

G.H. BALAZS 2017

3 OF 3

NANRI
ISLAND P.8
CAST ADRIFF
P.188

RETURN TO
THE GODS
P.196

37 ISTS LAS VEGAS
caliber
GEORGE BALAZS
COMPOSITION BOOK
808-683-8402

TAIWAN

1-7 JUNE 2017 TAIWAN
14-20 JUNE 2017 YUCCA YUCCA
6/30/17 NUULDA
7/2 KALANI WEST MOLOKAI
7/3-7/4 28TH TID MLANI

P.50
TAIWAN

TID

8/13 - 8/20/2017 ISTS BOARD W/VESPA
+ DETROIT



Daisy

7/14-7/16/2017
KAUAI ALOA GB/ME
9/1/17 ANAHAULU
DOWNLOAD



P.3-5
TERRY LAGES 39

REHAB
FP TURTLES
9/6/2017
ST. PETERS
FL

9.75 in x 7.5 in
(24.7 cm x 19 cm)

146

MTBAP BRIEFING ON FFS
2017 Season

by Marylou & JAN Willem STAMAN

9/26/2017 11AM

CAM, Summer, SB, STAM,
Marylou, JAN, TV.

* Pictures - H?

Footprint - TIWARI

FFS 2017

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- If you attempt to mototool the turtle and she spooks, don't fret, she might come back that night and you can try again.
- At least paint a number on her
 - You could put this on a specific scute (e.g. 4th left lateral) or use various symbols (e.g. triangle) to represent a specific date that you painted her with the number.
 - Then you could mototool the female during the day if you see her basking
- Single PIT and singler flipper tag on different flippers for all turtles (nesters/baskers/males/females) - *will reassess at end of June*
- Sat tag females showing nesting behavior even if you don't see them lay eggs (or if they do false nesting).
- Review of basking turtles on Tern (n = 17 total)
 - n = 10 were previously tagged as nesters on East
 - n = 5 were captured in-water: n = 1 Hawaii, n = 3 Oahu, n = 1 Molokai
 - n = 2 not found in database, still looking
- MAIN GOAL AT THE END OF SEASON IS THE NUMBER OF NESTING FEMALES - so try to make mototooling the nesters the priority
 - But, great job on all of the baskers mototooled!
- General discussion
 - Trigg Island doesn't look like good nesting habitat as it is pointy and narrow. Unlikely any nests would survive if laid on Trigg
 - HIMB tags used until at least 2009. Maybe even more recently - **Nesters: 1997 for nesters (1998 first year PITs were used), Ocean Capture: 2016 Anahulu - COMPLETE**
- Answers to questions asked via email
 - Use the last 4 digits of the serial number as an ID for the GPS without a label
 - Breakdown the platform for the denver tent and store it at Tern at the end of the season
 - **T. Todd will ask for permission to leave it on the island - we will revisit this topic at the end of the season**
 - **Shandell will send more tent stakes. Request for 2-3' rebar (n = 6+) - COMPLETED. Shandell ordered tent stakes and they will be brought up on the cetacean cruise which leaves ~ July 6th**
 - Prioritize nesters at night rather than re-sighting of baskers seen earlier in the day
 - Do not sat tag the nesting female on Tern which is missing partial flipper for both hind flippers
 - It is okay to help her (and any other females) dig the hole to deposit the eggs in
- Action Items
 - **Shawn - How many total turtles mototooled last year (in addition to the 80 nesters)? - COMPLETE 118**

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2017

- Control data loggers go into historical locations NOT next to nests with data loggers

- Map
 - Not sure where tombs are on map - can ask shawn what she meant by this
- Baskers
 - If resighted, just write down mototool number no need to copy resight data into larger datasheet...use the resight data to help determine if they need further processing (flipper, PIT, skin sample, etc).
 - Males flush easy. Should they put them in a box to do full work-up?
- Recording coordinates of confirmed nests is priority, if you think the behavior will lead to a nest then get the GPS coordinates
 - How many confirmed nests per night?
- Priority is IDing females with mototool rather than getting tag into already mototooled turtle. Currently no need to stick with female to confirm nest.
- Adjusting survey schedules so that they don't miss nesting turtles
- **Supplies Needed**
 - PIT tag scanner
 - ****Waterproof headlamps**** - don't get the one with the wheel, Summer knows what she is talking about
- Last sat tag, priority is to put it out on Jin - trying to work this out with Shawn Farry's schedule
- Datasheet Example from last year
 - Codes different from last year to this year - use codes on this year's datasheet
- Keep consistent - date of survey will be for the night of survey (even when it changes dates at midnight)

Call #2 on 1 June 2017

- Marylou, Alex, and Jan all on East Island. Tonight will be their third night on island
 - Marylou will return to Tern to assess the best method of conducting surveys on Tern solo
- Partial surveys yesterday
 - Afternoon: mototooled *only* 167 baskers: 135 females and 32 males
 - **Female (LHF: 4233400066 and RHF: 422D536E60) had lateral tag (TDR or acoustic) still attached. Shawn to look up previous history to determine if the transmitter should be removed or if it is still transmitting. - this is L2, COMPLETE will present at next call and provided brief background to Marylou via email**
 - Night: 9 pm to midnight, 8-10 turtles up at once, all false-pitting therefore none mototooled
 - 2 females were baskers tagged on Tern!!!
- Suggested steps for tagging nesting females
 - Assess the situation, try to mototool the females when they are laying

Call #3 on

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|| #3 on 8 June 2017

- Marylou on Tern. Jan and Alex on East (did not call in).
- New satellite phone connected to email not working. Can put SIM card in old satellite phone and that phone can make calls to Honolulu, but can't make calls between sat phones.
- BATTERY POWER/CHARGING IS A MAJOR ISSUE - need to revisit this for next year and *****purchase a trickle charger*****
 - VHF radio powered by trickle charger (provided by monk seal group) now, hook up between Goal Zero and Marine Battery. Took extra solar power charger to help power it too.
 - **Send another marine battery or trickle charger along with other gear on cetacean cruise**
 - Have 3 handheld VHF radios for keeping in contact with each other on East
 - Base station VHF reaches Tern, but this
 - DELL laptops take up a lot of battery power!!! Stopped using laptops unless checking email.
 - Three solar panels can charge one laptop per day and it only lasts 2 hr.
 - Charging smaller electronics not as often
 - Maybe get external battery for laptop?
- Have Marylou be the POC so that no 'balls are dropped' and so that we are more efficient with responding to concerns
- Tern - 2 night survey
 - Mototooled: 142 females, 65 males
 - Nesting: 42
 - 1 had sat tag - same female they sat tagged on Tern, remigration interval 14 days
 - 20 females last night
- East
 - Mototooled: 310 females, 68 males
 - Basking: 150-200 turtles (males and females)
 - Nesting: 152
 - 3 nights: 38, 49, 41
 - 4 mom/pup pairs on on East
 - First night on east - Entangled monk seal which later pupped
 - Gnarly shark bites
 - Got away and disentangled
 - Came back later pupped right in front of tent and remains there today - keeping survey log with levels of disturbance
 - *****Need a cutting tool for next year*****
 - 10% of turtles were laying eggs
 - Last night Jan processed 9 females (start to finish) while laying eggs
 - Deployed 20-25 data loggers into nests

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- Shawn - East Island map has several 'T' drawn on it. What do those represent? - T represents "Tournefortia" bushes - COMPLETE, provided answer to Marylou in an email
- Send tide chart more closely related to East island as Honolulu calendar with tides is not helpful.
 - T. Todd to contact FWS to see if they are collecting tidal data at Tern
 - Cam contacted Jessie for info: Jason Klem from UH has a tidal gauge at Tern; at PHR the tides were about an hour off the Honolulu one
 - See if campers can figure out the offset by marking the high tide line with wood sticks to figure out the time of high tide and whether it is earlier or later than the Honolulu tide chart they have - perhaps Shawn Farry has an idea of the offset?
- Be prepared with a joke of the week to provide to the field team at the next call
 - Cam has prepared some just in case
- Jan requests news headlines email each week if possible
 - Cam sent a few highlights
- Alex to provide preferred address for check to be mailed to - COMPLETE. Cam sent to Shannon

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The beauty of Kanewai Spring is shown in this June photo.

Kanewai Spring a model for conservation

By Chris Cramer
and Brad Punu

He wai e mana, he wai e ola!
A water of magic power, the water of life!

We need public, non-profit and government coordination to protect places throughout Hawaii that perpetuate our shared history and culture. Many of these places are under threat of development, but when communities and government come together, conservation victories can be achieved.

Take for example the recent purchase and preservation of Kanewai Spring, one of Hawaii's last functioning freshwater springs.

Oahu was once famed for abundant water, yet today many of us have never experienced a freshwater spring. Guided by the memories of aging kupuna (elders), the Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center sought out to reconnect the ancient Kanewai Spring to the community. When Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center first contacted the spring's landowner in 2010, the writing was on the wall and the spring faced an uncertain future due to development pressure. Weeds choked the spring and historic coconut grove, creating a hiding place for vandals.



Chris Cramer, left, is president of Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center; Brad Punu chairs The Trust for Public Land Hawaii's Advisory Board.

With the landowner's permission and support, the center enlisted the help of dedicated volunteers — school children to kupuna — to clear trash and brush. Parents and grandparents now frequently return with their keiki to share in the restoration and enjoyment of this Hawaiian treasure. We see the torch once again being passed as ancestral knowledge of fishing and malama aina are handed down. Respect for our past and a new path forward is evident from the ho'okupu (offerings) left at the ku'ula stone fishing shrine and a newly functioning makaha fish gate.

Today, crystal clear freshwater flows from the spring, feeding Kanewai Fishpond, Paiko Wildlife Refuge and Maunalua Bay. Native species such as pipiwai and hapawai (freshwater limpets), opae oeha'a and opae huna (shrimp), and limu ele'ele (native seaweed) have returned.

Thanks to the City and County of Honolulu, state of Hawaii, The Trust for Public Land, individual donors and foundations, volunteers and nonprofit partners, the spring has been returned to the community, permanently preserved for the education and enjoyment of future generations.

Kanewai Spring is a heart-warming example of how people, public agencies, nonprofit organizations and elected officials can work together to transform native lands into places that benefit our keiki and our environment.

For those who have lands close to their hearts that they want to preserve for the future, our best piece of advice is this: Be steadfast with aloha.

What made Kanewai Spring a success — and what other successful land conservation projects share in common are three specific things that when

7/16/2017 HSA
replicated, have the greatest chance of eliciting the cross-sector support necessary for change:

>> Passionate, committed community members who deeply care about Hawaii our home, and who want to pass on a legacy of values to their keiki and grandchildren, creating an inter-generational cycle of renewal.

>> Courageous elected officials and public agency heads and staff who reflect the best of government and are willing to work with community members and nonprofits for the common good.

>> Perseverance — there will be ups and downs; you will encounter resistance and barriers; mistakes will be made. Do not give up. Ask for forgiveness with humility. Be true in your intention. Be steadfast with aloha.

Please tell your elected officials that you strongly support the continuation and full funding of programs that keep places like Kanewai Spring — and native lands throughout Hawaii Nei — protected forever. Mention by name The State Legacy Land Conservation Program and the city's Clean Water and Natural Lands Program, and mahalo them for providing the critical funding that returned Kanewai Spring to the people of Hawaii.

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Recent 'king tides' caused by a combination of factors

'King tides" is a colloquial term for the highest occurring tides. They are a type of spring tides, which have nothing to do with spring, but rather the position of the sun and moon.

Spring tides occur twice each month in conjunction with the new and full moons.

All tides result from a combination of the gravitational forces of the sun and moon. Most of the tidal force is due to the moon, but the sun contributes about half as much.

During the new and full moons, the near alignment of the sun and moon adds the two forces.

In contrast, when the sun and moon are at quadrature — when they are at right angles to each other, as seen from Earth — we see a quarter moon (colloquially called a "half moon"), and the pull of the sun and moon are at 90 degrees to one another producing a neap tide, or a moderate tide.

Observed spring-tide water levels have been several inches above predicted tidal heights since early 2016, so

there must be other factors that also influence the height of the tides.

The most reliable and constant are the highest and lowest spring tides that occur when the moon is closest to Earth at perigee and Earth is closest to the sun at perihelion.

Perihelion happens in January and perigee happens every month. Either of these events causes higher-than-average spring tides; when they happen at the same time, they produce extremely high tides.

The declination of sun and moon, atmospheric pressure, water temperature, sea level changes, off-shore winds, ocean currents, waves and storm surge can all contribute to the height of the tides.

"Declination" is the term used to describe the location of an astronomical object on the celestial sphere.

From Earth the declination of the sun appears to change as we orbit due to the tilt of Earth's axis. The tilt of 23.4 degrees causes the sun's declination to shift back and forth between the Tropic of Cancer and the

FACTS OF THE MATTER



RICHARD BRILL

Tropic of Capricorn at solstices in December and June.

The moon's declination changes monthly, and when its declination lines up with the sun, it produces higher tides below that point.

HAWAII IS THE only state where the sun can be directly overhead at noon. In astronomical terms this means the declination of the sun is the same as the observer's latitude. Locally we

call it "Lahaina Noon," and it happens in Honolulu on May 26 and July 15.

This brings the tidal bulge directly in line with the islands, causing higher tides. Since the tidal bulge is symmetrical, there is a similar effect Jan. 13 when the sun is in the Southern Hemisphere at Hawaii's latitude.

Low pressure and high water temperature raise the water surface; we should always expect higher tides in the summer months. On top of that, oceanographers predict a strong El Nino this summer, during which warm water accumulates in the Eastern Pacific and contributes to overall higher sea level.

In April and May the highest tides were more than 9 inches above predictions and were the highest daily mean water observed over the 112-year record.

According to the Univer-

sity of Hawaii Sea Grant Program, these record tides were due to "an unusual combination of ocean eddies with high centers, Pacific-wide climate and sea level variability associated with recent El Nino events and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (another pattern of Pacific climate variability), and sea-level rise from global warming."

Chip Fletcher, associate dean of the School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, noted in the news article posted on UH's website May 19, "Within a few decades, this will be the new normal. Hawaii should consider this a practice run, and reevaluate policies and development practices accordingly."

Richard Brill is a professor of science at Honolulu Community College. His column runs of the first and third Fridays of the month. Email questions and comments to brill@hawaii.edu.



STAR-ADVERTISER / MAY 24

Waves generated by last month's king tides pounded on the lava and concrete walls of beach homes along Kahala Avenue near Hunakai Street.

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OYSTERS AND PEARL HARBOR

Continued from A1

Tim Hurley

But too much dredge-harvesting of oysters during the Hawaiian monarchy and excessive polluted runoff during the 1900s severely harmed Pearl Harbor's oyster-growing capability, and today oysters are challenged for survival by layers of sediments, petrochemicals and heavy metals, officials said. "The fundamental question is, can oysters grow and thrive in the waters of modern-day Pearl Harbor?" said Paul Bienfang, president of Analytical Services, the contractor hired to oversee the experiment.

Need

If the oysters can thrive, he said, there's an opportunity for a natural "bioremediation" to increase water clarity and allow light to penetrate throughout the water depths, which will enable bottom-dwelling aquatic communities to make a comeback.

The saltwater mollusks, considered the most popular U.S. seafood during the 1800s and 1900s, are known to naturally remove microorganisms and nutrients from the water and help prevent oxygen depletion that can kill fish.

Anderson said oysters might be small but are capable of doing powerful things in groups.

