

Coastal Zone
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AMERICA'S ISLANDS

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AMERICA'S ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

Coastal islands of the United States have been surveyed and charted by the National Ocean Survey, formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for well over a century. This important work is performed pursuant to hydrographic surveying, nautical charting and other investigations along our Nation's coasts. Data thus gathered are used to describe the major islands as they relate to the geography of the coasts.

Measurements listed for islands of the conterminous United States (Table 1), Alaska (Table 2), and Hawaii (Table 3) were made from the largest scale nautical charts consistent with the use of a planimeter. This cartographic measuring instrument provided the area measurements by tracing the perimeter of each island. The accepted value was determined from an average of a number of repeat measurements. The alphabetical tables are supplemented with Tables 4 and 5, listing the 50 largest islands of the conterminous United States and Alaska in order of size. Latitude and longitude of each island were scaled from a point representing the island center as determined by visual inspection. Comparisons were made with previously published values, and an accurately constructed set of templates was also used for verification.

CLASSIFICATION OF ISLANDS

Islands are usually classified as either continental or oceanic. Continental islands rise from an underwater shelf extending from the mainland and have rock structure and flora and fauna similar to that of the mainland. They are formed in several ways. When coastal lands are submerged by subsidence of land or raising of the sea level, high points protruding above the encroaching ocean become islands. For example, the British Isles were once a part of Europe, and many of the islands off the coasts of northern North America and Scandinavia were formed in this manner. Wave action often wears away weak rock formations along the seacoast, so that the more resistant rocks become islands. The barren Isles of Shoals off the New England coast are the result of such erosion. Ocean currents sometimes build up new islands by depositing sand and other debris offshore. Fire Island, off Long Island, New York, was formed in this way.

Oceanic islands are surrounded by deep water far from the continent; they are generally volcanic or coralline in structure, with limited flora and fauna. The Hawaiian

Islands, Samoa, Fiji, and other central Pacific islands were built up from the ocean floor by continual volcanic action until they rose above sea level. The coral atolls characteristic of the islands of Micronesia in the western Pacific were formed by coral growth around the fringe of subsiding volcanic islands until the original islands had become completely submerged and only the coral rings remained.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The 25 or more islands of the Hawaiian chain are of volcanic origin and rise from a submerged mountain ridge which stretches in a southeast-to-northwest direction for nearly 2,000 miles in the north Pacific Ocean.

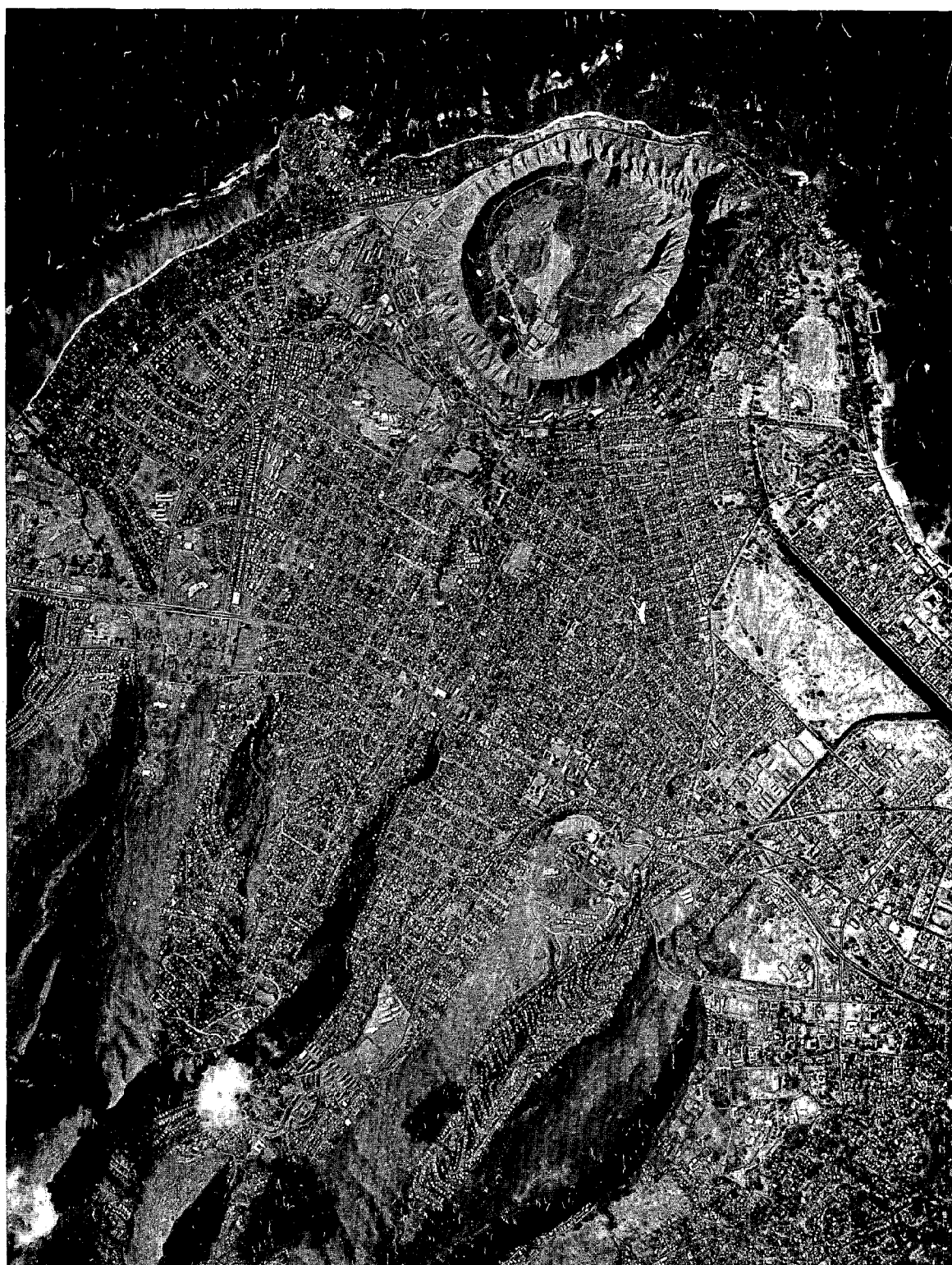
The group consists of three sectors. The northwestern sector has low coral atolls, sandy islets, reefs and shoals. The peaks reach just to sea level. Three of these peaks are atolls--Kure Island, Midway Island, and Pearle and Hermes Reef. The middle sector includes a number of volcanic rock stacks or small, rocky pinnacles. Here four mountain peaks rise above the sea as islands--the Gardner Pinnacles, La Perouse Pinnacle, Necker Island, and Nihoa Island. In the southeast sector there are eight high volcanic islands--Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe (Table 3).

