



Map 3: Priority Bird Areas

Map ID#	Name	Biodiversity Rank (scale)	Biological Feature
1	Commander Islands	Global	Breeding area for nearly 60 species of birds, including the red-legged kittiwake (a Beringian endemic) and many other seabirds. Large concentrations of wintering waterfowl (Emperor geese & seaducks).
2	Karaginsky Island	Ecoregion	Extensive wetland habitats used by nesting waterfowl.
3	Malamvayam Lagoon	Subregion	An important wetland habitat used by breeding, migrating, and molting waterfowl. Important stopover for black brant, white fronted geese, and shorebirds. These are possibly only migrants from Russia that go to Asian wintering grounds.
4	Diomed Islands	Global	Large numbers of breeding and migrating seabirds (murre). High concentration of alcid species.
5	Anadyr Bay	Global	Highly important breeding area for waterfowl. Some 145 species of birds occur here, 18 of which are listed in the Russian Red Data Book.
6	Sireniki Polynya	Global	Important molting and wintering area for tens of thousands of seaducks.
7	St. Lawrence Island	Global	Approximately 2.7 million seabirds nest on the island as well as many waterfowl and shorebirds.
8	Bering Strait	Global	Migration and foraging area for numerous species of birds. Molting location of spectacled eiders and other seaducks during late summer.
9	Korf Bay	Subregion	Unique wetland habitat used by breeding, migrating, and molting waterfowl.
10	Kolyuchin Bay	Subregion	An important wetland habitat used by breeding, migrating, and molting waterfowl. One of Russia's only breeding areas for emperor geese.
11	Wrangel & Herald Islands	Global	Wrangel is the last landfall for migratory birds flying north through central Beringia. 50 species of birds nest here, while 110 others are migrants. Eurasia's only large colony of snow geese (20,000 - 30,000 pairs) are found here. One of the few nesting areas for Sabine's gull.
12	Near Island Complex	Ecoregion	High concentrations of cormorants, including yellow-faced cormorant and common shag. Major area for Asiatic migrants, numerous breeding areas for common eiders.
13	Buldir Island	Global	Most diverse seabird colony in northern hemisphere: 21 species breed here. Millions of storm petrels, auklets, ancient murrelets, whiskered auklets, and more.
14-19	Kiska Island	Global	An estimated 6 - 8 million auklets are found here.
20	Aleutian Islands	Global	These polygons represent areas of outstanding seabird abundance. Nearly 40 million seabirds representing 30 species breed among these islands. Atka Pass is notable as a key feeding area; also, red-legged kittiwakes (a Bering Sea endemic) are found here in small but growing numbers. On Chagulak Island (a fox-free island), a large fulmar colony is found. Sitkin Sound and Islands of Four Mountains are notable feeding area for whiskered auklets.
21	Baby Pass	Ecoregion	Largest concentration of breeding whiskered auklets in the Bering Sea.
22	Unimak Pass	Global	Important area for migrations of shearwaters, alcids (puffins) and cormorants. Major wintering area for auklets.
23	Bogoslof Island	Subregion	Concentrations of red-legged kittiwakes, a Bering Sea endemic.
24	Bering Sea Shelf Break	Ecoregion	Important feeding area for numerous seabirds, including the endangered short tailed albatross.
25	Pribilof Islands	Global	Pribilof Islands harbor some of the largest seabird colonies in the northern hemisphere. They are home to some 80% of the world's red-legged kittiwakes. North America's largest murre colony is found on St. George Island. A sub-species of the rock sandpiper is endemic here.
26	St. Mathew Is. & Hall Islands	Ecoregion	Large seabird colonies. Migration stop for the red phalarope.
27	South Nunivak Island	Ecoregion	Large seabird colonies found here. Wintering area for king eiders and oldsquaw. Molting areas for threatened Steller's eiders. Lagoons and staging areas for migrant brant geese and other waterfowl.
28	Izembek Lagoon	Global	Unique assemblages of bird species here are attributed to rich eel grass habitats. Key area for world's population of black brant. Steller's eiders concentrate here. High diversity of waterfowl and shorebirds.
29	Nelson Lagoon	Global	Highest numbers and diversity of migrating waterfowl and shorebirds in the Bering Sea. Highest known numbers of molting Steller's eider, staging emperor geese, staging western sandpipers.
30	Ugashik, Cinder, & Hook Lagoons	Subregion	Only known staging area of marbled godwit; key migratory and staging area for Cackling Canada geese, emperor geese, waterfowl, and shorebirds.
31	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	Global	The largest concentrations of breeding waterfowl and shorebirds in North America occur here with over 20 breeding species documented.
32	Bristol Bay	Global	An area of coastal cliffs, wetlands, and lagoons that are used by migrating and breeding birds.
33	Chagvan and Nanvak Bays	Subregion	An important migration corridor for black brant, shorebirds, and emperor geese. Large seabird colonies are found at Cape Peirce and Cape Newenham.
34	South St. Lawrence Island	Global	Only known wintering area of the world's population of the endangered spectacled eider.
35	Eastern Norton Sound	Ecoregion	Molting area for hundreds of spectacled eiders and other seaducks during late summer. Several seabird colonies exist along the rocky shoreline. An important migration corridor for shorebirds and waterfowl.
36	Bluff, Norton Sound Coast	Subregion	Large numbers of breeding seabirds.
37	Ledyard Bay & Cape Lisburne	Ecoregion	Cape Lisburne is the largest seabird colony in arctic Alaska. Spectacled eiders molt within Ledyard Bay during late summer. An important migration corridor for shorebirds and waterfowl.
38	Cape Thompson	Ecoregion	Large numbers of breeding seabirds.
39	Chamisso	Subregion	Large number of breeding seabirds.
40	Cape Espenberg	Ecoregion	An important migration corridor for shorebirds.
41	Mechigmensky Bay	Ecoregion	Critical eider molting area, especially for endangered spectacled eider.
42	Cape Navarin	Global	Large seabird colonies: one million birds representing 8 species found here.