"Each of these oysters filter 30 gallons of water a day. If you have hundreds of millions of oysters, which is not unusual in a large water system, you are filtering a huge amount of water every day — 365 days a year. Even a few hundred million, which is not that many oysters, can do a tremendous amount in trying to clean up the harbor, or at least in the West Loch area," he said.

National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration studies at Chesapeake Bay have documented the water quality impact of oysters.

NOAA estimated that oysters at one time were able to filter all the water in the bay



6/7/2017

Each of these oysters filters 30 gallons of water a day. If you have hundreds of millions of oysters, which is not unusual in a large water system, you are filtering a huge amount of water every day — 365 days a year."

Bruce Anderson
Administrator, Division of Aquatic Resources, above

in about a week. But over-harvesting, disease and habitat loss led to a sharp decline in oyster numbers, and now it takes the current oyster population about a year to filter the same amount of water.

Bienfang said the West Loch oysters over the past year have thrived to the point where they have been growing in population at least 10 percent a week.

"It appears the first step



Pacific oysters, which have shown spectacular growth rates at Kualoa Ranch, are one of two species being used for the Pearl Harbor project.

in this natural remediation has been successful," he said.

The state spent \$100,000 for the one-year study and will apply for grants for several hundred thousand more, Anderson said.

Anderson, former president of the Oceanic Institute in Waimanalo, designed the floating cylindrical cages that were assembled to support the oysters while they grow.

The cages are made of coated steel wire mesh with plastic bucket lids covering the ends. Inside is a 4-inch-diameter float that keeps the cage suspended and off the seafloor, where the oysters would be vulnerable to crabs

and other sea creatures.

Anderson introduced the cages to Kualoa Ranch about 10 years ago, when it decided to utilize the 125-acre Moli Fishpond for oyster growing. Moli is Hawaii's largest and oldest working fishpond.

Ranch President John Morgan said not only has the water quality improved in the fishpond, but the oyster operation has taken off to where it is producing 10,000 oysters a month. It is now the ranch's most profitable agricultural venture, even more lucrative than the ranch's 500 head of cattle, he said.

The popular Pacific oyster, or *Crassostrea gigas*, is being used for the Pearl Harbor project because it has shown good survival and spectacular growth rates in isle fishponds, officials said.

Anderson said several thousand more oysters will be introduced into West Loch during the project's next phase, including a different species, the Eastern oyster, to see how it performs.

Anderson said that if the experiment continues to be a success, he can see a day where oysters will be used to help rehabilitate the water of such places as Hilo Bay and even the Ala Wai Canal.

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New York

SCI-FILE

Food-grade turtles can spread cholera

Soft-shell turtles raised for food in Asia can infect people with cholera and spread the lethal bacteria from place to place, according to a new study.

Cholera infects up to 5 million people around the world each year, causing rapid, overwhelming diarrhea that leads to an estimated 100,000 deaths annually.

The new study, by researchers at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, was published last week in the journal Applied and Environmental Microbiology.

Large-scale turtle breeding has expanded rapidly in China, the authors noted. At the same time, turtles infected with the bacteria causing cholera — *Vibrio cholerae* — have been found in shipments throughout Asia.

The scientists made *Vibrio* bacteria easily detectable by inserting into them genes for bioluminescent proteins, then dipped some turtles into a *Vibrio* solution for two hours before rinsing them off. The researchers also pumped the solution into the stomachs of some turtles.

Within days the scientists found the bacteria growing all over the turtles' shells, limbs and necks, and in the calipash, the gelatinous green layer beneath the shell that is considered a delicacy in Asia. The researchers also discovered the bacteria in the intestines of some turtles.

New York Times

6/13/17
H S-A



CAPTAIN LEO AMMON OHAI

9/10/2017
94, of Honolulu, Hawaii passed away peacefully at home on August 26, 2017. An independent commercial fisherman and pilot, Leo was born in Wailua Homestead, Kauai on February 24, 1923. He was a well known and highly respected member of the fishing community. Leo was preceded in death by his wife, Virginia, and sons, Paul and Levon Ohai. He is survived by his children, Nephi Ohai, Laola Kau, Roberta (Frank) Livingston, Anolani (John) Haiola, Lisa Ohai, Tiare (Bob) Martin, Reri Ohai, Leolani Bailey, Leah Nicole Bailey; brother Reynolds Ohai and sisters Evelyn Fernandez and Alicia Tanigawa, as well as 28 grandchildren, 40 great-grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

For years the ocean was where his soul felt peace, so be happy as he goes out to sea, and if others wonder why he's missing, tell them he's gone fishing!

Services will be held at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Nuuanu Chapel located at 622 N. Judd St. on Friday, September 15, 2017 with visitation at 9:30 am, Services: 10:30 am.

Arrangements Provided By:
Ultimate Cremation Services
LLC

7-9-2017

Science does back veto of aquarium bill

that the state of Hawaii condones illegal wildlife trafficking? Those comments are unfounded, untruthful and outrageous.

Judith Perino
Kailua-Kona

Gov. David Ige should be applauded for standing up to opponents of aquariums and siding with science in his intention to veto Senate Bill 1240.

The public has too long been misled by those who are philosophically opposed to aquariums. Falsehoods told over and over do not become facts.

Twelve coral reef biologists from the University of Hawaii, the Bishop Museum, Humboldt State University and Roger Williams University have written to legislators, citing evidence from 15 research papers that tested many of the claims made against aquarium fish collecting.

They noted that populations of the most commonly collected species are stable or increasing. Additionally, researchers were unable to detect any significant "environmental degradation" commonly cited by opponents.

The public should be wary of unsubstantiated claims and inflammatory rhetoric such as "trafficking" ("Wildlife trafficking violates social norms," Star-Advertiser, Letters, July 6).

The Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition (HFACT) believes that SB 1240 is technically flawed and focuses too narrowly on the best managed of Hawaii's fisheries, while failing to include more critical environmental concerns. It should be vetoed.

Phil Fernandez
Holualoa; Hawaii island

'Wildlife trafficking' of fish is fake news

It is disconcerting to see a letter in this paper equating legitimate, licensed fish collecting with "wildlife trafficking," which is highly illegal and usually involves endangered species ("Wildlife trafficking violates social norms," Star-Advertiser, Letters, July 6).

This the equivalent of "fake news." Is the writer suggesting

Green sea turtles thrive in unlikely spot

By Louis Sahagun
Los Angeles Times

HSA 8/13/2017

LOS ANGELES >> When scientists confirmed their existence in the San Gabriel River in 2008, the green sea turtles were thought to be oddballs or lost wanderers.

The federally endangered species usually is found in tropical haunts — amid coral reefs or on the sandy beaches where they lay eggs. But this colony was cavorting in the southern end of the river, where the flood control channel's tainted urban runoff mixes with tidal flows in the shadows of electric power plants and the 405 Freeway.

With each massive turtle that poked its grapefruit-size head above the murky water for a gulp of air came questions.

How many were there? What were they eating? Were they adapting to the challenges the 2-mile-long, 100-yard-wide channel between the cities of Long Beach and Seal Beach presented: fishing hooks, motorboats, illegal dumping and tons of garbage that washes in every time it rains?

After years of monitoring their behavior and tracking their movements, federal scientists — assisted by a small army of volunteers organized by the Aquarium of the Pacific and the Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority — are coming up with answers to some of the riddles the turtles pose.

"The green sea turtles in the San Gabriel River are thriving," said Dan Lawson, a biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service. "Over the past decade we've seen about 100 of them in the river and in nearby Alamitos Bay, Anaheim Bay, Huntington Harbor and the Naval Weapons Station.

"But they'd be a lot happier if our regulatory agencies did a better job of controlling trash in the river," he said.

The colony, according to experts, is composed of juveniles hatched off central Mexico, where the population is increasing thanks to nesting beach protections and a reduction in poaching. Exactly when they arrived, or whether they traveled together or as individuals, remains unknown.

Aquarium

By Rich and Bru

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ISLAND VOICES

Aquarium fish industry sustainable

By Richard Pyle, John Randall and Bruce Carlson

We urge the governor to veto Senate Bill 1240 because it impacts the safety of divers and ignores extensive data collected by the state Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) that support the small, sustainable and highly regulated aquarium fish industry.

This issue erupted in the West Hawaii (Kona) community in the 1990s, and the Legislature directed DLNR to bring all parties together to resolve it. As a result, 35 percent of the coast was closed to aquarium fish collecting. DLNR also began rigorous data collection of aquarium fish populations and has surveyed fishes for over 17 years.

More data now exist on the West Hawaii aquarium fishery than any aquarium fishery in the world. Although reefs where collecting occurs have fewer fishes than protected areas, the populations fluctuate in synchrony with the protected areas. In fact, populations have increased over the past few years. This fits the definition of a "sustainable fishery," where fished populations do not decline over time.

Now the issue has resurfaced, led by people who were not involved in the 1990s community meetings. They argue, without data, that aquarium fish collecting is harming the reef and that aquariums are unethical.

The health of coral reefs is important to all of us, but the



Richard Pyle, Ph.D., left, has worked at Bishop Museum for over 30 years and is a coral reefs expert; John Randall, Ph.D., center, an ichthyologist at Bishop Museum, is a leading authority on coral-reef fishes; Bruce Carlson, Ph.D., is former director of the Waikiki Aquarium. This piece was co-signed by Randall Kosaki and Leighton Taylor.

causes of reef decline are manifold, while the effect of the aquarium fish trade in Hawaii is negligible. Pollution, invasive algae, introduced species, climate change and overfishing of food fishes are the major concerns.

Earlier this year the DLNR engaged an international group of coral-reef biologists regarding coral bleaching. Of the dozens of recommendations, these scientists ranked aquarium fish collecting as least important.

Biologists are more concerned about plummeting populations of large herbivores, such as parrotfishes (uhu), that feed on benthic algae.

All of us who sign this letter are strong supporters of reef conservation. Each of us was inspired by our early years maintaining aquariums, showing how aquariums can direct people into life-long careers protecting the sea. Thanks to data collected by DLNR, we do not hesitate to support the Hawaii aquarium fishery. It is in fact, the

most highly regulated inshore fishery in the state.

If DLNR hopes to engage other fishermen to adopt similar regulations for important species such as uhu, it can point to the aquarium fishery as a textbook example of how a coral-reef fishery can be sustainably managed. Instead, due to a relentless public campaign of misinformation, the aquarium fishery is on

the verge of being closed. What lesson will this convey to other fishermen who may be asked to enter into good-faith agreements to limit their fishing and agree to no-fishing areas? Why trust government? And, why should any biologist ever want to spend years intensively working on the dynamics of reef fish populations if the effort will be ignored and discarded?

SB 1240 is a compromise by legislators to put this issue to rest, but it gives no credence to the science representing Hawaii reefs and leaves aquarium fishermen with few options for their safety, their livelihoods and their families. We urge the governor to veto SB 1240.

ON THE NET

More discussion and data are presented on YouTube under "Hawaii's Aquarium Fishery: Regulated, Valuable, Sustainable" (www.youtube.com/watch?v=50L6JcMOVlQ&spreload=10).

✱
need

158

Thursday 6/8/17 FFS Report

Tern 142 females mototooled
65 males

call #3

FFS
2017

from
SB
6/9/17

(2 nights) 16 nesting

20 nesting

42 nesters on Tern

Sat tag 14 days later from
1st

East 310 mototooled

60 males note

152 nesting females

38 150-200 baskers on East.

49 ind. ♀ one night on East

41

Thursday TELECON

5/25/2017 10 AM - 1045 AM ^{if need PIN}
^{high school} ^{WIS 19} ^{write}
First Call of Season -
Marylou Satellite call. ^{PF Rose} ^{TRICK}

LAST Night First SAT. Tagged A. ^{45 min} Tern SOFT epoxy
Took 1.5 hr to ^{du} harden. Nesting female eggs
"1st epoxy under & side of tag" Restraint?

Not today 106 Females 30 MALES

15-20 nests
me Tern 20x14 =

3pm-6pm close 100

+ TRIG etc. 280 = 509 560
560

EAST-87 ^{nesters} 2016 ^{LAST} Season EAST =

160

Forwarded message ~~MARY LOU~~

From: ~~Shandell Brunson~~ <mtbapeast@satxgate.com>

Date: Mon, May 22, 2017 at 11:36 AM

Subject: Greetings from Tern Island!

To: camryn.allen@noaa.gov, shandell.brunson@noaa.gov, shawn.murakawa@noaa.gov, summer.martin@noaa.gov, todd.jones@noaa.gov

FFS

2017

Hello everyone!

Team Turtle is getting settled in to our new life here at the very noisy, very bird-y, French Frigate Shoals. We've had a few very crazy days getting everything unloaded, unpacked, and (a little) organized, but we did manage to fit a few turtle surveys in of course! When we arrived the MTBAP equipment from last season was all mixed up with old USFWS stuff in storage, so we (as a team) decided that this season, little by little, we're going to clean out a room in the warehouse here that will become a nice working and storage space for MTBAP. Shawn Farry is on board and it shouldn't take more than a few hours over the next few weeks so I know the reward for this and future seasons will greatly outweigh the small labor cost.

On Saturday morning we set out to build up a small 'wall' between East Beach and the rest of Tern in order to keep the females from getting stuck when they come up to nest. I guess last season the existing wall was enough to keep them out, but as sand moved around this winter it piled up against it and created a way for the turtles to fall behind it. The new addition we built will keep them safe for now. It only took less than two hours so we decided to reward ourselves with our first real turtle work. While working that afternoon we saw about 35 turtles basking on East Beach and when we did our survey we managed to mototool 12 on them. Our technique was awkward at first but it was a lot of fun. We were so pumped to finally be up here working with all of the turtles! On Sunday we decided to take another break from sorting out equipment and were treated to about 75 turtles basking when arrived at East Beach. We set out to 'just see how many we can do' but started getting really into it and as our technique improved we were able to mototool more and more turtles without spooking any others. When we finally ran out of turtles 3 hours later we realized we had mototooled 53 of them! We even fully tagged/processed two of them. Needless to say there were a LOT of high fives going around this weekend.

With our first adventure into the field comes our first set of "questions for Honolulu". Please let us know when you'd like to do our first weekly phone call, but in the meantime I'll include the questions here so you can plan ahead. I also numbered them so you can delete the question text if any of these can already be answered via email. Which PIT tag will be used as the "Turtle ID #" in the database? The left hind or right hind? Alex says the left hind is used for the stranding database.

Do you want the GPS locations of all of the baskers we mototool? Or only when we tag them? Or only GPS for nesters? The nesting and basking data sheets are identical and only have space for one set of GPS coordinates, so we wanted to double check when you'd like us to record that (first encounter nesting or basking, first encounter nesting only). The backside of the data sheet, where we would record subsequent encounters (basking or nesting) does not have space for GPS coordinates, but does ask for the "area" of the encounter. Will an average GPS point for that area be used in the database at the end of the season? Also, does this mean that we will not be recording the GPS coordinates for every nest? Alex will be putting together a notebook to collect the nest coordinates for her own project, but otherwise we don't have a space for this information (we do have data sheets just for way points, but I think that was more for special events like strandings; there would not be enough data sheets for each nest this season).

Where on the data sheets do we describe injuries or abnormalities of the turtles? Right now we're writing it on the back of the basking/nesting data sheet under encounter "comments", but it's such a small space and we also have to include notes about what data we collected from the turtle during that encounter. Many of the turtles we've seen have pretty nasty injuries and with Alex's stranding/necropsy experience we have the capacity to describe them fairly accurately, if that would be valuable to the project.

