National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Natural Resource Program Center

Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition

Central Alaska Network (CAKN)

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRR—2011/304

ON THE COVER
Some ecosystems, such as arid shrublands, subalpine meadows, remote high elevation lakes, and wetlands, are sensitive to the effects of nutrient enrichment from atmospheric nitrogen deposition.
Photograph by: National Park Service

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Natural Resource Program Center
Denver, Colorado

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This report received peer review by subject-matter experts who were not directly involved in the collection, analysis, or reporting of the data. Data in this report were collected and analyzed using methods based on established, peer-reviewed protocols and were analyzed and interpreted within the guidelines of the protocols.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

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NPS 953/106644, February 2011

Central Alaska Network (CAKN)

National maps of atmospheric N emissions and deposition are provided in Maps A and B as context for subsequent network data presentations. Map A shows county level emissions of total N for the year 2002. Map B shows total N deposition, again for the year 2002. Regional deposition data are not available for Alaska, but N deposition would be expected to be very low throughout most, but not necessarily all, of Alaska. There are five active NADP/NTN wet deposition monitoring sites in Alaska: Poker Creek, Juneau, Denali National Park (DENA), Gates of the Arctic National Park, and Katmai National Park, with data collected since 1980 at DENA and since 1993 at Poker Creek**.** The other three monitoring sites have been added within the last decade. There are also CASTNET dry deposition measurements at DENA and Poker Flats. At all monitored sites in Alaska, wet N deposition has consistently been less than 1 kg N/ha/yr, and it has been less than 0.5 kg N/ha/yr at all monitored sites except Juneau. The dry N deposition measurements by CASTNET have also been low, below about 0.25 kg N/ha/yr for each site and year measured. Thus, the sparse available atmospheric N deposition data for Alaska are consistent with the general understanding that atmospheric deposition tends to be very low at national park lands within Alaska. It can be assumed that N deposition in each of the Alaskan networks would be lower than 1 to 2 kg/ha/yr, on average, across each of those networks.

The Central Alaska Network contains three park units: DENA, Wrangell-St. Elias (WRST), and Yukon-Charley Rivers (YUCH). All are larger than 100 square miles.

Total N emissions, by county, are shown in Map C for lands in and surrounding the Central Alaska Network. County-level emissions within most of the network were less than 1 ton per square mile. Only one county showed higher emissions, in the range of 1 to 5 tons per square mile per year. Point source emissions of oxidized (nitrogen oxides, NO_x) and reduced (ammonia, NH_3) N are shown in Map D. No point sources emitted more than 1,000 tons of N per year, and there were very few point sources of any magnitude within the network. Point sources that did occur within the network were mainly sources of oxidized, rather than reduced, N. Only two urban centers occur within the network and only one additional urban center occurs within a 300-mile buffer around the network (Map E).

Map F is not shown for this network because regional atmospheric deposition data are not available for networks in Alaska. Total N deposition within this network is expected to be quite low (less than 1 kg N/ha/yr) due to the scarcity of point sources and urban areas and the low calculated emissions levels from the various counties that comprise the network. Atmospheric N deposition in this network is assumed to be in the first quintile of deposition values among the various networks for the purpose of ranking networks according to N Pollutant Exposure.

Land cover in and around the network is shown in Map G. The predominant cover types within this network are generally forest, shrubland, and perennial ice and snow.

Map H shows the distribution within the major parks that occur in this network of the five vegetation types thought to be most responsive to nutrient N enrichment effects (arctic herbaceous, alpine, grassland and meadow, wetland, and arid and semi-arid). In general, the predominant sensitive vegetation types within the parks found in this network are wetland and arctic herbaceous vegetation.

Park lands requiring special protection against potential adverse impacts associated with nutrient N enrichment from atmospheric N deposition are shown in Map I. Also shown on Map I are all federal lands designated as wilderness, both lands managed by NPS and also lands managed by other federal agencies. The land designations used to identify this heightened protection included Class I designation under the CAAA and wilderness designation. There are large areas designated as wilderness and as NPS class I within the network.

Network rankings are given in Figures A through C as the average ranking of the Pollutant Exposure, Ecosystem Sensitivity, and Park Protection metrics, respectively. Figure D shows the overall network Summary Risk ranking. In each figure, the rank for this particular network is highlighted to show its relative position compared with the ranks of the other 31 networks.

The Central Alaska Network ranks in the lowest quintile, among networks, in N Pollutant Exposure (Figure A). Nitrogen emissions within the network and expected N deposition within the network are both very low. The network Ecosystem Sensitivity ranking is also very low (Figure B). This network ranks in the top quintile in Park Protection (Figure C), having substantial amounts of protected lands. In combination, the network rankings for Pollutant Exposure, Ecosystem Sensitivity, and Park Protection yield an overall Network Risk ranking that is very low compared with all networks (Figure D).

Similarly, park rankings are given in Figures E through H for the same metrics. In the case of the park rankings, we only show in the figures the parks that are larger than 100 square miles. Relative ranks for all parks, including the smaller parks, are given in Table A and Appendix B. As for the network ranking figures, the park ranking figures highlight those parks that occur in this network to show their relative position compared with parks in the other 31 networks. Note that the rankings shown in Figures E through H reflect the rank of a given park compared with all other parks, irrespective of size.

Table A. Relative rankings of individual I&M parks within the network for Pollutant Exposure, Ecosystem Sensitivity, Park Protection, and Summary Risk from atmospheric nutrient N enrichment.

	Relative Ranking of Individual Parks[1]			
I&M Parks[2] in Network	**Pollutant Exposure**	**Ecosystem Sensitivity**	**Park Protection**	**Summary Risk**
Denali	Very Low	Low	Very High	Low
Wrangell-St. Elias	Very Low	Low	Very High	Low
Yukon-Charley Rivers	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low

[1] Relative park rankings are designated according to quintile ranking, among all I&M Parks, from the lowest quintile (very low risk) to the highest quintile (very high risk).

[2] Park name is printed in bold italic for parks larger than 100 square miles.

All three I&M parks in this network are ranked in the lowest quintile for Pollutant Exposure (Figure E). Each is ranked in the middle (YUCH) or second lowest (DENA, WRST) quintile in Ecosystem Sensitivity (Figure F). DENA and WRST are ranked Very High for Park Protection, whereas YUCH only ranked Moderate in Park Protection (Figure G). The combined Summary Risk ranking is in the lowest quintile for YUCH, and in the second lowest quintile for DENA and WRST (Figure H). Based on this classification and ranking scheme, the overall level of concern for nutrient N enrichment in the parks in this network is considered Low to Very Low. It is possible, however, that the ecosystem sensitivity of parks in this network is underestimated by the methodology and data used for this analysis. Shrub and forest vegetation communities in high-latitude locations may indeed be highly sensitive to relatively low levels of N addition. Unfortunately, experimental data are generally lacking. We assume that both arctic and alpine plant communities dominated by graminoids and herbaceous plants are likely to be especially sensitive, but we do not have adequate basis for evaluating the relative sensitivity of woody plants at high-latitude locations. In addition, much of the land coverage in some of these parks is snow and ice or barren land, generally lacking vascular plants. Lichens and mosses in barren areas may be highly sensitive to N addition, but cannot be used for inter-park and inter-network comparisons because data on distribution and abundance of these species are not available for enough locations.

If the arctic climate continues to warm, widespread melting of permafrost may contribute N to surface waters. This conversion of stored N to a more highly available form may augment atmospherically deposited N, leading to greater eutrophication effects in the future under a warming climate.

Map A. National map of total N emissions by county for the year 2002. Both oxidized (nitrogen oxides, NO_x) and reduced (ammonia, NH_3) forms of N are included. The total is expressed in tons per square mile per year. (Source of data: EPA National Emissions Inventory, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2002inventory.html)

Map B. Regional deposition data are not available for Alaska. Total N deposition throughout most areas in Alaska is expected to be low, below about 2 kilograms of N per hectare per year. Total N deposition for the continental United States is presented for context here for the year 2002, expressed in units of kilograms of N deposited from the atmosphere to the earth surface per hectare per year. Wet and dry forms of both oxidized (nitrogen oxides, NO_x) and reduced (ammonia, NH_3) N are included. For the eastern half of the country, wet deposition values were derived from interpolated measured values from NADP (three-year average centered on 2002) and dry deposition values were derived from 12-km CMAQ model projections for 2002. For the western half of the country, both wet and dry deposition values were derived from 36-km CMAQ model projections for 2002. NADP interpolations were performed using the approach of Grimm and Lynch (1997). CMAQ model projections were provided by Robin Dennis, U.S. EPA.

Map C. Total N emissions by county for lands surrounding the network, expressed as tons of N emitted into the atmosphere per square mile per year. The total includes both oxidized (nitrogen oxides, NO_x) and reduced (ammonia, NH_3) N. (Source of data: EPA National Emissions Inventory, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2002inventory.html)

Map D. Major point source emissions of oxidized (nitrogen oxides, NO_x) and reduced (ammonia, NH_3) N in and around the network. The base of each vertical bar is positioned in the map at the approximate location of the source. The height of the bar is proportional to the magnitude of the source. (Source of data: EPA National Emissions Inventory, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2002inventory.html)

Map E. Urban centers having more than 10,000 people within the network and within a 300-mile buffer around the perimeter of the network. (Source of data: U.S. Census 2000)

Map G. Land cover types in and around the network, based on the National Land Cover dataset. (Source of data: National Land Cover Dataset, http://www.mrlc.gov/nlcd_multizone_map.php)

Map H. Distribution within the larger (larger than 100 square miles) parks that occur in this network of the five terrestrial vegetation types thought to be most sensitive to N-nutrient enrichment effects: arctic, alpine, grassland and meadow, wetland, and arid and semi-arid. (Source of data: See Appendix A)

Map I. Lands within the network that are classified as Class I or wilderness area. (Source of data: USGS 2005 [National Atlas; http://nationalatlas.gov] and NPS)

Figure A. Network rankings for Pollutant Exposure, calculated as the average of scores for all Pollutant Exposure variables.

Figure B. Network rankings for Ecosystem Sensitivity, calculated as the average of scores for all Ecosystem Sensitivity variables.

Figure C. Network rankings for Park Protection, calculated as the average of scores for all Park Protection variables.

