Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
ADF&G Fish Passage Inventory Database	Population growth and related development in Alaska has increased noticeably in the past 20 years. The Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) strongly supports efforts to improve and maintain passage for fish and other aquatic organisms. The department has committed extensive resources to inventory and assess fish passage associated with road culverts over the last six years in southcentral Alaska. The Fish Passage Inventory Database and its associated GIS currently contains approximately 900 stream crossings located predominantly in southcentral Alaska and small portions of interior Alaska. Based upon previous fish passage inventories, it is believed that this number represents less than 20% of the total number of culverts statewide in fish-bearing waters. It is estimated that at least an additional 5,000 or more anadromous and resident fish stream crossings have not yet been identified. The FPID provides mapped information and field data collected by ADF&G staff describing fish passage in a format for use by local, municipal, state, and federal transportation managers, local watershed groups, non-governmental organizations, and the general public. The Database and GIS are important because they identify specific road-stream crossings that involve water bodies that are important to anadromous and resident fish species and therefore are afforded protection under AS 41.14.840. If you would like more information concerning the Fish Passage Inventory Database and GIS, or have questions about the database contents, please contact Gillian O'Doherty, Habitat Biologist, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.	Metadata	Download	SNK_ADFG_FishPassage_Culv1_2011_pt.lyr	SNK_ADFG_FishPassage_Culv1_2011_pt
ADF&G Game Management Units	Game management units (GMUs), Subunits, and uniform coding units (UCUs) are the underlying geographic foundation of the wildlife and habitat management and regulations for ADFG-DWC.	Metadata	Download	SNK_ADFG_GameManagementUnit_poly.lyr	SNK_ADFG_GameManagementUnit_poly
Alaska Energy Authority Renewable Energy Atlas of Alaska: Forest Biomass	An aboveground live forest biomass map for Alaska is derived from modeling field biomass estimates, collected nationwide by the USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, as functions of 250-m resolution satellite image products and other digital geographic layers.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_FOREST_BIOMASS.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_FOREST_BIOMASS
Alaska Energy Authority Renewable Energy Atlas of Alaska: Wind Power	Wind power categorized by resource potential using standard wind power classes. Although it is believed to represent an accurate overall picture of the wind energy resource, estimates at any location should be confirmed by measurement.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_WIND_POWER50M.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_WIND_POWER50M

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Alaska Infrastructure 1:63,360 - Lines	This data depicts infrastructure locations in Alaska as digitized primarily from 1:24,000, 1:63,360, and 1:250,000 USGS quadrangles. The source document that represented the newest information and best geographic location was used to capture the data. All infrastructure from the primary source document was digitized and then supplemented with the information from other source documents for additional or updated infrastructure or attributes.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_Transportation_Infrastructure_63_360_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_Transportation_Infrastructure_63_360_ln
Alaska National Elevation Dataset (NED) - 60m	AK NED 60m was originally provided by AKNHP. The version here differs from the original product: it is projected to Alaska Albers and the values have been converted from meters to feet.	Metadata	Download	AK_NED_60M_AK.lyr	AK_NED_60M_AK
BLM Field Offices	BLM field offices clipped to area around the SNK ecoregion.	Metadata	Download	SNK_BLM_offc_poly.lyr	SNK_BLM_offc_poly
BLM Lands	Surface Management Agency clipped to SNK. This layer depicts the agency that is responsible for managing the land surface. Although generally the same, the managing agency may not be the owner agency. Sub-surface management is not included. This layer only shows the BLM lands.	Metadata	Download	SNK_BLM_Lands.lyr	SNK_sma_poly
Climate Summary (175608) Artic Peregrine Falcon Breeding	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding
Climate Summary (176604) Bristle Thighed Curlew Breeding	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding
Climate Summary (176687) Bar Tailed Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding
Climate Summary (176690) Hudsonian Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding
Climate Summary (180701) Caribou Calving	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_180701_Caribou_Calving.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_180701_Caribou_Calving
Climate Summary (180701) Caribou Winter	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_180701_Caribou_Winter.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_180701_Caribou_Winter

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Climate Summary (26149) White Sweetclover	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_26149_WhiteSweetclover.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_26149_WhiteSweetclover
Climate Summary (37697) Orange Hawkweed	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_37697_OrangeHawkweed.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_37697_OrangeHawkweed
Climate Summary (552513) Alaskan Hare	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_552513_AlaskanHare.lyr	SNK_MQ_ClimateSummary_552513_AlaskanHare
Current Community Footprint	A polygon dataset of current community footprints in the SNK REA derived from the Tiger/Line File.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Communities_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Communities_poly
Current Landing Strips and Airports	This data depicts infrastructure locations in Alaska as digitized primarily from 1:24,000, 1:63,360, and 1:250,000 USGS quadrangles. The source document that represented the newest information and best geographic location was used to capture the data. All infrastructure from the primary source document was digitized and then supplemented with the information from other source documents for additional or updated infrastructure or attributes.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_Transportation_Infrastructure_63_360_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_Transportation_Infrastructure_63_360_poly
Current Landing Strips and Airports Footprint	A polygon dataset of current landing strip and airport footprints in the SNK REA - derived from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources infrastructure data.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_LandingStrips_Aiports_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_LandingStrips_Aiports_poly
Current Military Footprint	A polygon dataset of current active military sites in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Military_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Military_poly
Current Mines (ARDF)	Database of descriptions of mines, prospects, and mineral occurrences in Alaska.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_mines_ardf_fUS02_pt.lyr	SNK_DV_mines_ardf_fUS02_pt
Current Population (2010)	A point dataset containing Census population data. This point locations in this dataset are the centroid of the polygon dataset of current community footprints in the SNK REA derived from the Tiger/Line File.	Metadata	Download	SNK_Population_2010.lyr	SNK_Final_community_pop_stats_pnts
Current Ports	A polygon dataset of current ports in the SNK REA - derived from the Tiger/Line File.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Ports_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Ports_poly
Current Road Footprint	A polygon dataset of current road footprints in the SNK REA derived from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources infrastructure data.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_roads_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_roads_poly
Current Significant Contaminated Footprint	A polygon dataset of four significant contaminated sites in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Contaminant_Sites_Significant_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Contaminant_Sites_Significant_poly

