

public access

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Public Access

David Horvitz & Ed Steck

In late December of 2010 and early January of 2011, I drove the entire California Coast from south to north. The trip started at the Mexican Border at Border Field State Park and ended at Pelican State Beach on the Oregon border. The drive covered the entirety of California's Highway 1, also known as the Pacific Coast Highway. I stopped at about 50 different coastal access points along the trip. At these locations I made photographs of the view of the Pacific Ocean. Sometimes inconspicuously, and sometimes conspicuously, I stood within the frame of the photograph. All of them I faced towards the ocean, away from the camera, so that the photograph was not necessarily about me, but that it would seem that I just happened to be in the photograph. All of these images were then placed onto the Wikipedia articles about the different locations.

Some articles already had images, in which I added mine to them. Others, for the more remote locations, were image-less, with only a few lines of text describing the beach. The intent was that these images would begin to circulate in this public place as visual information surrounding the geographic location, as a kind of metadata for the locations. Another thought that emerged from this project was a play between the ideas of omnipresence and remoteness. There is an omnipresence to the internet. It is a site of the instantaneous flowing of information between different locations. Some of the locations I ventured to were remote. They were out of cell-phone signal, away from cities, and sometimes even miles from highways. They were accessible, but took effort to get there. In a sense, I was going offline, only to bring these images back online with me.

But also, placing the images right back in another remote location, lost somewhere in the vastness of the internet. Not long after I posted them, some people caught on and recognized that my IP address was producing similar content for different articles. Various conversations emerged within Wikipedia by different users, debating what to do, and if any policy was actually being broken. Within a few weeks, all of the photographs had been removed from the articles, and deleted from the server.

I recently asked my mother if she could tell me a memory from her childhood of a California Beach. She had lived in Los Angeles her whole life. Her mother, my grandmother, had lived in California her entire life (except for those few years in a Japanese Internment Camp in Granada, Colorado). My mother told me that the family used to take day-trips in the sum-

mer out to Point Dume in Malibu. On one trip, a relative buried a watermelon in the wet sand to cool it down. Some hours later when everyone was ready to eat the watermelon, the relative went to dig it up. When he returned to the area it was buried, he found that the stick that marked its exact location had been washed away with the waves. No one was able to find where the watermelon was buried. When I think about this memory I imagine a group of first, second, and third generation Japanese-Americans hopelessly digging holes in the sand trying to uncover the fruit to no avail. They left that evening, leaving it buried somewhere in the sand.

David Horvitz
February, 2011

Thank you to the six friends (and family) who helped on parts of the trip:
Mookyung Sohn (Mexico to LA), my Mother (Terminal Island), Hyunhye Seo (LA), Ceci Moss (LA to SF), Zach Houston and Christine Kelly (SF to Oregon)

Image Contents

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Images

& Articles

Border Field State Park

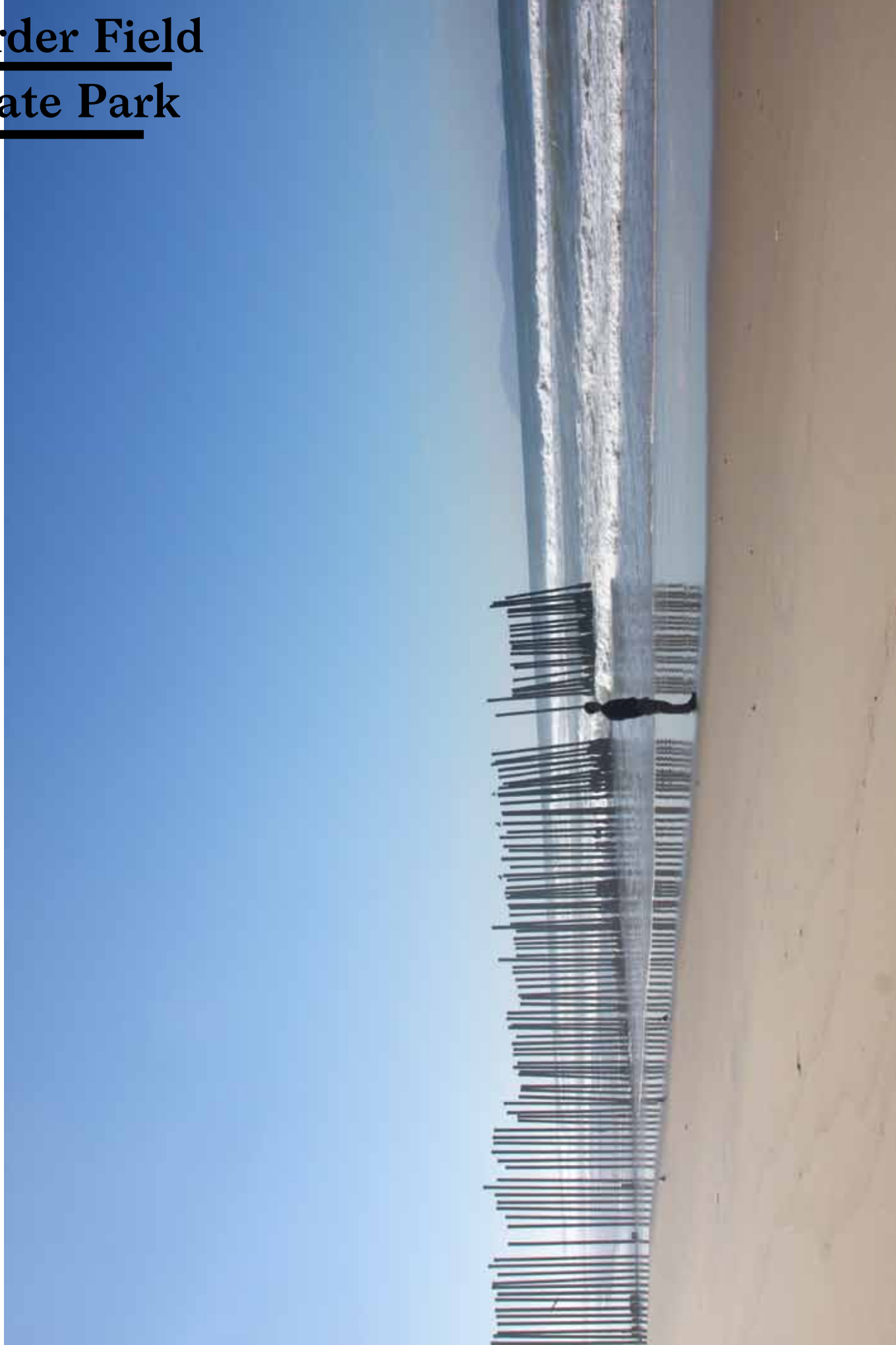
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117° 7'22" W

Border Field State Park is a state park in California, located within the city limits of Imperial Beach in San Diego County, adjacent to the United States–Mexico border and the suburb of Playas de Tijuana. Its southwesternmost point is also the southernmost point in the state of California.

The Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve contains much of Border Field State Park and is an important wildlife habitat. The salt and freshwater marshes give refuge to migrating waterfowl and resident wading birds, such as Black-necked Stilt, American Avocet, Green-winged Teal, American Wigeon and pelicans. The park offers hiking, horse trails, surf fishing and birding.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded on February 2, 1848, officially ending the war between the United States and Mexico. It provided that the new international border between the two countries be established by a joint U.S. and Mexican Boundary Commission. Both commissions surveyed and located the initial borderline at Border Field.

Approximately 53,000 people visit the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve and Border Field State Park each year.



Silver Strand

32° 38'47.76" N
117° 8'52.44" W

Silver Strand, or simply The Strand, is a low, narrow, sandy isthmus 7 miles (11 km) long in San Diego County, California partially within the Silver Strand State Beach. It connects Coronado "Island" (actually not an island but the northern end of the Silver Strand) with Imperial Beach. Together with the Point Loma peninsula it shelters and defines San Diego Bay. State highway 75 runs the length of the strand and is a popular site for jogging and bicycling. The Silver Strand Half Marathon is run along the route each November.

