

Soundings



MARCH 2016

American Cetacean Society – Monterey Bay Chapter
PO Box H E, Pacific Grove, CA 93950

**MONTHLY MEETING AT HOPKINS MARINE STATION,
LECTURE HALL BOAT WORKS BUILDING
(ACROSS FROM THE AMERICAN TIN CANNERY OUTLET STORES)
MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

MEETING DATE:

Thursday, March 31, 2016

Time: 7:30 PM

PLEASE JOIN US AT 7:00 FOR REFRESHMENTS

**Speakers: Kim and Thom Akeman,
Docents for Bay Net, supporting the Monterey Bay National Marine
Sanctuary**

Topic: The harbor seals of Hopkins Marine Station

We enter their habitat 10 times a year for our programs at the Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society meetings, but it's usually dark outside so we may not notice the harbor seals that have lived around Hopkins Marine Station for the past 49 years. Now we're going to focus on them in this month's program.



Thom Akeman and Kim (Worrell) Akeman, Bay Net docents for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, have been observing this group of harbor seals for several years and will talk to us about what they've seen and learned. Kim, who helps the seals produce their Facebook page, "Harbor seals of Pacific Grove," will bring a ton of pictures and videos along.

Hopkins has become the principal rookery for the harbor seals that live along the Monterey Peninsula and they are right now in the early stages of their annual pupping season. So if you arrive early, walk out to the recreation trail in front of the campus and over to West Beach to take a live look at tonight's subject.

Please join us for refreshments before the program begins. More information is available on our website, www.acsmb.org.

Next month: Giancarlo Thomae, photographer, marine biologist, and captain for Elkhorn Slough Safari, will be our speaker on April 28.

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CALENDAR

Apr. 17: 2016 Oceans Colloquium at Moss Landing Marine Lab. On Sunday, April 17th from 9:00am-4:00pm, MARINE's 7th Annual Ocean Colloquium will focus on innovative science and policy communication.

Apr. 30 – May 1: Moss Landing Marine Labs Open House in Moss Landing, CA. Scheduled events include seminars, SF Ocean Film Festival movies, field trips, and SLEWTHS demonstrations. 9 AM to 5 PM. For more information go to openhouse.mlml.calstate.edu

May 14: SF Bay ACS 2016 Symposium: "Our Changing Oceans" at the SFSU Romberg Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies Romberg Bay Conference Center. Speakers will include John Calambokidis, Jeremy Goldbogen, Kate Stafford, and Dan Costa. 9 AM to 6 PM. For more information go to acsfbay.com.

Oct. 3-7: 9th Annual California Islands Symposium at the Marriot Beach Hotel in Ventura, CA. This symposium will present the most recent scientific findings on the Channel Islands and islands off the west coast of Baja California. All day field trips will be scheduled to the Channel Islands with Island Packers in Ventura, CA. For more information go to www.mednscience.org/CaliforniaIslandsSymposia

Nov. 11-13: American Cetacean Society's Biennial Meeting at the Embassy Suites in Monterey, CA. This conference will bring together some of the world's pre-eminent marine mammal scientists for a three day symposium in one of the world's most bio-diverse cetacean hotspots. This conference will also offer an all day whale watching trip on Friday, November 11 with Monterey Bay Whale Watch.

BOOK RECOMMENDATIONS

Half Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life, by Edward O. Wilson. 2016 Liveright. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize.

Fishes: A Guide to Their Diversity, by Philip A. Hastings, H.J. Walker Jr., and Grantly R. Galland. 2016 UC Press.

Wildlife of the Galapagos: Fully Revised Second Edition, by Julian Fitter, Daniel Fitter, and David Hosking. 2016 Princeton University Press.

American Cetacean Society – Monterey Bay

MINKE WHALES ARE PREDOMINANT PREY OF KILLER WHALES IN NORTHWEST

Feb. 22, 2016 — Most of what is known about killer whales has been learned from studies of the animals in Washington, Alaska and British Columbia. But killer whales are also found in the North Atlantic, and a graduate student at the University of Rhode Island is the first to investigate the ecology of the orcas that live around Newfoundland and Labrador.

According to Tara Stevens, who will earn her doctorate at the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography later this year, about 200 killer whales are believed to live in the area, most of which are seen in the summer months around Newfoundland.

