

Spring/Summer 2019

POINT LOBOS





Restoration Ecologist Anna Bonnette (second left), with Native Plant Patrol volunteers in Cypress Grove. Last Fall, the group removed circles of invading panic veldt grass (*Ehrharta erecta*), allowing the native Douglas iris (*Iris douglasiana*) to thrive and spread. Photo by Katie Spitz

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Front Cover

Humpback whale, by Slater Moore. If you love all things cetacean, view Slater's incredible images at www.slatermoore.photography.

Center Spread, pages 10-11

The back of a blue whale. Photo by Jim Harvey



Our mission is to protect and nurture Point Lobos State Natural Reserve, to educate and inspire visitors to preserve its unique natural and cultural resources, and to strengthen the network of Carmel Area State Parks. pointlobos.org



Executive Director's Message

by Anna Patterson

In late March, the foundation hosted its annual membership meeting. We were joined by keynote speaker Jonathan B. Jarvis, 18th director of the National Park Service and current executive director of UC Berkeley's Institute for Parks, People and Biodiversity. His experience and views on the future of conservation were a highlight for those of us in attendance.

Another highlight of the morning was honoring retired Ranger Chuck Bancroft with the Jud Vandevere Lifetime Achievement Award.

Many of you know Chuck. You know him through his 30 plus years of living and working at Point Lobos, from his walks and talks, from his uncomfortably loud whistle, from his contributions to the community and even to this magazine. Rarely has one person had such a wide-ranging impact on the people — visitors, members, staff and docents — involved with the Reserve.

Chuck was recognized by Docent Reid Woodward. Reid and Chuck have been comrades since 1981, from the very first docent class. In his tribute, Reid poignantly observed something remarkable — that Chuck “still sees with the eyes of a child.” What a powerful statement.

Children see things with openness, with excitement, with awe. They live in the moment, having faith that each experience will be new and different and wonderful. They hate going to bed at night because they can't wait to get up each morning. That statement is perfectly reflective of the Chuck Bancroft that we know and love, and probably a big part of the reason he continues to fill us with energy and joy.

This childlike sense of wonder is one of the many gifts that Point Lobos provides. Each visit is different. Each visit unveils something new, something that we've not experienced or learned before. Each visit leaves us wanting more.

I don't know about you, but each and every time I see a whale, I feel like a child. My cares fall far away and all I can do is stand there and watch for the spout (possibly a small spout following a large one on really lucky days), the spy-hopping, the breach. It is our hope that this issue provides you a moment of childlike joy and wonder.

Gratefully,

P.S. If you missed the annual meeting but don't want to miss out, you can watch both the business/awards portion of the meeting and Mr. Jarvis' keynote at pointlobos.org/information-members.



Ranger Chuck with Norah and Evan Takehara, passing it on with wonder. Photo by Dave Evans, 2010

1.5 million pounds of gray whales



Jim Harvey is the director of the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories facility, which administers the Master of Science in marine science program for California State Universities in northern and central California.

Dr. Harvey has taught at MLML since 1989 and is himself a 1979 graduate of the master's program there. He chaired the Vertebrate Ecology Lab after obtaining a Ph.D. in Oceanography (with minors in Wildlife Ecology and Statistics) at Oregon State University in 1987, and completing a NRC Postdoctoral Fellowship with NOAA's National Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle in 1989.

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Understanding the migrations of whales visiting Monterey Bay

by Jim Harvey

Many animals display amazing annual migrations. Sooty shearwaters nest in the southern hemisphere (for example, New Zealand and Chile) then fly 12,000 kilometers to spend the summer off California and other parts of the north Pacific. But birds have a few advantages including efficient flight, assistance of air currents and minimal mass.

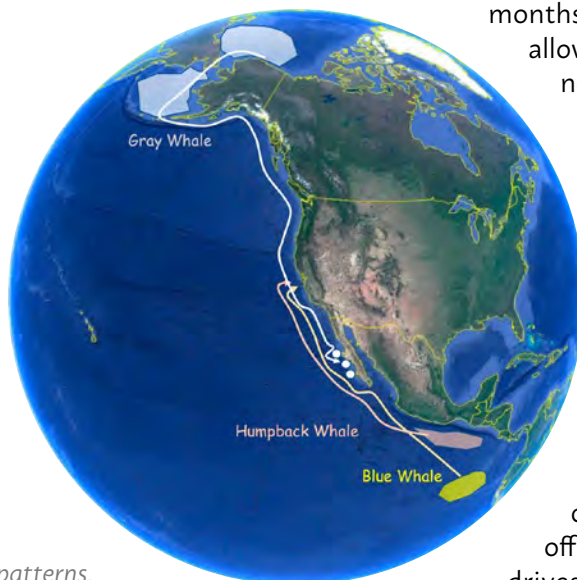
Whales, the largest animals on Earth, need to move incredible masses great distances through dense water. I did a rough calculation and estimated that 1.5 million pounds of gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*) move through Monterey Bay each year on their annual migration between waters off Alaska and Baja. That requires a lot of energy to move that much mass. So why do whales migrate when it seems to be a lot of work and time?

The simple answer is that for many species the optimal place to breed is not the optimal place to forage. Many species breed in areas that are conducive for raising young, where water temperature is relatively warm and the area has fewer predators. Increased water temperature allows the young to grow faster because at birth they are small with minimal blubber thickness.