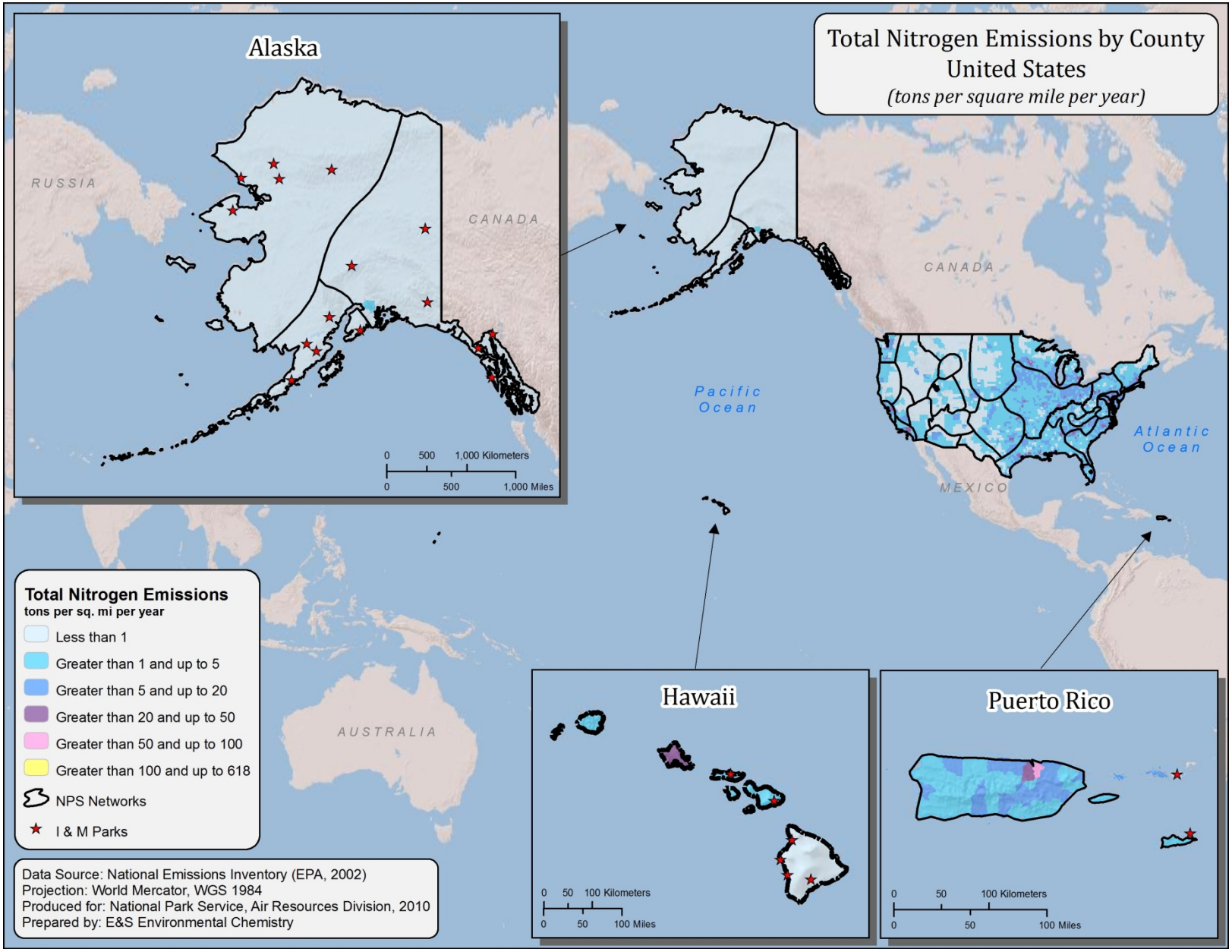
Figure D. Network Summary Risk ranking, calculated as the sum of the averages of the scores for Pollutant Exposure, Ecosystem Sensitivity, and Park Protection.

Figure E. Park rankings for Pollutant Exposure for all parks larger than 100 square miles. Ranks for each park were calculated relative to all parks, regardless of size, as the average of scores for all Pollutant Exposure variables.

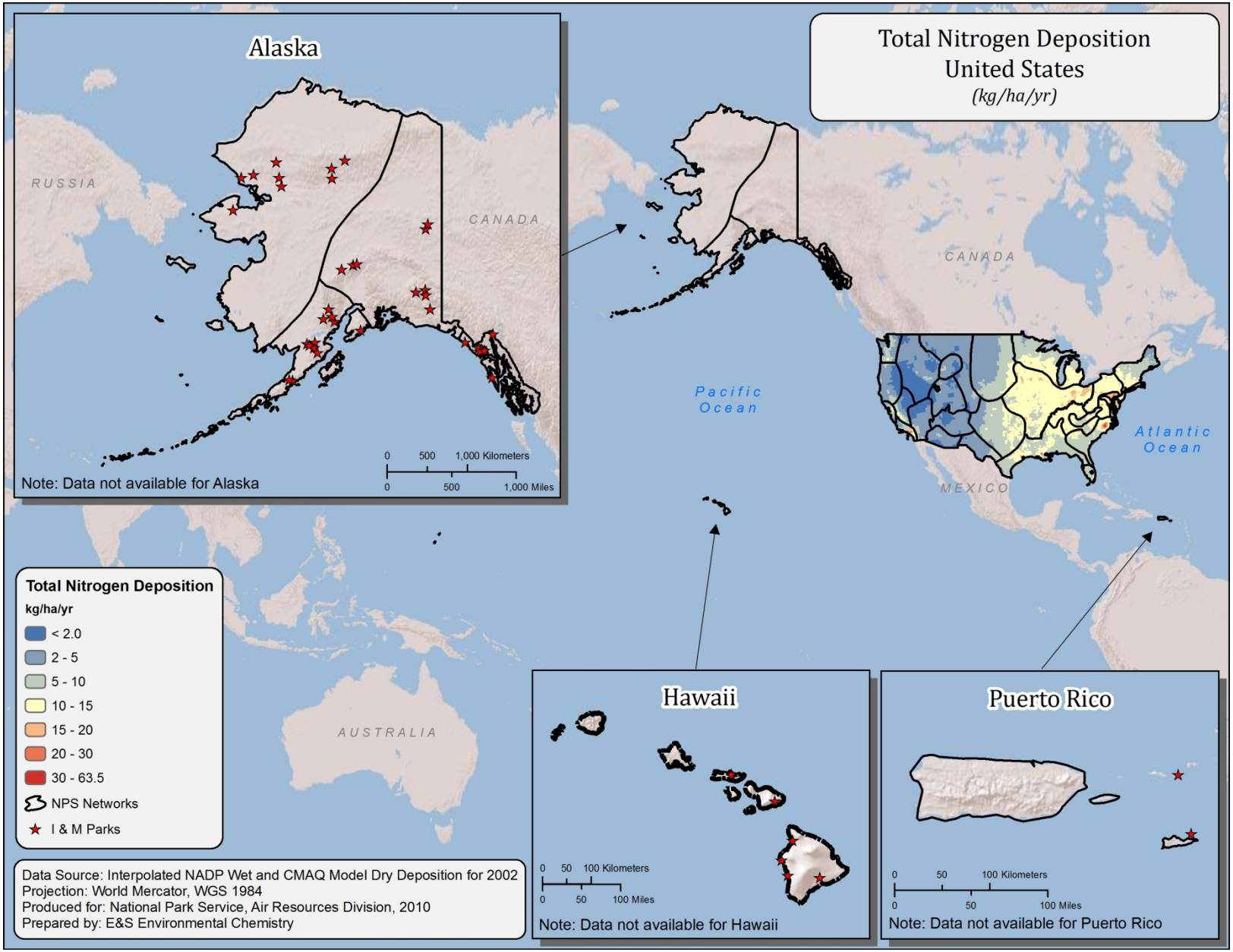
Figure F. Park rankings for Ecosystem Sensitivity for all parks larger than 100 square miles. Ranks for each park were calculated relative to all parks, regardless of size, as the average of scores for all Ecosystem Sensitivity variables.

Figure G. Park rankings for Park Protection for all parks larger than 100 square miles. Ranks for each park were calculated relative to all parks, regardless of size, as the average of scores for all Park Protection variables.

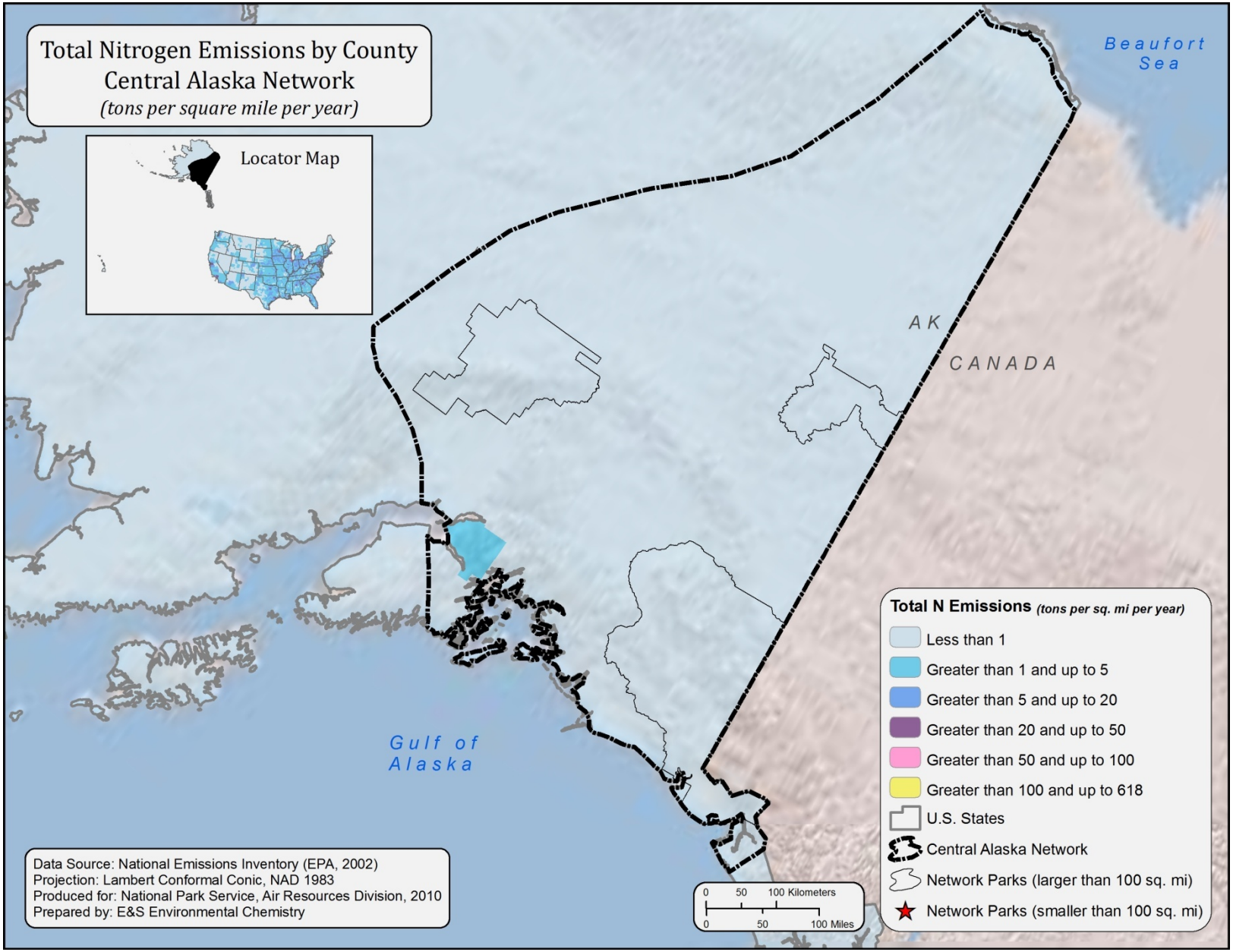
Figure H. Park rankings for Summary Risk for all parks larger than 100 square miles. Ranks for each park were calculated relative to all parks, regardless of size, as the average of scores for all Summary Risk variables.