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Significant Contaminated Sites	A point dataset of current (open) contaminated sites in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_ContaminantSites_pt.lyr	SNK_DV_C_ContaminantSites_pt
Current Significant Contaminated Sites	Alaska Contaminated Sites Database (http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/db_search.htm)	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_ContaminatedSites_pt.lyr	SNK_DV_C_ContaminantSites_pt
Current Status - Bioclimate (175608) Arctic Peregrine Falcon Breeding	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding
Current Status - Bioclimate (176604) Bristle Thighed Curlew Breeding	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding
Current Status - Bioclimate (176687) Bar Tailed Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding
Current Status - Bioclimate (176690) Hudsonian Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding
Current Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Calving	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_180701_Caribou_Calving.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_180701_Caribou_Calving
Current Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Winter	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_180701_Caribou_Winter.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_180701_Caribou_Winter
Current Status - Bioclimate (26149) White Sweetclover	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_26149_WhiteSweetclover.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_26149_WhiteSweetclover
Current Status - Bioclimate (37697) Orange Hawkweed	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_37697_OrangeHawkweed.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_37697_OrangeHawkweed
Current Status - Bioclimate (552513) Alaskan Hare	This dataset is a raster of current predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions: 0=Absence; 1=Presence.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_552513_AlaskanHare.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_C_552513_AlaskanHare
Current Status - LCM (174470) Yellow Billed Loon	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_174470_YellowBilledLoon_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_174470_YellowBilledLoon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (175042) Emperor Goose	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175042_EmperorGoose_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175042_EmperorGoose_poly
Current Status - LCM (175155) Common Eider	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175155_CommonEider_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175155_CommonEider_poly
Current Status - LCM (175160) King Eider	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175160_KingEider_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175160_KingEider_poly
Current Status - LCM (175161) Spectacled Eider	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175161_SpectacledEider_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175161_SpectacledEider_poly
Current Status - LCM (175171) Black Scoter	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175171_BlackScoter_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175171_BlackScoter_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (175608) Arctic Peregrine Falcon	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_poly
Current Status - LCM (176604) Bristle Thighed Curlew	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_poly
Current Status - LCM (176642) Red Knot	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_176642_Red Knot_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_176642_Red Knot_poly
Current Status - LCM (176687) Bar Tailed Godwit	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_176687_Bar TailedGodwit_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_176687_Bar TailedGodwit_poly
Current Status - LCM (176690) Hudsonian Godwit	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_176690_HudsonianGodwit_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_176690_HudsonianGodwit_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (176998) Kittlitzs Murrelet	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_176998_KittlitzsMurrelet_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_176998_KittlitzsMurrelet_poly
Current Status - LCM (179535) McKays Bunting	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_179535_McKaysBunting_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_179535_McKaysBunting_poly
Current Status - LCM (180212) Beaver	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180212_Beaver_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180212_Beaver_poly
Current Status - LCM (180543) Brown Bear	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180543_BrownBear_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180543_BrownBear_poly
Current Status - LCM (180544) Black Bear	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180544_BlackBear_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180544_BlackBear_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (180639) Marine Mammal Concentrations	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TG_C_MarineMammalConcentrations_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TG_C_MarineMammalConcentrations_poly
Current Status - LCM (180701) Caribou	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180701_Caribou_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180701_Caribou_poly
Current Status - LCM (180703) Moose	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180703_Moose_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180703_Moose_poly
Current Status - LCM (180708) Muskox	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_180708_Muskox_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_180708_Muskox_poly
Current Status - LCM (3130) Snow Ice	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_3130_Snow Ice_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_3130_Snow Ice_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (3195) Arctic Active Inland Dunes	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_3195_ArcticActiveInlandDunes_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_3195_ArcticActiveInlandDunes_poly
Current Status - LCM (3196) Bedrock Cliff Talus Blick Fields	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_3196_BedrockCliffTalusBlockFields_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_3196_BedrockCliffTalusBlockFields_poly
Current Status - LCM (4162) Boreal Mesic Birch Aspen Forest	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_4162_BorealMesicBirchAspenForest_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_4162_BorealMesicBirchAspenForest_poly
Current Status - LCM (4288) Boreal Spruce Lichen Woodland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_4288_BorealSpruceLichenWoodland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_4288_BorealSpruceLichenWoodland_poly
Current Status - LCM (4335) Boreal White Black Spruce Hardwood Forest	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_4335_BorealWhiteBlackSpruceHardwoodForest_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_4335_BorealWhiteBlackSpruceHardwoodForest_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (5103) Arctic Acidic Sparse Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_5103_ArcticAcidicSparseTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_5103_ArcticAcidicSparseTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (5104) Arctic Dwarf Shrubland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_5104_ArcticDwarfShrubland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_5104_ArcticDwarfShrubland_poly
Current Status - LCM (5276) Arctic Mesic Wet Willow Shrubland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_5276_ArcticMesicWetWillowShrubland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_5276_ArcticMesicWetWillowShrubland_poly
Current Status - LCM (5277) Arctic Scrub Birch Ericaceous Shrubland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_5277_ArcticScrubBirchEricaceousShrubland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_5277_ArcticScrubBirchEricaceousShrubland_poly
Current Status - LCM (5328) Arctic Mesic Alder	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_5328_ArcticMesicAlder_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_5328_ArcticMesicAlder_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (552513) Alaskan Hare	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_552513_AlaskanHare_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_552513_AlaskanHare_poly
Current Status - LCM (714068) Cackling Goose	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TS_C_714068_CacklingGoose_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TS_C_714068_CacklingGoose_poly
Current Status - LCM (7166) Arctic Lichen Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_7166_ArcticLichenTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_7166_ArcticLichenTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (7167) Arctic Marine Beach Beach Meadow	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_7167_ArcticMarineBeach_BeachMeadow_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_7167_ArcticMarineBeach_BeachMeadow_poly
Current Status - LCM (9358) Arctic Dwarf Shrub Sphagnum Peatland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9358_ArcticDwarfShrubSphagnumPeatland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9358_ArcticDwarfShrubSphagnumPeatland_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (9376) Boreal Black Spruce Dwarf Tree Peatland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9376_BorealBlackSpruceDwarfTreePeatland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9376_BorealBlackSpruceDwarfTreePeatland_poly
Current Status - LCM (9414) Arctic Coastal Brackish Tidal Marsh	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9414_ArcticCoastalBrackishTidalMarsh_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9414_ArcticCoastalBrackishTidalMarsh_poly
Current Status - LCM (9419) Arctic Fresh Water Marsh	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9419_ArcticFreshWaterMarsh_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9419_ArcticFreshWaterMarsh_poly
Current Status - LCM (9424) Arctic Wet Sedge Sphagnum Peatland	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9424_ArcticWetSedgeSphagnumPeatland_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9424_ArcticWetSedgeSphagnumPeatland_poly
Current Status - LCM (9900) Large River Floodplain	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9900_LargeRiverFloodplain_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9900_LargeRiverFloodplain_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (9901) Arctic Mesic Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9901_ArcticMesicTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9901_ArcticMesicTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (9902) Arctic Acidic Dwarf Shrub Birch Lichen Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9902_ArcticAcidicDwarfShrub_BirchLichenTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9902_ArcticAcidicDwarfShrub_BirchLichenTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (9903) Arctic Shrub Tussock Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9903_ArcticShrubTussockTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9903_ArcticShrubTussockTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (9904) Arctic Wet Sedge Tundra	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9904_ArcticWetSedgeTundra_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9904_ArcticWetSedgeTundra_poly
Current Status - LCM (9908) Boreal Black White Spruce Forest Woodland Distribution	A raster dataset of terrestrial ecosystems within the SNK REA. The Alaska Natural Heritage Program (AKNHP) SNK REA land cover mosaic was cross-walked to the NatureServe Ecological System classification based on AKNHP land cover map class descriptions.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9908_BorealBlackWhiteSpruceForestWoodlandDist_poly.lyr	SNK_TES_C_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGICAL_SYSTEMS

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Current Status - LCM (9908) Boreal Black White Spruce Forest Woodland Land	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TES_C_9908_BorealWhiteBlackSpruceForestWoodlandLand_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TES_C_9908_BorealBlackWhiteSpruceForestWoodland_poly
Current Status - LCM (Seabird Colonies Species Group) Seabird Colonies	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TG_C_SeabirdColonies_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TG_C_SeabirdColonies_poly
Current Status - LCM (WCA Species Group) Waterfowl Concentration Areas	This layer represents the scorecard of one indicator of ecosystem integrity. This ecosystem assessment is for SNK 2010 landscape condition (LCM). NatureServes ecological integrity framework provides a practical approach to organize criteria and indicators for this purpose (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2006, Unnasch et al. 2008). This framework provides a scorecard for reporting on the ecological status of a given CE within a given location, and if needed, facilitates the aggregation and synthesis of the component results for broader measures of ecological integrity at broader scales.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_TG_C_WaterfowlConcentrationAreas_poly.lyr	SNK_AT_TG_C_WaterfowlConcentrationAreas_poly
Ecological Land Survey and Landcover Map of the Arctic Network Alaska	The classification of local-scale ecosystems (ecotypes) combines physiography (e.g., riverine, coastal), topography (DEM), geology and vegetation from the landcover spectral database derived from the satellite image processing. These layers are used to model ecotypes in a way that best partitions geomorphic, hydrologic, pedologic, and vegetative characteristics. This layer covers all the park units of the Arctic Network (NPS) and Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, and some classes are more generalized than those in the Noatak/Kobuk Valley/Selawik map.	Metadata	Download	AK_NPS_ARCN_ECOTYPES.lyr	AK_NPS_ARCN_ECOTYPES
Geopolitical States - Alaska	Alaska state boundary.	Metadata	Download	SNK_Geopolitical_States_Alaska.lyr	GeopoliticalStAlaska

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (175608) Arctic Peregrine Falcon Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (176604) Bristle Thighed Curlew Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (176687) Bar Tailed Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (176690) Hudsonian Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Calving	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_180701_Caribou_Calving.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_180701_Caribou_Calving

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Winter	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_180701_Caribou_Winter.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_180701_Caribou_Winter
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (26149) White Sweetclover	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_26149_WhiteSweetclover.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_26149_WhiteSweetclover
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (37697) Orange Hawkweed	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_37697_OrangeHawkweed.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_37697_OrangeHawkweed
Long Term Status - Bioclimate (552513) Alaskan Hare	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_552513_AlaskanHare.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_L_552513_AlaskanHare
Monthly Mean Precipitation for January	Monthly mean precipitation for January.	Metadata	Download	CRUprMonthlyMean01.lyr	CRUprMonthlyMean01
Monthly Mean Precipitation for July	Monthly mean precipitation for July.	Metadata	Download	CRUprMonthlyMean07.lyr	CRUprMonthlyMean07
Monthly Mean Temperature for January	Monthly mean temperature for January.	Metadata	Download	CRUtasMonthlyMean01.lyr	CRUtasMonthlyMean01
Monthly Mean Temperature for July	Monthly mean temperature for July.	Metadata	Download	CRUtasMonthlyMean07.lyr	CRUtasMonthlyMean07
National Historic Trail - Iditarod National Historic Trail	This line coverage contains the Iditarod National Historic Trail within Alaska. This data was derived from 1:250,000 USGS Topo maps.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_nht_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_C_nht_ln

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (175608) Arctic Peregrine Falcon Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_175608_ArcticPeregrineFalcon_breeding
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (176604) Bristle Thighed Curlew Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176604_BristleThighedCurlew_breeding
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (176687) Bar Tailed Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176687_BarTailedGodwit_breeding
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (176690) Hudsonian Godwit Breeding	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_176690_HudsonianGodwit_breeding
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Calving	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_180701_Caribou_Calving.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_180701_Caribou_Calving

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (180701) Caribou Winter	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_180701_Caribou_Winter.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_180701_Caribou_Winter
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (26149) White Sweetclover	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_26149_WhiteSweetclover.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_26149_WhiteSweetclover
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (37697) Orange Hawkweed	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_37697_OrangeHawkweed.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_37697_OrangeHawkweed
Near Term Status - Bioclimate (552513) Alaskan Hare	This dataset is a raster of predicted suitable bioclimate using statistical correlations between known habitat and baseline climate conditions, and then projecting these correlations into the future. The future timeslices used are 2020's, which is an average of 2020-2029, and 2050's which is 2050-2059. The Values 1-5 show the degree of model agreement (For example: areas with a value of 1 is where only 1 GCM predicted suitability; pixels with a value of 5 are where 5 GCMs predicted suitability, etc.)	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_552513_AlaskanHare.lyr	SNK_TS_CL_Bioclimate_N_552513_AlaskanHare
NHD Waterbodies	The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale.	Metadata	Download	SNK_NHDWaterbodies_poly.lyr	SNK_NHDWaterbodies_poly
NK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Bar Tailed Godwit	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176687_BAR_TAILED_GODWIT.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176687_BAR_TAILED_GODWIT
NK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Hudsonian Godwit	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176690_HUDSONIAN_GODWIT.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176690_HUDSONIAN_GODWIT