Map 4: Priority Mammal Areas

A6

Map ID#	Name	Biodiversity Rank (scale)	Biological Feature
1	Bering Strait	Global	Primary migration route for walrus, grey, bowhead, humpback, minke, and beluga whales, as well as bearded, ringed and harbor seals. One of largest concentrations of walrus during late summer. Important summer area for grey whales.
2	Anadyr Bay	Ecoregion	Summer area for bulga whales; populations of spotted, ring, and ribbon seals.
3	Sireniki Polynya	Global	Large numbers of migrating and resident walrus, bowhead, beluga, grey, minke and fin whales found here during various times of the year.
4	Anadyr River	Ecoregion	Large numbers of beluga whales, spotted, ringed, ribbon and bearded seals in summer.
5	Southern Chukchi Sea	Global	Important migration area for walrus and whales (grey, bowhead, and humpback). The largest concentration of ringed seals in the Bering Sea. Important wintering area for polar bears.
6	Wrangel Island	Global	Home of the world's largest Pacific walrus population (>100,000). Denning and feeding area for the vast majority of the Bering Sea population of polar bears.
7	Unimak Pass	Global	Important migratory pass for cetaceans, especially gray, fin, and humpback whales.
8	Koryak Coast	Ecoregion	Large numbers of grey, fin, and humpback whales and walrus during summer. Steller sea lion rookeries in the area.
9	Pribilof Islands & Southeastern Slope	Global	Home to 70% of the world's fur seals.
10	Commander Islands & Middle Kamchatka Coast	Global	On the Commanders, a high diversity of marine mammal species. Important feeding and breeding areas for pinniped species. Abundant harbor seals. Sea otter colonies. Endemic sub-species of Arctic fox found on Mednyi Island. Occasional haul-outs of Steller sea lion on Kamchatka coast.
11	West Bering Shelf & Eastern Kamchatka	Ecoregion	Breeding areas for ice seals and Steller sea lions; population of spotted seals.
12	Aleutian Islands	Global	Important breeding areas for Steller sea lions, harbor seals, and sea otter occur throughout the area.
13	Bristol Bay	Ecoregion	Majority of summering male walrus aggregate here. Large numbers of breeding and moulting harbour seals. Extensive summering area for beluga whales. Only known summering area of right whale. Feeding and migratory area of grey whale.
14	Southeast Chukotka Coast	Ecoregion	Main migratory route for gray, bowhead, and beluga whales. More recently, bowheads summering and feeding here. High concentrations of pinnipeds. Spotted seal summer haul-outs. Walrus haul-outs.
15	St. Lawrence & St. Matthew Islands	Subregion	April bowhead migration route passes through this area.



Map 5: Priority Fish Areas

Map ID#	Name	Biodiversity Rank (scale)	Biological Feature
1	Central Aleutian Islands-Bowers Ridge	Global	Center of distribution of Aleutian Islands pollock stock; highly productive habitat for squid, rockfish and Atka mackerel.
2	Bogoslof Island	Ecoregion	Center of distribution of Bogoslof pollock stock.
3	Golden Triangle & Pribilof Islands	Global	The Golden Triangle is a highly productive region for pollock, halibut, rockfish, capelin, herring and other species; migratory corridor; wintering area for many shelf species. The Pribilof Islands are an important spawning area for pollock.
4	Commander Islands	Subregion	Spawning area for pollock and Atka mackerel; productive squid habitat.
5	Aleutian Basin Donut Hole	Ecoregion	Highly productive habitat for all pelagic species, including pollock.
6	Karaginsky-Olyutorsky Bays	Ecoregion	Principal spawning area for western Bering Sea pollock, yellowfin sole and herring; important spawning area for Pacific cod, smelts and other forage fishes.
7	Northern Koryak Coast	Subregion	Spawning and nursery area for capelin.
8	Norton Sound	Subregion	Spawning area for capelin, herring, sand lance, saffron cod; salmon runs in rivers; sheefish habitat.
9	Southern Navarin Slope	Ecoregion	Important nursery area for pollock and capelin.
10	Bristol Bay	Global	Largest spawning area for eastern Bering Sea herring, world's largest run of sockeye salmon.
11	Kotzebue Sound	Ecoregion	Important habitat for sheefish; largest salmon runs in the Chukchi Sea.
12	Anadyr Estuary	Subregion	Salmon runs in river.
13	Nunivak Island-Cape Newenham	Ecoregion	Major spawning area for yellowfin sole.
14	Bering Sea Shelf Break	Global	In this highly productive "Green Belt", a number of fish concentrate for all or part of the year including chinook salmon, salmon sharks, Pacific Ocean perch, sablefish, Pacific cod (<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), Greenland turbot, arrowtooth flounder, and halibut.



Map 6: Priority Invertebrate Areas

A10

Map ID#	Name	Biodiversity Rank (scale)	Biological Feature
1	Unalaska-Unimak Pass	Global	Highly productive benthic and plankton communities critical to baleen whales and southern hemisphere shearwaters.
2	Southeastern Bering Sea Shelf	Global	Highly productive region for red and blue king crabs, tanner crabs and snow crabs.
3	Commander Islands	Ecoregion	Productive and diverse benthic communities.
4	Aleutian Islands	Global	Rich kelp forest invertebrate community; high zooplankton production; transition zone between Asian and N.American fauna.
5	Karaginsky-Olyutorsky Bays	Subregion	High benthic biomass.
6	Kamchatka Basin	Ecoregion	High zooplankton production important to pelagic fishes and baleen whales.
7	Krest Bay and W. Anadyr Gulf	Subregion	High benthic biomass.
8	Sireniki Polynya	Ecoregion	High benthic biomass; important for walruses and sea ducks.
9	Northern Koryak Coast	Subregion	Poorly known but thought to be important.
10	Pribilof Islands	Ecoregion	Formerly greatest biomass of pandalid shrimp in Bering Sea; depleted by overfishing.
11	Chirikov Basin - Southern Chukchi Sea	Global	Extremely high benthic production, dominated by amphipods and bivalves critical to walruses and gray whales; important habitat for blue king crabs.
12	St. Lawrence Island Polynya	Global	Benthic community critical to most of the World's population of spectacled eiders in winter.
13	Southeast Bering Sea Inner Shelf	Ecoregion	Unique benthic community; low biomass but high diversity; important for Argis and Crangon shrimps.
14	Anadyr Stream	Global	Huge biomass of zooplankton critical to bowhead whales.
15	Northeastern Shelf, Norton Sound & Kotzebue Sound	Ecoregion	Red king crab stock; high biomass of whelks; distinct community dominated by polychetes, bivalves and sand dollars; benthic community critical to spectacled eiders in fall.
16	Eastern Bering Sea Middle Shelf	Ecoregion	Highly productive benthic communities that support walruses and flatfishes.