

Seacology

Spring Edition

April 2003

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A new Seacology project in Vietnam is helping to protect the Cat Ba langur, one of the world's most endangered primates.

FIJI - Water storage tank in exchange for preserving rainforest near Nasigasiga Village, Vanua Levu Island. Nasigasiga Village is 40 miles from the nearest town. The 228 villagers have below average incomes, even by Fijian standards. The existing 6,500-gallon water tank constructed 15 years ago is now insufficient for the growing population. During the dry season there is no longer adequate potable water and the use of non-pure water has become a major health issue. In exchange for the village setting aside 332 acres of primary forest to be protected in perpetuity, Seacology is providing a new water tank and water delivery system for the village.*

FIJI - Construction of a kindergarten and upgrading a community hall in exchange for the establishment of a no-take marine reserve, Naikorokoro Village. Naikorokoro Village is located on the island of Ovalau. Ovalau has played an important role in Fiji's history as it is the home of the nation's first capital, Levuka. There are two *mataqali* (tribes) in Naikorokoro, which has a population of 107 people. Due to its proximity to Levuka, much of the waters near Naikorokoro have been over-fished. In exchange for the village's establishing a no-take marine reserve for ten years in a 17 square mile section of their traditional fishing area, Seacology is providing a much-needed kindergarten and upgrading the existing community hall.

HAWAII, USA - Installation of goat and pig enclosure fence, Upper Limahuli Valley, Kauai. Approximately 90 percent of all plant species native to Hawaii are found nowhere else in the world, and one-third are considered to be threatened with extinction within the next 10 years. Principal threats to Hawaii's native species are feral pigs and goats, and alien plants. The National Tropical Botanical Garden's Limahuli Garden and Preserve is a 900-acre steep, forested valley of great biological and cultural importance. The upper valley has recently experienced an unprecedented influx of feral pigs, resulting in severe and extensive damage. A fence spanning approximately 3.5 miles of rugged ridge-top terrain will enclose approximately 400 acres of intact, highly diverse Hawaiian forest. Seacology is assisting in the initial phase of the fencing project by providing support for helicopter transportation of work crews and materials into this remote area.*

INDONESIA - Reef rehabilitation project on Manado Tua Island, North Sulawesi. Manado Tua Island is a towering extinct volcano fringed with picturesque reef drop-offs and capped with a rainforest at its summit. The island's 3,200 inhabitants form a very tightly-knit community of farmers and fishermen who cling tenaciously to their Sangir cultural traditions. Large sections of Manado Tua's coral reef have been reduced to rubble fields due to blast fishing activities that took place over a decade ago. With Seacology's assistance, Manado Tua villagers will install "EcoReef" modules, snowflake-shaped ceramic modules that are design to mimic branching corals, providing shelter to fish and a surface for larval corals to build a new reef. In return, villagers will expand their current "no-take" reef zones to include five acres of reef containing the "EcoReef" modules.

MEXICO - Maintenance of goat enclosure fences, Guadalupe Island. Guadalupe Island is a remote island 150 miles offshore of the Pacific coast of Baja California. The island has an exceptional concentration of endemic species, including 34 endemic plants. Unfortunately, Guadalupe's plant species have been devastated by goats which were introduced to the island 150 years ago. After a century and a half of constant grazing, there have been five global

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**Financial support for asterisked projects generously provided by the Nu Skin Enterprises Force for Good Foundation.*

Letter from the Chairman



Falealupo Villager Ake Lilo, daughter-in-law of the late famed Samoan healer Pela Lilo, demonstrates to Dr. Paul Cox the preparation of an anti-viral remedy from a plant found in the Falealupo rainforest, Homalanthus nutans. (Photo credit: Susumu Onodera.)

tower to begin our walk across the swaying expanse. The view from the uppermost platform in the banyan tree was stunning, and several Seacology trustees wanted to spend the night there. But as we walked back along the trail towards the Seacology-built elementary school and the traditional feast that awaited us, I could not help but notice the trail was lined with white sand and crushed coral that had been painstakingly carried several miles by the Falealupo villagers.

