



## **I. Expedition Summary**

Expedition name: A Mismatch Batch in the Kachemak

### **Briefly describe the objective of your expedition below:**

Our main objective is to travel into the Kachemak Bay in Alaska and be able to explore safely and as a group in kayaks.

- To have the opportunity to use all of the outdoor and wilderness survival skills that we have learned
- To build on our already existing paddling and water skills
- To build on our already existing navigational and decision making skills
- To create and maintain a safe and positive group dynamic for the duration of the trip for our safety and enjoyment
- To be able to put our LNT skills to practice
- To gain an understanding of the local flora and fauna of the region
- To have a safe, fun and memorable experience in the Kachemak Bay wilderness

### **Location of expedition:**

Kachemak Bay, Alaska

### **Firm expedition dates:**

July 15 through July 31

### **# days in the backcountry:**

16

### **Describe the wilderness character of your expedition:**

Kachemak Bay is an incredible area because it contains the ocean, glaciers, mountains and forest. It is a host of lots of wildlife including sea otters, seals, porpoises and whales in the water as well as moose, black bears, and mountain goats on land. There is also a large variety of birds, including gyrfalcons, puffins and eagles. There are glaciers and snowfields that last for miles above the treeline. It is known for having constantly changing weather. Paddling in this region is incredible due to its scenery of wildlife and wilderness.



**II. Participant Qualifications**

List expedition members, anticipated date of graduation and Wilderness First Responder or Wilderness Emergency Medical Technician certification expiration in the table below.

Expedition Member	Date of Graduation	WFR expiration date*
Karen Ritland	August 2012	January 2013
Riely White	August 2012	January 2013 (WEMT)
Daniel Boyes	August 2012	January 2013

\* If WFR training is needed, list the intended training provider and course date. Funding is not released until all expedition members show proof of WFR or WEMT.

**Are all proposed expedition members experienced and/or trained to meet your expedition objectives?**

Yes  No

**NOTE: If any expedition member is deemed unqualified, funding may be denied.**

**Describe your team’s plan to solidify technical skills prior to the start of the expedition. (The RKMF provides education grants for technical training to support CC students in planning and executing responsible wilderness expeditions. Visit [www.rittkelloggfund.org](http://www.rittkelloggfund.org) for information.)**

Before our trip we will take the time to paddle together in order to get a feel for the group dynamic as well as see all of the group members strengths and weaknesses in paddling. As a group we will attend roll sessions at Colorado College to practice rolls, t-rescues and wet exits with one another. We will also spend time in open water paddling together before the trip.

**Attach the Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Application – Individual Questionnaire for each expedition member (includes outdoor-skills résumé, references, copies of WFR certification, copies of relevant training certification, and medical release with original signatures).**

**Attach the Participant Acknowledgement and Assumption of Risks & Release and Indemnity Agreement, read and signed by each applicant and their parent (even if applicant >18 years). This agreement must have the original signatures.**

**Attach the Expedition Agreement, read and signed by all expedition members.**



### **III. Expedition Logistics, Gear, and Food**

**Describe how expedition members will travel from home to the trailhead and back again.**

We will all fly from our hometowns and meet in Anchorage. Once in Anchorage, we will take a bus to Homer. We will take public transportation or a taxi in Homer to the kayak rental place. The kayak rental place will provide transportation to the bay, where we will start. We will end the trip at Seldovia Village, where we will take a water taxi back across the bay to return our kayaks. From here we will take a taxi to the bus station and take the bus back to Anchorage. From Anchorage we will all fly back to our hometowns.

**Attach a detailed, day-by-day itinerary, including maps, elevations, route topos, tide charts, etc., as appropriate. Don't just photocopy a guidebook; provide a discussion to demonstrate your understanding of the itinerary.**

**Route and Description Plan:**

#### Daily Itinerary:

**Day 1:**

Arrive in Anchorage, Alaska and take a bus to Homer, AK to True North Kayak Adventures, where we will rent kayaks and gear. True North will provide transportation to Kachemak Bay, where we will launch our boats at Miller Landing, near Boatyard Cafe. We will camp on the beach for the night.

Estimated hours of travel: 8 hrs

\*See quad C4-NW (Map A)

**Day 2:**

Launch Boats at Miller Landing in the morning and paddle for 3 miles before stopping for lunch. After lunch, paddle for 4 more miles, to reach Fritz Creek, where we will camp.

Total miles traveled: 3.87 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 2 hrs

\*See quad C4-NW (Map A)

*\*We will be paddling close to the coast for the duration of the trip. By staying close to the coast, we will ensure that we can reach the shore if we encounter any problems with our kayaks or gear. If there is a medical emergency, we will have close access to the shore, from where we can be easily reached.*

**Day 3:**

Paddle from Fritz Creek to Cottonwood Creek. Camp at Cottonwood Creek.

Total miles traveled: 6 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 5 hrs



\*See quads and C4-NW and C4-NE (Map A and Map B)

**Day 4:**

Paddle from Cottonwood Creek to the north end of Kachemak Bay, where the Fox River meets the bay. We will spend the afternoon recovering and exploring the area.

Total miles traveled: 7.5 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 6 hrs

\*See quads C4-NE and D3-SW (Map B and Map C)

**Day 5:**

Paddle from Fox River across Kachemak Bay to Bear Cove, where we will camp for the night.

Total miles traveled: 5.4 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 4.5 hrs

\*See quads D3-SW and C3-NW (Map C and Map D)

*\* We will be especially diligent in timing our departure on this day because we will be paddling across open water to Bear Cove. We will depart on an incoming tide so that we stay close to the coast and make it to Bear Cove before the outgoing tide begins.*

**Day 6:**

Paddle approximately 3.8 miles from Bear Cove to Aurora Lagoon in the morning. Spend an hour or so after lunch exploring the lagoon. In the afternoon, paddle approximately 2.6 miles from Aurora Lagoon to Mallard Bay

Total miles traveled: 6.4 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 6 hrs

\*See quad C3-NW (Map D)

**Day 7:**

Layover day: Explore the valley leading up to a glacier.

\*See quad C3-NW (Map D)

**Day 8:**

Paddle from Mallard Bay to China Poot Bay, stopping for lunch along the way. We will camp on the southern shore of China Poot Bay for the night.

Total miles traveled: 12 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 9 hrs

\*See quads C3-NW, C4-SE, and C4-SW (Map D, Map E and Map F)

**Day 9:**

Layover in China Poot Bay. Day hike to China Poot Lake and explore the area.

\*See quad C4-SE (Map E)

**Day 10:**

Paddle from China Poot Bay to Sadie Cove, stopping along the way for lunch. Paddle to



the end of Sadie Cove.

Total miles traveled: 14.3 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 10 hours

\*See quads C4-SE, C4-SW, and B4-NW (Map E, Map F, and Map G)

\* *We will not stop in Halibut Cove, which is a private residential and resort area*

\**We will paddle into Sadie Cove during an incoming tide to maximize paddling efficiency*

**Day 11:**

Layover in Sadie Cove, exploring the cove in kayaks and hiking around the ridges above the cove.

\*See quad B4-NW (Map G)

**Day 12:**

Paddle from Sadie Cove to Tutka Bay, stopping for lunch along the way. We will paddle to the end of Tutka Bay to set up camp.

Total miles traveled: 14 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 8 hours

\*See quad B4-NW and C4-SW (Map G and Map F)

\**We will depart Sadie Cove during near the end of the outgoing tide and paddle into Tutka Bay with the incoming tide to maximize paddling efficiency*

**Day 13:**

Layover in Tutka Bay. We will explore the cove on kayak and by foot.

\*See quad B4-NW (Map G)

**Day 14:**

Paddle from Tutka Bay to Kasitsna Bay, stopping for lunch along the way.

Total miles traveled: 11.6 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 7.5 hours

\*See quad B4-NW and B5-NE (Map G and Map H)

\**We will depart Tutka Bay with an outgoing tide to maximize paddling efficiency*

**Day 15**

Paddle from Kasitsna Bay to the eastern shore of Seldovia Bay, south of village of Seldovia. We will camp there for the night.

Total miles traveled: 11.2 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 8 hours

\*See quads B5-NE and B5-NW (Map H and Map

\**We will be especially careful to arrive in Seldovia Bay before the outgoing tide is very strong*

**Day 16**

Paddle to Dock Street in Seldovia and take a water taxi back to the Homer spit. We will return our kayaks to True North Kayak Adventures in the afternoon. We will camp on the



## Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Application - Group Application

beach just west of the Homer spit this night.

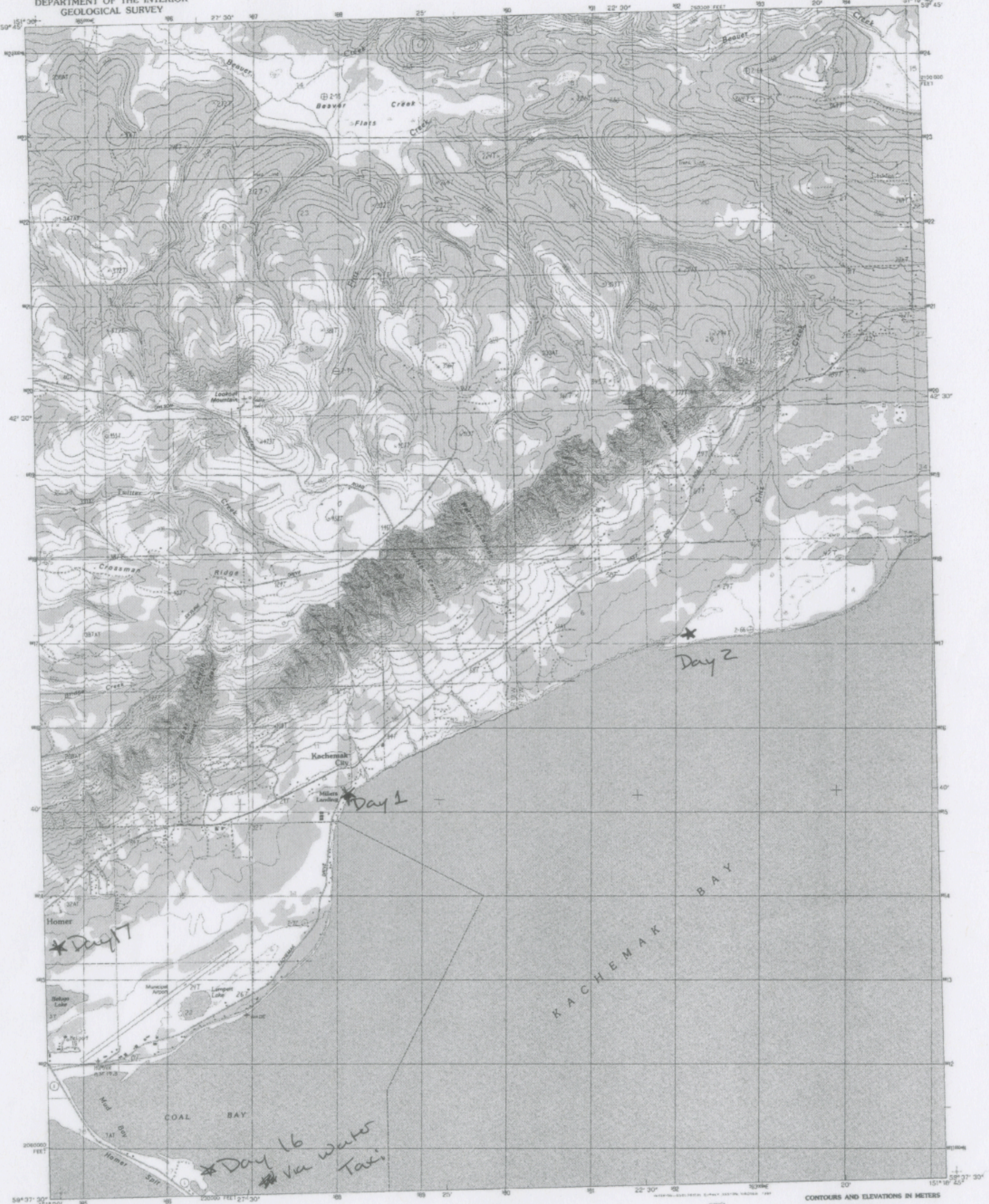
Total miles traveled: approx. 1.5 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 5.5 hours (including water taxi)