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Nome - proposed road	Nome - proposed road.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_NomeRoads_R2B_Corridor_Stages_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_NomeRoads_R2B_Corridor_Stages_ln
Non-Native Plants	This dataset includes the non-native plant data for the REA from the Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC).	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_AKEPIC_weed_obs_clip_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_AKEPIC_weed_obs_clip_pt
Northwest Arctic AK NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index	This data set contains vector lines and polygons representing the shoreline and coastal habitats of Northwest Arctic, Alaska classified according to the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) classification system. This data set comprises a portion of the ESI for Northwest Arctic, Alaska. ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil. The ESI data include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_NWArcticESI_esi_ln.lyr	SNK_AE_C_NWArcticESI_esi_ln
Northwest Arctic AK NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index	This data set contains vector lines and polygons representing the shoreline and coastal habitats of Northwest Arctic, Alaska classified according to the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) classification system. This data set comprises a portion of the ESI for Northwest Arctic, Alaska. ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil. The ESI data include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_NWArcticESI_esi_ln_orig.lyr	SNK_AE_C_NWArcticESI_esi_ln
Northwest Arctic Borough Trails	2010 staked winter trails in Game Management Unit 23.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_2010Unit23trails_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_C_2010Unit23trails_ln
Population Projection (2020)	Population projection (2020).	Metadata	Download	SNK_Population_Projection_2020.lyr	SNK_Final_community_pop_stats_pnts
Population Projection (2060)	Population projection (2060).	Metadata	Download	SNK_Population_Projections_2060.lyr	SNK_Final_community_pop_stats_pnts
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_04.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_04
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_04.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_04

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_04_2nd.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_04_2nd
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_08.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_08
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_08.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_08
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_08.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_08
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_12.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_12
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_12.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_12
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_12.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_12
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Februarys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_02.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_02

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Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Februarys in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_02.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_02
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Februarys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_02.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_02
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_01_Fig5_12.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_01
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_01.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_01
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_01_Fig5_12.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_01
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_07_Fig5_13.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_07
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_07.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_07
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_07_Fig5_13.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_07

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_06.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_06
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_06.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_06
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_06.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_06
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_03.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_03
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_03.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_03
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_03.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_03
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_05.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_05
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_05.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_05

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_05.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_05
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_11.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_11
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_11.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_11
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_11.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_11
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_10.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_10
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_10.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_10
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_10.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_10
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_09.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_09

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_09.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_09
Precipitation above historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly total precipitation is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_PRECIP_pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_09.lyr	pr_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_09
PRISM 2km Fishnet	This data layer was used as one of the two sets of reporting units for the SNK REA. It corresponds to the 2 x 2 kilometer pixels of the PRISM climate data. For more information, lease contact SNAP.	Metadata	Download	SNK_Prism_2km_Fishnet_poly.lyr	SNK_Prism_2km_Fishnet_poly

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Protected Areas Database(PAD) (USGS version): Current Military	The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) is a geodatabase that illustrates and describes public land ownership, management and conservation lands nationally, including voluntarily provided privately protected areas. The lands included in PAD-US are assigned conservation measures that qualify their intent to manage lands for the preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreational and cultural uses; managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The geodatabase includes: 1) Geographic boundaries of public land ownership and voluntarily provided private conservation lands (e.g., Nature Conservancy Preserves); 2) The combination land owner, land manager, management designation or type, parcel name, GIS Acres and source of geographic information of each mapped land unit 3) GAP Status Code conservation measure of each parcel based on USGS National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) protection level categories which provide a measurement of management intent for long-term biodiversity conservation 4) IUCN category for a protected area's inclusion into UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database for Protected Areas. IUCN protected areas are defined as, "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" and are categorized following a classification scheme available through USGS GAP; 5) World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) Site Codes linking the multiple parcels of a single protected area in PAD-US and connecting them to the Global Community. PAD-US version 1.2 updates include: 1) National Park Service (NPS) boundaries and GAP Status Code review in cooperation with NPScape and NPS Lands. 2) Department of Defense (DOD) boundaries in cooperation with DOD Partners in Flight 3) Official (member and eligible only) Marine Protected Areas as aggregated and accepted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 4)The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) authoritative boundaries in cooperation with NLCS policy representatives and the Lands Division. Note: NLCS National Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers were not updated as they are managed as Line files; however, PADUS already contained many of these protected	Metadata	Download	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_DOD_poly.lyr	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Protected Areas Database(PAD) (USGS version): GAP	The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) is a geodatabase that illustrates and describes public land ownership, management and conservation lands nationally, including voluntarily provided privately protected areas. The lands included in PAD-US are assigned conservation measures that qualify their intent to manage lands for the preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreational and cultural uses; managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The geodatabase includes: 1) Geographic boundaries of public land ownership and voluntarily provided private conservation lands (e.g., Nature Conservancy Preserves); 2) The combination land owner, land manager, management designation or type, parcel name, GIS Acres and source of geographic information of each mapped land unit 3) GAP Status Code conservation measure of each parcel based on USGS National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) protection level categories which provide a measurement of management intent for long-term biodiversity conservation 4) IUCN category for a protected area's inclusion into UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database for Protected Areas. IUCN protected areas are defined as, "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" and are categorized following a classification scheme available through USGS GAP; 5) World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) Site Codes linking the multiple parcels of a single protected area in PAD-US and connecting them to the Global Community. PAD-US version 1.2 updates include: 1) National Park Service (NPS) boundaries and GAP Status Code review in cooperation with NPScape and NPS Lands. 2) Department of Defense (DOD) boundaries in cooperation with DOD Partners in Flight 3) Official (member and eligible only) Marine Protected Areas as aggregated and accepted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 4)The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) authoritative boundaries in cooperation with NLCS policy representatives and the Lands Division. Note: NLCS National Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers were not updated as they are managed as Line files; however, PADUS already contained many of these protected	Metadata	Download	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_GAP_poly.lyr	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Protected Areas Database(PAD) (USGS version): IUCN	The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) is a geodatabase that illustrates and describes public land ownership, management and conservation lands nationally, including voluntarily provided privately protected areas. The lands included in PAD-US are assigned conservation measures that qualify their intent to manage lands for the preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreational and cultural uses; managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The geodatabase includes: 1) Geographic boundaries of public land ownership and voluntarily provided private conservation lands (e.g., Nature Conservancy Preserves); 2) The combination land owner, land manager, management designation or type, parcel name, GIS Acres and source of geographic information of each mapped land unit 3) GAP Status Code conservation measure of each parcel based on USGS National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) protection level categories which provide a measurement of management intent for long-term biodiversity conservation 4) IUCN category for a protected area's inclusion into UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database for Protected Areas. IUCN protected areas are defined as, "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" and are categorized following a classification scheme available through USGS GAP; 5) World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) Site Codes linking the multiple parcels of a single protected area in PAD-US and connecting them to the Global Community. PAD-US version 1.2 updates include: 1) National Park Service (NPS) boundaries and GAP Status Code review in cooperation with NPScape and NPS Lands. 2) Department of Defense (DOD) boundaries in cooperation with DOD Partners in Flight 3) Official (member and eligible only) Marine Protected Areas as aggregated and accepted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 4)The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) authoritative boundaries in cooperation with NLCS policy representatives and the Lands Division. Note: NLCS National Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers were not updated as they are managed as Line files; however, PADUS already contained many of these protected	Metadata	Download	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_IUCN_poly.lyr	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Protected Areas Database(PAD) (USGS version): Owner	The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) is a geodatabase that illustrates and describes public land ownership, management and conservation lands nationally, including voluntarily provided privately protected areas. The lands included in PAD-US are assigned conservation measures that qualify their intent to manage lands for the preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreational and cultural uses; managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means. The geodatabase includes: 1) Geographic boundaries of public land ownership and voluntarily provided private conservation lands (e.g., Nature Conservancy Preserves); 2) The combination land owner, land manager, management designation or type, parcel name, GIS Acres and source of geographic information of each mapped land unit 3) GAP Status Code conservation measure of each parcel based on USGS National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) protection level categories which provide a measurement of management intent for long-term biodiversity conservation 4) IUCN category for a protected area's inclusion into UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database for Protected Areas. IUCN protected areas are defined as, "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" and are categorized following a classification scheme available through USGS GAP; 5) World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) Site Codes linking the multiple parcels of a single protected area in PAD-US and connecting them to the Global Community. PAD-US version 1.2 updates include: 1) National Park Service (NPS) boundaries and GAP Status Code review in cooperation with NPScape and NPS Lands. 2) Department of Defense (DOD) boundaries in cooperation with DOD Partners in Flight 3) Official (member and eligible only) Marine Protected Areas as aggregated and accepted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 4)The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) authoritative boundaries in cooperation with NLCS policy representatives and the Lands Division. Note: NLCS National Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers were not updated as they are managed as Line files; however, PADUS already contained many of these protected	Metadata	Download	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_OWNER_poly.lyr	SNK_USGS_PADUS1_2_poly
Reindeer Grazing Allotments	Reindeer grazing allotment polygons, with owner name, on Seward Peninsula.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_Grazing_Allotments_poly.lyr	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_Grazing_Allotments_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Reindeer Grazing Plots	This dataset contains grazing range monitoring data for reindeer on the Seward Peninsula from 2000 to 2010. Data were based on visual ocular estimation with guidelines developed by NRCS and BLM. Lichen utilization is divided into 6 classes that relate to level of disturbance (0= none to 6 = severely heavy) following protocols outlined in Swanson and Knapman (2001). Swanson, J.D. and L.N Knapman. 2001. A procedure for evaluating lichen utilization on reindeer range. USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, Alaska.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_grazing_plots_lichen_utilization_index_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_grazing_plots_lichen_utilization_index_pt
Reindeer Grazing Pressure	Information on reindeer grazing pressure at plots on the Seward Peninsula.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_grazing_pressure_trend_2009_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_Livestock_Reindeer_grazing_pressure_trend_2009_pt
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: April 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: April 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: April 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_04_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: August 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: August 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2050_2059

