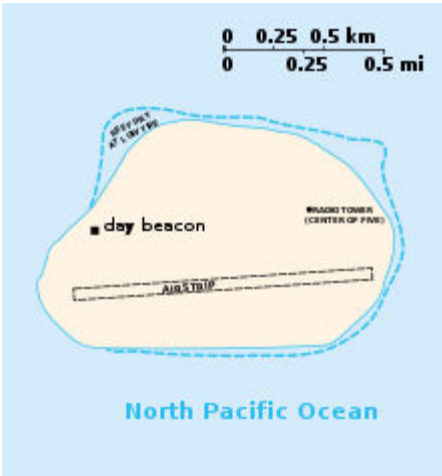


Baker Island

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Baker



Baker Island



Location of Baker Island in the Pacific Ocean

Geography	
Coordinates	 0°11′41″N 176°28′46″W
Area	1.64 km ² (0.633 sq mi)
Coastline	4.9 km (3.04 mi)
Highest elevation	8 m (26 ft)
Country	
United States	
Demographics	
Population	0
Additional information	
unincorporated	

Baker Island (/ˈbeɪkər/) is an uninhabited [atoll](#) located just north of the [equator](#) in the central [Pacific Ocean](#) about 3,100 kilometers (1,700 nmi; 1,900 mi) southwest of [Honolulu](#). The island lies almost halfway between

[Hawaii](#) and [Australia](#), and is a possession of the [United States](#). Its nearest neighbor is [Howland Island](#), 68 km (37 nmi; 42 mi) to the north.

Located at [0°11′41″N 176°28′46″W](#).^[1] the island covers 1.64 km² (0.63 sq mi), with 4.9 km (3.04 mi) of coastline. The climate is equatorial, with little rainfall, constant wind, and strong sunshine. The terrain is low-lying and sandy: a coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef with a depressed central area devoid of any lagoon with its highest point being 8 meters (26 ft) above sea level.

The island now forms the Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge and is an [unincorporated](#) and [unorganized territory](#) of the U.S. Its defense is the responsibility of the United States; though uninhabited, it is visited annually by the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#). For statistical purposes, Baker is grouped with the [United States Minor Outlying Islands](#).

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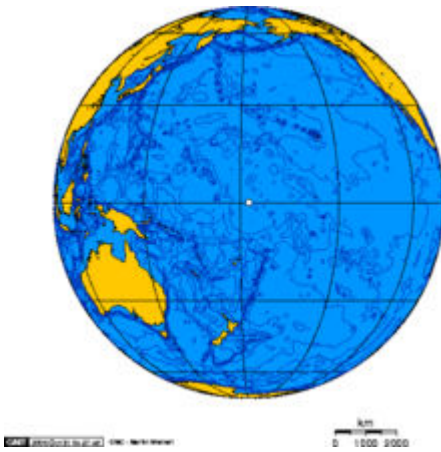
Description

A cemetery and rubble from earlier settlements are located near the middle of the west coast, where the boat landing area is located. There are no ports or harbors, with anchorage available only offshore. The narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be a maritime hazard, so there is a [day beacon](#) near the old village site. Baker's abandoned [World War II](#) runway, 1,665 m (5,463 ft) long, is completely covered with vegetation and is unserviceable.

The United States claims an [Exclusive Economic Zone](#) of 200 [nmi](#) (370.4 km; 230.2 mi) and [territorial sea](#) of 12 nmi (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) around Baker Island.

During a 1935–1942 colonization attempt, the island was most likely on Hawaii time, which was then 10.5 hours behind [UTC](#).^[2] Since it is uninhabited the island's time zone is unspecified, but it lies within a [nautical time zone](#) 12 hours behind UTC.

History



Orthographic projection over Baker Island.

Baker was discovered in 1818 by Captain Elisha Folger of the [Nantucket](#) whaling ship *Equator*, who called the island "New Nantucket". In August 1825 Baker was resighted by Captain [Obed Starbuck](#) of the *Loper*, also a Nantucket whaler. The name goes back to Michael Baker, who visited the island in 1834.^[3] Other references state that he visited in 1832, and again on August 14, 1839, in the [whaler](#) *Gideon Howland*, to bury an American seaman.^[4]

The United States took possession of the island in 1857, claiming it under the [Guano Islands Act](#) of 1856.^[5] Its [guano](#) deposits were mined by the American Guano Company from 1859 to 1878. [John T. Arundel](#) and Company, a British firm using a competing claim to the island by the UK, made the island its headquarters for its guano-digging operations in the Pacific from 1886 to 1891. To clarify American sovereignty, Executive Order 7358 was issued on May 13, 1936.^[6]