\*See quads B5-NW and C4-SW

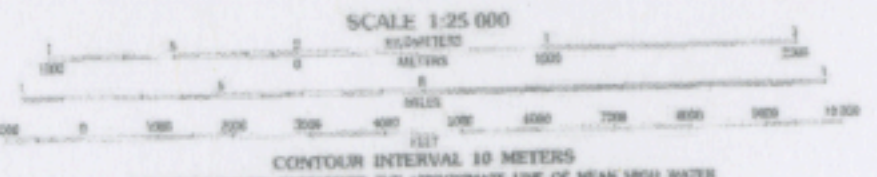
### **Day 17**

Take a bus from Homer to Anchorage, where we will board our flights back to Colorado and home.



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROLLED BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1980  
FIELD CHECKED 1984 MAP EDITED 1982  
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH RANGE 10 WEST ALASKA ZONE 4  
MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 13° EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1983  
To place on the projected North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(71 meters north and 123 meters east)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map.  
The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the  
public land in the coastal waters and adjacent seas of Alaska  
consisting of islands, lakes, rocks, reefs, capes and spires, as well as  
designated nearshore areas

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 6.6 METERS  
ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METERS  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
Elevations shown in feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

ADJOINING 1:25 000 QUADRANGLE NAMES

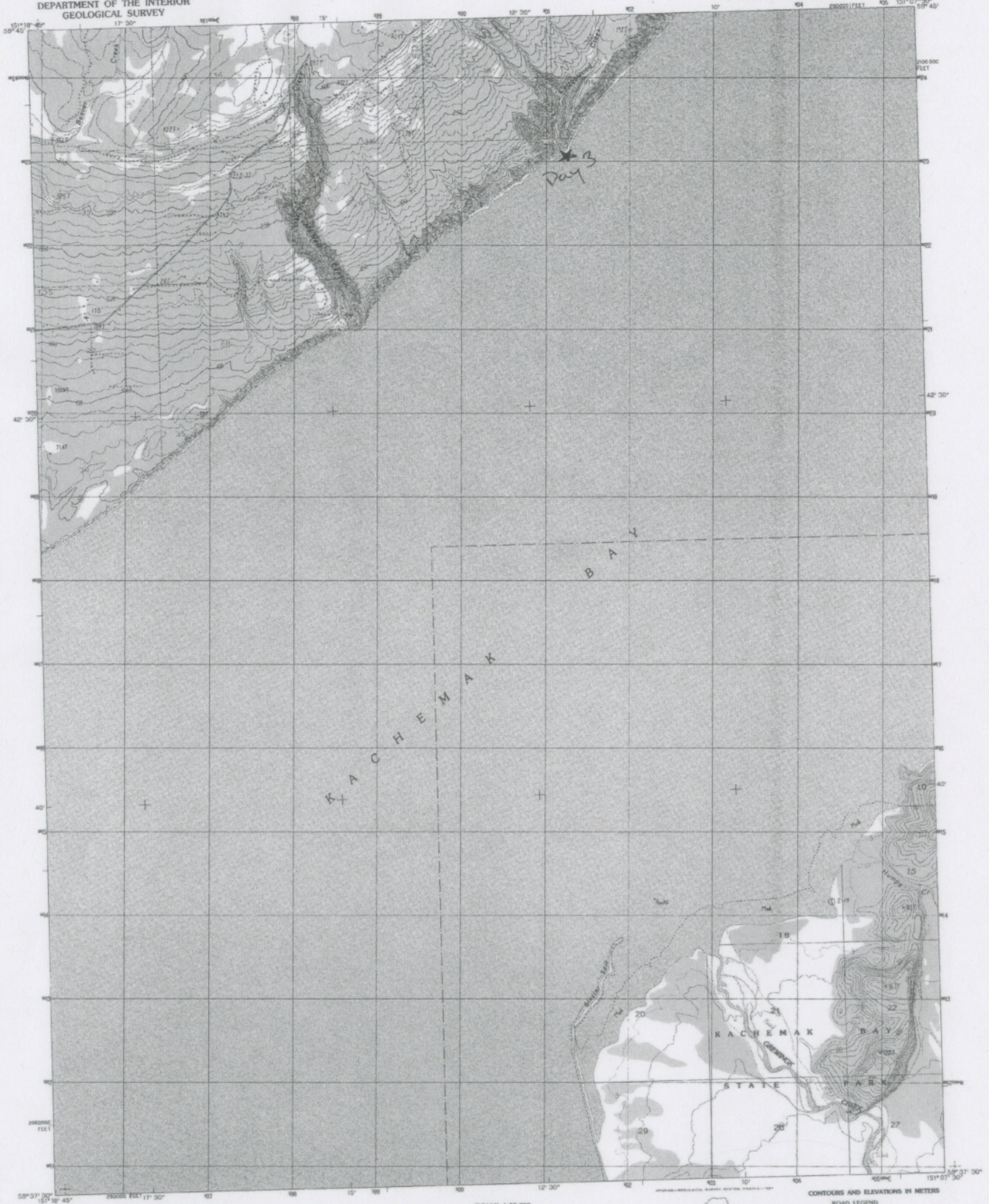
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road  
Unimproved Road  
Trail  
State Route

SELDOVIA (C-4) NW, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

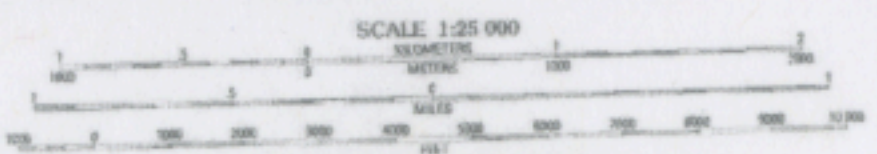
59151-F3-TM-005

Map A



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY USGS, HONOLULU  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1966  
FIELD CHECKED BY TBA MAP EDITED BY 1987  
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GCS NAD 83 FOR UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 18  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY  
1:250 000 SCALE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) ALASKA, ZONE 18  
18N UTM GRID DECLINATION 172° EAST  
1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 27° EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the projected North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(78 meters north and 122 meters east)  
Gray land lines represent unimproved and unmarked locations pre-  
determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-16, Seward  
Meridian  
There may be private holdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State reservations shown on this map  
The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the  
public land in the coastal waters and adjacent areas of Alaska  
consisting of islands, reefs, rocks, reefs, capes and spires, as well as  
designated seabird areas

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE HYPOGEOUS LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN SURFACE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 METERS  
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO NEAREST METERS  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048  
THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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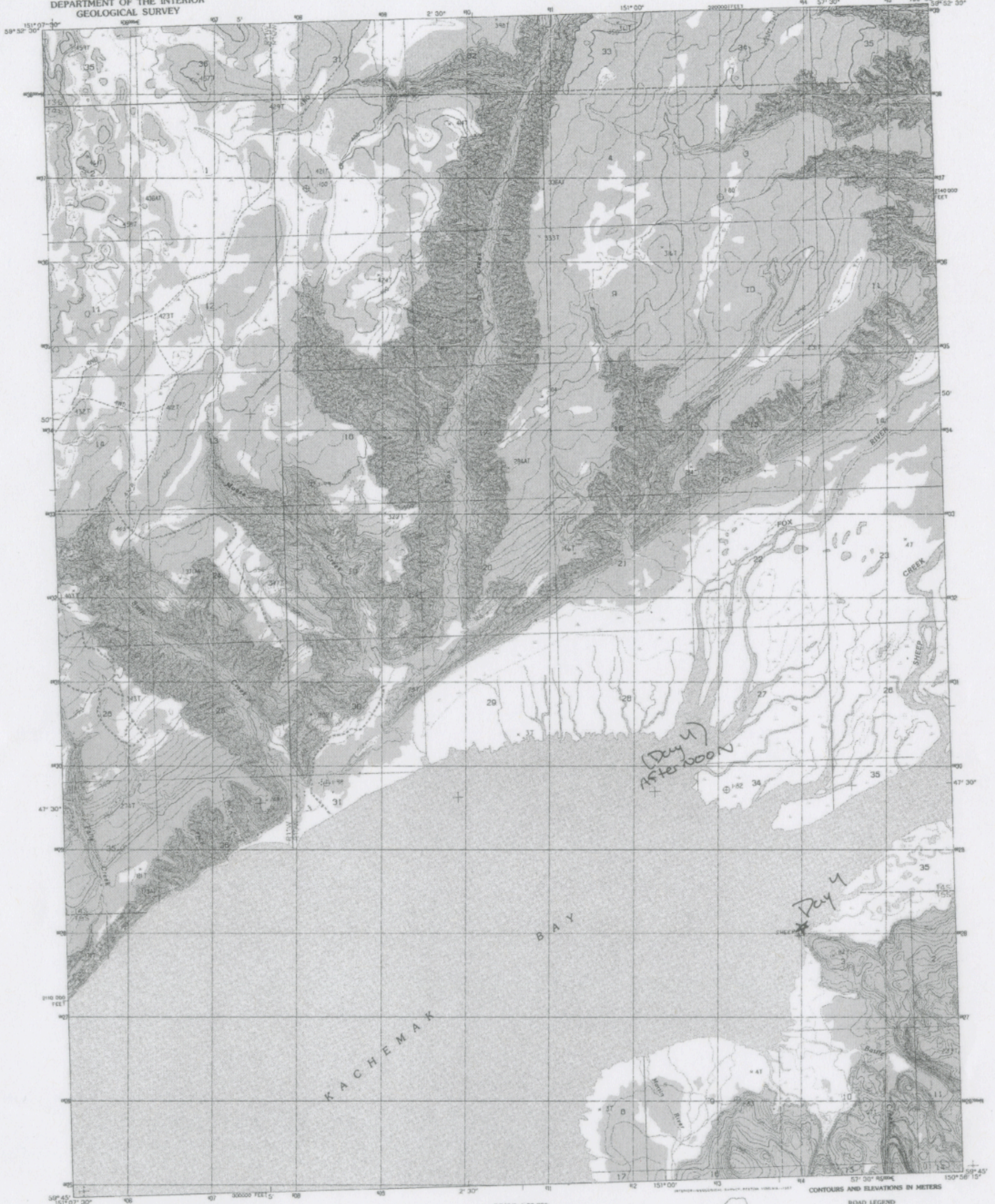
ADJOINING 7 1/2' QUADRANGLE NUMBERS

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS  
ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road  
Unimproved Road  
Trail

SELDOVIA (C-4) NE, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987  
5915147-1M-025

Map B

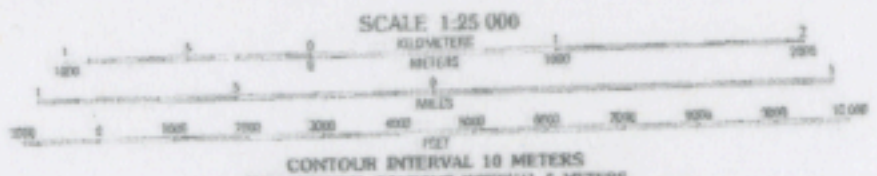




PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY USGS, NUNAVUT  
CORRECTED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1969  
FIELD CHECKED 1980  
PRODUCTION 1987  
GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LITHOGRAPHY UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192  
ALASKA, ZONE 4  
NAD 83  
UTM  
EAST  
METERS  
1983  
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
1983  
To place on the projected North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(70 meters north and 122 meters east).  
Gray land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations per-  
mitted by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio 5-16, Seaward  
Meridian.  
There may be private buildings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State reservations shown on this map.  
Sovereign, as portrayed, indicate only the water areas, usually of low  
relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs.

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.

The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the  
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consisting of islands, islets, rocks, reefs, capes and spits, as well as  
designated mainland areas.



SCALE 1:25 000  
METERS  
FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS  
SHORELINE SKEWED REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 METERS  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

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DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

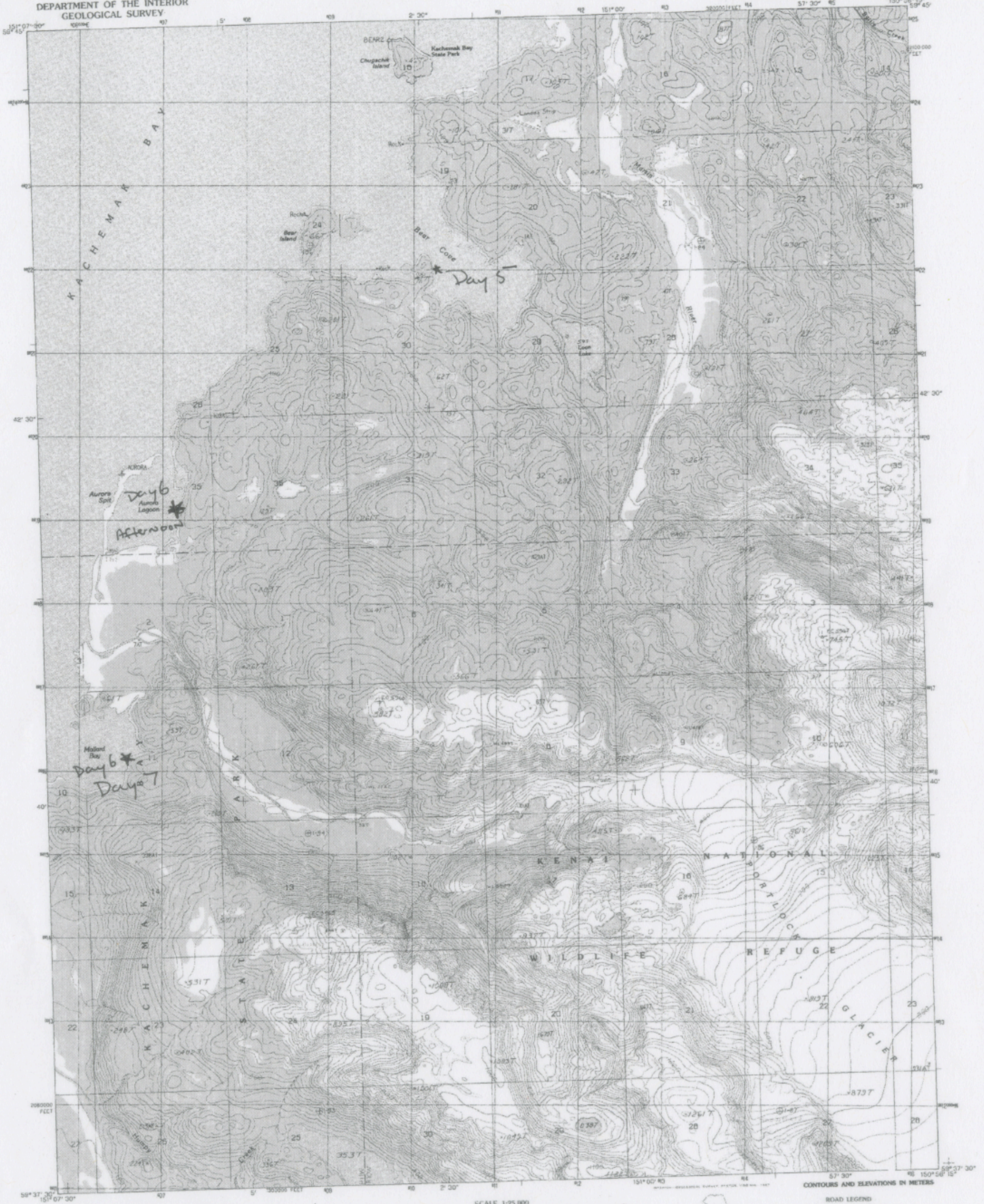
ALASKA  
SELDOVIA (D-3) SW QUADRANGLE

Unimproved Road  
Trail

SELDOVIA (D-3) SW, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

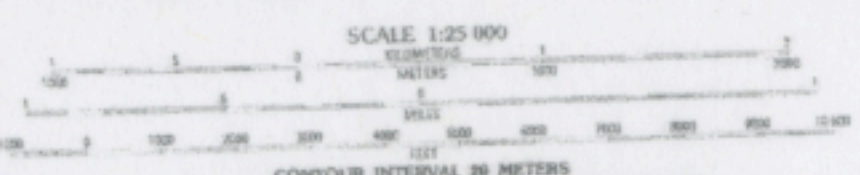
59154-G5-TM-025

Map C



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY U.S.G.S. ALASKA, NOME, AND BLD  
COPYRIGHT FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TAPE 1980  
FIELD CHECKED 1980 MAP EDITED 1980  
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
UNIT 1000 METERS UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ALASKA ZONE 4  
SCALE 1:25 000  
TYPED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
VERTICAL DATUM 1985 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1985 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(70 meters north and 122 meters east)  
Gray land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations pre-  
determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Fols 5-16, Seward  
Meridian  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map  
Federal reservation boundaries established by the Alaska National  
Interest Lands Conservation Act, PL 96-487, Dec. 2, 1980, are shown  
as compiled by the administering agencies

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



SCALE 1:25 000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.5 METERS  
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

ROAD LEGEND  
No roads or trails in this area

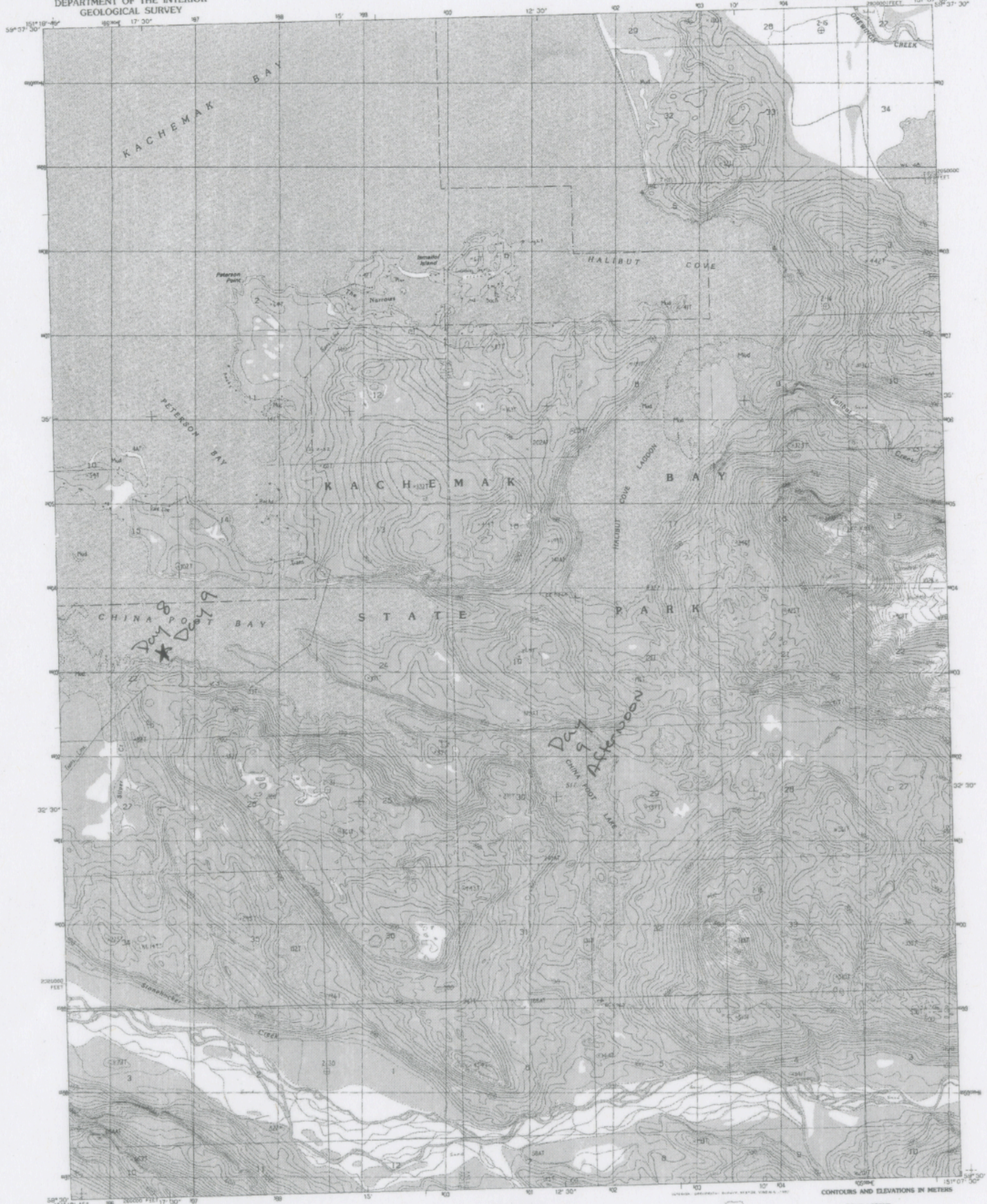
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Subline (C-3) 01	2 Subline (C-3) 02	3 Subline (C-3) 03	4 Subline (C-3) 04	5 Subline (C-3) 05	6 Subline (C-3) 06	7 Subline (C-3) 07	8 Subline (C-3) 08

ADJOINING 15' QUADRANGLE NAMES

SELDOVIA (C-3) NW, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

91150-P8-7M-025

Map D



PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
USGS, DENVER AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1968  
FIELD CHECKED 1987 MAP EDITED 1987  
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GRID 1983-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ALASKA, ZONE 4  
1983-FOOT STATE GRID TREAD 1:25 000  
1983-FOOT STATE GRID TREAD 1:25 000  
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
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determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-16, Seward  
Meridian.  
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public land in the coastal waters and adjacent zone of Alaska  
consisting of islands, islets, rocks, reefs, capes and spurs, as well as  
designated mainland areas.

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.

SCALE 1:25 000  
FEET/METERS  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
FOR MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.4 METERS  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 5 METERS  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 1.0936  
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048  
THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

ROAD LEGEND  
No roads or trails in this area

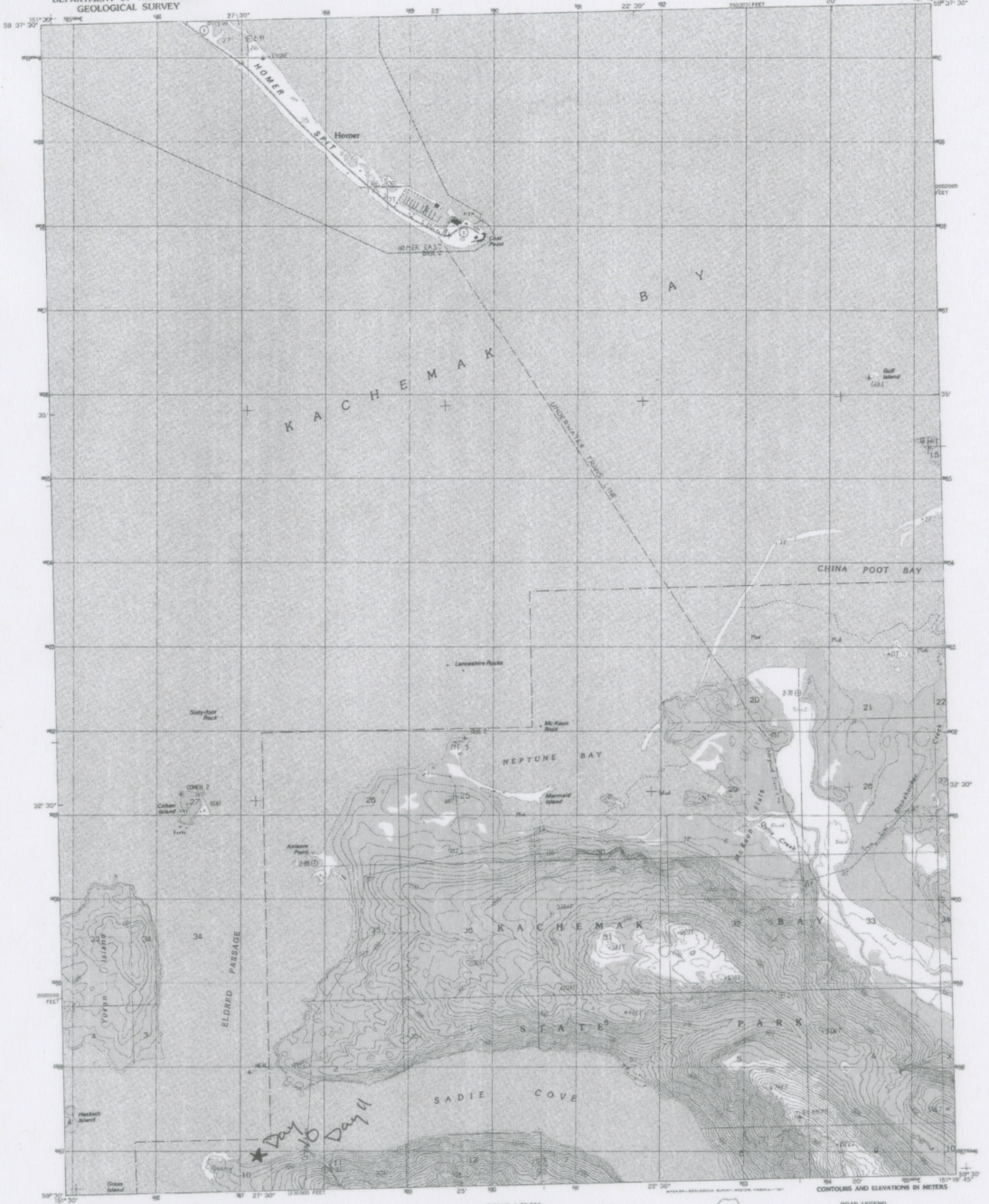
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ALASKA  
SELDOVIA (C-4) SE QUADRANGLE  
1:25 000-SCALE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
1987

SELDOVIA (C-4) SE, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987  
58151-E3-124-025

Map E

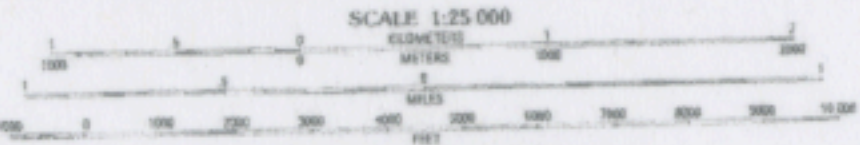


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CONTROL BY USGS, NOUMAL, AND BLM  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1980  
FIELD CHECKED 1980 MAP EDITED 1980  
PUBLISHED 1980  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

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Grey land lines represent unimproved and unmarked locations determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-16, Second Meridian.

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The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the public land in the coastal waters and adjacent seas of Alaska consisting of islands, islets, rocks, reefs, capes and spires, as well as designated wetland areas.

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check.



SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS  
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS  
SHOWING SHADY REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 METERS  
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METERS  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

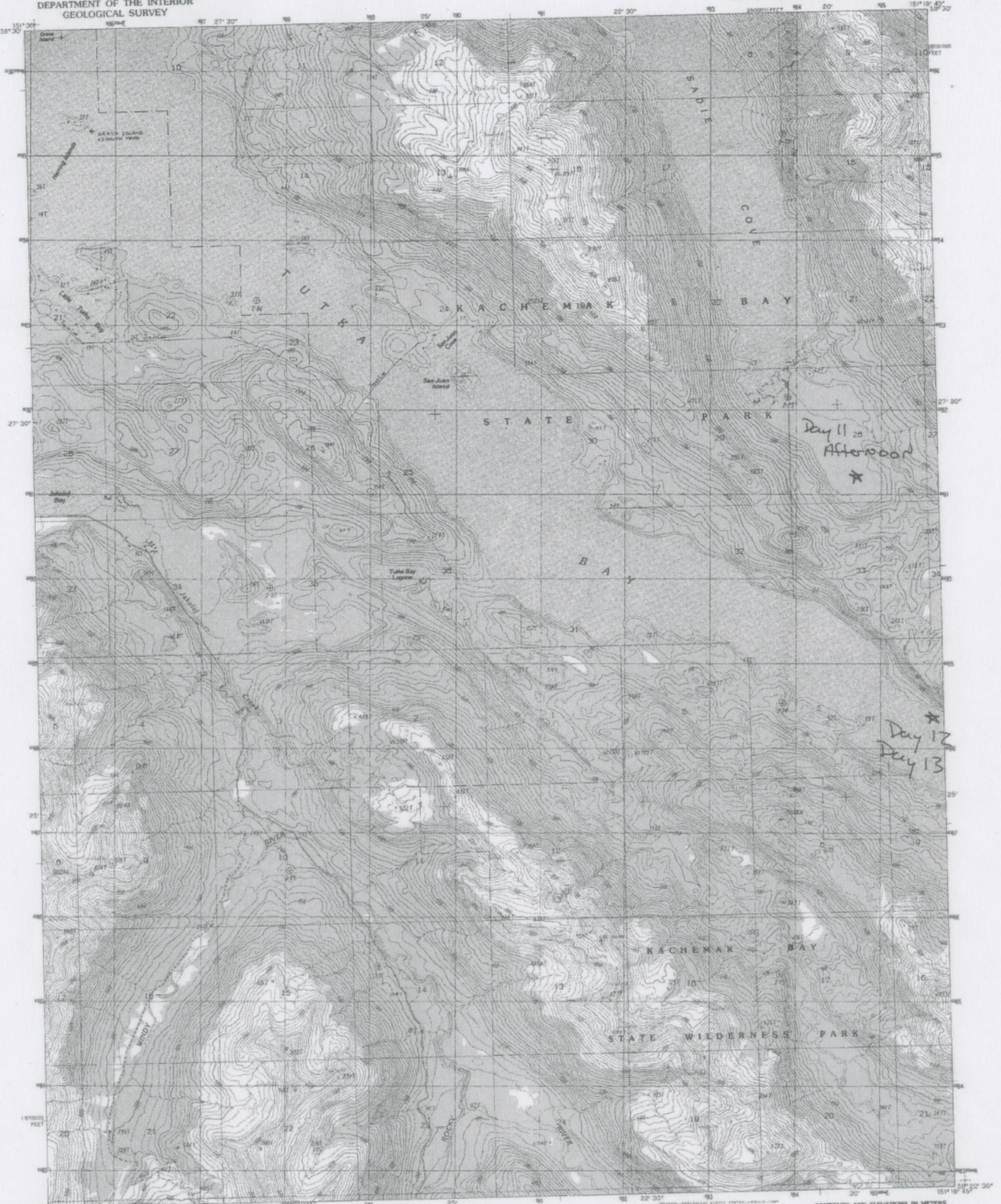


**ROAD LEGEND**

Improved Road  
Unimproved Road

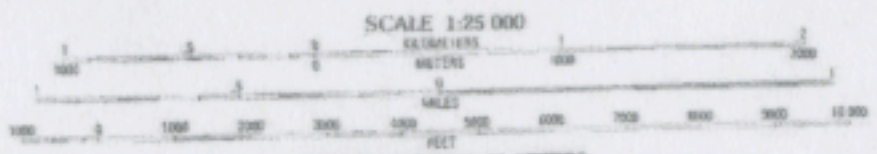
**SELDOVIA (C-4) SW, ALASKA**  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987  
59151-E3-TM-025

Map F



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY U.S.G.S. MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1960  
FIELD CHECKED 1968 MAP EDITED 1968  
PROJECTION UTM TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GRID 500-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 4  
HORIZONTAL DATUM NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983  
VERTICAL DATUM 1983  
1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1983  
VERTICAL DATUM 1983  
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move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(21 meters north and 123 meters east).  
Gray load lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations  
determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-16, Seward  
Meridian.  
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Federal and State Reservations shown on this map.  
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designated mainland areas.

