

Visit and Explore Alaska's Beautiful Bristol Bay Region



BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Bristol Bay Region in Southwest Alaska

Visitor's Guide

Dear Bristol Bay Visitor,

We welcome you to our Bristol Bay Region. The vastness of our section of Bristol Bay has so much to offer, including excellent fishing, superb hunting and wilderness, photographic opportunities and much more.

We hope this guide helps in planning your visit to Alaska's Bristol Bay Region, and provides some insight into the Alaska Native way of life.

In your travels in our region we ask that you:

Support local businesses. Many communities have stores where the work of local ivory carvers, basket weavers, skin sewers and other craftspeople may be purchased.

Respect the subsistence activities of village residents. We respectfully ask you refrain from sport fishing too close to subsistence nets.

Respect the spawning activity and spawning ground of the salmon. Its life cycle is vitally important to everyone in our region.

Respect private lands. The region holds some 1,550 privately owned Native allotment parcels, averaging 90 acres in size, and village corporation lands in the region total more than 2.7 million acres.

Please respect our land and not litter. Whatever you bring into camp, kindly take with you when you leave.

Please remember that we have not inherited the land from our forefathers. We have borrowed it from our children. Help us insure that your grandchildren can enjoy it as well.



Bristol Bay Region

Bristol Bay region is located in Southwest Alaska and covers 46,573 square miles, roughly the size of Ohio.



Bristol Bay Region Facts

- The region is remote with no roads access. The region is only reached by air or water.
- There are three(3) major hubs: Dillingham, Iliamna and Naknek/King Salmon
- Three distinct cultures are still evident in the region: Yup'iks, Aleuts, and Dena'iana.
- The region is dominated by the commercial fishing industry.



Introduction to the Bristol Bay Region



Photo Credit: Round Island Togiak Fish and Wildlife

The region has three major mountain ranges: to the northwest lies the Kilbuck Mountains, to the north of the region lies the Taylor Mountains, and the Aleutian Range which lies mostly on the eastern portion of the region along the Alaska Peninsula.

There are eight major river systems that define the placement of settlements: the Wood River, Nushagak River, Kvichak River, Naknek River, Egegik River, Ugashik River, Meshik River, and Chignik River. Most of the region's landmass is moist tundra, with stunted cottonwood, willows, and spruce trees scattered throughout.



Photo Credit: New Halen River Annie Fritze

The climate is maritime, and usually cool, humid, and windy. Cloud cover is present an average of 75.8% year-round. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 F. Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 34 F. The highest recorded temperature was 88 F., and the lowest -53 F. Annual rainfall averages 19.62 inches; and snowfall an average of 44.7 inches. Winter winds, prevailing from the north, average 9.4 to 10.9 mph; and summer winds, prevailing from the south, average 9.7 to 10.6 mph. Winds occasionally reach speeds of 80 mph, but overall average wind speed is 10.2 mph. Average winter wind chill factors range from -15 to 20 F, but -25 to -75 F are not uncommon.



Photo Credit: Sunset Aleknagik Lake: Collin Larson

The Bristol Bay region is one of the richest region's in natural resources in the state. It has the world's largest runs of sockeye salmon. All five major species of salmon - the chinook, sockeye, chum, coho, and pink salmon spawn in the region.

Commercial salmon fishing is still one of the major economic mainstays for this region. Bristol Bay's sockeye fishery supplies almost half of the world's wild sockeye salmon.





Photo Credit: Round Island BBNA



Photo credit: Walrus Round Island BBNA



Photo credit: Puffins TFWS

There is so much to do in our region. From salmon runs that stagger the imagination to the geological wonders of Katmai and Aniakchak Caldera, Alaska's Bristol Bay region provides unique lifestyle to its people and year round visitor opportunities.



Photo Credit: Brown bears Mission Lodge

Observe brown bears in their natural habitat at Brooks Falls in Katmai National Park.

See thousands of bird species converge during the spring migration.



Photo Credit: Puffins TFWS



Photo Credit: Birds TFWS

Hike through the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes near King Salmon.



Photo Credit: Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Katmai National Park



Photo Credit: Hiker Katmai National Park



Photo Credit: Mt Steller, Kukak Volcano, and Devils Desk KNP

The CrackerBox

Floral & Gift Shop

(907)842-4440

Local crafts, Alaskan books, Greeting cards,

Souvenirs & more

(Conveniently located at the Dillingham Airport

In the little red building)

Dillingham Trinity Lutheran Church



We invite you to
Sunday Services on the
Aleknagik Lake Road at 11am.
Phone 907.842.3404

*We are ecumenical partners with,
United Church of Christ, Presbyterian,
Episcopal, United Methodist, and
Reformed Church in America.*

Learn about the fishing history in the Bristol Bay region at the Naknek Museum and the Sam Fox Museum in Dillingham, Alaska.



Photo Credit: Intricate model sailing schooner on display Naknek Museum Hannah Colton/KDLG

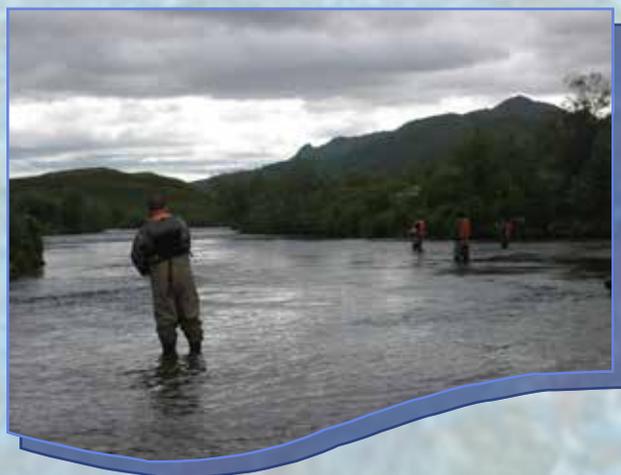
Ice fish during the winter months.



Observe wildlife.



Photo Credit: Ice fishing , Fox, Sport Fishing and Caribou TFWS



Visit the Walrus Island State Game Sanctuary near Togiak for the chance to see thousands of walrus.



Photo Credit: Walrus Island Walrus Island State Game Sanctuary

It starts with an idea.

Bristol Bay is home to many innovative and resourceful people. These individuals are invested in the economic future of the region – they are thinkers, dreamers and entrepreneurs.

BBDF is committed to nurturing small businesses that benefit the residents and economy of Bristol Bay. Financing, coaching and networking support are available for both new and existing businesses.

Your idea can become a reality — contact BBDF today to learn more.



Capital.
Connection.
Community.



(907) 265-7836 // www.bddf.net

111 W. 16th Avenue, Suite 400 // Anchorage, AK 99501-5109

BBDF

Bristol Bay Development Fund

Fish and wildlife including land and sea mammals and birds, provide opportunities for viewing and photography as well as recreational fishing and hunting.



Photo credit: Brown bear at Brooks River Falls Katmai National Park

Round Island home to thousands of huge walrus.

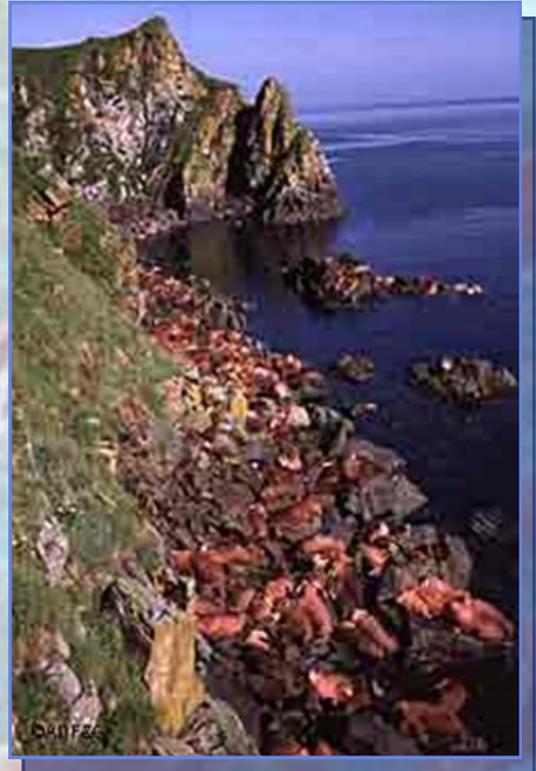


Photo Credit: Bristol Bay Native Association



Sandhill Cranes Photo Credit: Gwen Larson



Bull moose swimming the Nushagak River

Photo Credit: Chris Itumelria



Photo Credit: Brown bear eating spawned out salmon.
Bristol Bay Native Association

World Class Angling

The Bristol Bay area is home to rivers and streams that are as productive today as they were thousands of years ago. Sport anglers come from all over the world for that once in a lifetime experience. Fresh water fish as Rainbow trout, Arctic Char, Arctic grayling, Northern Pike, Lake trout and Dolly Varden trout all grow to mythic size, reaching record sizes!



Photo Credit: Nushagak River Northern Pike by Todd Fritze



Photo Credit: Rainbow Trout Mission Lodge



Photo Credit: Fly Fishing Mission Lodge

World Class Angling

The watersheds that drain into Bristol Bay support a world famous sport fishery. All five salmon: Pinks, Cohos, Sockeye, King Salmon and Chum are prolific in the Bristol Bay lake and river systems.

Sport fishers are required to obtain a state sport fishing license and King Salmon tags from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Licenses are available from most stores and lodges in the region and can also be purchased online at www.adfg.state.ak.us



Photo Credit: Lake Trout Mission Lodge



Photo Credit: King Salmon Mission Lodge



Photo Credit: Grayling TFWS

ALASKA'S BRISTOL BAY
It's Always Been.

Like many others, the Eskimo, Indian and Aleut were drawn to Bristol Bay for its abundance of natural resources. The region is rich with Native culture, spectacular landscapes, and pristine lakes and rivers that support the world-renowned salmon fishery. We are committed to preserving and promoting this heritage for generations to come.



We welcome you to
Bristol Bay – A Place
That's Always Been.



