Record of Antarctica*. Trans. and ed. by Lara Dagnell and Hilary Shibata. Bluntisham, UK: Bluntisham Books, Erskine Press.



Walton, David, ed. 2013. *Antarctica: Global Science from a Frozen Continent*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Weyapuk, Winton, Jr., and Igor Krupnik, comps. 2012. *Kinikmi Sigum Qanuq Ilitaavut: Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary*. Washington, DC: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution.



*Accepted as per the Prize Committee



Great Alaska Earthquake of 1964: 50th Anniversary

No earthquake in more than 50 years has matched the power of the Great Alaska Earthquake that occurred on Good Friday, 27 March 1964, at 5:36 pm AST. With a magnitude of 9.2, it is the strongest earthquake ever recorded in the US, and second worldwide only to the 1960 Chile quake whose magnitude reached 9.5.

Caused by tectonic plate shifts in Prince William Sound and lasting four minutes and 38 seconds, the Great Alaska quake “caused the entire earth to ring like a bell” and “waterways to slosh as far away as the coasts of Texas and Louisiana” (Brocher, *The Great Alaska Earthquake and Tsunamis*, reviewed in *PLB New Publications* this issue, p. 14). It permanently altered the landscape, destroying roads, rail lines, and coastal ports and villages. Approximately 130 people were killed—most from the resulting tsunamis caused by underwater landslides. Fatalities occurred as far away as Oregon and California.

To commemorate the earthquake’s 50th anniversary, the Archives and Special Collections Department at the UAA/APU Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage, developed the [Great Alaska Earthquake of 1964](#) website, with a virtual display of more than 600 images from Southcentral Alaska, many digitized for the first time.

Choosing ‘Photos’ takes you to a page with a map of Southcentral Alaska, and features a ‘geotag’ function which enables you to click on a point on the map to retrieve a photo from a precise location. The virtual display includes a Gallery view, a List view, and boxes that offer groupings by Location or Subject.

The project is ongoing and will grow as more images are added. In addition, the site serves as a guide to physical collections of earthquake-related materials contained in repositories across Alaska, making it a great starting point for earthquake-related research. All of the images are linked to [Alaska’s Digital Archives](#), home to a wealth of historical photographs, oral histories, moving images, maps, documents, physical objects, and other materials from libraries, museums, and archives throughout the state.

Funding for this project was provided by the US Institute of Museum and Library Services via an Interlibrary Cooperation Grant from the [Alaska State Library](#).



Damage to a home in the Turnagain Heights neighborhood of Anchorage after the 1964 earthquake. (Photograph courtesy of Bob Pendleton slides, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage)



Great Alaska Earthquake *continued*



A utility pole outside the Harbor Office in Crescent City, California, shows the height of the tsunami caused by the 1964 Alaska Earthquake that devastated that city. (Photograph by Ellin Beltz, courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)



Close-up of tsunami damage along the waterfront at Kodiak. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



Part of the bluff on which Government Hill Elementary School in Anchorage was built slid southwards 35 feet. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



The control tower at Anchorage International Airport, collapsed by earthquake shaking. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



Great Alaska Earthquake *continued*



Close-up of damaged homes in Anchorage's Turnagain Heights, where homes slid into the water due to soil liquefaction and subsequent landslide. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



Trees up to 24 inches in diameter and between 88 and 101 feet above sea level were broken and splintered by the surge wave generated by an underwater landslide in Port Valdez, Prince William Sound. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



A subsidence trough (or graben) formed at the head of the "L" Street landslide in Anchorage during the earthquake. The slide block, which is virtually unbroken ground to the left of the graben, moved to the left. The subsidence trough sank 7 to 10 feet in response to 11 feet of horizontal movement of the slide block. (Photograph courtesy of USGS)



The tank farm at Port Valdez burned for two weeks after the earthquake. (Photograph courtesy of the National Geophysical Data Center)



Great Alaska Earthquake *continued*



Iconic image of damage to Fourth Avenue, downtown Anchorage. Before the earthquake, the sidewalk at left, which is in the trough, or graben, was at street level on the right. The graben subsided 11 feet in response to 14 feet of horizontal movement. (Photograph by Joseph K. McGregor and Carl Abston, courtesy of USGS)



Damage to the town of Seward after quake and tsunami. (Photograph courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)



New Publications

Pelletier, Mia. 2012. *Avati: Discovering Arctic Ecology*.
Illustrated by Sara Otterstätter. Iqaluit, NU: Inhabit Media.