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: August 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_08_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: December 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: December 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: December 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_12_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: February 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: February 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: February 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_02_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: January 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2020_2029_fig5_6b.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2020_2029

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: January 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2050_2059_fig5_6c.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: January 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2060_2069_fig5_6d.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_01_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: July 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2020_2029_fig5_7b.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: July 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2050_2059_fig5_7c.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: July 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2060_2069_Fig5_7d.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_07_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: June 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: June 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: June 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_06_2060_2069

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: March 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: March 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: March 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_03_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: May 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: May 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: May 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_05_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: November 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: November 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2050_2059

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: November 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_11_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: October 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: October 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: October 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_10_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: September 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: September 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Mean Temperature: September 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly mean temperatures (in degrees Celsius, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly mean in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_TM_decadal_mean_monthly_mean_c_5modelAvg_09_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: April 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2020_2029

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SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: April 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: April 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_04_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: August 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: August 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: August 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_08_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: December 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: December 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: December 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_12_2060_2069

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: February 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: February 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: February 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2060_2069_Fig5_9d.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_02_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: January 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2020_2029_fig5_8b.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: January 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2050_2059_fig5_8c.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: January 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2060_2069_fig5_8d.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_01_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: July 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2020_2029_Fig5_9b.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: July 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2050_2059_Fig5_9C.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2050_2059

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SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: July 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_07_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: June 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: June 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: June 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_06_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: March 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: March 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: March 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_03_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: May 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2020_2029

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SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: May 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: May 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_05_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: November 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: November 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: November 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_11_2060_2069
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: October 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: October 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: October 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_10_2060_2069

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: September 2020-2029	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2020_2029.lyr	SNK_CL_2020_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2020_2029
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: September 2050-2059	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2050_2059.lyr	SNK_CL_2050_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2050_2059
SNAP Decadal Means of Monthly Total Precipitation: September 2060-2069	This set of files includes downscaled projections of decadal means of monthly total precipitation (in millimeters, no unit conversion necessary) for each month of decades 2020-2029, 2050-2059, and 2060-2069 at 2x2 kilometer spatial resolution. Each file represents a mean monthly total in a given decade.	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2060_2069.lyr	SNK_CL_2060_PRECIP_decadal_mean_monthly_total_mm_5modelAvg_09_2060_2069
SNK - Current Landscape Condition	A raster dataset of relative condition of the landscape, pristine to degraded, based on the intensity and distribution of development in the in the Seward Peninsula Nulato Hills Kotzebue Lowlands (SNK) Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA).	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_NATURESERVE_LANDSCAPECON_2010.lyr	SNK_DV_C_NATURESERVE_LANDSCAPECON_2010

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK ADF&G Alaska Freshwater Fish Inventory Points	This dataset is a derived projected shapefile of the spatial data in the Alaska Freshwater Fish Inventory Database (AFFID). The Alaska Freshwater Fish Inventory Database (AFFID) houses freshwater fish (anadromous and resident)-occurrence data sets compiled from a variety of sources. Most records in the AFFID come from Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) fish and aquatic habitat inventories. However, the AFFID also includes selected recent fish-occurrence data sets from ADF&G Fish Resource Permit fish-collection reports submitted to ADF&G by other organizations (agencies, consulting firms, non-governmental organizations, and individuals) who collect fish for scientific or educational needs. ADF&G inventories are designed to identify all fish species occurring at study sites; however, other projects may have recorded only selected species. Even where efforts were made to identify all species present at the time of sampling, other species may occupy sampled waters at other times. The AFFID is not designed for use as a primary regulatory tool, but may be used as a reference source. The Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) is the regulatory tool established by statute [AS 16.05.871(a)] to specify the various rivers, lakes and streams of the Alaska are important to the spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fishes. Information presented in the AFFID is public and may be interpreted by organizations or individuals based on needs, but each user is responsible for the appropriate application. These data are intended for planning purposes--while they represent the best available observations, they do not eliminate the need for detailed study of specific sites intended for intensive uses. The AFFID is periodically updated as additional information becomes available. The ADF&G cannot assure the accuracy of all reported data such as species identification. In general, voucher specimens are not retained for positive identification. Before observations are added to the AFFID, however, we do carefully review submitted observations and screen for anomalous records. By providing more complete and more accessible fish community and habitat information, we will help our own agency, as well as other federal, state, and local	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_ADFG_fish1_6_11_pt.lyr	SNK_AS_C_ADFG_fish1_6_11_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog: Species and Life Stages	The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADFG) Anadromous water bodies data is derived from the ADFG's GIS shape files for the "Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" (referred to as the "Catalog") and the "Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" (referred to as the "Atlas"). It is produced for general visual reference and to aid users in generating various natural resource analyses and products. The shape files depict the known anadromous fish bearing lakes and streams within Alaska (from the mouth to the known upper extent of species usage). It incorporates data from a variety of sources including: USGS Digital Line Graph (DLG) and National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) hydrography data; Alaska Department of Natural Resources hydrography layer; and ADFG shape files for the "Atlas" and "Catalog". ADFG updates the Anadromous Streams data regularly. Note that stream numbers, locations, extent of cataloged habitat or species utilization of a given stream may change from year to year. Data for the shape files are current as of the 2011 revision of the "Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" and the "Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" effective June 1, 2011. This particular data layer is for the Western Region of Alaska.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_ADFG_AWC_all_eventsReg11_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_ADFG_AWC_all_eventsReg11_ln
SNK AEA Renewable Energy Atlas: Renewable Energy Grant Fund Projects	In 2008, the Alaska Legislature established the Renewable Energy Grant Recommendation Program. The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) solicited for competitive applications between September and November, 2008 from qualified applicants for the purpose of recommending grants for renewable energy projects. This data provides geospatial locations and general information for all of the submitted project proposals for Round 1 (October, 2008) and Round 2 (November, 2008). See the AEA, Renewable Energy Fund page <http://www.akenergyauthority.org/RE_Fund.html> for more information.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_renewable_energy_fund_sites_pt.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_AEA_Atlas_renewable_energy_fund_sites_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK AKEPIC - Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse	The Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC) is a database and mapping application that provide geospatial information for non-native plant species in Alaska and Canada. These products are the result of an ongoing cooperation between the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Natural Resources Plant Material Center and Alaska Natural Heritage Program in support of the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM) and the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska. The Alaska Natural Heritage Program administers the mapping application, database and website associated with the project.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_AKEPIC_weed_observation_flatpoint_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_AKEPIC_weed_observation_flatpoint_pt
SNK AKEPIC - Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse UPDATE	The Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC) is a database and mapping application that provide geospatial information for non-native plant species in Alaska and Canada. These products are the result of an ongoing cooperation between the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Natural Resources Plant Material Center and Alaska Natural Heritage Program in support of the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM) and the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska. The Alaska Natural Heritage Program administers the mapping application, database and website associated with the project.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_akepic_weed_observation_UPDATE_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_akepic_weed_observation_UPDATE_pt
SNK AKNHP Terrestrial Coarse-filter Landcover Mosaic	This dataset was developed for the BLM-Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA) project for the Seward Peninsula - Nulato Hills - Kotzebue Sound Lowlands. This datasets represents all the Terrestrial Coarse Filters for the project area. The terrestrial coarse filters were derived from four existing land cover maps (30m pixels) including two maps created by Ducks Unlimited, one from NRCS, and one from the National Park Service	Metadata	Download	SNK_AKNHP_LANDCOVER_MOSAIC.lyr	SNK_AKNHP_LANDCOVER_MOSAIC
SNK Alaska Blackfish	This shapefile contains point features summarizing statewide observations for Alaska blackfish. This coverage was created by the Zoology program of the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, Anchorage, AK. Points were assembled from a variety of sources including published literature, unpublished literature, and online databases. The data represent a wide variety of sources collected over many years and therefore precision and accuracy vary within the data. This coverage was intended to depict a comprehensive assemblage of observations of this species along with locational information. Many locations required transcription of textual descriptions from literature to a statewide basemap.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_AKNHP_162159_blackfish_pt.lyr	SNK_AS_C_AKNHP_162159_blackfish_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Estuary: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Estuary: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Estuary: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Estuary: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_estuary_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Headwater Streams: Culvert	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_CULVERT.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Headwater Streams: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Headwater Streams: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Headwater Streams: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Headwater Streams: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_headwaterStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Hot Springs: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Hot Springs: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Hot Springs: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_hotsprings_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Connected: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Connected: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Connected: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Connected: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepConnected_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Isolated: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Isolated: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Isolated: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Deep Isolated: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesDeepIsolated_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Connected: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Connected: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Connected: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Connected: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowConnected_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Isolated: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Isolated: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Isolated: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Lakes Shallow Isolated: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lakesShallowIsolated_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Low Gradient Streams: Culvert	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_CULVERT.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Low Gradient Streams: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Low Gradient Streams: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Low Gradient Streams: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems Low Gradient Streams: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_lowGradientStreams_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems River: Culvert	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_CULVERT.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems River: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems River: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_poly

