Naturalists *of Louisiana*

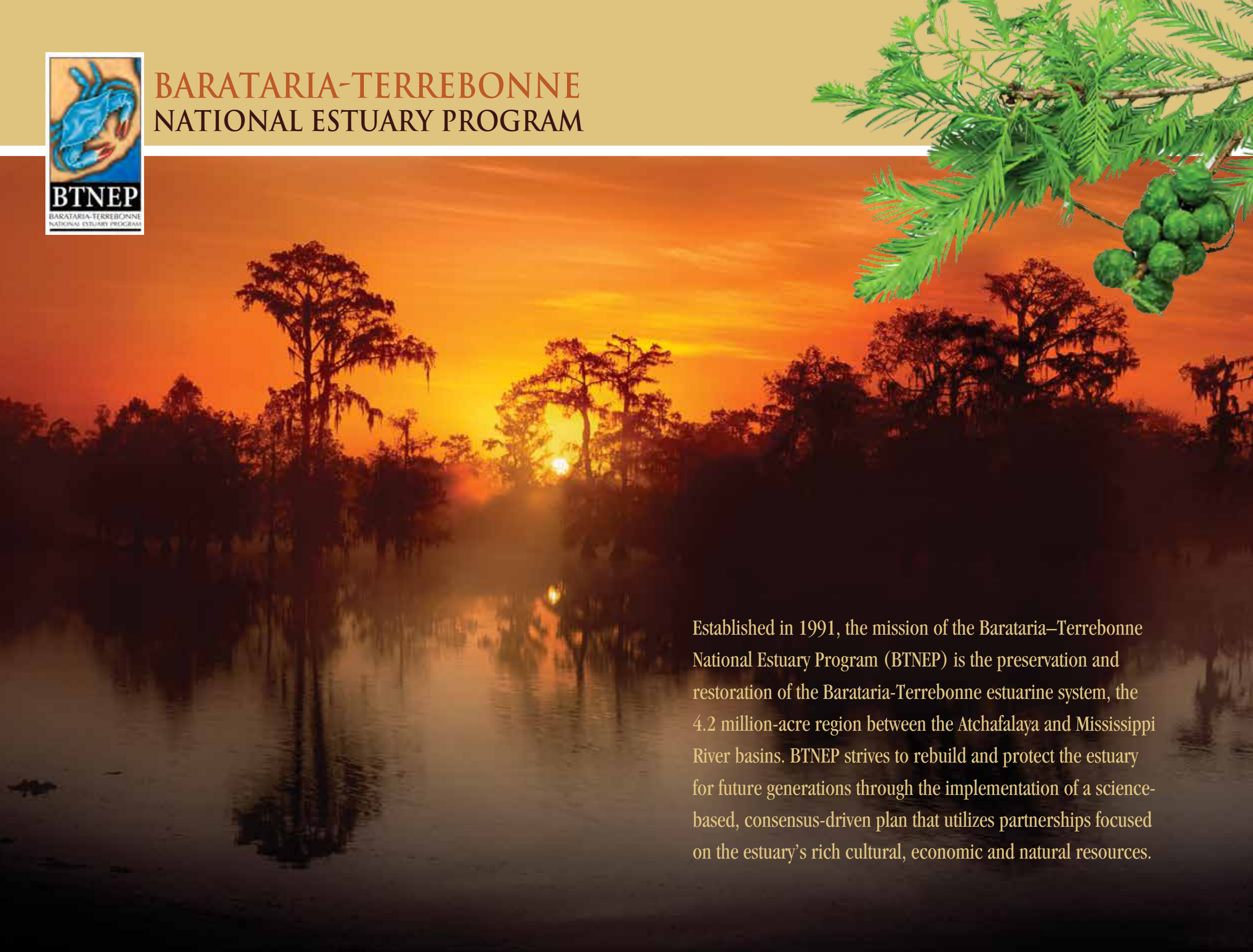
2014

TIDAL GRAPH CALENDAR

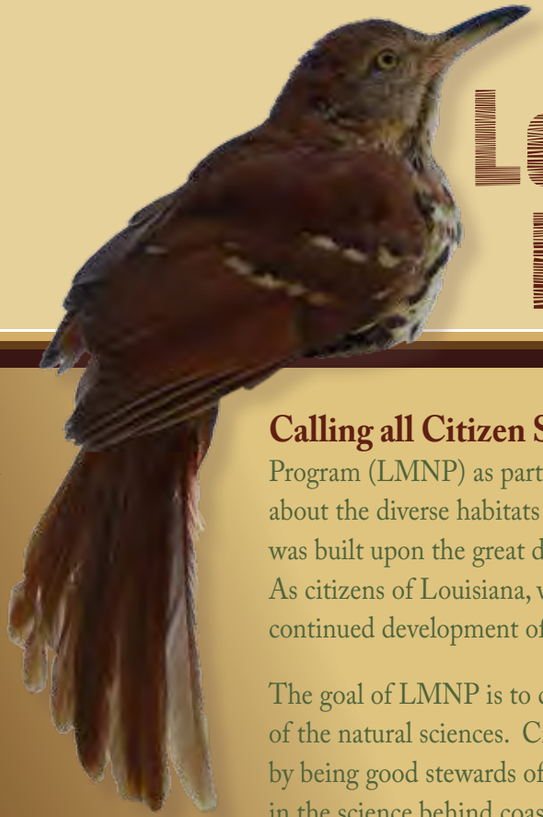
BARATARIA-TERREBONNE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

BTNEP
BARATARIA-TERREBONNE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

BARATARIA-TERREBONNE
NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM



Established in 1991, the mission of the Barataria–Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP) is the preservation and restoration of the Barataria-Terrebonne estuarine system, the 4.2 million-acre region between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi River basins. BTNEP strives to rebuild and protect the estuary for future generations through the implementation of a science-based, consensus-driven plan that utilizes partnerships focused on the estuary's rich cultural, economic and natural resources.



Brown Thrasher, Delaina LeBlanc

Louisiana Master Naturalist Program

Calling all Citizen Scientists!!! BTNEP is pleased to feature the Louisiana Master Naturalist Program (LMNP) as part of this calendar. LMNP welcomes anyone who has a strong interest in learning about the diverse habitats of the Sportsman's Paradise. The history, exploration and development of Louisiana was built upon the great desire of humans to understand the wild plants, animals and habitats of our state. As citizens of Louisiana, we must understand that the future of our culture and our state depends on the continued development of this vital knowledge.

The goal of LMNP is to create a group of motivated citizen scientists who are educated in the various aspects of the natural sciences. Citizens who are trained in the sciences directly benefit the state and society as a whole by being good stewards of the environment. For the coastal region, it is imperative that citizens are educated in the science behind coastal land loss and its restoration. These citizen scientists can help to advocate for meaningful coastal restoration and provide a scientific perspective on issues that affect the future of the state.

The vision of the statewide LMNP is to have regional chapters throughout the state that form the larger state organization under the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center. The first program in the state was the Greater New Orleans chapter that kicked off its pilot program in the fall of 2012. Find out how you can get involved at *www.louisianamasternaturalist.org*.

BTNEP is a proud partner of the LMNP program!

WHAT IS A NATURALIST?

In simple terms, a naturalist is someone who enjoys nature. This includes scientists, writers, and artists as well as people who just enjoy being out in nature for the birds, insects, mammals, plants, fungi, microbes, hunting and fishing. Philosophical naturalists are people who subscribe to the philosophy of naturalism, a worldview that all things in the universe originate from natural causes. Naturalism is the philosophical foundation for quantum mechanics, space exploration, hurricane prediction, antibiotics, modern medicine, airplane engineering, mathematics and any scientific discipline. Many of the world's most famous poets, artists, scientists, and great people have been naturalists.

Lubber Grasshopper, Hilarie Schackai

Wilson's Plover, Delaina LeBlanc

Common Garter Snake, Hilarie Schackai

Partially digested insects inside yellow pitcher plant, Hilarie Schackai

LMNPGNO participants, Hilarie Schackai

Walk of the Peace Pipe, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz

Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz (1695?-1775) was most famous for his publication "Histoire de la Louisiane." He made some of the first descriptions of Native American cultures, flora, fauna, geology and geography in the Lower Mississippi River Valley during the early 1700s. Du Pratz was born in the Netherlands, raised in France and served as a dragoon soldier for Louis the 14th in Germany during the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713. In May 1718, he left with 800 soldiers for the Louisiana territories, living there until 1734. After returning to France, du Pratz waited 15 years to write a memoir about his experiences in Louisiana and then published it as "Historie de la Louisiane" in 1758. It contained seven books about the natural and human history of the region. He described the Chickasaw, Yazoo and Natchez uprising, the massacre of the French at Fort Rosalie in 1729 (in Natchez, MS), the defeat of the rebellion in 1731 and the consequent enslavement of the Natchez tribe. He also described the natural resources of the region, which can be placed into three categories, as follows: 1) geological: saltpeter, plaster, building stone, marble, slate, copper, lead, and silver; 2) agricultural: maize, rice, indigo, tobacco, wax, cotton, hops, saffron, silk worm, and fruit; and 3) plant and animal: forest trees, shrubs, creeping plants, quadrupeds, birds, insects, fish and shellfish. After the British defeated the French in 1763 during the Seven Years' War, the areas east of the Mississippi River were ceded to the British and du Pratz's publication was translated into English as "The History of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina." Du Pratz's work contained invaluable information about the landscape, flora, fauna, and cultures of the Louisiana territories and was used extensively by later naturalists and explorers, a copy even taken by Lewis and Clark during their exploration of western North America.