Many of the turtles we've seen have had yellowish skin along the trailing edge of their flippers and tails, which looks like it's dying and flaking off. Especially on the flippers, the trailing edge will usually have missing-tissue, like it's been chewed or rotted away. Some turtles only had yellow on their trailing edge, some had more than 50% of their flipper

from trailing edge to
of skin flaking off bur
describing this as be
now on.

- 5) Are we taking two
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- islands. If it starts lo
- 6) Follow up question
- 7) Do you want us to
- 8) There were many r
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the boats. We were air

Anyway, now you all h
soon too so feel free t

We hope everyone is c
Marylou & Team

trailing edge to front edge) with yellowish tissue. One male had an almost completely yellow tail, with thick pieces of skin flaking off but not necessarily missing like when we see this type of tissue on their flippers. We've been describing this as best as we can, but I was hoping you would know what this was and could tell us what to label it from here.

Are we taking two biopsy punches from each turtle? Or one punch which then gets cut into two samples? Can we take two tissue samples from one turtle in the same vial? Right now we have 1600 vials, in anticipation for about 800 males on East Island (two vials each). But we are also working with females on Tern, and basking males on both islands. If it starts looking like we're going to have a big year on both islands, we're worried we won't have enough vials.

Follow up question: Are we tagging/processing basking males in the same way as females?

Do you want us to satellite tag turtles from East only? Or also Tern? Any basking males?

There were many new/sealed bottles of alcohol in storage here from last year with spray bottles. Is it okay to spray a small area on the turtle where we'll be tagging/sampling from, or do we need to use the wipes each time? Because spraying seems like it would be much easier and more efficient.

We have two Goal Zero/Solar charging systems with us, one old and one new. This weekend we set up a work station for Team Turtle on Tern with the old system, since the new one was designated for East Island. However, we were not able to get the old Goal Zero to charge any of the larger electronics (laptops) through the AC output. We tested both systems in Honolulu but with smaller devices so we did not realize there was an issue. Charging with the solar panels through the USB output seems to work okay. We talked to Shawn Farry about it and he remembers this being an issue the first time he was here in 2015. Does anyone know if anyone tried to resolve this issue already in the past? We are going to work with Shawn today to get our old system tied into the monk seal system here at Tern so that we can share our resources (i.e. we can charge our laptop on their system, they can charge their smaller electronics on ours). I'm using the new system now to write this email and it works perfectly. Could one of you contact the Goal Zero company and ask if they can fix this from here please?

Other than that things are going great here! Everyone is working hard but morale is still very high. The weather was extremely hot the first few days (even the monk seal veterans were surprised), but then the trade winds returned and it's actually been a little chilly at night! We're still getting used to the birds though. I don't think I realized just how many birds we'd be living with here. During the first few days we struggled to get the tents and rainflies up, and had to disturb a lot of nesting birds to tie everything down. That meant the whole team here was subjected to relentless pecking and egg-bombing. I am SO glad we packed extra gloves and ear plugs!

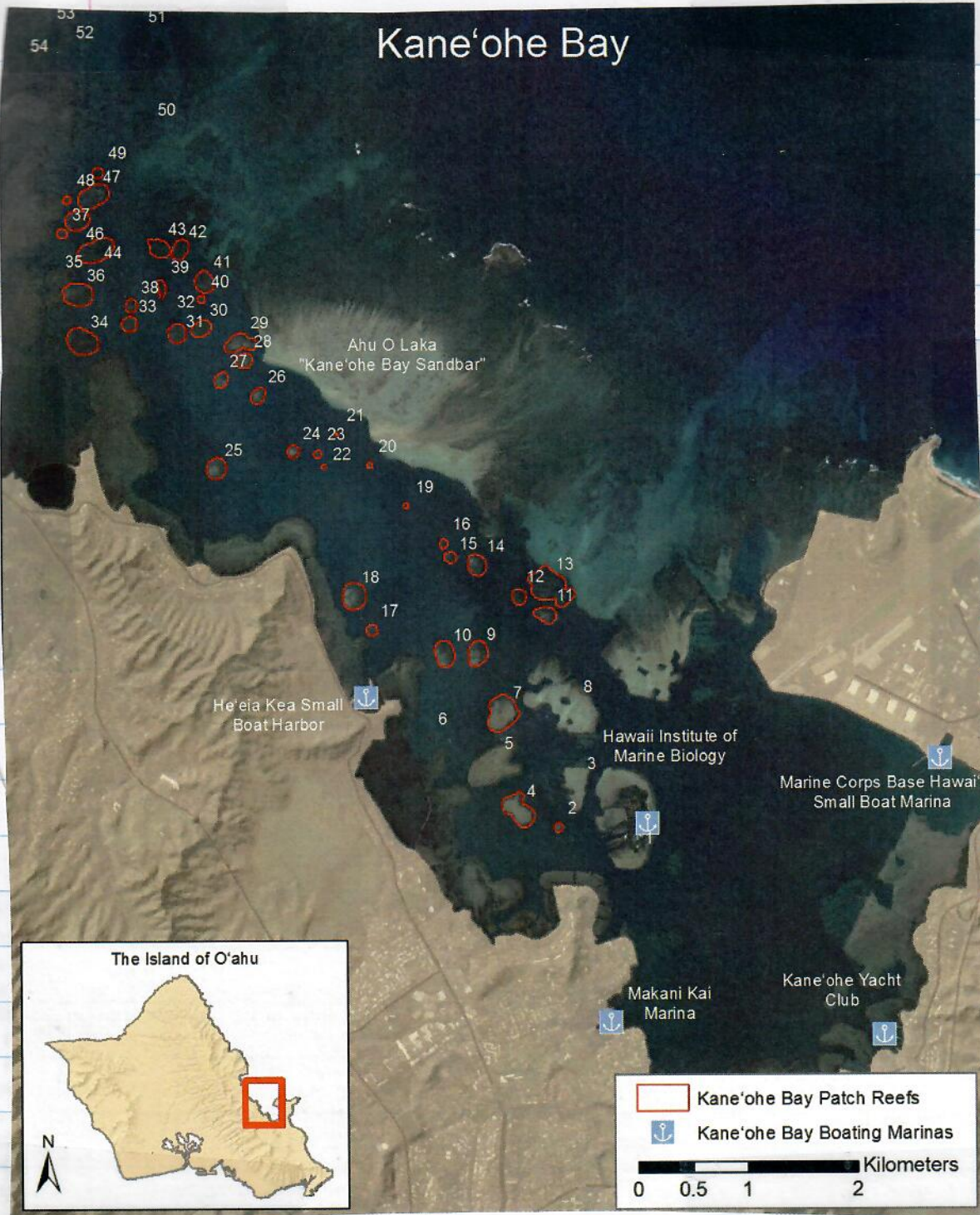
We already got everything ready to take to East, but are waiting for the wind to die down a little before Shawn can test the boats. We were aiming for Tuesday (tomorrow) but may have to wait until Wednesday or Thursday to get down there.

Anyway, now you all have our email address (for East Island) and I will be sending messages via the inReach devices soon too so feel free to reach out to us either way. We should be into a normal work/comms routine soon.

We hope everyone is doing well and are looking forward to our first call!

Raylou & Team

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from Robert O'Connor - MS Thesis



Raft to explore ancient sea route

6/9/2017

TRAIPEL TIMES

STAFF WRITER, WITH CNA
A traditional bamboo raft was on Monday launched in Taitung Coun-

Raft to explore ancient sea route

STAFF WRITER, WITH CNA

A traditional bamboo raft was on Monday launched in Taitung County's Taimali Township (太麻里) as part of a Taiwanese-Japanese project to explore a sea route between Taiwan and Okinawa that might have been traveled 30,000 years ago.

Male and female rowers from Taiwan and Japan used paddles made on the island of Yonaguni to test the Amis-style raft in waters off Taiwan's east coast.

They plan to cross the Kuroshio Current and travel 33km east to Green Island this month and then to Yonaguni, 110km east of Taiwan.

Under the project created by the Taitung-based National Museum of Prehistory and Japan's National Museum of Nature and Science, Taiwanese and Japanese archeologists will study whether humans traveled between Taiwan and Okinawa on similar vessels during the Paleolithic era.

National Museum of Prehistory director Lee Yu-fen (李玉芬) said Taiwan has been a hub for migration in East Asia since ancient times, adding that the raft voyage would help academics revisit how humans could have defied natural odds to explore the unknown.

The Taiwanese museum said the raft's maker, Lawai, named it *Ira* — which means “there” in Amis — hoping it would “arrive at a faraway place.”

Based on that meaning, National Museum of Prehistory deputy director Lin Chih-hsing (林志興) suggested the Chinese name *Qian*



Taiwanese and Japanese prepare to launch the bamboo raft *Ira* to test its seaworthiness in Taitung County's Taimali Township on Monday.

PHOTO: HUANG MING-TANG, TAIPEI TIMES, FROM THE INTERNET

Zhan (前哨), or “forward-looking.” According to Japanese archeologists, the early inhabitants of Japan most likely traveled tens of thousands of years ago from eastern Siberia to Hokkaido; from the

Korean Peninsula to Kyushu and Honshu; and from Taiwan to the Ryukyu Islands.

Stone tools that were found in Taitung's Changbin Township (長濱) indicate a human presence ants made any sea voyages.

TAIWAN

Need to La Benida

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Don Rubinetti's... 1/5/2018

LOCAL/BUSINESS

FRIDAY

Trump pressured to keep South

Schatz and others stress the U.S. role in ensuring ships can transit freely

By William Cole
wcole@staradvertiser.com

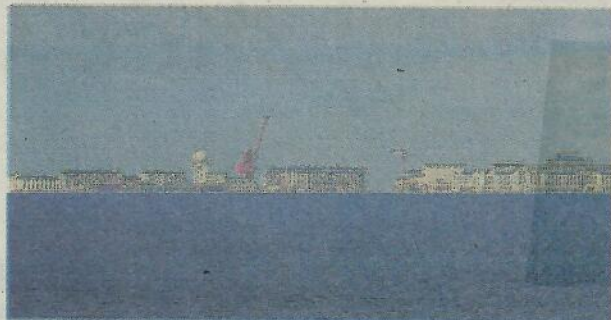
Seven U.S. senators, Brian Schatz of Hawaii among them, have written to President Donald Trump expressing concern that the United States has not conducted freedom of navigation operations in the contested South China Sea since October.

China continues to militarize the region, in the view of many U.S. officials, raising fears the Asian nation could disrupt what amounts to almost 30 percent of the world's maritime trade that transits annually through the South China Sea, repre-

senting about \$1.2 trillion in ship-borne trade bound for the United States.

"As you know, the United States is the only nation with a formal freedom of navigation operations program, or FONOPS, under which the United States has regularly conducted operations since 1979 on a global basis," the senators wrote. "We strongly support the principle that the United States should 'fly, sail and operate wherever international law allows,' and that FONOPS are essential elements of larger U.S. strategy to safeguard freedom of navigation and overflight in the Asia-Pacific."

The group said in the letter dated Wednesday that it was "encouraged" by the statement made by Adm. Harry Harris, commander of



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cranes, structures and buildings are seen on China's man-made Subi Reef in the Spratly chain of islands.

U.S. Pacific Command, at an April 27 Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, "that he expects new FONOPS to take place soon."

In addition to Schatz, Sens. Bob Corker, Jack Reed, Edward Markey, Benjamin Cardin, Cory Gardner and Marco Rubio signed the letter.

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ations," Harris said.

Such operations can include sailing within 12 nautical miles of Chinese man-made islands that the United States contends are not sovereign territory under international law. The region's reefs, shoals and islands also have competing claims by other countries.

Harris told the Senate Armed Services Committee that China has "militarized the South China Sea."

"If you look at a graphic of Fiery Cross Reef, you'll see a 10,000-foot runway, weapons emplacements, fighter aircraft hangars and barracks for troops," Harris said. "Clearly, that facility, which is 700 acres, a military facility — all of that capability doesn't exist to rescue the odd fisherman that gets lost out there."

The seven senators are urging the Trump administration "to take necessary steps to routinely exercise freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea."

U.S. Pacific Fleet commander Adm. Scott Swift said in Singapore recently that the halting of freedom of navigation operations in the South China Sea is temporary, Bloomberg reported.

"We just went through a change in administration," the news agency quoted Swift as saying. "I am not surprised that process has continued in a dialogue as the new administration gets its feet on the ground and determines where would be appropriate to take advantage of these opportunities and where we may want to wait."

Harris was asked during the committee hearing what the new Trump administration should look at in terms of policy in the South China Sea.

"I've made clear to this committee and in other testimonies to other committees that I'm a supporter of freedom of navigation oper-

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OLIVER LEE / 1925-2017

UH professor opposed the Vietnam War

By Gary T. Kubota
gkubota@staradvertiser.com

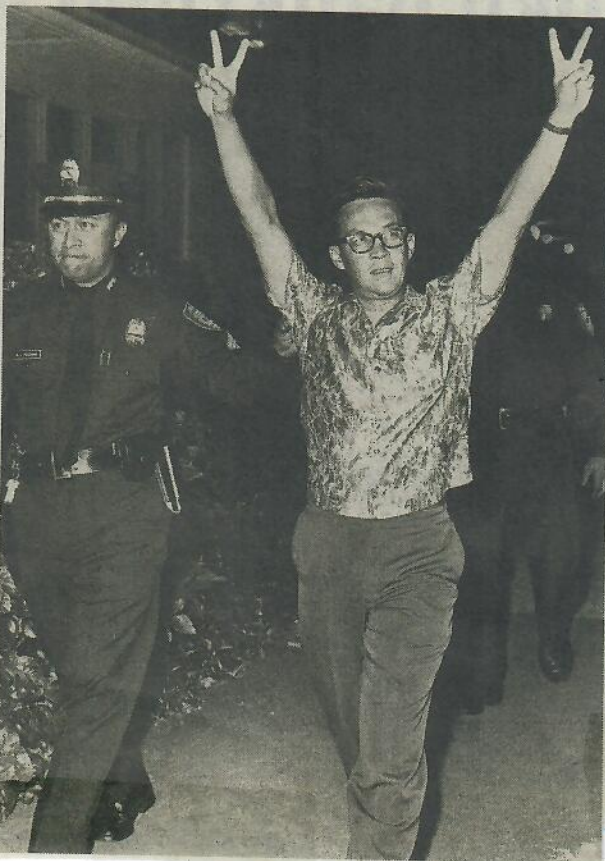
A retired University of Hawaii associate professor, who was once the rallying point for academic freedom after being fired for expressing views against the Vietnam War in the 1960s, has died.

Oliver Minseem Lee, who had congestive heart disease, died May 1 at his home in Makiki. He was 91.

"He was an admirable person," said UH Professor Emeritus George Simson, who helped Lee successfully fight to keep his job at UH.

"He never gave in," Simson said. "He never gave up and he never gave out, and he did it through civilized means."

Lee was reviled by staunch supporters of U.S. military involvement in Vietnam who viewed him as a communist sympathizer.



STAR-ADVERTISER / 1968

didn't agree with parts of the statement but did not dissuade the students from saying it, based on their right to free speech, said Michael Shapiro, who taught political science with Lee.

"He felt it was up to them ... what to do," Shapiro said.

The UH Faculty Senate voted to support Lee receiving tenure, prompting the resignation of UH President Thomas Hamilton.

After students and faculty were arrested at the administration building sit-in, the Board of Regents and top administrators refused to reinstate Lee. Others criticized his teaching performance and academic production.

But the overarching issue that took hold in the controversy was the right to free speech and the lack of due process in Lee's dismissal.

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But he was admired and became a rallying point for supporters of the peace movement, more than 150 of whom were arrested alongside him in an anti-war protest at the university's administration building in 1968.

"It brought heightened awareness of the Vietnam War," said Eleanor "Elly" Chong, a student protester who supported Lee. "I think, looking back, we were vindicated."

Lee was born Dec. 7, 1925, in Shanghai to his father, Jinfa, a Chinese poet and sculptor who met his wife, Gerta, a painter, in Germany.

In his memoir, "Oliver's Travels: The Making of a Chinese-American Radical," Lee described his cosmopolitan background, traveling in his early years to Asia, Europe and the United States.

Oliver Lee, who protested the Vietnam War at the University of Hawaii-Manoa administration building and temporarily lost his job as a professor as a result, has died. He was 91.

Lee lived with his mother in Germany in the 1930s, witnessing the rise of Adolf Hitler, and eventually moved to China to live with his father and later to Mauritius to avoid Japan's invasion of Asia.

He finished high school in New York and became a U.S. citizen in 1959.

Lee graduated cum laude from Harvard University and earned a Ph.D at the University of Chicago before getting a teaching job as an assistant professor in political science at UH-Manoa in 1963.

In his memoir, Lee wrote that he disagreed with the

American analysis that there would be a domino effect upon neighboring countries if Vietnam were to fall to the communists. He advocated establishing a relationship with Vietnam similar to other communist countries, such as Bulgaria.

After several years of teaching at UH, Lee received a letter of intent that he was to be granted tenure, assuring him a permanent position.

But the letter was withdrawn after a leftist student group issued a strongly worded anti-war statement. Lee, who served as the group's faculty adviser,

After conducting an investigation, the American Association of University Professors decided in Lee's favor. The Board of Regents reversed its decision after a top candidate to become UH president, Harlan Cleveland, said he would not accept the job unless the controversy over Lee was resolved.

"The regents buckled," Shapiro said.

Lee continued to participate in supporting political causes, including opposition to apartheid in South Africa and the Iraq War, and served as Chinese-language secretary for the Tsung Tsin Association.

Lee is survived by wife May, brother Mansing, daughter Vivien Lee, sons Steven and Ken, and six grandchildren.

A celebration of life is scheduled for 4 p.m. June 17 at the Church of the Crossroads.

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SCI-FILE

Spiny rats can change gender precursors

In most mammals, as included, biological sex is determined by a lottery between two letters: X and Y, the sex chromosomes. But there are rare, mysterious exceptions: A small number of rodents have no Y chromosomes yet are born as females or males, not hermaphrodites.

Both female and male Amami spiny rats have only one X chromosome, for example. At some point the rats lost their Y chromosome and, along with it, an important gene called SRY which is considered the "master switch" of male anatomical development in most mammals.

Recently, Japanese scientists injected stem cells derived from a female rat into male embryos of laboratory mice. The cells developed into and survived as sperm precursors in adult males.

This result shows that the spiny rat's sex cells have "astounding" fluidity, said Diana Laird, an associate professor of reproductive sciences at the University of California, San Francisco, who was not involved in the study.

HONOLULU STAR ADVERTISER

New York Times

30 MAY 2017

SUSAN!
JOE

Dear Mr. Balazs,
Thank you for the sea turtle book.
I really, really love it!

love,
Thomas PUTZ



THE AUSTRALIAN
**Researchers find
chemical cocktail
in Australia turtles**

AFP, SYDNEY

6(3/2017)
Human medicines and household substances have been discovered in the blood of green turtles in Australia's Great Barrier Reef, researchers said yesterday, highlighting the impact of artificial matter on marine life.

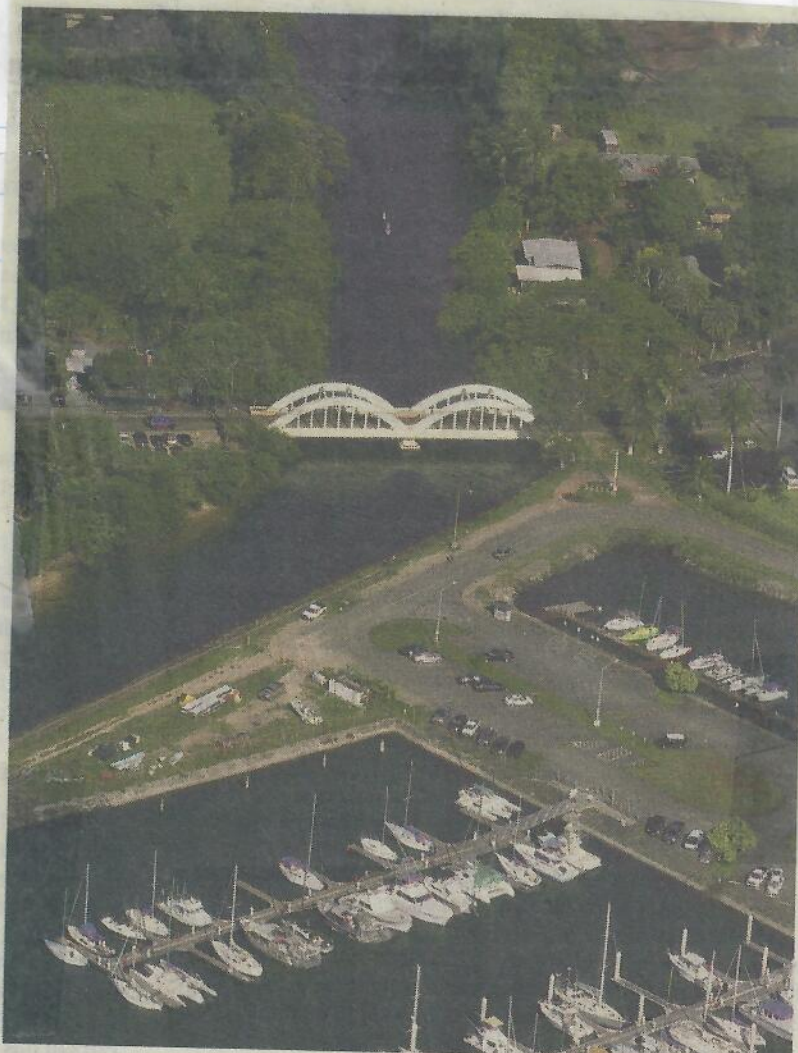
Medications for the heart (milrinone) and gout (allopurinol), as well as cosmetic and industrial chemicals, were among hundreds of thousands of substances detected in the reptiles' bloodstreams as part of an ongoing conservation project.

Scientists said exposure to the substances had caused side effects in the turtles, with indications of inflammation and liver dysfunction.

"Humans are putting a lot of chemicals into the environment, and we don't always know what they are and what effect they are having," said Amy Heffernan of the University of Queensland. "What you put down your sink, spray on your farms, or release from industries ends up in the marine environment and in turtles in the Great Barrier Reef."

Researchers tested turtles at Cleveland Bay and Upstart Bay along the Queensland coast, as well as more remote Howick Island, as part of the "Rivers to Reef to Turtles" project led by WWF-Australia.

The 2,300km barrier reef, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is already under pressure from farming runoff, development, crown-of-thorns starfish and climate change, suffering its most severe bleaching on record last year.



CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL / CRUSSELL@STARADVERTISER.COM

Haleiwa from up high

A view of Haleiwa Rainbow Bridge, Anahulu Stream and Haleiwa Harbor could be seen from the air Wednesday.

WWF-Australia said the turtles could be used as a biomonitoring tool to find out what chemicals were entering reef waters and what their impact on marine life could be.

In 2015, scientists said that a chemical used in sunscreen could be causing massive damage to coral reefs worldwide and threatening their very existence.

The chemical, oxybenzone, was causing "gross deformities" in baby coral, the study said.

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COURTESY STATE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

4/19/2019 HSA
This green sea turtle sustained minor injuries after a 39-year-old Lihue man allegedly struck it with a knife and rock Thursday.

Lihue man is cited for abusing sea turtle

By Rosemarie Bernardo
rbernardo@staradvertiser.com

The state has cited a 39-year-old Lihue man after he allegedly tried to pry open the shell of a live Hawaiian green sea turtle using a knife and rock.

A witness reported seeing the man at about 5 p.m. Thursday in Nawiliwili striking the turtle with a knife and a rock in an attempt to pry open its shell, according to Dan Dennison, spokesman for the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The witness called police.

Dennison said the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement responded and cited the suspect for "take of endangered/threatened species."

Kauai aquatic biologist Don Heacock found the tur-

tle on its back. Estimated to be about 4 years old, the turtle suffered minor wounds on its shell, or carapace, but did not have any penetrating knife wounds.

DLNR Spokeswoman Deborah Ward said, "It appeared lethargic. It was limp and with no energy."

Heacock took the turtle and tended to it for two days until it showed signs of energy. He released it at an isolated beach Saturday night, when the turtle quickly shuffled down the beach and into the ocean.

"It has a good chance of recovery since the wounds appeared minor and honu are very hardy marine reptiles," Heacock said in an emailed statement.

Hawaii's green sea turtles are protected under federal and state laws.

Creation of Molokai fishing

By Bruce S. Anderson

As the name suggests, the development of a community-based subsistence fishing area (CBSFA) is initiated by a community group in Hawaii with the specific purpose of "reaffirming and protecting fishing practices customarily and traditionally exercised for purposes of native Hawaiian subsistence, culture, and religion" (Hawaii Revised Statutes §188-22.6). CBSFA designation is intended to empower local communities to restore and protect in perpetuity the marine resources in places where they have historically practiced traditional and customary subsistence fishing.



Bruce S. Anderson, Ph.D., is administrator of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources' Division of Aquatic Resources.

Such is the case with the CBSFA designation proposal for Mo'omomi and a large portion of the north coast of Molokai. As proposed, the area would extend from Ilio Point to Pelekunu Valley,

including Kalawao Peninsula where Kalaupapa Settlement is located. In addition to including 27 miles of coastline, it would extend 1 mile out to sea.

Over the past 30-40 years, people who live in the area say they have observed a significant decline in the abundance and sizes of certain fish species along Molokai's north shore. They've attributed this decline to a variety of factors, including commercial fishing, overly efficient gear and inappropriate harvest.

Utilizing a mechanism approved by the state Legislature, Hui Malama o Mo'omomi (HMM), a community group mostly composed of Hoolehua Hawaiian homesteaders,

area needs public input

has petitioned the state Department of Land and Natural Resources to establish the Mo'omomi North Coast of Molokai CBSFA.

If designated as proposed, all commercial fishing within this CBSFA would be kapu, except the take of akule and taape. It would also prohibit night diving and SCUBA spearfishing, which are not considered traditional and customary practices. Bag and size limits, seasonal closures, gear restrictions for certain species, and special restrictions for Kawaaloa Bay are also proposed.

Is this a done deal? No. Scoping meetings to get feedback on the proposal were held on Molokai, Oahu and Maui in March and

April to provide the opportunity for feedback and comments on the Hui's proposal. More than 200 people offered comments. This will help ensure that, if the CBSFA is formed, the designated area will support traditional and customary native Hawaiian fishing and gathering practices for current and future generations. Everyone who fishes in the CBSFA will need to follow the same rules.

The DLNR Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DO-CARE) would be responsible for the enforcement of any and all rules that might be adopted for the Mo'omomi CBSFA. DO-CARE officers would patrol the area and respond to vio-

lations as time and resources allow.

In addition, training will be provided to any interested community volunteers on how to properly observe, document and report violations. Twenty volunteers at Haena on Kauai, the site of the first community-based subsistence fishing area in Hawaii, have taken this training.

All comments from the scoping meetings are under review. If a decision is made to pursue rule-making, the state Board of Land and Natural Resources would need to authorize DLNR to proceed with public hearings. It is a long process, but necessary to assure that the views of all stakeholders are heard.

Turtleback tomb

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Turtle-back tombs or **turtle shell tombs** (simplified Chinese: 龟壳墓; traditional Chinese: 龜殼墓; pinyin: *guī ké mù*; Pèh-ōe-jī: ku-khak-bōng; Japanese: 亀甲墓, *kamekōbaka*) are a particular type of tombs commonly found in some coastal areas of China's Fujian Province, and in Japan's Ryūkyū Islands.

In the Chinese version, the tomb itself is made to look like the carapace of a tortoise, the vertical tombstone with the name of the deceased being put where the tortoise would have had its head, at the end of the grave where the feet of the buried body are.^[1] The tomb is surrounded by an Ω-shaped ridge, with its opening on the side, where the tortoise's head would have been, and where the tombstone is.^[1]

The Ryūkyūan version has the same overall shape and layout, but on a much greater scale, the body of the "tortoise" serving as a family burial vault.^[2]

Contents

- 1 Significance
- 2 In the Ryūkyū Islands
- 3 Notable turtle-back tombs
- 4 See also
- 5 References

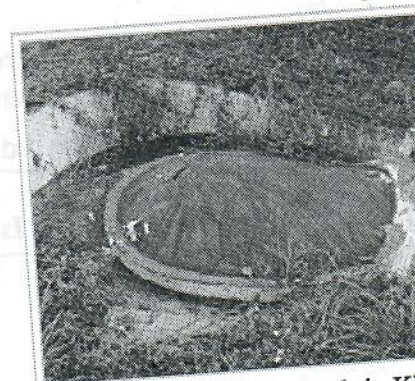
Significance

According to J.J.M. de Groot, the main purpose of the horseshoe-shaped, or, more frequently, Ω-shaped ridge surrounding the tomb is to substitute for a range of hills ridge which, according to the principles of feng shui, needs to protect the grave from the "noxious winds" from the three sides – the situation that is rarely naturally obtainable.^[3]

The tumulus over the tomb naturally has somewhat turtle-like shape, considering the large size of a traditional Chinese coffin, its shape, and the shallowness of the grave.^{[1][3]} However, the tumulus is often actually covered with plaster (or, these days, concrete), decorated in such a way as to remind one of the pattern seen on a tortoise shell.^[1]



A typical turtle-back tomb, in Lingshan Islamic Cemetery, Quanzhou



A typical turtle-back tomb in Kinmen Island off Fujian coast

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Turtle #14

SLPH

1 message

Jeff Pawloski <JPawloski@sealifeparkhawaii.com>
To: "George Balazs (George.Balazs@noaa.gov)" <George.Balazs@noaa.gov>

Hi George,

DATE = 1/20/17

We released the turtle this morning; thank you again for your help.

LT rear flipper= 483A0C4327

RT rear flipper= 4852053C0B

SCL = 44.4 cm

Weight = 15.0 kg

Sincerely,

Jeff

Jeff L. Pawloski
Curator

GOD'S BLESSINGS →
TO: GEORGE, LINDA, CHRISTIAN,
AND PAUL,



WARM WISHES FOR A HOLIDAY SEASON
FILLED WITH JOY AND GOD'S BLESSINGS

MERRY CHRISTMAS



2014

A Blessed Christmas and
a Happy New Year to you all
with success and all good things
in the Year to come.

And fond memories of the Shoals
of French Frigate and God's Eternal
Beauty, ever Displayed in Hawaii..

Love and Fond Memories →
from Emmett

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TERMS OF REFERENCE
Final as of 12/29/14 Fifth Steering
Committee Meeting – Not For Outside Distribution

FP Summary

Y 8/9/17 >> HONOLULU STAR-ADVERTISER >> B7

HARUO NAKAJIMA / 1929-2017

Actor observed animals to create Godzilla stomp

New York Times

Haruo Nakajima, the Japanese actor who played the movie monster Godzilla in a dozen films and whose booming steps in a 200-pound suit sent the denizens of Tokyo running into cinematic history, died Monday. He was 88.

His daughter, Sonoe Nakajima, said the cause was pneumonia.

Nakajima was a 25-year-old stunt actor with just four movies to his credit when he was cast in what are perhaps Japan's two most famous films of that era: Akira Kurosawa's masterpiece "Seven Samurai," in which he had a bit part, and "Godzilla," both released in 1954.

In "Godzilla" he played the titular character: a gigantic, irradiated lizard whose mutated form and destructive power wreaks havoc on Tokyo. The first movie in the "Godzilla" franchise, it was released nine years after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a not-so-thinly veiled take about the dan-

To perfect the monster's destructive gait, Nakajima spent hours at the zoo studying how elephants and bears walked. He wanted the monster to be believable, he said. Nakajima would put on the monster costume 12 times from 1954 to 1972 in a series of movies that became an international phenomenon. He said in an April interview with Variety that the original costume, made with concrete to make up for a lack of rubber in post-war Japan, weighed 200 pounds.

Nakajima was born on Jan. 1, 1929, in Yamagata, Japan. He was 16 when Japan surrendered to the Allies, ending World War II.

As a contract actor for the Japanese studio Toho, he starred in dozens of other monster movies, including "King Kong Returns," a 1967 Japanese production in which he again played the title character, this time in an ape costume.

He retired from acting in 1973. Beginning in the 1990s, he made frequent appearances at conventions of movie fans and monster fans.

TO YOSHI BO D

meetings convened to exchange ideas, draft actions, and conduct global polling and communications to identify regions and persons of particular prominence to FP Steering Committee sets Workshop dates of 9-11 June 2015.
January-June 2015- Steering Committee will meet every 2-3 weeks.
February 2015- Invitations will be sent to identified individuals from key regions.
June 2015- Convene Workshop
December 2015- Draft manuscript prepared suitable for review under the PIFSC publications approval process.

180

TERMS OF REFERENCE
Final as of 12/29/14 Fifth Steering
Committee Meeting – Not For Outside Distribution

FP Summit

Purpose

The 2015 Fibropapilloma Summit Workshop is being held to provide a forum to assess the status and trends of the disease globally and its demographic impact on sea turtles.

The aims of the Workshop are:

- To identify areas where substantial status and trend data exist for fibropapillomatosis (FP) in sea turtles.
- Convene an expert working group to evaluate data and identify data gaps
- Identify priority regions where status and trends data would be desirable.
- To exchange ideas, strengthen skills and share examples of good practice.
- Develop recommendations for standardized monitoring of FP.

Steering Committee

- George Balazs – Chair PIFSC
- Allen Foley – Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (or FWC)
- Thierry Work – USGS Honolulu
- Stacy Hargrove – SEFSC (as of 12/2014)*
- Shandell Brunson – PIFSC

* Replacing Yonat Swimmer who resigned with regrets due to other compelling agency duties. Yonat will serve as a Special Consultant to the Steering Committee.

Participants

The Workshop is open to those who have data on status and trends of FP. This includes, but is not limited to, invitational expert participants from regions to be determined. In addition, participation may include representatives from other organizations that also promote and support research on FP.

Products

At the conclusion of the workshop, the Steering Committee in collaboration with invitational co-authors will draft a paper summarizing global trends of FP, its demographic impacts, future research needs, and guidelines for standardized monitoring of this disease.

B7
HONOLULU STAR-ADVERTISER >>
>> 8/9/17

Workshop Facilitator

TBD – 2 strong candidates identified

FP Etiology Research Sub Chair

Dr. Thierry Work - USGS

Dr. Jennifer Lynch - National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Regional Data Analysis Specialist

Dr. Millani Chaloupka - Ecological Modelling Services

Dr. Kyle van Houtan - PIFSC

Provisional Workshop Dates:

June 11-13, 2015

June 14 - optional outing to view turtle basking and foraging areas

Past and Future Time-Lines for the Workshop

January-August 2014- Conceived and Formulated workshop conduction and ideas through discussion involving G. Balazs, T. Work and A. Foley.

September 2014- Submitted Workshop proposal for PIFSC Center FY2015

Milestone.

October 2014- Acceptance of Workshop proposal as an approved PIFSC Center

Milestone.

October-December 2014- Workshop Steering Committee appointed and five meetings convened to exchange ideas, draft actions, and conduct global polling at Steering Committee sets Workshop dates of 9-11 June 2015.

January- June 2015- Steering Committee will meet every 2-3 weeks.

February 2015- Invitations will be sent to identified individuals from key regions.

June 2015- Convene Workshop

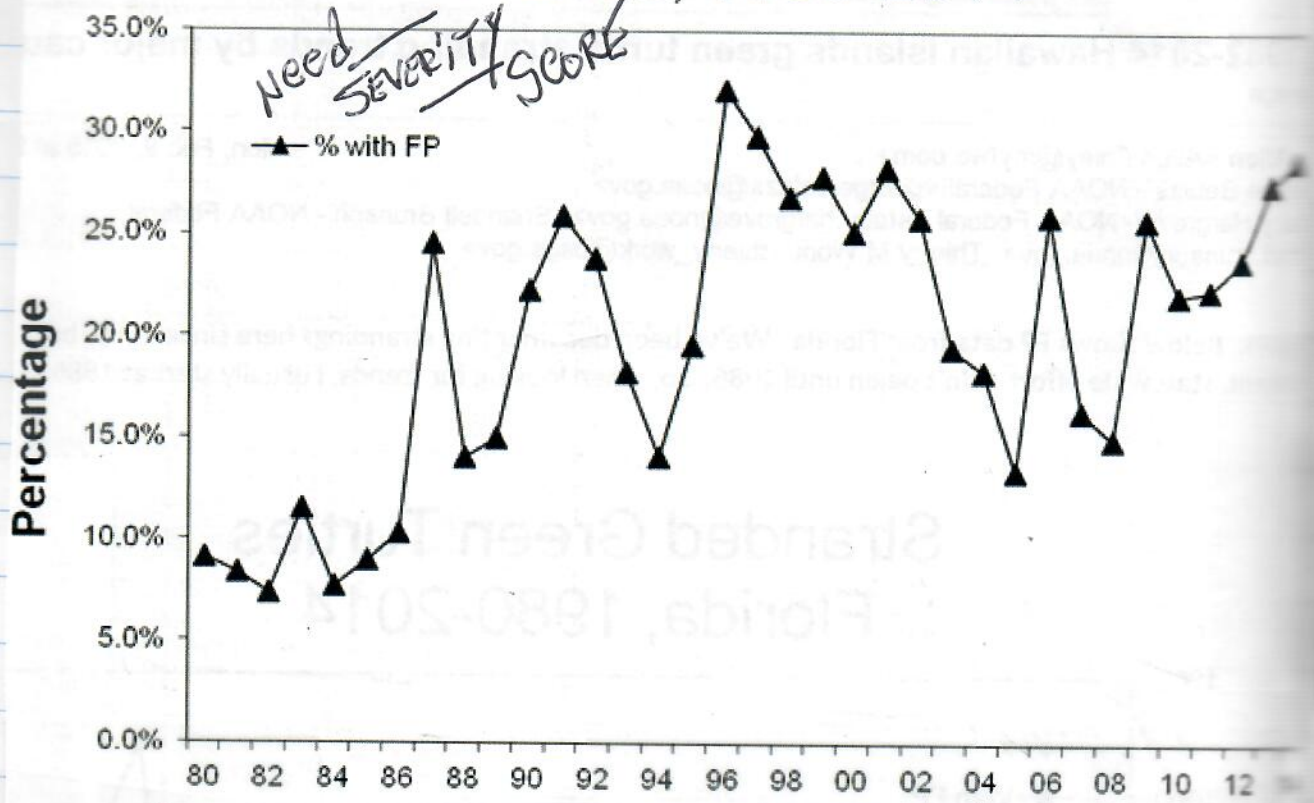
December 2015- Draft manuscript prepared suitable for review under the PIFSC publications approval process.

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Stranded Green Turtles Florida, 1980-2014



From: kurma@shentel.net
Date: Wed, 6 Jan 2016 22:25:26 -0500

Thanks!

I received 6 (six) maps.

I still do not understand why these localities in Kittinger et al have been "called middens".

It is not an unlikely assumption that the turtle remains are from *Chelonia mydas*, but precise identifications are unlikely unless there are clear diagnostic features on some remains.

It would also be nice to know some indication of relative sizes of the remains, comparing them with known specimens from reference collections.

As I have tried to explain earlier, some bones in an archaeological site does not automatically mean that the site is a midden.

The claim that each and every site was a midden needs to be confirmed.

The assumption that all remains are *Chelonia mydas* is not unreasonable, but it is nonetheless an assumption.

The assumption that all remains are from breeding (= adult-sized) individuals is just that: an assumption.

This assumption needs to be checked.

Localities that appear to be a considerable distance (e.g. 1 km) inland, away from the coast are not the most obvious place for a place where nesting turtles would have been captured.

The same seems even more so in regard to localities that border on lava coastline, with no clear sandy beach nearby.

Localities that appear to be in the ocean (under water) clearly need to be checked.

Corporate control of land is blocking farming in Hawaii

2/4/15 HSA

By Walter Ritte Jr.

On opening day of the state Legislature last month, an unusually diverse coalition of Hawaiians, environmentalists and public health advocates gathered to send a message to those inside the state Capitol: "This is the People's Hale (house), not the Corporations' Hale."

We are all starting to recognize what the Hawaiian community has been struggling with for over a century: the continuing legacy of corporate control and access to land, water and government in Hawaii.

In the 1800s, a political and economic elite of former missionary families descended into the "Big Five" sugarcane corporations, consolidating land ownership and control over banking and shipping. Hawaiians were alienated from our lands and our means of production and subsistence.

Then, in 1893 these corporate forces orchestrated the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in order to get around U.S. sugar tariff restrictions and remake a "democracy" under occupation of the U.S.

Today, these same large private landowners are now locking up the former plantation lands into long leases with multinational chemical-and-GMO research operations. What is now unacceptable, is that the state of Hawaii is leasing thousands of acres of crown lands to these corporations through the Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC).

The ADC is a "public corporation" set up within the Department of Agriculture (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 163D). According to

Molokai resident Walter Ritte Jr. is a hunter and Hawaiian activist working on the restoration of traditional fishponds and aina-based education programs with Kamehameha Schools. He is on the board of Hawaii Alliance for Progressive Action.



the ADC website, it was created to help "transition Hawaii's agriculture industry ... to one composed of a diversity of different crops." But the vast majority of the over-20,000 acres that the ADC manages is leased out to the same multinational chemical-and-GMO corporate research operations. Most of these lands are crown lands, which are supposed to be held in trust and used for public purposes.

It's the same old story with new corporate players.

It's time for a pono (righteous) story to take root in Hawaii, a story that acknowledges this history of corporate control, Hawaiian land claims and story that begins to move toward reclaiming public lands for the public good.

The newly introduced Senate Bill 593 can be a small step for this new beginning, at least on the state/crown lands. SB593 requires the ADC to:

>> Make "increasing agriculture and local food production" its primary mission.

>> Establish a sustainable agriculture and local food production plan.

>> Lease 50 percent of its land to operations that support increasing agriculture and local food production.

While 50 percent in sustainable agriculture and local food production is not enough, it is a strong start on the path toward 100 percent food sovereignty. We know that local food produc-

tion is not only important for our food security, but it's important to our economy as well.

According to the state Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism's "Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy": About 85-90 percent of Hawaii's food is imported, which makes it vulnerable to natural disasters. ... Replacing just 10 percent of the food Hawaii imports would amount to approximately \$313 million dollars, which would remain in the state.

Yet, there are many stories of young farmers with solid business plans approaching the ADC, only to be told, "These lands are locked up in 20-year leases" or "We only lease thousands of acres at a time."

It will not be simple to change the structures of corporate land control in Hawaii, and it will not happen overnight. Hawaiians still claim right to the crown lands, and this is a process that needs to be honored. But for now, we can at least stop the desecration of these lands by the pesticide-intensive research operations of multibillion-dollar chemical corporations.

It will take all of us — Hawaiians, environmentalists, public health activists, elected officials — working together to begin to address these historic and structural legacies of corporate control in Hawaii.

Sea turtles might

By Timothy Hurley
thurley@staradvertiser.com

Green sea turtles may stop basking on Hawaii's shores as early as 2039 if climate change continues at its current rate, a new study concludes.

The Hawaii-based study by scientists with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration also suggests that green sea turtle basking may come to an end globally by about 2100 if oceans continue to warm as projected.

As part of the study, researchers analyzed six years of turtle count data collected daily by volunteers at Laniakea Beach, along with 24 years of satellite data, to conclude that turtles bask more often when sea surface temperatures drop.

Turns out turtles tend not to bask when local winter sea surface temperatures rise above 73.4 degrees, according to the study.

The peer-reviewed findings of Kyle Van Houtan and Wendy Marks of NOAA's Turtle Research Program in Honolulu and John M. Halley of the University of Ioannina in Greece were published last month in the journal *Biology Letters*.

Basking on sun-warmed beaches helps to regulate body temperatures and may boost immune systems and digestion, according to the study. Others believe the behavior may also provide refuge from predators and

offer a period of rest.

More research is needed to better grasp the importance of basking and the effect climate change will have on sea turtles, said Van Houtan, who is also an adjunct associate professor at Duke University.

In conducting the study, Van Houtan and his colleagues used turtle count data from the nonprofit Malama na Honu, which has been protecting basking turtles on Laniakea Beach on Oahu's North Shore since at least 2007.

The Malama na Honu data show regular, seasonal fluctuations in the number of turtles basking on the beach, with turtles basking more often when waters are cooler.

The scientists also compared the temperature fluctuations and basking with growth marks in the humerus bone of several turtles, discovering that they occurred from February and April — the time of year when turtles bask more.

According to Van Houtan, such growth lines are like tree rings in that they indicate periods of stress. In trees, growth rings reflect different seasons and times of drought.

In sea turtles the marks appear to indicate periods when seas are cooler, body temperatures are lower and turtles are more likely to haul out of the ocean to warm in the sun.

Not all green sea turtles bask on land. While the turtles are found in tropical and subtropical oceans globally beach basking has been seen only in Hawaii, the Galapagos Islands and Australia.

Adding to the problem is that sea surface temperatures in these areas have been warming at three times the global average, the study said.

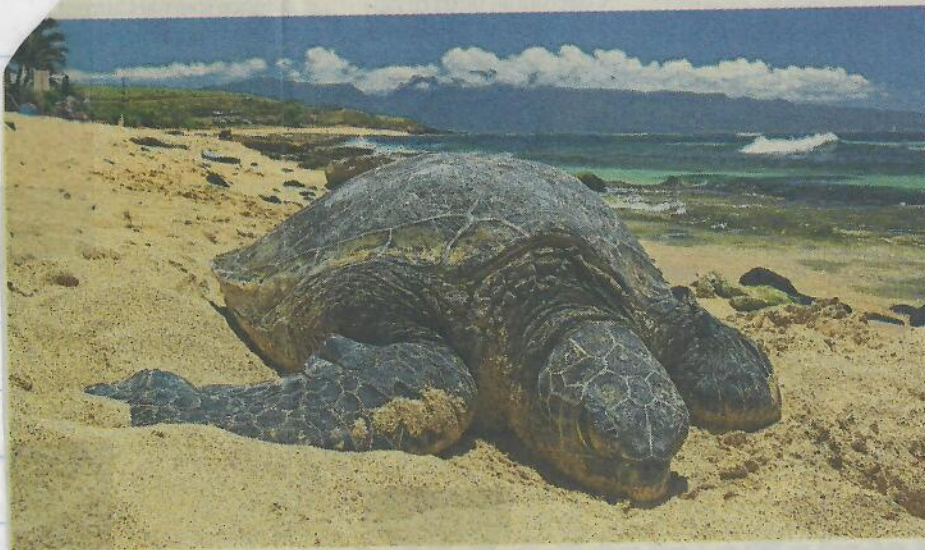
It's unclear whether turtles that currently bask on land will adapt to warming seas and begin to bask exclusively in the water like some other populations around the world.

"When looking at climate change, which is this vast geopolitical issue, you have



Data from the bask on the beach in Paia, Maui.

stop basking as sea warms



COURTESY CHRIS STANKIS

Data from the nonprofit group Malama na Honu show Hawaiian green sea turtles bask on the beach more often when waters are cooler. A turtle basks on the sand in Paia, Maui.

to drill down to specific climate variables impacting specific aspects of an organism's life," Van Houtan said in a news release. "The next step for us is to look at how turtles are storing climate data in their bodies — in their tissues, shells and bones — and how we can tease that out."

In the main Hawaiian Islands, basking behavior was extremely rare during the 1970s, '80s and '90s due to overharvesting of green sea turtles for meat and shell. State and federal regulations were established banning the harassment and harvesting of green turtles, and it wasn't until 1999 that a single adult was observed regularly visiting Laniakea Beach.

On Maui, turtles started showing up in 2008. Since then some 160 individual turtles have been identified basking on Valley Isle beaches, and more than 60 were seen on one north shore beach at one time, according to officials with the Hawaii Wildlife Fund, whose volunteers have been guarding turtles on the island daily with help from a Hawaii Tourism Authority grant.

Cheryl King, the nonprofit's Maui research coordinator, said turtle basking numbers have been on the rise substantially on Maui, both during the day and the night.

"It's very noticeable," she said.

King said observers don't know exactly why this phenomenon is happening, but it could be there's a growing number of protected turtles that are behaving as their ancestors did before the species was diminished by hunting.

Hawaii Wildlife Fund President Hannah Bernard said it would be a shame if the turtles didn't come ashore in the future, but that the greater concern might be sea level rise and the associated loss of beaches.

"The bottom line for now is that we're lucky have so many turtles starting to bask all around the Hawaiian Islands," she said, adding that kupuna have told her they remember basking turtles in the past.

Jim Kennedy, president of Malama na Honu, was philosophical as he pondered the possibility that his beloved sea turtles might not visit Laniakea by 2039.

"It will be sad, yes, but nature will survive," he said.

Kennedy said many people around the world have not had the privilege to witness a basking sea turtle.

"We've enjoyed seeing these beautiful creatures for the past 15 or 16 years," he said. "We would welcome another 24 years and consider it a gift."

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG 12/2014



ASSOCIATED PRESS

A protester spent a last night outside government headquarters in Hong Kong on Wednesday before a student-led camp was torn down Thursday.

Protesters' barricades taken down

By Kelvin Chan
Associated Press

Hong Kong authorities cleared barricades Thursday from a pro-democracy protest camp spread across a busy highway as part of a final push to retake streets occupied by activists for 2½ months.

Watched by police, workers in white helmets used box cutters and pliers to remove plastic ties from the barricades, which were made up of metal and plastic safety barriers topped with traffic cones and scaffolding poles.

Independent Police Complaints Council and human rights groups.

The sprawling encampment in Hong Kong's Admiralty section, on the edge of the financial district, has been the focal point for the protesters, who have occupied the site for 75 days. As the clear-out neared, protesters chanted "I want universal suffrage" and threw pieces of paper that read "We will be back."

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811, Taiwan (the Chinese address is 81157 高雄市楠梓區 德民路24號)
811, Taiwan (the Chinese address is 81157 高雄市楠梓區 德民路24號)

On Sept. 28 police fired dozens of tear gas rounds at thousands of protesters gathering in the area angry over the prolonged detention of a student leader. The move infuriated protesters and the wider public and kick-started the student-led protest movement, which came to include two other protest sites in Hong Kong. In the past 10 weeks, police say, 655 people have been arrested, and 129 officers injured. They have given no overall injury toll. A separate court order led to the clearing of the Mong Kok protest site in late November. The operation and ensuing nighttime clashes in the gritty area's surrounding streets resulted in about 160 arrests. On the eve of the action to clear the Admiralty area, thousands of protesters and supporters streamed into the site for a last night of what's come to be known as the "Umbrella Movement," named for the pro-democracy protesters' preferred method of deflecting police pepper spray. Two student groups that played key roles in organizing the protests had called for supporters to stay until the last moment, but not to resist authorities.

ANA CIRIYAWA
P.O. BOX 14605
LABASA, FIJI ISLANDS

ISLAND DIVERS
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Marine National Park Headquarters. ←

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CAST ADRIFT

Fish and grit helped man survive at sea

A storm set the Molokai resident's boat adrift, and he spent 12 days on the ocean before his rescue

By Rob Shikina
rshikina@staradvertiser.com

Molokai fisherman Ron Ingraham, who was rescued after 12 days at sea, is getting some needed rest, but could head back out to sea in a few days.

Ingraham's friend Detric Manaba, who also is a commercial fisherman, said Ingraham expressed interest in going fishing with him in a few days. But this time it would be on Manaba's 34-foot fishing boat with powerful motors, compared to Ingraham's 25-foot sailboat, Malia, which has only a small engine.

"That would scar me for life," Manaba said about Ingraham's ordeal at sea. "He's a tough guy. Most guys

would have cracked."

Ingraham, 67, and his sailboat, which is also his home, returned to Kaunakakai Harbor at 8:50 a.m. Wednesday with the assistance of the Coast Guard.

He saluted the Navy and the Coast Guard for his rescue, which was prompted by his mayday call after he made makeshift repairs to get a radio working.

"I was trying to maintain a positive attitude and not give up," he told the Honolulu Star-Advertiser in a telephone interview from Molokai on Wednesday afternoon. "It was difficult. The last three or four days, I thought that was it. I was getting weaker by the day."

He said he ate raw ahi and mahimahi he caught, chewing on the bones and skin and eating an eyeball for hydration.

"The fish saved me," he said.

Ingraham had been missing since Nov. 27, when his first mayday call was picked up by the Coast Guard, prompting a five-day search by the Coast Guard and Navy southwest of Maui. The 12,000-square-mile aerial

Please see **RESCUED**, A8

“

The last three or four days, I thought that was it. I was getting weaker by the day.”

Ron Ingraham
The Molokai fisherman was rescued after 12 days adrift at sea in his 25-foot sailboat

12-11-14
HSA



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广东省惠州市惠东县港口镇海龟湾 邮编 516359
广东惠东海龟国家级自然保护区管理局
端金霞 收

WUXIA

A
RW

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DUAN

港口镇海龟湾 邮编 516359

RESCUED: An initial call for help was unsuccessful

Continued from A1

search ended Dec. 1 without any sign of Ingraham.

On Tuesday morning, the Coast Guard received another mayday call from Ingraham and the nearby guided-missile destroyer USS Paul Hamilton rescued Ingraham 64 miles south of Lanai.

Ingraham, who often fishes off Lanai and sells his fish on the island, said his rescue began just before dawn on Nov. 25 when he tried to get his boat out of Lanai's Kaunaloa Harbor before severe weather could smash it against the rocks.

Ingraham paddled out on his kayak and cut the mooring ropes in his rush to leave the harbor. He planned to head around the island and seek refuge inside Lanai's Waialeale Harbor.

"All night long, I fought the current and the weather, and I'm going backwards," he said. "I couldn't make it." Surrounded by 15-foot

seas and life-threatening conditions, Ingraham decided to run with the storm, letting the northeasterly wind take him south of Lanai.

During the storm, a rogue wave hit the side of his boat, throwing him overboard and dipping his mast into water, soaking his radio antenna.

The boat righted itself and Ingraham, who had tied himself to the craft, climbed aboard.

Over two days the winds pushed him hundreds of miles, he estimated, southwest of Hawaii island.

On Nov. 27, Ingraham radioed for help, saying his boat was in danger of sinking, and gave GPS coordinates that indicated he was 46 miles west of Kailua-Kona.

Ingraham said he didn't know anyone heard his call and said the GPS coordinates from his GPS device turned out to be inaccurate. But the Coast Guard did

hear the call and arrived on scene in an hour, battling severe weather that forced an 87-foot Coast Guard cutter to turn around.

After a couple days trying to figure out which way to go, Ingraham headed into the tradewinds, hoping that would take him toward the islands.

"I had to go uphill," he said. "I couldn't sleep. I was just too busy the whole time fighting the elements and trying to go upwind in my sailboat."

It took him nearly two weeks, and two days before his rescue, the winds died, leaving him becalmed.

He couldn't climb his mast to fix the antenna, so he tried to fix his radio.

"I got a piece of coat hanger and copper wire and

stuck it right in the unit and put it out the door," he said. "The lady on watch on that destroyer picked up the blip."

He said the rescuers used the blip to triangulate his location.

"Those guys are like real live heroes," he said of his rescuers.

After Ingraham returned, his friend Manaba gave him an emergency beacon called an EPIRB that sends out a constant signal once activated so he would never find himself in a similar situation.

Manaba said he wished Ingraham would have called him because he could have towed him back to shore with his fishing boat.

"He's been blessed," Manaba said.

6/28
67

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use/jeff family

15-16 Nov, 2014

The Fascin

Severed

By Frances Larson
Liveright, 317 pages, \$27.95

BY MIKE JAY

AMONG THE HALF million tribal artifacts on display at Oxford's Pitt Rivers Museum, no exhibit attracts more fascination than the shrunken human heads collected from the Shuar people of the Ecuadorian Amazon in the heyday of the British Empire. The fascination is mixed with horror—and also with ethical concerns about the museum possessing such objects. Yet in 2007, when a rumor spread that the heads might be removed from display, the public was outraged. The author Philip Pullman, who featured the Pitt Rivers in his Northern Lights trilogy, argued that the "complexity of feeling" engendered by the heads was integral to the collection's value. A local artist even offered his own head as a replacement.

For most visitors, the Shuar heads, hanging by cords inside a crowded glass case, offer a frisson of the primitive, exotic and barbaric. But for Frances Larson, an anthropologist and historian, their meaning is more complicated. As the rubber and quinine trades spread through the Amazon in the 1880s, the Shuar discovered that the heads, which they had previously discarded after a celebratory ritual feast, could be traded for Western goods, particularly guns. Four of the 10 heads in the Pitt Rivers collection are fakes made from sloths and monkeys, and half of the human ones were made specifically for sale. "Shrunken heads like these," she observes, "are a product as much of European curiosity, European taste and Euro-

pean purchasing power as they are of an archaic tribal custom."

We are reminded all too frequently these days of the power of a severed head to shock and disgust. To take the most obvious example, an estimated 200,000 people have been killed during the civil war in Syria, some shot while lined up next to mass graves, others crucified. But it was the video beheadings of American journalists Steven Sotloff and James Foley that galvanized the West into military action. News organizations face a no-win situation: carry the footage

Madame Tussaud claimed she held Robespierre's still-warm head in her lap as she cast his death mask.

and become complicit in the act, or refuse and be irrelevant. Each of us then makes a choice whether or not to click on the link—though Internet search engines shows that demand is staggeringly high.

Ms. Larson's book illustrates the deep historical roots of this dilemma. Public executions, from the Paris guillotine during the French Revolution to the public hangings of Charles Dickens' London, required the presence of citizens to legitimize them, but they descended all too easily, in Dickens' words, into "ribaldry, debauchery, levity, drunkenness and flaunting vice." The spectacles were eventually curtailed by genteel sensibilities throughout the 19th century, but the popular desire to watch was not. Some 20,000 Americans came out to witness the last public hanging in the United States, of Rainey Bethea in 1936.

At the root of our conflicted response

ation of Decapitation TW5J

5/28

Ms. Larson suggests in her wide-ranging and thoughtful book, is the severed head's ambiguous status. It is an object that can be owned, traded or displayed, yet it always remains an identifiable per-

Tussaud claimed that she held her friend Robespierre's still-warm head in her lap as she cast his death mask.

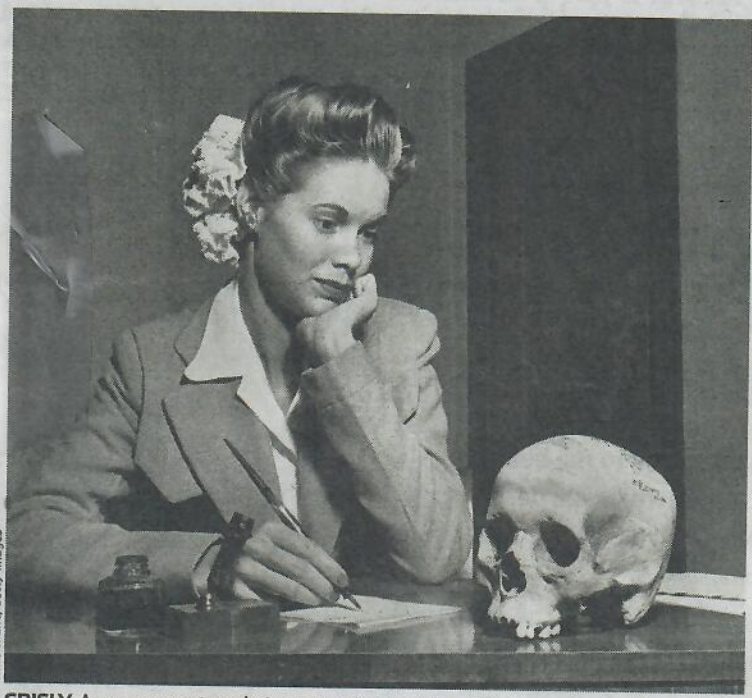
Yet the head can never escape its troubling dual identity. As Ms. Larson

that some were European heads that had been tattooed and sold back to their compatriots. Human skulls were collected in astonishing numbers for cranial measurement: Samuel Morton, a professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, had more than 1,200 skulls at the time of his death in 1851, mostly donated by jailers or surreptitiously removed from Native American burial grounds.

After racial theories of skull type were discredited, it became more common to collect brains. But it turns out that there is no clear correlation between brain size and intelligence either. These days, 3D-digital scans make clinical data available without the need to possess human remains.

In an age where so many taboos are fading, the severed head retains its dreadful and sacred power. From the executioner's hood to the surgeon's gown, we continue to create conventions that distance the act of beheading from normal life. Yet when these conventions are threatened—for example by Gunther von Hagens, whose displays of "plastinated" heads, not to mention bodies, blur the boundaries between science and showmanship—we are disturbed and offended. When his "Body Worlds" exhibits started causing controversies in the late 1990s, one might have been tempted to call it puritanism or squeamishness. But today, living in the age of beheadings, we realize that when the taboo is flagrantly violated we find ourselves staring into the heart of darkness. In Ms. Larson's words, "the only thing more horrifying than a severed head is a society that finds it mundane."

Mr. Jay is the author of "A Visionary Madness" and "The Atmosphere of Heaven."



Time & Life/Getty Images

GRISLY A woman contemplating a war 'souvenir' sent by her sailor boyfriend, 1944.

son. It can be vested with all kinds of meanings—"a loved one, a trophy, scientific data, criminal evidence, an educational prop, a religious relic, an artistic muse, a practical joke." The ambiguity of the severed head makes it a seductive and potent subject: Leonardo da Vinci would carefully pick the flesh from his specimens to study their skeletal structure. And the art and anatomy of the head have always informed one another, often with striking intimacy: Madame

puts it: "We cannot confront another person's head without sharing an understanding: face to face, we are peering into ourselves." When is a head a thing, and when a person? In the 19th century, race was a defining factor. Western explorers and anthropologists collected the heads of other peoples as avidly as the primitive "headhunters" they studied. Tattooed Maori heads were highly prized, though the trade dwindled after it turned out

192

Black Sand and Navy Blue

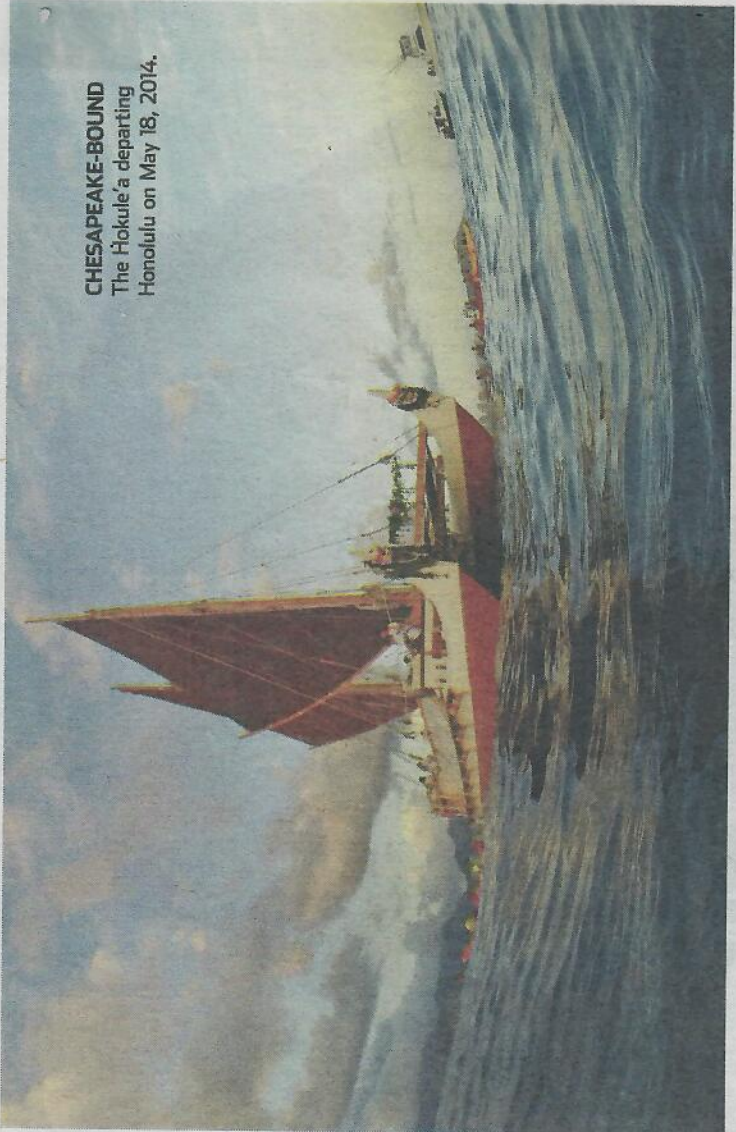
Captive Paradise

By James L. Haley
St. Martin's, 405 pages, \$29.99

BY SIMON WINCHESTER

JAMES HALEY would have us believe there was precious little good about the old Hawaii, the mid-Pacific archipelago that Captain Cook happened upon in 1778 and named the Sandwich Islands for his Admiralty sponsor. Despite the use of the alluring noun in his chosen title, it never really was any kind of paradise. Back in the 18th century, Mr. Haley declares toward the end of this solid new history, "a native Hawaiian would stand 999 chances in a 1,000 that he or she would be a fisherman and taro digger, even more impoverished than now, and subject to chiefly whim or sacrifice, tied to a tree and strangled." No paradise that, for sure.

But others—most of them native Hawaiians of a more romantic bent—take a rosier view. A group of such optimists are currently on the other side of the world, in the middle of the ocean far away from where I am writing and where most of you are reading, on a frail-looking sailing craft dipping slowly through the blue seas on a brave, important voyage. She is a Hawaiian wa'a, a 62-foot handmade wooden catamaran built 40 years ago to a traditional and ancient design, and is called Hokule'a—the Hawaiian re-creating of the bright tar A-turus.



CHESAPEAKE-BOUND
The Hokule'a departing Honolulu on May 18, 2014.

Highway or up by the Schofield Barracks. Yes, there are palm trees and bougainvillea beside the highway, and the plangent sounds of the ukulele will drift from the passing radios. The rain when it comes is comforting warm, and the northeast trades pour clouds like milk over the edges of the high basalt cliffs. Still, the gray banality of modern Honolulu is an affront, the tackiness of Waikiki an abomination and the grimcrack look of the farther suburbs can be endlessly discouraging.

might not have been a bad idea.)

Instead, "Captive Paradise" begins with a memorably fine account of the murderous moments leading up to Captain Cook's death at Kealahou Bay on the Big Island in 1779. Mr. Haley then weaves his way through the tortuous history of the various monarchs and princes, probably losing some readers in the process (So many names! Yet so few letters in Hawaii's missionary-made alphabet!) He then adroitly navigates the

ence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783," written at the end of the 19th century, was one of the most important military treatises of its time, read by the Japanese as a textbook, and used by American naval scholars to this day. Its core thesis, that all imperial powers require a great navy to succeed in their aim and sustain their position, is doctrine still.

At the time of writing, Hokule'a has just raised the northern cape of New Zealand, navigated by a young Hawaiian woman, Kaiulani Murphy. Ms. Murphy is but one of a team of scores of young Hawaiians, bent on taking Hokule'a on a three-year journey around the world, trying to do so without modern instru-

Hawaii exists not for the promulgation of native culture, but rather to protect the American mainland from attack.

ments of any kind: no sextant, no GPS, no radio, no radar. The boat has done 6,000 miles since she set sail from Maui in May. Another 40,000 miles to go.

If she makes it up into Chesapeake Bay in year or so—having crossed the Indian Ocean, battled her way around the Cape of Good Hope and made it up through the South Atlantic—her crew will show Hokule'a off to the first Hawaiian-born president who can reflect on what a truly remarkable people the old Hawaiians must have been. A people indeed manufactured, perhaps, in some kind of Elysian utopia.

Yet it is difficult to feel quite the same about Hawaii or her people when stuck in a traffic jam on the HI at rush hour, trying to get from your home in Kahala to your office on the Nimitz

Continue this westbound highway journey, though, and as you drive westward you might well ask yourself: How did Polynesian Hawaii, the old Hawaii, ever come to this? It is then that you spot one of your answers. Down at anchor in Pearl Harbor are the sleek silhouettes of scores of great warships. Beyond is a near-constant thunder of immense warplanes lifting off from Hickam field. And, glimpsed behind the high wire fences up at Camp Smith, on the lower slopes of Oahu's central ridges, are the radars and sentries and satellite dishes at the gigantic complex of U.S. Pacific Command, the biggest military headquarters in the world.

Hawaii exists as it does, you realize, not for the promulgation of native lei-and-aloha culture, but rather to protect the American mainland from attack. The islands make up the first line of this country's outer defenses, our great wall from China, set down prettily in a seemingly tranquil sea.

In this single hefty volume, packed almost indigestibly with detail and fascination, Mr. Haley tells the quarter-millennium story of Hawaii's recent progress. Unlike James Michener, with whom he'll inevitably—and favorably—be compared, he does not begin with the first volcanoes. (Though considering the current feisty behavior of Kilauea, with its lava flows daily threatening to engulf villages on the Big Island, that actually

The U.S., with Mahan very much in mind, is currently concentrating her military on the potential problems around the Pacific, especially China, instead of the eastern Mediterranean. This thinking is leading to a reborn belief in the crucial strategic importance of Hawaii. Later this month, the four-star admiral who runs the Pacific Fleet—Harry Harris, his half-Japanese ethnicity offering some ironic amusement in his Pearl Harbor headquarters—is likely to be confirmed by the Senate as head of U.S. Pacific Command, and will so become the chief mechanic of the nation's new strategy. He will doubtless fight for the expansion of Honolulu's role—more carriers, more weaponry, more technology—to ensure America's further projection of power into the Pacific.

Meanwhile, dipping steadily across the selfsame ocean thousands of miles away, little Hokule'a will be beating her way toward the realization of her own more modest ambition. Two reminders—one graceful and peaceful, the other grand and terrible—of the ultimate significance of Hawaii. An accident of geography has set the islands down in the center of a sea of great beauty, but to the makers of war and peace, what matters is the state's geopolitical importance. Whether Hawaii is or ever was a paradise is to them a thing of little moment.

Mr. Winchester is the author of "The Men Who United the States" and is at work on a book about the modern Pacific.

their descendants who made so many ungodly fortunes in pineapple, sugar and rice. He places in its proper perspective the shameful deposition in 1893—by a group of American businessmen, missionary-born Sanford Dole of Dole Pineapple among them—of Queen Lili'uokalani, and the consequent ending of Hawaii's monarchy.

Finally the pace—dogged, but a little plodding when we had been learning about the intricacies of the Kamehameha dynasty—accelerates, though breathlessly. The newly revived Mr. Haley traces his way through the American annexation (the "capture" of the title), by way of Jack London's visit aboard his little ketch, Snark, and his rapturous discovery of the kingly sport of surfing, via the Pearl Harbor attacks of 1941, to Hawaii's achievement of statehood in 1959 and the much-reported identity crisis among the culturally dispossessed Hawaiians of today. Whew! It's a relief to reach the end. Yet those who managed to stick with Mr. Haley will have learned a great deal.

Most valuably of all, this book presents a potent reminder of the crucial significance of Hawaii, set down as the islands are, foursquare in the very middle of the world's most consequential ocean. Mr. Haley reminds us of the importance to the Hawaiian story of Alfred Mahan, the great American naval strategist. Though he had little specific to do with the islands, Mahan's book, "The Influ-

1914

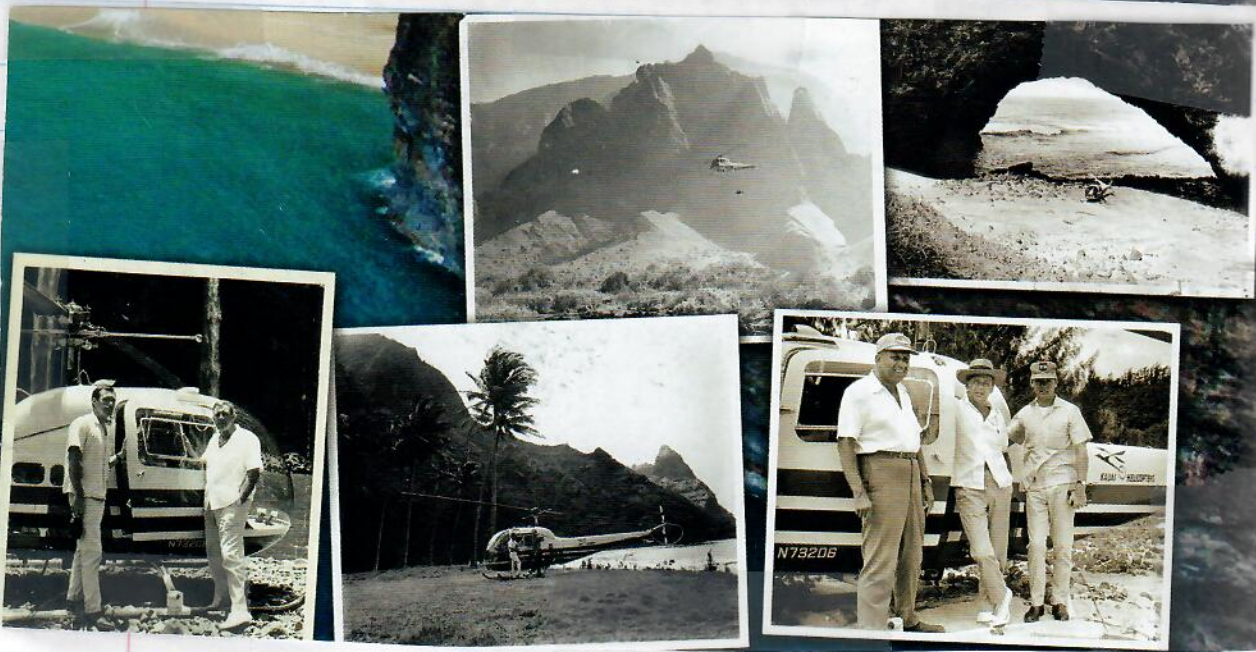
Jack Harter Helicopters

Celebrating 50 years on Kauai

Jack brought his first helicopter to Kauai in 1962. He had visited the island and knew from his initial experience that the best way to view the spectacular and rugged beauty of Na Pali, the Waimea Canyon, and Wai'ale'ale would be from the safety and comfort of a helicopter. Jack's earlier companies were known as Garden Isle Helicopters, Kauai Helicopters, and Hawaii Helicopters International. A wide variety of helicopters were utilized in those operations such as the Bell 47, the Hiller FH1100, Sikorsky S-53.

In 1975, Jack and Bev Harter founded Jack Harter Helicopters with one Bell Jet Ranger helicopter. For many years the Harters' maintained a very small operation. Jack's love of Kauai cultivated an interesting, knowledgeable live narration around which his reputation has flourished. In the 1990's Jack and Bev started to slowly expand their company. The company currently operates one Eurocopter AStar and three Hughes 500s. Jack's enthusiasm for Kauai's history, geology, native ecosystems, and preservation has been incorporated into the informative live narration presented by our pilots via a two-way intercom system. Though Jack no longer flies, the pilots, mechanics, and ground staff carry on Jack's dedication to safety and quality that has been his hallmark for 50 years.

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AIR TOUR KAUAI



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西沙洲位于宣德群岛最西端，呈椭圆形。面积约0.2平方
公里，长约600米，宽400米，是三沙市开展绿化岛礁工程的
试点岛礁N1。2014年1500株木麻黄陆续运上岛种植，现
在岛中部已基本被绿色植被覆盖。生机勃勃，绿影婆娑。



-Kerrickson-



George Balazs - NOAA Federal <george.balazs@noaa.gov>

Taxidermy Turtle, Email #2 of 2 - Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 2012 (fwd)

1 message

Fri, Jun 13, 2014 at 10:22 AM

Devon Francke - NOAA Affiliate <devon.francke@noaa.gov>
To: George Balazs - NOAA Federal <George.Balazs@noaa.gov>

Email #2 of 2 about Taxidermy turtle.

