2011 Field Project Summary

Human Response to Climate Change at Cape Espenberg

- The project conducted archaeological excavations in the vicinity of Cape Espenberg last summer (mid-June through mid-August, 2010). This is a three-year project (2009 – 2011), designed to develop a detailed history of settlement at Cape Espenberg from AD 1000 to 1800 in the context of the local and regional climate record.
- Last summer, there was a crew of roughly 20 people, headed by Drs. John Hoffecker and Owen Mason from the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research at the University of Colorado-Boulder. House features were excavated on three ancient beach ridges near the tip of the cape, and subsurface cores were extracted for the analysis of past climate and environment. This summer, there will again be a crew of about 20 from late June to mid-August 2011, including researchers and students from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks and University of California-Davis, and high school students from local communities. The research is funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF).
- The crew will stage out of Shishmaref and Kotzebue, and personnel, materials, and supplies will be brought by boat and 206 aircraft to the beach at Cape Espenberg. The crew will complete excavation of one house feature initially investigated in 2009, and two of the features excavated last summer. Dr. Hoffecker and Dr. Mason will be traveling to Shishmaref, Deering, Buckland, and Kotzebue for consultation in late January 2011.

Early Humans on the Bering Land Bridge

- This project conducted geological and archaeological surveys and tests in the vicinity of Serpentine Hot Springs this past summer (July-Aug, 2010). The project documented one site in particular, the archaeological site that yielded the fluted point (spear point) that was discovered in 2005. The goal of the project was to determine how old the fluted points at the site are, and how well-preserved the site might be.
- Last summer, there was a crew of 8

people headed by Dr. Ted Goebel from Texas A&M University, Center for the Study of the First Americans. Mapping and surface survey were conducted in the study area, in addition to archeological excavations. In the excavations, unconsolidated geological deposits reached 70 cm deep. Geomorphic data was obtained from tests. Highlights from excavations included recovery of debitage fragments, one fluted point, and four other biface fragments and a fire hearth. Directly associated with the hearth were a channel flake and three microblades and some bone fragments indentified as ungulate. During last summer's excavation, Dr. Goebel brought in elders and youth from Shishmaref.

- Given the presence of stone tools and animal bones in a buried and datable setting, this project is providing important information about the technology and subsistence activities of the early human occupants of the Bering Land Bridge during the late Ice Age.
- During summer 2011, dependent on funding, Dr. Goebel plans on returning to the fluted point site at Serpentine with a crew of about six to eight archaeologists and geologists, to further investigate the site. He plans on visiting Shishmaref in January, 2011 (second visit), to present his team's finding so far and to present their plans for the upcoming summer's project.
- In 2010, this research was funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society.