Total Nitrogen Emissions by County
United States
(tons per square mile per year)
Alaska
RUSSIA
CANADA
0 500 1,000 Kilometers
0 500 1,000 Miles
CANADA
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
MEXICO
AUSTRALIA
Hawaii
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Puerto Rico
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Total Nitrogen Emissions
tons per sq. mi per year
Less than 1
Greater than 1 and up to 5
Greater than 5 and up to 20
Greater than 20 and up to 50
Greater than 50 and up to 100
Greater than 100 and up to 618
NPS Networks
I & M Parks
Data Source: National Emissions Inventory (EPA, 2002)
Projection: World Mercator, WGS 1984
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

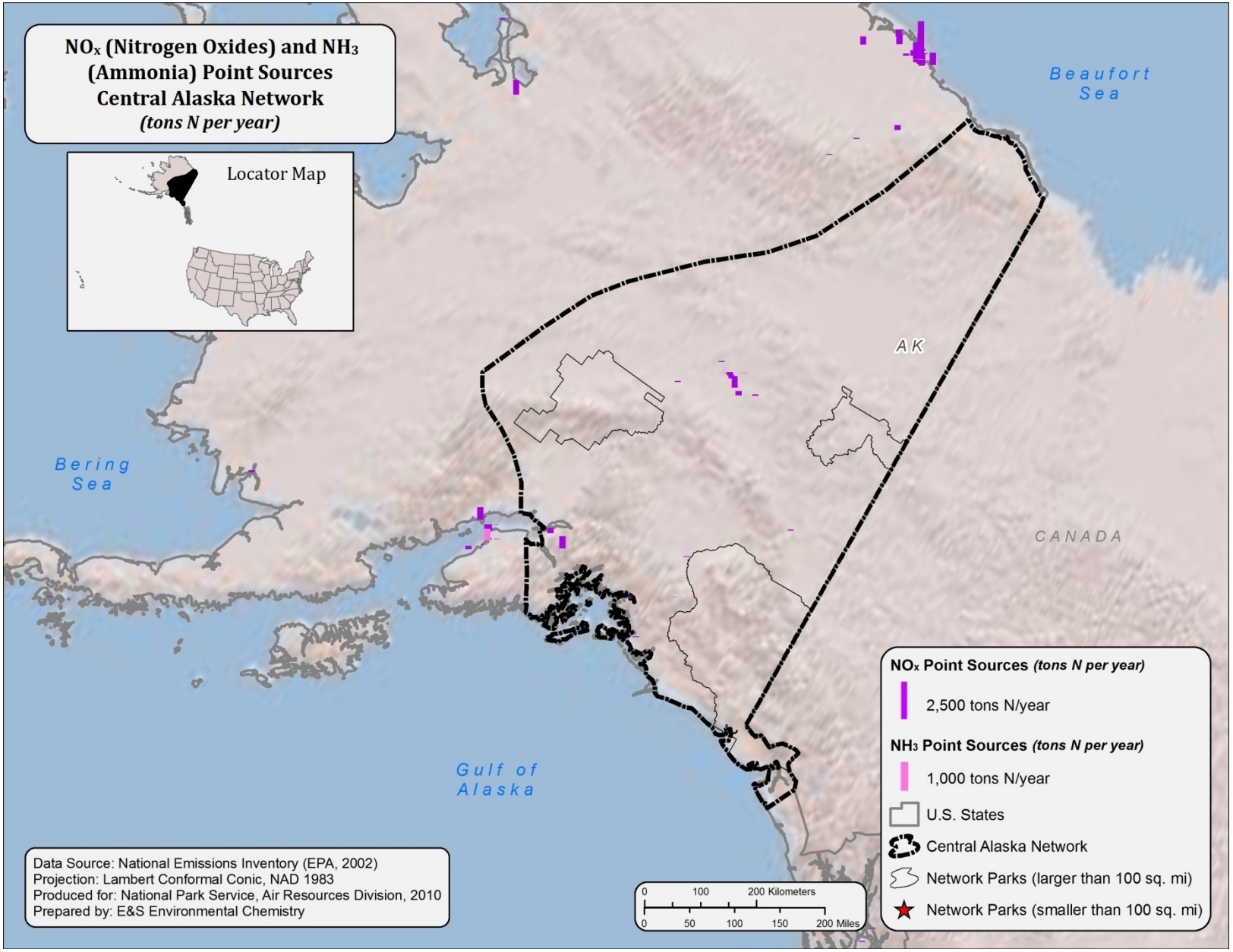
Map A


Total Nitrogen Deposition
United States
(kg/ha/yr)
Alaska
RUSSIA
CANADA
0 500 1,000 Kilometers
0 500 1,000 Miles
Note: Data not available for Alaska
CANADA
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
MEXICO
AUSTRALIA
Hawaii
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Note: Data not available for Hawaii
Puerto Rico
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Note: Data not available for Puerto Rico
Total Nitrogen Deposition
kg/ha/yr
< 2.0
2 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
15 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 63.5
NPS Networks
I & M Parks
Data Source: Interpolated NADP Wet and CMAQ Model Dry Deposition for 2002
Projection: World Mercator, WGS 1984
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

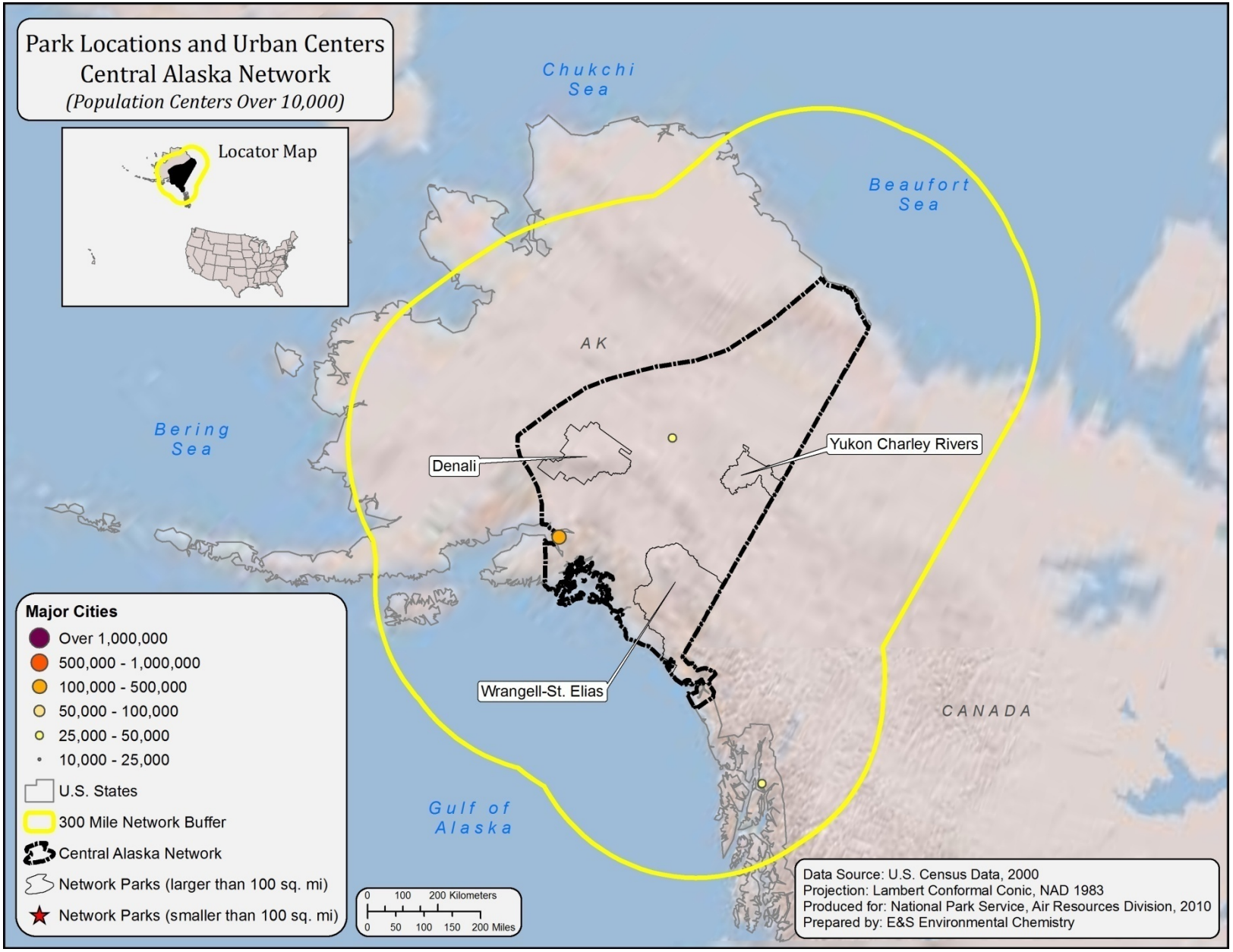
Map B


Total Nitrogen Emissions by County
Central Alaska Network
(tons per square mile per year)
Locator Map
Beaufort Sea
AK
CANADA
Gulf of Alaska
Total N Emissions (tons per sq. mi per year)
Less than 1
Greater than 1 and up to 5
Greater than 5 and up to 20
Greater than 20 and up to 50
Greater than 50 and up to 100
Greater than 100 and up to 618
U.S. States
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Data Source: National Emissions Inventory (EPA, 2002)
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