"We had no idea what they were even feeding on in the Atlantic, but eventually it has become more and more clear that minke whales are the predominant prey source for certain killer whales in our area," explained Stevens, who published a field guide to whales and dolphins in Atlantic Canada in 2013. "Their strategy is to drown the animal. We would see sometimes 10 or 20 killer whales jumping on a minke to force it under water to drown it."

In addition to her own field observations, the remoteness of the area necessitated that she gather sighting reports from fishermen, tour boat captains and others in the area who are interested in whales. Her data indicate that killer whales also prey on dolphins, porpoises, seals and other prey. Stevens said it is difficult to determine if they may also be eating fish because that takes place entirely under the water and out of sight of observers.

"We can't rule out that some animals may be hunting fish," she said. "We've seen some taking halibut and tuna off of longlines. And there used to be a substantial population of killer whales associated with the tuna fishery in the Gulf of Maine, but after that fishery crashed, the fishermen weren't seeing killer whales any more. We have no idea where they went or what they're feeding on now."

Although it is unknown whether killer whales in the North Atlantic are prey specialists, as they are in the Pacific, Stevens believes it is likely that the distribution and movement patterns of the whales are linked to those of their prey. For instance, some killer whales that remain year-round in Newfoundland and Labrador have been sighted within the pack ice feeding on breeding seals.

Stevens will present the results of her research Feb. 22, 2016 at the biennial Ocean Sciences meeting in New Orleans, sponsored by the American

www.acsmb.org

Geophysical Union, the Oceanography Society, and the Association of the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography. She is being advised by Jack Lawson, a research scientist with the Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and URI Marine Scientist Emeritus Robert Kenney.

Stevens is creating a catalog of photographs of killer whales in the northwest Atlantic in an effort to identify individual whales so she can track their movements and learn about their social interactions. She has also collected biopsies on some animals for DNA and health analyses.

"The population dynamics seem to be similar to those of the transients in the Pacific," said Stevens. "They seem to roam around in groups of five or six individuals and don't have strong fidelity to any particular site. They don't spend long periods of time in the same area like resident populations do out west."

She also noted that social interactions among the whales is variable.

"They transfer between groups often and hang out with individuals of other groups," she said. "They'll go off alone and join up with a different group weeks later. Again, that's like the transients out west. Resident groups of killer whales in the Pacific have a stable social structure where group members never leave, and we don't see any of that here as of yet."

In addition to the killer whales living around Labrador and Newfoundland, Stevens said there are additional groups around the British Isles, Norway and the Arctic Canadian islands. She wonders whether those animals may occasionally interact with the Newfoundland whales.

"There are still a lot of questions to answer," she said. "It would be great to have satellite tags on a few individuals to learn about finer scale movement patterns and to see with greater resolution who they interact with, where they spend their time, what they do in winter, and whether there are any fish-eating killer whales."

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/02/160222144552.htm>

FISH POACHERS PUSH MEXICO'S ENDANGERED PORPOISES TO BRINK OF EXTINCTION

Mar. 1, 2016 — In 2013, Song Shen Zhen, a 75-year-old resident of Calexico, California, was attempting to re-enter the United States from Mexico when border patrol noticed a strange lump beneath the floor mats of his Dodge Attitude.

The plastic bags beneath the mats contained not cocaine, but another valuable product: 27 swim bladders from the *totoaba*, a critically endangered fish whose air bladders, a Chinese delicacy with alleged medicinal value, fetch up to \$20,000 apiece. Agents tracked Zhen to his house, where they discovered a makeshift factory containing another 214 bladders. Altogether, Zhen's contraband was worth an estimated \$3.6 million.

The robust black market is grim news for *totoaba* — but it's an even greater catastrophe for *vaquita*, a diminutive porpoise that dwells solely in the northernmost reaches of the Gulf of California, the narrow body of water that extends between the Baja Peninsula and mainland Mexico. Since 1997, around 80 percent of the world's vaquitas have perished as bycatch, many in gill nets operated by illegal *totoaba* fishermen.

Today, fewer than 100 vaquitas remain, earning it the dubious title of world's most endangered marine mammal. Scientists fear the porpoise could vanish by 2018. "The possible extinction of the vaquita is the most important issue facing the marine mammal community right now," says Barbara Taylor, a conservation biologist with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Southwest Fisheries Science Center.