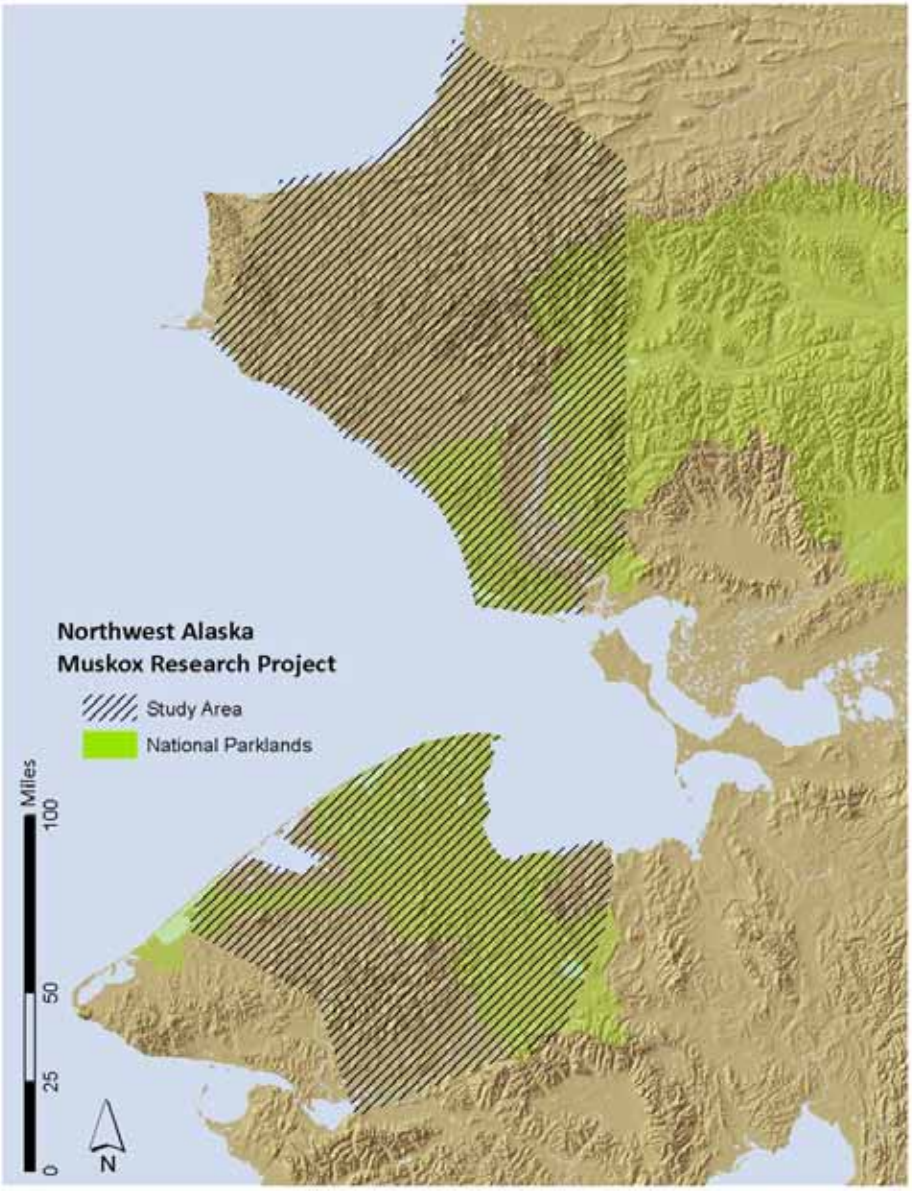
Comparisons of Population Dynamics and Ecology of Muskoxen in and adjacent to Bering Land Bridge National Preserve and Cape Krusenstern National Monument

Field research for this project began in 2009 and will end in 2013. This project compares the reproduction, adult female survival, sex/age structure, health, and growth rates of the northern Seward Peninsula and Cape Thompson muskox populations. Both populations originated from re-introduced stock from Nuniuvak Island released in these two areas four decades ago, but have since experienced somewhat different population dynamics. Muskox populations on the Seward Peninsula continue to grow, while those in the Cape Thompson region appear to be declining. The project is run by Layne Adams of the USGS, in collaboration with Joel Berger of the Wildlife Conservation Society and the University of Montana, and NPS staff biologists Brad Shults, Marci Johnson, and Jim Lawler.

The studies on the northern Seward Peninsula are focused on areas east of Shishmaref including the Serpentine, Goodhope and Cripple River drainages, but some animals have traveled long distances since being collared. Similar long-distance dispersals have been noted by muskox from the Cape Thompson study area.

Currently, there are 24 radio-collared adult females in and around Bering Land Bridge National Preserve and 23 collars deployed in Cape Krusenstern National Monument. Sixteen of these collars record locations every four hours using very accurate Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology. To date, the project has accrued over 1200 locations from aerial radio-tracking and almost 50,000 locations from the GPS collars. These animals can be identified in the field by a

A heard of muskox observed from an airplane, January 2010, during a herd composition survey flight.



yellow or blue flag with a number that is attached to the collar.