With warmer water the calves can put more of the energy from their mother's milk (which is 40 to 50 percent fat) into building body size and thicker blubber. Blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*), for instance, produce about 150 gallons of milk per day and the calf can gain 100 pounds per day in its first few months. The larger size and thicker blubber as the calf grows allow it to better retain heat and store energy, which will be needed for the migration into colder waters. So why leave an area that is warmer and has fewer predators?

The answer is that warmer, low-latitude waters typically have lesser amounts of food. Primary productivity in the oceans is driven by nutrients and sunlight, and due to a number of factors there are greater concentrations of nutrients and longer day lengths near the poles that lead to spikes in productivity.

Besides a band of greater productivity in greater latitudes, there also is greater productivity along coastlines, especially eastern boundary currents like those off California, Oregon and Washington. Seasonal upwelling drives nutrients to the surface, which stimulates plankton growth and a long and prosperous food chain. The rich and diverse



Whale migration patterns.
Map by Jim Harvey



Gray whale calf. Photo by Jim Harvey

food web along the California coast, and specifically in Monterey Bay, attracts a variety and quantity of whales during the summer feeding time. But they need to have the behavioral and anatomical tools to catch their prey.

Baleen whales have evolved a keratinous structure to sieve prey from the water, and in the process lost the teeth their predecessors had millions of years ago. The number of plates of baleen and their dimensions differ depending on each species and its specific prey.

Blue and humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) have medium length and thickness of baleen strands for capturing krill or fish that are 2 to 30 cm in length. Gray whales that feed on amphipods that live in the bottom muds off Alaska need to have strong strands of baleen to withstand the abrasion caused by sediments being sieved out to retain the food. All these whales need to bulk up in a short period of time before they head away for the winter.

Large whales typically feed only during summer when prey are most abundant, thus whales make the long migration fueled by their stored body fat, fasting for most of the trip. Based on radio-tagged individuals, we know blue whales can travel at a rate of 2 to 7 km per hour, up to 200 km per day (Mate et al. 1999). Gray whales migrate

at a pace of 1 to 5 km per hour or an average of 100 km per day (Mate and Harvey 1984, Mate and Urban-Ramirez 2003). During the fast associated with the migration a whale might lose 25 percent or more of its mass before returning to its feeding areas.

In Monterey Bay we experience a number of large whale migrations; some are coming specifically to central California to feed whereas others are passing through the area on their way to other feeding areas. Blue whales that have spent the winter breeding in the Gulf of California and west of the Costa Rica Dome migrate to feed off Baja, California and Oregon.

Monterey Bay is a productive area because it has upwelling zones north (Año Nuevo) and south (Point Sur) of the bay, where nutrient-rich water is brought to the surface and advected into the bay throughout much of spring through autumn. The Monterey Submarine Canyon also facilitates more upwelling within the bay. All this creates an environment with a rich food web that contains an abundance and diversity of prey.

Blue whales come here for the krill (*euphausiids*), which is their main food item. Blue whales are often seen throughout summer and autumn near the canyon edge and along the

shelf break where krill are concentrated in large schools. The krill migrate vertically every day, spreading out at the surface to feed at night and then heading back to depths of 150 to 250 meters where they spend the daytime in dense schools away from surface predators. The whales take advantage of the dense schooling during daytime by diving to those depths and engulfing large quantities of krill. Blue whales may lunge three to five times on a dive, and may eat two to four tons of krill per day. But not all whales eat krill.

Humpback whales are fast and agile enough to catch fish, well actually, they catch parts of fish schools. With their large pectoral fins, they can more easily maneuver to catch fish as long as the fish are concentrated in dense schools. In Monterey Bay, northern anchovy is the most common fish eaten by humpback whales, especially when the anchovies are in large schools near the coast during autumn. During summer, when krill are more abundant than anchovies, the humpback whales mostly feed on krill.

Gray whales, however, are not coming to Monterey Bay for food; they pass through the area because they feed on

other types of prey not found here. Gray whales spend up to six months or more feeding on benthic amphipods in the Bering and Chukchi seas, west and north of Alaska, typically in water no deeper than 200 meters. Gray whales may excavate three to five mouthfuls of sediment on each dive before coming to the surface for air. An adult gray whale may consume 67 tons of food in the five to six months feeding off Alaska, sieving 100 acres of sediment.

During the migration whales typically travel in groups but this arrangement is fluid with whales traveling with different individuals throughout the trip. Other than females traveling with their calves for part of the migration, whales are not known to associate with close relatives.

Whales do not leave the breeding areas headed northward at the same time. With gray whales, the first to head north from the Baja lagoons toward Alaska are newly pregnant females, which no longer need to stay for breeding and want to reach the foraging area early to maximize their food intake. The next to leave are females that are anoestrous, which is a period of sexual inactivity



between years when the female is pregnant. Adult males and immatures are the next to leave, and the last are the females with calves.

Females and calves remain as long as possible in the southern waters to allow the calves to gain enough energy, blubber thickness and stamina to be able to travel north along the coast accompanying their mothers for two to three months. The females have to feed their calves on the move while keeping them safe from predators. The calves are weaned about six to eight months after birth, typically before the female reaches the Bering Sea. The reverse migration southward also has a pattern.

The first gray whales headed south toward the breeding areas are pregnant animals primarily to make sure they are in warmer, calmer water when their calves are born. Recently ovulated females head south next, likely to maximize their time in warmer water. Next are immature females and adult males. Finally, immature males head south, maximizing their time feeding. What signals do whales use to tell them it is time to migrate?