Reviewed by **Sandy Campbell**

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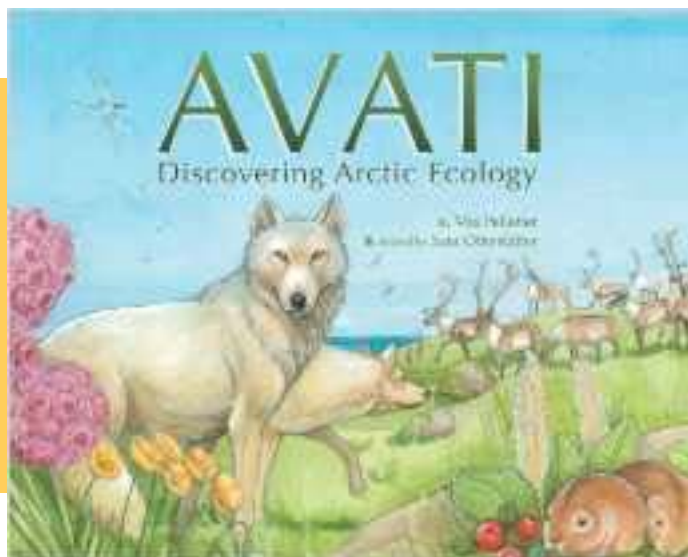
Many children's books about arctic ecology and arctic ecosystems have been published. Most are superficial and tend to be part of a generic series called "The Arctic," "The Rainforest," "The Desert," "The Ocean," and so on. This title is different.

Mia Pelletier lives in Nunavut and "works with the Inuit on co-management of protected areas." In *Avati*, she presents various arctic ecosystems in Nunavut through the cycle of the seasons. Different ecosystems are represented in each season by large watercolour images, covering a page and a half, with accompanying text on the final half-page. Pelletier's local knowledge is evident in the detail of the descriptions. For example, winter is presented in four images: first, small animals that live on the snow or burrow into it; second, the birds and larger animals; third, the animals that live near the land-fast ice of the coastlines; and fourth, the ecosystem below full sea-ice.

Illustrator Sara Otterstätter's pencil and watercolour works are stunning. With each image she gives us a detailed and realistic look at an ecosystem. Her colours are vibrant, her insects and flowers delicate, and her birds and animals accurate. The images also reflect the content of the text: Otterstätter shows a caribou resting on a patch of late-lying snow, while Pelletier's text tells us that caribou choose to lie there because it keeps the mosquitoes away (p.17).

The text is written at a higher level than one would expect the intended 6- to 10-year-old audience to read comfortably, but the Inuktitut words are defined in the text and there is a sizeable glossary of English words, unusually large for a picture-book.

Inhabit Media has consistently produced high-quality works for children and this volume is no exception. *Avati* is highly recommended for elementary school and public libraries, and any library collecting arctic children's books.