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS  
SHADOWLINE SHOWS APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.3 METERS  
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

ROAD LEGEND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

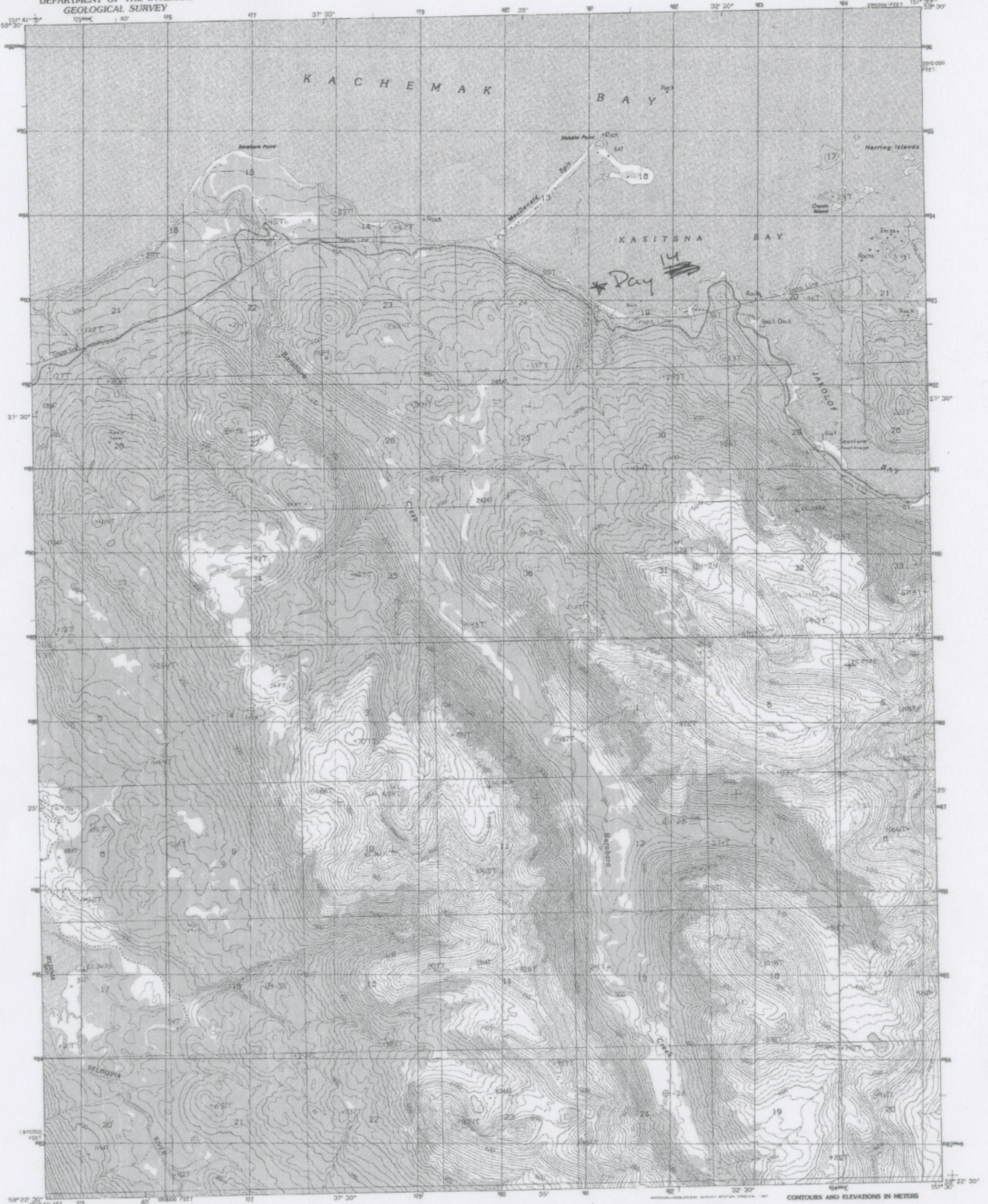
QUADRANGLE SECTION

ADJOINING 1:25 000 QUADRANGLE NUMBERS

SELDOVIA (B-4) NW, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

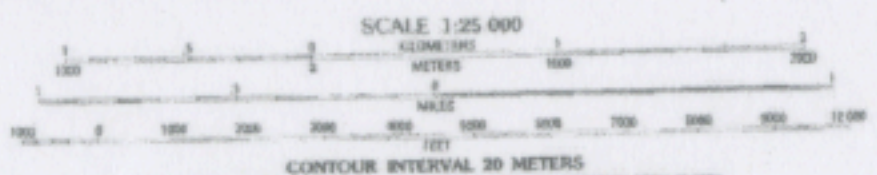
99151-03-734-825

Map G



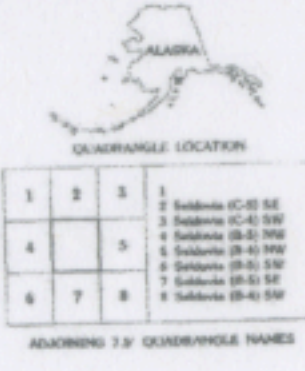
PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROLS BY USGS, NORSKANA, AND BLM  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN  
FIELD CHECKED 1984 MAP EDITED 1987  
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GRID 1800-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 5  
HAMBROOK STATE GRID TICKS ALASKA ZONE 4  
100M GRID DECLINATION 1983  
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 1983  
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the projected North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed center ticks  
(72 meters north and 123 meters east).  
Gray hand lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations pre-  
determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-16, Seward  
Meridian  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map.  
The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the  
public land in the coastal waters and adjacent sea of Alaska  
consisting of islands, islets, rocks, reefs, capes and spurs, as well as  
designated mainland areas.

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS  
SHIMMELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF THE TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.3 METERS  
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS MEASURED TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METERS  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters divide by 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

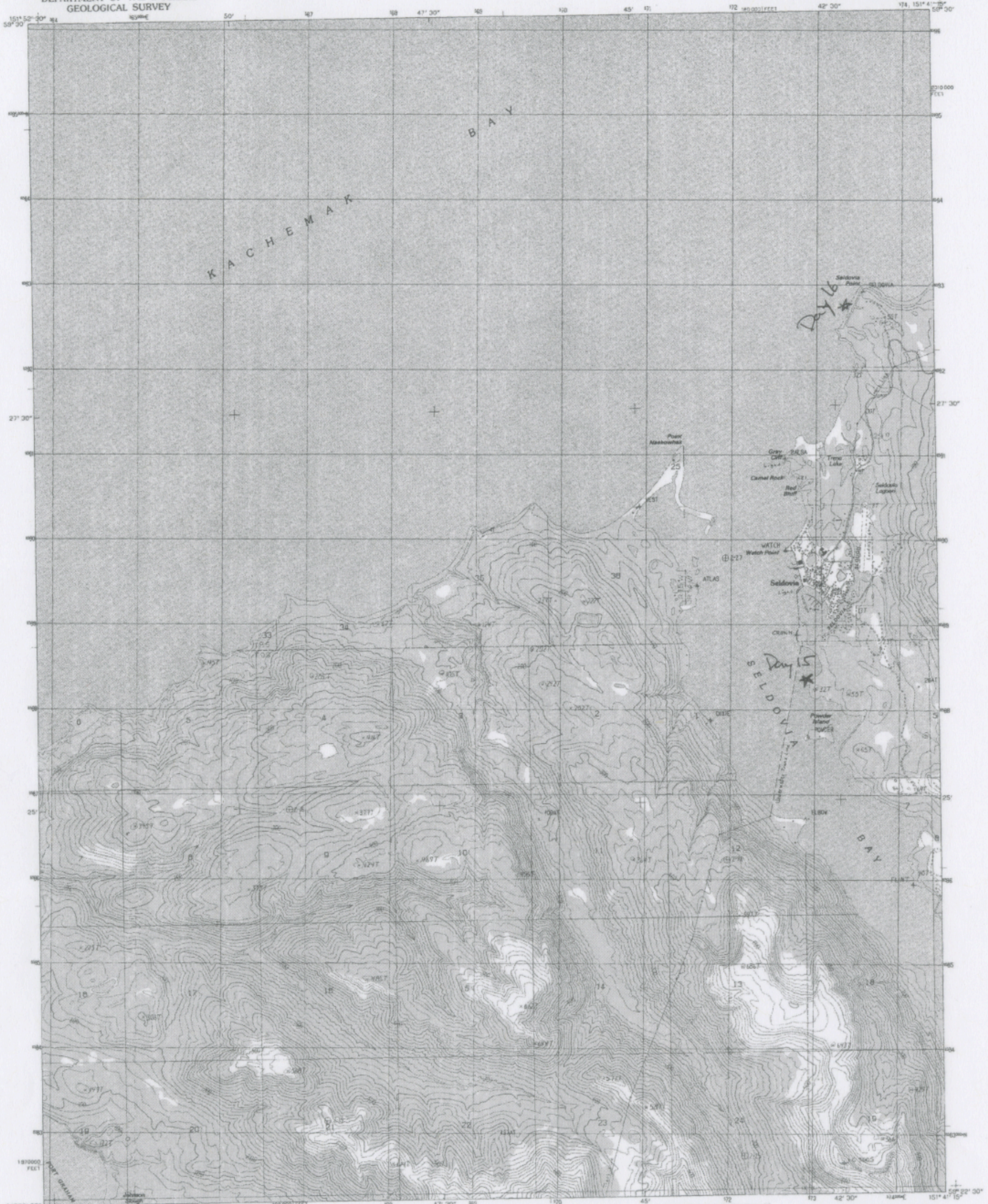


ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road  
Unimproved Road

SELDOVIA (B-5) NE, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

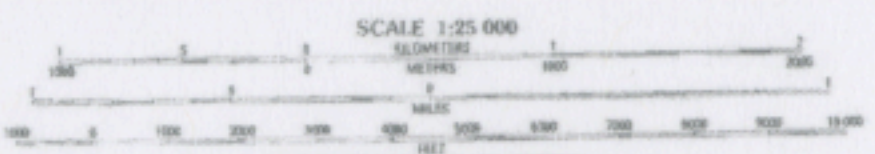
30151-05-TM-025

Map H



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTRIBUTION BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1960  
FIELD CHECKED 1986 MAP EDITED 1987  
PROJECTION UTM TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GRID 100-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 5  
100-METER STATE GRID TICKS ALASKA ZONE 4  
UTM GRID DECLINATION 17° EAST  
MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 1987  
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989  
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(72 meters north and 124 meters east)  
Gray land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations pre-  
determined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folio S-14, Seward  
Meridian  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map.  
The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge consists of all the  
public land in the coastal waters and adjacent areas of Alaska  
consisting of islands, islets, rocks, reefs, capes and spires, as well as  
designated nonland areas

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.



