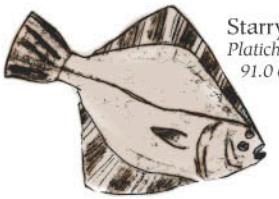


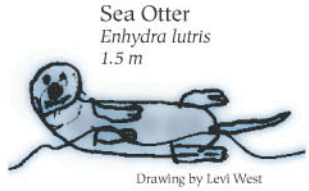


# Animals

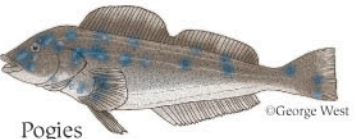
On your visit to Seldovia, look for the **Steller's Sea Lion** *Eumetopias jubatus*, **Harbor Seal** *Phoca vitulina*, **Land Otter** *Lontra canadensis* and **Sea Otter** *Enhydra lutris*. These mammals are traditionally harvested for food or furs.



Starry Flounder  
*Platichthys stellatus*  
91.0 cm



Sea Otter  
*Enhydra lutris*  
1.5 m



Pogies  
Kelp Greenling *Hexagrammos decagrammus*  
53.3 cm

# Fish

We rely on the fish available throughout the year for food. Summer is our busiest season for gathering and preparing fish for winter. Walking along or fishing from the dock, you may see **Black Bass** (Black Rockfish) *Sebastes melanops*, **Pogies** (Kelp Greenling) *Hexagrammos decagrammus* and **Starry Flounder** *Platichthys stellatus*. Along the Slough, you may see **King Salmon** *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, **Chum Salmon** *Oncorhynchus keta* or **Pink Salmon** *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*.

Once known for its abundance of **Pacific Herring** *Clupea pallasii*, Seldovia Bay is no longer the Seldevoi Bay (Russian for Herring Bay) it was named for.

**Bull Heads** (Tadpole Sculpin) *Psychrolutes paradoxus* swim among the rocks during the low tide. Sculpin can change color to match their surroundings.

## FRESH SALMON RECIPE:

- Clean a salmon and slice it along both sides.
- Fill the slices and cavity with Petrushki (Beach Lovage), wrap the salmon with Bull Kelp ribbons and cover the whole fish with foil.
- Put the salmon on the fire. Cook to your liking and enjoy.

Silver Salmon drawing by Colton Collier



# Go ahead... explore!

Seldovia is located in Kachemak Bay at the entrance to Seldovia Bay. We are fortunate to live in a place that provides us with fresh food from both the ocean and land throughout the year. Please be respectful of our home and the animals and plants that live here. Enjoy your time in Seldovia.

## THE BEACH IS FULL OF LIFE AND THINGS TO EXPLORE.

- Please handle the organisms with care. Do not pry the species off of a rock. If you collect any species for short term viewing, please help the species continue to live by keeping the bucket out of the sun, keeping the water cool and putting the species back where you found them.
- Be sure to replace any rocks you turn over.
- Walk carefully around the intertidal zone by stepping on sand, mud and bare rocks.
- If you dig in the sand, be sure to fill the holes when you are done. You may have covered another creatures' escape or breathing hole!
- Help us keep Seldovia clean by putting your trash in a proper receptacle and picking up any trash you see on the beach or trails.



## For more Information:

SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE  
Drawer L , Seldovia, AK 99663  
(907) 234-7898 Fax: (907) 234-7865  
[www.svt.org](http://www.svt.org)

Photos courtesy of Michael Opheim and Megan Holloway.  
All sizes mentioned are maximum length recorded. ©2004 Seldovia Village Tribe

# THE INTERTIDAL Zone OF SELDOVIA



Go ahead... explore!



# Birds



Pigeon Guillemot  
*Cepphus columba*  
34.3 cm

There are numerous species of birds around Seldovia throughout the summer. **Pigeon Guillemot** *Cepphus columba*, locally known as **Red-foot Duck**, often nest in the old cannery dock in the summer. The **Mew Gull** *Larus canus*, **Belted Kingfisher** *Ceryle alcyon*, **Pelagic Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* and **Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* also nest along the shoreline of Seldovia.



Mew Gull  
*Larus canus*  
40.6 cm



Belted Kingfisher  
*Ceryle alcyon*  
33.0 cm



Pelagic Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*  
71.1 cm

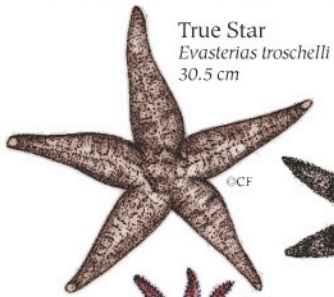


Bald Eagle  
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
78.7 cm

Drawings ©George West



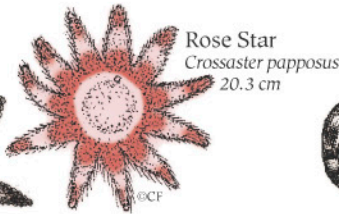
# THE INTERTIDAL Zone



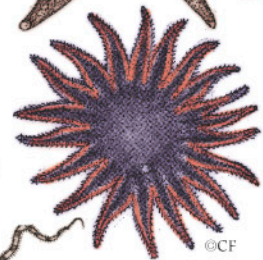
True Star  
*Evasterias troschelli*  
30.5 cm