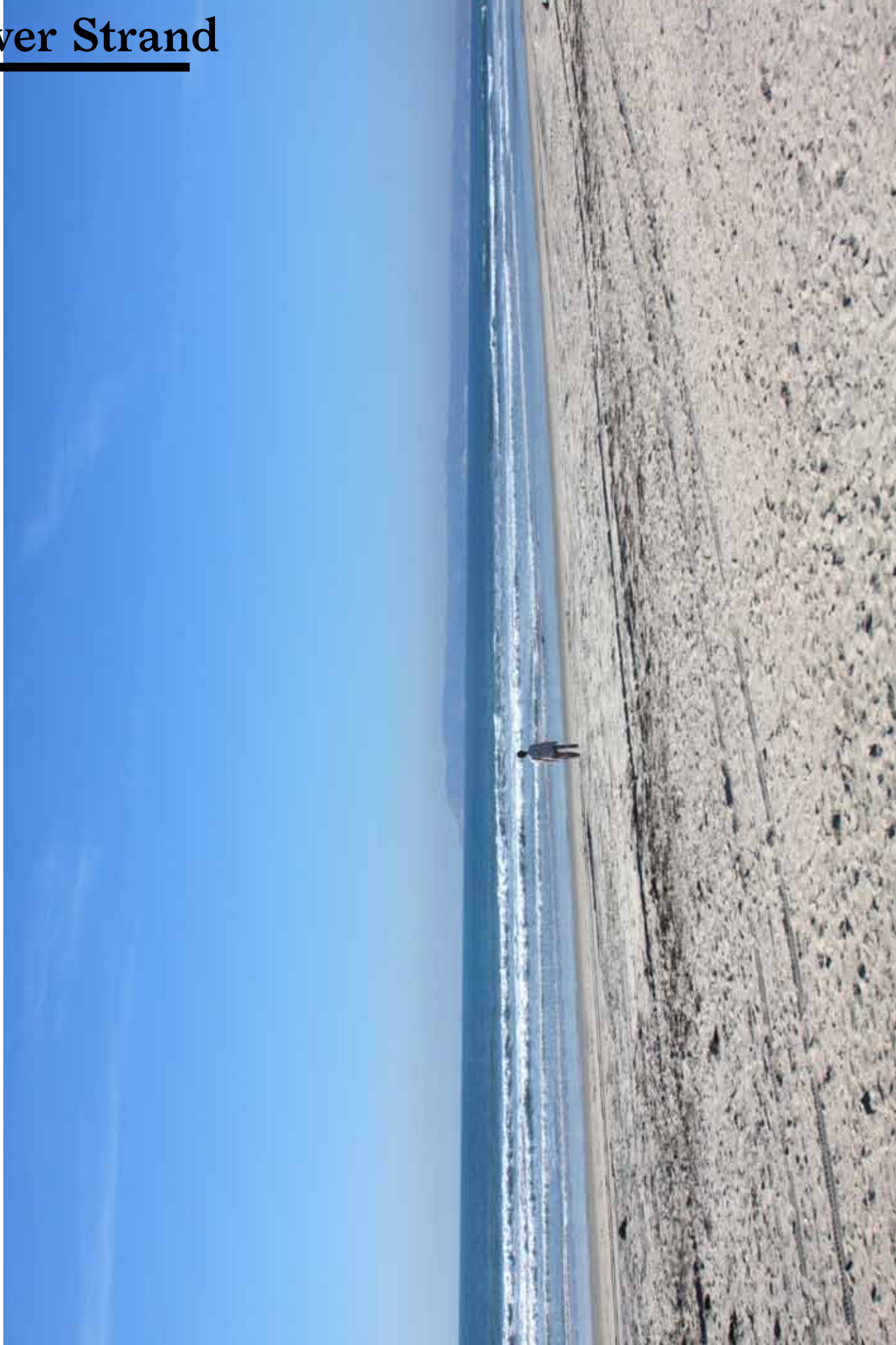
Silver Strand State Beach, which encompasses both the San Diego Bay and Pacific Ocean sides of the strand, is a little farther off the beaten path of the highly popular beaches in Ocean Beach and Mission Beach, offering more solitude for those who wish to get away from the beach crowds. The ocean side of the strand features 2.5 miles (4.0 km) of coastline trimmed with silver shells (thus named Silver Strand).

Beach

The Silver Strand State Beach is just 4.5 miles (7.2 km) south of Coronado on California State Route 75. The beach offers many activities including camping, surfing, swimming, body boarding, jet skiing, sailing, and water skiing, as well as fishing and beach volleyball. There are approximately 130 first come, first serve campsites. Park facilities include four large parking lots, which can accommodate up to 1,000 vehicles. This recreational destination features camping, fishing, swimming, surfing, boating, water-skiing, volleyball, and picnicking are popular activities. Anglers can fish for perch, corbina, grunion and yellow-fin croaker.

Military Bases

The beaches north and south of the state beach are military property. North of it is Naval Amphibious Base Coronado and south of it is Silver Strand Training Complex. Much of the SEAL's training takes place on the beaches.