**SCALE 1:25 000**  
METERS  
MILES

**CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS**  
SHORELINE SYMBOLS REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.3 METERS  
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

- 1 Seldovia (B-5) NW
- 2 Seldovia (B-5) NE
- 3 Seldovia (B-5) SE
- 4 Seldovia (B-5) SW
- 5 Seldovia (B-5) NW
- 6 Seldovia (B-5) NE
- 7 Seldovia (B-5) SE
- 8 Seldovia (B-5) SW

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS  
ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road  
Unimproved Road

SELDOVIA (B-5) NW, ALASKA  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

59151-06-TM-025

Map I



## NOAA Tide Predictions

**SELDOVIA, Alaska, 2012**

The NOAA Tide Predictions application provides predictions in both graphical and tabular formats, with many user selected options, for over 3000 stations broken down by key areas in each state. Users can also access stations via the Google map interface. Additional information can be found in the help page.

**Station Types:** The NOAA Tide Predictions application provides predictions from 2 distinct categories of stations at over 3000 locations:

**Harmonic** - The predicted height values for Harmonic stations are conducted by combining the harmonic constituents into a single tide curve.

**Subordinate** - The high and low height values for Subordinate stations are obtained by means and differences, and ratios applied to the full harmonic constant predictions at a specific Harmonic station (a Reference station).

**Disclaimer:** The official Tide prediction tables are published annually on October 1, for the following calendar year. Tide predictions generated prior to the publishing date of the official tables are subject to change. The predictions from the web based NOAA Tidal Predictions are based upon the latest information available as of the date of your request. Tide predictions generated may differ from the official published predictions if information for the station requested has been updated since the publishing date of the official published tables.













**Do you have plans to re-ration during the expedition?**  Yes  No  
**If “yes”, describe the re-rationing plan below.**

**Describe how you will prevent wildlife from getting into your food.**

We will store all of our food, toiletree items such as toothpaste, and trash in bear canisters each night and any time we are on land. We also will cook and eat downwind of our campsites every night so if they find the food, they will not be likely to bother us.

Describe how you will prevent wildlife from getting into your food.

We will store all of our food, toiletree items such as tooth paste, and trash in bear canisters each night and any time we are on land. We also will cook and eat downwind of our campsites every night so if they find the food, they will not be likely to bother us.

**Attach a detailed food list and show how it meets the caloric needs of the expedition.**

This menu is based on the NOLS backcountry nutrition recommendations and should meet our group’s need of approximately 5-6,000 calories per day. It is full of high protein and high fat items to get more calories in each meal and make it smaller in actual volume and less expensive.

	Price Per Pound	Quantity (lbs)	Total Price
<b>Fresh Items</b>			
Carrots	\$2.00	3	\$6.00
Onions	\$1.50	3	\$4.50
Peppers	\$3.00	4	\$12.00
Apples	\$1.50	5	\$7.50
Cucumbers	\$1.50	2	\$3.00
Zucchini	\$2.00	2	\$4.00
<b>Drinks</b>			
Hot cocoa	\$4.00	2	\$8.00
Tea	\$9.00	2	\$18.00
Powdered milk	\$4.00	2	\$8.00
<b>Breakfast</b>			
Oatmeal	\$1.50	4	\$6.00



Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Application - Group Application

Granola	\$5.00	6	\$30.00
Pancake mix	\$3.50	3	\$10.50
Muffin mix	\$3.79	1	\$3.79
Bagels	\$4.79	3	\$14.37

**Lunch**

Cashews	\$8.00	4	\$32.00
Chocolate chips	\$4.58	1	\$4.58
Peanuts	\$5.00	2	\$10.00
Pretzels	\$3.34	1	\$3.34
Raisins	\$3.52	2	\$7.04
Walnuts	\$7.99	2	\$15.98
Dried apricots	\$6.75	3	\$20.25
Pecans	\$6.94	2	\$13.88
Almonds	\$8.38	2	\$16.76
Craisins	\$3.75	1	\$3.75
Beef jerky	\$5.89	3	\$17.67
Candy bars	\$4.88	2	\$9.76
Granola bars	\$5.82	3	\$17.46
Fruit leather	\$6.10	1	\$6.10

**Dinner**

Lentils	\$1.86	3	\$5.58
Pasta	\$2.55	8	\$20.40
Quinoa	\$5.00	3	\$15.00
Brown rice	\$2.62	2	\$5.24
Dried hummus	\$5.24	3	\$15.72
Dried veggies	\$7.82	0.25	\$1.96
Tortillas	\$3.49	2	\$6.98

**Condiments, Baking and Cooking Misc.**

Brown sugar	\$2.69	1	\$2.69
Corn meal	\$3.79	2	\$7.58
Wheat flour	\$3.49	1	\$3.49
Spice kit	\$10.50	0.5	\$5.25
Soy sauce	\$3.79	0.5	\$1.90
Tobasco sauce	\$4.88	0.5	\$2.44
Cheddar	\$8.00	3	\$24.00
Cream cheese	\$3.89	2	\$7.78
Butter	\$4.00	1	\$4.00
Peanut butter	\$4.00	3	\$12.00
Summer sausage	\$9.40	3	\$28.20

Total			\$484.43
Total pppd			\$11.53



**Attach a thorough equipment list, including the detailed description of the contents of the First Aid kit.**

### **Kayaking Gear**

- 3 Single Sea Kayaks
- 4 paddles (one break down as a spare)
- 3 neoprene spray skirts
- 3 Tow ropes
- 3 paddle floats
- 3 Hand bilge pumps
- 3 Personal Flotation Devices (PFD) with whistle
- VHF Radio with extra battery
- Spot Locator Beacon
- Pelican Case for Spot Beacon and oouch pouch first aid kit
- Kayak repair kit
- 2 sets of maps with waterproof bags
- Reference Books (Wilderness First-aid, Alaska wildlife and plant books, etc)
- Seldovia Tide Log
- 2 Flares

### **Camping Gear**

- 2 Tents
- Ground cloths
- Tarp to cover kitchen
- Bear Spray

### **Kitchen**

- 2 MSR stoves (kept it small drybag)
- Fuel Bottles with White Gas
- 2 Cooking pots
- 1 Fry pan
- Cooking Utensils
- Bear Canisters
- Water purification system (Steripen), Iodine
- 4 MSR Dromedaries to carry water in case it's unavailable
- Extra gallon size zip lock bags

### **Bathroom Drybag**

- 22 Liter drybag
- Wag bags (approximately 12)
- Extra gallon size zip lock bags
- Toilet paper



- Baby wipes
- Trowel
- 

### **Upper Body Layers**

- 1 Base Layer (Long Underwear Top)
- 1 Thin Fleece or Heavy Long Underwear
- 1 Fleece or Insulated Vest
- 1 Fleece
- 1 Insulated Jacket (Puffy)
- 1-2 Synthetic or Cotton T-shirt
- 1 Wind Shell
- 1 Rain Coat (Goretex)
- Paddle Jacket with wrist and neck gaskets

### **Lower Body Layers**

- 1 Pair of Base Layer (Long Underwear Bottoms)
- 1 Pair of Fleece or Insulated pants
- 1 Pair of Rain Pants
- 1 Pair of Wind Pants
- 1 Pair of Nylon Shorts

### **Miscellaneous Clothing**

- 1 Sun hat or baseball cap
- 1 Fleece or Wool hat
- 1 pair of Fleece or Wool Gloves

### **Footwear**

- 1 Pair rubber boots or chaco sandals-depending on weather
- 4-6 Pairs of Wool hiking socks
- 1 pair of camp shoes (closed-toe sneakers or crocs)

### **Sleeping Gear**

- Sleeping Bag (Synthetic is best with a rating of 20 degrees or lower)
- Sleeping Pad
- Sleeping Bag Compression Stuff Sack
- Compactor bags to line stuff sacks and keep sleeping bags dry

### **Packs and Bags**

- 22 liter dry bag for overnight clothing (one per person)
- 10 liter dry bag for day use (one per person)
- Small Stuff sacks (optional)
- Lightweight daypack or Zip Duffle





### **Miscellaneous Items**

- 1-2 Bandanas
- 1 waterproof watch with alarm
- 1 headlamp (with extra batteries)
- 1 pair of Sunglasses
- 1 compass with mirror
- 1 Camping Bowl
- 1 Plastic Spoon
- 1 Insulated Mug
- 1 Pocket knife
- 1-2 lighters
- 2-3 1-liter water bottle
- SPF Lip Balm
- Sunscreen
- Bug Spray

### **First Aid Kit Contents:**

(Formulated from WMI first aid kit lists and recommendations)

Kept in a 10 liter dry bag

### **General Supplies Quantity**

Nitrile Gloves: 3 pairs

12 cc irrigation syringe: 1

Trauma shears: 1

Tweezers: 1

Biohazard bag: 2

Pencil: 1

SOAP notes: 5

Medical History Information (Tripees')

Face Shield: 3

Thermometer: 1

Safety Pins: 2

WFR Book: 1

Ziplock bag: 1

### **Drugs/Meds**

Ibuprofen: 50 pills

Diphenhydramine: 30 pills

Pepto Bismol: 30 pills

Acetaminophen: 30 pills

Tincture of Benzoin: 5 ampules

Iodine ointment: 1 tube



Triple antibiotic ointment: 1 tube  
Antiseptic towelettes: 25

**Wound Care/Bandaging**

Wet Prep Soap Sponges: 4  
3'' conforming gauze roll: 2  
3 x 3 sterile gauze pads: 5  
2 x 3 non-adherent dressings: 3  
3 x 4 non-adherent dressing: 2  
Transparent Dressing: 2  
Closure strips: 6  
Elastic bandage: 1  
Triangular bandage: 1  
2<sup>nd</sup> Skin pad: 4  
2 x 3 adhesive patches: 2  
Band-aids: 20  
Butterfly bandages: 10  
Sterile Cotton Tipped Applicator: 2  
1 " tape roll: 1  
1 " Athletic tape roll: 2  
Moleskin 2 x 3: 3  
Pressure Wrap: 1

Are all expedition members familiar with Leave No Trace principles?