The smaller islands beyond Niihau are the oldest of the Hawaiian chain. Formerly high volcanoes they are now eroded to near sea level. The youngest is Hawaii, which is in a stage of upbuilding and active volcanism; its two 1,300-foot peaks, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, standing 26,000 feet above the ocean floor, are the highest volcanoes in the world. The other seven islands are extinct volcanoes now in the process of being worn down. Geologically, Kauai is the oldest of the principal islands.

These main islands represent 99.9% of the dry land area of the entire group, but occupy only a quarter of the length of the Hawaiian chain. In contrast to the luxuriant, tropical beauty the islands are so famous for, only Kahoolawe is completely arid, rocky and uninhabited.

TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, occupying about 3,000,000 square miles of ocean area, with a total land area of about 687 square miles, consists of the Marshall Islands,



Diamond Head, Oahu, Hawaii

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the Caroline Islands, and the Marianas with the exception of Guam. The Territory is administered by the United States under a trusteeship with the United Nations. Guam, the largest of the Marina Islands, is administered by the United States as an "unincorporated territory".

The Marshall Islands

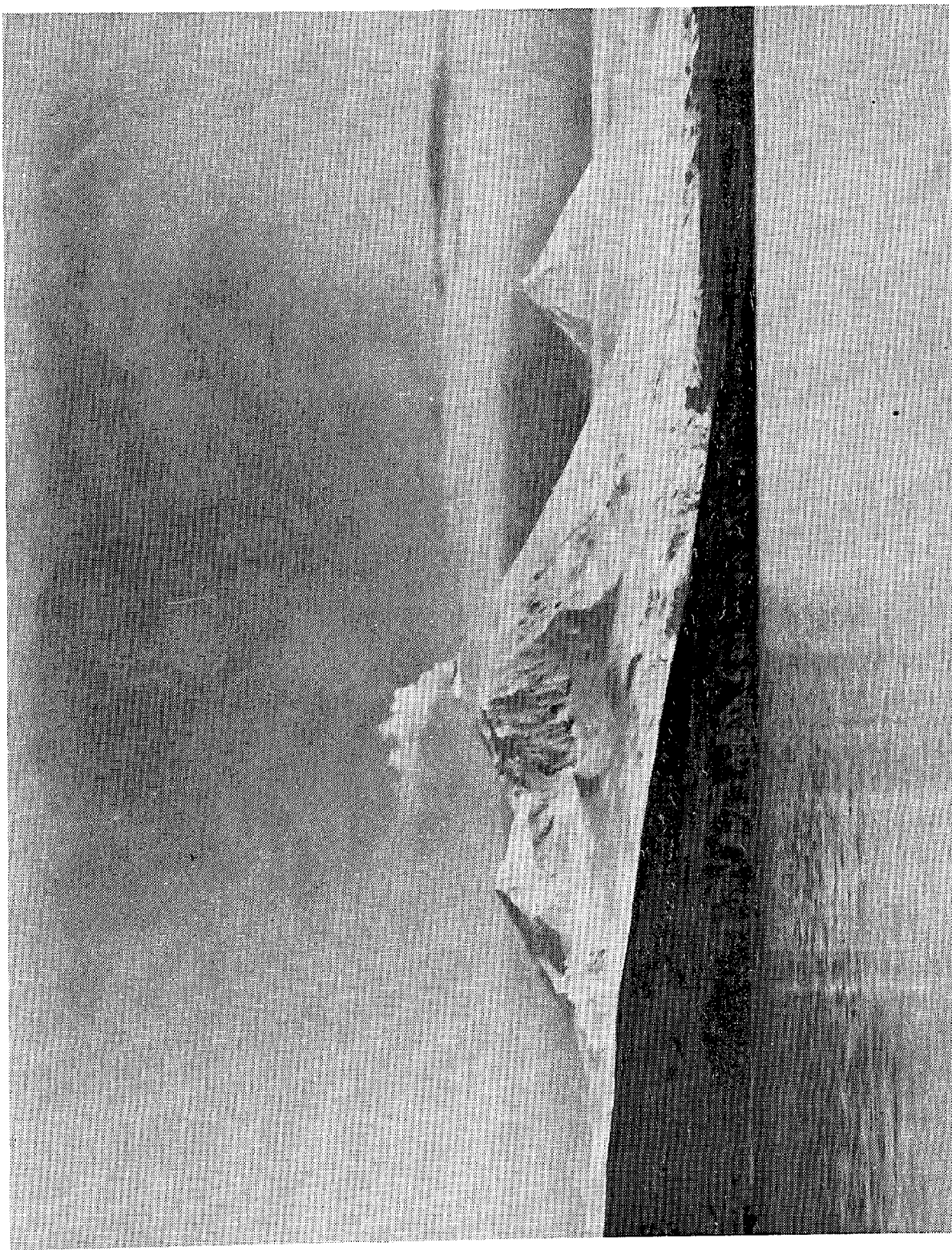
The Marshall Islands, located between 14°43'N to 4°34'N and between 160°48'E and 172°10'E, are a group of low coral atolls and islands scattered in two irregular, roughly parallel chains--Ratak and Ralik. The Ralik chain includes Jaluit, Kwajalein, Wotho, Bikini, and Eniwetok. Mili, Ebon, Majori, Maloelap, Wotje, and Likiep are included in the Ratak chain. These low coral atolls consist of a number of islands encircling a lagoon. The lagoons vary in size from one to nearly 850 square miles. The Marshall Islands have a total land area of 70 square miles. Kwajalein, in the Ralik chain, is the largest atoll in the Marshall Island group, being about 66 miles long by about 18 miles at its widest point. More than 80 islands and islets lie along this atoll reef, which surrounds a lagoon that has an area of approximately 655 square miles.