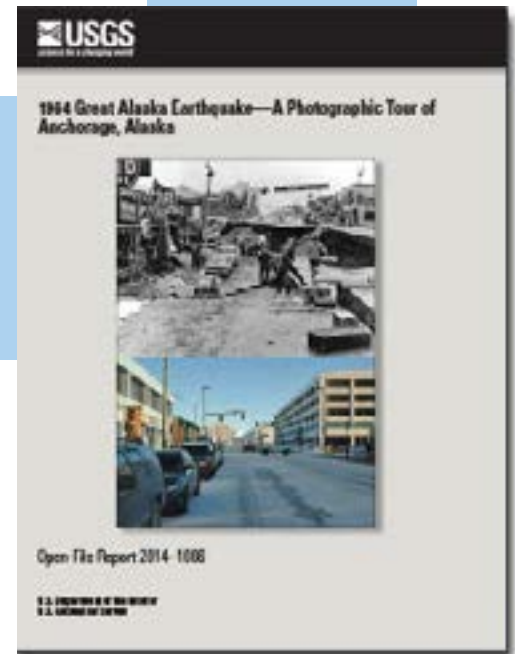




New Publications *continued*

Thoms, Evan E., Peter J. Haeussler, Rebecca D. Anderson, and Robert G. McGimsey. 2014. *1964 Great Alaska Earthquake—A Photographic Tour of Anchorage*. Reston, VA: US Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2014-1086.

The *1964 Great Alaska Earthquake—A Photographic Tour of Anchorage* is a freely available document version of an [interactive Web Map](#) created by the US Geological Survey to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the earthquake that occurred in March 1964 and shaped much of Alaska's subsequent history. The Web Map features a map display with suggested tour stops in Anchorage, historical photographs taken shortly after the quake, repeat photography of selected sites, scanned documents, and small-scale maps. There are also links to slideshows of additional photographs and Google Street View™ scenes. The [document version](#) highlights severely damaged buildings in Anchorage, sites of major landslides, and locations of post-earthquake engineering responses.



This quake, also known as the Good Friday Earthquake, helped lead to the acceptance of plate tectonic theory. All large subduction zone earthquakes are understood through insights learned from the 1964 event, and it has influenced the design of infrastructure and seismic monitoring systems now in place.

The earthquake caused extensive damage across Alaska and triggered local tsunamis that devastated the Alaska towns and major ports of Whittier, Valdez, Seward, and Kodiak (where the tsunami hit before the earthquake had even stopped), as well as many villages including Old Harbor, Chenega, and Afognak. In Anchorage, Alaska's largest city, the main cause of damage was ground shaking, which lasted approximately 4.5 minutes. Many buildings could not withstand this motion and were damaged or collapsed even though their foundations remained intact.

More significantly, ground shaking and soil liquefaction triggered a number of landslides along coastal and drainage valley bluffs underlain by the Bootlegger Cove Formation, a composite of facies containing variably mixed gravel, sand, silt, and clay which were deposited over much of upper Cook Inlet during the Late Pleistocene. In Anchorage, the Turnagain Heights slide occurred in sensitive clay facies along a steep bluff fronting Knik Arm on Cook Inlet. The slide's length east to west was about 1.5 miles, and the bluff retreated southward a maximum of 1,200 feet into the Turnagain Heights neighborhood.

—Adapted from the publisher's announcement



New Publications *continued*

Brocher, Thomas M., John R. Filson, Gary S. Fuis, Peter J. Haeussler, Thomas L. Holzer, George Plafker, and J. Luke Blair. 2014. *The 1964 Great Alaska Earthquake and Tsunamis: A Modern Perspective and Enduring Legacies*. USGS Fact Sheet: 2014-3018.

This six-page electronic [Fact Sheet](#) commemorating the Great Alaska Earthquake examines advances in knowledge and technology that have helped improve earthquake preparation and response both in Alaska and around the world. The earthquake that struck Southcentral Alaska was originally measured at 8.6 on the Richter Scale but was revised upward to 9.2 using modern instruments, making it the second-largest earthquake ever recorded in the world.

It was felt throughout most of mainland Alaska, as far west as Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands some 480 miles away, and at Seattle, Washington, more than 1,200 miles to the southeast of the fault rupture, where the Space Needle swayed perceptibly. The quake caused rivers, lakes, and other waterways to slosh as far away as the coasts of Texas and Louisiana. Water-level recorders in 47 states—the entire US except for Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island— registered the quake.

It was so large that it caused the entire Earth to ring like a bell; these vibrations were among the first of their kind ever recorded by modern instruments. The earthquake spawned thousands of lesser aftershocks and hundreds of damaging landslides, submarine slumps, and other ground failures. Alaska's largest city, Anchorage, located west of the fault rupture, sustained heavy property damage.

