

NEWSLETTER OF THE PUGET SOUND CHAPTER
OF THE AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 4

FALL 2004

Next Meeting Jan. 19

Jim Nollman

see page 8 for details

Join ACS for this high-spirited evening presentation about cetacean behavior, habitat, communication, and more...

Event Information

All speaker series events meet on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Phinney Neighborhood Center, Room 6, 6532 Phinney Ave. N., Seattle, (just north of the Woodland Park Zoo).

Doors open at 7pm and the program starts at 7:30pm. Plenty of free parking is available in the upper and lower parking lots. Admission is free—donations to offset the room rental costs are gratefully appreciated of course, but completely voluntary.

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Chapter Currents

by Uko Gorter, ACS/PS President

After much anticipation, on December 16, NOAA Fisheries announced their proposal to list our SRKW as "threatened" under the ESA. ACS/PS commends NOAA Fisheries for this important decision, as this will speed up recovery efforts already underway and find other ways to help this dwindling population. Please, read NOAA's press release on page 3. NOAA Fisheries' web site is <http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/index.cfm>

Are you experiencing winter fatigue? Would you like a relaxing break from the ordinary? We have just the right cure for you. Start by coming to our free speaker series. They are held monthly; every third

Wednesday at the Phinney Neighborhood Center. These talks are informative, fun, and a welcome distraction from our mundane routine.

In October, we started the fall season with a presentation by Steve Jeffries of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife about the marine mammals of our State. His anecdotal style made the talk even more interesting. In November we welcomed Brad Hanson of NMFS, who gave us an update on the recovery plans for the Southern Resident Killer Whales. December's meeting featured Brenda Peterson, who spoke and read from her book,

(Continued on page 7)

Vashon Hydrophone Project (VHP) Update:

Killer Whales At Last!

By Ann Stateler, VHP Coordinator

"Orca Season" started in Vashon-Maury Island waters on November 12 at approximately 7:30 PM, when Southern Resident killer whales from J and K Pods visited the VHP site in Colvos Pass.

The orcas were resting and we did not detect any vocalizations from them. Nonetheless, we are thrilled to have our first VHP Southern Resident recordings! The fact that the orcas were not vocalizing is still important data.

So, besides J8's (Spieden's) distinctive wheezy blow, how did we know which pods were present? Several hours earlier, Ken Balcomb of the Center for Whale Re-

search told our associate Mark Sears that J's and K's were southbound from West Point lighthouse.

We made another recording and obtained digital video of K Pod in Colvos Pass several days later. This time the hydrophone detected echolocation clicks from the orcas! They were not vocalizing in other ways, such as the stereotypical calls that help us to identify the pods acoustically.

We eagerly anticipate an opportunity to determine which pods are in range at night, based solely on vocalizations.

(Continued on page 7)



Research Grant Program Update

by Stephanie Norman, Grants Chair

This year our chapter will offer one \$500 grant that will be open to research on killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) within the waters of the greater Puget Sound.

Researchers of any nationality will be eligible to apply. This grant will be available to undergraduate students currently enrolled in a college or university and graduate students currently enrolled in, or accepted to, a masters or doctorate program who meet the evaluation criteria.

Proposals will be accepted through 31 JANUARY 2005. Letters of acceptance or denial will be issued no later than 1 MARCH 2005. Funds will be available on 15 MARCH 2005.

The chapter in return will expect the following deliverables:

1) A brief report describing the progress/status of the research to be presented to ACS/PS no later than one (1) year after receipt of funds. This report will be featured in a future issue of our chapter newsletter, *Whulj*.

2) As long as it is physically practical, the recipient will deliver an oral presentation to a general meeting of the ACS/PS chapter no later than two (2) years after receipt of funds.

Makah / IWC 2004 Update

excerpt from report to ACS national by Katy Penland, ACS Rep.

An issue that could have a direct bearing on US whale conservation is the infamous "Paragraph 13(b)" of the ICRW (International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, the instrument that governs the IWC). The words "...whose traditional aboriginal subsistence and cultural needs have been recognized" were added during 1997's IWC meeting to prevent the Makah from securing a quota of gray whales unless "need" could be demonstrated.