Climate in the Marshall Islands is temperate; temperatures (annual mean about 80°) and humidity are high throughout the year, but are moderated by oceanic influences. Annual rainfall totals are high (over 70 inches) but gales of typhoon force rarely occur.

The Caroline Islands

This group includes a large number of small islands, some of which are not much more than small rocks protruding above the ocean surface, lying between the meridians of 131° to 164° E and the parallels of 2° to 10°N. The five largest islands are Babelthuap (143 square miles), Ponape (129), Kusaie (42), Yap (21), and Tomil-Gail (11). The islands are of three main types--high volcanic islands such as Kusaie, the Palaus, Ponape, Truk, and Yap; partially raised atolls, like Angaur and Fais, which are only about 60 feet high; and low coral atolls which are rarely more than 8 feet above ocean level.

Climate in the Caroline Islands is quite similar to that of the Marshalls, except that typhoons may occur in any month.



Pavlof Volcano, Alaska

The Marianas and Guam

The Marianas lie north of the Carolines and consist of a chain of steep volcanic islands, extending in a north and south direction for a distance of 380 miles. It consists of unsubmerged summits of great mountain ranges. Of the 14 main islands or island groups in the Marianas, only four exceed 20 square miles in area--Guam (203 square miles), Saipan (47), Tinian (39), and Rota (33). Guam, the most southerly island of the chain, is 30 miles long and from 4 to 8½ miles wide. It is shaped like a peanut and is almost entirely floored by limestone; a belt of volcanic hills rising to 1,334 feet lies across the center of the island.

The Marianas have a tropical climate with high temperatures throughout the year. The archipelago lies within the typhoon belt and destructive storms occur.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of small islands of ancient volcanic origin lying some 60 miles east of Puerto Rico; they belong to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles and are divided between Great Britain and the United States.

The British Virgin Islands

Excluding numerous small rocks and reefs, the British Virgin Islands number 36 of which 12 are inhabited. The largest islands are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke. The total area of the group is 67 square miles. The General appearance of the British Virgin Islands is that of a partly submerged mountain range, the rugged hills rising abruptly from the sea, the higher peaks forming the chief islands while the lesser peaks form the small outlying islands.

The Virgin Islands of the United States

In 1917, the group of islands now called the Virgin Islands of the United States were acquired from Denmark for \$25,000,000--the most ever paid for an American territory. They consist of about 50 islands and cays of which only several are inhabited and only three have any size or importance. The main islands are St. Thomas (32 square miles), St. Croix (82), and St. John (19). The land consists of a dramatic procession of craggy mountain tops of volcanic formation, rising to heights of 1,500 feet on St. Thomas, 1,300 feet on St. John, and 1,000 feet on St. Croix.



Swains Island, Pacific Ocean

The climate is one of the islands' main assets, with a temperature that never goes above 91° F or below 63° F at sea level. Humidity is low and there is very little pollen. Annual rainfall averages about 40 inches, the first six months of the year generally being slightly dryer than the last.

SAMOA

Western Samoa

The ten principal islands of the Samoan archipelago, situated between latitudes 13° and 14° S and longitudes 169° and 173° W, are the summits of a submarine range of volcanic mountains, which form a slightly curved chain 350 miles long. The two largest islands in this chain--Savaii (703 square miles) and Upolu (430 square miles) have been built up by a succession of great lava flows. Between them are the islets of Manono and Apolima. These islands became independent on January 1, 1962, and were designated the Independent State of Western Samoa.