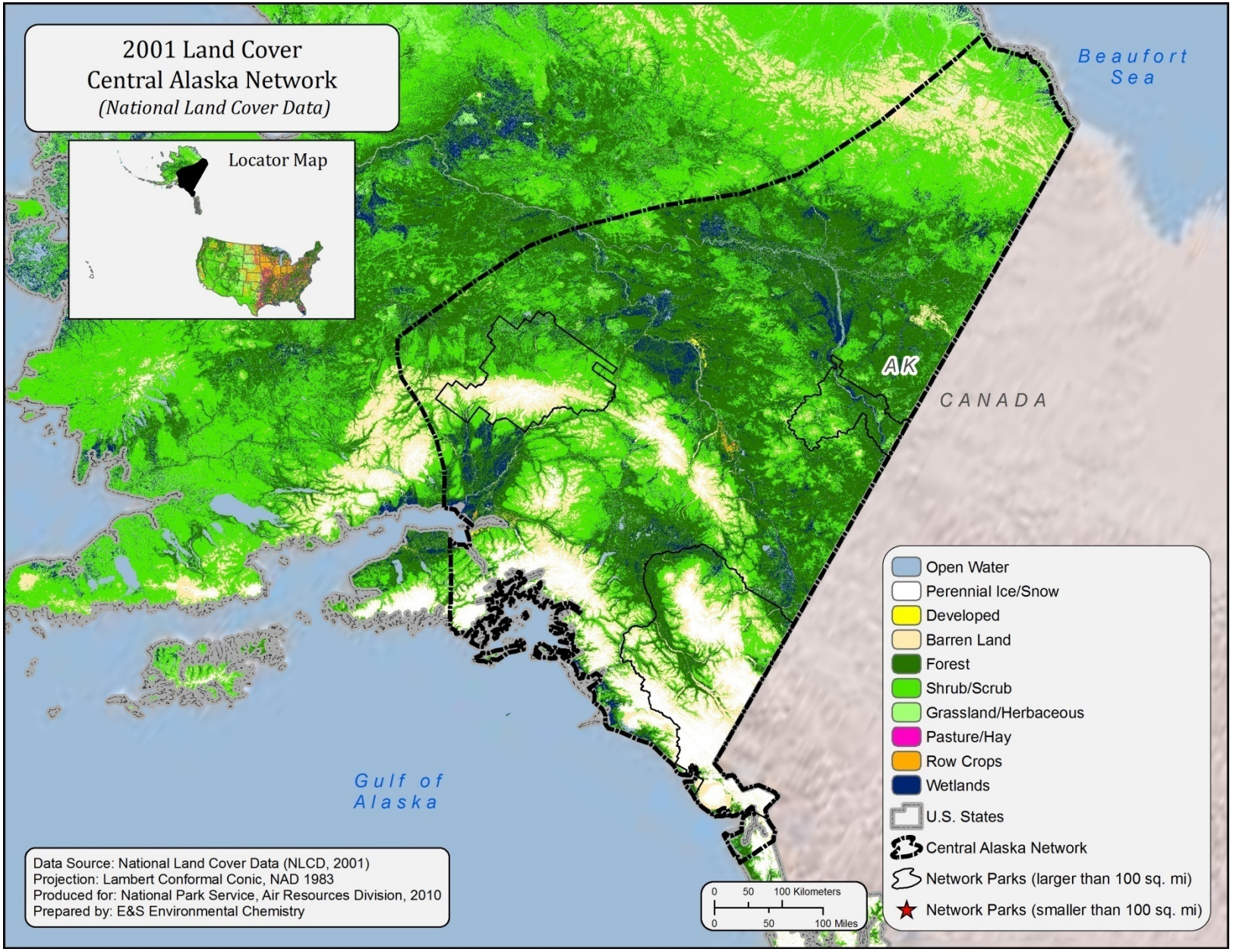
Map C


NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) and NH3 (Ammonia) Point Sources
Central Alaska Network
(tons N per year)
Locator Map
Beaufort Sea
Bering Sea
Gulf of Alaska
AK
CANADA
NOx Point Sources (tons N per year)
2,500 tons N/year
NH3 Point Sources (tons N per year)
1,000 tons N/year
U.S. States
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Data Source: National Emissions Inventory (EPA, 2002)
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

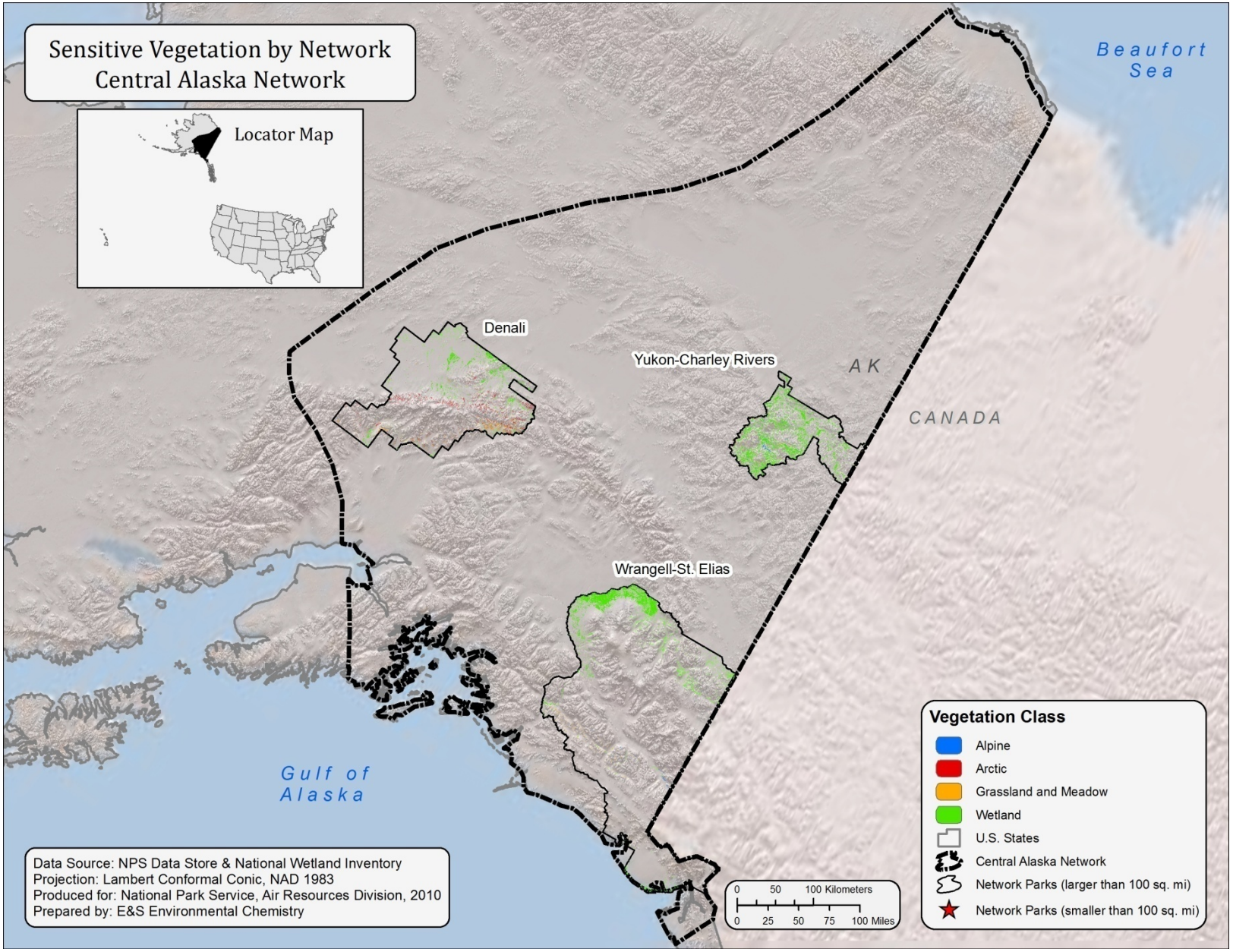
Map D


Park Locations and Urban Centers
Central Alaska Network
(Population Centers Over 10,000)
Locator Map
Chukchi Sea
Beaufort Sea
AK
Bering Sea
Denali
Yukon Charley Rivers
Wrangell-St. Elias
CANADA
Gulf of Alaska
Major Cities
Over 1,000,000
500,000 - 1,000,000
100,000 - 500,000
50,000 - 100,000
25,000 - 50,000
10,000 - 25,000
U.S. States
300 Mile Network Buffer
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Data Source: U.S. Census Data, 2000
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