Last year, Russia tried to delete these words saying it unfairly discriminated against its Inuit Chukotka people, but Russia's proposal was defeated.

This year, Russia came back with the same proposal, this time aided by Denmark, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and the US as co-sponsors, and the proposal was adopted by consensus.

Whether this change in wording will affect NOAA's decision to appeal the recent ruling blocking the Makah hunt remains to be seen.

Whulj
"the saltwater we know"

The Newsletter of
the Puget Sound Chapter
of the American Cetacean Society



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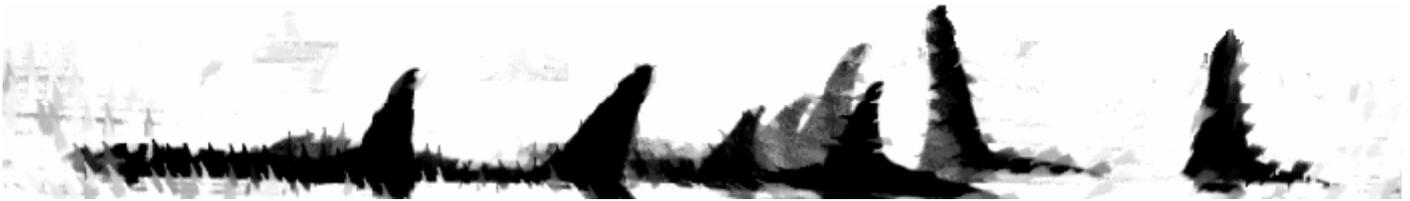
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NOAA Fisheries Proposes Listing Puget Sound Killer Whales as “Threatened” under the Endangered Species Act

NOAA Press Release, December 16, 2004

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) announced today that it is proposing to list a population of killer whales as “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act. These whales, known as the Southern Resident population, spend several months each year in Washington State’s Puget Sound.

The proposed listing will provide ample time for public comment, and NOAA Fisheries will host public meetings to discuss the proposed listing. The listing could become final a year from now.

NOAA Fisheries, an agency of the Commerce Department’s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is one of the federal agencies responsible for protecting marine mammals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and recovering species from the brink of extinction when listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

“Our recovery efforts are already under way for these killer whales,” said Bob Lohn, head of the NOAA Fisheries northwest regional office. “We’ve had workshops and consulted with experts on development of a conservation plan, essentially identical to the recovery plan that an ESA listing would require.” A draft of the conservation plan is expected to be available for public review by February.

That conservation planning resulted from NOAA Fisheries’ designation of the Southern Residents as “depleted” under the MMPA in May 2003. The agency had received a petition to list the whales under the ESA, but decided in 2002 that listing was not warranted. NOAA scientists completed a comprehensive review of the whales, but because of the way scientists classify all killer whales as a single world-wide species, the Southern Resident population didn’t meet the criterion of biological “significance” under the ESA.

However, NOAA Fisheries recognized that these animals were in trouble. The population peaked at 97 animals and then declined to 79 in 2001. It currently stands at 84 whales. The count doesn’t include two calves born to the group this year. They will be officially included if they show up in the 2005 census.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act provides significant safeguards for whales, and the depleted designation last year added development of a conservation strategy to restore the population to healthy numbers.

Meanwhile, NOAA Fisheries’ “not warranted” finding was challenged in court and the court told the agency to reconsider its ESA decision.

“Because we were faced with biological uncertainties about how

killer whales are scientifically categorized, we said in our 2002 status review findings that we’d conduct additional research and revisit our conclusions in four years,” Lohn said. “The court order that we’re responding to today simply compressed that schedule.”

Although researchers have collected more than 30 years of information on the Southern Residents, there are major gaps in knowledge, such as where they go when they’re not in local waters. Because killer whales can live for 80 to 90 years in the wild, 30 years of data don’t cover even one full life span for older animals

“It’s vital that we continue to gather and analyze information on our region’s orcas. We’re very appreciative of the Washington Congressional delegation’s efforts to provide funding for killer whale research and conservation. It’s that kind of support that will allow us to continue working to improve the health of these animals,” Lohn stated.

Another effort contributing to restoring these killer whales is through the Puget Sound Shared Strategy, a regional coalition aimed at restoring salmon in Puget Sound. Since salmon are one of the killer whales’ main food sources, increasing salmon numbers and quality is a major step toward increasing orca numbers and vigor.