Initial findings of the study included a surprising difference in dentition between the two study areas. Since discovering that most animals captured from the Cape Thompson population had some broken incisors, investigators have developed more questions than answers as the study progresses. Muskox from the Seward Peninsula tend to be heavier than those from Cape Thompson, but productivity is similar in the 2 areas. Survival of muskox appears to be similar between the 2 population, but lower than expected for large, long-lived hoofed animals. In many instances, it appears brown bears were involved in the muskox deaths, but scavenging by bears is probably common, limiting our ability to determine the true cause of death. The project will continue to closely monitor the survival of the animals as a high priority.

The project will be capturing additional animals in late March of this year after the harvest season closes. This work will be preceeded by a muskox population census and followed by a composition survey by NPS and ADF&G biologists. Radio-tracking collared animals will also continue every 2-4 weeks this year; NPS staff have notified the Shishmaref IRA prior to all flights in the area and try very hard to complete the work quickly and avoid areas being used by subsistence users.

Collars used in the study are designed to automatically release at the conclusion of the study in June of 2013. A final report on the research, will be completed by March 2014. The project staff has been fortunate to work with individuals in Shishmaref including Fred Goodhope, Jr. who has assisted Joel Berger in the field and Fred Eningowuk of the IRA, encourages students and teachers to get involved, and appreciates the interest of local residents.

Carbon Cycling and Methane Emissions in Frozen Lakes

This project began in 2008 by Dr. Katie Walter from the University Of Alaska Fairbanks Institute Of Northern Engineering, International Arctic Research Center to study carbon cycling and methane emissions in frozen lakes near the Kitluck River. Crews will not be returning back to the area this year. A final report is being completed.

Arctic Network Inventory and Monitoring Program (ARCN) (http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/arcn/index.cfm)

There were 5 projects in 2010 for the ARCN Program. Ecologists and biologists with the NPS will conduct several tests of vegetation and soils, muskoxen studies, and climate monitoring to determine long term trends in vegetation for use in climate change research at various locations within BELA.

Project Lead & Type of Project	Dates	Location
Melinda Reynolds-Coastal Monitoring Protocol	Completed	Coastal areas of Bering Land Bridge and Cape Krusenstern
Emily Holt & Peter Neitlich-Lichen Inventory, Collection and Finding	Completed	Various locations on the Nome Road System and the Preserve
Pam Sousannes-Climate Station Environmental Assessment	Nov-March	5 possible location in the Preserve to monitor weather
Peter Neitlich-Grazing Exclosure Environmental Assessment	Begin in Jan	Various explosure sites in the Preserve
Muskoxen Project	Ongoing	Various locations in the Preserve

Climate Station Environmental Assessment

The Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program Arctic Network (ARCN) has identified climate as an important vital sign, and proposed the establishment of a climate monitoring network for Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, Noatak National Preserve, and Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. These parks encompass a vast area of 19 million acres and comprise a quarter of all NPS acreage. The severe climate of the Arctic is integral to the character of these park units, and significantly influences on biological, cultural, and physical functions. Climate change is expected to be greatly accentuated in high latitudes, and many forms of evidence indicate that projected changes have begun. Information on climate change for national park units is in broad demand by visitors, managers, the research community, and for routine operations by park staff. Only a few climate stations now exist in this immense area. A large portion has no monitoring at all, resulting in the lowest spatial station density of all NPS units nationwide. The existing network is inadequate to detect variations and trends with sufficient detail to understand the effects of fluctuations and slow changes in climate on ecological communities, hydrology, landscape alteration, and human activities. Climate stations are anticipated to collect data for up to fifty years. Possible locations within BELA are: Serpentine (out of site of the runway and area), Midnight Mountain, the Devil Mountain Lake and Ella Creek. The Environmental Assessment is scheduled for completion by the spring of 2011.

The Devil Mountain Lake area is one that is being considered as a potential site for a Climate Monitoring Station.