The vaquita — "little cow" in Spanish — is a creature of superlatives. Not only is it the most imperiled cetacean, it is also the smallest, at less than five feet long from snout to tail, and the most geographically restricted: Its entire range could fit four times within Los Angeles' city limits. Prominent black patches ring its eyes and trace its lips, giving *Phocoena sinus* a charming, panda-like appearance. The porpoise, which typically travels in pairs or small groups and communicates using rapid clicks, is famously cryptic; conservationists recently went two years without documenting a single sighting. Some Mexican fishermen insist the vaquita is already extinct, photographic evidence notwithstanding.

The secretive porpoise shares the upper Gulf with the *totoaba*, a slow-reproducing fish as large as a football linebacker, that returns to the region's warm waters every year to spawn. In the 1920s, villages sprang up in the northern Gulf to harvest the fish, exporting its bladders to China and fillets to the U.S. But decades of overfishing decimated *totoaba* stocks, and in 1975 Mexico banned the fishery.

The prohibition helped reduce bycatch of vaquitas, whose blunt heads squeeze all too perfectly into the mesh of *totoaba* gill nets, entrapping and drowning the porpoises. But other gill net fisheries,

particularly for shrimp, continued to kill vaquitas, and their population ticked downward for decades. In 1993, the Mexican government finally took action, designating a gill-net-free “biosphere reserve” in the area where the Colorado River once flowed into the Gulf. The reserve was far from perfect — the biosphere was rife with illegal fishing and enforcement was lax — but other regulations, including an expanded protected area, followed in 2005. The Mexican government also spent millions of dollars compensating fishermen to switch to vaquita-safe gear or quit fishing altogether.

By 2011, hope was running higher within the vaquita conservation community than it had in years. The porpoise’s numbers were still dropping, but they were no longer in free fall. Soon, scientists believed, its population would begin to climb.

That brief optimism, however, was quickly crushed by global market forces. During the Great Recession, a Chinese financial stimulus package flooded the nation with cash, fueling all sorts of speculative investments, including for dried fish bladders, or “maw,” a popular ingredient in soup, which increased in price exponentially. Though China had traditionally obtained its bladders from a native giant croaker, called the *bahaba*, overfishing had nearly wiped out the species. Chinese investors looked back to Mexico.

“There has always been a little illegal totoaba fishing,” says Lorenzo Rojas-Bracho, head of marine mammal conservation and research for the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) in Mexico. The 2011 price spike, however, “changed the game,” he says. Scientists began finding totoaba carcasses on the beaches, their bladders cut out and meat left to rot; fishermen bought new houses and registered multiple boats under the same license. “There was so much money flying around,” Rojas-Bracho recalls. “You could make as much money as drugs, without going to jail for years if you got caught.”

“The surge spelled disaster for vaquitas. The porpoise’s population, which had been dropping by about 4.5 percent per year, began to plummet by a whopping 18.5 percent annually. In 2012, Rojas-Bracho’s team estimated that around 200 vaquitas remained. By the time the scientists reconvened in 2014, the animal’s numbers had dwindled to around 97, just a quarter of which were adult females. The world had lost half its vaquitas in three years.

Conservationists flew into crisis mode, urging the Mexican government to further intervene. In April 2015, President Enrique Peña Nieto traveled to the



A dead California Gulf porpoise, also known as vaquita, in San Felipe. Around 80% of the world’s population has perished as bycatch, and less than 100 are left. (Credit: Ho New / Reuters/REUTERS).

coastal village of San Felipe to announce a dramatic recovery plan. The plan’s highlights included an expanded vaquita refuge; improved enforcement by the Mexican navy; and a two-year ban on all gillnetting across a 5,000-square-mile swath of the Gulf. (Scientists want the ban to be made permanent.) In place of gill nets, legal fishermen would be trained to use vaquita-friendly nets and gear — traps for finfish like grouper, light trawls for shrimp — an important concession in a poor region where fishing provides one of the few sources of livelihood. “You can’t save the vaquita but have fishermen go extinct,” says Rojas-Bracho.