Whales likely use a number of environmental cues to determine the proper time to migrate. Whales in northern foraging areas probably use decreasing day length, water temperature and maybe lesser quantities of prey to decide it is time to head south. With climate change we might expect that the timing of migration might be affected. In fact, some data indicate that gray whales are delaying the migration southward because decreased or delayed ice cover is not forcing the whales out of areas where they normally forage.

Gazing at Monterey Bay out my office window in Moss Landing, I get to watch the migration of whales as just one aspect of the rhythms of life. These rhythmic cycles include daily changes like tides and the vertical migration of zooplankton, or monthly changes like lunar cycles. But the big changes are annual ones: the seasonal changes that affect water temperature, nutrient cycling and productivity. These are the changes that influence the migration of whales and bring joy to those of us blessed to live along their path.

Blue whale flukes.
Photo by Jim Harvey



The men who hunted the whales

Before it became a nature reserve, Point Lobos was a place where whales were prey

by Kevin Shabram



Kevin Shabram is the docent historian at Point Lobos State Natural Reserve. A lifelong resident of Carmel, he spent his career as an electronics design engineer. Kevin's email address is kevin.shabram@sbcglobal.net. For this article, he consulted old newspaper articles but the bulk of the information comes from David Bertão's book *"The Portuguese Shore Whalers of California 1854-1904."*

In March of 1864, Captain Manuel Vieira da Silva and five other men in a small boat approached a whale in Monterey Bay. A harpoon was fired and the line set. When capturing and killing a whale, it is at this point the battle begins. In its effort to escape, the whale runs, towing the whalers behind, often at high speed. This is sometimes referred to as the "Nantucket sleigh ride."

On this day, however, things did not go as planned. As related in the Monterey Gazette:

"While engaged in hauling in their line, the fish rose beneath them and with a blow of his flukes, knocked the boat into a cocked hat, and sent the crew pirouetting through the air like so many battledores. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured. Capt. Manuel, with admirable coolness, regained the wreck and attached a buoy to the end of the whale line, disengaging it from the boat, and succeeded in the ultimate capture of the whale."



Captain Manuel Vieira da Silva circa 1880. From the Kurt Loesch Collection, Henry Meade Williams Local History Room, Harrison Memorial Library, Carmel, Ca.

Accidents like this happened quite often when whaling. It was all part of the job of being a whaler. Three years after this incident, Captain Manuel Vieira da Silva would head the whaling station at Point Lobos. He operated the station for at least seven seasons on and off between 1868 and 1883. He later bought land near Point Lobos and became a dairyman. One of his daughters, Flora Woods, became the owner of the Lone Star Café, Monterey's most famous brothel. In his book *"Cannery Row,"* John Steinbeck based the character Dora Flood on her.

The first California shore whaling station was established in 1854 at Monterey by Captain John Pope Davenport. Davenport had been a whaling captain on ships out of New Bedford, Mass. The California shore whaling crews were predominantly manned by Portuguese people from the Azores.

A common story among them was that they were recruited as young men by whaling vessels out of New England. Many of these whalemens were veterans of years-long whaling voyages around the world. Some came to California for the Gold Rush. Others were attracted by the more comfortable life of shore whaling.

In 1862 members of the Monterey Whaling Company, led by Antonio Riggs, split off and created the Carmel Whaling Company. The company operated in Monterey the first year but established its tryworks at Point Lobos in the summer of 1862. The Carmel Whaling Company had a complement of about 17 men, with two to four boats and the tryworks. The tryworks consisted of a furnace and large cast-iron pots used to "try" or extract the oil by heating the blubber.

The whaling station crew was equivalent to a small whaling vessel and, in fact, operated in that manner. Each whaler was ranked by skill and received a proportional percentage of the profit.

The Point Lobos whaling station was unique in one respect: The whalers took advantage of the boom that was put there by the quarry company for loading stone. The whalemen used it to turn the whale in the water during the flensing or cutting operation -- much the same way as it would be done from a ship. Also, Whalers Knoll was used as a signaling point. From this vantage, a lookout could signal the whaleboats where to go using flags.

In 1875, the station was led by Captain Jose Pedro with his lieutenant Antonio Silveira. During that year the Carmel whalers came upon a dead blue whale and brought it in to process. This whale had been hunted and killed by the old Monterey Whaling Company, but their whalers had nearly died in the battle. Captain Pedro refused to give up the whale and a lawsuit was filed. The Carmel whalers initially won but lost on appeal. In the meantime, the whale had decayed to the point where it was not usable.

From 1877 to 1878 the whaling station at Point Lobos appears not to have been in use. It is thought that the whalers from Carmel may have operated at Point Sur under the name of the Morro Whaling Company led by Captain Manuel Mariano Goncalves. In any case, Captain Mariano was back at Point Lobos for the 1879 season.