“NOAA Fisheries also appreciates the Puget Sound Action Team’s efforts, which was initiated by Washington State to protect the health of the sound,” Lohn added, referring to the state’s partnership for Puget Sound that coordinates and puts into action the state’s environmental agenda for Puget Sound.

The proposed listing determination will be published in the Federal Register next week and will be open for public comment for 90 days. Two public meetings are scheduled to allow interested parties to present their views: in Seattle Feb. 17 and at Friday Harbor Feb. 28.

NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation’s living marine resources and their habitat through scientific research, management and enforcement. NOAA Fisheries provides effective stewardship of these resources for the benefit of the nation, supporting coastal communities that depend upon them, and helping to provide safe and healthy seafood to consumers and recreational opportunities for the American public.

NOAA is dedicated to enhancing economic security and national safety through the prediction and research of weather and climate-related events and providing environmental stewardship of our nation’s coastal and marine resources.



**Scientist surprised to find a greater number of North Pacific Right whales.
from the Anchorage Daily News—October 2, 2004 — by Douglas O'Harra**

Biologists on a federal whale survey discovered an extraordinary gathering of North Pacific right whales last month in the Bering Sea, doubling the number of the critically endangered whales known to forage near Alaska.

Following the satellite signal from a whale tagged in August, the scientists photographed 25 whales on Sept. 9 and 10, including three cows accompanied by calves, about 50 miles due north of Dutch Harbor. — It amounts to the most dramatic concentration of right whales reported in more than a century.

To put it in perspective, only 13 individual right whales have been confirmed in the Bering Sea since 1996. A calf seen with its mother in 2002 was the first report of a baby right whale in the Eastern Pacific in 100 years.

Scientists say this new discovery, by a crew aboard the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ship *McArthur II*, significantly improves the outlook for the eastern North Pacific population. Considered virtually extinct only a decade ago, they're among the rarest large cetaceans in the world.

"We did more in two days than had been done in four years," marine ecologist Robert Pitman said in a phone interview Friday after the boat docked in Kodiak. "Not only are there more right whales here than we thought, but this population might be growing. All the work that we had done previously had not given us any reason for optimism whatsoever. (But) after this last encounter, right whales are back on the table."

No one knows how many right whales remain in the eastern Pacific, but they could number in the dozens, Pitman said. A separate population of a few hundred exists in the Sea of Okhotsk near Russia.

"It's great news," added whale biologist Paul Wade, who oversees Alaska whale assessment for the National Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle. "Having this many whales seen, especially with three calves, means that this population has a better chance of survival than previously thought."

It gets better. Pitman said the *McArthur II* crew later sighted another right whale south of Unimak Pass and picked up a right whale call last week south of Kodiak.

Once numbering more than 10,000 in the North Pacific, slow-swimming right whales were decimated by 19th-century whalers because they were easy to harpoon and floated after they died. They were given international protection in 1931 but seemed never to rebound.

"For about 30 years, what was left of the right whale population in the North Pacific was left alone and left to multiply, but then the Soviet whaling fleet started illegally taking them in 1961," Pitman said.

An estimated 300 to 400 right whales were killed during the 1960s by whalers off Kodiak, along the Aleutian Chain and in the Bering Sea, Pitman said. "It wasn't generally known that this happened until the 1990s."

By then, many scientists considered the Alaska population was probably gone. But beginning in 1996, a small number of right whales was observed foraging in the same area southwest of Bristol Bay each July and August.

Using acoustic listening phones on the sea floor and surveys by boat and airplane, researchers returned each summer to find out more. Over the years, scientists photographed 13 whales and took tissue samples from 11 whales, all but one of them males.

Then, in August, a whale survey team headed by Wade and including Pitman attached satellite tracking tags to two right whales in the southeastern Bering Sea. The signal from one whale produced reliable locations as it meandered farther west and south. The goal was to find out where the right whales go during fall and winter.

In September, Pitman joined a humpback whale survey in the Bering Sea aboard the *McArthur II*. On Sept. 9, the crew was near the satellite location of the right whale. During a nasty day with steep waves and 30 mph winds, Pitman spied a whale that didn't appear much like a humpback and decided to investigate.