Grazing Exclosure Study and Environmental Assessment

The NPS is planning a set of 18 grazing exclosures in BELA. The exclosures are designed to answer these questions:

1. What type and condition of tundra vegetation would occur in the absence of grazing in a variety of ecotypes?
2. How long does it take for a heavily grazed area to recover the abundance and diversity of lichens comparable to an ungrazed area.

Between 1999 and 2005, NPS conducted range studies in BELA culminating in a set of 78 long-term lichen monitoring plots. BELA's plots showed large differences in lichen biomass with sites outside BELA known to be heavily grazed. Unfortunately, the plots with known heavy grazing are in a maritime climate south of the Bendeleben and/or Kigluiak Mountains, unlike those inside of BELA.

The planned exclosures will assist NPS in understanding the changes in our long-term winter range monitoring plots by establishing a known endpoint on the grazing spectrum. Exclosures will be co-located with the existing monitoring plot network. Each 30 x 30 ft exclosure will contain two vegetation plots inside and two immediately adjacent. Where possible, the plots outside the exclosure will be inside of the larger 1 acre lichen monitoring plot. The exclosure plots will be point count plots designed to detect subtle differences between grazed and ungrazed conditions. Exclosures will be placed in a broad spectrum of ecological types from alpine to lowland in order to characterize the differences in grazing effects and recovery times for different landscapes. Scientific literature on long term recovery of lichens following heavy grazing is sparse, and it generally applies only to lowland, mixed lichen ecotypes. NPS's array of exclosures will compare grazed to ungrazed plant communities along the full continuum of BELA's ecological zones. NPS plans to maintain these exclosures for a minimum of 30 years, and will be conducting an Environmental Assessment for internal review and broader community input later in 2010 and continue the assessment into 2011.

Lagoon Monitoring Protocol

The total shoreline of Bering Land Bridge and Cape Krusenstern park lands is approximately 250 miles. This is the third largest block of coastline that the NPS manages. Cape Krusenstern and Bering Land Bridge contains five lagoons each. These lagoons are likely to be essential fish nurseries, over-wintering habitats, and major feeding locations along coastal bird migration routes. The lagoons provide critical habitat for subsistence resources, mainly whitefish. One of the overarching objectives of the park is to better understand the interaction between subsistence activities and ecosystem dynamics. To capture this interaction, we will incorporate the simultaneous collection of both social science and natural science data. These data will allow for a comparative and more comprehensive understanding of lagoon ecosystems. Little data exist on the five coastal lagoons which makes management of these lagoons difficult. Key reasons for monitoring the coastal lagoons include: (1) provide habitat for subsistence resources, (2) minimal baseline data exist for the lagoons, (3) identified in the Alaska Coastal Management Program, (4) identified in the General Management Plans a management

Coastal Lagoons are important habitat for fish and marine mamals and very little is known of these areas. New monitoring protocol could help remedy that.

objective, (5) increase understanding of shallow, arctic, coastal lagoons and provide information about these under-studied systems, and (6) provide insight into climate change in the Arctic. This protocol was completed in December, 2010 and lagoon monitoring is tentatively scheduled to begin in 2012, dependent on funding.

Serpentine Hot Springs Alternative Transportation Study

The park, with help from the Alaska Regional Office, applied for Federal Highways Administration planning funding in 2010 and received $90,000 to plan and conduct a Serpentine Hot Springs Alternative Transportation Study. URS Corporation from Anchorage was contracted to conduct the study. The contractor is collecting initial base line transportation data and in November, the contractor and park staff conducted public meetings in Shishmaref, Wales, Deering, Brevig, Kotzebue, Nome and a teleconference meeting for Buckland. The project will collect information on current and potential visitation. The contractor is identifying potential modes of accessing the park, prioritizing modes that have been proposed by the park, local communities, and user groups in the past. The contractor is compiling a cost analysis and visitor experience and resource impact analysis for each of the potential modes of access. The contractor will make recommendations for modes to consider in future planning efforts based on the results of these analyses. The public meeting minutes will be available at the park headquarters in February and the study is scheduled for completion by March 31, 2011.