American Samoa

Thirty-six miles east of Upolu is the island of Tutuila, noted for its excellent harbor, Pago Pago, and the islet Aunuu. Sixty miles farther east is the Manua group of three islands--Tau, Olosega, and Ofu--and 70 miles further in the same direction is the uninhabited coral atoll, Rose Island. This group, together with Swains Island to the north, is known as American Samoa. This group of islands, comprising 76 square miles in area, became American territory by the Tripartite Treaty of 1899 between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

In this warm, damp tropical climate, the temperature ranges between 61° and 94° F. Depending on elevation and prevailing trade winds, rainfall is 100 inches and above. Strong southwest winds blow from May to November; moderate gales and occasional hurricanes occur.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico is the easternmost of the main islands of the Greater Antilles. Roughly rectangular in shape, it is about 100 miles long and 35 miles wide, and with its principal adjacent islands of Vieques, Culebra, and Mona has a total area of 3,435 square miles. It is located in the northern part of the north tropical zone, between latitudes 17°55'



Toneau Ice Field, Alaska

and 18°32'N and longitudes 65°35' and 67°17'W. Puerto Rico is separated from the island of Hispaniola by the 75-mile wide Mona Passage; it thus dominates one of the principal entrances from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Sea and one of the main approaches to the Isthmus of Panama.

Temperatures and the distribution of rainfall are affected by the steady northeasterly trade winds and by the mountains over which they must climb between north and south. On the north coast temperatures range from 80° F in summer to 75° in winter; on the south coast temperatures are slightly higher. Temperatures range from 5 to 10 degrees lower in the mountains than on the coasts. Lying in the path of hurricanes, Puerto Rico has suffered heavy damage from storms.

Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain as a result of the Spanish-American War. In 1952, it became a self-governing commonwealth, freely associated with the United States.

THE DIOMEDES

Of significant international importance are the Diomed Islands in the middle of the Bering Strait. The boundary between the United States and Russia, set by treaty in 1867 when the United States bought Alaska from Russia, cuts through the Diomed Islands. At this point, American soil is in sight of the Soviet Union. Little Diomed Island, on the American side, is only 2.1 miles east of Big Diomed Island on the Soviet side of the line. The Diomed Islands are rocky and steep-sided and surrounded by deep water. They tend to appear as plateaus out of which rise peaks of more than 1000 feet elevation. The greatest height on the American Little Diomed Island, which is about 5 square miles in area, is 1309; and the highest elevation on the Russian Big Diomed Island, about 20 square miles in area, is 1667 feet.

THE ALEUTIANS

Just south of the Diomed Islands are the Aleutian Islands characterized by devastating earth movements and volcanic action. New islands rise from the sea and old ones are reshaped quickly and violently. This chain of some 70 treeless islands extends over 900 miles between the tip of the Alaska Peninsula and Kamchatka. The Aleutian Islands are largely mountainous with irregular shorelines and rocky cliffs jutting from the ocean. There are between 30 and 40 volcanoes scattered throughout the island chain.

PADRE ISLAND

Padre Island, the longest of the Gulf coast islands, is of special interest in that Laguna Madre, the third most saline body of water in the world, flows along its inner edge. An unusual phenomena concerning this island is that one can dig almost anywhere in the sand to a depth of a few feet and find fresh water. Porous, sandy islands such as this contain a dome-shaped lens of fresh water floating upon a concave surface of salt water. The fresh water is able to float upon the salt water because it is of smaller density thus displacing the salt water by its weight.

THE FLORIDA KEYS

The Florida Keys, a 150-mile-long chain of coral limestone islands, curves southwest around the tip of the Florida Peninsula from Virginia Key just south of Miami Beach to Key West, 100 miles from Havana, Cuba. The keys are narrow and generally covered by dense growths of low trees and shrubs, with mangrove swamps on the landward side; their flora includes many plants typical of the West Indies.

The islands, notably Key Largo, the largest of the islands--28½ miles long, and Key West, the southernmost city of the conterminous United States, are best known for their commercial and sport fishing and as resorts. From Key Largo to Key West the islands are linked by a 123-mile-long highway which crosses to the mainland at Key Largo.

From northwest to southwest, the principal islands are: Virginia Key, Key Biscayne, Sands Key, Elliott Key, Key Largo, Plantation Key, Upper Matecumbe Key, Lower Matecumbe Key, Long Key, Grassy Key, Vaca Key, Pigeon Key, West Summerland Key, Big Pine Key, Torch Keys, Ramrod Key, Summerland Key, Cudjoe Key, Sugarloaf Key, Saddlebunch Key, Boca Chica Key, and Key West.

ISLANDS FOR RECREATION

Due to the popularity of our ocean beaches, the importance of successful exploitation of the coastal islands suitable for recreational purposes has become quite evident.

Ocean City, Maryland, is an excellent example of island development for recreational purposes. "Ocean House" appeared on a map of Worcester County in 1866, and it was about this time that a land grant was patented on the site

of Ocean City proper. The City was founded and formally opened to visitors on July 4, 1875. The railroad was extended to Ocean City in 1881, and since that time progress in developing the area has gone forward at a steady pace. Fenwick Island, the popular resort at the southern border of Delaware, now forms the northern terminus of Ocean City. The entire ocean front from Fenwick Island to Sinepuxent Inlet, a distance of more than 10 miles, is rapidly becoming one of the finest ocean recreational areas on the east coast.

The creation of National Wildlife Refuges on many of our coastal islands is another successful step forward in island development. The 5600-acre Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge is one of the most fascinating wildlife areas on the east coast. Despite frequent change in ownership, it has remained unexploited and largely untouched. Unlike other islands of this size, natural conditions for the protection and increase of wildlife are remarkably varied and afford suitable haunts for many species.

Assateague Island, off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, is another island that has not been extensively developed and is, for the most part, still in its natural setting. Plans have been made to develop a portion of the island as a seashore park with areas set aside for camping and recreational facilities. The site has an ocean frontage of approximately two miles with a fine bathing beach.

ISLAND PRESERVATION

Our coastline and island beaches are constantly changing under the influences of nature. Abnormal weather conditions, erosion, accretion, and wind work together in a cycle building up and wearing down our beaches. Waves break upon the beach; water runs up the slope of the shore, and as it recedes in an angular path a portion of the sand is carried with it. The sand continues to be carried up and down the beach by successive waves and is eventually deposited on an adjacent island or shore. Extensive planning for the control and prevention of shore erosion by wave action and currents, and for the protection, restoration, and preservation of island beaches must be done before our coastal islands can be successfully developed.

During the Atlantic coast storm of March 1962, considered the worst ever to hit the eastern seaboard, 20- to 30-foot waves atop high water battered the coastline from Florida to Maine, with severe damage occurring between North



Nantucket Island, Mass.

Carolina and Long Island. The most severe loss was often the sand itself. A portion of the ocean beach of Assateague Island, off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, was moved inland over 400 feet. The island was leveled and the sand blown into the interior bay.

Federal, state, and local programs have been initiated to reclaim and preserve our beaches, and modern engineering techniques have been developed to enlarge and stabilize these recreational areas. Protective structures--breakwaters, jetties, seawalls, spurs, spilling, and groins--have been built along our coastline to lessen the erosive effects of wind and tide. Dredging and borrowing of sand from inland areas is being done to rebuild and enlarge beach areas.

However, extreme care must be taken in the placement of these protective structures. Knowledge of erosive forces, together with a complete survey and record of the physical characteristics of the area under consideration, is essential to assure that structures will be designed to assist rather than oppose nature in her work. If unnatural accretion is caused in one locality, it is done at the expense of unnatural or accelerated erosion in another area. As an example of this, protective structures built at Longport, New Jersey, on the shore of Egg Harbor Inlet, were a major factor in accelerating the process of erosion of the beach at Ocean City, New Jersey, on the adjacent shore. Over a period of years, portions of the beach totally disappeared.

Today, more and more people are turning to the coastal areas of this country for their leisure time and recreation. Conservation and preservation of our island recreation resources will provide enjoyment for many people in the years to come.

* * *

Appendix I

TABLE 1

LARGEST ISLANDS

ADJACENT TO THE 48 STATES

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>		<u>AREA(SQ. MI)</u>
	Lat.	Long.	
Amelia Is., Fla.	30°37'N	- 81°27'W	24
Anastasia Is., Fla.	29°49'N	- 81°16'W	13
Aquidneck Is., R.I.	41°32'N	- 77°16'30"W	39
Assateague Is., Md.	38°08'N	- 75°12'W	28
Bainbridge Is., Wash.	47°39'N	- 122°32'W	26
Beaver Is., Mich.	45°38'N	- 85°32'W	56
Block Is., R.I.	41°11'N	- 71°34'W	11
Bodie Is., N.C.	30°00'N	- 75°40'W	37
Bois Blanc Is., Mich.	45°45'N	- 84°28'W	35
Camano Is., Wash.	48°10'N	- 122°22'W	40
Cat. Is., S.C.	33°11'30"N	- 79°14'W	19
Cedar Is., N.C.	34°56'N	- 76°20'W	21
Cedar Is., S.C.	33°09'N	- 79°18'W	6
Cedar Is., Va.	37°37'30"N	- 75°36'30"W	10
Chandeleur Is., La.	29°50'N	- 88°50'W	8
Chincoteague Is., Md.	37°56'N	- 75°22'W	7
Core Banks, N.C.	34°48'N	- 76°20'W	8
Cumberland Is., Ga.	30°50'N	- 81°27'W	34
Daufuskie Is., S.C.	32°07'N	- 80°52'W	10

TABLE 1

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Deer Isle, Me.	44°12'N - 68°40'W	24
Edisto Is., S.C.	32°35'N - 80°19'W	54
Fidalgo Is., Wash.	48°27'N - 122°35'W	30
Galveston Is., Tex	29°13'N - 95°55'W	6
Goose Creek Is., N.C.	35°16'30"N - 76°33'30"W	35
Hartstene Is., Wash.	47°14'N - 122°53'W	18
Hatteras Is., N.C.	35°20'N - 76°32'W	30
Hilton Head Is., S.C.	32°11'30"N - 80°44'W	42
Isle Au Haut, Me.	44°02'N - 68°37'30"W	10
Isleboro Is., Me.	44°20'N - 68°54'W	11
Isle of Palms, S.C.	32°48'N - 79°46'W	4
Isle Royale, Mich.	48°00'N - 88°50'W	210
James Is., S.C.	32°42'N - 79°52'W	22
Jekyll Is., Ga.	31°05'N - 81°25'W	10
Johns Is., S.C.	32°42'N - 80°05'W	75
Kent Is., Md.	38°55'N - 76°10'W	33
Key Largo, Fla.	25°05'N - 80°25'W	29
Little St. Simons Is., Ga.	31°16'N - 81°19'W	15
Longboat Key, Fla.	27°24'N - 82°38'W	5
Long Is., N.Y.	40°50'N - 73°00'W	1401
Long Is., Wash.	46°27'N - 123°58'W	8
Lopez Is., Wash.	48°30'N - 122°54'W	26
Manhattan Is., N.Y.	40°47'N - 73°57'W	22