In my letters, I like to thank donors like you who make Seacology projects possible, but I also think we need to acknowledge the tremendous work and efforts of island villagers themselves, who do so much to make the projects successful. In a very touching moment, we visited the grave site of Goldman Environmental Prize winner Fuiono Senio, who was so courageous in chasing out the loggers from his village rainforest. As we took photos of his widow Sene Fuiono holding the Goldman trophy, I couldn't help but shed a few tears as I thought of the brave man who stood alone against the bulldozers.

Seacology is ultimately about people—good people like you joining hands with indigenous people like Fuiono—who share a common desire to save both the environment and indigenous cultures. Fifty Seacology projects throughout the world stand as a testament to the power of that shared respect and trust.

I write these words from another island—Honshu in Japan—where we have strong support for Seacology, and a number of new Seacology Fellows. Our web page now has a Japanese version, and I am very hopeful that the Seacology spirit will rapidly spread through these beautiful and peaceful islands. Thank you for your support of Seacology. Thank you for your personal kindness in joining with us to save the world one island at a time.



Paul Alan Cox



Left: a Falealupo villager walks across the newly expanded rainforest canopy walkway. Above, Falealupo villagers perform a traditional dance during a ceremony inaugurating the expansion of the walkway. (Photo credits: Susumu Onodera.)

In January a group of Seacology Trustees and a new Seacology Fellow made the trek to Samoa, visiting the places that were key in the foundation of Seacology. In Pago Pago, American Samoa, we were hosted by U.S. Congressman Eni Faleolemavaega, who as Lieutenant Governor in 1988 helped create the National Park of American Samoa. He announced electrifying news: on December 16, 2002, President Bush signed into law the addition a large portion of 'Olosega island to the National Park as well as extensive reef areas Ofu and 'Olosega. We toured the park, enjoyed dinner with the Congressman, and then flew to Apia where we met with the Prime Minister of the Independent State of Samoa. Meeting with him and five cabinet members, we explained recent progress of the anti-AIDS drug prostratin (in which the Samoan people have a significant share) and about the new expansion of the Falealupo Rain Forest walkway. Later that night, the Prime Minister and cabinet hosted the entire Seacology and National Tropical Botanical Garden group to dinner, an unprecedented honor for visiting foreigners.

A series of flights shuttled us to the large island of Savaii where we met with Saipipi village which is interested in developing a no-take marine reserve. The next day, we celebrated the extension of the Falealupo Rain Forest Canopy walkway—a Seacology project funded by Nu Skin International's Force for Good campaign. Thirty village chiefs met us in a solemn kava ceremony, and then we walked through the forest to the terminus of the walkway. After a brief dedication ceremony, Seacology Trustee Masayuki Kishimoto cut the opening ribbon—an *Alyxia samoensis* vine—and then we all climbed the high



Seacology

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Seacology is the world's premier nonprofit environmental organization with the sole and unique purpose of preserving the environments and cultures of islands throughout the globe. From Fiji in the South Pacific to Madagascar off the coast of Africa, from islands in the Arctic Circle to tropical islands of Southeast Asia, from Bali to Micronesia and from Polynesia to Iceland, Seacology launches projects to help preserve island environments and cultures.

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Seacology Project Updates: Iceland and Indonesia



In September 2002, 75 twelve year old schoolchildren from four primary schools in Northeast Iceland attended a natural history camp at Lake Myvatn, Iceland, to study the area's spectacular geology and biology. Seacology provided optical equipment in the form of microscopes and stereoscopes to the Lake Myvatn School in 2001 to facilitate study and stewardship of the lake by area children. According to project coordinator and Lake Myvatn Research Station Director Arni Einarsson, "The teachers chose Lake Myvatn and surroundings because of the improved facilities - a crucial part of which were the optical instruments (microscopes and stereoscopes) donated by Seacology. The local children and teachers acted as hosts for the group, with Lake Myvatn Research Station staff providing their expertise and instruction. It was a dream come true!"