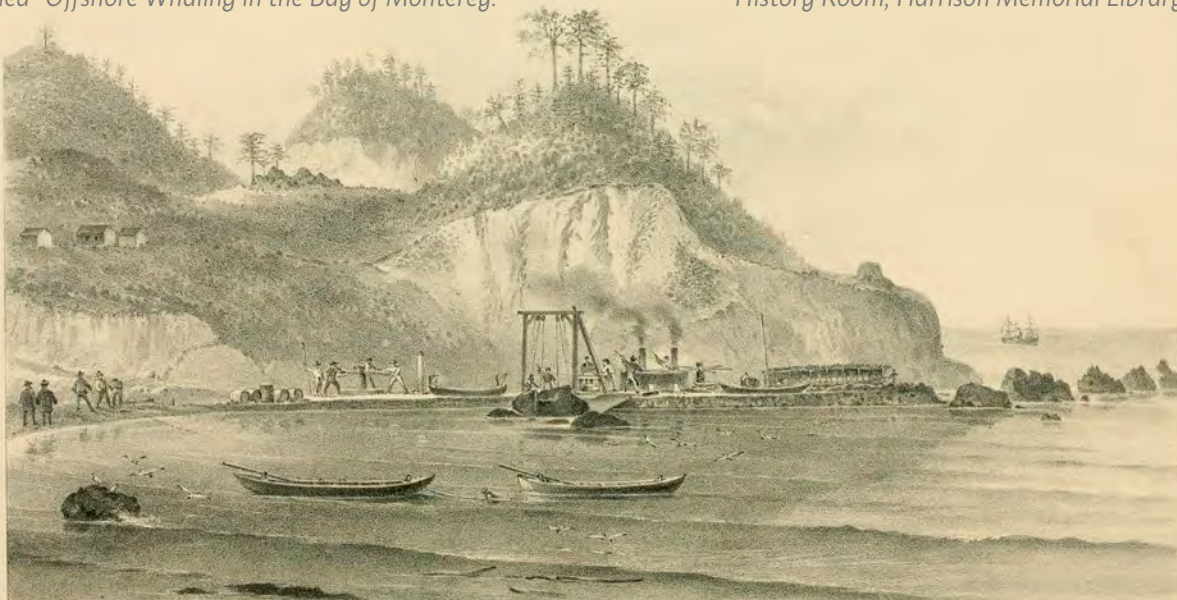
The Carmel Whaling Company at Point Lobos was finally shut down in 1884. The tryworks was put under cover and the whalers found other pursuits. In 1898, a Japanese whaling company attempted to revive the whaling industry at Point Lobos. The venture was financed by Otasaburo Noda and was manned by 16 whalers, eight Japanese and eight Portuguese from the area. Noda rented the old whaling dock from A.M. Allan. The company operated for only two years and closed in 1900.



Captain Jose Gomes Pedro demonstrating the Greener harpoon gun on Monterey Bay with Antonio Silveira. Both were Carmel Whaling Company whalers in 1875. The image is from a Cosmopolitan magazine article from October 1900 by Edward Berwick titled "Offshore Whaling in the Bay of Monterey."



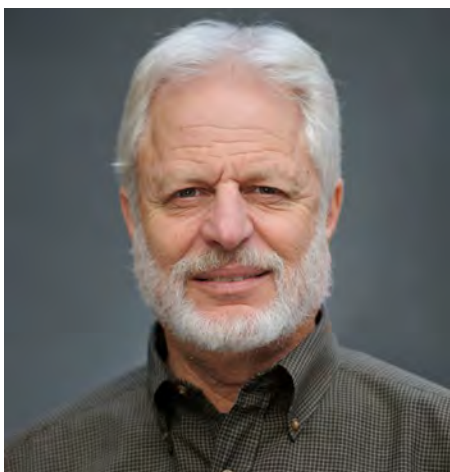
Japanese Whaling Company whalers flensing (cutting) a whale in Whalers Cove circa 1900. This picture is said to show the last whale taken at Point Lobos. From the Kurt Loesch Collection, Henry Meade Williams Local History Room, Harrison Memorial Library, Carmel, Ca.



This drawing depicts the whaling station at Carmel Bay in 1868. It was created by Charles Melville Scammon for his book "The Marine Mammals of the North-Western Coast of North America," published in 1874. Image from the Biodiversity Heritage Library.







Chuck Bancroft spent 31 of his 35-year career as a State Parks Ranger at Point Lobos. In retirement, he still does programs and nature walks for members of the Point Lobos Foundation. His email address is sparkystarkweather@gmail.com. All photos by Chuck Bancroft.

Unlikely visitors to Whalers Cove

Gray whales (and dolphins) return to the place where the hunters lived

by Chuck Bancroft

I was reading through the Docent News on the docent website and was inspired by the sighting and video of the gray whale visiting Whalers Cove. It's a rare occasion when this happens and so I went back through my files and found the images of other infrequent critters coming into the cove for a look around.

One of my exciting encounters occurred in May 2010 when a solitary Risso's dolphin appeared and spy-hopped and breached through the cove and headed back out to the open bay.

March 2012 provided a spectacular sight with a huge pod of Risso's dolphins cruising back and forth through Carmel Bay and having a great time racing and jumping just outside the mouth of the cove.

In April 2013, I happened to be photographing otters at Coal Chute Point when a gray whale and her calf came by. They came most of the way into the shallow water, turned around and headed back out.

But this wasn't the only encounter of a gray whale just below Coal Chute Point. On a spectacular day with beautiful blue skies and crystal clear water in February 2010, I was able to take a photo that clearly showed the mottled effect of barnacles encrusting the whale.

In July 2015, while sitting in my truck at Whalers Cove, two bottlenose dolphins came in and chased each other around the cove. The show was spectacular and just before they left one came right up to the rocks and posed for me.