Stunning landscape



Photo Credit: Sunset Bristol Bay Native Corporation

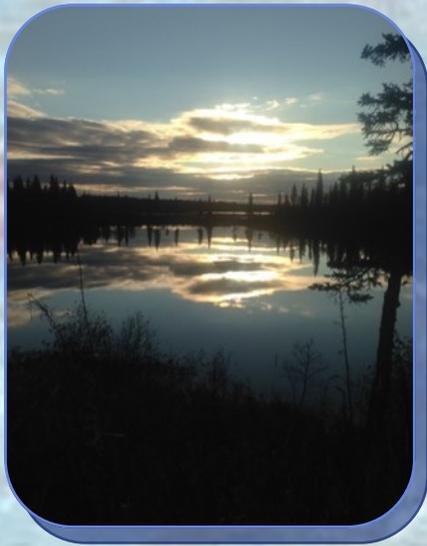


Photo Credit: Twin Lakes sunset Todd Fritze



Photo Credit: Sunset on the Nushagak River Gwen Larson



Photo Credit: Nushagak River Annie Fritze



Photo Credit: Round Island Bristol Bay Native Association

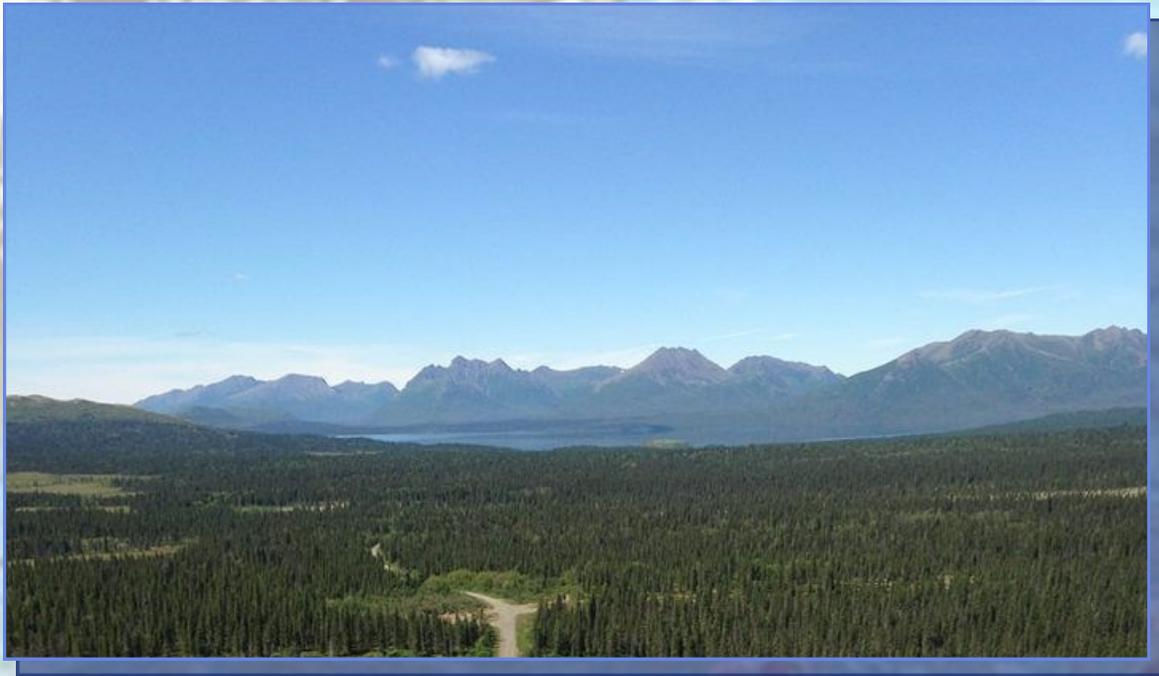


Photo Credit: View of Snake Lake Todd Fritze

The landscape includes rugged mountains, pristine lakes and rivers and the national and state parks, wildlife refuges, designated wilderness areas and other administrative units that protect, feature and enhance enjoyment of those attractions. These lands and waters offer superlative hiking, camping, rafting, kayaking and canoeing.



Photo Credit: Canoeing on the Nushagak River Bernina Venua



Photo Credit: Kayaker at Snake Lake by David Schwantes



Photo Credit: Rafting TFWS



Photo Credit: Camping TFWS



P.O. Box 310

Dillingham, Alaska
99576

907-842-5257

BBNA MAIN FAX:

www.bbna.com

Bristol Bay Native Association is a Tribal Consortium, made up of 31 Tribes and is organized as a nonprofit corporation to provide a variety of educational, social, economic and related services to the Native people of the Bristol Bay region of Alaska.

BBNA's mission is to maintain and promote a strong regional organization supported by the Tribes of Bristol Bay to serve as a unified voice to provide social, economic, cultural, educational opportunities and initiatives to benefit the Tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.

BBNA Programs Include:

Administration

- ◆ Administrative Support
- ◆ Special Projects
- ◆ Facilities Management
- ◆ Network Administration
- ◆ Chief Financial Administrator
- ◆ General Council
- ◆ Human Resources
- ◆ Media Services

Community Services

- ◆ VPSO Program
- ◆ Tribal Government Services
- ◆ Village Compacting
- ◆ Training and Technical Assistance
- ◆ Tribal Court Enhancement Program
- ◆ Bristol Bay Prisoner Reentry Initiative
- ◆ Community Oriented Policing Program

Family Services

- ◆ Children & Family Services
- ◆ Tribal Children's Services
- ◆ Family/Domestic Violence Program
- ◆ Christmas Angel Tree Project
- ◆ Elderly Services Division
- ◆ Elderly Nutritional Lunch Program
- ◆ Senior In home services
- ◆ Care Coordination
- ◆ Aging/Disabilities
- ◆ Wellness Program
- ◆ Food Bank

Head Start

- ◆ Dillingham
- ◆ New Stuyahok
- ◆ Togiak
- ◆ Manokotak

Land Management Services

- ◆ Forestry
- ◆ Transactions and Acquisitions
- ◆ Trespass Investigations

Natural Resources

- ◆ Environmental
- ◆ Subsistence Fisheries
- ◆ Marine Mammals
- ◆ Subsistence
- ◆ Tribal Environmental Response

Program Development

- ◆ Economic/Energy Program

Transportation and Infrastructure

Workforce Development

- ◆ Employment & Training
- ◆ Higher Education
- ◆ Youth Employment
- ◆ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- ◆ Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation
- ◆ General Assistance
- ◆ Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)

Dillingham, Alaska Gateway to Wood-Tikchik State Park



Photo Credit: Dillingham Ariel view: City of Dillingham

Located approximately 370 air miles southwest of Anchorage, Dillingham sits at the edge of rolling tundra with ridges of spruce, birch, and many different species of willow trees. Pristine lakes and streams abound, Dillingham.

Dillingham is a community with an ancient and rich heritage where residents and visitors enjoy modern comforts surrounded by the spiritual beauty and abundance of the Alaskan wilderness. The original inhabitants of western Alaska are the Yup'ik People who have lived and traveled here for thousands of years. Visited by Captain James Cook in 1771, settled by Russian fur traders in the early 1800's, and later commercialized by the salmon industry, the predominant Native culture remains.

In 1818, Russian fur traders were the first white explores to establish themselves by erecting a fortified settlement, called the Alexandrovsky post, on the east side of Nushagak Bay across from the present location of Dillingham. By 1822, the fort was the center of trade operations and by 1834, it became known as Nushagak. In 1884, the first cannery was established near Nushagak. Two more canneries were built during the next two years. The second one, at the site of present Dillingham, led to the development and population growth in the area. By 1904, there were ten canneries operating in Nushagak Bay. Dillingham has a diverse and rich history associated with the development of the commercial salmon fishery, including the early efforts at organizing the fishermen to strengthen their influence on cannery employment and pay practices.

Near the turn of the century, a school was constructed on the west side of the Nushagak Bay at Kanakanak, which is the current hospital sites. An influenza epidemic struck in the winter of 1918-1919, leaving the entire Bristol Bay region with no more that five hundred people. Missionaries reported that no children under the age of two survived the epidemic. During this time, the school was converted to a hospital and orphanage. The orphanage housed children from different areas of the Bristol Bay region and many of them settled in this area.

Dillingham has been called by many names throughout its history; *Choggiung*, *Snag Point*, and the 1880 census refers to it as *Ah-lek-nug-uk*. Finally, Dillingham was named after U.S. Senator William Paul Dillingham from Vermont who conducted an extensive tour of Alaska in 1903-1904.

Dillingham Natures Front Porch



Photo Credit: As the sun sets at midnight a commercial fisher reels in the catch of the day on Nushagak Bay. Dillon Bennet

Dillingham developed into the largest community in the Bristol Bay region and serves as one of the regional hubs and focal fishing centers. Its location is at the head of Nushagak Bay where the mouth of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers meet. These rivers are known for their large salmon runs, making this area world class for sport and commercial fishing. All five species of salmon, chinook (king), sockeye (red), coho (silver) humpies (pink), and chum (dog fish), along with freshwater rainbow trout, arctic char, dolly varden, grayling and northern pike, are prolific in the Bristol Bay lake and river systems.

Dillingham, the "Red Salmon Capitol of the World"

Dillingham and the Bristol Bay region are home to the world's largest sockeye (red) salmon fishery. Dillingham is an important gateway to many sport fishing lodges and eco-tourism opportunities. Many of these are focused on the adjacent Wood-Tikchik State Park, the largest state park in the United States known for its great fishing opportunities (State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources).

Recreation and Wildlife Viewing Photographic Opportunities

Dillingham is surrounded by vast acreage of unsurpassed beauty that includes the largest state Park in the nation, the Wood Tickchik State Park. This 1.6 million acre treasured has a chain of clear teal blue water lakes and streams and fiord like appearing mountains. The park attracts kayakers, and float trip enthusiasts alike. The Togiak Wildlife Refuge also borders the Dillingham area as well as the coastal region that includes Round Island , one of the largest walrus haul outs in the world.



Photo Credit: Dillingham Museum Jayne Bennett

The community of Dillingham offers an in-depth look at the sub-region's cultural history (prehistoric and historic) the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery and the Sam Fox Museum. The museum is housed under the same roof as the Dillingham Public Library, located on the corner of D Street in downtown Dillingham, Alaska. The museum has a collection of more than 3,000 pieces, including a variety of Yup'ik Eskimo artifacts and many historical photographs of the salmon industry.

