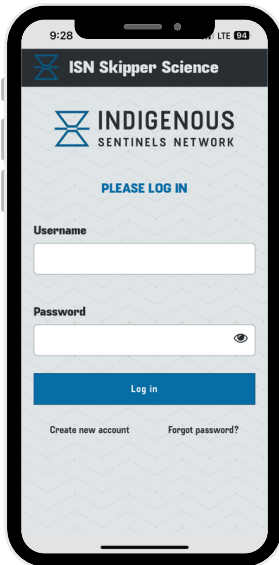
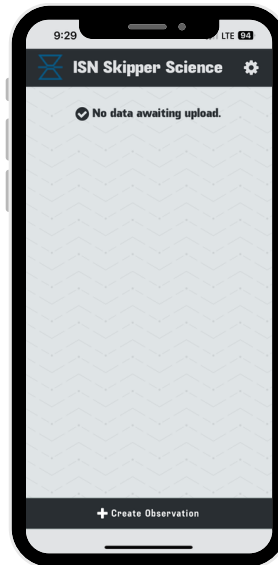


AFDF Seabird Gillnet Interaction Project

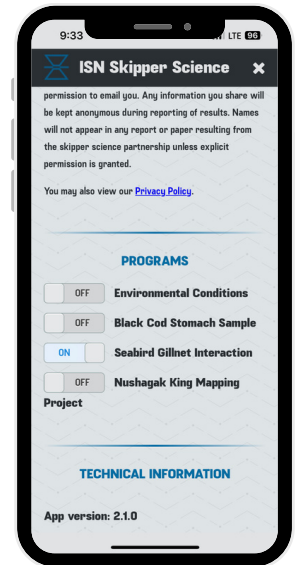
This first page walks you through how to navigate in the Skipper Science App.



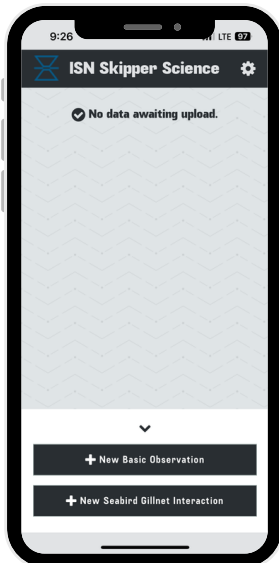
Log into the app



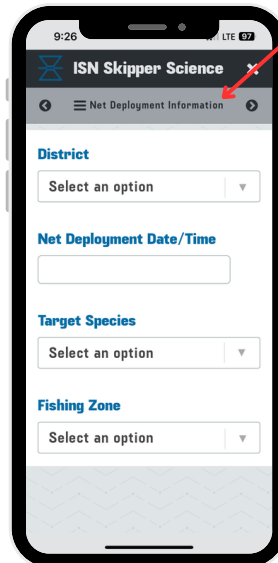
Go to the settings section by clicking the gear in the top right corner



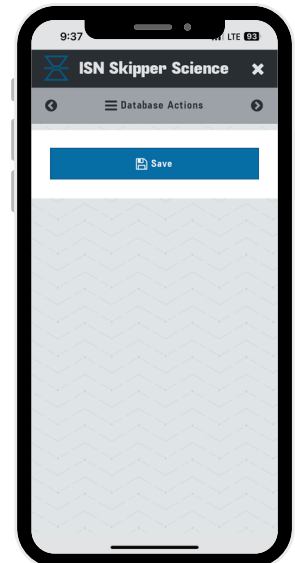
Scroll past the information section and ensure that "Seabird Gillnet Interaction" is toggled to "ON"



Click "+Create Observation" and "+New Seabird Gillnet Interaction"



Navigate using the middle menu or the right and left arrows



Remember you can save the observation at any time on the last page and fill out fields at any point in time

AFDF Seabird Gillnet Interaction Project

This second page tells you how to log an observation.
Log the following for each observation. There are six
pages total for data entry.

Select the district

Log the date and
time

Select the target fish
species

Select the fishing
zone

Log any seabirds
observed at the time of
net deployment. **Select**
"absent/not observed if
no seabirds were
present

Log your GPS coordinates.
Once selected your
coordinates should
automatically fill in the
latitude and longitude
boxes

AFDF Seabird Gillnet Interaction Project

This third page continues instructions for how to log an observation. Log the following for each observation. There are six pages total for data entry.

If you are using non-decimal GPS points or have trouble with the GPS locator, you can manually put them into our format converter

Log if seabird bycatch. **If none were observed, enter "0"**

If there is seabird bycatch, log the species

If there is seabird bycatch, log the number present and their condition

OPTIONAL: Enter any additional comments, audio comments or recordings, and/or pictures.

Final steps: 1) Click the save button (remember you can save anytime and go back and add to observation) 2) When finished click "upload now" in the upper right corner

Identifying Seabirds of Interest

Marbled Murrelet



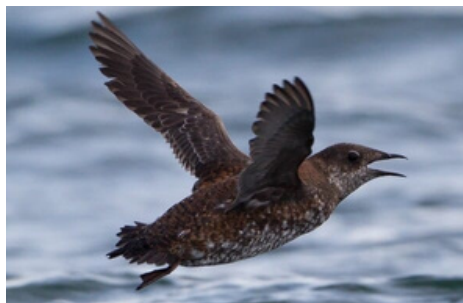
↑ **Non-breeding plumage**
Dark gray heads, with white collar and white bar above the shoulders.

The Marbled Murrelet is a plump bird between the size of a robin and crow. When resting on water, dark outer tail feathers are held up out of the water. In flight, Marbled Murrelets have long narrow wings.



Warm brown on backs and marbled brown and off-white bellies.

↕ **Breeding plumage**



Kittlitz Murrelet



↑ **Non-breeding plumage**
White extending all the way around the face with a white bar above the shoulders.

The Kittlitz Murrelet is the same size and shape as Marbled Murrelet but lighter brown overall, with a shorter bill. When resting on water, Kittlitz Murrelets hold white outer tail feathers up and out of the water.



Light brown coloration with more white than Marbled Murrelets

↕ **Breeding plumage**



Common Murre



Large black and white seabird, vaguely resembles a penguin, especially when standing upright on rocky cliff sides and outcroppings in their dense nesting colonies.

↑ **Breeding plumage**
→

Murres are often seen both nesting on cliffs and also in the water in large groups called rafts.



Non-breeding plumage/immature ↑

Non-breeding adults and juveniles have more white coloration, especially on their necks and faces. Breeding adults have fully black necks and faces.

Pelagic Cormorant



Large water birds, characterized by long, slender necks and thin bills. Often seen posing on rock outcroppings or in the water with their long necks sticking out.

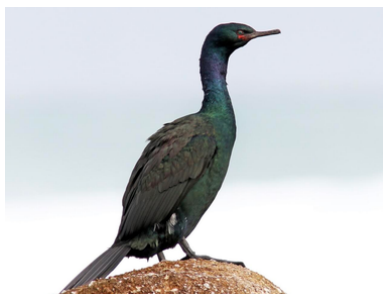
↑ **Breeding plumage**
→



Non-breeding plumage



Non-breeding individuals will lack the white patch underneath the wing that the breeding cormorants have. This white patch appears on the flank of the breeding individuals while non-breeding is blackish overall.



Pelagic cormorants appear black and may have a greenish color to them. When breeding, cormorant feathers may appear to have a shine to them, as well as deeper green and even purple coloration.



There are three species of cormorant that are present in Alaska: Pelagic, Double-crested, and Red-faced. The Pelagic is the smallest of the cormorants. The name "Pelagic" is misleading as these birds tend to stick close to shore year-round.