TABLE 1

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Marsh Is., La.	29°34'N - 91°52'W	117
Martha's Vineyard, Mass.	41°24'N - 20°32'W	93
Matagorda Is., Tex.	28°15'N - 96°34'W	70
Merritt Is., Fla.	28°28'N - 80°40'W	93
Metomkin Is., Va.	37°44'N - 75°33'30"W	3
Mount Desert Is., Me.	44°20'N - 68°18'W	108
Murphy Is., S.C.	33°06'30"N - 79°20'W	23
Mustang Is., Tex.	27°44'N - 97°08'W	26
Nantucket Is., Mass.	41°16'N - 70°05'W	46
Naushon Is., Mass.	41°28'30"N - 70°45'W	9
North Haven, Is., Me.	44°09'N - 68°52'W	11
North Manitou Is., Mich.	45°07'N - 86°01'W	22
Ocracoke Is., N.C.	35°08'N - 75°53'W	9
Orcas Is., Wash.	48°40'N - 122°55'W	59
Ossabaw Is., Ga.	31°48'N - 81°07'W	42
Padre Is., Tex.	26°50'N - 97°13'W	99
Paramore Is., Va.	37°32'N - 75°36'W	10
Parris Is., S.C.	32°20'N - 80°42'2	11
Pine Is., Fla.	26°35'N - 82°07'W	31
Piney Is., N.C.	36°23'N - 75°56'W	16
Point Aufer Is., La.	29°17'N - 91°15'W	58
Port Royal Is., S.C.	32°27'N - 80°45'W	70
Portsmouth Is., N.C.	35°02'N - 76°04'W	7

TABLE 1

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Roanoke Is., N.C.	35°52'N - 75°40'W	19
St. Catherine Is., Ga.	31°38'N - 81°10'W	21
St. George Is., Fla.	29°40'N - 84°55'W	13
St. Helena Is., S.C.	32°22'N - 80°33'W	59
St. James Is., Fla.	29°56'N - 84°30'W	79
St. Joseph Is., Tex.	28°00'N - 96°55'W	46
St. Simons Is., Ga.	31°14'N - 81°22'W	36
St. Vincent Is., Fla.	29°29'30"N - 85°08'30"W	19
San Clemente Is., Calif.	32°55'N - 118°29'W	57
Sanibel Is., Fla.	26°26'30"N - 82°07'W	16
San Juan Is., Wash.	48°32'N - 123°05'W	56
San Miguel Is., Calif.	34°02'N - 120°23'W	14
San Nicolas Is., Wash. ^{Calif.}	33°15'N - 119°30'W	22
Santa Barbara Is., Calif.	33°28'30"N - 119°01'45"W	2
Santa Catalina Is., Calif.	33°24'N - 118°25'W	75
Santa Cruz Is., Calif.	34°01'N - 119°44'W	90
Santa Rosa Is., Calif.	33°58'N - 120°06'W	82
Santa Rosa Is., Fla.	30°23'N - 86°50'W	14
Sapelo Is., Ga.	31°28'30"N - 81°15"W	36
Skidaway Is., Ga.	31°56'N - 81°03'W	18
Staten Is., N.Y.	40°35'N - 74°09'W	57
Swans Is., Me.	44°10'N - 68°24'W	11
Taylors Is., Md.	38°28'N - 76°18'30"W	12

TABLE 1

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Tybee Is., Ga.	31°59'30"N - 80°53'W	15
Vashon Is., Wash.	47°25'N - 122°29'W	28
Vinalhaven Is., Me.	44°05'N - 68°51'W	15
Wadmalaw Is., S.C.	32°40'N - 80°10'W	43
Wallops Is., Va.	37°52'N - 75°28'W	6
Washington Is., Wis.	45°22'N - 86°54'W	20
Whidbey Is., Wash.	48°10'N - 122°33'W	172
Wilmington Is., Ga.	31°59'30"N - 80°58'W	19

84
14
96
22
75
57

342

Appendix II

TABLE 2

LARGEST ALASKAN ISLANDS

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AREA (SQ. MI.)</u>
Adak	51°50'N - 176°40'W	289
Admiralty	57°45'N - 134°25'W	1650
Afognak	58°15'N - 152°35'W	721
Agattu	52°26'N - 173°35'E	85
Akun	54°12'N - 165°33'W	63
Akutan	54°08'N - 165°54'W	127
Amchitka	51°30'N - 179°00'W	121
Amlia	52°05'N - 173°30'W	169
Amukta	52°29'N - 171°15'W	36
Annette	55°09'N - 130°28'W	132
Atka	52°10'N - 174°30'W	422
Attu	52°54'N - 172°56'E	338
Augustine	59°22'N - 153°27'W	41
Baranof	57°00'N - 135°00'W	1597
Chichagof	57°50'N - 135°40'W	2085
Chirikof	55°50'N - 155°38'W	46
Chuginadak	52°50'N - 169°50'W	63
Dall	55°00'N - 133°00'W	253
Deer	54°55'N - 162°20'W	57
Dolgoi	55°08'N - 161°45'W	38
Douglas	58°15'N - 134°28'W	76