Pitman, who has studied whales for 30 years at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, has an uncanny knack for finding big cetaceans on the vast ocean and spends months at sea each year, Wade said.

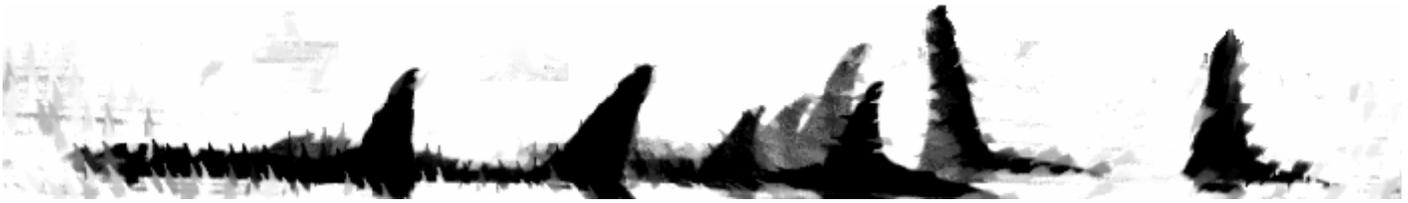
"He's renowned in our field for having great eyes out on the water," Wade said. "He can see something very briefly in the binoculars and he can remember the details later."

Battling 8-foot waves in a 20-foot boat, Pitman and four others approached the whale and were shocked to find a North Pacific right whale cow with a calf. On the main boat, other whales were seen a mile away.

That night, Pitman called Wade and got the exact location of the whale tracked by satellite, he said. On Sept. 10, the boat crew spent 12 hours pounding through heavy seas, sampling and photographing whales spread over a few miles, Pitman said.

"We never did find (Wade's) whale, but we did find quite a few other right whales, a shocking number I would have to say," he said.

By the end of two days, they had collected 20 tissue samples for genetic analysis along with 25 photographs -- and were soaking wet.



Grant Awards Set ACS/PS Apart from Other Local NGOs

by Joe Olson, ACS/PS Treasurer and Past President

Since the year 2000, the Puget Sound Chapter of the American Cetacean Society has awarded six grants to students studying cetaceans. These grants provide much needed funding for critical research.

Marine mammal scientists and their students are finding it more and more difficult to secure funding, especially under current federal environmental and science policies. That's why the grant money that the Puget Sound chapter awards is so important. We are the only local marine environmental organization that awards such research grants.

Unfortunately, the same financial drought that is hurting the students is also drying up our funding sources. Our chapter relies on generous donations from individuals and small businesses to fund our research grants program. We will continue to look for other larger funding sources, but it's also time to call on our members to help us help the whales!

No other organization is positioned to fill the void that would be left if ACS/PS were to stop awarding grant money.

Please help us to continue this vital contribution to the research and conservation of cetaceans! Rather than watching our grants program dry up, help the Puget Sound chapter to build the fund to its highest level ever. Our goal is to have \$2000 available for grants every year. We would then be able to help two to four students annually to continue their work to help the whales. If every member donated just \$20 to this fund, we'd meet our goal. Of course, any amount would be greatly appreciated and your donations are 100% tax deductible. If you wish to help out, please make your check payable to *ACS/PS Grant Fund* and mail it to ACS/PS Grant Fund, PO Box 17136, Seattle, WA 98127.

ACS/PS is looking for a LCD (powerpoint) projector for our meetings. If you have one to donate please contact us.

Kids Corner — Hearing without Ears?

by Peggy Foreman, ACS/PS Education Chair

Activity: You will get to act out and see how a fish or whale hears without external ears.

Materials: new, unsharpened pencil, dishwashing liquid, tap water, paper towel, and a helper (parent or older brother or sister)

Procedure:

Wash the pencil with dishwashing liquid and water, and dry it on the paper towel.

Place the unsharpened end of the pencil between your teeth.

Cover your ears with your hands.

Ask your helper to rub the eraser end of the pencil with his or her finger. Make note of any sound heard.

Results: What happened?
Did you hear anything?

Why?