On the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, Seacology has provided funding to the local organization Kelola and the Mangrove Action Project to construct a Community Coastal Resource Centre (CCRC). Sulawesi has the longest contiguous coastline in all of Indonesia. Unfortunately, the island's naturally rich marine and coastal resources have been severely degraded due to development pressures. The CCRC is based on the success of the Seacology-supported Kiralakele Mangrove Resource Centre in Sri Lanka. The Sulawesi center will become a demonstration site for community-based mangrove, seagrass and coral reef conservation. The site will also serve as an environmental education and meeting center for the community of Tiwoho. Villagers have been closely involved with the design and construction of the center, and are overseeing all restoration and conservation projects including mangrove restoration, sustainable alternative livelihoods and alternative energy projects. The center is being constructed with maximal use of bamboo, a low-cost, locally abundant and renewable resource. Villagers are learning how to treat the bamboo for this project in an environmentally safe manner, and will put these skills to use in the future as an alternative income source.

Report from Seacology Expedition to Indonesia: "Bali Shouldn't be Terrifying"

By Duane Silverstein

Editor's note: The following op-ed piece originally appeared in the Oakland Tribune on November 10, 2002. As I rode my bicycle past yet another beautiful village, the school children would line up on the side of the streets to give me 'high fives.' The sounds of their laughter echoed in my ears as I rode by. A little farther down the road, a sculptor working on his latest creation invited me and my fellow travelers into his house to see his sculptures and his family pets. Where was I? A small town in Iowa? A quiet village in France? No, I was in Bali, Indonesia a few days after the terrorist bomb killed almost 200 people. Perhaps you might have been less surprised if you knew the sculpture was of the Hindu God, Ganesh, and the family pets were fruit bats and porcupines. However, given the constant U.S. media bombardment about how dangerous Bali is, one might have sooner expected a description more closely resembling that of Normandy Beach after D Day.

As executive director of Seacology - a Berkeley based non-profit organization whose sole focus is preserving the environments and cultures of islands throughout the world - I was in Indonesia with a delegation of board members to visit five of our projects. We arrived in Bali on the night of October 12. The bomb was detonated a few hours after our arrival in a location less than 10 miles from our hotel. The next morning we were scheduled to visit the Tirtagangga Water Palace where Seacology has installed a wastewater garden - an affordable low-tech way of utilizing plant filtration to treat sewage. Our three hour ride was to take us through the remote countryside of Bali.

As most other tourists were waiting on long lines at the airport to get out on the next flight, we



In October, a Seacology expedition visited the Tirtagangga Water Palace on the island of Bali, Indonesia, where Seacology has assisted the Planetary Coral Reef Foundation in installing a wastewater garden system that uses vegetation to organically cleanse and purify sewage. Expedition members were greeted by local girls performing a traditional Legong dance, pictured above. (Photo credit: Richard Mendelsohn.)

were traveling through the heart of Bali; a more peaceful scene would be hard to imagine. While our families in the U.S. were hearing one news report after another that Bali is unsafe and tourists should go home immediately, we were greeted warmly by the village children with a traditional Legong dance and hosted for lunch by a son of one of the former kings of Bali.

The next day we boarded a boat to go to Komodo Island (home of the famous Komodo Dragon, at eight feet long the world's largest lizard.) Our purpose was to visit another Seacology project to help The Nature Conservancy preserve the threatened coral reefs of the region.



Seacology has supported The Nature Conservancy's efforts to train fishermen from Seraya Village, Indonesia to fish off of artificial reefs placed in the open sea, rather than utilizing dynamite to fish off their local reef. Unlike the dynamite fishing which destroys the reef, line fishing off of the newly constructed fish aggregating device is environmentally friendly and sustainable. Pictured above, children from Seraya Village greet members of the Seacology expedition. (Photo credit: Richard Mendelsohn.)