Then there was the momentous day of Aug. 25, 2015, when the biggest pod of humpback whales I had ever seen up close and personal came into Carmel Bay to feed on anchovies and put on their version of the Greatest Show on Earth! I spent five hours sitting on the base of Granite Point near the mouth of the cove watching and photographing the show. Two humpbacks actually came into the cove and spun around and headed back out to the bay.

These encounters will always happen. Thank goodness for all the docents and their keen eyes and magnificent narratives in the News (repeated here in the magazine as entries from the Docent Log). Photographs galore enhance these encounters and in each issue of the Point Lobos Magazine they are there for all our PLF members to enjoy whether they live near or far.

Pelicans have a front-row seat.



A gray whale and her calf at Coal Shute Point.



A bottlenose dolphin in the cove.



A Risso's dolphin spy-hops in Whalers Cove.



Two humpbacks in the cove.



Two bottlenose dolphins chase each other.



Whale of an issue

Guess what is a big favorite with visitors?

by Reg Henry

If a survey were taken on the animals that visitors to Point Lobos State Natural Reserve most want to see, it's a fair bet the California sea otters would be No. 1. Sea otters are cute, quite a trick for an animal in the weasel family, a species not usually associated with cuteness.

But as any docent will tell you, whales are a big attraction too. Of course they are. Look at the size of them. They are too big to be ignored.

In the whales' case, their calves are cute but cuteness can be outgrown — my excuse since age 7.

How those whales grow! In the case of blue whales, which are found in our waters, they grow up to 100 feet long and weigh as much as 200 tons, which is bigger than any creature living or dead, including the largest dinosaur.

So welcome to this whale of an issue, which pays special tribute to these epic, grand, magnificent, humongous, anything-but-cute but wonderful mammals.



*Humpback whale flukes with killer whale teeth marks.
Photo by Jim Harvey*

Since I became editor of the magazine, I have tried to give each issue a special focus while providing a variety of stories. The last edition featured geology, the one before the Native Americans who were the first inhabitants of this special place. We will focus on sea otters as soon as I get over my cuteness-inspired jealousy.



Reg Henry, a docent, is editor of the Point Lobos Magazine. His email address is regwriter43@gmail.com.

Actually, sea otters and the gray whales have an unsavory fact in common as well as an inspiring one: They were both hunted to near-extinction and both have made recoveries in varying degrees. It is sobering to think that visitors to Point Lobos today might have been robbed of some of their greatest viewing experiences if history had been different.

Although sea otters were hunted in these waters, the whalers had a base in Point Lobos, where names bear witness to their activities – Whalers Cove, where they lived, and Whalers Knoll, where they posted lookouts to alert them to their prey.

Next to the mistakenly named Whalers Cabin, actually built by Chinese fishermen who were not whalers, a whaling museum is housed in a shed. By any reckoning, this is an odd facility to find in a Reserve otherwise dedicated to nature conservation. But this is our history and it requires acknowledgment, which is not necessarily the same as celebration.

Past behavior is not easily judged through the lens of modern experience. As Docent Historian Kevin Shabram relates in this issue, the whalers were brave men mostly from the Azores and whaling was part of their cultural heritage.

Yet this we can say: The end of their bloody work in California – thanks largely to the invention of kerosene to fuel lamps formerly lit with whale oil – brought better days for the world and the whales who dive its depths.

We can stand today on the Sea Lion Point Trail – my pick for best place to see whales at Point Lobos – and appreciate what Moss Landing Marine Laboratories Director Jim Harvey explains in our cover story: the mysteries of the great whale migrations.

“Where are the whales today?” the visitors ask. The wise-guy docent answer is: “In the ocean.” But the wise answer is: “All over, whales and sea otters too, thanks to history being kind in the end. We must work to keep it that way.”

Notes from the docent log

Yes, it's true! Our first harbor seal pup was born to mama Dove on China Cove Beach Sunday morning, March 10, and it is a bit early. It is still covered with a good deal of lanugo fur, but it seems to already be shedding away (no lanugo on its head and a big patch on its left side is gone already), and the pup is fat and nursing vigorously, almost continuously. It may be a week or so early, but that doesn't seem to be slowing this one down at all! Welcome little one! Blessings for a long and healthy life!

Susie Pair, 3/10/19



Photo by Doug Hicks

This newborn (left) got separated from its mom, getting stuck in the rocks at Whalers Cove. The Marine Mammal Center came out and assisted in getting the pup out and reunited. It was just a wonderful day to be there to help and all visitors were very understanding and caring! Doug Hicks, who was here early morning with the maintenance and facilities crew to help with the power outage, really did an outstanding job securing the cove from car and people traffic.

Paul Reps, 3/25/19

We had our first harbor seal pup born on the boat ramp at Whalers Cove this morning and it immediately needed rescuing. The side of the boat ramp was missing a rock causing a hole to form and the pup had fallen into that hole and couldn't get out.

Susie Pair, 3/25/19

A trail watch on the Cypress Grove Trail today gave me perhaps the most inquisitive batch of visitors ever assembled at Point Lobos. Many of them offered questions before I even had a chance to offer to answer them. Good questions, too! The questions about trentepohlia didn't mention a red fungus killing the trees, but they gave me the opportunity to expound on this wondrous growth. They even seemed amused by my assertion that it wasn't killing the rocks either. Many commented on the beautiful day (overcast and windy) and were obviously delighted to be there, as was I.