For more information contact the Sam Fox Museum at (907)842-4831



Photo Credit: Peter Pan Seafoods: Annie Fritze

A must for anyone interested in our fishing industry is a tour of the historic, still fully operational Peter Pan Cannery. Daily tours of the century old cannery run from mid-June to late July. For more information call Peter Pan at 907-842-5415

Enjoy Dillingham's small boat harbor to observe fishermen as they prepare for commercial fishing. Enjoy a nice picnic at the south end of the harbor overlooking the Nushagak River.



Photo Credit: Boat Harbor M. Jayne Bennett



City Departments

Administration, City Clerk,
Finance, Fire, Library, Planning,
Port, Public Works, Public
Safety, Senior Center

Serving the City of Dillingham

P.O. Box 889, Dillingham, Alaska 99576
(907) 842-5211 www.dillinghamak.us

In the winter, travel by snow machine, cross country skis or by snowshoes across the snow covered land.

Try ice fishing, and join the fun of winter carnival season.



Photo Credit: Ice Fishing : TFWS



Photo Credit: Snow machines TFWS

Beaver Creek Bed & Breakfast



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866-252-7335

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www.DillinghamAlaska.com

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Dillingham, AK 99576

bcbinfo@gmail.com



Dillingham residents enjoy a year round scenic paradise for boating, canoeing, rafting, tubing,, hiking, biking, fishing, snowmobiling, skiing, mushing and hunting. There are many lakes and rivers to explore and mountains to climb.



Photo Credit: Canoeing: Lake Aleknagik Bernina Venua



Photo Credit: Snowmobiling Gwen Larson

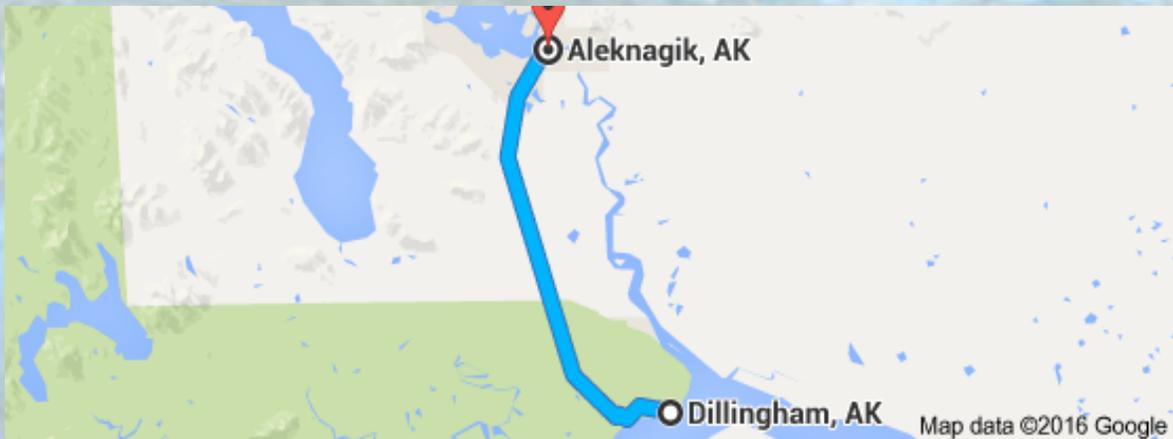


Photo Credit: Rafting Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

At the end of a 25 mile drive from Dillingham you will find the village of Aleknagik. Here at Aleknagik, you can observe millions of salmon as they migrate upstream on the newly built Wood River Bridge!



Photo Credit: Wood River Bridge Peter Andrew



Togiak National Wildlife Refuge



Togiak Refuge Photo Credit: Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

Togiak Valley in Togiak National Wildlife Refuge is home to a rare geologic formation - a 2-mile tuya. A tuya is a steep, flat-topped volcano formed when lava erupts under a glacier.

With terrain that varies from sheer mountain peaks and sea cliffs to open stretches of tundra and wetlands, Togiak National Wildlife Refuge has many distinctive habitats that provide homes to all sorts of wildlife. (USFWS Alaska Region)

Togiak National Wildlife Refuge provides great birding

opportunities. As many as 200,000 waterfowl have been counted in the bays, lagoons, and lakes along the refuge's coast awaiting break up of ice in the Arctic.

The refuge is also home to one of the largest populations of cliff-nesting seabirds in the eastern Bering Sea. Cape Newenham, Cape Pierce, Bird Rock, and Shaiak Island are home to about 1 million common murre and black-legged kittiwakes. Flats at Nanvak Bay and Hagemeister Strait and the wet tundra of the Nushagak Peninsula host an abundant array of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.

Visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife website at <http://alaska.fws.gov/> to find recreation opportunities such as hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, interpretation, and environmental education. There is also information on public cabins for rent, canoe trails to paddle, and visitor centers. (USFWS Alaska Region)

Contact Information:
907 842-1063
FAX: 907 842-5402

Mailing Address:
P.O. BOX 270
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576-0270

Wood-Tikchik State Park

Wood-Tikchik State Park is located north of Dillingham. Over 1.6 million acres (6,500 km²) an area about the size of the state of Delaware, it is the largest state park in Alaska and also the largest state park in the nation. It has two distinct lake systems with 6 interconnected lakes in each. The Wood River Mountains, reaching 3-5,000 feet in height, form the western border of the park. The steep mountains and dramatic V-shaped arms give this side of the park a spectacular, fjord-like appearance. It is one of only two state parks in western Alaska, along with the 5-acre Lake Aleknagik State Recreation Site that is located on the Aleknagik Lake south shore with road access from Dillingham (Alaska DNR).



Photo Credit: Lake Aleknagik Bernina Venua



Photo Credit: Lake Aleknagik AFritze

The lakes and rivers of Wood-Tikchik State Park provide great boating opportunities. Some favorite excursions include exploring the inland fjords along the western reaches of the lakes and enjoying the mountain scenery.

Access: Daily commercial airline service is available from Anchorage to Dillingham. Air charter by float-equipped and amphibious aircraft into the park is available from Dillingham. The entire park is currently open to private aircraft landings.

Water access to the Wood River Lakes is from Dillingham via the Wood River or from the village of Aleknagik, 24 miles north of Dillingham by road. The Wood River Lakes are interconnected by shallow, swift moving rivers which generally require jet-equipped watercraft. Most parties fly in and boat out.

Access to the Tikchik Lakes is primarily by aircraft. Parties exit the Tikchik Lakes by air, or float and/or paddle, to any one of several native villages on the Nushagak River, where air charter is available for transport back to Dillingham. Extreme caution is recommended when approaching the upper Nuyakuk River rapids and falls, just below Tikchik Lake outlet. Portage is advised. The Allen River, which drains Chikuminuk Lake into Lake Chauekuktuli requires several portages around Class V+ rapids.

There are commercial sports fishing lodges located on private property within the boundaries of the park. These lodges operate on a reservation basis only, do not cater to drop-in visitation, and do not provide ancillary services to those other than guests. Additionally, several privately owned cabins are found throughout the park. **Please respect private property.**

For a complete list of commercial operators authorized to conduct business within the park, write to the address below.

Dillingham Ranger Station

Wood-Tikchik State Park
PO Box 1822
Dillingham, AK 99576
(907) 842-2641
Email: bill.berkhahn@alaska.gov



Photo Credit: Historic Building Moody's Fuel Station Aleknagik B. Venua

Walrus Game Sanctuary

The Walrus Game Sanctuary consists of seven small, isolated islands in Bristol Bay that host the largest annual land-based walrus haul out in the Western



Photo Credit: Walrus: Fish and Wildlife Services

Hemisphere. Each spring, 2,000 to 10,000 male walruses bask on the rocky beaches of Round Island for days at a time. Stellar sea lions have a rookery nearby and gray whales swim offshore along the coast. In spring and summer, red foxes feed and play on the island slopes. Hundreds of thousands of seabirds, including kittiwakes, murrelets, puffins, cormorants, parakeet auklets, and pigeon guillemots breed along the island's shores during the summer. Viewing is by permit only, from May 1 to August 15. Five-day permits allow camping on Round Island and are obtained from ADF&G in Dillingham on a first-come, first-served basis. Visitors must be self-sufficient, in good physical condition, and prepared for inclement weather. (ADF&G)

Other Islands

Access to other portions of the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary does not require an Access Permit and is open to most public uses provided the activity does not damage refuge resources, disturb wildlife or disrupt existing public uses. Allowed activities generally include fishing, wildlife watching, hiking and camping. Other activities may require prior approval from ADF&G through issuance of a Special Areas Permit.

You may also contact Round Island support staff at the address, telephone or e-mail listed below if you have any questions or need additional information.

State Game Sanctuary Management

Ed Weiss, Wildlife Biologist
Division of Wildlife Conservation
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599
(907) 267-2189

ed.weiss@alaska.gov

Special Areas Permitting

Jacob Cunha, Habitat Biologist
Division of Habitat
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518
(907) 267-2143

jacob.cunha@alaska.gov



Photo Credit Walrus: Togiak Fish and Wildlife

Walrus Game Sanctuary and Round Island



Photo credits: Round Island: Bristol Bay Native Associa-

Access: The Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary (WISGS) and the Round Island camp is generally accessed by boat through the village of Togiak, Alaska or in some cases, Dillingham, Alaska. Commercial air transportation from Anchorage to Dillingham and Togiak is provided by several scheduled airlines with several flights daily throughout the summer.

- **Dillingham:** The Dillingham airport is about two miles west of town. There are taxis available at the airport, and if you plan to stay in Dillingham, there are several hotels and bed & breakfast establishments. There are also several restaurants, grocery stores, and outdoor supplies stores in Dillingham.

Togiak: There are limited amenities in Togiak and information on those may be obtained from the City of Togiak (tele: 907-493-5820) cityoftogi@aol.com)

Access out of Togiak and into Round Island is limited by tides, weather, daylight and transporter availability. It is likely that an overnight stay in Togiak coming and/or going may be needed depending on these factors. Another option is by floatplane from Dillingham to meet the transporters boat at a location in Kulukak Bay, and then by boat to Round Island. You will need to make your own arrangements to get to Round Island or other islands within the sanctuary from Togiak or Dillingham as the ADF&G does not provide transport to the Sanctuary. Access to the islands from Togiak or Dillingham can be accomplished via commercial or private vessels.