Serpentine Hot Spring Site Management Plan

The Serpentine Hot Springs Site Management Plan has begun with project scoping with NPS staff in Nome. A series of public meetings will begin in Shishmaref, Wales, Deering, Nome and Kotzebue in the fall of 2011, after the Alternative Transportation Study is complete. The site management plan is expected to take 3 years to complete. This project will provide direction for managing the Serpentine area. The plan will identify desired future conditions and develop management indicators and standards to protect park resources and provide opportunities for high quality use and experiences by local community residents and visitors. The plan will assess the current facilities at Serpentine and the means/methods used to access the site.

A view of the runway, bath house and bunkhouse at Serpentine Hot Springs. Watch for upcoming meetings this fall.

Geothermal Investigations at Serpentine Hot Springs

This project, which began in the summer of 2010, with collection of water samples from the hot springs will continue into 2011. The project will characterize the geochemistry, microbiology and water quality at Serpentine and Arctic Hot Springs. Three USGS staff (hydrologist, microbiologist and geochemist) and the Western Arctic National Parklands plant ecologist, Linda Hasselbach, have collected water samples at the hot springs. A report of the findings is expected in late February to March, 2011. Ms. Hasselbach will be back at the hot springs next summer conducting follow-up work with stream gaging and noble gases.

Cultural Resources Overview and Assessment for Serpentine Hot Springs

Kim Fleming of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, conducted research and synthesized data collected by her and former project investigator (PI) Richard O. Stern to complete a document summarizing the history of human use at Serpentine Hot Springs. This overview includes archeological, historical and ethnographic data to assist park management in making informed decisions regarding development and planning efforts.

Kividlo Emergency Shelter Cabin Clean-up and Coastal Cabin Rebuild

This project is on hold due to lack of funding to complete both the Environmental Assessment and construction. In 2009, BELA staff shipped 2 conex vans of construction materials for the rebuilding of the Kividlo Emergency Shelter Cabin and acquired a lease with the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (AKDOT&PF) for property next to the airport. In 2009, BELA had two meetings with the Native Village of Shishmaref, Shishmaref Native Corp and the Shishmaref Emergency Services on the new location of the cabin at the Cowpack Lagoon, the building logistics and rebuilding of the cabin. BELA employees have applied for NPS construction funding. Staff tried to remove the old debris in September, 2010, but the weather hampered the effort. The new tentative date of the removal of the old cabin is the summer of 2011. An archaeological assessment was completed in July of 2009 and a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) must be completed before construction begins.

Goodhope Cabin Rehabilitation Project

The National Park Service (NPS) contracted with historical archeologist Doreen Cooper to conduct analyses of 2008 fieldwork findings and additional archival research and to complete a report entitled Historical Archeology Survey of Three Sites in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Alaska. Doreen Cooper and Eileen Devinney drafted a Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (DOE) for the Goodhope Reindeer Corral and Cabins, which was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer in January 2010. A letter of concurrence was received from the SHPO in March 2010. The DOE was used to support historic structures rehabilitation work done on the two cabins in the summer of 2010.

Following consultations, the NPS embarked on a project to improve two historic reindeer herder cabins for use as winter shelters. The NPS also aimed to preserve the historic value of the

The Goodhope Cabin was in dire need of treatment to secure the structure and prevent further deterioration. Additional work is still needed.

buildings and their setting as places associated with Alaska Native reindeer herding. The cabins and a nearby corral were used by reindeer herders and residents of Seward Peninsula villages, particularly Deering. The large cabin is habitable following the installation of new foundation pads, stove, windows, wall and other repairs. However, additional work is required to fully rehab and stabilize these two historic structures. Christopher Moto of Deering assisted with the field efforts in August 2010. Residents from Shishmaref and Deering provided project support throughout the year, as did members of the Park's maintenance and ranger staff. The field project was lead by regional Historic Architect Grant Crosby.