When we arrived at our project site in the middle of the ocean, a dozen fishing boats were there to greet us. The head fisherman, Abdul Assiz, invited us to visit his home village and we gladly accepted. Three days after the terrorist bomb in Bali, we were guests at a remote Muslim fishing village where we toured the school in which the children were learning the Koran, played with the young boys and girls and were made to feel at home in every way.

When we returned from our village visit there were messages via the boat's satellite phone for every member of our group. All of our families wanted us to come home immediately as they had seen many reports that Indonesia was unsafe. This was very hard for us to reconcile with our visit to the Muslim fishing village where the biggest risk was getting scratched by one family's pet turtle.

We then returned to Ubud, the cultural center of Bali, to visit other Seacology projects. Having visited this area previously, we were not surprised to find some of the world's friendliest people. Unfortunately, the Balinese of Ubud were also very sad. Due to the bombing and the sensational media reporting, tourism was down over 90 percent. In the normally bustling town, we were often the only people eating at a restaurant or shopping in a store. My favorite Ubud hotel had not a single guest. Yet nothing else had changed. The beautiful terraced rice fields still surround the town, Balinese women would frequently parade by on their way to temple with offerings of fruit piled high on their heads, and the monkeys in the adjacent forest would still jump up and take bananas out of your hand. It would be hard to imagine a safer place to be - not just in Bali, not just in Indonesia, but anywhere in the world. And yet we did not see a single other American tourist during our last four days in Bali.

Since September 11, 2001 the world is a more dangerous place. But the danger of a terrorist attack or other violent crime is likely greater in the U.S. than in most of the world's nations. Should travelers to Bali be concerned about their safety as a result of the October 12 bombing? Of course, but perhaps no more so than travelers to San Francisco should be concerned about their safety as a result of the September 11 attack upon the U.S. After September 11, Mayor Giuliani's message was, "Come to New York; we need your money." Why shouldn't the same message be heard about Bali after October 12?

The world is a wonderful place full of fascinating people and interesting cultures. If we all stay at home because of a few terrorist attacks we will miss out on some great experiences. We will also have conceded victory and yielded the world to terrorists. If you do not believe me, just ask the people of Bali, who have learned the hard way that one bomb and the ensuing media coverage can sentence an entire island to poverty.

Grand Cayman Youth to Help Preserve Fiji's Coral Reefs

In the remote Fijian village of Naikorokoro on the historic island of Ovalau, Seacology is building a much-needed kindergarten. In exchange, the village has agreed to establish a no-fishing reserve on a 17 square mile portion of their ancestral fishing area. This will enable the coral reefs and marine life to be replenished.

Upon hearing of this innovative project, John Gray Recyclers, an environmental club based at John Gray High School on Grand Cayman Island, volunteered to raise funds for this project on the other side of the globe. This club has worked tirelessly to help protect the Cayman Islands' coral reefs, considered to be among the most pristine in the Caribbean, as well as the islands' beaches and wildlife. Their website (www.johngrayrecyclers.org) filled with information about these activities was awarded a prestigious Commonwealth Youth Award. To begin their fundraising efforts for the kindergarten in Naikorokoro and to show their support for other island communities around the world, John Gray Recyclers donated their 1,000 pounds sterling (US\$1,550) Commonwealth Youth Award stipend to Seacology in a ceremony that took place at Grand Cayman's most historic building on February 12.

According to Seacology Executive Director Duane Silverstein, "Seacology is thrilled to have the John Gray Recyclers support our efforts in Naikorokoro Village. The fact that young people in the Cayman Islands, which are known far



The Cayman-Fiji project has received a great deal of media attention. Here, John Gray Recyclers President Jeremy Forbes and Seacology Executive Director Duane Silverstein appear on "Daybreak," the Cayman Islands morning television program.