Yes  No

Describe how you will adapt LNT principles to meet the environment of your expedition.

All three group members have been trained in the seven LNT principles. We all understand that they apply to both completely pristine and less pristine settings. Our goal is to keep the most remote and pristine areas the way they are as we travel through them. We understand that we may find interesting rocks, shells or other items along the way and know that we can take pictures but will not remove anything we find. We understand that we have to pack out all of our trash and food scraps, for LNT as well as our own safety. While going to the bathroom, we will dig cat holes and always go more than 200 feet away from any water source as well as our campsite or any trails. Though we expect we will be able to dig cat holes on the majority of the trip, we will also carry wag bags if the conditions at a particular campsite do not allow for cat holes. We will pack out the used wag bags with us in addition to any paper or hygiene products we bring. If we find any existing trails or campsites on land, we will use them and otherwise we will use the most durable surfaces we can find, particularly any dry grass or gravel. We will stay at a safe distance from any wildlife we encounter, which may include bears, moose, mountain goats, coyotes and wolves. We will not have campfires during this trip and will avoid needing them by bringing proper cooking equipment and layers to keep warm.



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Are there cultural considerations for the expedition area? Yes  No

If "yes", describe how you will address those concerns.

Our main cultural concern is tourism "culture". We understand that tourists also visit this region and that some of the shoreline will be more developed than we prefer. We will avoid this as much as possible by not paddling near larger boats and camping far away from other people or developed tourism sites. We will avoid camping within or interacting with the people living in the small communities in the bay (such as the one in Halibut Cove).



## **IV. Risk Management Plan**

**List the anticipated hazards of your expedition and explain how they will be evaluated, avoided and managed:**

On water hazards:

**Strong Tidal Activity:** Strong tides moving in the opposite direction we are hoping to travel can constitute a serious hazard, particularly when over 3 or 4 knots. We will monitor out tide log for the region and if such a condition exists we will alter our plan and wait for the tides to shift (this waiting period would not likely be longer than 4-6 hours). If we are on the water and encounter tides that impeding our progress, we can travel closer to the shoreline in the eddies created by peninsulas and others shoreline features. If we are still having trouble, we will land our kayaks and waits for the tides to shift.

**Strong Winds:** Kachemak Bay has a potential for strong winds that can lead to increased swell. Every morning we will monitor weather channels 1 and 2 on the VHF radio for an up to date forecast including projected wind strength and direction. We will use this information as well as our own observations to make a safe decision whether to launch our kayaks or postpone our plans to allow for a change in the weather. We will consider winds over 15 knots to be a serious concern both for rough seas and difficulty paddling/navigating and will not launch if these conditions are in the immediate forecast.

**Capsize:** Rough seas can cause a sea kayak to capsize. Ideally we will avoid conditions like this but will be prepared should they occur. All three of us have attended roll sessions and are capable of an Eskimo Roll should our boats capsize. If we cannot execute a roll because the boats are heavy, the person will wet exit from the kayak. Riely has worked as a sea kayak guide and has extensive training in T-Rescue assists and is prepared to assist if such an occasion arises. Before embarking on our expedition, we will each practice performing T-Rescues and paddle float self rescues ensure that all expedition members are fully capable of performing a rescue should it be necessary. We will carry a hand bilge pump on each kayak to remove water in the case of capsize and each kayak will have a paddle float to perform a self-rescue.

**Equipment Malfunction:** Each morning we will assess the safety of our equipment paying particular attention to the following areas:

- Rudder system (foot pegs, rudder cable, rudder mount, full range of motion)
- Deck hatches (neoprene and hard covers are intact and not leaking)
- Cockpit (combing is in good condition and there is a good seal with spray skirt)
- Boat structure (no significant scratches that could allow water to leak in)
- Paddle (blades are in good condition and shaft is structurally sound)

If there is an equipment malfunction while we are on the water, each person will carry a 50-foot towrope to assist the vessel in distress. Ideally we will be traveling close to the



shoreline (within 1 mile) and can tow the compromised kayak to shore so we can assess the damage and perform a repair. We will carry a kayak repair kit with all the necessary equipment to repair minor to moderate issues. Riely has worked at a commercial kayak company where he had to repair boats both at the company headquarters and in the field.

Contact with larger motorized vessels: We expect to encounter some motorized fishing vessels on Kachemak Bay during our expedition. Because we will be traveling close to the shore, we do not anticipate that we will come in close contact with any vessel or fishing gear. That said, we will always identify vessels that are traveling within approximately three miles and may intersect our intended course. To ensure we maintain a safe buffer distance between our kayaks and the vessel we can alter our course or communicate with the captain via the VHF radio. While our course does not require us to cross the shipping channel into Alaska, should we have to do this due to an unforeseen circumstance we will carefully monitor traffic visually as well as on the VHF radio to ensure we can safely cross.

Landing: Kachemak Bay is known to have beaches where kayaks can be safely landed. That said, there is the potential for increased swell and wave activity, which can make landing a kayak on a beach difficult. Should this be the case, we will land the kayaks one at a time so that only the first boat will land unassisted. If we deem that our intended beach is too rough to land, we will alter our plan to find a more protected location.

Group becomes split up: With only three kayakers we don't anticipate a problem staying together while on the water. Each day we will appoint a lead kayaker and he/she will set the course and establish a pace that allows all of us to stay close together. Should we become spaced out, we will each carry a whistle and establish paddle signals that will allow us to communicate at greater distances so that we can quickly regroup.

On land hazards:

On land we will be aware of wildlife, weather, and the terrain. In terms of wildlife, we are aware that there are bears and other large mammals in the region. We will store all of our food in bear canisters at night and when we leave our food unattended for day hikes. We will avoid buying pungent food and always store the canisters at least 200 meters away from our campsite. We will watch for signs of bears including scat and tracks. We will always be loud and make noise so we will never startle a bear. If we encounter a bear, we will back away slowly and not run if it charges us. We will stay together as a group on land because bears will avoid groups. We carry bear spray while on land in the event that bears approach us. There are also other large mammals living in this region including moose and mountain goats. We will never intentionally approach any wildlife. If we encounter another large mammal, we will also give it substantial space and move elsewhere quickly.



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In terms of weather, we will check reports daily on the VHF radio and stay on land when necessary. We will bring sufficient layers in case it is colder than predicted. We will also keep all of the layers safe in dry bags so if a kayak does capsize or get damaged, we will still have dry layers to put on. We all understand the signs and risks of hypothermia and will be aware of the possibility of getting it as well as constantly taking measures to prevent it. We will also be aware that it is easy to get dehydrated and always bring sufficient water in dromedaries whenever there is a chance of not reaching fresh water in a timely manner. We will also be aware of the extensive sunlight in the region and wear hats and apply sunscreen frequently. We will have a first aid kit, compass, flares, VHF marine radio and a Spot locator beacon.

When hiking during our layover days we will be sure to travel exclusively on durable and steady surfaces. If we do make it to a glacier, we will look at them but stay a safe distance away from them. Daniel has avalanche 1 certification and is best prepared to make decisions about what is safe. We will not be carrying technical climbing gear and will always err on the side of safety when deciding what on land travel we should be doing. When traveling on land we will always carry bear spray, a first aid kit, VHF radio, and Spot Locator Beacon.

### **Describe your plans if you need to self - evacuate in the event of an emergency:**

Standard Wilderness First Responder (and WEMT if Riely is not the injured one) protocol will be followed.

On the first part of our expedition traveling on the northern shore of Kachemak Bay it will be possible to hike out to East End Road where we can meet emergency personnel for transport to medical facilities should it be necessary.

The southern shore of Kachemak Bay along the Kenai Peninsula is more remote making self-evacuation more complicated. That said, there are communities in Halibut Cove, Peterson Bay, Jakolof Bay and Seldovia Village that we could kayak to should outside assistance be necessary. Seldovia Village has a medical clinic and Jakolof Bay has a small airport. From these locations we could contact a water taxi via VHF radio for transport back to Homer.

Should it be difficult to self evacuate or if immediate emergency response is required, the US Coast Guard, Homer Ranger Station and The Alaska State Troopers are prepared to respond to issues on Kachemak Bay. We will be able to contact these groups via our VHF radio on channel 16.

### **Describe any measures taken for expedition members with medical histories that warrant special preparedness.**

Not Applicable



**List emergency resources available in the vicinity of your expedition (phone #s for ranger station, hospital, etc).**

*Primary:*

Alaska State Troopers  
907-235-8239

U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary  
VHF radio channel 16  
907-235-5233

Homer Harbormaster  
VHF radio channel 16  
907-235-3160

Homer Ranger Station  
VHF radio channel 16  
907-235-7024

*Clinics/Hospitals:*

South Peninsula Hospital,  
4300 Bartlett Street, Homer, Ak 99603  
907-235-8101

Homer Medical Clinic  
4136 Bartlett Street Homer, AK 99603  
907-235-8586

Seldovia Medical Clinic  
252 Seldovia Street Seldovia, AK 99663  
907-234-7825

List emergency communication devices you will be carrying:

Waterproof VHF Marine Band Radio with the capability of contacting Coast Guard and other emergency service providers on channel 16. This will also allow us to contact other vessels should it be necessary. We will carry a replacement battery to ensure we have enough power for the entire expedition.

Spot locator beacon with the SOS function to trigger in case of emergency and we are in need to rapid evacuation



## V. Budget

Attach a detailed expedition budget and write totals in USD below. Do not round numbers up. Emergency money, supplies for first aid kits, first aid kit rental, and gear purchases are not funded. Car travel costs will be funded based on the vehicle mpg and may not include wear and tear/maintenance costs.