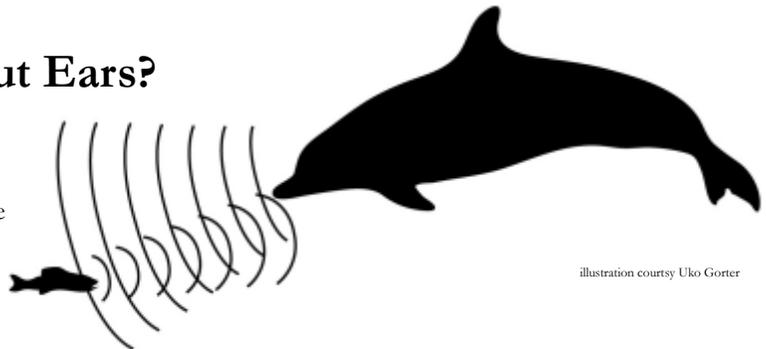


illustration courtesy Uko Gorter

Did you know?

All sound is a form of wave motion produced when things **vibrate** (move back and forth repeatedly). Rubbing the pencil causes it to vibrate. As the molecules in the pencil vibrate, they bump into neighboring molecules and start them vibrating.

These vibrations travel up the pencil to your teeth, through the bones in your head, and on to your inner ear. Fish and whales do not have outer ears as you do, but do have something like your inner ear: the labyrinth.

Vibrations from the water move through the bones of the fish's head to the labyrinth. Your inner ear and the labyrinth of a fish report sounds to the brain, where hearing takes place.

Think of other vibrations that you can feel.

Source: VanCleave, Janice. *Oceans for every kid*. 1996



Learning from Whales, Education, Inspiration, Action the 9th International ACS Conference

by Uko Gorter, ACS/PS President and Conference Art Show Coordinator

It's a shame she isn't going anywhere, we kept thinking to ourselves as we boarded the H.M.S. Queen Mary. We would have loved to take a cruise on this beautiful Art Deco ship. With music from the 40s piping through the speakers, the smell of salt air, it is easy to transport one's self to that era, where traveling was done in style and leisure.

Almost sixty years after she was launched, the Queen Mary found her final resting home in Long Beach harbor. With her engines taken out, she now serves as a hotel, conference center, and as one of the most important tourist attraction in the LA area. It was an obvious choice for the ACS national board to go ahead and book its 9th international conference on this wonderful ship.

The conference was dedicated to one of ACS's cofounders, Bemí DeBus. Bemí passed away on November 4, of this year. Surely a fitting tribute for a remarkable person.

New this year was the pre-conference Educators Workshop on Thursday, by Cynde McInnis, our new ACS national education chair. While I could not attend, from all accounts it seemed to have been a huge success. For the teachers in our chapter, Cynde has recently correlated the cetacean curriculum with national standards. See the PDF copy on the national website.

While the Queen Mary is stuck in place, the Condor Express was available for a whale watch cruise, as part of the pre-conference field trips that were offered.

The Condor Express made the trip down from her port in Santa Barbara, for this exclusive pelagic whale watch trip. The destination to Tanner and Cortez banks could not be reached as the sea swell caused half the passengers to hug a plastic bag. It was decided to circumnavigate San Clemente Island instead. Nonetheless, this trip yielded lots of cetacean sightings for those who were left standing. Excellent views of fin whales, Risso's dolphins, breaching pacific white-sided dolphins, and a few glimpses of common dolphins, of undetermined beak length.

The line up of well-known researchers and scientists like Berndt Würsig, John Heyning, Jorge Urban, Stormy Mayo, Ann Pabst and Frances Gulland, already assured us first rate presentations. Indeed, their highly interesting talks did not disappoint. With the elections fresh in mind, it was also interesting to note the many subtle political references throughout their presentations. John Heyning's talk about harmful algal blooms showed a slide of a map depicting red algal blooms, only to be followed with a U.S. map showing the red and blue states.

On the promenade deck were research posters on display. Topics ranged from "Feeding Calls and Social Foraging of Humpback

Whales In Chatam Strait and Frederick Sound, South East Alaska" to "Whale Watching in Taiwan". The latter presented by the Taiwan Cetacean Society, members of which were present at this truly international conference.

Authors like Toni Frohoff (*Between Species*), and Dick Russell (*Eye of the Whale*), were on hand to sign their books.