During the February 12 ceremony at Pedro Castle, Grand Cayman Island, the Honorable Dr. Frank McField, Minister of Youth and Sports, and the staff of the Department of Youth and Sports joined the John Gray Recyclers in presenting the \$1,550 Commonwealth Youth Award check to support Seacology's project in Nasigasiga, Fiji. Sitting in the front row, center, is Ms. Christine Whitehead, faculty advisor for the John Gray Recyclers.

and wide for their beautiful coral reefs, are raising funds to preserve the coral reefs of a village halfway around the world is remarkable. Adults have a lot to learn from this student-inspired model of international cooperation."

Mrs. Christine Whitehead, faculty coordinator for John Gray Recyclers, says, "This is a unique project that covers all areas of the curriculum and will also enrich the lives of the club's members. The John Gray Recyclers are planning to make a visit to Naikorokoro Village for the opening of the kindergarten. It will be an unforgettable experience and we would like to thank Seacology for their insight and understanding in involving us with this project!"

Jeremy Forbes, the 18 year old president of John Gray Recyclers, stated, "We have decided to donate the money we have won from the Commonwealth Youth Services Award to Seacology's Fiji program because we thought that in this way we could reach out and help people who would not normally have the means to protect their coral reefs. We can hardly believe that we are now making an active international contribution to coral reef protection."

Following the inspiring lead of the Cayman Islands students, classes in Aberdare, Wales, Great Britain; Mountain View, California; and Williston, Vermont are also raising money to help Seacology protect the coral reefs of Fiji. In accepting the donation on behalf of Seacology, Duane Silverstein told the Grand Cayman audience that, "This could be the beginning of an international network of students working together to save island environments throughout the world." If you know of a classroom or teacher that would like to participate in this international effort, please contact the Seacology office at islands@seacology.org.



Left: Seacology Program Officer Karen Peterson (standing) gives a presentation to 80 first through fourth grade students at Williston Middle School in Williston, Vermont. Through a "change drive," these students will join other youth in Grand Cayman, Wales and California in raising funds for Seacology's efforts to build a kindergarten in Naikorokoro Village, Fiji, in exchange for coral reef preservation.

Continued from page 1

extinctions and 15 local extinctions of plant species on Guadalupe. In December 2000, Seacology provided funding to the Island Conservation and Ecology Group (ICEG) to construct numerous fenced exclosures to keep goats out of fragile areas. Since that time, there has been a dramatic change inside the exclosures and there are over 150 new Guadalupe Pine seedlings. These could become the first pines on Guadalupe to reach maturity in over 100 years. Seacology is providing funds to ICEG to maintain these fences and insure protection of the regenerating plant species.*

PHILIPPINES - New guard post at Saavedra Fish Sanctuary, Cebu Island. In 1996, the coastal fishing community of Saavedra worked together with a local NGO to create an 20 acre marine sanctuary. This sanctuary has been guarded from fishing activities by the Saavedra Fisherman's Association and the area encompassing the sanctuary is rated as one of Cebu's top diving destinations. After years of exposure to the elements, the guard post used for observation of the sanctuary area has become dilapidated to the point where it cannot



An endangered Hawksbill Turtle in the Cousin Island, Seychelles Marine Reserve, where Seacology is providing demarcation buoys.

provide adequate shelter during rains. Seacology is funding the construction of a new permanent guardhouse for the Saavedra Fish Sanctuary.

SEYCHELLES - Installation of demarcation buoys for the Cousin Island Marine Reserve. The Seychelle Archipelago is composed of 50 coralline and 40 granitic islands in the Indian Ocean, and has a population of 80,000. Cousin is one of the smallest islands of the Seychelles, at only 62 acres. The island is a private nature reserve and is home to five of the Seychelles endemic birds and a nesting haven for a variety of seabirds and hawksbill turtles. The reserve is a conservation success story where the rehabilitation of rare species is at the forefront of island activities. Educational activities at the reserve attract over 10,000 visitors a year, thus enhancing the local economy. Because the marine protected area is not demarcated, fishers inadvertently poach as they do not know where the reserve boundaries are. Seacology is providing eight demarcation buoys for the reserve, as well as training for Cousin Island staff to install and maintain the buoys.