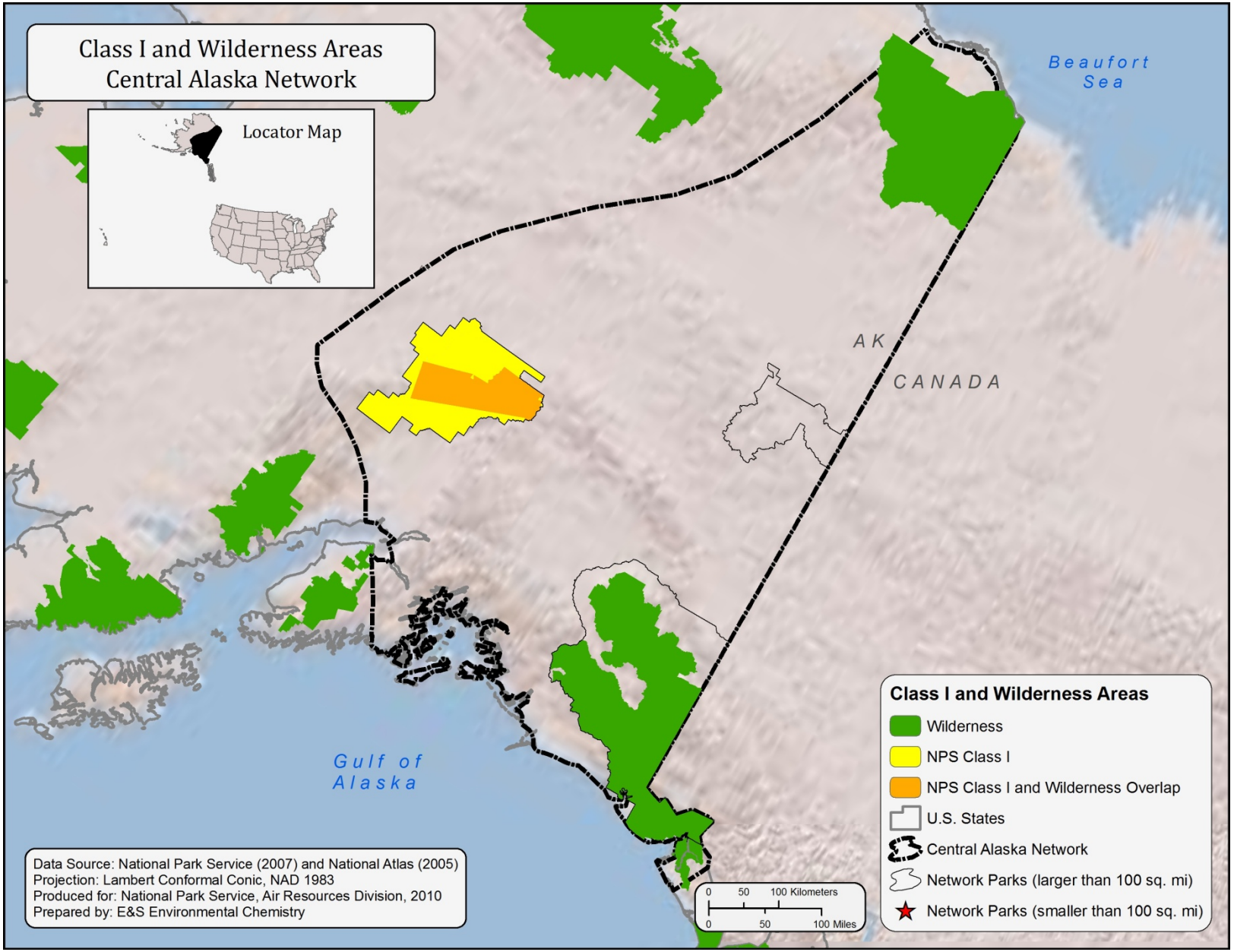
Map E


2001 Land Cover
Central Alaska Network
(National Land Cover Data)
Locator Map
Beaufort Sea
AK
CANADA
Gulf of Alaska
Open Water
Perennial Ice/Snow
Developed
Barren Land
Forest
Shrub/Scrub
Grassland/Herbaceous
Pasture/Hay
Row Crops
Wetlands
U.S. States
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Data Source: National Land Cover Data (NLCD, 2001)
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

Map G


Sensitive Vegetation by Network
Central Alaska Network
Locator Map
Beaufort Sea
Denali
Yukon-Charley Rivers
AK
CANADA
Wrangell-St. Elias
Gulf of Alaska
Vegetation Class
Alpine
Arctic
Grassland and Meadow
Wetland
U.S. States
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
Data Source: NPS Data Store & National Wetland Inventory
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

Map H


Class I and Wilderness Areas
Central Alaska Network
Locator Map
Beaufort Sea
AK
CANADA
Gulf of Alaska
Class I and Wilderness Areas
Wilderness
NPS Class I
NPS Class I and Wilderness Overlap
U.S. States
Central Alaska Network
Network Parks (larger than 100 sq. mi)
Network Parks (smaller than 100 sq. mi)
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Data Source: National Park Service (2007) and National Atlas (2005)
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983
Produced for: National Park Service, Air Resources Division, 2010
Prepared by: E&S Environmental Chemistry

Map I

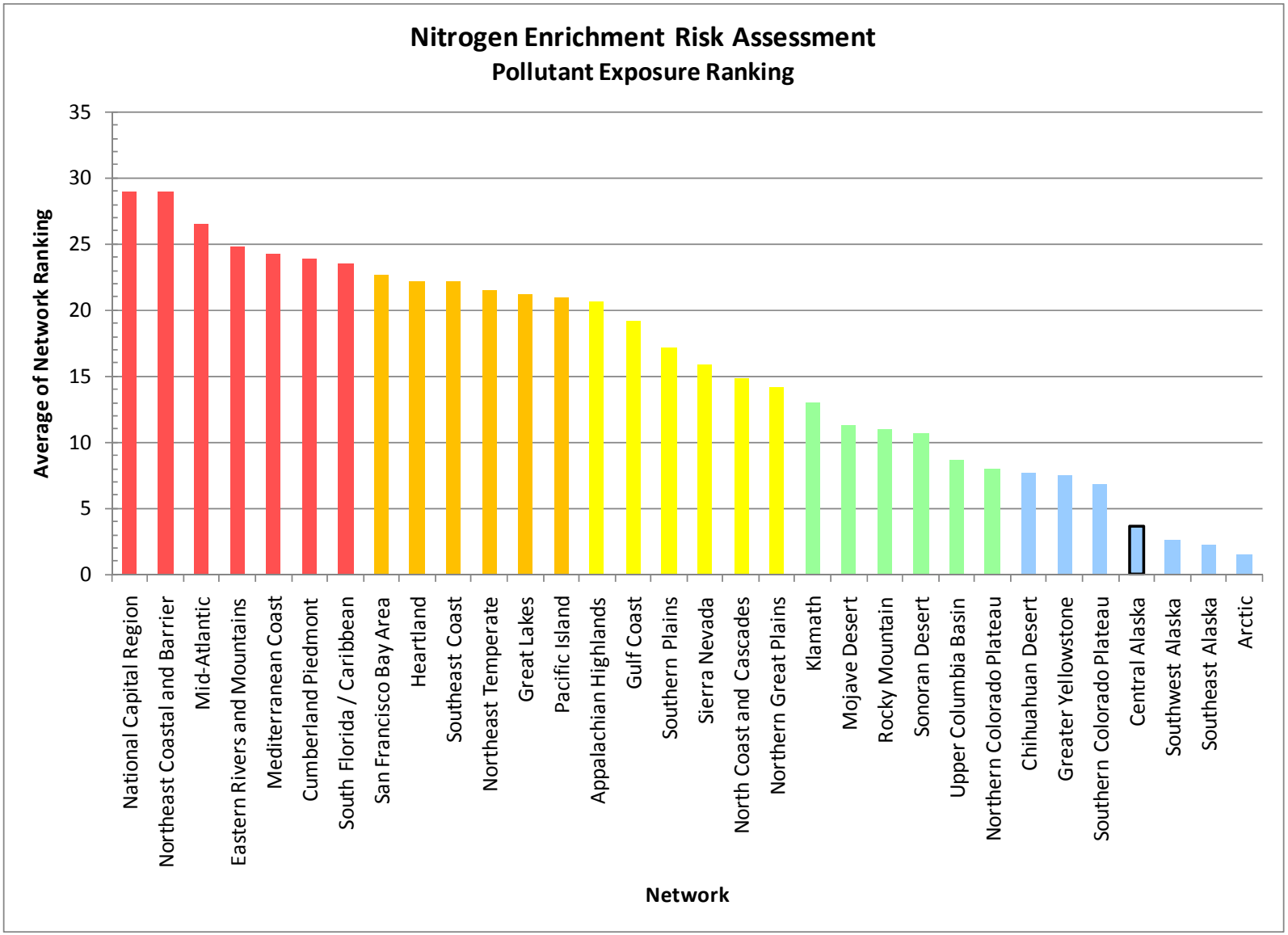

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Pollutant Exposure Ranking
Average of Network Ranking
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
National Capital Region
Northeast Coastal and Barrier
Mid-Atlantic
Eastern Rivers and Mountains
Mediterranean Coast
Cumberland Piedmont
South Florida / Caribbean
San Francisco Bay Area
Heartland
Southeast Coast
Northeast Temperate
Great Lakes
Pacific Island
Appalachian Highlands
Gulf Coast
Southern Plains
Sierra Nevada
North Coast and Cascades
Northern Great Plains
Klamath
Mojave Desert
Rocky Mountain
Sonoran Desert
Upper Columbia Basin
Northern Colorado Plateau
Chihuahuan Desert
Greater Yellowstone
Southern Colorado Plateau
Central Alaska
Southwest Alaska
Southeast Alaska
Arctic
Network

Figure A

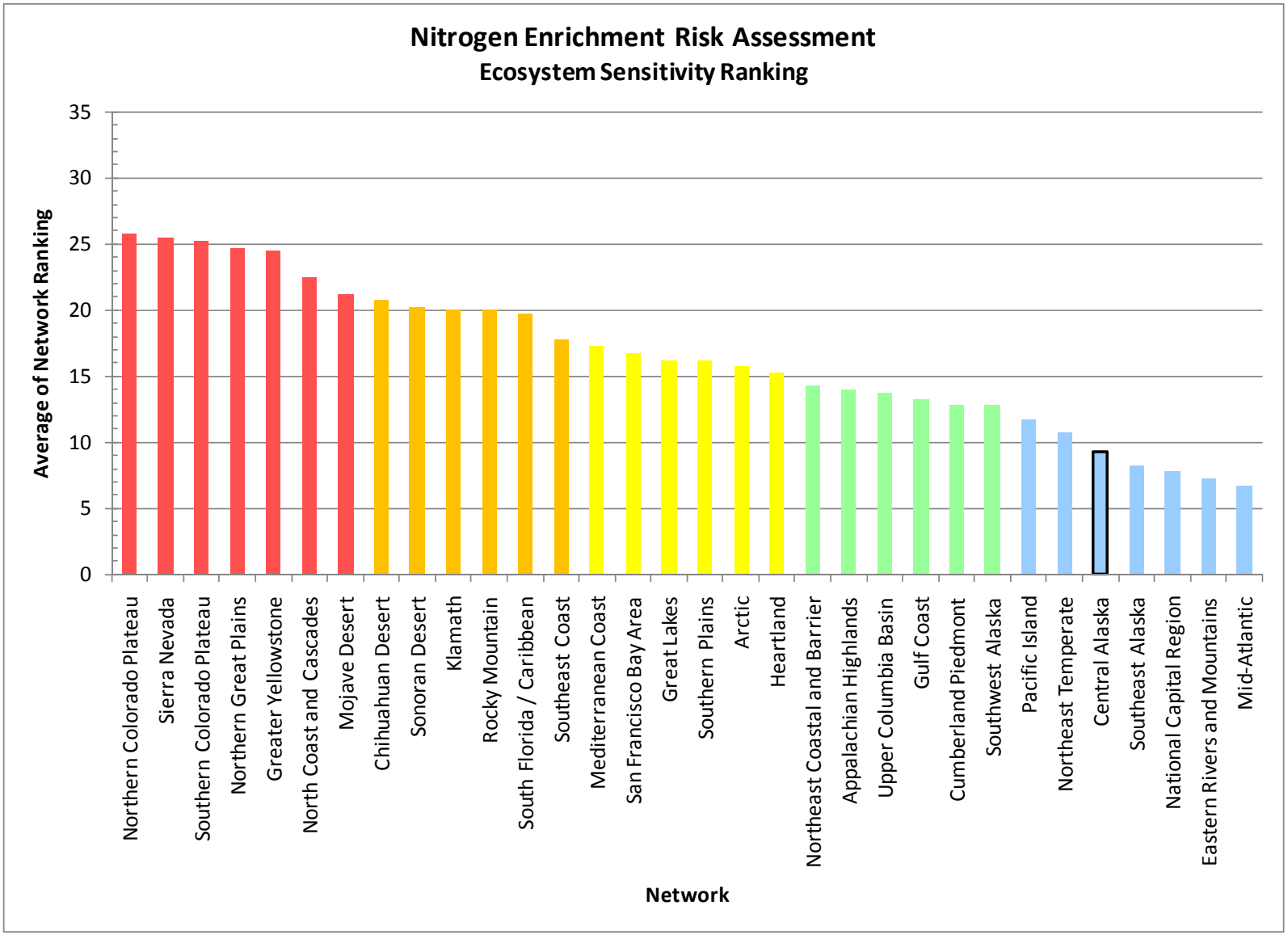

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Ecosystem Sensitivity Ranking
Average of Network Ranking
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Northern Colorado Plateau
Sierra Nevada
Southern Colorado Plateau
Northern Great Plains
Greater Yellowstone
North Coast and Cascades
Mojave Desert
Chihuahuan Desert
Sonoran Desert
Klamath
Rocky Mountain
South Florida / Caribbean
Southeast Coast
Mediterranean Coast
San Francisco Bay Area
Great Lakes
Southern Plains
Arctic
Heartland
Northeast Coastal and Barrier
Appalachian Highlands
Upper Columbia Basin
Gulf Coast
Cumberland Piedmont
Southwest Alaska
Pacific Island
Northeast Temperate
Central Alaska
Southeast Alaska
National Capital Region
Eastern Rivers and Mountains
Mid-Atlantic
Network

