

Subject Index

A

- Abundance
 - birds, 820–847
 - Common murres, 820–847
 - flathead sole, 521, 537–538
 - fucus, 413
 - limpets, 413–415
 - littoral snails, 413–415
 - mussels, 413–415
 - of species, 289, 306–308, 402, 417, 424, 430, 432, 451, 458, 470–473, 477
 - seabirds, 820–847
 - sea otters, 904–908, 917–922
 - shrimp, 517, 537
 - Tanner crabs, 509–513, 534–535
- Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45, 315
- Alaska North Slope crude oil (ANS). *See also* *Exxon Valdez* crude oil (EVC).
- Alaska North Slope crude oil (ANS), 56, 500–501
- Alaska Peninsula
 - ecology, 444–481
 - murres, 791, 802–803
 - recovery, 444–481
- Alutiiq, 935
- Amoco Cadiz* oil spill, 349, 526–527, 589, 727, 855–856
- Analysis of deviance, 561–562, 642–643
- ANCOVA/ANOVA, 284–285, 356, 461, 498, 561, 571, 590, 598, 610, 615, 675, 735, 738, 789–790, 794, 827, 903–904, 910, 913
- ANODEV, 561–562, 642–643, 648, 652
- Archaeology, 933–947
- Auklets, 871–875

B

- Background polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 62–64, 69–72, 165–166, 380, 500–501
- Bald eagles. *See* *Eagles*.
- Barren Islands
 - murres, 786, 791–792, 794–799, 820–847
- Bears
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 121–122
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 131
- Bioaccumulation
 - of petroleum hydrocarbons, 708–709
 - of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 239–260, 375, 708–709
- Bioavailability
 - of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 239–260, 468, 475
- Biodegradation, 380–381
- Biogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 55–56, 67, 74, 90
- Birds. *See also* *Ducks*, *Eagles*, *Guillimots*, *Kittiwakes*, *Murres*, *Murrelets*, *Oystercatchers*, *Seabirds*, etc.
- Birds
 - abundance, 820–847
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 107–115
 - Gulf of Alaska, 780–807
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 125–128, 694–725
 - Kenai Peninsula, 726–756
 - mortality, 727–728, 781–782, 808–811, 820–824, 842–847

oiling effects, 695–698, 739–756
 Prince William Sound, 726–756
 reproduction, 859
 scientific names, 760–761
 toxic effects of oil, 694–725

C

Caged mussels, as water quality monitors, 239–260
 Carcinogenicity, 710–711
 Catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE), 488, 495–496, 509–514, 517–523, 539
 flathead sole, 512, 521–523
 shrimp, 512, 517–518
 Tanner crab, 496, 509–514
 Cetaceans, fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 120–121
 Clams, fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 123–124
 Clay-oil flocculation, 178–211
 Cleanup effects, 327–328, 334, 433–434 shoreline, 315–317, 327–328, 334, 337–338
 Climate. *See also* El Niño Southern Oscillation.
 Climate Barren Islands, 824–825
 Prince William Sound, 315
 Cockles, fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 125
 Commercial fishing, 533 Pacific herring, 627, 629, 656–658
 Common murres. *See* Murres.
 Community parameter analysis, 414–416, 424, 430–432, 451, 470–473, 477
 Community structure, 402, 477

Cook Inlet murres, 791, 806–807
 Cook Inlet crude oil, 57, 500–501
 Correspondence analysis, 290, 416–420, 424–428, 431–433 detrended partial canonical (DCCA), 406, 422, 431, 437
 Crabs. *See also* Crustaceans, Shellfish.
 Crabs, 507–515, 531–536 abundance, 509–513 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 124–125 toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169, 507–513
 Crude oil Alaska North Slope (ANS), 56, 500–501 clay-oil flocculation, 178–211 Cook Inlet, 57, 500–501 *Exxon Valdez* (EVC), 56–57, 60, 72, 500–501 Katalla, 56–57 mineral-oil interactions, 178–211 toxicity, 712–713 to Alaskan marine animals, 168–169 to crabs, 507–513 Yakataga, 56
 Crustaceans. *See also* Crabs, Shrimp, Shellfish.
 Crustaceans, 507–521, 532–537 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in, 496–498, 506–507 toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169
 Cultural Resource Program, 933–947
 Cultural resource sites oiling effects, 939–944 protection, 938 statistics, 942–944

