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| 1. Small Island | 23. Shark Reef | 44. Clements Reef | 66. Viti Rocks |
| 2. 2 unnamed islands | 24. Harbor Rock | 45. Unnamed island | 67. Dot Island |
| 3. Unnamed island (Fortress) | 25. Unnamed rock (N. Pacific Rock) | 46. Parker Reef | 68. Unnamed rock (Bird) |
| 4. Unnamed island (Skull) | 26. Half Tide Rocks | 47. The Sisters | 69. Unnamed island |
| 5. Unnamed island (Crab) | 27. 7 unnamed islands | 48. Unnamed island (L. Sister) | 70. Low Island |
| 6. Boulder Island | 28. Low Island | 49. Unnamed islet | 71. Unknown island (Nob) |
| 7. Davidson Rock | 29. Unnamed island (Pole) | 50. Tift Rocks | 72. Unnamed island |
| 8. Castle Island | 30. Barren Island | 51. Unnamed rock | 73. Unnamed island |
| 9. 3 unnamed islands | 31. Battleship Island | 52. Turn Rock | 74. Unnamed rocks |
| 10. Aleck Rocks | 32. Unnamed rock (Sentinel) | 53. Shag Rock | 75. Smith Island (Non-wilderness Status) |
| 11. Unnamed island (Swirl) | 33. Center Reef | 54. Flower Island | 76. Minor Island (Non-wilderness Status) |
| 12. Unnamed rock | 34. Gull Reef | 55. Willow Island | 77. Matia Island |
| 13. 4 unnamed islands | 35. Ripple Island | 56. Lawson Rock | 78. Puffin Island |
| 14. 3 unnamed islands | 36. Unnamed reef (Shag) | 57. Pointer Island | 79. Turn Island (Non-wilderness Status) |
| 15. Hall Island | 37. Unnamed island (L. Cactus) | 58. Black Rock | 80. Four Bird Rocks |
| 16. Unnamed island | 38. Gull Rock | 59. 3 unnamed rocks | 81. Three Williamson Rocks |
| 17. Secar Rock | 39. Flattop Island | 60. Brown Rocks | 82. Colville Island |
| 18. Unnamed rock (Round Rock) | 40. White Rocks | 61. Unnamed rock | 83. Buck Island |
| 19. 3 unnamed islets | 41. Mouatt Reef | 62. S. Peapod Rock | 84. Bare Island |
| 20. 13 unnamed islets | 42. Skipjack Island | 63. Peapod Rocks | |
| 21. Mummy Rocks | 43. Unnamed island | 64. N. Peapod Rock | |
| 22. Islets and rocks | | 65. Eliza Rock | |



Tufted Puffin

MORE INFORMATION:

San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge is managed from the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge Office. For more information contact:

Refuge Manager
 Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
 100 Brown Farm Road
 Olympia, Washington 98506
 Phone: (206) 753-9467

The Marine State Parks on Matia and Turn Islands are managed in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Parks and Recreation.

SAN JUAN ISLANDS

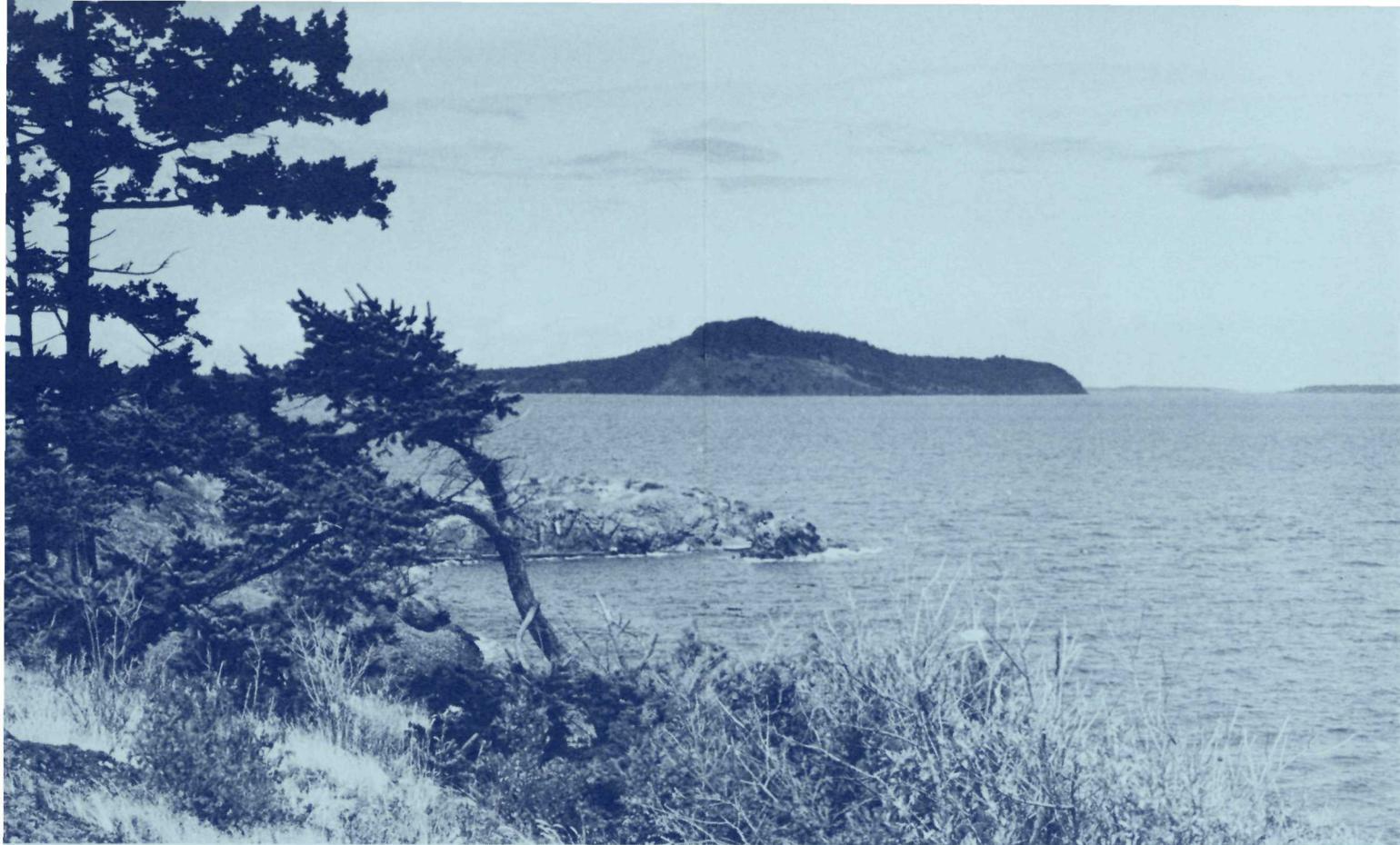
National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness Area