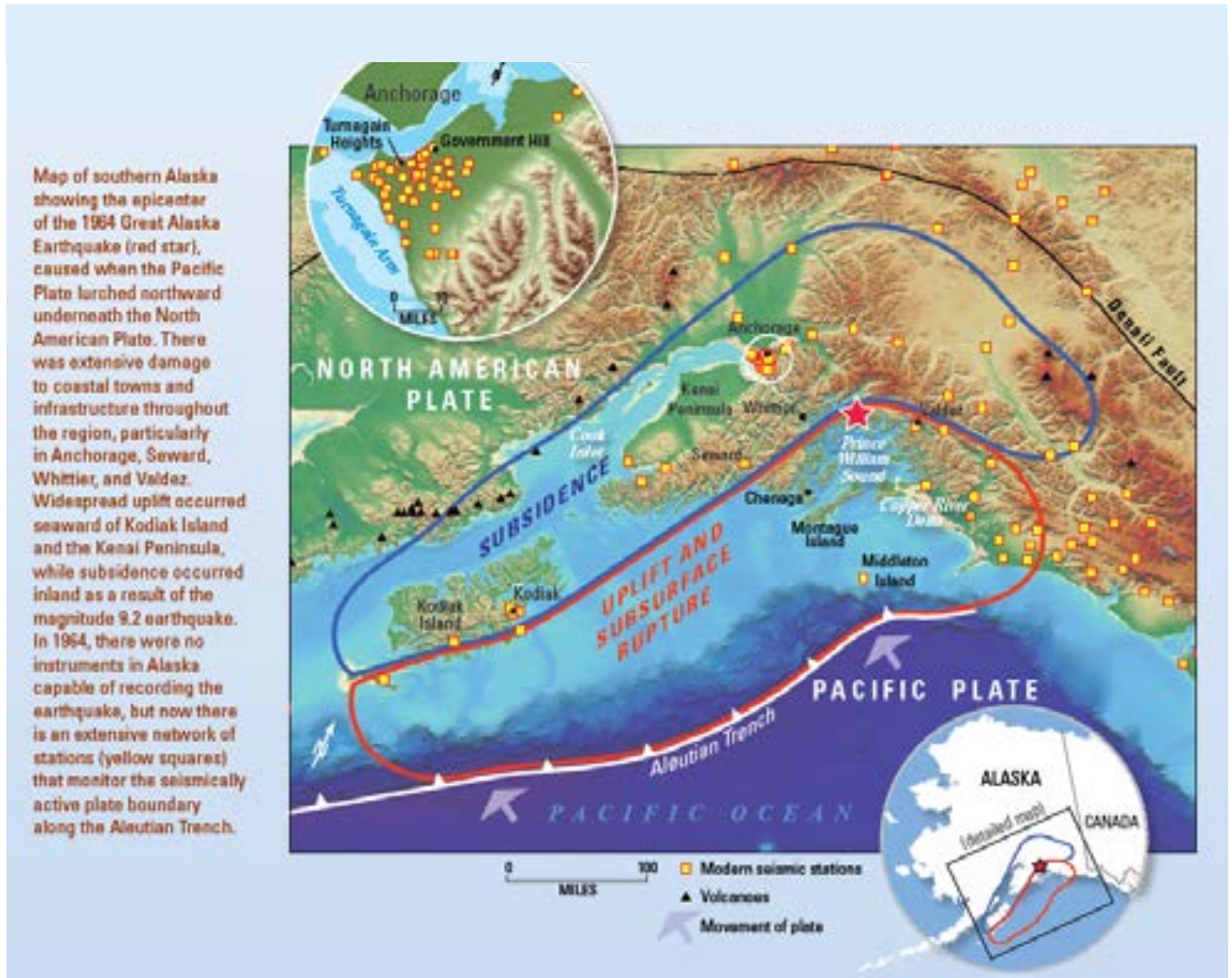
Tsunamis produced by the earthquake resulted in deaths and damage as far away as Oregon and California. Altogether the earthquake and subsequent tsunamis caused approximately 130 fatalities and an estimated \$2.3 billion in property losses (in 2013 US dollars). The leap in scientific understanding that followed the 1964 earthquake has led to major breakthroughs in earth science research worldwide over the last 50 years.