THAILAND - Supporting island communities in dugong conservation and habitat protection, Trang Province. The islands of Libong and Muk off the western coast of Thailand comprise 8,649 acres and 3,718 acres of land respectively, and are home to the only remaining population of Thailand's endangered dugongs (marine mammals closely related to manatees), who feed upon the islands' expansive seagrass beds. Nearby are two uninhabited islands, Lao-Lam and Ko Kah, which provide a critical filtering mechanism between heavy erosion from the mainland and the seagrass beds of Libong and Muk Islands. YADFON, a local NGO, has been working with local communities for years. Seacology is working with YADFON to provide these island communities with materials and supplies for a network of seagrass bed and mangrove forest preservation projects to protect the endangered dugongs.*

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS - Shipwreck cleanup in St. Thomas. The otherwise pristine beaches of St. Thomas are littered with the wrecks of boats irrepa-

rably damaged by storms and other mishaps. These wrecks are unsightly and dangerous to children who frequently play on them. Seacology and Nu Skin's Force for Good Foundation are working together to clean up shipwrecks from the beaches of St. Thomas.

VIETNAM - Protection of the golden-headed langur, Cat Ba Island. The golden-headed or Cat Ba langur is one of the world's most endangered primates. There are only 50 to 60 Cat Ba langurs surviving, all but two of which live on Cat Ba Island. With an area of 140 square miles, Cat Ba is the largest of 3,000 islands comprising a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Halong Bay off the coast of northern Vietnam. The population of Cat Ba langurs has rapidly decreased in the past 20 years due to illegal poaching to supply both local wildlife restaurants and to make monkey bone paste, which is considered to have medicinal properties. To combat this threat, the German-based conservation organization the Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations (ZSCSP) instituted a langur-guarding program. Under this program local residents are in charge of guarding particular Cat Ba langur sub-populations against illegal poaching. In return, local guardians' families receive fishing and sustainable harvesting rights of forest products within their patrol area, as well as a small stipend. Seacology is providing the funding to expand this program to four more sub-populations with a total of 20 langurs, or one third of the world's remaining Cat Ba langur population.*

YAP - Establish the Dalipebinaw forest reserve and restore the Tamilyog Stone Path on Yap, Micronesia. Yap is one of four states that comprise the Federated States of Micronesia. It has a population of 11,200 with a total land area of 50 square miles, spread out over 100,000 square miles of ocean. Yap has managed to keep its traditional culture relatively intact, with stone money and long houses still in use throughout the island. One of the most notable remnants of traditional Yapese culture is the ancient Tamilyog Stone Path, which connects the eastern and western sides of the island. Today, much of the Tamilyog Stone Path is overgrown and some sections are buried due to disuse and neglect. The Dalipebinaw municipality is setting aside 75 acres of native forest adjacent to the path as a protected reserve. In exchange for this sacrifice, Seacology is providing funding for the restoration of the Tamilyog Stone Path.



A Guadalupe Island fisherman and his son inspect Guadalupe Pine seedlings within the deer exclosure fences supported by Seacology.

Travel to Fiji with Seacology, June 19-28, 2003

Seacology's third Fiji expedition is scheduled for June 19 to 28, 2003, when we will be staying at the Jean Michel Cousteau Fiji Resort. The JM Cousteau Fiji Resort is very supportive of Seacology and has offered Seacology's guests steeply discounted airfare and hotel rates and have graciously offered to make a donation to Seacology in honor of each participant. Seacology's first expedition to Fiji was so intriguing that Doug McConnell and the crew of the popular television show *Bay Area Backroads* joined us to film a story about Seacology's Fiji projects. Our second Fiji expedition will be featured in a future issue of *Islands Magazine*.