Item	Description	Price
<b>Transportation</b>		
Karen's Flight	BOS-ANC (Round Trip)	\$602
Riely's Flight	QSF-ANC (Round Trip)	\$555
Daniel's Flight	QSF-ANC (Round Trip)	\$555
Flight Increases	We expect flights to increase \$40 per flight by March	\$120.00
Round trip bus from Anchorage to Seward	Public bus is \$90 round trip per person	\$270.00
<b>Transportation Total</b>		<b>\$2,102.00</b>
<b>Food and Fuel</b>		
Expedition Food		\$484.00
Fuel		\$25.00
<b>Food and Fuel Total</b>		<b>\$509.00</b>
<b>Maps/Books</b>		
Maps	USGS maps (free online)	\$0.00
Books	Flora and fauna guides	\$30.00
<b>Maps/Books Total</b>		<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Communication Rental</b>		
Waterproof VHF Marine Band Radio	We already own one.	\$0.00





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Spot Locator Beacon	1 year subscription (shortest subscription available)	\$99.00
Flares	2 flares at \$20 each	\$40.00
<b>Communication Rental Total</b>		<b>\$139.00</b>
<b>Permit/Fees</b>	None necessary for this region	\$0.00
<b>Paddling Gear Rental</b>		
Kayaks	3 Single Kayaks at each at \$30 per day for 16 days	\$1,440.00
Paddles	One paddle per person plus one break down as spare	
Hand bildge pumps	One per boat	
Paddle Floats	One per person plus one back-up	
Personal Flotation Devices with whistles	One per boat	
Neoprene spray skirts	One per boat	
Tow rope (50 feet)	One per boat	
Paddle floats	One per boat	
Kayak repair kit	One	
<b>Paddling Gear Rental Total</b>	Above rental is all included in the \$30 per boat per day rate	<b>\$1,440.00</b>
<b>Other Gear Rentals</b>		
Bear Canisters	Four canisters. Each canister is \$10 for first day and \$3 for each additional day	<b>\$232.00</b>
Bear Spray	We will pay for out of pocket at \$36 each	<b>\$0.00</b>



Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Application - Group Application

Wag Bag	12 Wag bags at \$2.50 each	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Total Gear Rentals</b>		<b>\$1,702.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,482.00</b>
<b>Grand total per person</b>		<b>\$1,494.00</b>

**Total Funding Requested (not to exceed \$1500 per applicant):**  
\$4,482 in total, or \$1,494 per applicant.

Describe what measures you have taken to minimize expenses.

We received a group rate on kayak rentals through True North Kayak Adventures. We chose to carry a Spot locator beacon and a VHF radio instead of a satellite phone, which is less expensive and will allow for more needed communications and updates, which are necessary for this type of trip.

*Outdoor Skills Resume  
For Karen Ritland*

**Academic and Educational Experience**

August 2008 to Present- Colorado College, CO  
Environmental Science Major

January 2010 through May 2010 International Sustainable Development Studies Institute  
Chiang Mai, Thailand

September 2010 through December 2010 School for Field Studies Comparative Wildlife  
Management Program Kenya and Tanzania

**Summary of Training and Certifications** (photocopies attached as necessary)

- WFR
- Lifeguard
- CPR
- Wilderness First Aid (expired, did not re-certify and took WFR class instead)
- Kayak rolling sessions- Colorado College Schlessman Natatorium
  - Weekly rolling sessions at pool. I attended regularly freshmen year and fall of senior year. I learned and can confidently roll a white water kayak (as well as sea kayak, which I learned on trips).

**Leadership Positions**

ORC Leader- trained fall 2008

Venture Crew President (a high-adventure co-ed group for ages 14-21)

Organized and participated in outdoor trips (food, gear and logistics)

- About 6 ice climbing trips
- Two winter camping trips
- Multiple day trips and overnight backpacking trips
- Three week and two-week long paddling trips

**Academic Field Expeditions**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Description of Course/Expedition</b>	<b>Number of Days</b>	<b>Role</b>
June 27 through July 16, 2010	<i>Culture, Conservation and Change among the Sherpa of Nepal</i> Course included trekking in the Himalayas on easy to moderate days from village to village	19	Student

February 5 through February 10, 2010	<i>Human Rights and the Environment: Rivers, Dams and Local Struggles</i> Course included navigating and canoeing down the Yom River in Eastern Thailand. The six days on the river averaged 8 hours per day of paddling, navigation through and around rocks and rapids as it was the dry season and the water was extremely low. A medium to high level of difficulty due to low water levels.	6	Co-leader 2 days, student 4 days
March 22 through April 15, 2010	<i>Political Ecology of Forests: Indigenous People and Natural Resources</i> Course included backpacking to different rural villages in northern Thailand. Days on the trail were mostly medium level of difficulty, due to amount of gear (extra tools for data collecting were carried), trail narrowness and steepness as well as heat.	25	Student
April 25 through May 12, 2010	<i>Costal Resource Management in Southeast Asia: Mangrove Ecology and Coastal Zones</i> Course included full days of sea kayaking in southern Thailand. I co-lead the students for four paddling days. The level of difficulty ranged from low-level days to high-level days. Three of the paddling days I lead were 9 hour days where tides had to be taken into account along with group togetherness for safety against weather and large boats. I spent spare time learning to confidently roll a sea- kayak and navigate and plan according to tides. Medium-level difficulty.	18	Student leader 4 days, student 12 days
October 15 through October 20, 2010	<i>Tsavo National Park Wildlife Management Expedition in Kenya</i> Every day in the field included wildlife behavior studies and census taking. Low level of difficulty.	6	Student
November 5 through November 9, 2010	<i>Serengeti National Park Expedition in Tanzania</i> Every day in the field included wildlife behavior studies and census taking. Low level of difficulty.	5	Student

## Personal and Organized Expeditions

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Description of Trip</b>	<b># of Days</b>	<b>My Role</b>
November 23 through November 27, 2011	Backpacking trip for beginners to hot springs on the Piedra River, Colorado with Outdoor Recreation Committee.	5	Co-Leader
August 14 through August 25, 2011	Into the Arrigetch, Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Backpacking Trip We spent 12 days in the remote wilderness of the Arrigetch Peaks in the Arctic Circle of Alaska backpacking through various passes and valleys of the region.	12	Personal
March 16 through March 27, 2011	Kellogg-Ahlbergh Desert Adventure Spring Break Trip. The group spent the first five days building trails and doing trail maintenance in Indian Creek. Then we went to Robber's Roost for five days of backpacking in the canyons.	12	Student
December 14 through December 20, 2010	Climbed Mount Kilimanjaro with Thomson Safari Company Summited at 19,336 feet, high level of difficulty.	7	Personal trip
November 25 through November 29, 2009	Backpacking trip for beginners to hot springs in New Mexico for Outdoor Recreation Committee.	5	Co-Leader
May 30 through June 19, 2009	270 mile hike of the Long Trail with my father	21	Personal trip
April 17 through April 28, 2009	Lake Powell Kayaking Trip Paddling every day to new campsites, from 4 to 8 hours per day in narrower areas as well as across the wider parts of the lake.	12	Student
February 17 through February 21, 2009	Back country skiing hut trip. We skied out to a hut in the Mount Sneffels Wilderness and practiced our backcountry and snow skills. This had a medium level of difficulty.	5	Student
August 5 through August 10, 2008	Connecticut River paddling trip. 65 mile paddling trip down the Connecticut River alternating between canoes and kayaks. We averaged 10 miles per day and paddled every day. Medium level of difficulty.	6	Student Leader

<p>August 10 through August 24, 2007</p>	<p>Allagash River Canoe trip- 95 Mile Paddle in remote portions of Maine. Daily paddling for approximately 7 hours and navigating. Low water levels and two lake passes during high winds made this a high level of difficulty.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Student Leader</p>
<p>July 6 through July 27, 2007</p>	<p>Outward Bound Wilderness Mountaineering and Backpacking Course in the Elk Range in Snowmass, CO. High level of difficulty due to terrain and large packs.</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Student/ Student Leader, attended on leadership scholarship</p>
<p>July 14 through July 20, 2006</p>	<p>Paddling trip in the Adirondacks through Camp Sabattis. We paddled 55 miles and averaged 10 miles per day while paddling and took two days for day-hikes. High level of difficulty due to navigation in narrow inlets of lake and two days of paddling in high winds with large waves.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Student Leader</p>

## Daniel Field Boyes Outdoor-Skills Resume

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### Courses

1. AIARE Level 1 Avalanche Safety Course February 2010  
Expiration Date: Unknown
2. Wilderness First Responder 80-hr course through Katabatic Mountain School  
January 2010  
Expiration Date: Jan 2013
3. American Heart Association CPR course Dec 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009  
Expiration Date: Dec 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011
4. Avalanche Awareness/ Outdoor Education and Leadership Training through  
Lewis and Clark College's College Outdoors January 2009

### PERSONAL BACKCOUNTRY/WILDERNESS TRIPS

#### *Backcountry Leadership and Navigation Experience:*

I have led and participated in many backcountry trips that require proficient navigation skills. A few trips that I either led or in which participated are shown below.

#### Self-Guided Trips

- Circumnavigation of Ausangate Peak, southern Perú – 8 days; very strenuous  
July 2011
- Mountain Bike Touring the Colorado Trail: Denver to Monarch Crest Pass – 8  
days; very strenuous (30+ miles covered on mountain bikes per day) June 2010
- Canyoneering in Robber's Roost Wilderness Area, near Moab, Utah – 4 days;  
moderate difficulty October 2010
- Backpacking Muddy River Creek Wilderness via abandoned mining road, Utah –  
3 days; moderate difficulty April 2010
- Ramon Lake Backpacking South Lake Tahoe – 2 days; moderate difficulty  
July 2009

- Road Bike Touring, California's Hwy 4 days (From Oregon State Border to Point Reyes, Ca); moderate difficulty May 2009
- Big Sur, California Backpacking via Off-Trail – 2 days; moderate difficulty April 2009
- Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountain Range: Bishop Pass to Piute Pass via John Muir Trail – 7 days; very strenuous July 2008
- Slickrock Backpacking in Escalante Wilderness, Utah – 6 days; very strenuous April 2008
- Trinity Alps Wilderness, California: Backpacking – 4 days; moderate difficulty August 2007
- Sailing Trip on Tomales Bay, Ca (camping on beaches) – 3 days; technically challenging, but not physically demanding August 2006
- Backpacking, South Lake Tahoe near Capel's Lake (ending in Kirkwood Ski Resort) – 3 days; very strenuous July 2006
- Whitewater Rafting Trinity River – 2 days; moderate difficulty July 2006
- Numerous kayaking day trips on Tomales Bay, CA; not physically challenging

### **Trips on which I played a leadership role**

- Four backpacking trips in the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area as a camp counselor at Camp Unalayee June 2010
- Mount St Helens Backpacking – 2 days (Assistant Leader) April 2009
- Day Hike on the Oregon Coast – 1 day (Assistant Leader) November 2008
- Mushroom Clinic on Oregon Coast – 2 days (Assistant Leader) October 2008

\*The trips above challenged me to lead safe, fun trips in the backcountry

### **Trips on which I was a student or participant**

- Sea kayaking in the Koh Lipe Island Archipelago, southern Thailand – 4 days; very strenuous November 2010
- Backpacking between hilltribe villages in Mae Hong Son, northern Thailand – 3 days; moderate difficulty October 2010
- Off-Trail Backpacking in the Columbia Gorge – 2 days; not physically strenuous March 2009
- Ancient Forest Clinic, near Tillamook on the Oregon Coast – 2 days; not physically challenging March 2009



- Skate Skiing on Mount Hood – 1 day; moderate difficulty

January 2009