D

- Databases
 OSHTF, 86, 92, 97, 98–133, 376
 PWSOIL, 86, 97, 98–131,
 132–133, 376
- Deer, fingerprinting hydrocarbons
 in, 121–122
- Dermal absorption of oil, 701
- Detection limits, 97
- Detrended partial canonical
 correspondence analysis
 (DCCA), 406, 422, 431,
 437
- Dibenzothiophenes, 60, 90, 102
- Diesel fuel, 56, 74, 88, 95–96,
 115, 131–132
- Diet
 flathead sole, 521, 524
 sea otter, 902–903, 915–916,
 923–924
- Dispersion of oil, by clay-oil
 flocculation, 178–211
- Distribution
 oil on shorelines, 321–326,
 328–334
 of sea otters, 908–909, 917–922
- Dose-response relationships, 695,
 711–715
- Ducks, 730, 741, 746, 749–756,
 857, 870–875
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 107–110
 hydrocarbon exposure,
 129–130, 669–689
 oiling effects, 697–715, 857,
 870–877
- Dunnett's test, 411, 459, 675

E

- Eagles, 730, 741, 762–774
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 110–112

- hydrocarbon exposure, 130
 mortality, 763–764
 nesting, 767–774
 oiling effects, 763–764,
 767–774
 population, 763, 769–771
 reproduction, 767–774
- East Amatuli Island. *See* Barren
 Islands.
- Echinoderms, toxicity of crude oil
 to, 168–169
- El Niño Southern Oscillation
 (ENSO), 824–825,
 845–847
- Embayment sediment studies, 66
- Environmental half life, 381–383
- Escapement
 pink salmon, 596–598, 604–615
- Exposure to hydrocarbons,
 374–378
- Bald eagles, 130
 bears, 131
 birds, 125–128, 695–725
 Black-legged kittiwakes, 131
 Common murres, 130–131,
 785–789
 ferrets, 669–689
 fish, 125–128
 Harlequin ducks, 129–130
 Mallard ducks, 669–689
 mammals, 125–128, 695–725
 Marbled murrelets, 131
 mussels, 239–260, 375–376
 Pacific herring, 129, 627–656
 Pigeon guillemots, 130
 salmon, 562–576, 587–590
 seabirds, 728–756
 sea otters, 128
 shellfish, 125–128, 239–260,
 375–376
- Exxon Valdez* crude oil (EVC). *See*
also Alaska North Slope
 crude oil (ANS).

Exxon Valdez crude oil (EVC),
500–501
dibenzothiophenes, 60, 72
fingerprinting, 56–57, 87–102,
92, 95, 103–133,
223–226, 253
in subtidal sediments, 75–76

F

Ferrets
hydrocarbon exposure, 669–689
oiling effects, 665–689

Fingerprinting
diesel fuel, 56, 88, 95–96, 115,
131–132
Exxon Valdez crude oil, 56–57,
87–102, 92, 95, 103–133,
223–226

hydrocarbons in
biological tissues, 87–102,
245, 247–252
birds, 107–115
crustaceans, 124–125
fish, 103–107
marine mammals, 115–121
mussels, 245, 247–252
sediments, 55–61
shellfish, 122–125, 245,
247–252
terrestrial mammals, 121
oil sheens, 223–226, 230
procedural artifacts, 131–132

Fish
fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
103–107
hydrocarbon exposure, 125–128
polycyclic aromatic
hydrocarbons in, 498,
506–507
toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169

Fisher method, 304–305

Fixed-site sampling, 267, 275–278,
352–354, 423, 432

Flathead sole. *See* Sole.
Flocculation, clay–oil, 178–211
Fluorescent aromatic compounds
(FAC), 86
Fucus, 413

G

Generalized linear models,
284–285, 406
GLIM, 284–285, 405–406, 408,
500, 561, 642–643, 735
Grebes, 730, 741, 746–756, 856,
871–875
Guillemots, 741, 749–756, 856,
868, 871–875
fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
114
hydrocarbon exposure, 130