Stan Dryden, 2/1/19



Photo by Dave Evans

The storms have made Whalers Cove and China Cove the places to be. On Sunday, we had 13 BLOYS (Black oystercatchers) on the rock just off Cannery Point (left). And while the number of otters enjoying the relative calm of Whalers Cove was down from the 30 to 40 (seven or eight were pups) of a few days earlier, there were still 10 to 12 hunkered down together. By the way: The BLOY fledgling is still hanging around the cove, so fairly easy to spot.

Dave Evans, 2/12/19

Yesterday, encouraged by the wonderful enthusiasm of Vicki Odello, the Carmel River School kids came to Weston Beach for a rock and tidepool adventure. ...“and if you see a whale spout, tweak one eye, curl your lip and shout THAR SHE BLOWS,” she said.

One of my group found the tiniest six-armed sea star and we all marveled. Hunting for trace fossils included a lot of shouting, “Look, look, I found one,” the kids called out as we hurried from rock to rock.

“I want to come back,” said one girl as she walked toward the bus at the end of our time.

That’s it. Job done, kids hooked on the beauty of nature.

Lauren Banner, 1/29/19



Point Lobos took a hit in the latest storm. Superintendent Sean James took this photo showing the buildings at the entrance by the Docent Center.

Karen Wagner, 2/14/19

I was on shift at Whalers Cabin, talking to a couple from Michigan on their first visit to California, when (out of the corner of my eye) I spotted what I thought was a gray whale in the cove. I immediately figured it was probably a harbor seal near the surface, sunlit in a way that tricked my vision. I decided to take them outside for a better look, just in case.

Several minutes later we saw a fully grown gray whale break the surface, dead center in Whalers Cove. Its back and barnacles were glistening in the sunlight. I heard an “OHHH!” from some people in the parking area beholding the same thing. There was Dan Williford (a State Parks nature interpreter who broadcasts live to schools) and a group who were there doing some observational work with underwater drones. We all waited a long time, anxious for another look.

Alas, the whale had left the cove, getting back on track with its brethren heading south. I guess it had made a wrong turn. Which turned out to be alright with us.

Castel Ortiz, 1/24/19



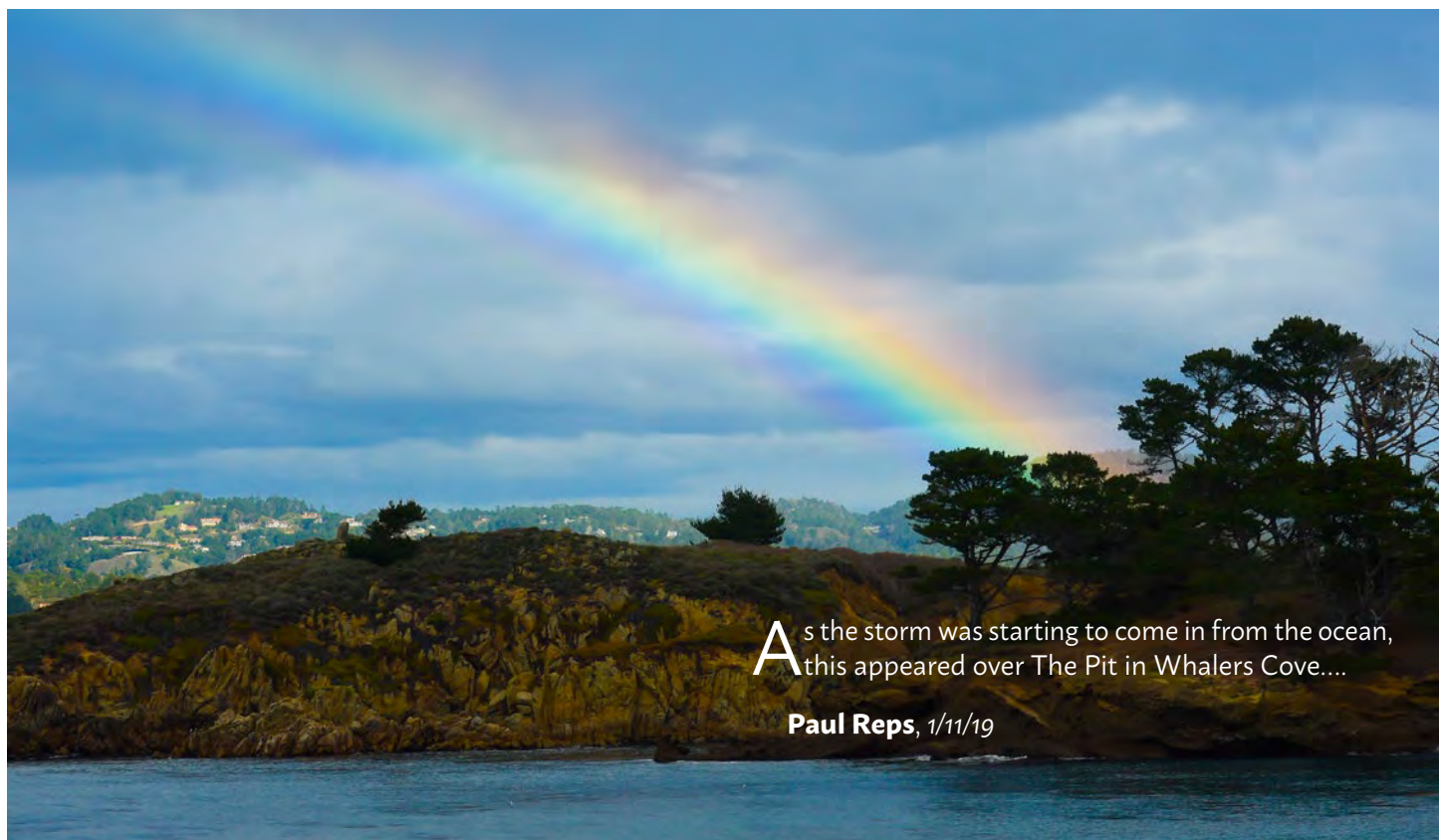
Gray whale visits Whalers Cove. Photo by Daniel Williford