Photo credits: Walrus at sunset and Walrus Island Togiak Fish and Wildlife

Iliamna



Photo Credit: Lake Iliamna: Thomas Woods

Iliamna is located on the north side of Iliamna Lake, 225 miles southwest of Anchorage and 187 miles east-northeast of Dillingham. Iliamna is one of the gateways to the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

Alaska's largest lake, Lake Iliamna harbors abundant grayling, trout and salmon, biologically unique fresh-water seals, and a mystery. A sea monster legend, extensively documented and as enduring as that of Loch Ness, is well-known to the Native People of Kokhanok, Igiugig, Pedro Bay, Newhalen, Nondalton and Iliamna villages bordering the lake's nearly 1,1150 square miles.

Iliamna was founded around 1800 by Athabascan Indians near the mouth of Iliamna River. It is believed that they originally came from the Cook Inlet area to trap, hunt and fish. The name Iliamna derived from an Indian word meaning "big ice" or "big lake".

Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River. Originally an Athabascan village near the mouth to the river, the community was moved to its present location around 1935 and today the main stay of the economy are the fishing and hunting lodges in and around Lake Iliamna and Lake Clark.



Photo Credit: Lake Iliamna Lawrence Sorensen

Iliamna is a major gateway to the world class fishing and hunting in the Kvichak River drainage. Lodges in Iliamna provide hundreds of fishing and hunting enthusiasts with week long excursions between June and late fall.

The waters within the Iliamna area are the only waters in Alaska to receive the designation as "Trophy fishing Region" by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (Profiles of Tribal Communities in the Bristol Bay Region)

Iliamna has a small local road system. An 8-mile paved road connects Iliamna to Newhalen, and a 14.5-mile road leads north to a proposed bridge site at the western end of Six Mile Lake. A bridge at this site would provide a road link to Nondalton.

The waters within the Iliamna area are the only waters in Alaska to receive the designation as "Trophy fishing Region" by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (Profiles of Tribal Communities in the Bristol Bay Region)

Iliamna is the transportation hub of the area, served by several airlines providing daily scheduled flights from Anchorage. Air taxis and charter service provide transportation to outlying villages.



Photo Credit Lake Iliamna Lawrence Sorensen



Photo Credit: Little Lake Clark: NPS

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve is a U.S. National Park that includes many streams and lakes vital to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. The park allows a wide variety of recreational activities year-round.

Lake Clark is on the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Anchorage, and has a variety of features not found together in any of the other Alaska Parks: the junction of three mountain ranges, (the Alaska Range from the North, the Aleutian Range from the South, and the park's own rugged Chigmit Mountains, an area known as Alaska's Alps.), two active volcanoes (Iliamna and Redoubt), a coastline with rainforests on the East (similar to Southeast Alaska), a plateau with tundra on the West (similar to Arctic Alaska), and turquoise lakes.

There are no roads and can only be reached by small aircraft, preferably floatplane (NPS-Alaska Regional Office).

You can contact park staff via phone, email, postal mail, fax, or social media at the following locations.

General Visitor Information: www.nps.gov/lac/

Phone: (907) 781-2218

Administrative Headquarters

Lake Clark National Park & Preserve

240 West 5th Avenue, Suite 236

Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone:(907)644-3626

Fax: (907)644-3810

Naknek

Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River about 15 miles down river from King Salmon. This region was first settled over 6,000 years ago by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. Hunting camps along the Naknek River date back to 3,000 to 4,000 B.C. (Department of Community Affairs).

In 1821, the original Eskimo village of "Naugeik" was noted by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. It was later spelled Naknek by the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska.

The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. By 1900, there were approximately 12 canneries in Bristol Bay. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants, and also made land available to other institutions and individuals.

The parcel owned by the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the River was the first land recorded in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek.

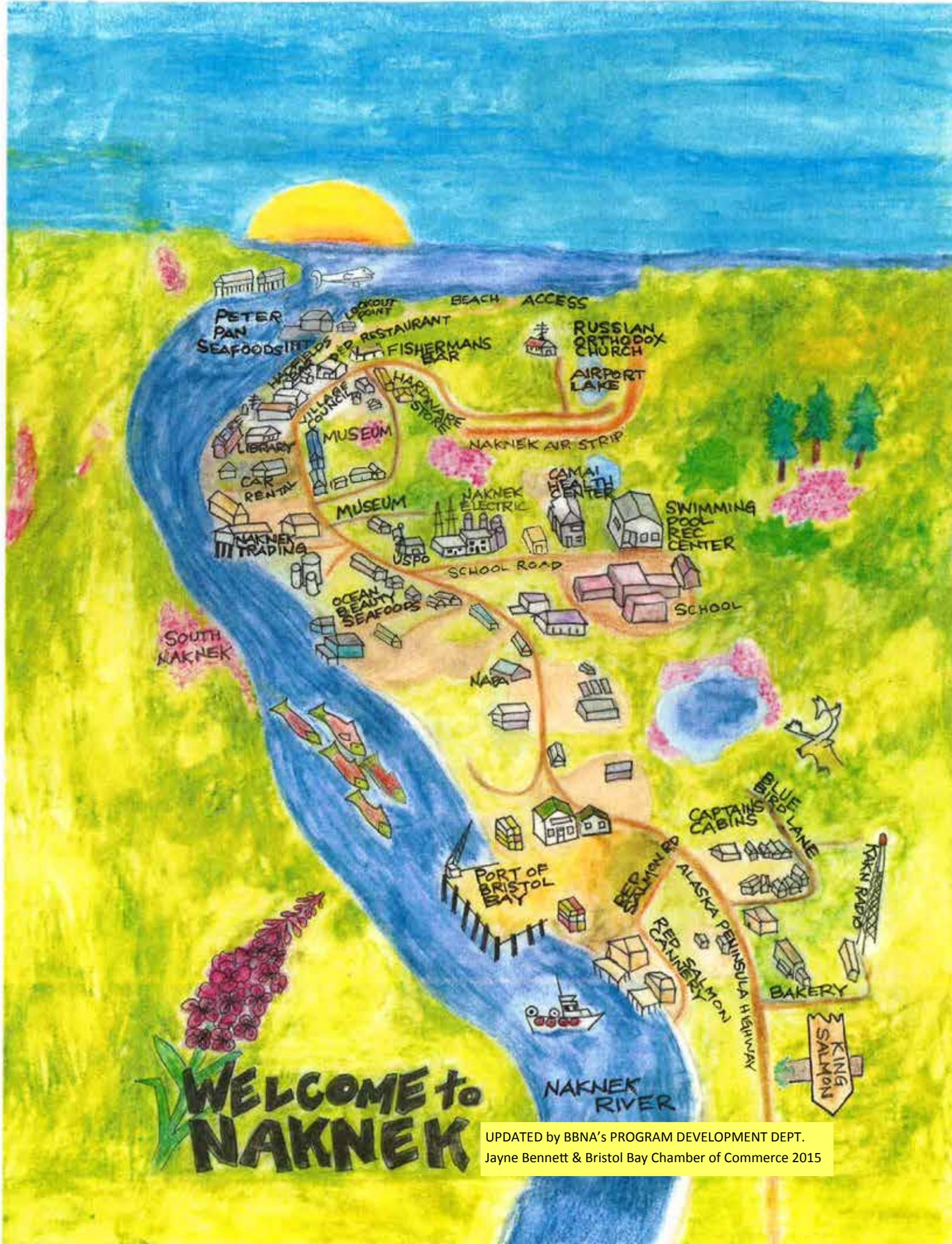
A post office was established in 1907. Naknek has developed over the years as a major fishery center. Naknek's economy is based on salmon fishing and processing.

Naknek has developed over the years into a major center for the Bristol Bay commercial sockeye salmon fishery. During the summer months the population swells to about five thousand, most of whom are commercial fishermen and cannery processor workers. Naknek celebrated the grand opening of its new museum in July 2015. The museum showcases artifacts from the Bristol Bay fishing industry and traditional culture. The museum is located in downtown Naknek across from the library.

For more detailed information please refer to the Naknek , King Salmon, South Naknek Visitors Guide or call Bristol Bay Borough Chamber of Commerce at 907-246-2222.



Photo Credit: Naknek Museum
Hannah Colten



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BLUE BIRD LANE

CAPTAINS CABINS

PORT OF BRISTOL BAY

REP SALMON ED

ALASKA PENINSULA HIGHWAY

REP SALMON

BAKERY

NAKIN RADIO

KING SALMON

NAKNEK RIVER

WELCOME to NAKNEK

UPDATED by BBNA's PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DEPT. Jayne Bennett & Bristol Bay Chamber of Commerce 2015

King Salmon

King Salmon is located on the north bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, between the mouth of Naknek River and Naknek Lake and 284 miles southwest of Anchorage.

The area was settled more than 6,000 years ago and hunting camps along the Naknek River date back to 3,000 to 4,000 BC.

The first Russian traders arrived in 1819. The Russians explored and maintained dominance over the region until 1867 when the United States purchased Alaska. The U. S. interests were directed primarily toward the fur and fishery potential of the region.

In 1883, the first salmon cannery in Bristol Bay was opened and, in 1890 the first cannery on the Naknek River began operations.

In 1941, at the beginning of World War II, the U.S. built an air force base in King Salmon. The base was a major military installation in western Alaska up until the closure in 1994. King Salmon developed a Government, transportation, and service center.

The villages of Naknek, King Salmon serves as the air transportation center for King Salmon, Naknek, South Naknek and surrounding Alaska Peninsula communities. Today, King Salmon serves as the "Gateway to Katmai National Monument."

Photo Credit: Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Katmai National Park



Katmai National Park and Preserve



Photo Credit: Mt. Katmai sits at the head of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Katmai National Park

The Alaska Peninsula supports the world's largest concentration of brown bears. At Katmai National Park, from the safety of a U.S. Park Service viewing platform, visitors can watch these magnificent creatures, the world's largest land carnivores, catch migrating salmon in their jaws as the fish leap Brooks River Falls.