Gulf of Alaska
Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45
background hydrocarbons,
62–64, 69–72, 165–166,
380, 500–501
birds, 780–807
ecology, 444–481
hydrocarbon sources, 42–45,
72–74, 90–97
murres, 780–807
polycyclic aromatic
hydrocarbons in, 160–162
recovery, 444–481
seabirds, 854–880
sheen surveillance, 217–218,
227–237

H

Half-lives and degradation rates,
381–383
Halibut, fingerprinting
hydrocarbons in, 107
Harlequin ducks. *See* Ducks.

Herring

age-class distribution, 630
 commercial fishing, 627, 629,
 656–658
 eggs on kelp, 633–654
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 106–107
 hydrocarbon exposure, 129,
 627–656
 oiling effects, 644–658
 polycyclic aromatic
 hydrocarbons in, 645–656
 reproduction, 640–652
 spawning, 643–645
 toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169,
 626–628, 644–658

Hydrocarbon exposure, 374–378

Bald eagles, 130
 bears, 131
 birds, 125–128, 695–725
 Black-legged kittiwakes, 131
 Common murres, 130–131,
 785–789
 ferrets, 669–689
 fish, 125–128
 Harlequin ducks, 129–130
 Mallard ducks, 669–689
 mammals, 125–128, 695–725
 Marbled murrelets, 131
 mussels, 239–260, 375–376
 Pacific herring, 129, 627–656
 Pigeon guillemots, 130
 salmon, 562–576, 587–590
 sea otters, 128
 shellfish, 125–128, 239–260,
 375–376

I

Immunotoxicology, 707
 Ingestion of oil, 700–702
 Inhalation of oil, 700, 702–703
 Injury assessment, 296–311

K

Katalla crude oil, 56–57
 Katalla oil seeps, 43, 500–501
 Kenai Peninsula
 birds, 726–756
 ecology, 444–481
 murres, 791, 799–802
 recovery, 444–481, 444–481
 seabirds, 854–880
 Killer whales, fingerprinting
 hydrocarbons in, 121
 Kittiwakes, 730, 741, 749–756,
 858, 871–875
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 114
 hydrocarbon exposure, 131
 Kodiak Island
 ecology, 444–481
 murres, 786, 791–792,
 794–799, 802–805
 recovery, 444–481
 Kruskal-Wallis test, 459, 675

L

Limpets, 413–415
 Loons, 730, 741, 749–756, 856,
 871–875

M

Mallard ducks
 oiling effects, 665–689
 reproduction, 674, 679–683, 687
 Mammals. *See* Marine mammals,
 Terrestrial mammals,
 Bears, Deer, Sea otters,
 Seals, Sea lions, Whales,
 Cetaceans, Pinnipeds, etc.
 Mann-Whitney tests, 459, 904
 Marine mammals
 hydrocarbon exposure,
 125–128, 694–725