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems River: Mine	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Ecosystems River: Permit	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AE_C_StatusAssessment_aqcf_river_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: Estuary	This is the final aquatic coarse filter map for estuaries.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_estuary_ln.lyr	SNK_AE_C_estuary_ln

[1] Click these links to view metadata for the layer; [2] Click these links to download a data package (.lpk or.zip) containing the layer and data files; [3] The names of layer and data files in the downloaded data package

Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: Headwater Streams	Headwater streams were defined as all first and second order streams. In order to obtain accurate results from the stream order tool in Spatial Analyst, a raster stream network was created using the terrain processing tools in ArcHydro by following the steps included in Comprehensive Terrain Preprocessing Using Arc Hydro Tools (Djokic 2008). The terrain preprocessing steps are included in the model for headwater streams and described in the Processing Methods. Upon completion of the stream network, the stream order tool in spatial analyst was run to assign Strahler stream order to each stream.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_HEADWATER_STREAMS.lyr	SNK_AE_C_HEADWATER_STREAMS
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: Hot Spring	This dataset was developed for the BLM-Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA) project for the Seward Peninsula - Nulato Hills - Kotzebue Sound Lowlands. This datasets represents the Coarse-filter aquatic CE "Hot Springs."	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_hotsprings_pt.lyr	SNK_AE_C_hotsprings_pt
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: Lakes	This datasets represents the Aquatic Coarse Filters (freshwater lake - large, connected, freshwater lake - large isolated, freshwater lake - small, connected, and freshwater lake - small, isolated). The waterbody feature classes in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) geodatabases for the project area were used to identify and classify lakes for the final lakes dataset.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_Lakes_poly.lyr	SNK_AE_C_Lakes_poly
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: Low Gradient Streams	Low gradient streams were defined as streams of third order or higher with gradient less than two percent. A raster stream network was created using ArcHydro's terrain preprocessing tools and a detailed description of the steps are included in the metadata and model for headwater streams. The stream network was separated into three habitat types: headwater streams (1st and 2nd order streams), low gradient streams (3rd order and higher with gradient less than 2%), and rivers (3rd order and higher with gradient greater than 2%). Stream gradient was calculated in a 3 x 3 cell window for the stream network following the steps in Nagel (2005) and included in the model for low gradient streams.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_LOWGRADIENT_STREAMS.lyr	SNK_AE_C_LOWGRADIENT_STREAMS
SNK Aquatic Coarse Filter: River	Headwater streams were defined as all first and second order streams. In order to obtain accurate results from the stream order tool in Spatial Analyst, a raster stream network was created using the terrain processing tools in ArcHydro by following the steps included in Comprehensive Terrain Preprocessing Using Arc Hydro Tools (Djokic 2008). The terrain preprocessing steps are included in the model for headwater streams and described in the Processing Methods. Upon completion of the stream network, the stream order tool in spatial analyst was run to assign Strahler stream order to each stream.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_RIVERS.lyr	SNK_AE_C_RIVERS

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161975) Pink Salmon: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161975) Pink Salmon: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161975) Pink Salmon: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161975) Pink Salmon: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161975) Pink Salmon: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161975_PinkSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161976) Chum Salmon: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161976) Chum Salmon: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161976) Chum Salmon: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161976) Chum Salmon: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161976) Chum Salmon: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161976_ChumSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161977) Coho Salmon: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161977) Coho Salmon: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161977) Coho Salmon: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161977) Coho Salmon: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161977) Coho Salmon: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161977_CohoSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161979) Sockeye Salmon: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161979) Sockeye Salmon: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161979) Sockeye Salmon: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161979) Sockeye Salmon: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161979) Sockeye Salmon: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161979_SockeyeSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161980) Chinook Salmon: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161980) Chinook Salmon: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161980) Chinook Salmon: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161980) Chinook Salmon: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (161980) Chinook Salmon: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_161980_ChinookSalmon_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162000) Dolly Varden: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162000) Dolly Varden: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162000) Dolly Varden: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162000) Dolly Varden: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162000) Dolly Varden: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162000_DollyVarden_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162001) Arctic Char: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162001) Arctic Char: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162001) Arctic Char: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162001) Arctic Char: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162001) Arctic Char: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162001_ArcticChar_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162006) Sheefish: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162006) Sheefish: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162006) Sheefish: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162006) Sheefish: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162006) Sheefish: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162006_Sheefish_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162016) Arctic Grayling: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_CULVERTS.ly	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162016) Arctic Grayling: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162016) Arctic Grayling: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162016) Arctic Grayling: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162016) Arctic Grayling: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162016_ArcticGrayling_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162159) Blackfish: Culverts	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_CULVERTS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162159) Blackfish: Ditches	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_DITCHES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162159) Blackfish: LCM	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_LCM.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162159) Blackfish: Mines	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_MINES.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter CE Scorecard - Aquatic Species (162159) Blackfish: Permits	Relative effects of the co-occurrence of CAs and CEs are addressed in part by evaluating ecological status of CEs within a given assessment scenario (e.g., current conditions). The approach to evaluating ecological status was based on existing methods for gauging relative ecological integrity . “Ecological integrity” is variously defined as the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that have the species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within the ecoregion. Therefore, one of the early tasks in the assessment was to characterize reference conditions for each CE, including natural composition, structure, and dynamic processes . Additionally, common stressors and their observed ecological effects on the CE were described. This information was documented in the conceptual models for each CE . Based on these characterizations and assumptions, indicators of integrity were identified and then measured to compare current conditions to reference conditions, resulting in a series of indicator scores that characterize the ecological status of each CE. USGS 10-digit HUCs (5th level watersheds) serve as the reporting unit for aquatic CEs.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_PERMITS.lyr	SNK_AT_AS_C_StatusAssessment_aqff_162159_Blackfish_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Alaska Blackfish	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Alaska blackfish.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_162159_BLACKFISH.lyr	SNK_AS_C_162159_BLACKFISH

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Arctic Char	Arctic char (Salvelinus alpinus) are a local fish species restricted to lakes of the Kigluaik Mountains. They are a BLM Sensitive Species and some work has been conducted in lakes of the Kigluaik Mountains to study their population sizes and distribution. Lakes confirmed to have Arctic char include Gold Run, Crater, Snow Creek, Lower Fall Creek, and Middle Fall Creek Lakes (personal communication Dave Parker, BLM)	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_162001_ArcticChar_poly.lyr	SNK_AS_C_162001_ArcticChar_poly
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Arctic grayling	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Arctic grayling.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_162016_ArcticGrayling_pt.lyr	SNK_AS_C_162016_ArcticGrayling_pt
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Chinook Salmon	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Chinook Salmon.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_161980_ChinookSalmon_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_161980_ChinookSalmon_ln
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Chum Salmon	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Chum Salmon.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_161976_ChumSalmon_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_161976_ChumSalmon_ln
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Coho Salmon	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Coho Salmon.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_161977_COHO_SALMON.lyr	SNK_AS_C_161977_COHO_SALMON
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Dolly Varden	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Dolly Varden.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_162000_DOLLY_VARDEN.lyr	SNK_AS_C_162000_DOLLY_VARDEN
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Pink Salmon	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter Pink Salmon.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_161975_PinkSalmon_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_161975_PinkSalmon_ln
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Sheefish	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter sheefish.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_162006_Sheefish_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_162006_Sheefish_ln
SNK Aquatic Fine Filter: Sockeye Salmon	Final distribution map for the aquatic fine filter sockeye salmon.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AS_C_161979_SockeyeSalmon_ln.lyr	SNK_AS_C_161979_SockeyeSalmon_ln
SNK Audubon Alaska Atlas - Bearded Seal	For detailed information about the Arctic Marine Synthesis: Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea feature classes, please see Smith, M. 2010. Arctic Marine Synthesis Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea. Audubon Alaska. Final Report. Data from this final report was digitized predominately from: NOAA. 1988. The Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas coastal and ocean strategic assessment atlas.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180655_AudubonAK_BeardedSeal_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180655_AudubonAK_BeardedSeal_poly
SNK Audubon Alaska Atlas - Ringed Seal	For detailed information about the Arctic Marine Synthesis: Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea feature classes, please see Smith, M. 2010. Arctic Marine Synthesis Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea. Audubon Alaska. Final Report. Data from this final report was digitized predominately from: NOAA. 1988. The Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas coastal and ocean strategic assessment atlas.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_622018_AudubonAK_RingedSeal_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_622018_AudubonAK_RingedSeal_poly
SNK Audubon Alaska Atlas - Spotted Seal points	For detailed information about the Arctic Marine Synthesis: Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea feature classes, please see Smith, M. 2010. Arctic Marine Synthesis Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea. Audubon Alaska. Final Report. Data from this final report was digitized predominately from: NOAA. 1988. The Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas coastal and ocean strategic assessment atlas.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180642_AudubonAK_SpottedSeal_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180642_AudubonAK_SpottedSeal_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Audubon Alaska Atlas - Spotted Seal polygons	For detailed information about the Arctic Marine Synthesis: Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea feature classes, please see Smith, M. 2010. Arctic Marine Synthesis Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea. Audubon Alaska. Final Report. Data from this final report was digitized predominately from: NOAA. 1988. The Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas coastal and ocean strategic assessment atlas.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180642_AudubonAK_SpottedSeal_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180642_AudubonAK_SpottedSeal_poly
SNK Audubon Alaska Atlas - Walrus	For detailed information about the Arctic Marine Synthesis: Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea feature classes, please see Smith, M. 2010. Arctic Marine Synthesis Atlas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Sea. Audubon Alaska. Final Report. Data from this final report was digitized predominately from: NOAA. 1988. The Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas coastal and ocean strategic assessment atlas.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180639_AudubonAK_Walrus_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180639_AudubonAK_Walrus_pt
SNK Audubon Important Bird Areas	Alaska's IBAs are part of a growing global network of designated IBAs, spanning 156 countries around the world and 26 countries in the Western Hemisphere alone. This international effort is led worldwide by BirdLife International and in the United States by the National Audubon Society. Because every IBA across the planet has been designated and ranked against the same criteria, we often refer to IBAs as a Global Currency for Conservation. Globally, thousands of IBAs and millions of acres of avian habitat have received recognition and better protection as a result of the IBA program. So far Audubon has identified and designated 145 IBAs in Alaska, the majority of which are ranked as globally significant. In fact, Alaska has almost half of all globally significant IBAs identified in the United States so far—which is not surprising when one considers the diversity and quality of habitat found in Alaska's 365 million acres of land, 47,000 miles of marine shoreline, and 3 million lakes and rivers.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IBAs_Apr2009_Poly.lyr	SNK_IBAs_Apr2009_Poly
SNK Biomass - Alternative Energy Development Change Agent	A continuous grid dataset quantifying woody biomass (tons per acre) within 25 miles of communities in the Seward Peninsula Nulato Hills Kotzebue Lowlands (SNK) Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA).	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_BIOMASS25_30m.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_BIOMASS25_30m
SNK Burn Perimeters within Caribou Seasonal Ranges	This dataset (map) contains burn perimeters within caribou seasonal ranges and acreage within the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP Planning Area.	Metadata	Download	SNK_FI_C_FireScars_poly.lyr	SNK_FI_C_FireScars_poly
SNK CA Distribution Data: Bark Beetle	Final CA distribution data for bark beetles derived from the USFS, Forest Health Protection (FHP) and ADNR, Div. of Forestry. Disease and infestation source data were selected and clipped to the REA boundary.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_BarkBeetle_poly.lyr	SNK_IV_C_BarkBeetle_poly
SNK CA Distribution Data: Norway Rats	Known locations of Norway rat infestations in SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_180363_Norway Rat_clip_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_180363_Norway Rat_clip_pt
SNK Caribou range extension, Seward Peninsula	For more information about the caribou range extension dataset, please see: Oleson, H.J. 2005. Changing strategies in Seward Peninsula reindeer management. M.S. Thesis. University of Alaska Fairbanks.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180701_Caribou_range_extension_Oleson_2005_ln.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180701_Caribou_range_extension_Oleson_2005_ln