Documentation of Historic Shipwreck

In August, Shishmaref resident Richard Kuzuguk reported finding a fragment of old ship wreckage along the coastal beaches of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. The shipwreck is located on lands managed by the State of Alaska, as it rests below the mean high water mark. At the request of the State Archeologist, Terry Reynolds, the LE Ranger at BELA collected wood and metal samples for analysis. The State Office of History and Archeology will follow up on the shipwreck and work with Fred Tocktoo to interview local residents who may know something of its history. Thus far, it is thought to be a portion of the Silverwave, a schooner that sunk while trapped within the ice in 1924.

Chief of Cultural resources, Eileen Devinney, Terry reynolds, and JimCraik, collect samples from the remains of an old shipwreck.

Big Game Guiding Environmental Assessment (EA)

Over the years, management at the Preserve has been asked about issuing big game guiding contracts in the Preserve. The Preserve has not had an active big game guiding contract since 1989, but over the years has held meetings in neighboring villages to discuss big game guiding. In the early to mid 1990's many villages opposed issuing big game guiding contracts but, with the increases in the musk oxen population and increased sightings of brown bear in 22E, village residents may be changing their view toward big game guiding. The Preserve is seeking funding to conduct an environmental assessment of big game guiding and has entered into a Project Agreement with the Alaska Regional Office to begin work an EA. Meetings will be held in various communities in the winter of 2011.

Shared Beringian Heritage Program and International Protected Area Designation

The Shared Beringian Heritage Program recognizes and celebrates the exchange of natural resources and cultural heritage shared by Russia and the United States on both sides of the Bering Strait. The program seeks local resident and international participation in the preservation and understanding of natural and cultural resources and protected lands as well as working to sustain the cultural vitality of Native peoples in the region.

The goals of the Program are to:
- Foster a climate of mutual understanding and cooperation between the United States and Russia, and the indigenous people of

the Beringian region in environmental protection, conservation of flora and fauna, and historic preservation and interpretation;

- Support the subsistence opportunities within Beringia and recognize the unique and traditional activities of indigenous people in the region.
- Promote the study, interpretation, and enjoyment of the natural and cultural resources of international significance, including the impacts of climate change upon these resources.
- Support cultural exchange between indigenous people on both sides of the Bering Strait.

The National Park Service is working on a communications plan to seek comments, and suggestions about the U.S. State Department's efforts to develop a shared protection area between Russian Parks and existing NPS units of (Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve and Kobuk National Park). The NPS wants your input on what a shared protection area should be and what it will mean to the people of our region. Bering Land Bridge staff have conducted meetings in Nome, Shishmaref, Deering, Wales, Gambell and Savoonga. There will be a meeting in 2011 for Nome. We want your input!

The Shared Beringian Heritage Pogram funded many cultural and resource based projects in 2010:

Bowhead Coastal Observation Project - Chukotka

Partner: North Slope Borough
Contact: Craig George, Cyd Hans
Collaborators:
• Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr. Vladimir Melnikov
• Association of Marine Mammal Hunters of Chukotka, Eduard Zdor
• Chukotka Science Support Group, Gennady Zelensky
•ChukotTINRO, Denis Litovka

Location: Uelen and Sereniki, Russia (may change based on logistics and recommendations of colleagues in Chukotka)
Duration: 3 years
Funding: $34,022 in 2010, $39,230 in 2011, $47,216 in 2012