- oiling effects, 695–698
 - toxic effects of oil, 694–725
 - Meta-analysis**, 304–305
 - Method detection limits (MDL)**, 97
 - Middens**, 935–937
 - Mineral fines-oil interactions**, 178–211
 - Mink**, fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 121
 - Mollusks**. *See Shellfish, Clams, Mussels, Oysters, Scallops, etc.*
 - Monitoring**, shoreline, 317
 - hydrocarbons in sediments, 239–260, 360–361, 365–366, 375–376, 396–397
 - hydrocarbons in water, 239–260
 - Mortality**
 - Bald eagles, 763–764
 - birds, 727–728, 781–782, 808–811, 820–824, 842–847
 - murrels, 781–782, 808–811, 820–824, 842–847
 - seabirds, 781–782, 808–811, 854–857, 869–873
 - sea otters, 699, 895, 902, 914, 922–923
 - Multivariate analysis**, 406
 - Murrelets**, 730, 741–745, 749–756, 856, 868, 871–875
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 114
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 131
 - Murres**, 727–731, 741, 749–756
 - abundance, 820–847
 - Alaska Peninsula, 791, 802–803
 - Barren Islands, 786, 791–792, 794–799, 820–847
 - Cook Inlet, 791, 806–807
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 112–113
 - Gulf of Alaska, 780–807
 - hydrocarbon exposure**, 130–131, 785–789
 - Kenai Peninsula**, 799–802
 - Kodiak Island**, 786, 791–792, 794–799, 802–805
 - mortality**, 781–782, 808–811, 820–824, 842–847
 - natural variation of populations**, 783, 846–847
 - population**, 791–811, 826–847
 - reproduction**, 824–847
 - Mussels**. *See also Shellfish*
 - Mussels**
 - abundance of, 413–415
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 123–124, 245, 247–252
 - for monitoring polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 239–260, 360–361, 365–366, 371–372, 375–376, 396–397
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in, 360–361, 365–366, 371–372, 375–376, 396–397
 - sampling, 452
- N**
- Native people**, 935
 - Natural resource damage assessment (NRDA)**, 296–211
 - Natural shoreline cleansing**, 178–211, 327
 - Natural variation of populations**, 433–434
 - murrels, 783, 846–847
 - seabirds, 858, 862–864, 866–868
 - sea otters, 896–897, 921–922
 - Nearshore sediment studies**, 68–69, 239–260
 - Nesting**, Bald eagle, 767–774

O

- Offshore sediment studies, 64, 239–260
 Oil-clay flocculation, 178–211
 Oil-mineral interactions, 178–211
Oiling
 definitions, 320–321, 343
 subsurface, 332–334, 338, 362
 surface, 321–331, 338, 462–465
Oiling effects
 Bald eagles, 763–765, 767–774
 birds, 695–698, 697–715, 739–756
 Common murres, 794–811, 842–847
 cultural sites, 939–944
 ducks, 697–715, 857, 870–877
 ferrets, 665–689
 flathead sole, 517, 521–526
 Mallard ducks, 665–689
 mammals, 695–698
 murres, 794–811, 842–847
 Pacific herring, 626–627, 648–658
 pink salmon, 554–581, 585–621
 seabirds, 695–715, 739–756, 857–861, 869–880
 sea otters, 697–715, 895, 903, 924–925
 shrimp, 513–517
 surrogate species, 665–689
 Tanner crabs, 507–513
Oil seeps, 43–44, 56, 500–501
 and Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45
Oil sheens
Exxon Valdez oil spill, 217–218, 221, 223–233, 236
 fingerprinting, 223–226, 230, 246
 physical description, 219–220, 222
 source, 221–222, 230–237

- statistics, 227–236
 surveillance equipment, 215, 218–219, 226
Oil Spill Health Task Force (OSHTF), 85–86, 104, 122
One-way analysis, 459
OSHTF database, 86, 92, 97–131, 132–133, 376
Otters. *See* Sea otters.
Oystercatchers, 730, 741–746, 749–756, 870–875
Oysters, fingerprinting
 hydrocarbons in, 125

P

- Pacific herring.** *See* Herring.
PAH. *See* Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
Patch dynamics, 402, 407
Petrogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 55, 67, 90–97
Petroleum hydrocarbons
 analysis, 457–458
 in
 sediments, 61–69, 239–260, 355, 394–395
 water, 164–166, 239–260
 toxicity of, 164, 166–170
Phenology
 murres, 828–832, 835–841, 844–847
Pink salmon. *See* Salmon.
Pinnipeds, fingerprinting
 hydrocarbons in, 116–120
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
 analysis, 51, 88, 244–245, 354–356, 392–397, 457–458, 496–507, 528–529, 550, 553,