According to Omar Vidal, director of the World Wildlife Fund in Mexico, 30 of the upper Gulf’s 625 fishermen conducted tests this season using the alternative nets, which are designed to prevent vaquitas and sea turtles from getting ensnared. “Gill nets are still probably more efficient,” he acknowledges. “But fishermen are very resourceful people, and with time and experience they will improve their capabilities.”

U.S. consumers may also have a role to play. The upper Gulf’s most valuable legal fishery is blue shrimp, succulent crustaceans served in upscale restaurants throughout the U.S. According to Sarah Mesnick, a NOAA ecologist, around 80 percent of the blue shrimp captured in the Gulf of California end up across the border. If wholesale buyers were willing to pay a premium for blue shrimp netted with vaquita-friendly gear, Mesnick says, fishermen would have more incentive to adopt light trawls.

Still, if totoaba poachers continue to overrun the region, all the shrimp trawls in Mexico may not save the vaquita. The good news is that the Mexican navy’s patrols — conducted by powerful new vessels, light aircraft and drones — have slashed the number of

illegal boats plying the gulf. The navy's efforts have been aided by the marine conservation group Sea Shepherd, which pulls up illicit nets when it finds them. In their race against law enforcement, however, poachers have grown ever more cunning. To avoid detection, for instance, illegal fishermen have begun replacing their big, brightly colored marker buoys with inconspicuous Styrofoam cups.

Poaching persists, says Rojas-Bracho, because the rewards far outweigh the risks. Smugglers apprehended in the U.S. face stiff penalties: Song Shen Zhen, the smuggler from Calexico, was hit with a \$120,500 fine and sentenced to a year in prison. But Mexican fishermen can get away with fines as low as \$500, a fraction the value of a single bladder. That may soon change: A proposal recently put forth by a group of Mexican fishermen would make fish poaching and smuggling a major felony, on par with drug trafficking. Rojas-Bracho says the legislation is almost certain to pass eventually, though it's not a top priority for the government.

On the other side of the world, conservationists contend, Hong Kong and China aren't pulling their weight in the fight against smuggling. A 2015 Greenpeace investigation identified 13 Hong Kong seafood shops that sell totoaba bladder, also known as Jin Qian Min, or "money maw." Greenpeace found that Chinese businessmen typically did the buying — not for consumption, but for collection, as though stockpiling gold. "Almost all traders agreed that Hong Kong customs were very loose and had very little knowledge about the bladders," the group reported.

"At the end of the day, you won't be able to save the vaquita unless you can stop the market in China," WWF's Vidal says.

Time is not the porpoise's ally. The vaquita takes up to six years to reach sexual maturity and only gives birth every other year, unlike most porpoises, which calve annually. According to NOAA's Taylor, it could take 40 years to recover the vaquitas that have died in the last half-decade alone. Captive breeding is considered too risky, given the possibility of harming the few remaining vaquitas during capture or transport.

"We're on this roller coaster that's typical for endangered species," Taylor says. "We take several progressive steps, and then we crash again."

In 2006, Taylor witnessed the ultimate crash: the disappearance of the Yangtze River's *baiji* dolphin, the planet's previous most endangered marine mammal. For a month, Taylor and an international research team cruised up and down the Yangtze with acoustic detectors, listening for the *baiji*'s whistles.

They heard nothing but boat engines, saw nothing but factories spewing green sludge into the river. By the cruise's end, researchers believed the *baiji* to be extinct — history's first human-caused cetacean extinction.

Though the vaquita's future looks bleak, Taylor points out that the porpoise has one crucial advantage over the *baiji*. Compared to the Yangtze River, the Gulf of California offers pristine habitat, mostly devoid of boat traffic and free of pollution. That makes vaquita recovery more manageable — and the campaign against bycatch more urgent. Says Taylor: "If we can't save vaquitas here, where there's only one threat, what *can* we save?"

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/01/fish-poachers-push-mexicos-endangered-porpoises-to-brink-of-extinction>

FOREIGN-OWNED FISH FARMS ARE DEVASTATING B.C.'S WILD SALMON

Mar. 2, 2016 — The salmon farming industry has long been banned in Alaska, where it's believed to be a threat to the state's healthy wild salmon populations.

But that's not the case in Canada, where Norwegian-owned aquaculture multinationals have done a terrific job of winning over the federal government.