The Art Show in the Royal Salon had 12 very different artists and vendors exhibiting their work and selling their crafts. The gorgeous dolphin sculptures of "Bud" Bottoms and the large dramatic paintings of Ollie Thomson greeted the attendees as they entered the room. Photographers like Bob Talbot, Eric Zimmerman, and Peter Fromm showed their own unique way of looking through the lens. Pat Weyer's glass vessels were stunning as ever, despite the lack of light in the dark salon. Pieter Folken's accurate illustrations of all marine mammals are known throughout the world. His posters and guide books are always a great hit.

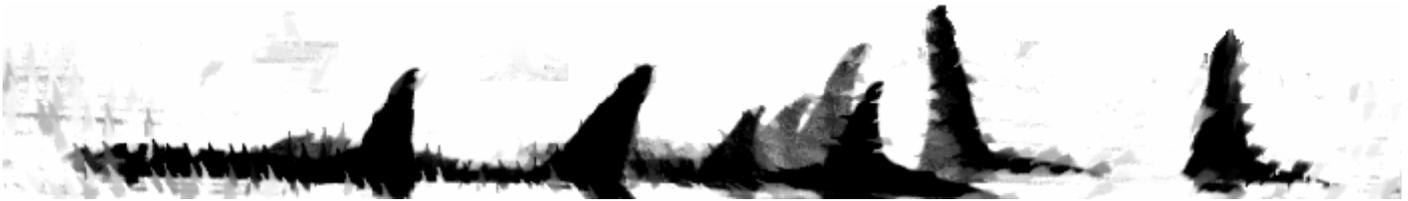
Saturday evening's scrumptious banquet was peppered with award ceremonies and musical interlude. Although I would like to know who was responsible for booking the Beach City Cloggers. The dedication ceremony for John and Muriel Olguin was entertaining in itself. We'll never tire of John's affable nature and colorful story telling. A wonderful tribute was giving for the late Bemí DeBus by both her daughter Maya and John Olguin. The LA chapter handed out its 2004 Whale Hero award to Bob Talbot, for his support of ACS and other like minded organizations. An award was also given to Ken Balcomb, for speaking out against Navy sonar and its profound affects on cetaceans, while risking being criticized by the scientific community.

The perfect setting surely helped make this one of the most memorable conferences in ACS's history. This and hard work by the conference committee made this conference a huge success. Diane Alps in particular has to be mentioned. Her incredible hard work and dedication made this conference happen. Thank you Diane.

Dolphins Protect Swimmers (Continued from page 7)

The drama happened in New Zealand three weeks ago, but only now are the lifeguards telling their story. It is a day they will never forget, especially for one of the swimmers, who was on her first day as a volunteer.

They have no doubt that the dolphins acted deliberately to protect them. — Researchers have said they are not surprised. A marine biologist insisted that dolphins, which are considered to be one of the most intelligent mammals, "like to help the helpless".



VHP Update continued

(Continued from page 1)

On November 20, I did a talk about Dalco and other Humpbacks for Vashon's South End Community Club, a VHP donor. The South-Enders were a great audience, enthusiastic and full of good questions. Thanks to fellow ACS/PS members Uko Gorter and Odin Lonning for their assistance in this presentation.

The VHP is also grateful for generous support from the following individuals and organizations:

ACS/PS science advisor Dr. Rich Osborne of The Whale Museum, for providing us with a CD of Southern Resident killer whale calls that will be tremendously helpful in analyzing VHP recordings of J, K, and L Pods.

Joe Olson, ACS/PS Technology Chair, for spending several hours on a recent Sunday to perform maintenance on the hydrophone he built for the VHP.

NOAA Fisheries and The Whale Museum for acknowledging the VHP as an important component in the orca recovery effort

The VHP has accomplished a great deal in its first year, but we still have unmet goals. Your tax-deductible donations will help us develop our educational component, upgrade our technology, and expand the project. We deeply appreciate your support.

Dolphin Pod Protects Swimmers from Great White Shark

Source: BBC, Dec. 2004

A group of swimmers relating how a pod of dolphins protected them from a great white shark off New Zealand's coast:

The lifeguards were training at a beach near Whangarei on the North Island when they were menaced by a 3-metre shark, before the dolphins raced in to help. The swimmers were surrounded by the dolphins for 40 minutes before they were able to make it safely back to the beach. Marine biologists say such altruistic behaviour is not uncommon in dolphins.