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine-Simon_Le_Page_du_Pratz
http://books.google.com/books?id=zEoUAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=history+of+louisiana+le+page+du+pratz+e+book&hl=en&sa=X&ei=HMd2UrTsKc-wsASa4oDoBA&ved=0CEIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

Gulf of Mexico Map, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Beaver, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Hut, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Boardwalk, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

January 2014

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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23	24	25	26	27	28	1

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

SPOTTED SEA TROUT
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

ft 0.8 0.4 -0.0 -0.4 -0.8

1 NEW
7:45a -0.6
9:37p 1.1
New Year's Day

2
8:34a -0.5
10:25p 1.0

3
9:18a -0.4
11:08p 0.8

4
9:52a -0.3
11:43p 0.6

5
10:08a -0.1
11:36p 0.4

6
9:42a 0.0
6:48p 0.3

7 FIRST
7:23a 0.1
5:24p 0.4

8
4:21a 0.0
5:17p 0.6

9
4:25a -0.2
5:38p 0.7

10
4:55a -0.3
6:12p 0.7

11
5:30a -0.4
6:52p 0.8

12
6:07a -0.4
7:33p 0.8

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6:43a -0.4
8:13p 0.8

14
7:18a -0.4
8:52p 0.8

15 FULL
7:51a -0.4
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16
8:19a -0.4
9:59p 0.7

17
8:43a -0.3
10:30p 0.7

18
8:59a -0.2
10:59p 0.6

19
9:07a -0.2
11:25p 0.5

20 Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday
9:02a -0.1
11:45p 0.3

21
8:37a 0.0
5:12p 0.2

22
7:28a 0.1
3:57p 0.3

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3:46a 0.0
4:00p 0.4

24
3:05a -0.2
4:29p 0.6

25
3:37a -0.3
5:11p 0.7

26
4:20a -0.5
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7:56p 0.9

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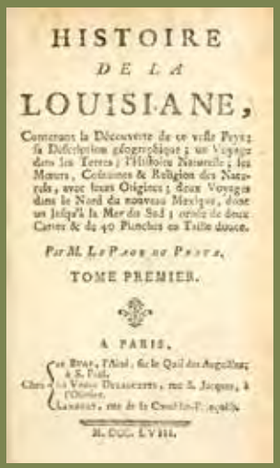
10:43p 0.7


HISTOIRE
DE LA
LOUISIANE,
Contenant la Découverte de ce vaste Pays; sa Description géographique; un Voyage dans les Terres; l'Histoire Naturelle; les Mœurs, Coutumes & Religion des Naturels, avec leurs Origines; deux Voyages dans le Nord du nouveau Mexique, dont un jusqu'à la Mer du Sud; orné de douze Cartes & de 40 Planches en Taille douce.
Par M. Le Page du Pratz.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
M. DCC. LVIII.

Title Page, Histoire de la Louisiane, Biodiversity Heritage Library

High Tide:
January 1
9:37 pm • 1.1 ft

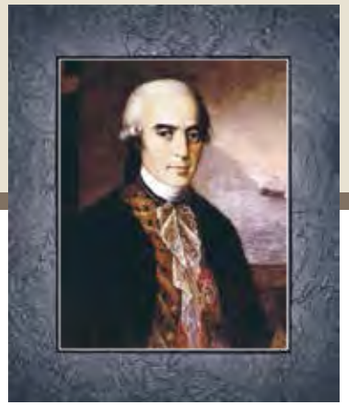
Low Tide:
January 28
5:56 am • -0.6 ft

BTNEP
BARATARIA-TERREBONNE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program:
P.O. Box 2663, NSU Campus, N. Babington Hall,
Room 105, Thibodaux, LA 70310
1.800.259.0869 • www.btnep.org

Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Antonio de Ulloa



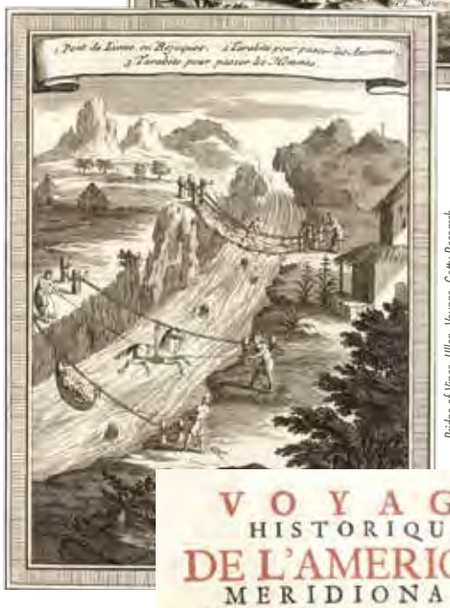
Antonio de Ulloa, Wikimedia Commons

Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Girault was born in Seville, Spain on January 12, 1716 and died July 3, 1795. He was a scientist, author, astronomer, explorer, naturalist, Spanish General and the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana. In 1735, while in the navy, he became part of the French Geodesic Mission and together with Jorge Juan, led a scientific expedition to record a degree of meridian arc at the equator in Ecuador between 1736 and 1744. During this expedition, the two Spaniards discovered the metal platinum. On the return trip, he was captured by the British and held prisoner before befriending English men of science and becoming a Fellow of the Royal Academy of London. Upon release, he returned to Spain and published his journal of the trip to Ecuador in English as "A Voyage to South America" in 1748. Back in Spain, he held prominent scientific commissions and made many scientific contributions, including the first museum of natural history, the first metallurgical laboratory and the astronomical observatory at Cadiz. Between 1758 and 1764 he became governor of Huancavelica in Peru managing the quicksilver mines there for Spain. In 1784, he published his scientific findings from the Peru trip as "Relación histórica del viaje á la América Meridional," wherein he gave detailed descriptions of the landscape, flora, fauna, and native cultures of Peru. In March of 1766, he arrived in New Orleans to become the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana until he was forced out by French, Cajun and Creole colonists who refused to recognize Spanish rule during "The Louisiana Rebellion of 1768." During his time as Louisiana Governor, another Louisiana naturalist, Louis Jacques Judice, served under him as Commandant. The remainder of his time was spent in the Spanish navy until eventually retiring and dying in Cadiz.

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_de_Ulloa

Globe, Ulloa, Voyage Historique, The Getty Research Institute, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Peru, Ulloa, Voyage, Getty Research, Biodiversity Heritage Library



Bridge of Vines, Ulloa, Voyage, Getty Research, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Title, Ulloa, Voyage, Getty Research, Biodiversity Heritage Library

February 2014

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
23	24	25	26	27	28	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

RED DRUM
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Raft, Ulloa, Voyage, Getty Research, Biodiversity Heritage Library

High Tide:
February 25
6:47 pm • 0.9 ft

Low Tide:
February 25
4:42 am • -0.4 ft

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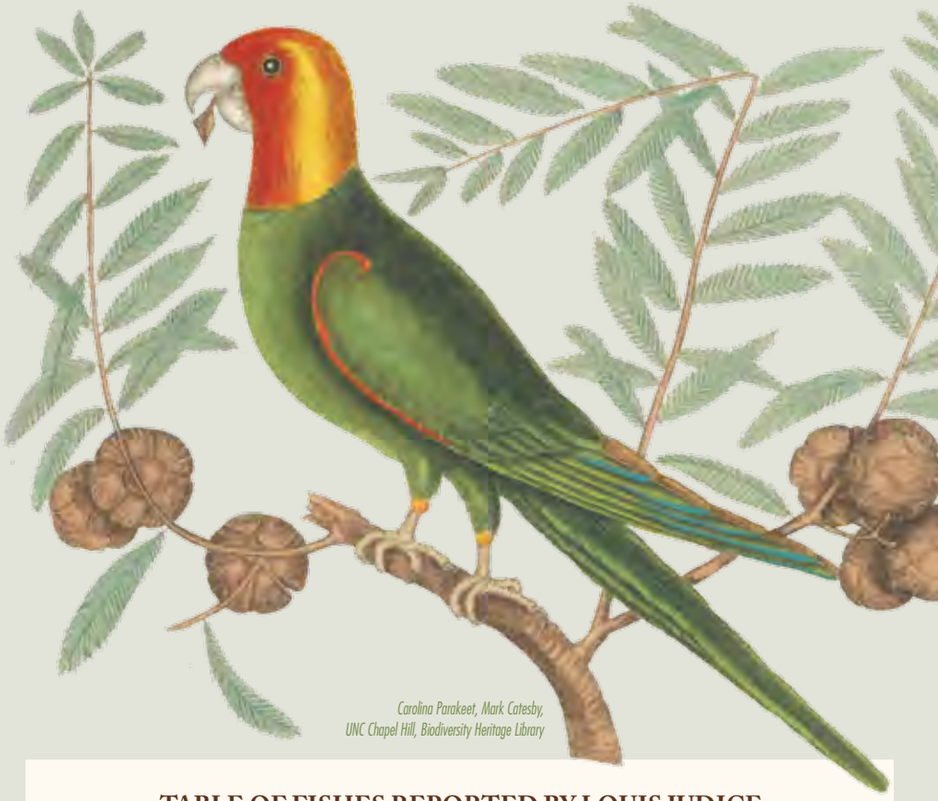
Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Pioneer Amateur Naturalist
Louis Judice

Louis Jacques Judice was baptized in New Orleans at St. Louis Cathedral on October 21, 1731. At 13, his parents died and his uncle, Captain Nicolas Judice, sent him to France in 1746 to learn a trade. He returned to New Orleans and married Jeanne Cantrelle, the daughter of a prominent businessman in 1752. Judice was the longest serving commandant of Spanish Louisiana, 1765-1796 (including the first Spanish governor Antonio de Ulloa). Judice and Louis Andry were directed by the third Spanish governor, Luis de Unzaga y Amezaga, to explore the "Lafourche des Chetimaches district," and determine its suitability for settlement. Andry, Judice, and Judice's eldest son embarked on the journey around March 15, 1772 in a small boat or pirogue. Although the journey took about one month, Judice did not write a full report on the trip until 1786. He described 120 species: 56 birds, 16 fish, 16 mammals, 1 reptile, and 31 plants. The natural levees were small grasslands or prairies "one to two arpents wide," (about 200-400 ft) occupied by turkey, deer, wolves, prairie chicken, bison, cougar, and the Carolina Parakeet. Along the bayou "were plentiful feathered game of all varieties including ducks, wood ducks, mergansers, teal, white and grey ibises, and cormorants in great numbers." He was the first to document hundreds of cormorants cooperatively pushing fish against shorelines. He described the region's potential for agriculture and its drinking water problems. Vegetation beyond the prairies consisted of canebrake- and palmetto-choked, bottomland-hardwood forests that gave way to huge expanses of ancient, cypress-tupelo swamps, bordered by buttonbush and cutgrass marshes. Non-dominant vegetation included tulip laurel, cherry laurel, black laurel, wild plum, black cherry, hawthorn, pecan, persimmon, sweet gum, sycamore, hackberry, creeper vine, cottonwood, white oak, red oak, live oak, water oak, black oak, acacia, holly, elm, wax myrtle, prickly ash, black walnut, and basswood. Judice and Andry's survey led directly to the Canary Islander, "Islenō," settlement at Valenzuela (now Plattenville, Assumption Parish). By 1788, 16 years after their journey and initial report to Unzaga, the region had a population of 1500 people. Their account was one of the earliest and most comprehensive assessments of the Lafourche region.

Areas explored by Louis Judice, T.C. Michot and R.S. Kemmerer, USGS - National Wetlands Research Center

References:
Pioneer Amateur Naturalist Louis Judice: Observations on the Fauna, Flora, Geography, and Agriculture of the Bayou Lafourche Region, Louisiana, 1772-1786. Carl A. Brasseaux, H. Dickson Hoese and Thomas C. Michot. Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association. Vol. 45, No. 1 (Winter, 2004), pp. 71-103 and http://www.acadian-cajun.com/canary.htm



Carolina Parakeet, Mark Catesby, UNC Chapel Hill, Biodiversity Heritage Library

TABLE OF FISHES REPORTED BY LOUIS JUDICE

English Common Name	Cajun French Name (Judice pub)	English Meaning of Cajun Name	Scientific Name
Bowfin	Choupic, Choupicque		*Amia calva*
Alligator Garfish	Poisson armé	Armored fish	*Atractosteus spatula*
Spotted Garfish	Poisson armé	Armored fish	*Lepisosteus oculatus*
Tarpon	Grande écaille	Big Scale	*Megalops atlanticus*
Chain pickerel	Brochet	Pike	*Esox americanus*
Buffalo	Carpe	Carp	*Ictiobus sp.*
Bullhead Catfish	Barbue	Catfish, Whiskers	*Ameiurus sp.*
Hardhead Catfish	Machoirans	Jaws	*Arius felis*
Common Jack	Carangue	Jack	*Caranx hippos*
Red Drum	Poisson rouge	Red Fish	*Sciaenops ocellatus*
Fresh Water Drum	Gasburgant	Gaspergou	*Aplodinotus grunniens*
Speckled Trout, Sand Trout	Truite	Trout	*Cynoscion sp.*
Sunfishes	Perche	Perch	*Lepomis spp.*
Sunfishes	Patassa	Flat Fish	*Lepomis spp. or relatives*
Black or White Crappie	Sacalet	Sac of milk (Sac à Lait)	*Poxomis sp.*
Striped Mullet	Meuille	Mullet	*Mugil cephalus*
Yellow Bass	Barconnis, Bar connu	Bass Known	*Morone mississippiensis*

Table adapted from Pioneer Amateur Naturalist Louis Judice: Observations on the Fauna, Flora, Geography, and Agriculture of the Bayou Lafourche Region, Louisiana, 1772-1786. Carl A. Brasseaux, H. Dickson Hoese and Thomas C. Michot. Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association. Vol. 45, No. 1 (Winter, 2004), pp. 71-103

March 2014

FEBRUARY

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23	24	25	26	27	28	1

APRIL

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

(top) Prairie Chicken, Greg Busker, Wikimedia Commons
(bottom) American Bison, Wikimedia Commons

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6
						1 NEW 7:27a 0.0 11:46p 0.5
2 7:18a 0.2 11:58a 0.3 6:10p 0.1	3 1:49a 0.4 5:44a 0.3 11:37a 0.4 8:22p 0.1	4 11:57a 0.6 10:21p 0.0 Mardi Gras	5 12:34p 0.7 Ash Wednesday	6 12:02a -0.1 1:20p 0.7	7 1:21a -0.1 2:14p 0.8	8 FIRST 2:25a -0.2 3:16p 0.8
9 3:21a -0.2 4:28p 0.8 Daylight Saving Time Begins	10 4:11a -0.1 5:43p 0.7	11 4:54a -0.1 6:52p 0.7	12 5:31a 0.0 7:55p 0.7	13 6:01a 0.0 8:52p 0.7	14 6:21a 0.1 9:49p 0.6	15 6:28a 0.2 11:59a 0.3 2:28p 0.3 10:50p 0.6
16 FULL 6:12a 0.3 10:40a 0.4 4:39p 0.2	17 12:09a 0.5 5:26a 0.4 10:25a 0.5 6:09p 0.2 St. Patrick's Day	18 10:36a 0.6 7:34p 0.1	19 11:01a 0.7 9:00p 0.0	20 11:37a 0.8 10:26p 0.0 First Day of Spring	21 12:23p 0.9 11:48p -0.1	22 1:17p 1.0
23 THIRD 1:03a -0.2 2:20p 1.0	24 2:08a -0.2 3:33p 1.0	25 3:07a -0.2 5:00p 0.9	26 3:59a -0.1 6:38p 0.9	27 4:44a 0.1 8:23p 0.8	28 5:16a 0.2 12:12p 0.4 2:31p 0.4 10:17p 0.6	29 5:21a 0.4 10:15a 0.5 4:54p 0.3
30 NEW 12:52a 0.6 4:09a 0.5 9:41a 0.6 6:22p 0.2	31 9:48a 0.8 7:35p 0.1					

High Tide:
March 23
2:20 pm • 1.0 ft

Low Tide:
March 24
2:08 am • -0.2 ft

DOLPHIN
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

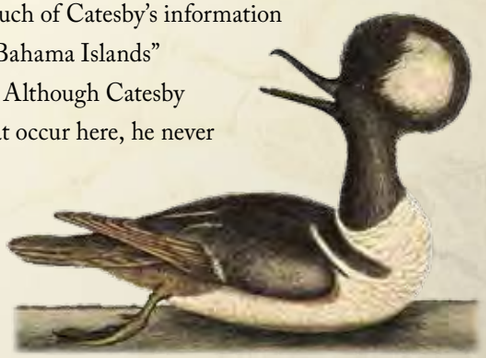
Mark Catesby

Red Winged Blackbird, Mark Catesby, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Mark Catesby (1682 – 1749) was an English naturalist who is well known for his work "Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands" completed during the years 1729-1747. It was the first published account of the flora and fauna of North America and included 220 color plates of birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, mammals and plants. Catesby was inspired at a young age by John Ray, an early English naturalist. After studying natural history in England, he made collections from his sister's home in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1712. Then, he visited the West Indies in 1714, and then returned to Virginia and onto England in 1719. His botanical collections made him popular among other scientists in England. In 1722, he conducted a botanical expedition in the Carolinas and West Indies for the Royal Society to collect plant and animal specimens. After returning to England in 1726, he spent 17 years preparing "Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands." It was the first natural history publication to use folio-sized color plates that Catesby learned to etch himself. Catesby increased the realism of his illustrations by combining drawings of animals with the plants. He completed the first volume in 1731, which helped elect him to the Royal Society in 1733, and completed the second volume in 1743. He also produced a supplement in 1746-1747 from material sent to him by friends in America. Catesby was also the first naturalist to study, author and present a paper to the Royal Society on bird migration, entitled "Of Birds of Passage." He was the first to express concern for the decrease of birds due to habitat loss and discover that birds migrate (people thought that birds overwintered in ponds or the trunks of trees). Carolus Linnaeus, the inventor of the scientific naming system, included much of Catesby's information from "Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands" in the 10th edition of his "Systema Naturae" (1758). Although Catesby documented a large variety of animals and plants that occur here, he never visited Louisiana.

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Catesby

Bison, Mark Catesby, Biodiversity Heritage Library



Merganser, Mark Catesby, Biodiversity Heritage Library

APRIL 2014

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

MAY

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Cardinal, Mark Catesby, Biodiversity Heritage Library

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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8:45p 0.0

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9:53p 0.0

3
11:31a 1.0
11:00p 0.0

4
12:14p 1.0

5
12:07a 0.0
1:02p 1.0

6
2:09a 0.1
2:55p 0.9

7 FIRST
3:04a 0.1
3:57p 0.9

8
3:50a 0.2
5:13p 0.8

9
4:28a 0.2
6:53p 0.8

10
4:53a 0.3
8:39p 0.7

11
5:04a 0.4
11:36a 0.5
3:46p 0.5
10:29p 0.6

12
4:49a 0.5
10:18a 0.6
5:14p 0.4

13
12:45a 0.6
3:47a 0.6
9:53a 0.7
6:17p 0.3
Palm Sunday

14
9:55a 0.8
7:12p 0.2

15 FULL
10:13a 0.9
8:08p 0.1

16
10:41a 1.1
9:07p 0.0

17
11:17a 1.2
10:09p 0.0

18
11:59a 1.2
11:14p -0.1
Good Friday

19
12:46p 1.2

20
12:19a -0.1
1:36p 1.2
Easter Sunday

21
1:21a 0.0
2:29p 1.2

22 THIRD
2:18a 0.0
3:28p 1.0
Earth Day

23
3:05a 0.2
4:43p 0.9

24
3:38a 0.3
12:40p 0.7
3:55p 0.7
8:01p 0.7

25
3:42a 0.5
10:27a 0.7
5:27p 0.5

26
12:55a 0.6
1:40a 0.6
9:36a 0.8
6:25p 0.3

27
9:25a 1.0
7:16p 0.2

28
9:40a 1.1
8:05p 0.1

29 NEW
10:07a 1.2
8:54p 0.0

30
10:40a 1.2
9:42p 0.0

High Tide:
April 19
12:46 am • 1.2 ft

Low Tide:
April 20
12:19 am • -0.1 ft

RED SNAPPER
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

John James Audubon

The ornithologist's rule: "The nature of the place – whether high or low, moist or dry, whether sloping north or south, or bearing tall trees or low shrubs – generally gives hint as to its inhabitants." – John James Audubon

Ruffed Grouse, John James Audubon, Wikimedia Commons

Fox, Quadrupeds North America, John James Audubon, Duke University Libraries, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Beaver, Quadrupeds North America, John James Audubon, Duke University Libraries, Biodiversity Heritage Library

John James Audubon (1785-1851) was an ornithologist, naturalist and painter, best known for his depictions of birds in their natural habitats in his publication, "The Birds of America." He was the illegitimate son of a French naval officer, born in St. Domingue (now Haiti). In 1791, his father moved Audubon to France due to the brewing slave revolt in St. Domingue. In 1803, he used a false passport provided by his father to immigrate to New York to avoid conscription in the Napoleonic Wars. Eventually, he moved to the 284-acre "Mill Grove" family farm near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where he hunted, fished, played music, and studied nature. Unlike other artists of the time, he recorded animal behavior and made scientific observations, conducting the first bird-banding studies by tying yarn to the legs of Eastern Phoebes. In 1808, Audubon married Lucy Bakewell after moving to Kentucky and began to raise a family. Audubon spent about a decade in business, even buying land, slaves, and a flour mill, but was devastated when he was jailed for bankruptcy in 1819. In 1821, he quit business and moved to the Felicianas in Louisiana. Lucy became the breadwinner as a teacher, while Audubon worked daily, gathering specimens and painting. In 1826, Audubon sailed to England with over 300 paintings. The British adored "the American woodsman," and he raised enough money to publish "Birds of America." The publication contains about 700 North American birds, representing 14 years of field observations and drawings. Audubon developed his own techniques for drawing and painting birds. First, he killed birds with fine shot and used wire to portray them. Then, he meticulously drew and painted them in natural positions and habitats. He used several views to represent anatomy, wings, males and females. This was in contrast to the rigid representations of other naturalists. Audubon's final publication, "Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America" was posthumously published by his son. He was elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, London's Royal Society, the Linnaean Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The National Audubon Society was formed and named in his honor. Audubon's work went far beyond his lifetime, cited by later naturalists, including Charles Darwin in "On the Origin of Species."

Photo above: John James Audubon, 1826, John Syme, Wikimedia Commons

References: http://www.audubon.org/john-james-audubon and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_James_Audubon

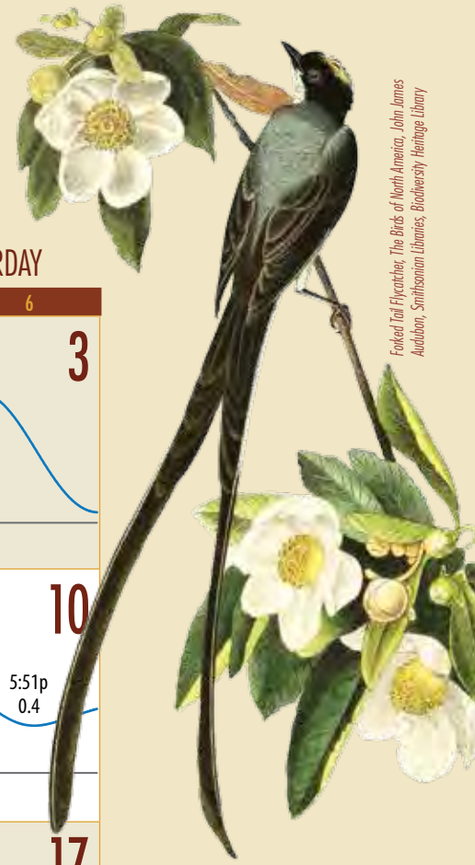
May 2014

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5



Forked Tail Flycatcher, The Birds of North America, John James Audubon, Smithsonian Libraries, Biodiversity Heritage Library

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

COBIA (LEMON FISH)

Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Cinco De Mayo

Mother's Day

Memorial Day

High Tide:
May 17
11:43 am • 1.4 ft

Low Tide:
May 16
10:08 pm • -0.2 ft

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

George Lowery, Jr.

George Lowery & Ivory-Billed Woodpecker, LSU College of Science

George H. Lowery, Jr. (1913-1978) was an ornithologist, a naturalist, the Director of the Museum of Natural Science, and a Boyd Professor of Zoology at Louisiana State University (LSU). Native to Monroe, Louisiana, he received his Bachelor (1934) and Master of Science (1936) degrees from LSU. As an LSU instructor in Zoology, he was appointed Assistant Curator of the Museum of Zoology in 1936. Lowery spent four decades at LSU, taking two years leave to earn his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas in 1947. In 1951, he published his findings entitled "A Quantitative Study of the Nocturnal Migration of Birds." Lowery began the study in 1945 and spent years of painstaking work collecting the data. He used a quantitative process that counted the number, direction, and altitude of birds flying in front of the moon with telescopes. Data were collected and individually calculated at multiple stations by multiple observers in North and Central America. Collected counts totaled over one thousand man hours representing an area of more than one million square miles. Today, numbers of birds and direction of migration are recorded instantly using weather radar imaging. In 1951, the LSU Museum of Zoology became the Museum of Natural Science and Lowery was made Director. The museum continued to expand and is currently one of the nation's largest natural history museums with holdings of over 2.5 million total specimens and a bird collection of 169,000 specimens. Lowery authored two books entitled, "Louisiana Birds," and "The Mammals of Louisiana and its Adjacent Waters" and 75 publications in peer-reviewed journals. Throughout his career, Lowery was devoted to teaching ornithology and mammalogy. In 1956, he received the Brewster Award of the American Ornithologists' Union for his quantitative studies of the nocturnal migration of birds. In 1965, he received the Outstanding Conservationist of the Year Award from the Outdoor Writers Association, and in 1975, the Louisiana Wildlife Federation named him Conservation Educator of the Year. His legacy continues through the successful careers of his many students and the Museum of Natural Science.

References: http://science.lsu.edu/Alumni+Giving/Hall-of-Distinction/item39476.html, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_State_University, http://appl015.lsu.edu/natsci/education.nsf/$Content/MNS+History?OpenDocument, and http://www.gutenberg.org/files/37894/37894-h/37894-h.htm

Illustrations Above: (left) Muskrat, Mammals of Louisiana and its Adjacent Waters, LSU Natural History Museum, (middle) River Otter, Mammals of Louisiana and its Adjacent Waters, LSU Natural History Museum and (right)Beaver, Mammals of Louisiana and its Adjacent Waters, LSU Natural History Museum

George Lowery & Golden Eagle, LSU Natural History Museum

June 2014

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JULY

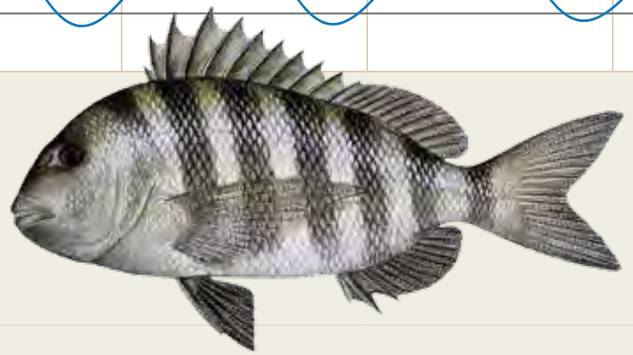
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Coots and Gallinules, Louisiana Birds, R. E. Tucker, LA Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6
1 12:02p 1.2 11:20p 0.1	**2** 12:30p 1.1 11:46p 0.2	**3** 12:50p 1.0	**4** 12:02a 0.2 12:48p 0.9	**5** FIRST 12:02a 0.3 11:25a 0.8 11:35p 0.4	**6** 9:03a 0.8 9:51p 0.5	**7** 8:04a 0.8 6:17p 0.4
8 7:49a 0.9 6:03p 0.2	**9** 7:56a 1.1 6:25p 0.1	**10** 8:19a 1.2 7:00p -0.1	**11** 8:51a 1.3 7:42p -0.2	**12** FULL 9:29a 1.4 8:27p -0.3	**13** 10:12a 1.4 9:15p -0.3	**14** 10:56a 1.4 10:02p -0.2
15 11:39a 1.3 10:46p -0.1 Father's Day	**16** 12:18p 1.2 11:23p 0.0	**17** 12:42p 1.0 11:43p 0.2	**18** 12:03p 0.8 11:29p 0.3	**19** THIRD 8:54a 0.8 9:31p 0.4	**20** 7:35a 0.8 6:01p 0.3	**21** 7:16a 1.0 5:59p 0.1 First Day of Summer
22 7:26a 1.1 6:26p 0.0	**23** 7:51a 1.2 7:01p -0.1	**24** 8:25a 1.3 7:37p -0.1	**25** 9:01a 1.3 8:13p -0.1	**26** 9:37a 1.3 8:49p -0.1	**27** NEW 10:13a 1.3 9:22p -0.1	**28** 10:46a 1.2 9:52p 0.0
29 11:18a 1.2 10:17p 0.0	**30** 11:45a 1.1 10:35p 0.1					

ft: 1.2, 0.8, 0.4, -0.0, -0.4

SHEEPSHEAD
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



High Tide:
June 13
10:12 am • 1.4 ft

Low Tide:
June 13
9:15 pm • -0.3 ft

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Sandhill Cranes Reflection, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Jake Valentine, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Jake Valentine

"These last wet pine savannas are beautiful, wondrous places, but without the cranes, they would have lost their soul." - Jacob M. (Jake) Valentine.

Jacob M. "Jake" Valentine II (1917-2000) was a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Regional Wildlife Biologist who helped to establish the Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Born in Wisconsin, he earned the Army's Silver Star for heroism under fire in New Guinea during World War II by swimming a river multiple times to transport wounded comrades. He studied with Aldo Leopold at the University of Wisconsin and served as Refuge Manager for Slade NWR in North Dakota. Valentine worked at refuges in Chincoteague, Virginia and Loxahatchee, Florida and then became the Regional Wildlife Biologist for the Gulf Coast. He lived in Lafayette, Louisiana, for almost 40 years. In the 1970s, habitat of the Mississippi sandhill crane was being threatened by the construction of Interstate 10 (I-10), known as the "cranes and lanes" controversy. This led the National Wildlife Federation to initiate the first lawsuit under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The lawsuit delayed construction of I-10 while Valentine investigated its impacts and reported the findings in court. The 1976 case settlement designated 2,000 acres of pine savanna near Gautier, Mississippi (now 19,000 acres) as the Mississippi Sandhill Crane NWR. In 1981, Valentine oversaw the release of cranes into the refuge from a captive breeding program in Maryland. After thirty years their population grew from 30 to 135 birds, with 25 breeding pairs. Sandhill cranes are still called "the rarest bird in North America." Jake worked with the cranes through his retirement and until his death. In 1996, Valentine received the first L. H. Walkinshaw Crane Conservation Award for lifetime achievement in crane conservation. Without Jake Valentine, there would be no Sandhill Crane NWR. He rescued the cranes and the remaining 5% of their historic habitat. Therefore, it's not surprising that he is called the "father" of this refuge.

Young Sandhill Crane, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sandhill Crane Pair, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sandhill Cranes, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

References:

http://www.fws.gov/refuges/about/ConservationHeroes/jakeValentine_07192012.html

http://www.fws.gov/mississippisandhillcrane/history.html

https://www.nwf.org/News-and-Magazines/National-Wildlife/Birds/Archives/2005/Hovering-on-the-Edge-of-Existence.aspx

http://www.fws.gov/mississippisandhillcrane/cranerecovery.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandhill_Crane

Background Image: Sandhill Crane Drawing, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

July 2014

JUNE

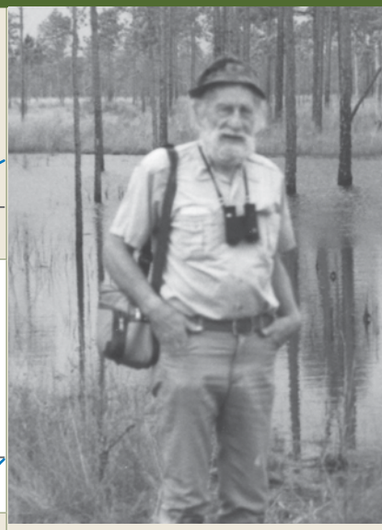
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

BLACK DRUM
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles.
Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission



Jake Valentine, Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 12:07p 1.0 10:43p 0.2	2 12:16p 0.9 10:38p 0.3	3 11:40a 0.8 10:11p 0.4	4 8:04a 0.7 9:00p 0.4	FIRST 5 6:46a 0.8 6:22p 0.4
					Independence Day	
6 6:32a 0.9 5:25p 0.2	7 6:45a 1.0 5:39p 0.1	8 7:14a 1.2 6:11p -0.1	9 7:53a 1.3 6:51p -0.2	10 8:37a 1.4 7:35p -0.3	11 9:25a 1.4 8:21p -0.3	FULL 12 10:13a 1.4 9:06p -0.2
13 11:01a 1.3 9:47p -0.1	14 11:46a 1.2 10:19p 0.0	15 12:24p 1.0 10:33p 0.2	16 12:27p 0.8 10:04p 0.4	17 6:46a 0.7 7:45p 0.5	THIRD 18 5:40a 0.8 4:45p 0.3	19 5:39a 1.0 4:56p 0.1
20 6:05a 1.1 5:30p 0.0	21 6:43a 1.2 6:08p 0.0	22 7:25a 1.2 6:47p -0.1	23 8:10a 1.3 7:26p -0.1	24 8:52a 1.3 8:02p 0.0	25 9:33a 1.2 8:34p 0.0	NEW 26 10:10a 1.2 9:02p 0.1
27 10:43a 1.1 9:23p 0.1	28 11:13a 1.1 9:36p 0.2	29 11:41a 1.0 9:38p 0.3	30 12:04p 0.9 9:26p 0.4	31 12:15p 0.8 8:53p 0.5		

High Tide:
July 11
9:25 am • 1.4 ft

Low Tide:
July 11
8:21 pm • -0.3 ft

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Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Edward Avery McIlhenny, Alligator's Life History, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Edward Avery McIlhenny

Edward Avery McIlhenny (1872-1949) was an explorer, businessman, conservationist, ornithologist, horticulturalist and naturalist. He was the son of Edmund Avery McIlhenny, inventor of the Tabasco® brand hot sauce. Born at Avery Island, Louisiana, he attended Dr. Holbrook's Military School in New York, and then Lehigh University in New York before dropping out in 1894 to be an ornithologist on Frederick Cook's Arctic expedition. During a self-financed Arctic expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska (1897), he helped save over 100 stranded Japanese whaling fleet sailors. In 1938, McIlhenny began a nutria farm on Avery Island. During this time, he and other fur farmers intentionally released a large number of the marsh-destroying nutria into Louisiana's wetlands. By 1960, estimates of nutria population in Louisiana coastal regions exceeded 20 million. Although McIlhenny is popularly attributed with the introduction of nutria to Louisiana, state and federal agencies advocated for these releases to provide a new fur resource and control the spread of invasive aquatic plants. Around 1895, McIlhenny founded the Bird City wildfowl refuge on Avery Island, which helped to save the snowy egret from extinction. With the help of Charles Willis Ward, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Sage Foundation, he set aside 175,000 acres of south Louisiana coastal marshland as wildlife refuges. He banded over 285,000 birds during his lifetime and ran a game farm on Avery Island that experimented with breeding new animal varieties. McIlhenny used his 170-acre personal estate, known as Jungle Gardens, to propagate both Louisiana-native and exotic plant varieties. He wrote numerous academic articles, mainly about birds and reptiles, oversaw the publication in English of two European botanical treatises, and edited Charles L. Jordan's unfinished manuscript, "The Wild Turkey and Its Hunting" (1914). His book, "The Alligator's Life History" (1935), is still considered a leading work on the natural history of alligators. McIlhenny is also credited for holding the Louisiana state record for killing the longest alligator at 19 feet 2 inches. He also wrote other books on natural history, including "Bird City" (1934) and "The Autobiography of an Egret" (1940). The E. A. McIlhenny Collection of natural history books at the LSU Libraries is named in his honor.

Turkey, The Wild Turkey and its Hunting, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Title Page, The Wild Turkey and its Hunting, Biodiversity Heritage Library
Title Page, Alligator's Life History, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Tabasco®, 1905, McIlhenny Company, Wikimedia Commons

Tabasco® Brand Pepper Sauce is a registered trademark of McIlhenny Company.