Most of the population of Alaska and its major transportation routes, ports, and infrastructure lie near the eastern segment of the Aleutian Trench that ruptured in the 1964 earthquake. The following page shows an excerpt from p. 2 of the Fact Sheet, illustrating the epicenter of the earthquake relative to the locations of Anchorage, Seward, Whittier, Valdez, and Kodiak.

—Adapted from the publisher's announcement



New Publications *continued*



Map showing Southcentral Alaska and the quake's epicenter, from *The 1964 Great Alaska Earthquake and Tsunamis*, USGS Fact Sheet no. 2014-3018. (Courtesy of USGS)

For more about the 1964 earthquake, click on [this link](#) from the *Anchorage Daily News*, which ran a series marking the 50th anniversary. Included are original stories and photographs, as well as links to other resources. Excerpted from the series is this description:

The rupture began under Prince William Sound, then continued almost like a zipper all the way past Kodiak.... It wasn't a line. It was like a wide surface breakage...something 580 miles long by 100 miles wide. The rupture field tore from Prince William Sound to Kodiak at more than 100 miles an hour, the land and seabed shuddering for the duration of the rip.

Alaska's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management also gives [links](#) to information, including survivors' stories and photographs. Searching YouTube for *Alaska 1964 Earthquake* yields some great video clips as well.



New Publications *continued*

Audubon Society. 2013. *Pacific Flyway Marine IBAS* [interactive map].

The Audubon Society has identified more than 200 marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) for the Pacific Flyway and made detailed information about key habitats available in an [interactive map](#). The map describes IBAs from Alaska's Beaufort Sea to Mexico's northern Baja Peninsula, and shows site boundaries, points of interest, significant species, estimated seabird abundances, and more.

Smith, Melanie, Nathan Walker, Chris Free, Matthew Kirchhoff, Nils Warnock, Anna Weinstein, Trisha Distler, and Iain Stenhouse. 2012. *Marine Important Bird Areas in Alaska: Identifying Globally Significant Sites Using Colony and At-Sea Survey Data*. Audubon Society and the BioDiversity Research Institute.

The related Audubon report, available [here](#), presents spatial analysis and methodology for identifying persistent seabird hotspots in Alaska waters based on an extensive colony database and over 30 years of at-sea survey data.



Parakeet auklets. (Photograph by Art Sowls, courtesy of US Fish and Wildlife Service)

The report details the the results of the survey and validates the Alaska IBAs. It also includes methods for identifying global IBAs in two categories: nesting colonies and pelagic foraging areas.

—Adapted from [Audubon's website](#), where both publications and additional information are available.



Polar Libraries Bulletin
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Formerly entitled *Northern Libraries Bulletin*, this *Bulletin* reflects the name change of the Northern Libraries Colloquy to the Polar Libraries Colloquy, as approved at the June 1988 biennial meeting.

The *Bulletin* is published twice yearly in the Fall and Spring. Members of the Polar Libraries Colloquy receive the *Bulletin* as part of their membership. Personal dues are £20 or US \$35 for a two-year period. Institutional dues are the same. Please send dues to PLC Treasurer: Jo Milton, Medical Library, School of Clinical Medicine, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, University of Cambridge, Box 111, Cambridge CB2 0SP, UK. Questions regarding membership may be sent to her at jm908@medschl.cam.ac.uk.

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Layout: Juli Braund-Allen

Please send submissions to Juli (jebraundallen@uaa.alaska.edu, phone 907-786-7666) or to Daria (docarle@uaa.alaska.edu, phone 907-786-1869), both c/o UAA / APU Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508.

PLC Homepage: <http://arcticcentre.ulapland.fi/polarweb/plc/default.asp>
PLC Weblog: <http://www.plcblog.blogspot.com/>
Polar Web: <http://arcticcentre.ulapland.fi/polarweb/>



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