Little Six-Ray Star  
*Leptasterias hexactis*  
9.0 cm



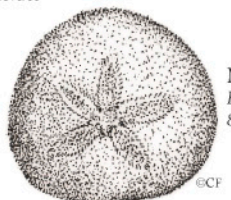
Rose Star  
*Crossaster papposus*  
20.3 cm



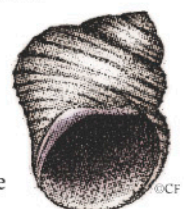
Sunflower Star  
*Pycnopodia helianthoides*  
1.0 m



Daisy Brittle Star  
*Ophiopholis aculeata*  
14.5 cm



Northern Sand Dollar  
*Echinarachnius parma*  
8.2 cm

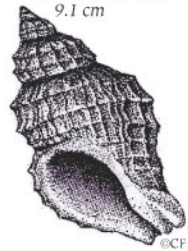


Frilled Dogwinkle  
*Nucella lamellosa*  
9.1 cm



Hairy Triton  
*Fusitriton oregonense*  
14.8 cm

**Hairy Triton** *Fusitriton oregonense* is also found among rocks of the intertidal zone. You may see Crows feeding on the Hairy Triton. They take them high into the air and drop them onto rocks or the road to crack the shell, and then eat them once the shell has been cracked.



Ridged Neptune  
*Neptunea lyrata*  
18.5 cm

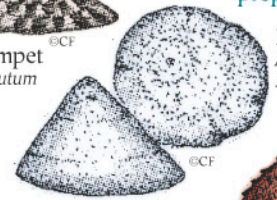


Sitka Periwinkle Snail  
*Littorina sitkana*  
1.9 cm

The **Sitka Periwinkle Snail** *Littorina sitkana*, **Frilled Dogwinkle** *Nucella lamellosa* and **Ridged Neptune** *Neptunea lyrata* can be seen during low tide. They eat algae on the rocks. Look for their empty shells among the rocks at the high tide mark.

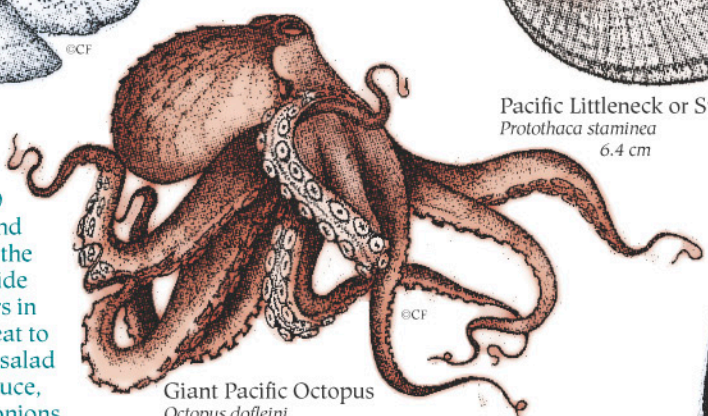


Plate Limpet  
*Tectura scutum*  
6.8 cm



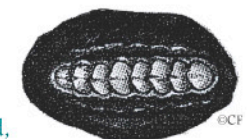
Dunce-cap Limpet  
*Acmaea mitra*  
5.0 cm

The **Dunce-cap Limpet** *Acmaea mitra* and **Plate Limpet** *Tectura scutum* are found attached to rocks in the intertidal zone. Also known as Chinacaps, Limpets are good to eat when prepared on the fire.



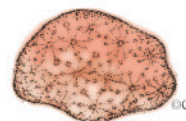
Giant Pacific Octopus  
*Octopus dofleini*  
3.0 m

**Giant Pacific Octopus** *Octopus dofleini* can grow to be 3.0 meters (about nine feet) and are the largest Octopus in the world. Octopus usually hide from the sun and predators in rocks. They are a good meat to eat boiled, pickled or in a salad and with Bidarki in soy sauce, garlic, sesame seeds and onions.



Bidarki, Black Leather Chiton  
*Katharina tunicata*  
13.0 cm

Locally called **Bidarki**, **Black Leather Chiton** *Katharina tunicata* are found in the intertidal zone. Bidarki are an important source of food throughout the winter to people in Seldovia. We eat them raw, pickled, in salads, pasta, casseroles, curried or dipped in garlic butter.



Sea Pork Colonial Tunicate  
*Aplidium* spp.  
25.0 cm

**Sea Pork or Colonial Tunicate** *Aplidium* spp. With a maximum recorded size of 25 cm, the Sea Pork can be found in many different shapes. Sometimes it forms to the shape of a shell that hermit crabs live in! Look for Sea Pork attached to the docks.



Myra Mumchuck harvests Bidarki from the rocks during low tide at Outside Beach.