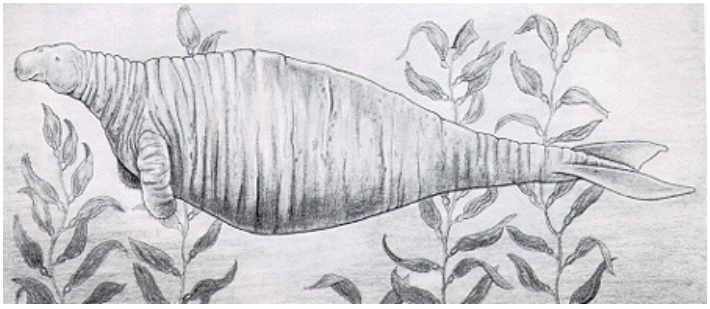
This project will study the distribution and abundance of the Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort Seas bowhead whale population and document mammal sightings off the coast of Chukotka, from 2010-2012. Continuing coastal observations fills a critical requirement in continuing the nearly 20-year program, especially now, when the effects of climate changes are causing rapid changes in the ecosystem. This research parallels research in Alaska, both of which provide information on regional bowhead populations.

Climate Change: a View Through the Prism of Steller's Sea Cow Extinction

Partner: University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Contact: Dr. Alexander Burdin
Collaborators:
• Florida Atlantic University, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Dr. O'Corry-Crowe
• Mote Marine Laboratory, Florida; Dr. John Reynolds, III
• Kamchatka branch of the Pacific Institute of Geography
• Russian Academy of Science in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
• Commander Island State Preserve, Dr. S. V. Zagrebelny
• Nikolskoe High School and village members

Location: Commander Islands, Chukotka
Duration: 2 years
Funding: $39,762 in 2010, $38,200 in 2011

When discovered in 1741, Steller's sea cow had already been reduced from a wide North Pacific range to a relict population around the Commander Islands. By 1768, the last sea cow was killed on Bering Island. While hunting seems to have been the ultimate cause of the species



Drawing of the now extinct Stellars Sea Cow from the mis-18th Century.

extinction this project will test how factors related to climate change may have influenced the eventual extinction of this last giant Beringian marine mammal.

Creating a Modern Map of Submerged Beringia - The Bridge that Endures Time

Partner & Contacts: Alaska-Siberia Research Center, Alexander Dolitsky, Executive Director and liaison to Russian scientists; and Oceanus Alaska, Michelle Ridgway, principal investigator
Collaborators:
• T.J. Howland, Chief of Hydrographic Surveys, Terrasond Limited
• Dr. David Scholl, U.S. Geological Survey and Stanford University
• Candace Stepetin, Pribilovian Native and liaison to Russian and U.S. Native communities

Location: Submerged Beringian region, Russian and U.S. waters
Duration: 1 year
Funding: $35,050
The principal investigators will develop a geospatial database of the best available data from the U.S., Russia, and other sources to create a modern seafloor map of submerged Beringia. Both the visual map of modern underwater Beringia and the database generated will serve as a resource for archaeologists examining migration routes between the continents, as well as significantly updated geospatial reference for geologists and other scientists eager to examine undersea life during and subsequent to climate regimes.

Exchange Between Artists of Alaska and the Chukotka
Partner: Alaska International Education Foundation
Contact: Ramona Duby
Collaborators:
• Uelen Carving Workshop, Chukotka
• Uelen Printmaking Workshop, Olga Gogoleva
• Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Location: Uelen, Russia; Nome, Kotzebue, and Anchorage, Alaska
Duration: 2-3 year project (contingent on prior year results)
Funding: $20,565 in 2011, $20,565 in 2012, and upon prior performance $20,565 in 2012.
This project will bring a group of four ivory carvers from the village of Uelen to Nome, Kotzebue, and Anchorage. The group will meet with artists and Native people and describe their system for training new artists and continuing traditional art. They will also continue the process of learning how to adapt the skills they developed for carving scrimshaw to the art of printmaking. Implementation of this project is delayed until 2011, when additional funding may be available.