In 1912, Katmai area Natives was forced to flee their villages when the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history created the famous Valley of 10,000 Smokes. The site is of great archeological significance, representing over 6,0000 years of continuous human habitation.

Access: Scheduled flights from Anchorage serve King Salmon year round. Daily commercial flights operate between King Salmon and other communities. For complete list of charter operators please refer to the website or call the Park headquarters at 907-246-3305.

For more information:

Write to:

Katmai National Park and Preserve
1000 Silver Street, Building 603
PO Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

Phone:

King Salmon Visitor Center: (907) 246-4250
Park Headquarters: (907) 246-3305
Fax (907)246-3305
www.nps.gov/katm



Photo Credit: Brown bears feeding at Brooks River Falls Katmai National Park

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve



Photo Credit: Aniakchak National Monument ANMP

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve has one of the nation's most fascinating recent volcanic features. Aniakchak is a large caldera formed by the collapse of a 7,000 foot volcanic mountain. Nestled inside this caldera lies a beautiful emerald green lake. Most visitors to this area are dropped off by plane on Surprise Lake. Warm springs, melting snow, and glaciers feed Surprise Lake, which in turn gives rise to the Aniakchak Wild River. (Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve)

Aniakchak is Roadless, wild, and remote. Located on the Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve is inaccessible by road. Notoriously bad weather makes access to Aniakchak unpredictable. Drop-offs and/or pick-ups may be significantly delayed. You and your gear must be tested and experienced before you travel here.

Access: Aniakchak National Monument may be directly accessed via air taxi flights chartered from King Salmon, AK and other nearby small towns and villages. Air charters can land you at Meshik Lake, Surprise Lake in the caldera, or Aniakchak, Amber, or Kujulik bays on the Pacific Ocean. Regularly scheduled commercial flights to King Salmon (AKN), the location of National Park Service administrative headquarters and the starting point for many Aniakchak adventures, are available from Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport (ANC) via PenAir and Alaska Airlines.

For more information please contact:

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

PO Box 7

King Salmon, Alaska 99613

(907)246-3305

www.nps.gov/ania

Becharof, and Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuges



Becharof, and Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuges provide additional spectacular wilderness, unparalleled sport fishing, and an abundance of wildlife. Wild, windswept, and road less, this Wilderness is a half hour flight south of headquarters in King Salmon (FWS. Becharof).

Becharof National Wildlife Refuge embraces the largest lake in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Becharof Lake nurtures one of Bristol Bay's largest sockeye salmon runs, part of the foundation for the regional economy. The Refuge,

protecting 1,157,000 acres, also includes an active volcano, unusual geological features, historically significant landmarks, and a federally designated Wilderness. (Fish and Wildlife Services)

Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge is a land of towering mountains, active volcanoes, broad valleys, fjords, tundra and glacially formed lakes. The Bristol Bay side of the Refuge consists primarily of flat to rolling tundra, lakes and wetlands. From these coastal lowlands, the land rises to steep glaciated mountains, forming the spine of the Refuge, and then plunges to steep cliffs and sandy beaches on the Pacific side. Several of the Refuge's volcanoes have been active in the recent past. Mt. Chiginagak last erupted in 1971 and continues to vent gases and steam. Mt. Veniaminoff, a massive strato-volcano with a base 30 miles in diameter and a summit crater 20 miles in circumference, erupted from 1993 to 1995. Mt. Veniaminoff has the most extensive crater glacier in the country and is the only known glacier on the continent with an active volcanic vent in its center (USFWS Alaska Region, 2013).

The Refuge office is located approximately 1/8 mile from the King Salmon Airport. Signs leading to the office complex are readily visible, and assistance can be obtained from the refuge visitor center which is adjacent to the airport terminal. Regularly scheduled commercial flights are available between King Salmon and Anchorage.

The Alaska Peninsula/Becharof Staff is located in King Salmon, Alaska. We have a headquarters office and small visitor center.

For more information please contact:

Alaska Peninsula Becharof Refuge Headquarters

Post Office Box 277

4 Bear Road

King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Phone: (907) 246-3339 Fax: (907) 246-6696

Visit and Explore Alaska's Beautiful Bristol Bay region Communities

The most powerful, interesting ways to experience the richness of Bristol Bay region cultures is to arrange for a guided visit one of our villages.

Experience one of Bristol Bay region's remote villages where people lead lives that blend 20th century culture with ancient traditions.

Our remote villages and accessible towns; wild rivers, volcanoes, glacier-clad peaks, and striking coastline; and our ways of living based on deep knowledge of and respect for the lands. Native villages are strategically located along the region's waterways.

Many people in the Bristol Bay region continue to speak their native languages, eat traditional foods harvested from the surrounding seas and lands, and to practice traditional customs such as splitting fish, native dancing, grass basket weaving, skin (fur) sewing, and ivory carving.

Most families continue to engage in subsistence fishing and hunting, and gathering edible wild plants and berries.



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Photo Credit: Salmonberries (cloudberries) and Blue berries: Annie Fritze

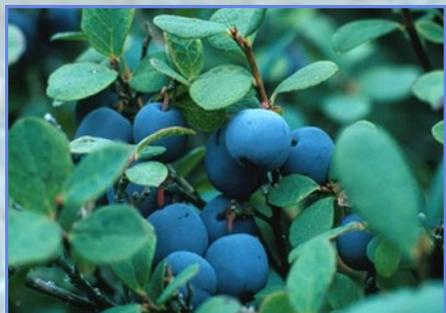


Photo Credit: Black Berries Gwen Larson

“Stay and Save in Bristol Bay!”



The Bristol Bay Campus offers a variety of degree and certificate programs, as well as local classes with topics ranging from Traditional Crafts to Sustainable Energy. Stop by to explore your options and find out what classes are right for you!



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS
BRISTOL BAY CAMPUS

BRISTOLBAY.UAF.EDU | 907.842.5109 | 800.478.5109

Bristol Bay Communities

Aleknagik

The Native Village of Aleknagik (pronounced uh-LECK-nuh-gik) is located where the Wood River flows out of Lake Aleknagik, 25 miles north of Dillingham and 330 miles west of Anchorage.

Wood River and Aleknagik Lake have been used historically as summer fish camps. Aleknagik means "Wrong Way Home," because Natives returning to their homes along the Nushagak River would sometimes become lost in the fog and find themselves swept up the Wood River with the tide, inadvertently arriving at Aleknagik Lake. The 1929 U.S. Census found 55 people living in the "Wood River Village" area to the south. In 1930, there were five families living on the shores of the lake year-round: the Waskeys, Polleys, Hansons, Yakos, and Smiths.

It is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo area, with historical influences from the Seventh-Day Adventists, Russian Orthodox, and Moravians. Fishing and subsistence activities are practiced.

Lake Aleknagik is the Gateway to Wood-Tikchik State Parks. The site provides the departure point for visitors to Lake Aleknagik and Wood-Tikchik State Park. Limited accommodations are available for boat and float planes. Gasoline and aviation fuel is available in Aleknagik. The Wood-Tikchik Park ranger station is located here. Please call the Aleknagik Ranger Station (907)842-2641 for additional information. Ranger Station hours: Summer: Sunday through Saturday 9am - 5pm

Winter: Monday through Friday 9am- 5 pm

Chignik Bay

The village of Chignik Bay, often referred to as Chignik, is located on Anchorage Bay, adjacent to the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge about 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and 180 miles south of King Salmon.

A village called "Kalwak" was originally located here, but was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the late 1700's. Chignik meaning "big wind" was established in the late 1800s as a fishing village and cannery. A four-masted sailing ship called the "Star of Alaska" transported workers and supplies between Chignik and San Francisco. Chinese crews from San Francisco traveled to Chignik in early spring to make tin cans for the cannery.

Japanese workers followed in mid-June to begin processing. Coal mining occurred in the area from 1899 to 1915. Today, as is typical of villages in the region, commercial salmon fishing is the mainstay of the economy. Salmon, herring roe, halibut, cod and crab are processed here. 600 to 800 people come to Chignik to fish or work in the processing plants each summer.

Chignik Lagoon

Chignik Lagoon is located 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Chignik, 16 miles east of Chignik Lake, and 280 miles east of Unimak Pass (the separation between the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands). It obtained its name from its location and proximity to Chignik, the Sugpiaq word for "big wind".

The area was originally populated by Kanaiguit Eskimos. After Russian occupation, the intermarriage of the Kaniags and Aleuts produced Koniags. The people of this era were sea-dependent, living on otter, sea lion, porpoise and whale. During the Russian fur boom from 1767 to 1783, the sea otter population was decimated. This, in addition to disease and warfare, reduced its Native population to less than half its former size. Current residents are of mixed Alutiiq ancestry. Over the decades, Chignik Lagoon became a fishing village and now serves, along with Chignik, as a regional fishing center. It experiences an influx of fishermen during the summer months, swelling the population by 200 (lakeandpen.com).

Chignik Lake

Chignik Lake is located next to the body of water bearing the same name, 13 miles from Chignik and 16 miles west of Chignik Lagoon. The present population traces its roots from Aleuts who lived on the west side of the Alaska Peninsula near Illnik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof Lake. In 1903, the village was the winter residence of a single family who fished near Chignik Lagoon. Other families moved from surrounding villages in the early 1950s when a school was built.

The residents of Chignik Lake retain close ties with its Alutiiq heritage and practice a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing is the mainstay of Chignik Lake's economy. Some residents leave the village during the summer months to commercial fish, crew or work at the fish processors in Chignik (lakeandpen.com).

Clark's Point

The point originally had an Eskimo name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the Nushagak Packing Company cannery, established in 1888. The community was named after John Clark, who was the manager of the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak. Clark is reputed to have operated a saltery prior to the establishment of the cannery. In 1893 the cannery became a member of the Alaska Packers Association. In 1901 a two-line cannery was built. During World War II, the canning operation ceased, and only salting was done at Clark's Point. The plant was shut down permanently by 1952, and the Alaska Packers Association used the facility as the headquarters for its fishing fleet. In 1929, a major flood occurred. The city was incorporated in 1971. The village has been plagued by severe erosion. A housing project in 1982 was constructed on high and safe ground on the bluff.

The community was founded on fishing operations of non-Native settlers, although presently it is predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo. The population increases by about 300 in summer months due to the commercial fishery.