Donita and I arrived at Point Lobos this a.m. around 10 to participate in the day's school walk. Parking in front of Piney Woods, we immediately saw multiple spouts. As I walked to Sea Lion Point to scope, I continued seeing spouts along the way. For the next two hours the parade of whales continued, spout after spout.

In my time at Point Lobos, today was the most spouts I have seen in a day, and I left at noon. I could not get a count, but there were hundreds of spouts, so I'll make an unscientific guess, and say there were at least a hundred whales.

Lest someone suspect I am engaging in hyperbole, Duffy Johnson and Jeff Bromfield are my witnesses, as well as a “raft” of school walk leaders and 60 fourth-graders from King City. Point Lobos never ceases to amaze!

Robert Grace, 1/22/19



As the storm was starting to come in from the ocean, this appeared over The Pit in Whalers Cove....

Paul Reps, 1/11/19

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Memorials, tributes and grants October 21, 2018 - March 31, 2019

MEMORIALS

In memory of Melinda Peraza
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Gabriele Jost

In memory of Barry Miller
Susan Miller

In memory of Betty and Lou Silvestri
Alan and Sandra Silvestri

In memory of Brian Nysewander
Jimmy Wright

In memory of Dani Nedom and Jean Oddie
G. David and Rosemary Adamson

In memory of Danny Ramjit
Amanda and Cameron Zinsli

In memory of David Keister
Ruth Anne Keister

In memory of Derek Renaut
Margaret Renaut

In memory of Diana Nichols
Jacqueline McNamara

In memory of Dick Lehrberg
Catherine Lehrberg

In memory of Doug Pease
Susan McDonald-Brodey

In memory of Dr. Jerry Hoffman
Sharon Hoffman

In memory of Ed and Barbara Morrill
The Morrill Family

In memory of Elsie and Bill Hurley
Pat Hays

In memory of Evan Michael Hoy
Matt Hoy

In memory of Gerald P. Holmes
Susan O'Keefe

In memory of Greg Goodwin
Karen Patterson

In memory of H. Tom Keyani
Barbara Keyani

In memory of Hilkat Aral
Ahmet Baydur

In memory of John H. Martin
Marlene Martin and Dan Martin Family

In memory of John P. and Laurel Fosness
Brandon and Jill Evans
Connell and Nancy Gallagher

In memory of Joy B. Osborne
William and Connie Dallmann
Carol and Manfred Bloner

In memory of Katherine Merrill
Joe and Patricia Bova

In memory of Leslie Gonzales
Ted and Cynthia Walter

In memory of Lynne Miles
Susan and Jim Greene

In memory of Martha Imwalle
Henry Imwalle

In memory of Mitzi Francis
Dean Francis

In memory of Parker Hornbeck
William and Connie Dallmann

In memory of Peter J. Wong
Evelyn Wong

In memory of Robert Z. Apte
Kukulan/Reilly Family

In memory of Roland Bennetts
John Frank Bennetts, MD

In memory of Ruth Vurek
Gerald Vurek-Martyn

In memory of Sheila Lillian Krieger
Robyn Krieger

In memory of Shirley Rosenberg
Saul Rosenberg

In memory of Stephanie Drum
John Thomas Drum

In memory of Terry Torgenrud
Cammy and Tim Torgenrud

In memory of Walter Massion
Birgit Massion

In memory of Diane E. Dawson
Doug McCall

In memory of Louise Stuart
Joe and Patricia Bova
Phillip Butler and Barbara Baldock
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Jane and Jim Esser

In memory of Louise Stuart- continued
Jan Klinefelter
Libby Langstroth
Barbara Mills
Carol Neville
Nellie Jane Ryder
Joanne and Shelly Summer
Alma N Wood

GRANTS & RESTRICTED GIFTS

For habitat restoration
Jesse Thompson and Alice Glasser
Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District

For trail maintenance and improvements
Neidel Family Fund of the Community
Foundation for Monterey County

For natural resource protection
California State Parks Foundation

For natural resource protection
and facilities
Richard Grand Foundation

For interpretive station remodel
Kim Fraser
Michael and Betty Maurutto
Alexanne Mills
Brian Weick and Cynthia Wagner Weick
Karen and Reid Woodward
The Community Foundation of Louisville

For the docent program
in memory of Joy B. Osborne
Nancy Allchin

For historic structure report and public use
assessments of the Hudson House
California State Parks Foundation