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Current Abandoned Railroad Footprint Change Agent	A polygon dataset of current abandoned railroad footprints in the SNK REA derived from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources infrastructure data.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_AbandonedRailroads_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_AbandonedRailroads_poly
SNK Current Mines	A polygon dataset of current mines (active and inactive) footprints in the SNK REA derived from the USGS Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF).	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Mines_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Mines_poly
SNK Current Renewable Energy Sites - Alternative Energy Development Change Agent	A region polygon dataset of current renewable energy fund grant sites in the Seward Peninsula Nulato Hills Kotzebue Lowlands (SNK) Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA).	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_RenewableEnergySites_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_RenewableEnergySites_poly
SNK Current Trails	A polygon dataset of current trails footprints (including ice roads) in the SNK REA derived from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources infrastructure data, Northwest Arctic Borough winter trails data and BLM Iditarod National Historic Trail data.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_Trails_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_C_Trails_poly
SNK Ducks Unlimited - AK Earthcover	This Erdas Imagine format file is a mosaic of multiple final maps from earth cover mapping projects throughout Alaska accomplished through cooperative agreements between Ducks Unlimited, Inc., the USDI Bureau of Land Management, the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and several other Federal, State, and local cooperators.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AK_EARTHCOV_MOSAIC_FEB2007.lyr	SNK_AK_EARTHCOV_MOSAIC_FEB2007
SNK Ecoregion Boundary	SNK Assessment boundary (11/15/2011).	Metadata	Download	snk_boundary.lyr	SNK_BoundaryRevised_11152011
SNK Forest Insect and Disease Conditions in Alaska	This data represents areas of forest damage due to insect infestation, fire, flood, landslides, and windthrow. The information was collected, cooperatively by aerial surveys by both the USFS, Forest Health Protection (FHP) and ADNR, Div. of Forestry. Surveys are conducted primarily in July and August so that pest "signatures" may be identified during the optimal period for symptom development of ocular estimation. The aerial survey is coordinated such that the maximum extent of recent bark beetle damage (fading trees) and insect defoliation (discoloration, foliage loss) patterns may be determined. Surveys are flown in Southeast Alaska, Southcentral Alaska and Interior Alaska. The data represents a 10 year cumulative effect for 1989-2010.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_akfordmg1989_2010_poly.lyr	SNK_IV_C_akfordmg1989_2010_poly
SNK Gradient Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_GRADIENT.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_GRADIENT
SNK HUC10 Watersheds	Clip for SNK REA of HUC-10 from the national hydrologic unit boundary layer.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_poly.lyr	SNK_HUC10_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Lake Density Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_ALAKE_DEN2.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_ALAKE_DEN2
SNK Landfire Existing Vegetation Types (EVT)	The LANDFIRE existing vegetation layers describe the following elements of existing vegetation for each LANDFIRE mapping zone: existing vegetation type, existing vegetation canopy cover, and existing vegetation height. Vegetation is mapped using predictive landscape models based on extensive field reference data, satellite imagery, biophysical gradient layers, and classification and regression trees.	Metadata	Download	SNK_landfire_evt.lyr	SNK_landfire_evt
SNK Marine Mammal Haulout Sites and Concentration Areas	This dataset contains major spotted seal, ringed seal, bearded seal, and pacific walrus haulout sites and concentration areas on and adjacent to the Seward Peninsula.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TG_C_MarineMammalConcentrationsFinal_poly.lyr	SNK_TG_C_MarineMammalConcentrationsFinal_poly
SNK Mean Gradient Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_AVE_SL2.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_AVE_SL2
SNK Mean Topographic Wetness Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_AVE_TWI2.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_AVE_TWI2
SNK Moose Composition data for 2005	Moose composition aerial surveys.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Waypoints_2005_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Waypoints_2005_pt
SNK Moose Composition data for 2006	Moose composition aerial surveys.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Lower_Kobuk_2006_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Lower_Kobuk_2006_pt
SNK Moose Composition data for 2007	Moose composition aerial surveys.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Spring_2007_Selawik_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Spring_2007_Selawik_pt
SNK Moose Composition data for 2008	Moose aerial composition surveys.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Fall_Selawik_2008_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Fall_Selawik_2008_pt
SNK Moose Composition data for 2010	Moose aerial composition data.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Fall_2010_Selawik_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_Comp_Fall_2010_Selawik_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Moose Telemetry data	Moose telemetry points, Dates 1994-2003.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_ADFG_Telemetry_1994_2003_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180703_Moose_ADFG_Telemetry_1994_2003_pt
SNK Musk Ox location data, Dave Gustine, Alaska Science Center	Locations of Musk Ox Capture for isotopic analysis (Gustine et al. 2011).	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180708_MuskOx_data_Gustine_etal_2011_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180708_MuskOx_data_Gustine_etal_2011_pt
SNK Musk Ox range from BLM	Musk ox range map.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180708_Muskox_range_BLM_EIS_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180708_Muskox_range_BLM_EIS_poly
SNK National Geophysical Data Center: Thermal Springs List for Alaska	This dataset originated from a query for the state of Alaska from the thermal springs database managed by the National Geophysical Data Center. Latitude and longitude were provided and the entire dataset was copied into Excel and projected in GIS. The database includes information on common name, location, temperature in fahrenheit and celsius, and USGS quadrangle. This dataset appears to be based on 3 USGS or NOAA reports, all older than 1980 documenting the locations of hot springs in the U.S. For detailed documentation, please see: http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/data/publications/Kgrd-12.pdf	.xml Metadata	.lpk Download	SNK_AE_C_NGDC_thermal_Springs_pt.lyr	SNK_AE_C_NGDC_thermal_Springs_pt
SNK Near-Future Community Footprint Change Agent	A polygon dataset of current and future community footprints in the SNK REA derived from the Tiger/Line File with modification.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_N_Communities_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_N_Communities_poly
SNK Near-Future Contaminated Sites Change Agent	A point dataset of current (open) and future contaminated sites in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_N_ContaminatedSites_pt.lyr	SNK_DV_N_ContaminatedSites_pt
SNK Near-Future Ports Change Agent	A polygon dataset of current and future ports in the SNK REA - derived from the Tiger/Line File with modifications.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_N_Ports_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_N_Ports_poly
SNK Near-Future Railroads Change Agent	A line dataset of current (abandoned) and future railroads in the SNK REA - derived from the Alaska Infrastructure 1:63,360 line data set with modifications.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_N_Railroads_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_N_Railroads_ln
SNK Near-Future Roads Change Agent	A line dataset of current and proposed roads in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_N_Roads_ln.lyr	SNK_DV_N_Roads_ln
SNK NHD Flowlines	SNK clip of National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) flowlines.	Metadata	Download	SNK_NHD_flowline_ln.lyr	SNK_NHD_flowline_ln
SNK NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index for Western Arctic Alaska	This data set contains vector lines and polygons representing the shoreline and coastal habitats of Western Alaska classified according to the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) classification system. This data set comprises a portion of the ESI for Western Alaska. ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil. The ESI data include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_WesternAlaskaESI_esil_ln.lyr	SNK_AE_C_WesternAlaskaESI_esil_ln
SNK Norway Rats	Known locations of Norway rat infestations.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IV_C_180363_Norway_Rat_pt.lyr	SNK_IV_C_180363_Norway_Rat_pt