Egegik

(Pronounced EE-guh-gick.) Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River on the Alaska Peninsula, 40 miles southwest of King Salmon and 326 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The community is accessible by air and water. A city-owned 5,600' long by 100' wide lighted gravel runway with crosswind airstrip is located 2 miles northwest of Egegik. Scheduled and charter flight are available from King Salmon.

According to anthropologists, settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 600 years ago. Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the area. Aleuts arrived in later years. The first recorded contact by non-Natives was with Russians fur traders between 1818 and 1867. The village was reported by Russians as a fish camp called "Igagik" (meaning "throat") in 1876. Local people would travel each year from Kanatak on the Gulf coast through a portage pass to Becharof Lake. From there they would hike or kayak on to the Egegik Bay area for the summer fish camp. In 1895 an Alaska Packers Association salmon saltery was established at the mouth of Egegik River, and a town developed around the former fish camp. During the Influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, natives from other villages moved to Egegik on an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease. During World War II, men from Egegik were enlisted to help build the King Salmon airport, with many subsequently serving in Dutch Harbor and elsewhere.

Today, the economy in Egegik is based on commercial fishing and fish processing providing seasonal employment from May to August. The population swells by 1,000 to 2,000 fisherman and cannery workers during the commercial fishing season. Five on shore processors are located on the Egegik River and numerous floating processors participate in the Egegik fishery. Local working tours of the Bristol Bay set-net fishery are available.

The Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and Becharof Lake are accessible from here by plane or skiff up the Egegik River where sport fishing, hunting and wildlife are popular activities. The Becharof Lake is the second largest Lake in Alaska and is the nursery for the worlds second largest run of sockeye salmon.

Ekuk

Ekuk is located on the east coast of Nushagak Bay, 17 miles south of Dillingham. It is spread out for about 2 miles along a narrow gravel spit that extends from the Ekuk Bluffs in the shape of a hook.

The word Ekuk means "the last village down," reflecting that Ekuk is the farthest village south on the Nushagak Bay. The village is mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828 as Village Ekouk and Seleniye Ikuk. It is thought that Ekuk was a major Eskimo village at one time. Russians employed Natives as guides for their boats as they navigated up Nushagak Bay to the trading post at

Aleksandrovsk after 1818. Before the North Alaska Salmon Company opened a cannery at Ekuk in 1903, many residents had moved to the Moravian Mission at Carmel. In addition, numerous canneries sprang up during 1888 and 1889 on the east and west sides of the bay, which drew many residents away from the village. Ekuk had a school from 1958 to 1974. Today, the cannery watchman's family are the only year-round residents. In the summer, the village comes alive with cannery crews, commercial fishing, and subsistence activities.

Historically a Yup'ik Eskimo village, Ekuk is now used only as a summer commercial cannery and subsistence-use site. Many families have set net sites in Ekuk.

Ekwok

Ekwok is located along the Nushagak River, 43 miles northeast of Dillingham and 285 miles southwest of Anchorage.

Ekwok means "end of the bluff" and is the oldest continuously-occupied Yup'ik Eskimo village on the river. During the 1800s, the settlement was used in the spring and summer as a fish camp and in the fall as a base for berry picking. By 1923, it was the largest settlement along the river. In 1930, a BIA school was constructed. Mail was delivered by dog sled from Dillingham until a post office opened in Ekwok in 1941. Many of the earliest homes in Ekwok were located in a low flat area near the riverbank. After a severe flood in the early 1960s, villagers relocated to the current location on higher ground. The city was incorporated in 1974.

Ekwok is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

Levelock

Levelock is located on the west bank of the Kvichak River, 40 miles north of Naknek, and 280 miles southwest of Anchorage. Levelock is accessible by air and water. The State owns a 3,281' long by 59' wide lighted gravel runway in Levelock. Scheduled and charter flights are available.

Early Russian explorers reported the presence of Levelock, which they called "Kvichak." Kvichak was mentioned during the 1890 census, although the population was not measured. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified "Lovelock's Mission" at this site. Koggiung Packers operated a cannery at Levelock in 1925-26. A second cannery operated from 1928-29. In 1930 the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. During the early 1950s, another cannery was in operation. Today, Levelock is a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the community. Sharing is a way of life in this village; no one goes hungry for lack of ability to hunt or fish.

Manokotak

Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the Bristol Bay region. It became a permanent settlement in 1946-47 with the consolidation of the villages of Igushik and Tuklung. People also migrated from Kulukak, Togiak and Aleknagik. Igushik is now used as a summer fish camp by many of the residents of Manokotak. School was conducted in a church constructed in 1949. A school was built in 1958-59. A post office was established in 1960. Trapping has been an attractive lure to the area, although it has declined since the 1960s. The City was incorporated in 1970.

New Stuyahok

The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. The village moved downriver to the Mulchatna area from the "Old Village" in 1918.

During the 1920s and 30s, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942 the herd had dwindled to nothing, the village had been subjected to flooding, and the site was too far inland even to receive barge service. So in 1942, the village moved downriver again to its present location. Stuyahok appropriately means "going downriver place."

The first school was built in 1961. A post office was also established during that year. An airstrip was built soon thereafter, and the 1960s saw a 40% increase in the village population. The City was incorporated in 1972.



Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

P.O. Box 130
 Dillingham, AK 99576
 907-842-5201
 800-478-5201
 www.bbahc.org

Wood-Tikehik State Park



Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation manages Kakanak Hospital and 21 village clinics, 2 are subregional clinics (Togiak and Chignik Bay).

- Kakanak Hospital
- Community Health Center
- Critical Access Hospital
- Fully Accredited by The Joint Commission
- Emergency Medical Services provided 24 hours
- Outpatient Services (Monday thru Friday – 8 to 5)
- Inpatient Services

- Village Clinics
- ▲ Subregional Locations
- BBAHC Kakanak Hospital
- FF Federally Funded Clinics through Health Resources and Services Administration

- Clinics
- ▲ Subregional Clinics



Kokhanok

Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Lake Iliamna, 22 miles south of Iliamna and 88 miles northeast of King Salmon. Kokhanok is accessible by air and water. A State-owned 2,920' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base serve scheduled and charter air services from Anchorage, Iliamna, and King Salmon.

The original site of Kokhanok, called "Isigiug", was located 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the beach from the present location of Kokhanok. This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1890 by A.B. Schanz. The village has a mixed Native population, primarily Aleut. Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture and lifestyle. The village is served by the Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Koliganek

Koliganek is located on the left bank of the Nushagak River, and lies 65 miles northeast of Dillingham. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30. It is an Eskimo village first listed in the 1880 Census as "Kalignak." The name is local, recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1930. Since that time, the village has moved four miles downstream from the original site.

Nondalton

Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, 15 miles north of Iliamna and 200 miles southwest of Anchorage. Nondalton is primarily accessible by air and water. A State-owned 2,800' long by 75' wide gravel runway services the community. Scheduled and charter air services are available from Anchorage and Iliamna.

Nondalton is a Tanaina Indian name first recorded in 1909 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area and growing mud flats caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. The post office, established in 1938, relocated with the villagers. Nondalton formed an incorporated city government in 1971. Nondalton's St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Chapel, originally constructed in 1896 and moved with the rest of the village, is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Most residents in Nondalton are Alaska Native, primarily Dena'ina Athabaskans. Dena'ina values and traditions are very strong here, where elders continue to educate the younger generation in hopes of preserving their culture. Residents here practice a subsistence lifestyle, dependent upon fish and game for food.

New Halen

Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of the Newhalen River, 4.5 miles southwest of Iliamna and 230 miles southwest of Anchorage. There are two paved State-owned airstrips, one measures 5,080' long by 100' wide, the other is 4,800' long by 150' wide, these are located between Iliamna and Newhalen. Scheduled and charter air services are available. A gravel road connects these communities and the airport.

The 1890 census listed the Eskimo village of "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location, with 16 residents. The present name is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established in the late 1800s due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. Newhalen incorporated as a City in 1971. Newhalen includes Yup'ik Eskimos, Alutiiq and Athabascans. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. Newhalen and Iliamna share a post office and school. Thousands of sport fishermen visit the area each summer for trophy rainbow trout fishing on the lake. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities, and most families travel to fish camps during the summer.

Igiugig

Igiugig is a small village (population 69) located in southwestern Alaska, on the south bank of the mouth of the Kvichak River and Lake Iliamna. The village is 48 miles southwest of Iliamna, Alaska and 56 miles northeast of King Salmon, Alaska. The Village's population consists mainly of Yup'ik Eskimos, Aleuts, and Athabaskan Indians. The word Igiugig means "Like a throat that swallows water" in the Yup'ik language - a name clearly derived from the location of the Village right at the mouth where Lake Iliamna feeds the Kvichak River.

The Lake Iliamna/Kvichak River water system is renowned for having the best sport fishing in all of Alaska. July sees phenomenal runs of sockeye salmon from Bristol Bay up the Kvichak River, and August and September are prime times for fishing in the only designated Trophy Rainbow Trout area in Alaska, where Rainbows grow in excess of 30 inches. September is also prime time for hunting caribou or ptarmigan.

Ivanof Bay

Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast end of the Kupreanof Peninsula, 500 miles southwest of Anchorage and 250 miles southeast of Dillingham. Ivanof Bay has traditional Alutiiq influences, and practices a subsistence lifestyle. In summer, most residents leave the community to live and fish near Chignik.

Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast end of the Kupreanof Peninsula at the north end of Ivanof Bay, about 268 miles south of King Salmon.

Ivanof Bay was named by Lt. Dall of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1880. The village occupies the site of a former salmon cannery which operated from the 1930s to the early 1950s. In 1956, several families moved from Perryville to Ivanof Bay to pursue a peaceful lifestyle, religious freedom, better water quality and better hunting. Ivanof Bay was recognized as an established community in 1965.

The residents of this isolated village fish commercially for salmon and halibut. Many trap in the winter. The people here are largely dependent upon subsistence hunting and fishing, and use salmon, trout, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine and seals.