- 560–562, 564, 597,
600–603, 611–621
- background in Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska,
62–64, 69–72, 165–166,
380, 500–501
- bioaccumulation of, 239–260
- bioavailability of, 239–260
- biogenic, 55–56, 67, 74, 90
- caged-mussels as monitors of,
239–260
- degradation rates and half-lives,
381–383
- environmental half-life,
381–383
- Exxon Valdez* crude oil, 56–61
- in
 - biological tissues, 87–102
 - birds, 107–115
 - crustaceans, 124–125,
496–498, 506–507
 - eggs on kelp, 645–654
 - fish, 103–107, 498, 506–507
 - flathead sole, 500, 507, 531
 - marine mammals, 115–121
 - mussels, 360–361, 365–366,
371–372, 375–376,
396–397
 - Pacific herring, 645–656
 - salmon, 562–576
 - scallops, 506, 529
 - sediments, 61–69, 239–260,
355, 359–371, 374–378,
386–397, 561–562, 597,
600–603, 611–613, 617
 - shellfish, 122–125, 360–361,
365–366, 371–372,
375–376, 396–397,
496–498, 506–507
 - shrimp, 507, 531
 - Tanner crabs, 507, 531
 - terrestrial mammals, 121
 - water, 157–163, 165,
239–260, 505, 550, 553
- monitoring of, 239–260
- petrogenic, 55, 67, 90–97
- pyrogenic, 55, 67, 73–74, 90
- sediment analysis, 354–356,
392–397, 496–507,
528–529, 553, 560–562,
564, 597, 600–603,
611–621
- semipermeable membrane monitors, 239–260
- sources
 - in Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska, 42–45,
72–74, 90–97, 157–163,
500–501
 - toxicity of, 167
 - uptake by organisms, 88–90,
239–260, 528–531,
700–701
 - water analysis, 505, 528–529,
550, 553
- Populations
 - natural variation, 433–434
 - murres, 783, 846–847
 - seabirds, 858, 862–864,
866–868
 - sea otters, 896–897, 921–922
- Prince William Sound
 - Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45,
315
 - background hydrocarbons,
62–64, 69–72, 165–166
 - Bald eagles, 762–774
 - birds, 726–756
 - climate, 315
 - ecology, 263–295, 296–311,
315, 349, 398–443
 - hydrocarbon sources, 42–45,
72–74, 90–97
 - petroleum hydrocarbons in,
164–166
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in, 157–163
 - recovery, 263–311, 398–443

seabirds, 854–880
 sea otters, 894–925
 sheen surveillance, 217–218,
 227–237
 shoreline oiling conditions,
 312–339
 toxicity of water, 166–170
 Puffins, 730, 741, 749–756,
 871–875
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 114
 PWSoIL database, 86, 97–103,
 104–133, 376
 Pyrogenic polycyclic aromatic
 hydrocarbons, 55, 67,
 73–74, 90

R

Recovery
 defined, 265, 401, 430, 728,
 861–862
 shorelines, 263–295, 307–309,
 398–443, 430–432
 Regression analysis, 459, 565, 609,
 613, 615, 650, 743, 745,
 747
 Reporting limits, 97
 Reproduction
 Bald eagle, 767–774
 bird, 705–707, 859
 effects of oil on, 705–707
 Mallard ducks, 674, 679–683,
 687
 murre, 824–847
 Pacific herring, 640–652
 pink salmon, 552, 557–581,
 619–621
 seabird, 705–707, 859,
 865–867, 873–877
 sea otter, 909–914, 922

S

Salmon, 548–581, 585–621
 alevins, 558, 563–568, 570, 576
 eggs, 560, 565, 574, 577
 embryos, 557–558, 562–563,
 565–566
 escapement, 596–598, 604–615
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 104–106
 fry, 558–559, 565, 568, 572,
 577, 580
 hydrocarbon exposure,
 562–576, 587–590
 juveniles, 559, 569–571, 573,
 579–581
 life cycle, 550, 552
 oiling effects, 554–581,
 585–621
 polycyclic aromatic
 hydrocarbons in, 562–576
 reproduction, 552, 557–581,
 619–621
 toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169
 Sampling, 402
 field, 281–282, 403
 fixed-site, 267, 275–278,
 352–354, 423, 432
 mussels, 452
 sediments, 49, 242–244, 352,
 451–452, 455
 site selection, 45–49, 143–146,
 242–244, 266–281,
 297–300, 352–354,
 368–371, 453–454
 stratified random, 266–267,
 270–275, 299, 352–353,
 368–371, 410–411, 430
 water, 143–147, 242–244
 Scallops, 506, 529–530
 fingerprinting hydrocarbons in,
 125