Figure B

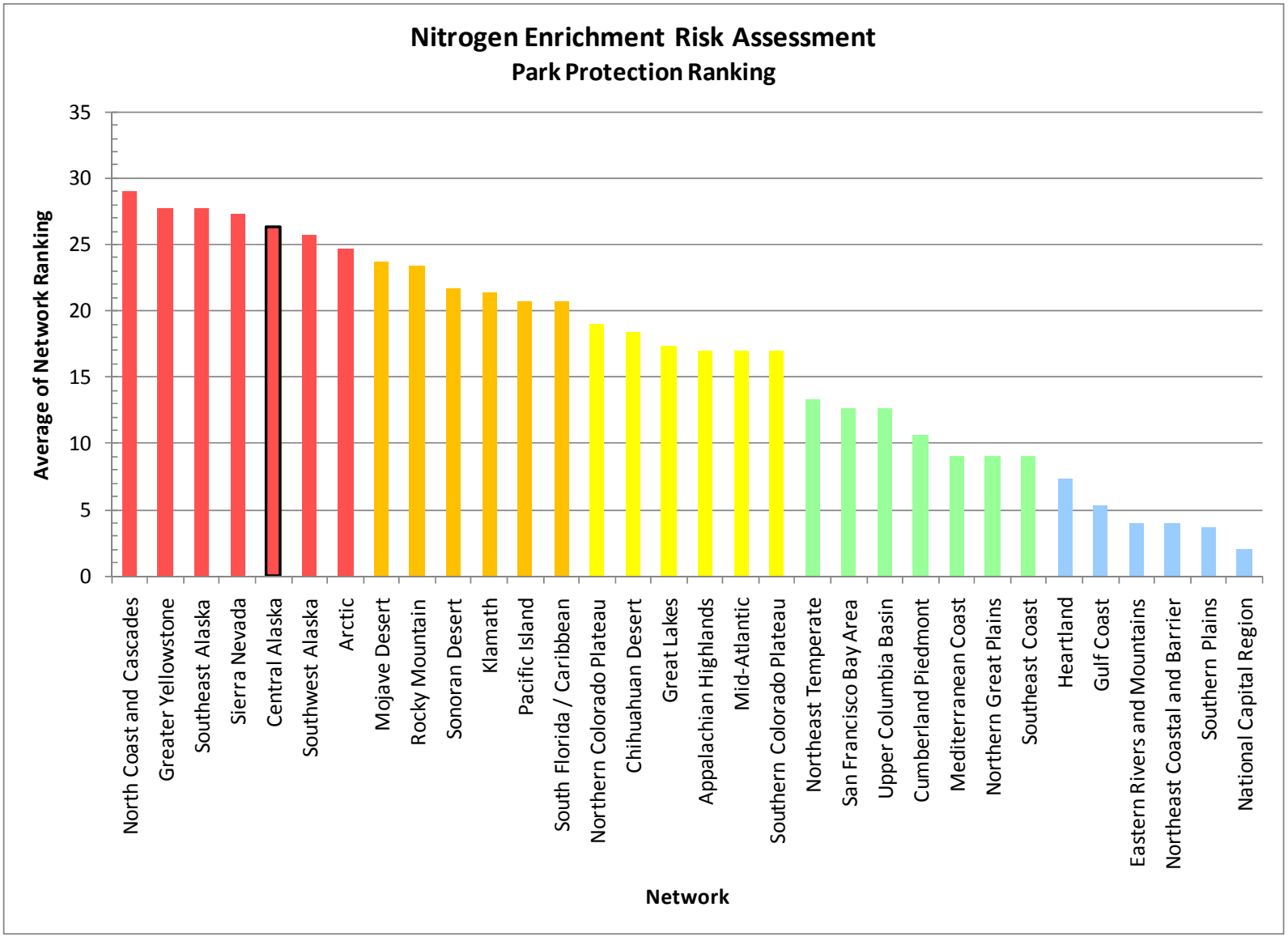

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Park Protection Ranking
Average of Network Ranking
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
North Coast and Cascades
Greater Yellowstone
Southeast Alaska
Sierra Nevada
Central Alaska
Southwest Alaska
Arctic
Mojave Desert
Rocky Mountain
Sonoran Desert
Klamath
Pacific Island
South Florida / Caribbean
Northern Colorado Plateau
Chihuahuan Desert
Great Lakes
Appalachian Highlands
Mid-Atlantic
Southern Colorado Plateau
Northeast Temperate
San Francisco Bay Area
Upper Columbia Basin
Cumberland Piedmont
Mediterranean Coast
Northern Great Plains
Southeast Coast
Heartland
Gulf Coast
Eastern Rivers and Mountains
Northeast Coastal and Barrier
Southern Plains
National Capital Region
Network

Figure C

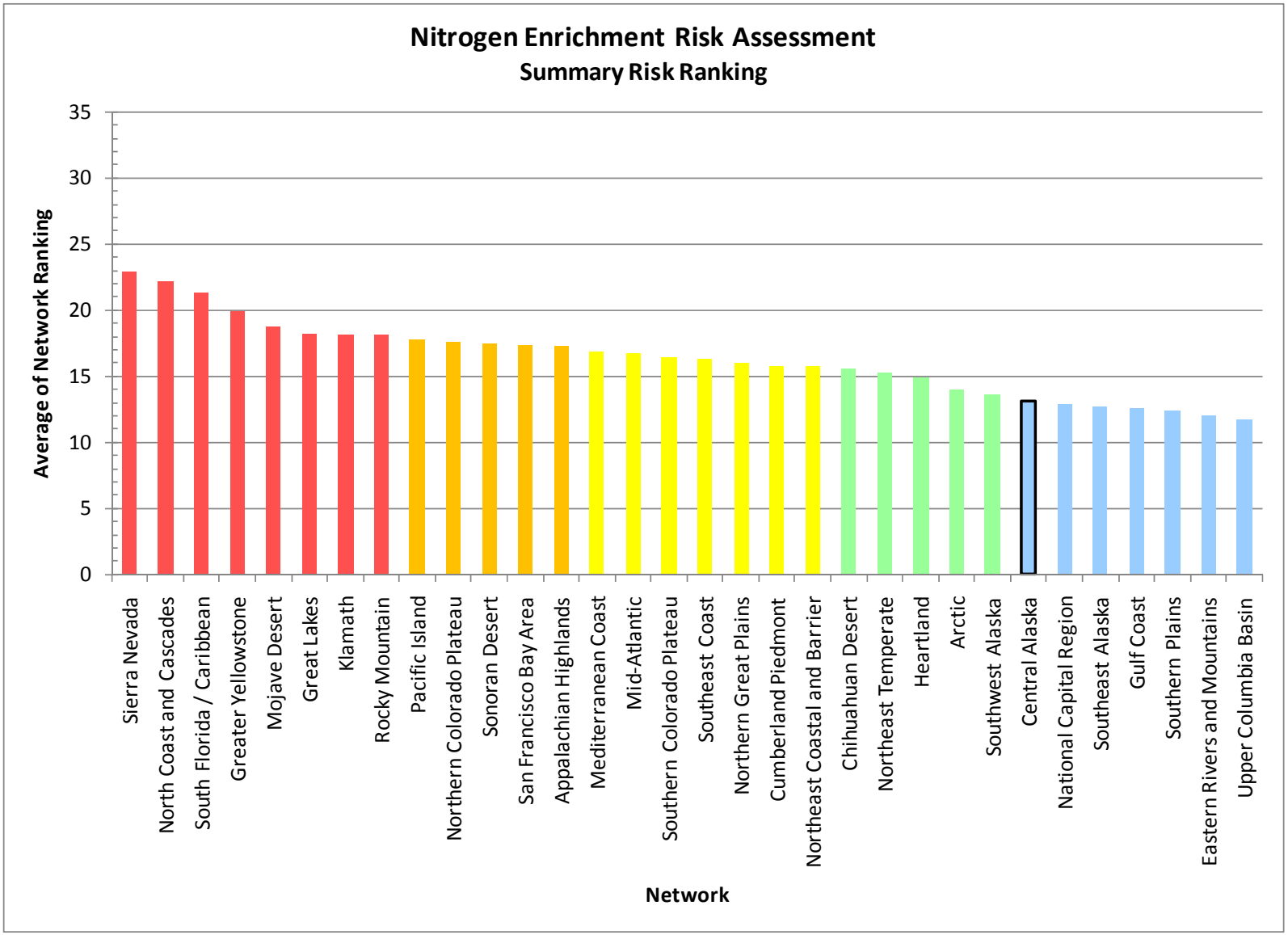

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Summary Risk Ranking
Average of Network Ranking
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Sierra Nevada
North Coast and Cascades
South Florida / Caribbean
Greater Yellowstone
Mojave Desert
Great Lakes
Klamath
Rocky Mountain
Pacific Island
Northern Colorado Plateau
Sonoran Desert
San Francisco Bay Area
Appalachian Highlands
Mediterranean Coast
Mid-Atlantic
Southern Colorado Plateau
Southeast Coast
Northern Great Plains
Cumberland Piedmont
Northeast Coastal and Barrier
Chihuahuan Desert
Northeast Temperate
Heartland
Arctic
Southwest Alaska
Central Alaska
National Capital Region
Southeast Alaska
Gulf Coast
Southern Plains
Eastern Rivers and Mountains
Upper Columbia Basin
Network