TABLE 2

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Duke	54°56'N - 131°20'W	55
Esther	60°52'N - 148°02'W	53
Etolin	56°07'N - 132°25'W	345
Gravina	55°15'N - 131°46'W	94
Great Sitkin	52°03'N - 176°06'W	61
Hagemeister	58°40'N - 160°55'W	125
Hawkins	60°32'N - 146°04'W	69
Heceta	55°45'N - 133°35'W	68
Hinchinbrook	60°23'N - 146°25'W	173
Kagalaska	51°49'N - 176°20'W	47
Kanaga	51°46'N - 177°20'W	135
Kiska	52°00'N - 178°32'W	110
Knight	60°20'N - 147°42'W	105
Kodiak	57°30'N - 153°30'W	3670
Kosciusco	56°02'N - 133°32'W	171
Kruzof	57°10'N - 135°40'W	170
Kuiu	56°30'N - 134°05'W	750
Kupreanof	56°46'N - 133°25'W	1090
Long	54°51'N - 132°43'W	45
Mitkof	56°40'N - 132°50'W	210
Montague	60°05'N - 147°22'W	323
Nagai	55°05'N - 160°00'W	114

TABLE 2

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Nelson	60°40'N - 164°50'W	843
Nunivak	60°06'N - 166°20'W	1625
Popof	55°20'N - 160°24'W	37
Prince of Wales	55°30'N - 132°45'W	2587
Raspberry	58°08'N - 153°10'W	77
Revillagigedo	55°35'N - 131°20'W	1145
St. Lawrence	63°30'N - 170°30'W	1712
St. Mathew	60°22'N - 172°50'W	123
Sanak	54°27'N - 162°42'W	50
Sequam	52°20'N - 172°28'W	81
Semisopochnoi	51°57'N - 179°37'E	87
Shuyak	58°33'N - 152°30'W	88
Sitkalidak	57°07'N - 153°15'W	121
Sitkinak	56°33'N - 154°07'W	98
Stuart	63°35'N - 162°30'W	53
Suemez	55°15'N - 133°20'W	58
Sukkwana	55°05'N - 132°45'W	66
Tanaga	51°47'N - 177°57'W	209
Tigalda	54°06'N - 165°04'W	34
Tugidak	56°30'N - 154°38'W	71
Uganik	57°53'N - 153°20'W	55
Umnak	53°15'N - 168°20'W	687
Unalaska	53°45'N - 167°00'W	1064

TABLE 2

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

Unga	55°45'N - 160°42'W	168
Unimak	54°45'N - 164°00'W	1608
Wrangell	56°18'N - 132°10'W	217
Yakobi	58°00'N - 136°28'W	82
Yunaska	52°38'N - 170°42'W	66
Zarembo	56°22'N - 132°50'W	183

Appendix III

TABLE 3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AREA (SQ. MI.)</u>
Hawaii	19°30'N - 155°30'W	4,021
Maui	20°48'N - 156°20'W	728
Oahu	21°30'N - 158°00'W	604
Kauai	22°05'N - 159°32'W	555
Molokai	21°08'N - 157°00'W	259
Lanai	20°50'N - 156°55'W	141
Niihau	21°55'N - 160°14'W	72
Kahoolawe	20°38'N - 156°37'W	45
Midway	28°12'N - 177°21'W	2

Appendix IV

TABLE 4

FIFTY LARGEST ISLANDS ADJACENT TO FORTY-EIGHT STATES

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AREA (SQ. MI.)</u>
1. Long Island, N.Y.	40°50'N - 73°00'W	1401
2. Isle Royale, Mich.	48°00'N - 88°50'W	210
3. Whidbey Is. Wash.	48°10'N - 122°33'W	172
4. Marsh Is., La.	29°34'N - 91°52'W	117
5. Mount Desert Is., Me.	44°20'N - 68°18'W	108
6. Padre Is. Texas	26°50'N - 97°13'W	99
7. Martha's Vineyard, Mass.	41°24'N - 70°32'W	93
8. Merritt Is., Florida	28°28'N - 80°40'W	93
9. Santa Cruz Is., Calif.	34°01'N - 119°44'W	90
10. Santa Rose Is., Calif.	33°58'N - 120°06'W	82
11. St. James Is., Florida	29°56'N - 84°30'W	79
12. Johns Is., S. C.	32°42'N - 80°05'W	75
13. Santa Catalina Is, Calif.	33°24'N - 118°25'W	75
14. Matagorda Is., Texas	28°15'N - 96°34'W	70
15. Port Royal Is., S.C.	32°27'N - 80°45'W	70
16. Orcas Is., Wash.	48°40'N - 122°55'W	59
17. Helena Is., S.C.	32°22'N - 80°33'W	59
18. Point Au Fer Is., La.	29°17'N - 91°15'W	58
19. San Clemente Is., Calif.	32°55'N - 118°29'W	57
20. Staten Is., N.Y.	40°35'N - 74°09'W	57
21. Beaver Is., Michigan	45°38'N - 85°32'W	56
22. San Juan Is., Wash.	48°32'N - 123°05'W	56