While in Fiji we will visit Nasigasiga village where Seacology is providing funding for a much needed water tank in exchange for the establishment of a forest preserve. There will be no additional charge for this visit. We will also be chartering planes to visit Yasawa I Rara and Waibalavu villages to attend the grand openings of community centers Seacology funded in exchange for the establishment of forest and marine reserves. Additional charges will apply to cover the cost of the seaplane charters to Waibalavu and Yasawa I Rara. Seating is limited on these site visits.

During our visits and our stay at the JM Cousteau Resort there will be lectures by marine biologists and talks by Duane Silverstein and others on the unique environments and cultures of Fiji and other islands throughout the world. Guided hikes, snorkeling and scuba diving will also be available for participants to experience the magnificent Fiji environment first hand. Finally, we will send an English language copy of Paddy Ryan's beautiful book, *Fiji's Natural Heritage* to all participants. Thanks to a Seacology grant, this is the first book about Fiji's natural wonders to be translated into the Fijian language.



Dancers greet Seacology expedition members in Waisomo Village, Fiji. (Photo credit: Richard Lemon.)

Please note that a \$1,000 donation to Seacology is requested from each participant. For information about how to sign up for this once-in-a-lifetime trip, please contact the Seacology office by calling 510-559-3505 or via email at islands@seacology.org.

We wish to thank the following individuals, foundations and corporations for their generous contributions during 2002:

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Seacology Launches Fellows Program

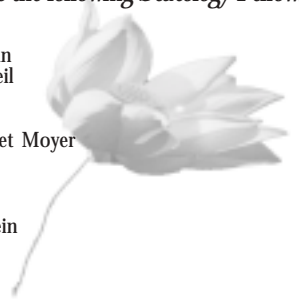
Seacology's critical work to preserve the environments and cultures of islands throughout the world depends on the generosity of our donors. The Seacology Fellows program has been created to honor committed donors who contribute \$2,000 or more per year. Admission to the Fellows program is by invitation only, and includes the following special benefits unavailable to the general public:

- A complimentary invitation for two to Seacology's annual dinner and lecture in San Francisco. Past lecturers have included renowned authors Barbara Kingsolver, Oliver Sacks and Alice Walker.
- A complimentary invitation to the annual Seacology Prize ceremony. Each year, Seacology honors an outstanding indigenous island conservationist. Past recipients include Ms. Meity Mongdong for her commitment to protecting coral reef and mangrove habitat in her native Indonesia; Mr. Anuradha Wickramasinghe of Sri Lanka for his work to provide alternative livelihoods for fisherpeople; and Mr. Madison Nena of Kosrae for his conservation leadership on the island of Kosrae, Micronesia.
- Advance notice of all Seacology trips. Seacology holds several expeditions per year to project sites in locations such as Indonesia, Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa and elsewhere. These trips offer an inside look at Seacology's successful island projects, as well as provide ample opportunities for scuba diving, snorkeling, hiking and other recreational activities.
- All Fellows will be acknowledged on Seacology's website and newsletter.
- Free copies of all Seacology videotapes.
- A complimentary Seacology tee shirt.
- Periodic special reports on Seacology's island projects.

For more information on the Seacology Fellows program, please email islands@seacology.org or call our office at 510-559-3505.

Seacology is pleased to welcome the following Seacology Fellows:

Craig Chiappone
John and Marcia Goldman
Robert and Rosemary Heil
Warren Hellman
Wolcott Henry
Michael Hofman and Janet Moyer
Doug Jamieson
Susan and Arthur Kern
Tamako Kishimoto
Guy and Jeanine Saperstein
Jack Weeden
Herb West
Martin Zankel



Become a Seacology Donor

You can help Seacology protect the environments and cultures of islands throughout the world.

Yes! I would like to help save the world's islands with the following donation: _____

Enclosed is a check or money order

Charge my VISA or MC: number _____ exp. date _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Country: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Telephone Number: _____ H ___ W ___ Email: _____

All donations are tax-deductible. Seacology works with a very small staff with no red tape or bureaucracy; a portion of your donation will go towards modest yet essential administrative expenses. If you would prefer 100 percent of your donation to go toward island projects, please check here: _____

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