Pedro Bay

Pedro Bay is located at the head of Pedro Bay in Lake Iliamna, 30 miles northeast of Iliamna and 180 miles southwest of Anchorage. Located in a heavily wooded area, with birch, cottonwood, alders, willow and white spruce trees, Pedro Bay has one of the most attractive settings in southwest Alaska. Pedro Bay is accessible by air and water. There is a State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip. Scheduled and charter air services are available from Iliamna and Anchorage. Barge service is available from Naknek via the Kvichak River. Goods are also sent by barge from Homer to Iliamna Bay on the Cook Inlet side and portaged over a 14-mile road to Pile Bay, 10 miles to the east.

The Dena'ina Indians have inhabited this area for hundreds of years, and still live in the area. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this area in the early 1900s. A post office was established in the village in 1936. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Chapel, built in 1890, is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Today, most residents obtain summer employment in the Bristol Bay fishery or in Iliamna Lake tourism services. Most families depend heavily on subsistence activities, utilizing salmon, trout, moose, bear, rabbit and seal. Several wilderness lodges operate in Pedro Bay.

Perryville

Located at the south end of the Alaska Peninsula about 265 miles south of King Salmon, is the scenic village of Perryville.

It was founded in 1912 as a refuge for the Alutiiq people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many villagers from Douglas and Katmai survived the eruption because they were out fishing at the time. Captain Perry of the ship "Manning" transported people from the Katmai area to Ivanof Bay, and later, to the new village site. The village was originally called "Perry", but the "ville" was added to conform to the post office name, established in 1930.

The residents of Perryville maintain an Alutiiq culture and a subsistence lifestyle. During the summer, the majority of residents leave Perryville to fish in Chignik and Chignik Lagoon. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence food sources.

Todd and Annie Fritze
PO Box 1528
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Phone: 907-842-3476
E-mail: fritze5@nushtel.net

Fritze's Furs

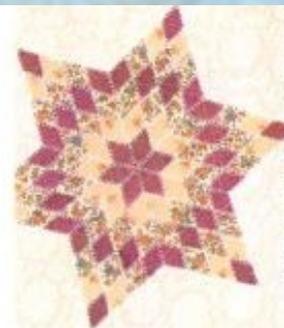


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betz@bristolbay.com



Pilot Point

Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east shore of Ugashik Bay. The community lies 84 air miles south of King Salmon and 368 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Pilot Point is accessible by air and water. A State-owned 3,280' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is available. Regularly scheduled and charter flights are available from King Salmon. Dago Creek serves as a natural harbor; a dock is available. Modes of local transport include ATVs, snow machines, skiffs and trucks.

This mixed Aleut and Eskimo community developed around a fish salting plant established by C.A. Johnson in 1889. At that time, it was called "Pilot Station," after the river pilots stationed here to guide boats upriver to a large cannery at Ugashik. In 1892, Charles Nelson opened a saltery which was sold to the Alaska Packer's Association in 1895. The saltery continued to expand, and by 1918, developed into a three-line cannery. Many nationalities came to work in the canneries - Italians, Chinese and northern Europeans. Reindeer herding experiments at Ugashik helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed. A Russian Orthodox Church and a Seventh Day Adventist Church were built in the village. A post office was established in 1933, and the name was changed to Pilot Point at that time. Today, the community is primarily of Alutiiq ancestry, with Yup'ik Eskimos, and practices a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

The Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuge is accessible from here by plane or skiff up the Ugashik River. The Alaska Peninsula Refuge offers a variety of recreational opportunities including sport fishing and hunting, flightseeing, wildlife viewing, hiking, backpacking, boating and camping. Refuge lands are remote and accessible only by small aircraft, boat or rugged cross country hiking. There are no roads or maintained trails.

Port Heiden

Port Heiden is 424 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the mouth of the Meshik River on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies near the Aniakchak National Preserve and Monument. A State owned airport consists of a lighted gravel 5,000' long by 100' wide runway and a 4,000' long by 100' wide lighted gravel crosswind runway.

The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to relocate to other villages. During World War II, Fort Morrow was built nearby, and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. The Fort was closed after the war. A school was established in the early 1950s, which attracted people from surrounding villages. Today, Port Heiden is a traditional Alutiiq community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

Port Heiden Continued

The Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuge is accessible from Port Heiden by small aircraft, boat or rugged cross-country hiking. Popular activities in this area include sport fishing and hunting, flightseeing, wildlife viewing, hiking, backpacking, boating and camping. Bird watchers can easily add to their life list since more than 200 species of birds have been observed in this area, of which 15-20 species of game birds, shorebirds, songbirds, and raptors are year-round residents. Several bed and breakfasts are open here year-round to accommodate visitors.

Portage Creek

Portage Creek is located at the mouth of Portage Creek, a tributary of the Nushagak River, 29 miles southeast of Dillingham.

This site was used by the Yup'ik Eskimos as an overnight summer camp. Portage Creek was so named because it was used to portage boats from the Nushagak River to the Kvichak River. In this way, travelers could avoid the open waters of Bristol Bay and the long trip around Etolin Point. The village was permanently settled in 1961 by some families from Koliganek and other villages up the Nushagak River. A BIA school was established in 1963, and, during the winter of 1964-65, 11 families lived in Portage Creek. In 1965 the village was served by a local, scheduled air carrier. Through the mid-1980s, Portage Creek was an active community, but the population has since declined.

The village is a popular recreational fishing and camping site from May through July and a hunting location for Yup'ik residents.



Photo Credit: Puffin TWFS



Photo Credit: Fox TFWS

South Naknek

South Naknek is located on the south bank, near the mouth, of the Naknek River. The community of Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River and lies directly across the river from South Naknek. King Salmon is about 20 miles to the east. South Naknek is a Sugpiak Native village whose residents are descendants of people displaced by the Katmai and Novarupta volcanic eruptions of 1912. There is no bridge connecting the two towns, so school-children must be flown across the river at the beginning and the end of the school day.

This area was first settled over 6,000 years ago and was historically Sugpiaq Alutiiq territory. The Sugpiaqs traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food sources. South Naknek was settled permanently after the turn of the century as a result of salmon cannery development. Some villagers relocated from New and Old Savonoski, near the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." This is one of the many villages along the coast where Sami were brought in to herd reindeer. The herds were purchased in the 1930s by the BIA for the local Native economy.

Commercial fishing and salmon processing are the mainstays of South Naknek's economy. South Naknek is accessible by air or sea. The State of Alaska maintains a 3,500-foot gravel airstrip to accommodate small aircraft. Radio lighting is available at all times. A 3,000-foot seaplane landing area and base is located on the Naknek River. Peninsula Airways and King Air provide regular flights, mail and charter service to the community. Roads are maintained by the Bristol Bay Borough. There is a winter trail to New Savonoski. Some residents own cars, trucks, all-terrain vehicles or snow machines. During the winter the frozen river provides a travel route to the neighboring communities of Naknek and King Salmon. Barge service is available from several companies during the summer months. South Naknek has a public dock capable of handling large barges along with smaller watercraft.

Togiak

Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, 67 miles west of Dillingham. It lies in Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and is the gateway to Walrus Island Game Sanctuary.

In 1880 "Old Togiak" or "Togiagamute" was located across the bay and had a population of 276. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood-gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so gradually people settled at a new site on the opposite shore, where the task was easier. Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after the devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-19. A school was established in an old church in 1950. A school building and a National Guard armory were constructed in 1959. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil, and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver. The city government was incorporated in 1969.

Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

Togiak continued

Accessible by air taxi or boat from here, the nearby Ugashik Lakes are world renowned for trophy arctic grayling fishing. The lakes also support large concentrations of lake trout and provide key feeding habitat for large numbers of sockeye and coho salmon. The Ugashik Narrows, where two of the largest lakes are joined by a shallow flowing narrows, has outstanding recreational opportunities for angling for trophy arctic grayling, and other popular sport fish. The Narrows was also important to prehistoric Native communities.

A bed and breakfast is available year-round here to accommodate visitors as well as several lodges, open seasonally, operating nearby.

Twin Hills

Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, 386 miles southwest of Anchorage.

The village was established in 1965 by families who moved from Togiak to avoid the recurrent flooding there. Some residents migrated from Quinhagak on Kuskokwim Bay. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated to Togiak following the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. School was first conducted in the church during 1967-68. A school building was constructed in 1972, but it burned in 1976. A new school was built in 1978. A post office was established around 1977, although there have been some interruptions of service.

Twin Hills is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

Ugashik

Ugashik (pronounced yoo-GASH-ick.) is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles up the Ugashik River from Pilot Point. There is a State-owned, 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel runway available. Scheduled and charter flights are available from King Salmon.

Yup'ik Eskimos and Aleuts jointly occupied the area historically. This Aleut village was first recorded in 1880 as "Oogashik." In the 1890s, the Red Salmon Company developed a cannery, and Ugashik became one of the largest villages in the region. The 1919 flu epidemic decimated the population. The cannery has continued to operate under various owners. The Briggs Way Cannery opened in 1963.

It is a traditional site of the Alutiiq, however very few people now live in Ugashik year-round. Some of the village's people live in nearby Pilot Point, on the coast. Tribal members live throughout Alaska, California and Washington. Commercial fishing, fish processing and subsistence activities sustain residents of the area. The population of this tiny community swells to over 200 during the summer as commercial fishermen return to participate in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery.



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Getting here

The communities of Bristol Bay region are geographically isolated. Except for roads between Dillingham and Aleknagik; King Salmon and Naknek; Newhalen and Iliamna, there are no other roads connecting the surrounding villages.

The only way to visit and explore Alaska's beautiful Bristol Bay is by air. Nearly all flights to the region originate in Anchorage. Access to the Bristol Bay region is mainly by air. Dillingham, King Salmon, and Iliamna serve as the main hubs of Bristol Bay. Each is a short flight from Alaska's primary airport in Anchorage and is served by commercial airlines. There are daily commercial flights to Dillingham, King Salmon and Iliamna from Anchorage year-round. From Dillingham, King Salmon and Iliamna one may find seat fares on local air taxis heading to surrounding villages, or a larger group (greater than 3 people) may want to charter a plane.