Young Boy Holding Alligator, Alligator's Life History, Biodiversity Heritage Library

References:
http://lib.lsu.edu/special/cc/mcilhenny.html
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Avery_McIlhenny
http://www.nutria.com/site24.php
http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/refuge/rockefeller-wildlife-refuge
http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/59919#page/9/mode/1up
http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/131875#page/7/mode/1up

August 2014

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

SEPTEMBER

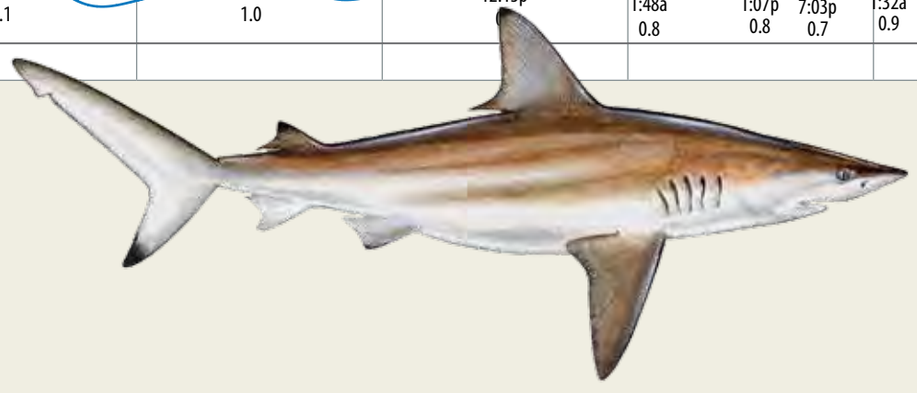
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6
					1 5:15a 0.7 7:45p 0.5	**2** 4:30a 0.8 5:01p 0.5
FIRST **3** 4:37a 0.9 4:02p 0.3	**4** 5:06a 1.1 4:24p 0.2	**5** 5:48a 1.2 5:02p 0.1	**6** 6:38a 1.3 5:46p 0.0	**7** 7:32a 1.4 6:32p -0.1	**8** 8:29a 1.4 7:19p -0.1	**9** 9:27a 1.4 8:04p 0.0
FULL **10** 10:24a 1.3 8:45p 0.1	**11** 11:22a 1.2 9:14p 0.3	**12** 12:22p 1.0 9:21p 0.5	**13** 1:32p 0.8 8:32p 0.6	**14** 3:04a 0.8 11:06a 0.6	**15** 2:57a 0.9 1:54p 0.4	**16** 3:24a 1.1 3:04p 0.3
THIRD **17** 4:07a 1.2 4:00p 0.2	**18** 5:00a 1.2 4:50p 0.2	**19** 5:58a 1.3 5:36p 0.1	**20** 6:57a 1.3 6:20p 0.2	**21** 7:53a 1.3 6:59p 0.2	**22** 8:45a 1.3 7:33p 0.3	**23** 9:31a 1.2 8:02p 0.3
24 10:12a 1.2 8:22p 0.4	NEW **25** 10:51a 1.1 8:30p 0.5	**26** 11:30a 1.0 8:23p 0.6	**27** 12:13p 7:56p 0.7	**28** 1:48a 0.8 6:41a 0.7 1:07p 0.8 7:03p 0.7	**29** 1:32a 0.9 9:11a 0.7 3:14p 0.7 4:43p 0.7	**30** 1:45a 1.0 11:41a 0.6
31 2:14a 1.1 1:22p 0.5						

Great Egret, Port Fourchon, 2013, Delaina Leblanc

High Tide:
August 8
8:29 am • 1.4 ft

Low Tide:
August 7
6:32 pm • -0.1 ft



BLACK TIP SHARK

Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Johnny Lynch, USFWS Research Biologist, Courtesy of John Lynch Family Files

Johnny Lynch

"Man himself is rather slow to change. He's still the same critter. He has a lot more to learn these days. He's also learning a lot of things he's going to have to forget, because they're not right."

- Johnny Lynch

John J. Lynch (1914 – 1983) was an orchid-grower, survivalist, ornithologist, humorist, naturalist and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) waterfowl flyway biologist. Born in Newport, RI, Lynch attended Rhode Island College (RIC) in Providence, because he could not afford Brown University (BU). Lynch cut his RIC classes to attend biology lectures at BU and even hand-copied the BU biology textbook, including the illustrations. Lynch conducted bird banding, researched marine algae as waterfowl forage and was a Boy Scout nature counselor. He graduated as valedictorian of his class at RIC with a degree in biology. In 1935, he started working for U.S. Biological Survey at the National Waterfowl Refuge in South Dakota. In 1937, Lynch took a research position with the USFWS in Pilottown, Louisiana. He investigated the effects of water level, cattle grazing, oil development and burning on marshes. Lynch married May Zoe Sagrera in 1941 and settled in Abbeville, Louisiana. Between 1943 and 1946, Lynch joined the Navy and taught land and sea survival to pilots. In 1947, he returned to his former position with USFWS and acquired his pilot's license. For 10 years, Lynch conducted migration, ecological and flock studies of waterfowl from the air alongside U.S. and Canadian field crews. In 1951, he condensed his ecological knowledge in an internal USFWS report entitled, "Escape from Mediocrity." Lynch classified duck breeding grounds into three ecosystems: 1) Bald Open Prairie (treeless grasslands, most productive); 2) Big Crow Factory (mixed grassland and forests, average production); and 3) Big Fish Factory (lakes/river deltas, least productive). In 1945, Lynch observed the last whooping crane flock in Louisiana and captured the last crane in 1950. In 1955, the USFWS stationed him at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, where he instructed and worked with U.S. and international students. This same year, he and his wife opened Orchid Gardens Nursery in Lafayette, La. In 1956, he conducted a summer whooping crane survey of Canadian Arctic habitats and proposed that humans should intervene in crane recovery. The next year, Lynch hatched and raised the first whooping crane chick in captivity. In 1958, he developed a winter survey technique for geese and swans nesting in the Arctic. In 1967, he wrote, "Orchid Collecting in Louisiana." Johnny Lynch was a great field scientist and a true "Re-Searcher," as he looked at things again and again throughout his life.

References:

1984. John J. Lynch. Escape from Mediocrity: A New Approach to American Waterfowl Hunting Regulations. Wildfowl. 35. 5-13.

1998. Amanda Sagrera Hanks. Louisiana Paradise: The Chenieres and Wetlands of Southwest Louisiana. Center for Louisiana Studies. Chapter 18. John J. Lynch: The Father of Flyway Biologists. Pages 50–53.

http://www.ducks.org/news-media/remembering-john-lynch

Johnny Lynch, US Navy Air and Sea Survival, Courtesy of John Lynch Family Files

Johnny Lynch with Orchids, Courtesy of John Lynch Family Files

Johnny Lynch exiting U.S. Coast Guard Plane, White Lake Survey, 1939, Courtesy of John Lynch Family Files

September 2014

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6
	1	**2** FIRST	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
	2:56a 1.2 2:30p 0.4	3:49a 1.3 3:27p 0.3	4:52a 1.4 4:21p 0.2	6:01a 1.4 5:13p 0.2	7:13a 1.4 6:02p 0.2	8:27a 1.4 6:48p 0.3
	Labor Day					
7	**8** FULL	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
9:42a 1.3 7:26p 0.4	11:01a 1.2 7:50p 0.6	2:07a 0.8 4:19a 0.8 12:34p 1.0 7:38p 0.8	12:25a 0.9 7:13a 0.7 3:16p 0.9 5:36p 0.9	12:10a 1.0 9:15a 0.6 12:32a 1.2	11:03a 0.5 1:10a 1.3	12:36p 0.4
14	**15** THIRD	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
1:57a 1.4 1:53p 0.4	2:50a 1.4 2:59p 0.3	3:50a 1.4 3:56p 0.4	4:58a 1.4 4:46p 0.4	6:11a 1.3 5:29p 0.4	7:24a 1.3 6:06p 0.5	8:31a 1.2 6:34p 0.6
21	**22**	**23**	**24** NEW	**25**	**26**	**27**
9:33a 1.2 6:48p 0.7	10:34a 1.1 6:46p 0.8	4:14a 0.8 11:41a 1.0 6:18p 0.9 11:20p 0.9	5:58a 0.8 1:10p 1.0 5:15p 0.9 11:11p 1.0	7:18a 0.7 11:22p 1.1	8:34a 0.6 11:47p 1.2	9:51a 0.6
		First Day of Autumn		Rosh Hashanah		
28	**29**	**30**				
12:20a 1.3 11:08a 0.5	1:02a 1.4 12:24p 0.4	1:52a 1.5 1:34p 0.3				

ft: 1.2, 0.8, 0.4, -0.0

Johnny Lynch in the Field,
Courtesy of John Lynch Family Files

High Tide:
September 30
1:52 am • 1.5 ft

Low Tide:
September 4
5:13 pm • 0.2 ft

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

GREATER AMBERJACK

Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Herbert Dessauer

Green Anole, Delaina Leblanc

Title Page, Nitrogen Tank on Barra and Nitrogen Tank Preparation, Patterns of Snake Evolution, Dessauer, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Dessauer photo, Patterns of Snake Evolution, Biodiversity Heritage Library

Field and laboratory scientists of the 1969 ALPHA HELIX Expedition to New Guinea, specifically organized to obtain tissues for molecular study (Dessauer, 1920). Standing, left to right: A. C. Wilson, W. Z. Lidicker, A. H. Brus, T. Gobbie (physician), R. G. Zweifel, H. G. Cogger, V. M. Sarich; kneeling: R. Storez and H. C. Dessauer. *(Photo by R. G. Zweifel.)*