Figure D

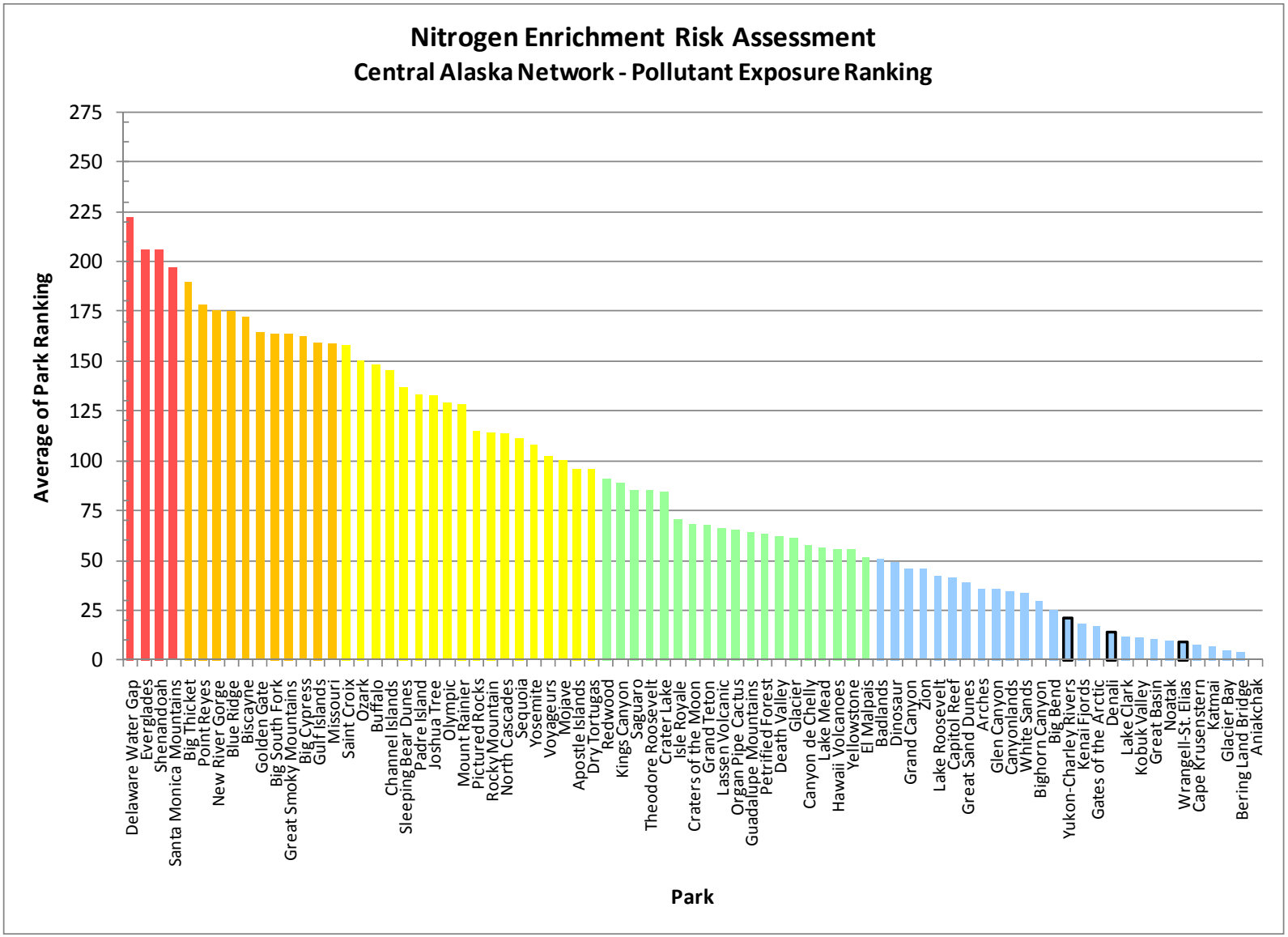

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Central Alaska Network - Pollutant Exposure Ranking
Average of Park Ranking
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Delaware Water Gap
Everglades
Shenandoah
Santa Monica Mountains
Big Thicket
Point Reyes
New River Gorge
Blue Ridge
Biscayne
Golden Gate
Big South Fork
Great Smoky Mountains
Big Cypress
Gulf Islands
Missouri
Saint Croix
Ozark
Buffalo
Channel Islands
Sleeping Bear Dunes
Padre Island
Joshua Tree
Olympic
Mount Rainier
Pictured Rocks
Rocky Mountain
North Cascades
Sequoia
Yosemite
Voyageurs
Mojave
Apostle Islands
Dry Tortugas
Redwood
Kings Canyon
Saguaro
Theodore Roosevelt
Crater Lake
Isle Royale
Craters of the Moon
Grand Teton
Lassen Volcanic
Organ Pipe Cactus
Guadalupe Mountains
Petrified Forest
Death Valley
Glacier
Canyon de Chelly
Lake Mead
Hawaii Volcanoes
Yellowstone
El Malpais
Badlands
Dinosaur
Grand Canyon
Zion
Lake Roosevelt
Capitol Reef
Great Sand Dunes
Arches
Glen Canyon
Canyonlands
White Sands
Bighorn Canyon
Big Bend
Yukon-Charley Rivers
Kenai Fjords
Gates of the Arctic
Denali
Lake Clark
Kobuk Valley
Great Basin
Noatak
Wrangell-St. Elias
Cape Krusenstern
Katmai
Glacier Bay
Bering Land Bridge
Aniakchak
Park

Figure E

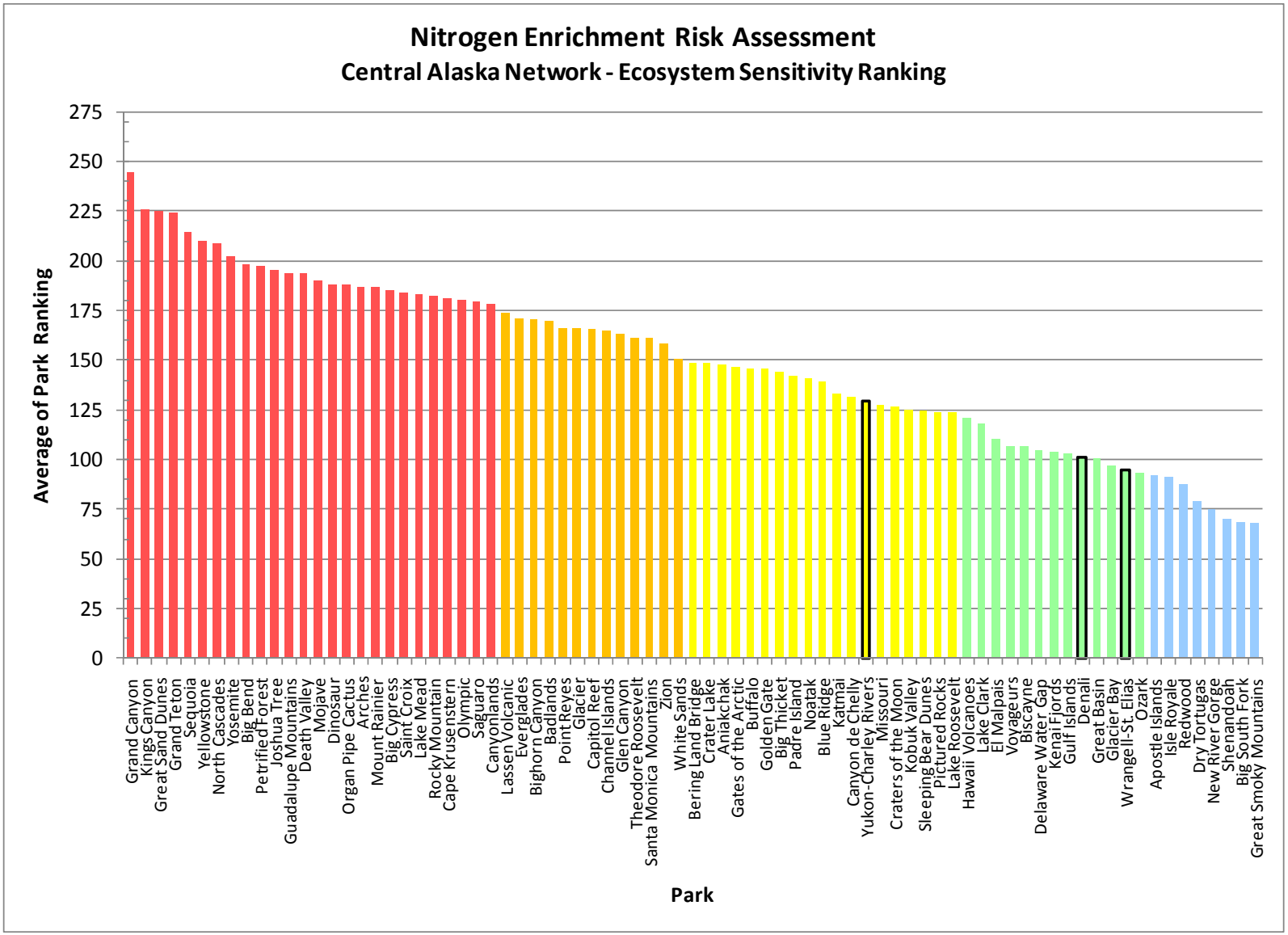
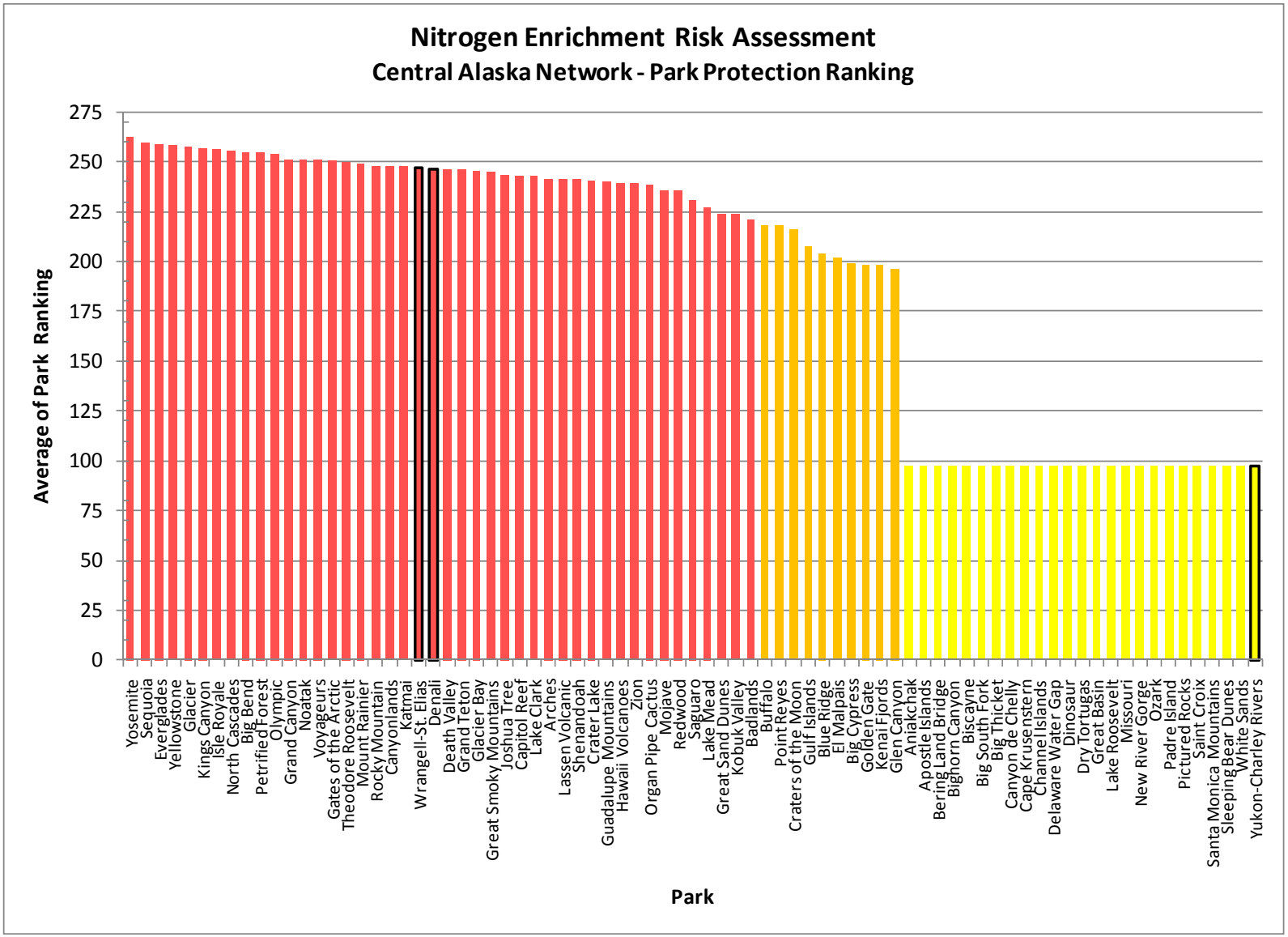

Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Central Alaska Network - Ecosystem Sensitivity Ranking
Average of Park Ranking
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Grand Canyon
Kings Canyon
Great Sand Dunes
Grand Teton
Sequoia
Yellowstone
North Cascades
Yosemite
Big Bend
Petrified Forest
Joshua Tree
Guadalupe Mountains
Death Valley
Mojave
Dinosaur
Organ Pipe Cactus
Arches
Mount Rainier
Big Cypress
Saint Croix
Lake Mead
Rocky Mountain
Cape Krusenstern
Olympic
Saguaro
Canyonlands
Lassen Volcanic
Everglades
Bighorn Canyon
Badlands
Point Reyes
Glacier
Capitol Reef
Channel Islands
Glen Canyon
Theodore Roosevelt
Santa Monica Mountains
Zion
White Sands
Bering Land Bridge
Crater Lake
Aniakchak
Gates of the Arctic
Buffalo
Golden Gate
Big Thicket
Padre Island
Noatak
Blue Ridge
Katmai
Canyon de Chelly
Yukon-Charley Rivers
Missouri
Craters of the Moon
Kobuk Valley
Sleeping Bear Dunes
Pictured Rocks
Lake Roosevelt
Hawaii Volcanoes
Lake Clark
El Malpais
Voyageurs
Biscayne
Delaware Water Gap
Kenai Fjords
Gulf Islands
Denali
Great Basin
Glacier Bay
Wrangell-St. Elias
Ozark
Apostle Islands
Isle Royale
Redwood
Dry Tortugas
New River Gorge
Shenandoah
Big South Fork
Great Smoky Mountains
Park

Figure F


Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Central Alaska Network - Park Protection Ranking
Average of Park Ranking
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Yosemite
Sequoia
Everglades
Yellowstone
Glacier
Kings Canyon
Isle Royale
North Cascades
Big Bend
Petrified Forest
Olympic
Grand Canyon
Noatak
Voyageurs
Gates of the Arctic
Theodore Roosevelt
Mount Rainier
Rocky Mountain
Canyonlands
Katmai
Wrangell-St. Elias
Denali
Death Valley
Grand Teton
Glacier Bay
Great Smoky Mountains
Joshua Tree
Capitol Reef
Lake Clark
Arches
Lassen Volcanic
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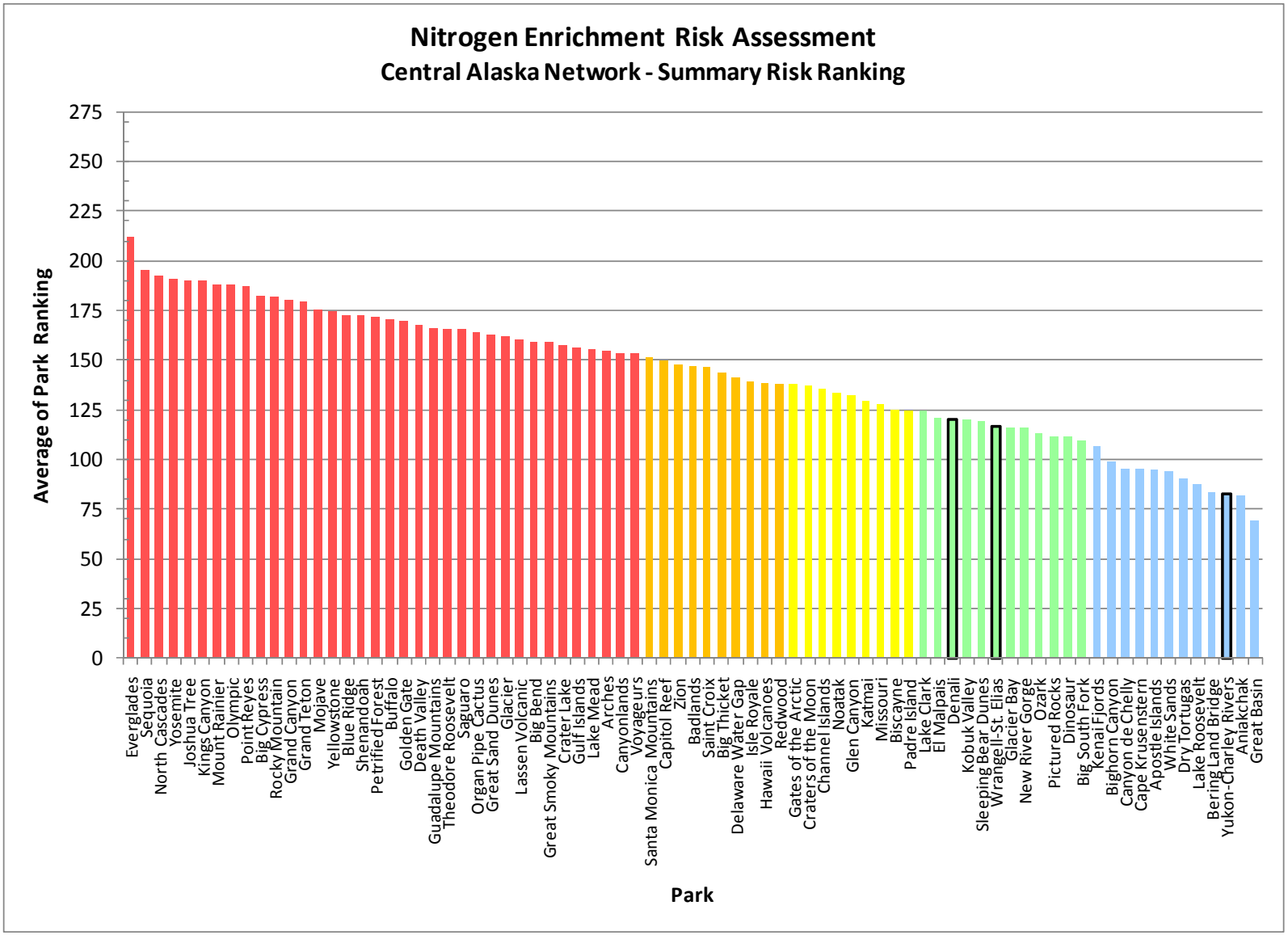
Crater Lake
Guadalupe Mountains
Hawaii Volcanoes
Zion
Organ Pipe Cactus
Mojave
Redwood
Saguaro
Lake Mead
Great Sand Dunes
Kobuk Valley
Badlands
Buffalo
Point Reyes
Craters of the Moon
Gulf Islands
Blue Ridge
El Malpais
Big Cypress
Golden Gate
Kenai Fjords
Glen Canyon
Aniakchak
Apostle Islands
Bering Land Bridge
Bighorn Canyon
Biscayne
Big South Fork
Big Thicket
Canyon de Chelly
Cape Krusenstern
Channel Islands
Delaware Water Gap
Dinosaur
Dry Tortugas
Great Basin
Lake Roosevelt
Missouri
New River Gorge
Ozark
Padre Island
Pictured Rocks
Saint Croix
Santa Monica Mountains
Sleeping Bear Dunes
White Sands
Yukon-Charley Rivers
Park

Figure G


Nitrogen Enrichment Risk Assessment
Central Alaska Network - Summary Risk Ranking
Average of Park Ranking
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Everglades
Sequoia
North Cascades
Yosemite
Joshua Tree
Kings Canyon
Mount Rainier
Olympic
Point Reyes
Big Cypress
Rocky Mountain
Grand Canyon
Grand Teton
Mojave
Yellowstone
Blue Ridge
Shenandoah
Petrified Forest
Buffalo
Golden Gate
Death Valley
Guadalupe Mountains
Theodore Roosevelt
Saguaro
Organ Pipe Cactus
Great Sand Dunes
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Kobuk Valley
Sleeping Bear Dunes
Wrangell-St. Elias
Glacier Bay
New River Gorge
Ozark
Pictured Rocks
Dinosaur
Big South Fork
Kenai Fjords
Bighorn Canyon
Canyon de Chelly
Cape Krusenstern
Apostle Islands
White Sands
Dry Tortugas
Lake Roosevelt
Bering Land Bridge
Yukon-Charley Rivers
Aniakchak
Great Basin
Park

Figure H

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

NPS 953/106644, February 2011

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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