Devon

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **George H. Balazs** <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Date: Sun, Sep 2, 2012 at 9:41 AM
Subject: Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 2012 (fwd)
To: Kimberly Maison <Kimberly.Maison@noaa.gov>, Karen Frutchey <karen.frutchey@noaa.gov>, Irene Kelly <Irene.Kelly@noaa.gov>, Patrick Opay <patrick.opay@noaa.gov>
Cc: Shandell Brunson <Shandell.Brunson@noaa.gov>, Wendy Marks <Wendy.Marks@noaa.gov>, Devon Francke <Devon.Francke@noaa.gov>, Shawn Murakawa <shawn.murakawa@noaa.gov>, George Balazs <george.balazs@noaa.gov>, Denise M Parker <Denise.Parker@noaa.gov>, Kyle Van Houtan <Kyle.VanHoutan@noaa.gov>, Frank Parrish <frank.parrish@noaa.gov>

... perhaps one of the strangest cases we've ever had. I went to Annex 2 to examine. Based on proportions flipper size I feel confident the turtle is not from the Hawaiian sub-population. But just to be sure, a sample will be sent to Peter Dutton's group for dna confirmation (and maybe to identify what stock it did come from). Once dried the specimen will remain in mitzi's collection of outlier samples, for educational use and loan, as we do with other such items. Mahalo, George

Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 2012

DEVISE
20th PLACE
PARKER

國際自然保育聯盟海龜專家組
副主席
柏樂滋
GEORGE H. BALAZS
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SOUTHWEST FISHERIES SCIENCE CENTER
HONOLULU LABORATORY
2570 DOLE STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822-2396
(808) 943-3950
FAX (808) 943-3950

Kapahulu Wall

Buck paged me to inform me of a
Waikiki Beach. It was
Buck told me that it was a
Once on site I met with

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom right of the page.



Taxidermy Turtle, Email #2 of 2 - Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 2012 (fwd)

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Cc: Shandell Brunson <Shandell.Brunson@noaa.gov>, Wendy Marks <Wendy.Marks@noaa.gov>, Devon Francke <Devon.Francke@noaa.gov>, Shawn Murakawa <shawn.murakawa@noaa.gov>, George Balazs <george.balazs@noaa.gov>, DeniseM Parker <Denise.Parker@noaa.gov>, Kyle Van Houtan <Kyle.Vanhoutan@noaa.gov>, Frank Parrish <frank.parrish@noaa.gov>

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Subject: MTRP SSG Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 2012

Case: 2354

Date: Saturday 2012 September 1

Agent: Cody Nakamori

Called By: Ocean Safety Dispatch Buck

Phone: 723-7870

Call Received: 11:00 am

On Site: 12:00 pm

Location: Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D (before Kapahuu Wall)

GPS: N21.41433*, W157.76486*

CCL: 47 cm

Species: Cm

Status: Dead

Tags: none

Tumors: none

Descriptive Remarks: Ocean Safety dispatch Buck paged me to inform me of a dead turtle that a lifeguard found while diving at Waikiki Beach. It was located at Tower 2D, before the Kapahuu Wall. Buck told me that it was a taxidermy turtle with marbles replacing the eyes. Once on site I met with

RETURN TO THE GODS

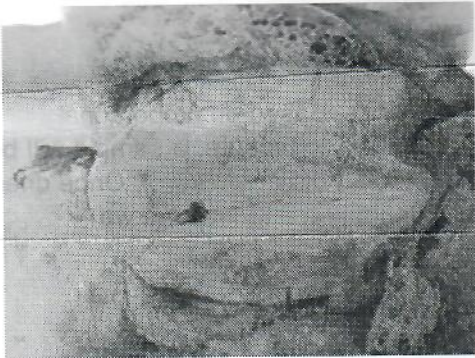
樂 柏 副 主 席

Lifeguard James and the turtle was located under the tower. It was 47 cm long and weighed only about 25 pounds. James told me that he was diving and found the turtle on the bottom of the ocean floor and upon further inspection he noticed that it had marbles for eyes and then brought it back on shore and called it in. There were no tumors or tags, but the turtle had both front fins nailed to the plastron and on the plastron was a small wall mount hook. I then called George to inform him of the unusual situation. I left the turtle on the green table in A2.

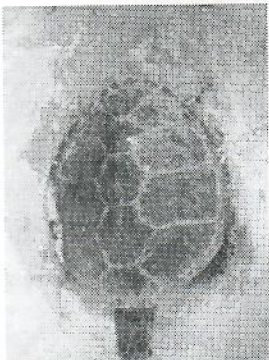
Devon Francke

JIMAR/PIFSC Marine Turtle Research Associate
Turtle Research Program
NOAA IRC
NMFS/PIFSC/PSD/Devon Francke
1845 WASP Blvd., Building 176
Honolulu, HI 96818
Tel: (808) 725-5717
Fax: (808) 725-5567

4 attachments



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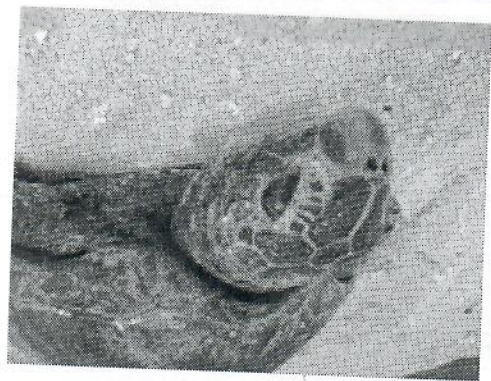
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*Refer
to
R. P. Coats*

"RETURN TO THE GODS"

11/583 NE 20th PLACE
DENISE PARKER
Newport, OR 97365

Dr. Brian Stacy
University of Florida
2187 Mowry Road, Building 477
Gainesville, FL 32611
352-283-3370



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3523K



IMG_013771
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6/13/2014 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Mail - Taxidermy

6/13/2014 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Mail - Taxidermy Turtle, Email #2 of 2 - Case 2354 Waikiki Beach Lifeguard Tower 2D September 1, 20...

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4-18-17

Dear George.

Received these mid batch of
Turtle information's I'm almost
out and these came in handy
It was nice to have seen you
last month - Guess won't see you
again until maybe next year or
so? Anyway, take care & much
Mahalo - Love you guys -
Always - Jeannette

KS CHEUNG,
Flat C, 21/F., BKS,
Villa Athena,
Ma On Shan, NT,
HONG KONG.

米国商務省 海洋大気局
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〒06822-2396 FAX (事務所)808-943-1290

國際自然保育聯盟海龜專家組

副主席

柏 樂 滋

GEORGE H. BALAZS

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Chuck Schaffer
405 Country Rd 335
DUNNELL, FL
32110

Feedback from Marylou & Jan Willem Staman
French Frigate Shoals 2017

9/26/2017

Camp

- Tents on East
 - Combining Alex's tent + office tent + kitchen tent got a little cramped, plus privacy issues
 - Would prefer an extra tent for office/cooking (like monk seal team setup), so 3 tents total (WeatherPort, old UFWFS, and new MTBAP)
 - Blue Weatherport in fair condition except door (covered in goo)
 - May need replacing
 - Alex's Denver was USFWS and had small tears and zipper issues
 - Fine for now but may need replacing if all 3 tents continue getting used
 - Fly was too small to cover sides of tent; rained inside and lots of bird poo
 - Purchase larger rain flies
 - Permanent platforms for extra tent(s)?
- Tents on Tern
 - Only one tent available for MTBAP (old USFWS); otherwise warehouse available
 - Tent used by Alex was from USFWS: Fly was too small to properly cover (monk seal fly?)
 - Purchase larger fly
 - ML & JW sleeping in warehouse was fine (with fans!)
- Sleeping
 - COTS worked well, except foam mattress didn't provide a lot of support. Felt like sleeping directly on the board
 - Maybe use air mattress
 - Fans are a must have; made a big difference.
 - Preferably rechargeable (through USB)
- Cooking
 - Pots/ Pans/ Bowls corroded and fell apart really quick due to salt water
 - Use plastic bowls and maybe a little heavier duty pots and pans
 - Utensils and cooking utensils corroded
 - Use wood/ bamboo/ hard plastic
 - Not able to keep perishables. Not a big issue but it would make it a lot easier if we could keep left overs or cook for multiple days at once
 - Get a small propane fridge
 - No proper cutting knives in camp
 - Buy knives for cooking AND for work (entanglements)
- Cleaning
 - Better cleaning supplies
 - Non scratch sponges
 - Extra roll of sturdy paper towels, bleach wipes
 - Camp suds not effective cleaners for greasy food
 - Buy 'normal' dish wash soap
- Misc.
 - Beach chairs were comfortable for outside, but really hard on our backs when sitting for hours at a table trying to enter data
 - Purchase 2 hard plastic folding chairs

Alex P. 11/17

USE
Joy

- Drop toilet was great, but the privacy tents we used are not strong enough to withstand the winds.
 - We should build a small wooden frame that you can leave for the season but take down and store later on Tern.

Communication

- VHF
 - Old radios were very important for Tern check-ins but were not reliable
 - Need new radio and backup antenna
 - Communication between Tern & East was only twice a day and scheduled
 - If we could charge the marine battery via separate solar power we could leave the radio on 24/7. Maybe use old USFWL solar panels?
- Sat. Phone
 - Stopped working
 - Email connection took a very long time, sometimes we couldn't connect at all
 - Get external antenna and extension cord (like Tern)
- Inreach
 - Inreach was great! Reception on Tern in/ around warehouse was a little spotty.
 - Prefer Inreach over email or satellite phone
- Handheld VHF Radios
 - Important! Used during night surveys and occasionally during monk seal boating ops
 - Monk sealers keep their radio off on Tern to save power
 - Bring another radio just to give to monk sealers in case lone turtle has an issue while out on survey (so 2 radios for East, 2 for Tern)
- Email
 - Besides connectivity issues the email system worked fine.
 - The computers however draw a lot of power and battery life is very short
 - DC power cable should help with that, also more solar panels

Power

- Goal Zero, Yeti 400
 - East GZ (new) started giving warning sign about 1 ½ months in (' Battery fail: contact GZ solution center)
 - Get serviced
 - Placement of battery/solar panels very limited due to short cable length
 - Need extension cord from solar panels to goal zero
 - Tern GZ (old) AC outlets do not work. We used AC adaptor from monk seal team to try and power electronics. Also same warning as other GZ
 - Get serviced or replace
 - Both GZs did work without any further issues even though warning messages persisted
 - There was no way to chain any of the GZs together (MTBAP or monk seals)
 - Get chaining cables
 - No way to charge GZs in bad weather
 - Eventually buy small Honda generator for East
- Goal Zero Solar Panels
 - We used two GZ Nomad 20s on East (1 new and 1 old) and one GZ Boulder 15 (from Shawn F.'s personal collection)

- Provided barely enough power to keep everything running in the beginning of the season due to cloudy days. On clear days it was enough to power everything and fill the GZ up.
- Look into 'Boulder 100' with tripod stand
- Marine battery
 - Used to power the base station for the VHF radio
 - Does not have enough energy to power radio to stay on permanently throughout the season. Only used it during scheduled check-ins and boat communications.
 - Due to over use in the beginning of the season (we left it on 24/7), the battery died and we had to recharge it from the GZ (which drained the GZ)
 - We would like the radios (on East and Tern) to stay on 24/7 for emergencies. But this can only happen if the marine batteries are charged during the day by external solar panels. We found the VHF to be the most reliable and quickest way to contact each other.

Turtle work

- Day surveys:
 - On both islands we were able to mototool most females and males during afternoon surveys (between 16:00 and 18:00) which gave us a good head start (especially with 3 people)
 - Early season afternoon surveys took a long time due to the number of turtles being mototooled and scanned. Not spooking them was very difficult since they were often clustered together.
 - Better method?
 - Would our afternoon surveys have an effect on turtles coming back to bask if they get disturbed once in a while?
 - During day surveys it was very hard to pit or metal tag (or sometimes even dremmel) the males. They seemed more skittish than the females and often took off even before we got close to them
 - Should we box them? How do we do saturation male tagging?
 - Data collected took a long time to transcribe into the data books
 - Later in the season surveys were very quick. Most would have a number or there were hardly any left.
- Night surveys:
 - We tried various things to optimize our surveys, depending on the amount of turtles that were 'up' at night
 - Best and most effective for us was when we would split the island and survey with two surveyors at the same time. This however gave us a lot of work the next day entering all the data.
 - On 'slower' nights, one person would stay in the tent and work on data while the other would 'radio turtles in' and process them.
- Data:
 - We did a lot of transcribing from field notes to the data books
 - Optimizing/ creating field data forms would save time later
 - Create specific day and night survey forms (for database too)
 - Entering data into database directly would be preferable (by tablets for instance)

- Right now the database will only show 1 single entry (the highest activity) but it doesn't show the whole thing. She could XEC early in the evening and much later at night and move multiple times (which happened quite a lot)
 - What is important for database?
- More data needed from other islands in FFS and the NWHI
 - Talk to monk seal program and create easy to use data sheets (and manuals for other camps) ahead of time
- Do we need data on seal disturbances? (to prove we're not disturbing them?)
- Do we need data on weather/rain? (for nest success/incubation period)
- Equipment:
 - Backpacks worked really well but completely fell apart
 - Buy new, sturdier (but lightweight) backpacks
 - Tool bags were also useful and are still in great shape
 - Need supplies for storing equipment at the end of the season
 - Corrosion block!
- Work improvements:
 - If turtle has no tags during basking/ patty caking/ covering or even crawling up/ down, try to get metal tag in (we had untagged turtle encounters all summer that didn't get tagged because we waited for it to nest)
 - Find a better way of relaying 'the numbers' to HNL during the season.
 - Create excel spreadsheet? (It's very time consuming)
 - Enter PIT/ Inconel tags, measurements, Biopsy, Tumors information straight into DB while surveying. Write in 'Rite in the rain' activities to keep track of what turtle is doing and when.
 - Create Photo database (Lightroom or ACDSee?) (you can organize and query very easily with keywords to keep track of injuries/ FP/growth anomalies/ 'special occasion turtles' for media
 - Question: Inconel tags in hind flippers at FFS and front flippers in MHI?
 - If funding allows keep early returners until last person is back to help clean up/ inventory/ de-brief (especially for data entry since field personnel can better recognize and fix mistakes)

Expansion suggestions

- Drop 'turtlers' on other islands on the way up for quick surveys (to moto, pit/Inconel tag/ sat tag) until the ship turns around to pick them up and bring them back to FFS
- Start a camp on one of the other islands (1 person)

35TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON
SEA TURTLE
BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

DALAMAN - SARIGERME- DALYAN (ORTACA)- MUĞLA- TÜRKİYE

18-24 APRIL 2015



China/USA Sea Turtle 2014 Workshop Directory

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"RETURN TO THE GODS" ... BARAINING Chan

Ceremonial practices linked ^{turtles including} [to] sea turtles
DATE [back to] from Antiquity spanning
[AND SPAN] the globe woven into
ALL CULTURES. Pictographs
etched on turtle bones divine
foretell future events AUSPICIOUS

3000
years
ago

Humanity with
Burials of sea turtles

Release of ^{LIVING} turtles for good fortune
Hawaii (1980) Pray for turtles
BARAINS 2003?
Peng 1974

Buddhist
"SHOW MERCY"

Spiritual — Ocean / dive / breath air /
come ashore / Roll out

"working together"

共同作業
協力

kyo-u Ryo-ku

きょうりょく

ne-o-pla-sia \,nē'plāzh(ē)\ n -s [NL, fr. *ne-* + *-plasia*]
1 : the abnormal state characterized by the growth and development of tumors 2 : the bodily alterations involved in the formation of tumors and esp. of malignant tumors

hy-per-pla-sia \,= 'plāzh(ē)\ n -s [NL, fr. *hyper-* + *-plasia*]
: an abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part (as of the cells of a tissue) — compare **HYPERTROPHY**, **HYPOPLASIA** — **hy-per-plas-tic** \,= 'plastik\ adj