Washington



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 RF13532-1 August 1981



*Trees and shrubs on Flattop Island provide cover for wildlife.
Waldron Island in the background.*

AN ISLAND HOME FOR SEABIRDS

Rows of cormorants and glaucous-winged gulls crown the bare peak of a rocky island. Seals loaf along the shore, and a sentinel bald eagle keeps watch on intruders. Their home is the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge: eighty-four rocks, reefs, grassy islands, and forested islands scattered throughout the San Juan Islands of northern Puget Sound.

These islands were set aside to protect colonies of nesting seabirds, including tufted puffins, pigeon guillemots, auklets, pelagic cormorants and one of the largest nesting colonies of glaucous-winged gulls on the west coast. Most of these birds are attracted by the high secluded sea cliffs found on many of the refuge islands. The gulls lay their eggs in the grass at the top of the cliffs, while cormorants prefer a nest of twigs on the cliff ledges. Auklets, puffins, and guillemots nest in burrows or crevices high in the cliff walls.

These undisturbed islands also attract a variety of other wildlife. Bald eagles, a threatened species in Washington State, find special protection for nesting and wintering. Several pairs of eagles build nests in the high trees and fish in the surrounding waters. Harbor seals frequently haul out to rest on the rocks and beaches, while porpoises and whales play and feed around the islands.

To protect these important wildlife areas, San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge is managed to keep development and human intrusion to a minimum. Wildlife census work is carefully conducted to avoid disturbing the seabird and eagle nests, and the public is asked to view the islands only from a distance. Mooring and picnicking facilities are kept only on two of the larger islands where disturbance to sensitive areas will be avoided.

Because this strict management has helped maintain the natural character of these islands, all the Refuge islands except Smith, Minor, Turn, and five acres on Matia Island have been designated as wilderness area. The Wilderness Act of 1964 describes wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." In this age of expanding human development, San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge continues to be the home of cormorants, seals, and eagles.

HOW TO VISIT THE REFUGE

Unlike many other national wildlife refuges, all the islands of San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge except Matia and Turn Islands are **CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC**. This restriction is necessary to protect the many nesting seabirds that live there. People going ashore, even for the purpose of bird watching or photography, usually cause the nesting birds to flee in panic. This disturbance leads to the deaths of baby birds who become disoriented, separated from their parents, or wander into other birds' territories. Adult birds taking flight may crush unhatched eggs or leave their nests unprotected and vulnerable to seagulls and other predators.

Visitors to the refuge islands, or any other island with nesting seabirds, are encouraged to bring binoculars or spotting scopes to view the birds from their boats. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends staying at least 100 yards away from the island to avoid flushing the adult birds off their nests.

Visitors may go ashore to enjoy the Marine State Parks on Matia and Turn Islands. Moorage is available, and the parks provide primitive picnicking facilities in a beautiful island setting.

Nesting pelagic cormorants.



GOING ASHORE, HIKING

To avoid disturbance to seabird nesting areas, all refuge islands except Matia and Turn Islands are **CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC**. Visitors may go ashore only from the mooring areas on Matia and Turn Islands, and may hike only on the trail through the Matia Island Wilderness.



PHOTOGRAPHY, WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Visitors may view the islands by boat, but should stay at least 100 yards away from the islands to avoid flushing the seabirds or disturbing other wildlife. Film with a fast ASA should be used when photographing wildlife from boats.



WILDLIFE OBSERVATION BY FERRY

Visitors without boats may see several refuge islands from the San Juan Island ferry traveling from Anacortes to Friday Harbor and Sidney, British Columbia. Call (206) 464-6400 or 1-800-542-0810 for ferry information.



BOATING

The best way to see San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge is by boat. Because changes in weather and tides can make this area very dangerous, small boaters should check local conditions before venturing onto the open waters of Puget Sound. Moorage buoys are available on Matia and Turn Islands, and Matia Island has a dock.



FISHING

Visitors may try their luck in the waters around the refuge islands, but are also asked to stay at least 100 yards away from the shore. Washington State fishing regulations apply.



CAMPING

Campers are welcome to spend the night only in the Marine State Park on Turn Island. Moorage, picnic tables, fire rings, and primitive toilets are provided. The Marine State Park on Matia Island is open to day use only.



HUNTING

No hunting is allowed on San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge.