

ALASKA

THE FINAL FRONTIER?

A WILDERNESS UNDER THREAT

NORTH SLOPE ALASKA (NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE) and the ANWR (ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE)

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FACTS

Created: In 1960, by President Eisenhower. Expanded in 1980 by President Carter.


Size: 19.6 million acres

Wilderness area: 8 million acres

Drilling area: 1.5 million acres

Wildlife: 45 species of mammals, ranging from small pygmy shrew to large bowhead whale. Others include caribou, wolves, Dall sheep, moose, and polar, black and grizzly bears. Some 180 species of birds, including snow geese and peregrine falcons, live in or migrate through the refuge.

Oil available: Uncertain, but U.S. Geological Survey estimates mean expected value of 10.4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil.



Source: U.S. Department of the Interior
SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

Decision making exercise

Answer the following questions in the spaces provided

NAME

1. Briefly describe and explain each of the following terms:-

PERIGLACIAL

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BIOME / ECOSYSTEM

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FRAGILE VEGETATION

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ENDANGERED SPECIES

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MIGRATING ANIMALS

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2. Use all the information to write what you think the views of each of the following individuals or groups will be:-

THE DEVELOPER

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AN ENVIRONMENTALIST

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NATIVE INUPIAK INDIANS

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THE GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA / USA

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3. Study the sustainability information. How sustainable do you think any development of Alaska will be?

Refer to Economic, Environmental and Social sustainability

Add bullet points to the lists below to explain why it is and why it is not sustainable

Yes it is

no it isn't

4. Produce two spider diagrams. One to show the PROS or advantages of oil development and exploitation in northern Alaska and one to show the CONS or disadvantages.