Butter Clam  
*Saxidomus giganteus*  
13.1 cm



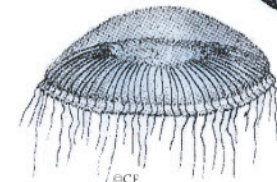
Pacific Littleneck or Steamer Clam  
*Protothaca staminea*  
6.4 cm

**Pacific Littleneck or Steamer Clam** *Protothaca staminea* and **Butter Clam** *Saxidomus giganteus* often burrow deep in the sand for protection from predators and the tide. Look for the holes in the sand where clams have extended their siphons to the surface to suck in large quantities of water. We collect clams during the low tide to make clam fritters, soups, stews, casseroles and clam strips.



Blue Mussel  
*Mytilus trossulus*  
9.9 cm

**Blue Mussel** *Mytilus trossulus* attach to rocks with tough strands called "byssus threads". They can be cooked and eaten in the fall, winter and spring.



Many-Ribbed Hydromedusa  
*Aequorea* spp.  
17.8 cm

**Many-Ribbed Hydromedusa** *Aequorea* spp., otherwise known as jellyfish, are found in the waters around Seldovia Bay in the summer.



Hairy Hermit Crab  
*Pagurus hirsutiusculus*  
0.9 cm

**Hairy Hermit Crab** *Pagurus hirsutiusculus* are scavengers that feed on whatever is available.

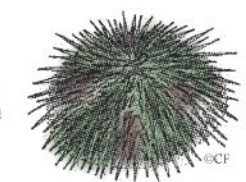


Red King Crab  
*Paralithodes camtschaticus*  
20.3 cm



Dungeness Crab  
*Cancer magister*  
22.8 cm

**Red King Crab** *Paralithodes camtschaticus* and **Dungeness Crab** *Cancer magister* have been over harvested and cannot even be collected for subsistence use.



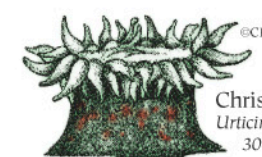
Green Sea Urchin  
*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*  
8.2 cm

Of the two Urchins found in Kachemak Bay, the **Green Sea Urchin** *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* is the one we see most often in Seldovia. Juvenile sea urchins can be found under the spines of adults. We eat the eggs and the inside of the sea urchin.



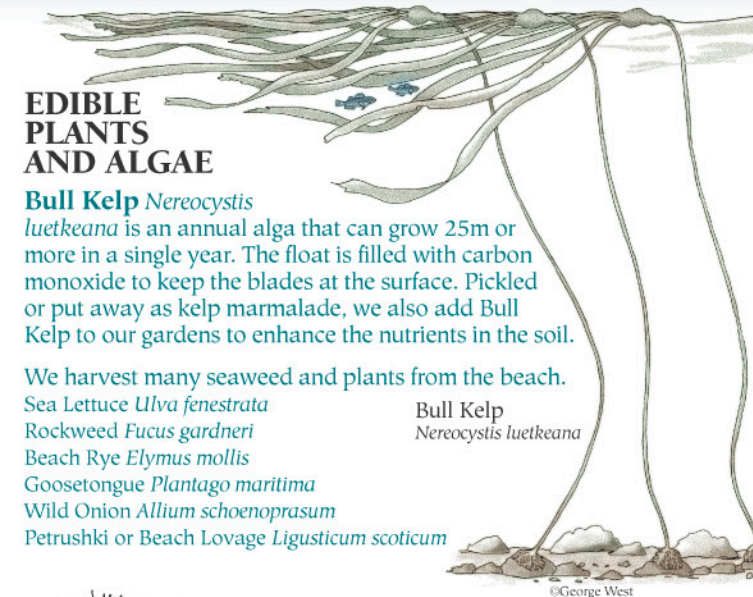
Acorn Barnacle  
*Balanus glandula*  
1.9 cm

**Acorn Barnacle** *Balanus glandula* is cemented to the rocks on its head, and uses its legs to sweep through the water to catch food. Once the barnacle is attached, it never moves again.



Christmas Anemone  
*Urticina crassicornis*  
30.5 cm

**Christmas Anemone** *Urticina crassicornis* can be seen among the rocks of the intertidal zone. The Christmas Anemone can live for 60 to 80 years!



## EDIBLE PLANTS AND ALGAE

**Bull Kelp** *Nereocystis luetkeana* is an annual alga that can grow 25m or more in a single year. The float is filled with carbon monoxide to keep the blades at the surface. Pickled or put away as kelp marmalade, we also add Bull Kelp to our gardens to enhance the nutrients in the soil.

We harvest many seaweed and plants from the beach. Sea Lettuce *Ulva fenestrata*  
Rockweed *Fucus gardneri*  
Beach Rye *Elymus mollis*  
Goosetongue *Plantago maritima*  
Wild Onion *Allium schoenoprasum*  
Petrushki or Beach Lovage *Ligusticum scoticum*

Bull Kelp  
*Nereocystis luetkeana*

©George West