- Seabirds.** *See also* Birds, Ducks, Murres, Murrelets, Kittiwakes, etc.
- Seabirds**
- abundance, 820–847
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 107–110, 112–115
 - Gulf of Alaska, 854–880
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 728–756
 - Kenai Peninsula, 854–880
 - mortality, 727–728, 781–782, 808–811, 854–857, 869–873
 - natural variation of population, 858, 862–864, 866–868
 - oiling effects, 695–698, 739–756, 857–861, 869–880
 - Prince William Sound, 854–880
 - reproduction, 859, 865–867, 873–877
 - toxic effects of oil, 694–725
- Sea lions, fingerprinting**
- hydrocarbons in, 116–120
- Seals, fingerprinting hydrocarbons in**, 116–120
- Sea otters**
- abundance, 904–908, 917–922
 - diet, 902–903, 915–916, 923–924
 - distribution, 902, 915–916, 923–924
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 115–119
 - history in Prince William Sound, 896–897
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 128, 704
 - mortality, 699, 895, 902, 914, 922–923
 - natural variation of population, 896–897, 921–922
 - oiling effects, 697–698, 895, 903, 924–925
- population**, 896, 900–902, 905–917
- Prince William Sound**, 894–925
- reproduction, 909–914, 922
- Sea urchins**
- fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 125
 - toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169
- Sediments**
- and Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45
 - analysis, 51–55, 354–356, 392–397, 451–455, 457–458, 553, 560–562, 564, 597, 600–603, 611–621
 - clay-oil flocculation, 178–211
 - core age-dating, 54–55
 - embayment, 66
 - hydrocarbon monitoring, 239–260
 - mineral-oil interactions, 178–211
 - nearshore, 68–69, 239–260
 - offshore, 64, 239–260
 - petroleum hydrocarbons in, 61–69, 239–260, 355, 394–395
 - polycyclic aromatic
 - hydrocarbons in, 61–69, 239–260, 355, 359–371, 374–378, 386–397, 466–467, 561–562, 597, 600–603, 611–613, 617
 - sampling, 49, 242–244, 352, 451–452, 455
 - subtidal, 47–48, 54, 75–76
 - absence of oil in, 180, 208
 - toxicity, 356, 365, 367, 371, 373, 378–380, 468–469, 476

Seeps

 - and Alaska Coastal Current, 44–45
 - oil, 43–44, 56, 500–501

- Semipermeable membrane devices, for monitoring polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 239–260
- Shannon diversity index, 402, 409, 417, 421, 424, 430, 432, 451, 458, 470–473, 477
- Sheen surveillance. *See also* Oil sheens.
- Sheen surveillance, 215–237
- Shellfish. *See also* Clams, Mussels, Oysters, Scallops, Limpets, Crabs, Shrimp, Snails, etc.
- Shellfish
- fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 122–125, 245, 247–252
 - hydrocarbon exposure, 125–128
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in, 360–361, 365–366, 371–372, 375–376, 396–397, 496–498, 506–507
 - toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169
- Shorelines
- biology, 278, 283, 285, 299, 398–443, 455–456, 469–477
 - chemistry, 278, 283–284, 347–397, 451–455, 462–469, 475–476
 - cleanup, 315–317, 327–328, 334, 337–338
 - ecology, 263–311, 398–481
 - monitoring, 317
 - natural cleansing, 327
 - natural cleansing, by clay-oil flocculation, 178–211
 - oil distribution, 321–326, 328–334
 - oiling definitions, 320–321, 343
 - recovery, 263–311, 430–432, 444–481
 - subsurface oiling, 332–334, 338, 384
 - surface oiling, 321–331, 338
 - surveys, 316, 318–319, 344–346
 - toxicology, 278–279, 285, 347–397
- Shrimp, 512–519, 533, 536–537
- abundance, 517, 537
 - fingerprinting hydrocarbons in, 124–125
 - toxicity of crude oil to, 168–169
- Signal-to-noise ratio, 421–423
- Snails, 413–415
- Sole, 498–500, 507, 517, 520–526, 537–538
- abundance, 521, 537–538
 - diet, 521, 524
- Species richness, 402, 417, 424, 430, 432, 451, 458, 470–473, 477
- Statistical methods, 278–279, 282–285, 286–290, 300–305, 306–307, 404–409, 458–462, 495–496, 561, 734–738, 789–790, 865–869, 903–904
- analysis of deviance, 642–643
 - ANCOVA/ANOVA, 284–285, 356, 405–406, 408, 459, 461, 498, 561, 571, 590, 598, 610, 615, 675, 735, 738, 789–790, 794, 827, 903–904, 910, 913
 - ANODEV, 561–562, 642–643, 648, 652
 - community parameter analysis, 414–416, 424, 430–432, 451, 477
 - correspondence analysis, 416–420, 424–428, 431–433
 - detrended partial canonical (DCCA), 406, 422, 431, 437
 - Dunnett's test, 411, 459, 675