Telephone numbers of airlines that fly into Dillingham and King Salmon/Naknek from Anchorage, Alaska

Pen Air	1 (907) 771-2640
Alaska Airlines (Summer Schedule only)	1-800-ALASKAAIR (1-800-252-7522) Hearing & Speech Impaired (TTY): Dial 711 for Relay Services

Telephone numbers of airlines that fly into South Naknek, Port Heiden, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, Chignik Lake, Pilot Point, Egegik, Igiugig, Levelock, from King Salmon, Alaska

Grant Aviation	888-359-4726
King Flying Service	907-246-4414
Coastal Air	907-469-0525
4 W Air	907-469-0654
R J Aviation	907-469-0522

Regional Air Taxi Operators Dillingham to Togiak, Twinhills, Manokotak, Clarks Point, Ekwok, New Stuyahok and Koliganek

Alaska Island Air	907-842-5120
Bristol Bay Air	907-842-7181
Grant Air	907-842-2955
Mulchatna Air	842-907-4500
Peninsula Air	907-842-5559
Shannon's Air	907-842-2735
Tucker Air	907-842-1023
Van Air	907-842-4985

Telephone numbers of airlines that fly to Iliamna from Anchorage

Iliamna Air Taxi	907-571-1248
Lake and Pen Air Taxi	Toll free (888)741-2228
Lake Clark Air	907-278-2052

Telephone numbers of airlines that fly in and out of Iliamna to Kokhanok, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Pope Vanoy Landing and Port Alsworth

Iliamna Air Taxi	907-571-1248
Denania Air Taxi	907-276-0402
Lake and Pen Air Taxi	907-781-2228

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All towns and villages have potable water, electricity, telephone service, grocery or general stores, and TV and radio reception. Fishing licenses and some tackle are available at the larger locations but may be unavailable in the small villages. Most communities have access to Internet and e-mail although there isn't necessarily a site for public use. Cell phone coverage is limited to a few specific locations, including the environs of Dillingham and Naknek-King Salmon.

The only hospital is in Dillingham but there is a large and well-staffed clinic at Naknek. Nearly every village has a small clinic operated by a local health aid. The only pharmacy is at the hospital in Dillingham.

Dillingham and Naknek-King Salmon have liquor stores, but many smaller villages are "dry" and the importation of liquor, even for personal use, is strictly prohibited.

Accommodations and Services

Visitors to the regional hubs--Dillingham, Naknek-King Salmon and Iliamna--have a choice of overnight accommodations, including hotels and family-owned bed-and-breakfast facilities. A choice of restaurants is available in Dillingham and Naknek-King Salmon.

Some B&Bs provide meals. Many of the smaller villages have B&Bs but it's important to check ahead and make sure that there is something available at your intended destination.



PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

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VOICE & FAX (907) 246-4408

Artist in the Bristol Bay Region

Joel Agli
POB 506
King Salmon, AK 99613
(907)246-8433
Mixed Media Art

John Anderson
POB 774
Dillingham, AK 99576
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POB 133
New Stuyahok, AK 99613
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Beading, Sewing, Knitting

Jail Aspelund
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Beautiful Beadwork

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Beading

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Togiak AK 99678
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Ivory Wood Bone & Baleen Carvings

Willie and Margaret Wassillie
POB 168
Togiak AK 99678
(907) 493-5134
Ivory Wood Bone & Baleen Carvings, Fur product

Charles Wilson
POB 142
Dillingham, AK 99576
(907) 842-5570 843-2560
Wood Carving Painting



Local Businesses by Community

Aleknagik
Aleknagik Traditional Council
Po Box 115
Aleknagik, Ak 99555
907-842-2080

Aleknagik
Apayo Art
Loulare F Moore
Po Box 1153
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-843-1313

Aleknagik
Wood River Farm
Jennifer L Romo
Po Box
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0313
907-842-5013

Chignik
Aleutian Express Inc
Po Box 2
Chignik, Ak 99564
907-717-3887

Chignik
Community Hall
Po B0x 110
Chignik, Ak 99564
907-749-2470

Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lagoon Village Council
Po Box 9
Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565
907-840-2281

Chignik Lagoon
Spruce Cove Accomadations
John E Jones
Po Box 149
Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565
907-840-2331

Clarks Point
Clarks Point Village Council
Po Box 90
Clarks Point, Ak 99569
907-236-1427/1435

Dillingham
Alaska Cargo Service
Po Box 251
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0251
907-842-5491

Dillingham
Alaska Kingfishers
Po Box 1547
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1547
907-843-1605

Aleknagik
Alaska's Bearclaw Lodge
Po Box 1547
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1547
907-843-1605

Aleknagik
Mission Lodge At Aleknagik
Aleknagik, Ak 99555
907-842-2250

Aleknagik
Wood~Tikchik Guides
Mark A Romo
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0313
907-842-5013

Chignik
Carlson's Guide Services
Ernest D Carlson
Box 21
Chignik, Ak 99564
(907) 749-2229

Chignik
Uyak Natives Inc.
P.O. Box 31
Chignik, Ak 99564
907-749-2239

Chignik Lagoon
D & S Fisheries L.L.C.
Box 41 443 Airport Rd
Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565
907-840-2230

Chignik Lake
Chignik Lake Traditional Council
Po Box 33
Chignik Lake, Ak 99548
907-845-2212

Dillinghamak
Curyung Tribal Council
Po Box 216
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-2384, 3578

Dillingham
Alaska Carve And Print
Karen M Villnave
Po Box 891
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-843-2138

Dillingham
Alaska Pride Air, Llc
Po Box 671527
Chugiak, Ak 99567-1527
907-842-5333

Aleknagik
Aleknagik Island Lodge, Llc
624 S. 12th St.
Payette, Id 83661
907-842-1429

Aleknagik
Silver Fin Lakefront B & B
Aleknagik Lake Road
Aleknagik, Ak 99555
907-843-1818

Chignik Bay
Chignik Bay Tribal Council
Po Box 11
Chignik Bay, Ak 99654
907-749-2445

Chignik
Chignik Variety Store
Rosalie Skonberg
Po Box 2572
Kodiak, Ak 99615
907-486-5900

Chignik Bay
Chignik Bay Adventures
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Bellingham, Wa 98225-7819
360-671-1423

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Eaglesroost B&B
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Po Box 167
Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565
907-840-2256

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Abba J Luckhurst
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907-842-4555

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Alaska Freshwater Adventures, Llc
Po Box 542
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-5060

Dillingham
Alaska West Supply Inc
Po Box 1069
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1069
907-842-5550

Dillingham
Alaska's Big Bear
Dean Clark
P.O. Box 185
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0185

Dillingham
Bay Air, Inc
Po Box 714
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-2227

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Beaver Creek Bed And Breakfast And Auto Rental
Susan E Isaacs
Po Box 563

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Bristol Bay Adventures
Michael Addiego
384 Ashford Ave
Sansarlos, Ca 94070

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Bristol Bay Housing Authority
Po Box 50
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907-842-5956

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Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc
Po Box 310
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-5257

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P.O.Box 162
Dillingham, Ak 99576

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Floatplane B&B
Todd Radenbaugh
Floatplane B&B
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1071

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Gt Fishing
Gloria Thorson
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Dillingham, Ak 99576

Dillingham
J And B Enterprises
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907-842-2385

Dillingham
Bayside Diner
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Dillingham, Ak 99576-0330
907-842-1013

Dillingham
Bigfoot L.G.M. Incorporated
Po Box 21
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-4707

Dillingham
Bristol Bay Air Service, Inc
Po Box 1135
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-2227

Dillingham
Bristol Bay Knifeworks
Steven Noonkesser
P.O. Box 1035
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1035

Dillingham
Bristol Inn
Po Box 330
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-2240

Dillingham
Dillingham Chiropractic Center
Dallas Nelson
Po Box 741

Dillingham
Freshwater Adventures Inc
Po Box 542
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-5060

Dillingham
Heartfeltflowers
Elaine Phillips
Po Box 1261
Dillingham, Ak 99576

Dillingham
Jaynes Designs
Mary Jayne Bennett
Po Box 1506
Dillingham, Ak 99576

Dillingham
Arctic Chiropractic Dillingham, Llc
1150 South Colony Way #3
Palmer, Ak 99645
907-842-2300

Dillingham
Beaver Creek Bed And Breakfast
Gorden Isaacs
Po Box 563
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0563

Dillingham
Bristol Alliance Fuels Llc
Po Box 112105
Anchorage, Ak 99511-2105
907-842-1234

Dillingham
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
Po Box 130
Dillingham, Ak 99576

Dillingham
Bristol Bay Lodge, Llc
Po Box 860
Ellensburg, Wa 98926
509-964-2094

Dillingham
Crackerbox, The
Nora M Harder
Po Box 824
Dillingham, Ak 99576

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Dillingham Liquor Store
Po Box 101657
Anchorage, Ak 99510
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P.O. Box 1528
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Dillingham
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Sam's Hair Parlor
Cynthia Eveslage
Po Box 314
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-7267

Dillingham
Shannon's Air Taxi
Eric L Shade
P.O. Box 131
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-2735

Dillingham
Thai Inn
Po Box 1295
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-7378

Dillingham
Tikchik Air
Roderick (Rick) Grant
Po Box 71
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0071
907-842-5841

Dillingham
Tikchik Outfitters
Roderick M Grant
Po Box 71
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0071
907-842-5841

Dillingham
Kallstrom Rentals
Robert Kallstrom
Po Box 550
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0550
907-842-5631

Dillingham
Lisa's Nushagak Cab
Elizabeth Chiklak
P.O. Box 1281
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1281
907-842-4403

Dillingham
Marx Merchandise, Movies & More
Sonja Marx
Po Box 1361
Dillingham, Ak 99576-1361
907-842-4742

Dillingham
Nicks Marine & Fishing Supply
Nick Wahl
Po Box 17
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0017
907-842-5417

Dillingham
Rae's
Rae B Whitcomb
P/O. Box 548
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0548
907-842-5122

Dillingham
Sayak Inc
Sayak Inc
Po Box 1409
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-1503

Dillingham
Southwest Salvage
James L Folsom, Sr.
P O Box 444
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-1281

Dillingham
The Racks
Paul & Mikki's, Inc.
Po Box 501
Dillingham, Ak 99576
907-842-1820

Dillingham
Tikchik Airventures
Roderick M Grant
Po Box 71
Dillingham, Ak 99576-0071
907-842-5841

Dillingham
Tucker Aviation
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Nondalton, Ak 99640
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