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK NPS Arctic Network Mosaic Map	An ecological land survey (ELS) that inventoried and classified ecosystems in the Arctic Network, including a 12 mile buffer and Selawik National Wildlife Refuge.	Metadata	Download	SNK_LC_ARCN.lyr	SNK_LC_ARCN
SNK Places - Sites of High Biodiversity, Specially Designated Areas, and Other Managed Areas	A region polygon dataset categorizing land in terms of ecological significance and status of protection in the Seward Peninsula Nulato Hills Kotzebue Lowlands (SNK) Rapid Ecoregional Assessment. This dataset identifies lands that have been identified as ecologically significant to biodiversity but not yet legally protected (Places I - Sites of High Biodiversity), lands that have some type of protection status, often federal or state (Places II - Specially Designated Areas of Ecological and/or Cultural Value), and lands that may be ecologically significant but are managed for multiple use (Places III Other Managed Lands).	Metadata	Download	SNK_places_poly.lyr	SNK_places_poly
SNK Potential Habitat Enhancement/Restoration Areas Footprint	A raster dataset of potential habitat enhancement/restoration areas (PHERA) in the SNK REA.	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_C_PHERA.lyr	SNK_DV_C_PHERA
SNK Range (Alaska Gap Analysis Project: Seasonal range maps for Caribou)	This dataset consists of polygon range maps for terrestrial vertebrate species in Alaska. The maps are shapefiles between 0 and 12 MB in size to be used in OpenGIS or ArcGIS on a PC. Individual species range maps were developed using the best available known range of the species (derived from a variety of available point data sources), overlaid with watershed-scale units (8-digit HUCs; standard map for U.S. GAP project) for the state of Alaska in the Alaska Albers NAD83 projection. These maps present the data in the form that they were created in, are subject to change, and are freely available from the Alaska GAP project.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180701_Caribou_yearround_range_HUC3_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180701_Caribou_yearround_range_HUC3_poly
SNK Seabird Colonies	This dataset contains locations of seabird colonies on, near, and adjacent to the Seward Peninsula.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TG_C_SeabirdColonies_poly.lyr	SNK_TG_C_SeabirdColonies_poly
SNK Sections	PLSS sections clipped to SNK.	Metadata	Download	BLM_PLSS_SNK_Sections.lyr	BLM_PLSS_SNK_Sections
SNK Stream Elevation Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_STR_ELEV.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_STR_ELEV
SNK Stream Order Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_STRORD6.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_STRORD6

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SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Alaska Rockjasmine	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_AlaskaRockjasmine.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_AlaskaRockjasmine
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Arctic Dwarf Primrose	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticDwarfPrimrose.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticDwarfPrimrose
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Arctic Sage	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticSage.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticSage
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Arctic Springbeauty	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticSpringbeauty.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ArcticSpringbeauty
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Barnebys Locoweed	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_BarnebysLocoweed.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_BarnebysLocoweed
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Boreal Wormwood	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_BorealWormwood.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_BorealWormwood
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Chukchi Primrose	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ChukchiPrimrose.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ChukchiPrimrose
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Circumpolar Cinquefoil	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_CircumpolarCinquefoil.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_CircumpolarCinquefoil
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Glacier Buttercup	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GlacierButtercup.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GlacierButtercup
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Glacier Buttercup Subspecies	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GlacierButtercupSubspecies.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GlacierButtercupSubspecies

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SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Goldilocks Buttercup	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GoldilocksButtercup.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_GoldilocksButtercup
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Hudson Bay Sedge	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_HudsonBaySedge.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_HudsonBaySedge
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Johnsons False Candytuft	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_JohnsonsFalseCandytuft.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_JohnsonsFalseCandytuft
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Kokrines Oxytrope	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_KokrinesOxytrope.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_KokrinesOxytrope
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Krauses Sorrel	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_KrausesSorrel.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_KrausesSorrel
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Littleleaf Bittercress	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_LittleleafBittercress.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_LittleleafBittercress
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Naked Stemmed Wallflower	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_NakedStemmedWallflower.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_NakedStemmedWallflower
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Pink Dandelion	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_PinkDandelion.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_PinkDandelion
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Sheared Gentian	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ShearedGentian.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_ShearedGentian
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Walpoles Poppy	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_WalpolesPoppy.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_WalpolesPoppy

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SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Wrights Arctic Grass Subspecies	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_WrightsArcticGrassSubspecies.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_WrightsArcticGrassSubspecies
SNK Summary of Rare Plants by 5th level Watersheds (HUC10): Yukon Lupine	Summary list of rare plant species for SNK REA, prepared by NatureServe from sensitive plant data provided by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program, (AKNHP). AKNHP maintains georeferenced G3-G1 vascular plant collection locations for AK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_YukonLupine.lyr	SNK_HUC10_RarePlantSpecies_YukonLupine
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Alaskan Hare	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Alaskan Hare. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_552513_ALASKAN_HARE.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_552513_ALASKAN_HARE
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Arctic Peregrine Falcon	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175608_ARCTIC_PEREGRINE_FALCON.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175608_ARCTIC_PEREGRINE_FALCON
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Beaver	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Beaver. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180212_BEAVER.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180212_BEAVER
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Black Bear	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Black Bear. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180544_BLACK_BEAR.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180544_BLACK_BEAR
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Black Scoter	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Black Scoter. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175171_BLACK_SCOTER.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175171_BLACK_SCOTER
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Bristle Thighed Curlew	This dataset is a raster summarizing the change in suitable bioclimate by looking at the difference between current and A2 2050s. Value coding:-3 = contraction of bioclimate; 0 = absence; 1= overlap (maintained bioclimate); 4 = expansion of bioclimate.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176604_BRISTLE_THIGHED_CURLEW.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176604_BRISTLE_THIGHED_CURLEW
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Brown Bear	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Brown Bear. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180543_BROWN_BEAR.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180543_BROWN_BEAR
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Cackling Goose	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for the Cackling Goose. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_714068_CACKLING_GOOSE.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_714068_CACKLING_GOOSE

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SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Caribou	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Caribou. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180701_CARIBOU.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180701_CARIBOU
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Common Eider	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Common Eider. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175155_COMMON_EIDER.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175155_COMMON_EIDER
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Emperor Goose	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Emperor Goose. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175042_EMPEROR_GOOSE.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175042_EMPEROR_GOOSE
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: King Eider	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for King Eider. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175160_KING_EIDER.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175160_KING_EIDER
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Kittlitz Murrelet	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Kittlitz Murrelet. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176998_KITTLITZS_MURRELET.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176998_KITTLITZS_MURRELET
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: McKays Bunting	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for McKays Bunting. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_179535_MCKAYS_BUNTING.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_179535_MCKAYS_BUNTING
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Moose	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Moose. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180703_MOOSE.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180703_MOOSE
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Muskox	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Muskox. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180708_MUSKOX.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_180708_MUSKOX
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Red Knot	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Red Knot. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176642_RED_KNOT.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_176642_RED_KNOT
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Spectacled Eider	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Spectacled Eider. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175161_SPECTACLED_EIDER.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_175161_SPECTACLED_EIDER

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK Terrestrial Fine Filter: Yellow-billed Loon	This is the final terrestrial fine filter distribution map for Yellow-billed Loon. These maps were developed as part of the GAP analysis program. These models are draft models that are subject to change during the GAP data analysis program review period.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_174470_YELLOW_BILLED_LOON.lyr	SNK_TS_C_ALASKA_GAP_174470_YELLOW_BILLED_LOON
SNK Three Subregions	The three subregions that the SNK REA is comprised of: Seward Peninsula, Nulato Hills, and Kotzebue Sound Lowlands.	Metadata	Download	SNK_Three_Ecoregions.lyr	SNK_Three_Subregions
SNK TNC Duck and Geese Seasons Part 1	For detailed information about the geese and ducks dataset, please see: The Nature Conservancy. 2006. A conservation blueprint for Alaska, a tool for prioritizing conservation action.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part1_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part1_poly
SNK TNC Duck and Geese Seasons Part 2	For detailed information about the ducks and geese dataset, please see: The Nature Conservancy. 2006. A conservation blueprint for Alaska, a tool for prioritizing conservation action.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part2_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part2_poly
SNK TNC Duck and Geese Seasons Part 3	For detailed information about the ducks and geese dataset, please see: The Nature Conservancy. 2006. A conservation blueprint for Alaska, a tool for prioritizing conservation action.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part3_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_DuckGeese_Seasons_Part3_poly
SNK TNC Portfolio Sites	Portfolio sites identified through ecoregional plans of Alaska TNC from early 2000s. Each of these assessments produced a map indicating areas of biological significance. Referred to as portfolios, these maps represent areas that, if managed for biodiversity, will likely conserve the native species and ecological communities of those ecoregions.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TNC_portfolio_sites_poly.lyr	SNK_TNC_portfolio_sites_poly
SNK Townships	PLSS townships clipped to SNK.	Metadata	Download	SNK_BLM_PLSS_SNK_Townships.lyr	BLM_PLSS_SNK_Townships