These controversial corporate citizens are largely to blame for the gradual dying out of Canada's most famed fish. So says the Canadian scientist, TV personality, and leading environmentalist Dr. David Suzuki.

During the Harper administration, Suzuki bluntly referred to the federal government as "corporate cheerleaders" for the aquaculture industry in a conversation with this article's author. And nothing has really changed since the swearing-in of Canada's new Liberal government.

It's hard to argue that Dr. Suzuki is wrong, especially since Canada's federal government and its B.C. provincial counterpart actively promote salmon farming. They even go so far as to use Canadian taxpayers' dollars to subsidize the business operations of Norwegian-owned fish farms in B.C.

This unholy alliance may help explain why it's still legal for salmon farms to unintentionally become ambush sites for juvenile salmon migrating out to the open ocean.

By way of explanation many open-net pens are located directly within the narrow aquatic pathways used by these wild salmon. This exposes passing wild salmon to devastating lethal threats -- ones they've historically never encountered before.

First, these unnecessarily close encounters can infect wild salmon with exotic diseases that overwhelm their immune systems, leading to a slow death.

By the federal government's own estimates, a diseased salmon farm containing one million fish can shed as many as 650 billion viral particles an hour. And these deadly pathogens become biological booby traps for wild salmon.

Second, these defenceless fish can also be exposed to hordes of blood-sucking, flesh-eating sea lice (see the image above) as they pass by fish farms. Such hazards have been linked by scientists to the unnatural deaths of millions of wild salmon each year.

Even B.C.'s aquaculture industry has grudgingly conceded that sea lice from salmon farms can be harmful to wild populations.

But this multibillion-dollar industry continues to downplay this problem, as well as the ugly implications of contagious disease outbreaks at its 130 or so floating farms.

In fact, there's absolutely nothing to worry about, according to Canada's federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. It, too, refuses to acknowledge that infestations of sea lice originating from open-net pens play any significant role in the demise of wild salmon.

In spite of this, some of Canada's most iconic salmon runs have been decimated in recent years while Canadian politicians look the other way. In fact, as few as 15 per cent of the predicted numbers of salmon returned to their spawning grounds in 2009. And some subsequent years have been nearly as dismal.

As recently as 2015, there was even a ban on commercial and recreational fishing on Vancouver's Fraser River due to alarming low salmon numbers.

Such realities attest to the fact that this river's once-prolific sockeye numbers have for the past two decades experienced a sustained decline.

Notably, the beginning of this precipitous downward trend coincided with an ominous development: It was the introduction in the early 90s of large-scale salmon farming to the migratory coastal routes used by wild Fraser River salmon. So says internationally-acclaimed salmon biologist Alexandra Morton.

The gradual disappearance of so many sockeye from the Fraser River eventually led to a three-year federal government judicial inquiry. Known as the Cohen Commission, this \$25 million investigation involved several months of hearings in 2011, involving testimony from 179 salmon experts and stakeholders. It subsequently involved the assessment of three million pages of evidence.

A final 1,000-page report was published in late 2012 by Supreme Court Justice Bruce Cohen, the head of the inquiry. It conceded that salmon farms may indeed be playing a role in the wild species' crisis. And it asked for a freeze on any new salmon farming operations along the migratory routes of wild salmon until 2020.

Commissioner Cohen's chilling reasoning for his request for a moratorium on increasing the salmon farming industry's footprint in an ecologically sensitive waterway was explained as follows:

"I therefore conclude that the potential harm posed by salmon farms to Fraser River sockeye salmon is serious or irreversible."

Cohen also joined Dr. Suzuki in questioning the loyalties of the federal government.

Cohen concluded, "As long as [the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada] has a mandate to promote salmon farming, there is a risk that it will act in a manner that favours the interests of the salmon farming industry over the health of wild fish stocks."

As of early 2016, Canada's federal government and the B.C. provincial government have largely ignored the inquiry's 75 recommendations for change.

Will our new government choose to act on Cohen's findings? Will Justin Trudeau's commitment to greater environmental stewardship lead to more protection for our wild salmon? Only time will tell.