Spectacled Lizard, Esteban Alzate, Wikimedia Commons

Herbert Clay Dessauer (1921-2013) was a biochemist, herpetologist, meteorologist, naturalist and Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Louisiana State University (LSU) Medical Center. Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, at 13 years old, he received a chemistry set which began his fascination with science. Dessauer and his friends constructed a homemade diving helmet from a five gallon can, a glass visor, a one-way valve hose and a bicycle pump that they used to explore the bottom of Lake Ponchartrain. In the fall of 1941, he began at LSU in chemical engineering. In 1943, he entered the U.S. Air Force training program in meteorology and finished in 1945. He was one of the first meteorologists to fly into hurricanes and collect scientific data. In 1947, he entered LSU medical school and finished his degree in 1949 but entered graduate school in biochemistry instead of medicine. In 1952, he graduated with an M.S. in meteorology from California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in biochemistry from LSU Medical School. Dessauer is considered the father of molecular herpetology systematics (evolutionary relationships). Some of his work includes: 1) blood pH change in feeding alligators (alkaline tide); 2) influence of photoperiod and season on metabolism in anoles and ribbon snakes; 3) protein electrophoresis and population studies of frogs, toads, snakes, lizards, and alligators; 4) protein database-based reorganization of water and garter snake genera; 5) genetic variation across hybrid zones; 6) genetics of unisexual lizards; 7) comprehensive DNA data sets for spectacled lizards; 8) frozen tissue collections; 9) simple field and lab techniques and equipment; and 10) chemical identification of multiple parentage in alligators and king snakes. Dessauer generated over 120 scientific publications. He had prominent roles in scientific societies such as Copeia, Herpetologica, The Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, First World Congress of Herpetology, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, American Physiological Society, American Genetic Association, Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Herpetologist's League, and National Science Foundation. He worked in the same department for over 50 years and produced many scientists who are leaders in the field of herpetology and biochemistry.

References:
http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/20810#page/7/mode/1up
http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/1448615?uid=3739688&uid=2&uid=4&uid=3739256&sid=21102768379443
Ernest J. Liner and Charles J. Cole. 2003. Historical Perspectives: Herbert C. Dessauer. Copeia (1): 195-199.

October 2014

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	
4						

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

GULF FLOUNDER

ft 1.2 0.8 0.4 -0.0

1 FIRST
2:50a 1.5
2:37p 0.3

2
3:57a 1.5
3:34p 0.3

3
5:17a 1.4
4:24p 0.4

4
6:53a 1.3
5:08p 0.5

Yom Kippur

5
8:44a 1.2
5:37p 0.7

6
3:35a 0.9
10:49a 1.1
5:38p 0.9
10:53p 1.0

7
5:48a 0.7
1:50p 1.0
4:08p 1.0
10:23p 1.1

8 FULL
7:13a 0.6
10:30p 1.3

9
8:27a 0.5
10:59p 1.4

10
9:36a 0.4
11:35p 1.5

11
10:44a 0.3

12
12:17a 1.5
11:50a 0.3

13
1:00a 1.5
12:54p 0.4

Columbus Day

14
1:47a 1.5
1:54p 0.4

15
2:38a 1.4
2:46p 0.5

16 THIRD
3:33a 1.3
3:30p 0.5

17
4:39a 1.2
4:04p 0.6

18
6:08a 1.1
4:26p 0.7

19
8:09a 1.0
4:28p 0.8
11:11p 0.9

20
4:24a 0.9
10:17a 1.0
3:58p 0.9
10:06p 1.0

21
5:36a 0.8
9:46p 1.1

22
6:29a 0.7
9:49p 1.2

23 NEW
7:18a 0.5
10:06p 1.3

24
8:07a 0.4
10:33p 1.4

25
8:59a 0.4
11:06p 1.4

26
8:55a 0.3
10:44p 1.5

27
9:55a 0.2
11:28p 1.5

28
10:56a 0.2

29
12:15a 1.5
11:55a 0.2

30 FIRST
1:05a 1.4
12:49p 0.3

31
1:57a 1.3
1:34p 0.4

Halloween

Diamondback Water Snake, Susan E Adams, Wikimedia Commons

High Tide:
October 27
11:28 pm • 1.5 ft

Low Tide:
October 28
10:56 am • 0.2 ft

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Percy Viosca, Jr.

Percy Viosca, Jr. in Tree, Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections Records, Louisiana State Universities Archives

Percy Viosca, Jr., Tulane, Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections Records, Louisiana State Universities Archives

"The effect of a crevasse is akin to cultivation and fertilization of farmlands and might be termed wholesale aquaculture." – Percy Viosca

Percy Viosca, Jr. (1892-1961) was a naturalist, aquatic ecologist, sportsman, artist, humorist, botanist, herpetologist, paleontologist, cook, craftsman and entrepreneur. He attended public schools in New Orleans and received both Bachelor (1913) and Master (1950) of Science degrees from Tulane. After a teaching stint, he left Tulane in 1916 to start the Southern Biological Supply Company. In the early 1920s, he became the Chief Epidemiologist for the City of New Orleans. Viosca observed that the clearing of wetlands made mosquitoes worse. He predicted that river siphons would increase mosquito predation and control. In the late 1920s, as Division of Fisheries Director for the Department of Conservation, Viosca wrote several reports on flood control in the Mississippi River Valley and its effects on Louisiana fisheries. He admonished the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to not levee off wetlands. He also advocated freshwater delivery to marshlands using small siphons and floodways. In 1933, he published "Louisiana, Out of Doors" as a "handy reference guide for tourists, campers, picnickers, anglers, hunters and nature lovers." Viosca described two new aquatic salamanders, a new species of tree frog, and discovered that most irises were hybrids of a few species. He professed several fishery management "truths": 1) any resource not utilized is lost; 2) productivity of a stock should be measured as what can be removed; 3) too many restrictions cause overpopulation; 4) stockpiling balanced populations is futile; 5) ecological conditions are more important than fecundity; 6) freshwater reintroduction results in true stock increases; 7) "limiting nutrients" determine population over management technique; 8) populations become balanced within a given system; and 9) the best way to manage shrimp populations is season closures and mesh size regulations. He was president of the Louisiana Academy of Sciences and the La Botanical Society. He was a member of the Louisiana Iris Society and the American Fisheries Society and regarded as the world's foremost expert on shrimp. He was named "Outstanding Conservationist of the Year" by The Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association and "Biologist of the Year" by Tulane. His legacy lives on in Louisiana's approach to fisheries management and coastal restoration.

Percy Viosca, Jr., Greenville, Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections Records, Louisiana State Universities Archives

Reference: 1996. The Life & Times of Percy Viosca: Parts I & II. Mark Schexnayder and Robert L. Ancelet. La Conservationist. Sept./Oct. issue. La. Dept. Wildlife & Fisheries.

November 2014

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

ft 1.2 0.8 0.4 -0.0

1
2:56a 1.1
2:06p 0.5
11:45p 0.9

2
2:45a 0.9
5:34a 0.9
2:10p 0.7
9:13p 0.9

3
4:14a 0.7
10:50a 0.8
12:34p 0.8
8:20p 1.0

4
5:10a 0.5
8:10p 1.2

5
6:02a 0.3
8:26p 1.3

6 FULL
6:53a 0.2
8:54p 1.4

7
7:43a 0.1
9:29p 1.5

8
8:34a 0.1
10:07p 1.5

Daylight Saving Time Ends

9
9:25a 0.1
10:46p 1.4

10
10:16a 0.1
11:24p 1.4

11
11:04a 0.2

12
12:02a 1.3
11:49a 0.3

13
12:35a 1.2
12:25p 0.3

14 THIRD
1:02a 1.1
12:50p 0.4

15
1:00a 0.9
12:57p 0.5
10:53p 0.8

Veteran's Day

16
12:34p 0.6
8:50p 0.8

17
5:58a 0.6
8:43a 0.6
10:13a 0.6
7:58p 0.9

18
5:09a 0.5
7:42p 1.0

19
5:28a 0.4
7:50p 1.1

20
5:58a 0.2
8:09p 1.2

21
6:34a 0.1
8:37p 1.3

22 NEW
7:17a 0.0
9:11p 1.3

23
8:03a -0.1
9:50p 1.4

24
8:53a -0.1
10:31p 1.4

25
9:43a -0.1
11:13p 1.3

26
10:33a -0.1
11:54p 1.2

27
11:17a 0.0

28 FIRST
12:27a 1.1
11:52a 0.1
12:25a 0.9

29
12:03p 0.3
9:29p 0.7

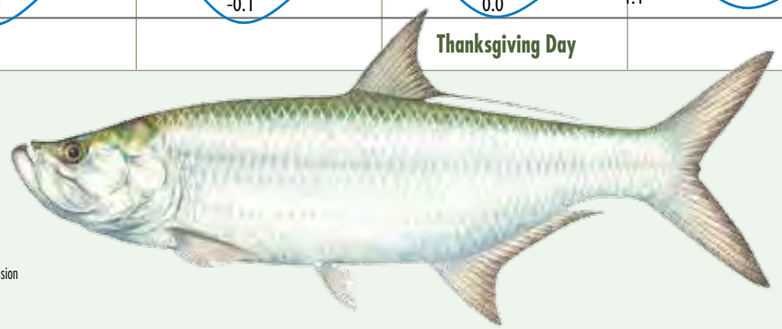
Thanksgiving Day

30
11:17a 0.4
7:43p 0.8

Percy Viosca, Jr. with Cypress, Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Special Collections Records, Louisiana State Universities Archives

High Tide:
November 8
10:07 pm • 1.5 ft

Low Tide:
November 25
9:43 am • - 0.1 ft



TARPON

Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Tides from Barataria Bay, Grand Isle, East Point, 29d 15'48" N 89d 57' 24" W
Tides & Currents by Jeppesen Marine • www.nobeltec.com
Tide adjustment table can be found on the inside back cover