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Active Layer Thickness (2001-2011)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_C_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011_fig4_11.lyr	SNK_CL_C_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Active Layer Thickness (2001-2011)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_C_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011_fig5_16a.lyr	SNK_CL_C_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Active Layer Thickness (2016-2025)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_N_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2016_2025_Fig5_16b.lyr	SNK_CL_N_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2016_2025

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Active Layer Thickness (2051-2060)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_L_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2051_2060_fig5_16c.lyr	SNK_CL_L_alt_decadal_mean_m_5modelAvg_sresa2_2051_2060

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Mean Annual Ground Temperature (2001-2011)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_C_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011_fig4_11.lyr	SNK_CL_C_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011

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SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Mean Annual Ground Temperature (2001-2011)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_C_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011_fig5_15a.lyr	SNK_CL_C_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2001_2011

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Mean Annual Ground Temperature (2016-2025) Fig 5-15b	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_N_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2016_2025_Fig5_15b.lyr	SNK_CL_N_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2016_2025

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SNK UAF GIPL Permafrost Variables - Mean Annual Ground Temperature (2051-2060)	In order to assess possible changes in the permafrost thermal state and the active layer thickness, the GIPL model was implemented for the entire Alaskan permafrost domain. For this study we used an input data set with 2 x 2 km spatial resolution. Input parameters to the model are spatial datasets of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation, prescribed vegetation, soil thermal properties, and water content, which are specific for each vegetation and soil class and geographical location. The Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP) data set was used to model climate forcing. SNAP data were derived from the five IPCC Global Circulation Models that perform the best in Alaska: ECHAM5, GFLD21, MIROC, HAD and CCCMA, These five were selected based on how closely model outputs matched climate station data for temperature, precipitation, and sea level pressure for the recent past. The outputs from these five models have been scaled down to 2 kilometer resolution using the PRISM model, which takes into account elevation, slope, and aspect. Each derived value represents a single month within a given year, based on the composite (mean) output of the five models, using the A1B emission scenario. These data include: 1) mean annual ground temperature at the base of the active layer, 2) maximum active layer thickness, 2) warming effect of snow, 3) snow depth,4) mean annual ground surface temperature and 5) thermal offset (difference between soil surface temp and base of active layer).	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_L_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2051_2060_Fig5-15c.lyr	SNK_CL_L_magt_decadal_mean_C_5modelAvg_sresa2_2051_2060
SNK USFWS North Pacific Seabird Colony Database	Forty-six species totaling approximately 80 million individual seabirds breed in Alaska and the Russian Far East. During the summer, seabirds gather in groups to breed and nest. These colonies are distributed on all parts of the Alaskan and Russian Far East coasts . Seabird colonies have been censused for many years and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has compiled much of the census data in the North Pacific Seabird Colony Database. The database stores data on the location, breeding population size, and species composition of seabird colonies in the North Pacific. Documented colonies total 1,801 in Alaska and 484 in Far East Russia, each with a few pair to 5.75 million birds.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_Seabird_colonies_USFWS_pt.lyr	SNK_TS_C_Seabird_colonies_USFWS_pt
SNK Waterfowl Concentration Areas	The waterfowl concentration areas dataset contains areas designed by TNC, Audubon Alaska, and MESA as areas of importance to waterfowl and areas with wetlands (lakes) that may provide important habitat for waterfowl.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TG_C_WaterfowlConcentrationAreas_poly.lyr	SNK_TG_C_WaterfowlConcentrationAreas_poly

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SNK Waterfowl Habitat Areas - MESA Volume 1	WFowl01Vol1 depicts known waterfowl habitat areas in twenty-six environmentally sensitive areas along the Arctic, Western and Southwestern coast of Alaska. This data are a combination of duck and geese data digitized from mylar original maps from the Alaska Habitat Management Guides (1985) and updated bulelines from area biologists (1997 and 2001). Data for the following categories were captured: Known spring concentrations - areas where concentrations of one or more species of waterfowl have been observed during spring migration for more than one year. Known nesting concentrations - areas where concentrations of one or more species of nesting waterfowl have been observed during more than one year.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_MESA_Waterfowl_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_MESA_Waterfowl_poly
SNK Watershed Area Landscape Variable	For the Alaska Blackfish, Coho Salmon, and Dolly Varden aquatic fine filter CEs there are five intermediate models that were used to develop landscape variables. All of these variables were considered as predictor variables for the final distribution models and are input variables to the final aquatic distribution models.	Metadata	Download	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_WTD_AREA2.lyr	SNK_IN_C_LANDSCAPE_VARIABLE_WTD_AREA2
SNK Western Arctic Caribou Herd Seasonal Range and Movements	Seasonal usage polygons and telemetry data for the Western Arctic Caribou Herd, including winter, migration, calving, summer, and peripheral ranges.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TS_C_180701_Western_Arctic_Caribou_Seasonal_Range_poly.lyr	SNK_TS_C_180701_Western_Arctic_Caribou_Seasonal_Range_poly
SNK Wind Power Potential - Alternative Energy Development Change Agent	A continuous grid dataset quantifying wind power potential within 25 miles of communities in the Seward Peninsula Nulato Hills Kotzebue Lowlands (SNK) Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA).	Metadata	Download	SNK_DV_RE_WIND25_30m.lyr	SNK_DV_RE_WIND25_30m
SNK Yukon Delta Landcover	Yukon Delta landcover.	Metadata	Download	SNK_ydel_landcover_phase1n2_apr2011.lyr	SNK_ydel_landcover_phase1n2_apr2011
Surface Management Agency	Surface Management Agency - depicts the agency that is responsible for managing the land surface. Although generally the same, the managing agency may not be the owner agency. Sub-surface management is not included.	Metadata	Download	SNK_sma_poly.lyr	SNK_sma_poly
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_04.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_04
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_04.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_04

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Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Aprils in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_04.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_04
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_08.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_08
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_08.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_08
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Augusts in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_08.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_08
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_12.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_12
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_12.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_12
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Decembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_12.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_12
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Februarys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_02.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_02

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Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Februarys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_02.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_02
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2020s_01_Fig5_10.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_01
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_01.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_01
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2060s_01_Fig5.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_01
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Januarys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2060s_01_Fig5_10.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_01
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2020s_07_Fig5_11.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_07
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_07.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_07

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2060s_07_Fig5.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_07
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Julys in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2060s_07_Fig5_11.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_07
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_06.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_06
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_06.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_06
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Junes in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_06.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_06
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_03.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_03
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_03.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_03
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Marchs in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_03.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_03

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_05.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_05
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_05.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_05
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Mays in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_05.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_05
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_11.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_11
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_11.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_11
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Novembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_11.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_11
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_10.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_10
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_10.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_10

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Octobers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_10.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_10
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2020s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_09.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2020s_09
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2050s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAVg_2050s_09.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2050s_09
Temperatures outside historical (1901-1980) normal range: Proportion of Septembers in 2060s decade	Within each file, raster grid cell values are proportions, ranging from zero to one, representing the proportion of years in a future decade when monthly mean temperature is at least two historical (1901 - 1981) SD above the historical mean. Proportions are calculated on five GCMs and then averaged rather than calculated on the five-model composite directly	Metadata	Download	SNK_CL_TM_tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_09.lyr	tas_annProp_5modelAvg_2060s_09
Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Elements	A raster dataset of terrestrial ecosystems within the SNK REA. The Alaska Natural Heritage Program (AKNHP) SNK REA land cover mosaic was cross-walked to the NatureServe Ecological System classification based on AKNHP land cover map class descriptions.	Metadata	Download	SNK_TES_C_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGICAL_SYSTEMS.lyr	SNK_TES_C_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGICAL_SYSTEMS
TIGER Places - Communities & Ports (TIGER/Line Shapefile, 2010 Census Place State-based)	The TIGER/Line Files are shapefiles and related database files (.dbf) that are an extract of selected geographic and cartographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File / Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Database (MTDB). The MTDB represents a seamless national file with no overlaps or gaps between parts, however, each TIGER/Line File is designed to stand alone as an independent data set, or they can be combined to cover the entire nation. The TIGER/Line Files include both incorporated places (legal entities) and census designated places or CDPs (statistical entities).	.xml Metadata	.lpk Download	SNK_DV_TigerPlaces_2010_02_place10_poly.lyr	SNK_DV_TigerPlaces_2010_02_place10_poly

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Layer Title	Layer Description	Metadata Link[1]	Download Link[2]	Layer File Name[3]	Data File Name [3]
Western Arctic AK NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index	This data set contains vector lines and polygons representing the shoreline and coastal habitats of Western Alaska classified according to the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) classification system. This data set comprises a portion of the ESI for Western Alaska. ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil. The ESI data include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.	Metadata	Download	SNK_AE_C_WesternAlaskaESI_esil_ln_new.lyr	SNK_AE_C_WesternAlaskaESI_esil_ln
Wetland and Deepwater Habitats	This data set represents the extent, approximate location and type of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the Alaska, United States. These data delineate the areal extent of wetlands and surface waters as defined by Cowardin et al. (1979). Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and near shore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery. By policy, the Service also excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act or that do not coincide with the Cowardin et al. definition. Contact the Service's Regional Wetland Coordinator for additional information on what types of farmed wetlands are included on wetland maps.	Metadata	Download	SNK_wet_poly.lyr	SNK_wet_poly

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