According to the results of recent excavations, published in *Journal of Archaeological Science Reports*, 8 percent of the mammal specimens -- bones and teeth -- recovered from a prehistoric scrap heap, or midden, belonged to dolphins. No other known settlement in Central America shows evidence of systematic dolphin consumption. The absence of dolphins in the diet of precolombian peoples is usually



Salmon at a fish farm. (Credit: Daisy Gilardini via Getty Images).

attributed to the difficulty of navigating canoes and spearing dolphins at sea.

Researchers have yet to find artifacts that indicate systematized hunting -- evidence of nets or spears, for example -- though one dolphin skull had a puncture wound inflicted by a blunt-pointed tool.

Seasonal upwelling brings nutrient-rich water to the Gulf of Panama. This attracts huge schools of fish, which hungry dolphins follow into shallow water, bringing them close to shore. There were also teeth from 2.5 to 3.5-meter-long tiger sharks in the midden. If sharks were pursuing pods of dolphins, they might have been driven even closer to the shoreline.

But natural stranding of dolphins is also probably not enough to explain the abundance of bones in the midden. Cooke believes there is another explanation: Islanders could simply have positioned their canoes at the entrance to the u-shaped Don Bernardo Beach to wait for the dolphins to swim into the inlet. By creating noise to disorient the dolphins and drive them on shore, they could easily have harvested them. Similar corralling methods are used in the Solomon Islands today.

The earliest settlers of Pedro González Island certainly hunted the island's fauna, including pygmy deer. They were also agriculturalists. The midden shows the first evidence for the cultivation of maize on Central American platform islands consistent in time with the mainland data. The archaeological record includes turtle and fish bones and shellfish remains, suggesting the people were able fishers -- though evidence of nets or fishhook technology has yet to be found.

In 2016, Pearl Island Inc., a development company, financed a four-month salvage of parts of the site in accordance with Panama's cultural heritage laws. Further excavation on Pedro Gonzalez Island and its larger neighbor, Isla del Rey, may paint a more detailed picture, including why these islanders disappeared after about 800 years. Newcomers settled the island a few thousand years later, but the record of their time shows no dolphin use.

"I would argue, though it's speculative, that the retention of dolphin hunting is probably due to an early circum-Pacific maritime adaptation by humans," Cooke said. "Even though with the data we have we cannot really prove they were hunting. But the age of the site puts it at a time when people all around the Pacific Rim -- in Mexico, Chile and Japan -- were hunting dolphins."

http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/marc-davis-/fish-farming-wild-salmon_b_9361814.html

SIGHTINGS

Sightings are compiled by Monterey Bay Whale Watch. For complete listing and updates see <http://www.montereybaywhalewatch.com/slstcurr.htm>

Date	#	Type of Animal(s)
2/29 pm	7	Gray Whales
	4	Humpback Whales
	2000	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/29 am	6	Gray Whales
	8	Humpback Whales
	15	Risso's Dolphins
2/28 1:30 pm	3	Gray Whales
	5	Humpback Whales
	6	Killer Whales
	1000	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/28 noon	9	Gray Whales
	6	Killer Whales
	600	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/28 10 am	3	Gray Whales
	5	Humpback Whales
	6	Killer Whales
	1000	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/28 8:30 am	9	Gray Whales
2/27 1:30 pm	5	Gray Whales
	6	Humpback Whales
	70	Risso's Dolphins
2/27 noon	5	Humpback Whales
	150	Risso's Dolphins
2/27 10 am	3	Gray Whales
	5	Humpback Whales
	300	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/27 8:30 am	1	Gray Whale
	6	Humpback Whales
	150	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/26 pm	6	Gray Whales
	7	Humpback Whales
	200	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
	1	Northern Fur Seal
2/26 am	4	Gray Whales
	13	Humpback Whales
	500	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
	300	Risso's Dolphins
2/25 pm	4	Gray Whales
	6	Killer Whales
	500	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/25 am	2	Gray Whales
	7	Humpack Whales
2/24 pm	3	Gray Whales
	1	Humpback Whale (friendly)
	8	Killer Whales
	300	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/24 am	6	Gray Whales
	1	Humpback Whale
	8	Killer Whales
	300	Long-beaked Common Dolphins
2/23 pm	11	Gray Whales
	2	Humpback Whales
	200	Long-beaked Common Dolphins

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