TRIBUTES

For the anniversary of Alex and Chris Barber
Alan and Sandra Silvestri

For the birthday of Jean Reilly
Annis and Nick Kukulan

For the birthday of Sandra Pessner
Kirk Pessner and Russ Miller

In celebration of Jessy Irwin &
Ari Rubinstein's wedding
Jenny Leichtling

In honor of Martin Weil
Deirdre Weil

In honor of Cynthia Wagner Weick
Leigh Ernst and Matthew Friestedt

In honor of Gregg Margossian
Stephanie Margossian

In honor of Herman Van Gansen
Illia R. Thompson

In honor of Hope and Sandy Hale
Sarah Godfrey

In honor of Jeff and Sharyn Johnson
Gordana Stjepanovic and Michael Phelps

In honor of Katie Jahns
Matt Nellans

In honor of Kirk Pessner and Russ Miller
Kathryn Pessner

In honor of Mary Ellen McGillan
Rosemary McGillan

In honor of Nancy Bryson
Thrasher Koffey Foundation

In honor of Peter Fletcher
Prisca Owens

In honor of Ralph Williams
& in memory of Mary Williams
Ann Wall

In honor of Riley and Morgan Calhoun
Jerry and Linda Floyd

In honor of Sharon Markham
Patrick J. Timmons

In honor of Dee Myers
Spencer W. Myers

SISTER ANNA VOSS FUND

Donations made to the Sister Anna Voss Memorial Fund, and the income generated by it, are restricted to the education and direct support of the Point Lobos Docent Program and the school education outreach programs.

Linda Bell
Joyce Elaine Dawson
Alexanne Mills
Sharon Perry
Carl and Carol Voss
The William Gonda and Sally Sehring
Family Charitable Fund

In memory of Sister Anna Voss
Dean and Annmarie Hendryx
Henry and Ann Zamzow

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Use my gift where it's needed most.

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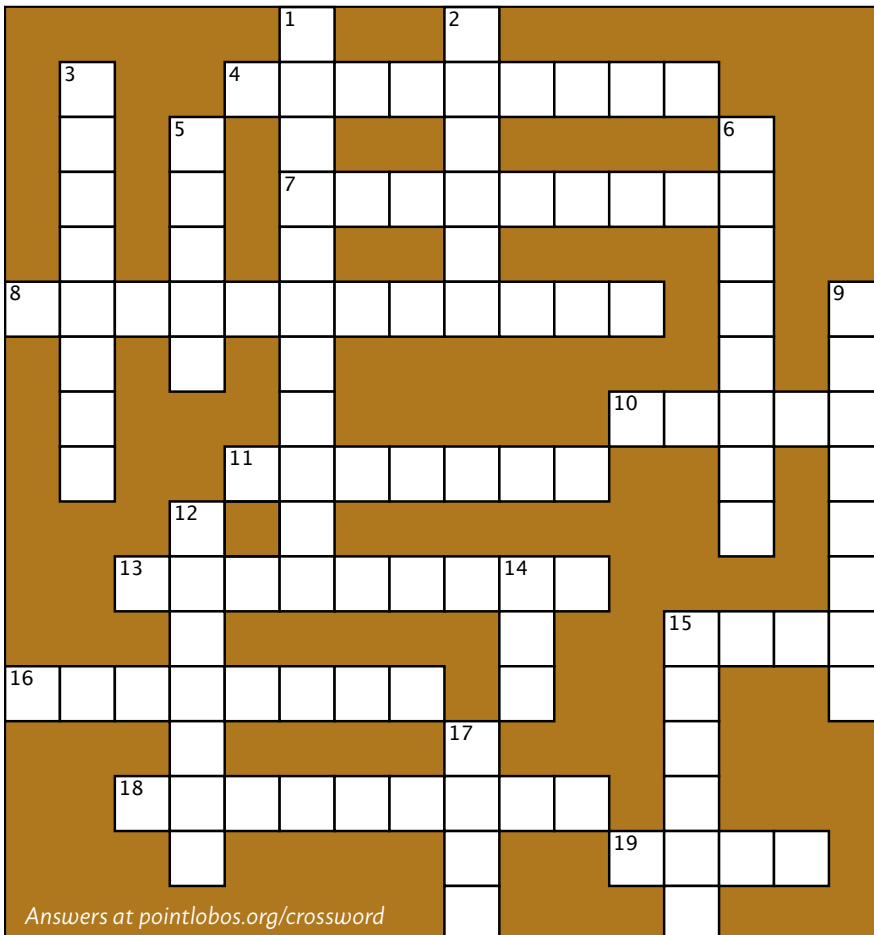
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Puzzle By Ann Pendleton



Across

4. Crusty creatures that attach to baleen whales
7. Largest mammal on earth EVER!
8. Whale lookout from PL's history
10. What PL docents tell our visitors to look for out on the horizon
11. The ocean that pounds the shores of PL
13. Wikipedia describes it as "an unpaired fin on the back of a fish or whale"
15. Largest toothed whale off of our PL shores
16. One of the acrobatic whales that are seen year round in our waters
18. Scientific name for flipper-footed sea lions and harbor seals
19. The whale that migrates from Mexico to Alaska

Down

1. PL residents that will be pupping from March – May
2. ____ whales have two blowholes
3. What do whales and shoreline caves have in common?
5. Small crustaceans, which are eaten by large ocean mammals and birds
6. Our noisy residents that PL was named after
9. An air-breathing, ocean-going mammal which doesn't have hind flippers
12. Pacific white-sided ____ is found all year in our waters
14. Whaling organization that was created in 1946 & in 1986 banned commercial whaling; not all countries have joined
15. One of our PL visitors' favorite furry residents
17. Favorite forest of the otters

Answers at pointlobos.org/crossword