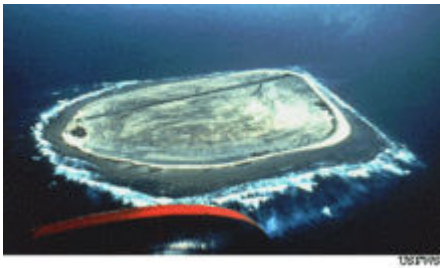
In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization was begun. The American colonists arrived aboard the USCGC [Itasca](#), the same vessel that brought colonists to neighboring [Howland Island](#), on April 3, 1935. They built a lighthouse, substantial dwellings, and attempted to grow various plants. One sad-looking clump of coconut palms was jokingly called "King-Doyle Park" after two well-known citizens of Hawaii who visited on the *Taney* in 1938. This clump was the best on the island, planted near a water seep, but the dry climate and sea birds, eager for anything upon which to perch, did not give the trees or shrubs much of a chance to survive.^[7] King-Doyle Park was later adopted as a geographical name by the [USGS](#).

The settlement was named [Meyerton](#) after Captain H.A. Meyer of the [United States Army](#), who helped establish the camps for the colonists in 1935. It had a population of four American civilians, who were all evacuated in 1942 after [Japanese](#) air and naval attacks. During [World War II](#) it was occupied by the U.S. military.

LORAN Station Baker

[LORAN](#) station Baker was a radio operations base in operation from September 1944 to July 1946. The station unit number was 91 and the radio call sign was NRN-1.^[8]

Flora and fauna



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aerial view of Baker Island

Baker has no natural fresh water sources. It is treeless, with sparse vegetation consisting of four kinds of grass,^[9] prostrate vines and low-growing shrubs. The island is primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife.

Baker Island is home to a number of threatened and endangered species. The [ruddy turnstone](#), [bar-tailed godwit](#), [sanderling](#), [bristle-thighed curlew](#) and [Pacific golden plover](#), considered species of High Concern on the national conservation priority scheme, are shorebirds that inhabit the island. [Green turtles](#) and [hawksbill turtles](#), both threatened, can be found along the reef.^[10]

Seabird species such as the [lesser frigatebird](#), [brown noddy](#) and [sooty tern](#) use the island for nesting and roosting. The island is also believed to be a rest stop for arctic-breeding shorebirds.

National Wildlife Refuge

On June 27, 1974, Secretary of the Interior [Rogers Morton](#) created Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge which was expanded in 2009 to add submerged lands within 12 nautical miles (22 km) of the island. The refuge now includes 531 acres (2.15 km²) of land and 410,184 acres (1,659.96 km²) of water.^[11] Along with six other islands, the island was administered by the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#) as part of the Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex. In January 2009, that entity was upgraded to the [Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument](#) by President [George W. Bush](#).^[12]

Environmental challenges on the Refuge include abandoned military debris from [World War II](#) and illegal fishing offshore.^[13] [Invasive exotics](#) introduced by human activity have also displaced native wildlife including cockroaches and [coconut palm](#). [Feral cats](#), first introduced in 1937, were eradicated in 1965.^[14]

Public entry to the island is by special-use permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service only and is generally restricted to scientists and educators. Representatives from the agency visit the island on average once every two years, often coordinating transportation with amateur radio operators or the [U.S. Coast Guard](#) to defray the high cost of logistical support required to visit this remote atoll.^[15]

Ruins and artifacts

Debris from past human occupation is scattered throughout the island and in offshore waters. Most is from the U.S. military occupation of the island from 1942 to 1946. The most noticeable remnant is the 150-foot (46 m) wide, 5,400-foot (1,600 m) long airstrip. It is completely overgrown with vegetation and is unusable. In the northeast section, apparently the main camp area, are the remains of several buildings and heavy equipment. Five wooden antenna poles about 40 feet (12 m) in height remain standing in the camp. Several crashed airplanes and large equipment such as bulldozers are scattered around the island. Numerous bulldozer excavations containing the remnants of metal, fuel, and water drums are scattered about the north central portion and northern edge of the island. The Navy reported the loss of 11 landing craft in the surf during World War II.^[16]

Image gallery



Baker Island coastline with red-footed booby



Fish and wildlife sign



Baker Island day beacon



Hermit crabs taking shade in day beacon



Settlement remains, radio tower in background



Masked booby on gravestone



Brown noddies with radio towers in background



Wreckage on Baker Island coast