TABLE 4

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

23.	Edisto Is., S.C.	32°35'N - 80°19'W	54
24.	Nantucket Is., Mass.	41°16'N - 70°05'W	46
25.	St. Joseph Is., Texas	28°00'N - 96°55'W	46
26.	Wadamalaw Is., S. C.	32°40'N - 80°10'W	43
27.	Hilton Head Is., S. C.	32°11'30"N - 80°44'W	42
28.	Ossabaw Is., Ga.	31°48'N - 81°07'W	42
29.	Camano Is., Wash.	48°10'N - 122°22'W	40
30.	Aquidneck Is., R.I.	41°32'N - 77°16'30"W	39
31.	Bodie Is., N.C.	30°00'N - 75°40'W	37
32.	St. Simons Is., Ga.	31°14'N - 81°22'W	36
33.	Sapelo Is., Ga.	31°28'30"N - 81°15'W	36
34.	Bois Blanc Is., Mich.	45°45'N - 84°28'W	35
35.	Goose Creek Is., N. C.	35°16'30"N - 76°33'30"W	35
36.	Cumberland Is., Ga.	30°50'N - 81°27'W	34
37.	Kent Is., Md.	38°55'N - 76°10'W	33
38.	Pine Is., Fla.	26°35'N - 82°07'W	31
39.	Fidalgo Is., Wash.	48°27'N - 122°35'W	30
40.	Hatteras Is., N.C.	35°20'N - 76°32'W	30
41.	Key Largo, FL	25°05'N - 80°25'W	29
42.	Assateague Is., Md.	38°08'N - 75°12'W	28
43.	Vashon Is., Wash.	47°25'N - 122°29'W	28
44.	Bainbridge Is., Wash.	47°39'N - 122°32'W	26

TABLE 4

Largest Islands (Cont'd)

45. Lopez Is., Wash	48°30'N - 122°54'W	26
46. Mustang Is., Texas	27°44'N - 97°08'W	26
47. Amelia Is., Fla.	30°37'N - 81°27'W	24
48. Deer Isle, Me.	44°12'N - 68°40'W	24
49. Murphy Is., S. C.	33°06'30"N - 79°20'W	23
50. Manhattan Is., N. Y.	40°47'N - 73°57'W	22

Appendix V

TABLE 5

FIFTY LARGEST ALASKAN ISLANDS

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AREA (SQ. MI.)</u>
1. Kodiak	57°30'N - 153°30'W	3,670
2. Prince of Wales	55°30'N - 132°45'W	2,587
3. Chichagof	57°50'N - 135°40'W	2,085
4. St. Lawrence	63°30'N - 170°30'W	1,712
5. Admiralty	57°45'N - 134°25'W	1,650
6. Nunivak	60°06'N - 166°20'W	1,625
7. Unimak	54°45'N - 164°00'W	1,608
8. Baranof	57°00'N - 135°00'W	1,597
9. Revillagidedo	55°35'N - 131°20'W	1,145
10. Kupreanof	56°46'N - 133°25'W	1,090
11. Unalaska	53°45'N - 167°00'W	1,064
12. Nelson	60°40'N - 164°50'W	843
13. Kuiu	56°30'N - 134°05'W	750
14. Afognak	58°15'N - 152°35'W	721
15. Umnak	53°15'N - 168°20'W	687
16. Atka	52°10'N - 174°30'W	422
17. Etolin	56°07'N - 132°25'W	345
18. Attu	52°54'N - 172°56'E	338
19. Montague	60°05'N - 147°22'W	323
20. Adak	51°50'N - 176°40'W	289

TABLE 5

Alaskan Island (Cont'd)

21. Dall	55°00'N - 133°00'W	253
22. Wrangell	56°18'N - 132°10'W	217
23. Mitkof	56°40'N - 132°50'W	210
24. Tanaga	51°47'N - 177°57'W	209
25. Zarembo	56°22'N - 132°50'W	183
26. Hinchinbrook	60°23'N - 146°25'W	173
27. Kosciusco	56°02'N - 133°32'W	171
28. Kruzof	57°10'N - 135°40'W	170
29. Amlia	52°05'N - 173°30'W	169
30. Unga	55°45'N - 160°42'W	168
31. Kanaga	51°46'N - 177°20'W	135
32. Annette	55°09'N - 130°38'W	132
33. Akutan	54°08'N - 165°54'W	127
34. Hagemeister	58°40'N - 160°55'W	125
35. St. Mathew	60°22'N - 172°50'W	123
36. Amchitka	51°30'N - 179°00'W	121
37. Sitkalidak	57°07'N - 153°15'W	121
38. Nagai	55°05'N - 160°00'W	114
39. Kiska	52°00'N - 178°32'W	110
30. Knight	60°20'N - 147°42'W	105
41. Sitkinak	56°33'N - 154°07'W	98
42. Gravina	55°15'N - 131°46'W	94

TABLE 5

Alaskan Islands (Cont'd)

43. Shuyak	58°33'N - 152°30'W	88
44. Semisopochnoi	51°57'N - 179°37'E	87
45. Agattu	52°26'N - 173°35'E	85
46. Yakobi	58°00'N - 136°28'W	82
47. Seguam	52°20'N - 172°28'W	81
48. Raspberry	58°08'N - 153°10'W	77
49. Douglas	58°15'N - 134°28'W	76
50. Tugidak	56°30'N - 154°38'W	71

Appendix VI

Information and charts of islands are listed below and may be obtained from the agencies indicated:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type of Information</u>
National Ocean Survey Distribution Division (C44) Riverdale, Maryland 20840	Nautical charts of coastal islands of U.S., Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Wake, Samoa, Midway, Swains, and Howland Islands.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation U.S. Dept. of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240	Islands available for Recreation
Bureau of Land Management U.S. Dept. of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240	Public land for sale



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