generalized linear models, 284–285, 406
GLIM, 284–285, 405–406, 408, 500, 561, 642–643, 735
Kruskal-Wallis test, 459, 675
Mann-Whitney tests, 459, 904
 meta-analysis, 304–305
 multivariate analysis, 406
 one-way analysis, 459
 regression analysis, 459, 565, 609, 613, 615, 650, 743, 745, 747
 signal-to-noise ratio, 421–423
Stouffer-Liptak method, 304–305
 univariate analysis, 404–406
Wilcoxon test, 904
Stouffer-Liptak method, 304–305
Stratified random sampling, 266–267, 270–275, 299, 352–353, 368–371, 410–411, 430
Study design, 45–50, 263–295, 286, 296–311, 318–321, 350, 351–352, 402–409, 449–451
 archaeological sites, 938–939
 Bald eagles, 764–767
 bottomfish, 488–495
 crustaceans, 488–495
 murre colony attendance, 782–788
 oil-affected habitats, 728–732
 Pacific herring, 633–637
 pink salmon, 554, 590
 seabirds, 865–869
 sea otters, 900–904
 surrogate species, 669–674
Subsurface oiling, 332–334, 338, 362, 384
Subtidal sediments, 47–48, 54, 75
 absence of oil in, 180, 208
Surface oiling, 321–331, 338, 462–465

Surrogate species, 665–689

Surveys
 protocols, 319–320
 shoreline, 316, 318–319, 344–346

T

Tanner crabs. *See* Crabs.

Torrey Canyon oil spill, 526, 727, 855–856

Toxic effects of oil
 after short-term exposure, 707
 on birds and mammals, 693–725
 on crabs, 507–513
 on ferrets, 674–678, 712–713
 on Mallard ducks, 674–683, 712–713
 on organ systems, 701–707
 on Pacific herring, 640–643, 647–656
 on pink salmon, 557–560, 562–581

Toxicity
 of sediments, 356, 365, 367, 371, 373, 378–380, 468, 476
 of water, 166–170

Toxicity testing
 on ferrets, 665–689, 712–713
 on Mallard ducks, 665–689, 712–713
 marine amphipod survival test, 356, 365, 367, 371, 373, 378–380, 455, 458
 marine phytoplankton-diatom growth test, 148, 150–151, 154–155
 mysid shrimp acute survival test, 148, 149, 152
 sheepshead minnow larva survival and growth test, 148–150, 152–155
 subchronic, 709–710

surrogate species, 665–689
of water, 148–151

U

Univariate analysis, 404–406

Uptake of oil
dermal absorption, 701
ingestion, 700–702
inhalation, 700, 702–703

W

Water

analysis, 151
hydrocarbon monitoring,
239–260
petroleum hydrocarbons in, 155,
164–166, 239–260

polycyclic aromatic
hydrocarbons in, 157–164,
239–260, 505, 550, 553
quality, 141–171, 550, 553
sampling, 143–147
toxicity of, 166–170
toxicity testing, 148–151
Weathered oil, 73, 93–94, 361,
465, 695

Weibull survival function tests,
595–596, 604–605

Whales, fingerprinting
hydrocarbons in, 120–121

Wilcoxon test, 904

Wildlife, hydrocarbon exposure,
125–128

Y

Yakataga crude oil, 56

Yakataga oil seeps, 56, 500–501