Lifeguard Rob Howes was in the water with two colleagues and his teenage daughter. It was an uncomfortable experience, as they were circled by a great white shark, which came within a couple of metres.

He said around half a dozen dolphins suddenly appeared and herded the swimmers together. The mammals swam in tight circles to create a defensive barrier as the great white lurked under the surface.

The swimmers said the dolphins were extremely agitated and repeatedly slapped the water with their tails, presumably to try to deter the predator as it cruised nearby.

(Continued on page 6)

Chapter Currents continued

(Continued from page 1)

Animal Heart, and signed copies afterwards. Her novel is about a large scale marine mammal stranding, interwoven with personal struggles. This compelling work is based on the reality of what our world's cetaceans face today. It is a must read for all of us interested in the plight of our whales and dolphins.

In January, we are looking forward to Jim Nollman's high spirited presentation on *Whales as Life Forms*.

As you may have noticed, our newsletter is a bit delayed. No doubt the ACS conference and the increased killer whale sightings in our Puget Sound may have something to do with that. Some of the interesting news of the last few months is:

The ACS National Conference was a great success.

Steve Olson stepped down as board Secretary because he accepted a position as a Marine Mammal Observer with the Florida-based environmental consulting company ECOES. He is currently living on Cocoa Beach but hasn't had time to find a magic bottle on the beach, as he spends much of his time at sea keeping an eagle eye out for whales and endangered marine turtles. We hope to get a report from Steve soon that we can add to an issue of *Whulj*.

Yes, Yes! We have enjoyed our first Southern Resident killer whale sightings in Central Puget Sound, at the same time as the conference. We obtained our first recordings of Southern Residents on the Vashon hydrophone. See the VHP Update which starts on page 1 and Stay tuned for more information.

Baby boom!

If you didn't hear, our Southern resident killer whale population has recently increased by two. L-43 gave birth to L-104, and was first sighted on October 8, 2004. Another calf, L-105, first sighted on October 17, was born to L-27. For more up-to-date information check the Center for Whale Research's website (www.whaleresearch.com).

Within our own ACS/PS chapter pod, we too enjoyed a newcomer. Our grants chair Stephanie Norman, gave birth to a healthy baby girl. Her name is Jennifer. Congratulations to Stephanie, husband Tim, and son Patrick with their new girl. What a way to increase our membership!

ACS co-founder has passed away — All of us at American Cetacean Society are sad to learn of the passing of Bemí DeBus. It was Bemí along with Clark Cameron who co-founded the ACS on November 3, 1967. ACS dedicated the November Conference to her honor. Bemí was a remarkable woman who led a fascinating life. She touched the world positively in many ways, not "just" by co-founding ACS. Her daughter Maya wrote a short witty bio which is available on the national website under the history section.

AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY



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address correction requested

SAVE THE DATE

Phinney Neighborhood Center, Room 6, 6532 Phinney Ave. N., Seattle, 7-9 pm, (just north of the Woodland Park Zoo)

January 19th—Jim Nollman **Whales as Life Forms and Energy Forms**

Jim Nollman, founder of interspecies.com, has produced whale expeditions on every ocean with 15 or more species. While known internationally for his 30 years of interactive music with toothed whales, from the very beginning he has been drawing these whales from life in an original artistic style. Over the past year, as computer technology has finally allowed artists to produce museum quality prints, Nollman has been perfecting his drawing style and has begun to show his animal art in galleries and museums around the country and the world. Join ACS for this high-spirited evening presentation about cetacean behavior, habitat, communication, and an artistic approach for depicting the cetacean energy we all feel while around these animals.

YES!— ENROLL ME AS A MEMBER OF THE PUGET SOUND CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN CETACEAN SOCIETY!

Name: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500	Patron
Address: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250	Contributing
City: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75	Supporting
State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: (____) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	Family
E-mail: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35	Active
	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	Student/Teacher/Senior

Please make check payable to ACS and mail to: ACS/Puget Sound Chapter, P.O. Box 17136, Seattle, WA 98127-0836