Indigenous Knowledge and Use of Bering Strait Region Ocean Currents
Partner: Kawerak, Inc.
Contact: Julie Raymond-Yakoubian
Collaborators: ChukotTINRO, Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Center, Dr. Yury Khokhlov

Location: Alaska: Diomede, Wales, Shishmaref. Chukotka: Lorino, Lavrentiya, Inchoun
Duration: 3 years
Funding: $20,000 in 2010, $33,251 in 2011, $45,000 in 2012
This project will document the traditional and contemporary use of and knowledge about ocean currents by three Alaskan and three Russian communities in the Bering Strait region. This knowledge, which includes a record of changes through time, has value for ocean travel and tracking climate change effects, and is quickly being lost with the passing of older generations. The project involves collaboration between an Alaska Native non-profit, Russian researchers, and local communities, and will assist with the on-going process of re-establishing ties broken in the Cold War.

Indigenous Language Learning and Documentation in the Bering Strait
Partner: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution
Contact: Aron L. Crowell
Collaborators:
• Regional cultural organizations and language programs
• Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks
• Alaska Native Language Archive, University of

Alaska, Fairbanks

Location: Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska
Duration: 3 years
Funding: $35,999 in 2010, $45,000 in 2011, $46,000 in 2012

The future of indigenous languages around the Bering Strait is severely threatened. The Arctic Studies Center (ASC) will work with elder fluent speakers of the Inupiaq and St. Lawrence Island/ Siberian Yupik languages to produce extensive linguistic recordings and documentation of heritage objects (made 1850s-1950s) that are included in the Smithsonian exhibition Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage: The First Peoples of Alaska at the Anchorage Museum. The ASC will work with Beringian region language educators to edit these recordings (video and audio) into language teaching tools and community source books with English alphabet transcriptions and English translations, and Cyrillic transcriptions and Russian translations.

Telling Our Stories - Vodcasts of the Sugpiaq Collections of the Kunstkamera and the Cape Alitak Petroglyph Survey
Partner: University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Partner & Contacts: Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository, Sven D. Haakanson, Jr., Executive Director; and WonderVisions, Elizabeth O'Connell

Collaborators:
• Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography
• Various Sugpiaq leaders, artists, and anthropologists

Location: St. Petersburg, Russia, and Cape Alitak, Alaska
Duration: 2 years
Funding: $18,580 in 2010, $12,000 in 2011

This funding adds the creation of 12 video podcasts or vodcasts to the production of an annotated catalog of the Sugpiaq Collections of the Kunstkamera, a current project reuniting Alaska's Sugpiaq community with ancestral objects stored in the Peter the Great Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia. Through vodcasts produced in Russian and English, Sugpiaq leaders, artists, and anthropologists can speak directly to multiple audiences.

Beringia: What's Climate Change to You?- Project delayed
Partner: Regents of the University of Minnesota
Contact: Aaron Doering
Collaborators:

• Beringia Nature-Ethnic Park, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Natalia Kalyuzhina
• Ethnography Laboratory in Anadyr, scientists Vika Golbtseva and Vladislav Nikolaevich
• Beringia Tour Services of Vladimir Bychkov
• Chukotka Science Group

Location: Provideniya, Sireniki, Yanrakynnot, Lorino, Lavrentia, and Uelen
Duration: 3 years
Funding: project is delayed and will update funding at a later date

This project will establish a local and sustainable framework to deliver Beringia: What's Climate Change to You? (WCCY) in Chukotka, Russia. This is part of a Pan-Arctic-American network where students and teachers partner with scientists to explore climate change around the circumpolar Arctic. The vehicle for WCCY is "GoNorth," an adventure learning series run out of the University of Minnesota. The youth-generated content is used by more than 3 million learners and is broadcast to teachers in more than 4,500 schools across the 50 U.S. states and on 6 continents.

For More Information or Questions about these Projects, please telephone, email or write:

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For email: www.nps.gov/bela - click on "Email Us"

Melting sea ice near Safety Sound east of Nome, AK.