Caroline Dormon, Wildflowers, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Louisiana

Caroline Dormon, Briarwood, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Louisiana

Caroline Dormon

Caroline Dormon, Young Woman, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Louisiana

Caroline Coroneos Dormon (1888-1971) was born to James Alexander and Caroline Trotti Sweat Dormon at their summer home, "Briarwood," near Saline, Louisiana. She was a botanist, horticulturalist, ornithologist, historian, archaeologist, conservationist, author and naturalist. While young, she became interested in plants and wildlife. She received a Bachelor of Arts in literature and art from Judson College, Alabama. She taught in Louisiana public schools for several years before moving back to Briarwood. She spent time studying native trees, shrubs and wildflowers, including irises. In 1920, her work was recognized by the Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs and the Louisiana Forestry Association, which helped her gain a position as Conservation Chairman and member on a legislative committee to study state forestry laws. In 1921, she was hired as the Public Relations Officer for the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. From here, she launched a forestry education program in public schools. She also attended the Southern Forestry Congress in 1922, where she pushed for the formation of the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana. In 1923, she left the state to become a beautification and landscape consultant, working with Louisiana Department of Transportation, Hodges Gardens, Huey P. Long Charity Hospital in Pineville, and private garden clubs. In 1935, she was appointed to the DeSoto Commission, formed by Congress to celebrate the 400th anniversary of DeSoto's expedition across America. Dormon also proposed the idea of a state Arboretum in Chichot State Park. She was a prolific writer and her published works include "Wild Flowers of Louisiana" (1934), "Forest Trees of Louisiana" (1941), "Flowers Native to the Deep South" (1958), "Natives Preferred" (1965), "Southern Indian Boy" (1967) and "Bird Talk" (1969). She received an honorary Doctorate of Science degree from Louisiana State University. A collection of her work is at the Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Before dying, she made Briarwood into the Caroline Dormon Nature Preserve. A nature trail, a junior high school in Woodworth and an art show in Shreveport, Louisiana have been named in her honor.

Louisiana Blue Flag Iris, Michael Massimi

References: http://library.nsula.edu/caroline-dormon-scope/ and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caroline_Dormon

December 2014

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

JANUARY 2015

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	39	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6	6 n 6

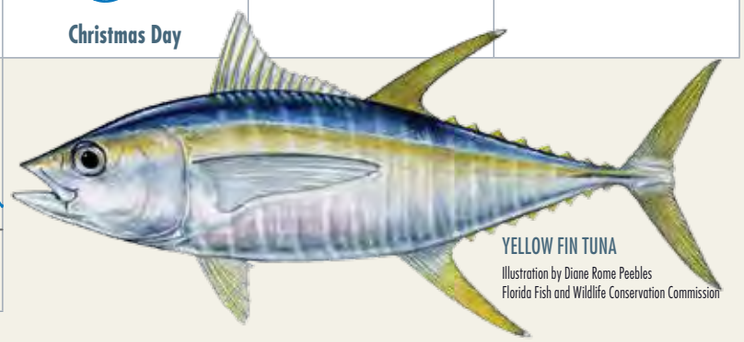
ft 1.2 0.8 0.4 -0.0 -0.4

	1 4:57a 0.4 7:07p 0.9	**2** 5:05a 0.2 7:08p 1.0	**3** 5:40a 0.0 7:30p 1.1	**4** 6:20a -0.1 8:02p 1.2	**5** FULL 7:02a -0.2 8:37p 1.2	**6** 7:45a -0.2 9:15p 1.2
7 8:27a -0.2 9:53p 1.2	**8** 9:08a -0.2 10:29p 1.1	**9** 9:46a -0.1 11:02p 1.1	**10** 10:19a -0.1 11:31p 1.0	**11** 10:45a 0.0 11:52p 0.8	**12** 11:00a 0.1 11:52p 0.7	**13** 10:55a 0.2 10:32p 0.6
THIRD **14** 10:19a 0.3 7:53p 0.6	**15** 8:25a 0.3 6:52p 0.6	**16** 5:25a 0.2 6:38p 0.7	**17** 5:06a 0.0 6:48p 0.8 Hanukkah Begins	**18** 5:24a -0.1 7:11p 0.9	**19** 5:54a -0.2 7:44p 1.0	**20** 6:32a -0.3 8:22p 1.1
NEW **21** 7:14a -0.4 9:03p 1.1 First Day of Winter	**22** 7:59a -0.4 9:47p 1.1	**23** 8:45a -0.4 10:30p 1.1	**24** 9:28a -0.4 11:12p 1.0 Hanukkah Ends	**25** 10:05a -0.3 11:47p 0.8 Christmas Day	**26** 10:29a -0.1 11:50p 0.6	**27** 10:22a 0.1 7:52p 0.4
FIRST **28** 8:46a 0.2 6:03p 0.5	**29** 4:25a 0.0 5:43p 0.6	**30** 4:27a -0.1 5:57p 0.8	**31** 4:59a -0.3 6:29p 0.9 New Year's Eve			

Caroline Dormon, Journal, Cammie G. Henry Research Center, Watson Memorial Library, Northwestern State University, Louisiana

High Tide:
December 5
8:37 pm • 1.2 ft

Low Tide:
December 22
7:59 am • -0.4 ft



YELLOW FIN TUNA
Illustration by Diane Rome Peebles
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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TIDE CORRECTIONS

To find the best time to fish your favorite locations, find a location that is closest to your area and add or subtract the time from the corresponding daily prediction.

AREA	LOW (Hours:Minutes)	High (Hours:Minutes)
Shell Beach, Lake Borgne	+5:10	+4:01
Chandeleur Lighthouse	+0:38	+0:05
Venice, Grand Pass	+1:28	+1:06
Southwest Pass, Delta	-0:29	-1:29
Empire Jetty	-1:35	-2:03
Bastian Island	+0:22	-0:19
Quatre Bayou Pass	+0:27	+1:18
Independence Island	+2:09	+1:29
Caminada Pass	+1:44	+1:14
Timbalier Island	+0:33	-0:41
Cocodrie, Terrebonne Bay	+2:50	+1:10
Wine Island	+1:12	+0:08
Raccoon Point	-0:10	-1:03
Ship Shoal Light	-1:40	-2:54

Charts in this calendar are intended for use solely as a reference guide to Louisiana fishing. It is not intended for navigational use. BTNEP makes no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in these charts. BTNEP assumes no liability with respect to the use of any information contained in this document.

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2014 TIDAL GRAPH CALENDAR
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FISHING REGULATIONS

This is not a comprehensive or official copy of the laws in effect and should not be utilized as such. Size and creel limit regulations are presented for selected species only. These species as well as other species may be managed by seasons, quotas and permits. Different regulations for bass, catfish and crappie may apply within specific areas. Contact the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) for specific information.

FRESHWATER SPECIES

SPECIES	SIZE LIMIT	DAILY LIMIT
Large mouth and Spotted Bass	None	10
(Atchafalaya Basin and Lake Verret-Palourde Area)	None	7
Crappie (Sac-a-lait)	None	50
Striped or Hybrid Striped Bass	None: 2 over 30" (TL)	5 (Any combination)
White Bass	None	50
Yellow Bass	None	50
Channel Catfish	25 less than 11" (TL)	100 ┐ 100 total of
Blue Catfish	25 less than 12" (TL)	100 ├ these three
Flathead Catfish (Spotted, Yellow or Opelousas)	25 less than 14" (TL)	100 ┘ species
Freshwater Drum (Gaspergou)	12" Minimum (TL)	25

SALTWATER SPECIES

SPECIES	SIZE LIMIT	DAILY LIMIT
Speckled Trout*	12" Minimum (TL)	25
(Cameron & Calcasieu Parishes**)	12" Minimum (TL), two over 25"	15
Red Fish*	16" Minimum (TL), one over 27"	5
Black Drum	16" Minimum (TL), one over 27"	5
Southern Flounder	None	10
Greater Amberjack	State & Federal Reg. 30" Min. (FL)	1
Cobia (Ling or Lemon Fish)	State & Federal Reg. 33" Min. (FL)	2
King Mackerel	State & Federal Reg. 24" Min. (FL)	2
Spanish Mackerel	State & Federal Reg. 12" Min. (FL)	15
Red Snapper***	State & Federal Reg. 16" Min. (TL)	***

** For Red Drum (Redfish) and Spotted Seatrout (Speckled Trout): Recreational saltwater anglers may possess a two day bag limit on land; however, no person shall be in possession of over the daily bag limit in any one day or while fishing on the water, unless that recreational saltwater angler is aboard a trawler engaged in commercial fishing for a consecutive period of longer than 25 hours.*

*** (Cameron & Calcasieu Parishes) Daily take and possession limit of 15 Spotted Seatrout (Speckled Trout): no person shall possess, regardless of where taken, more than two spotted seatrout exceeding 25 total inches in length, which are considered part of the daily bag and possession limit in state and coastal territorial waters South of I-10 at the Louisiana/Texas border to its junction with LA HWY 171, south to Hwy's 14 and 27 near Holmwood, south along Hwy. 27 to Hwy. 82 to the Gulf of Mexico.*

**** There are specific regulations for Red Snapper and Shark. Contact the LDWF for more information.*

FORK LENGTH (FL): Tip of snout to fork of tail. TOTAL Length (TL): Tip of snout to tip of tail.

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