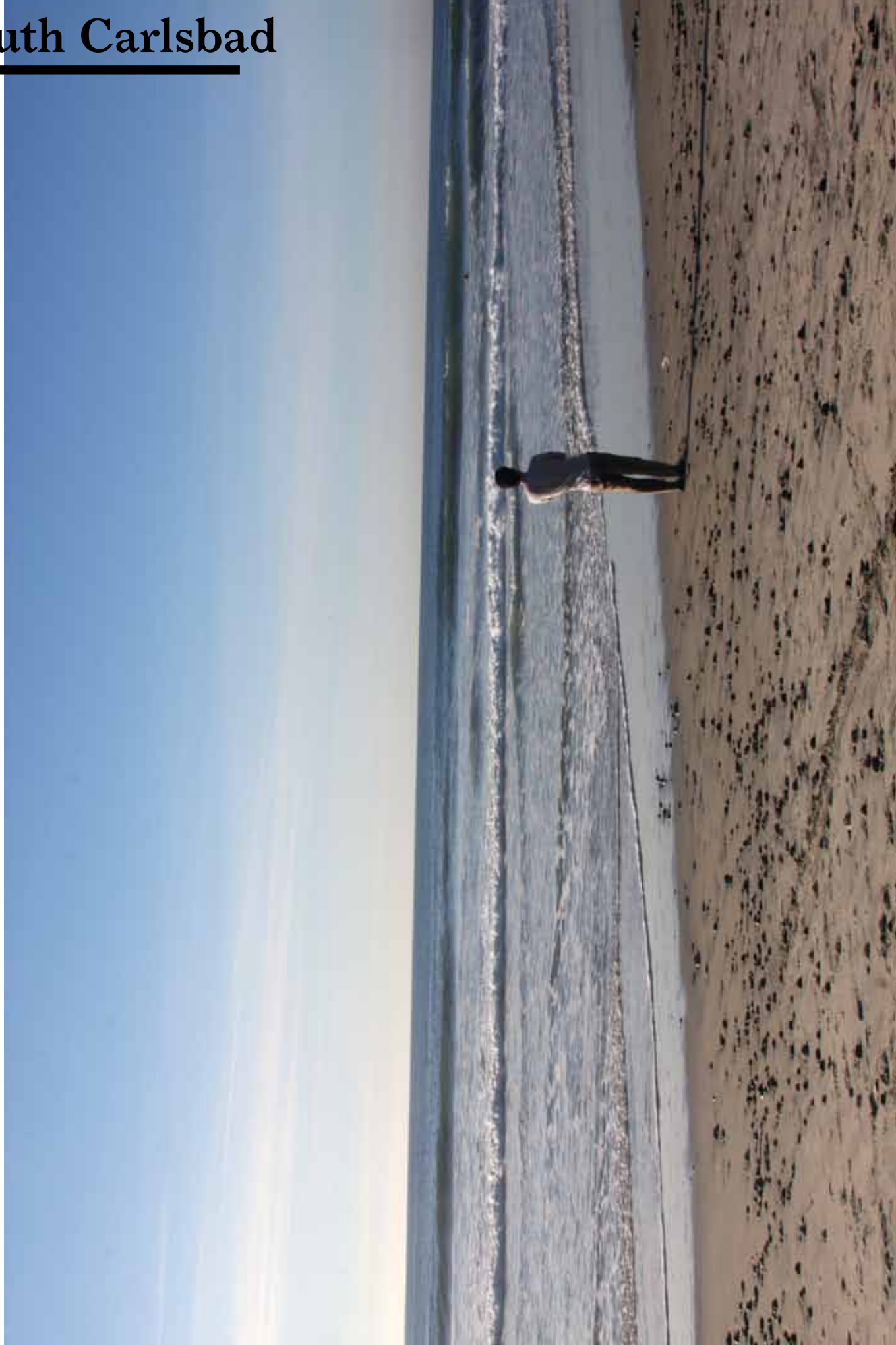
South Carlsbad

33° 6'14" N
117° 19'10" W

South Carlsbad State Beach is a beach located in Carlsbad, California.

Known for being a place for swimming, surfing, skin diving, fishing, and picnicking, the campground, which is led by the stairway from the beach, is very popular during the summer.

This beach is located immediately south of Carlsbad State Beach.



San Onofre State Beach is a 3,000-acre (12 km²) state park located in San Diego County, California, USA. The beach is 3 miles (5 km) south of the city of San Clemente on Interstate 5 at Basilone Road. Governor Ronald Reagan established San Onofre State Beach in 1971. With over 2.5 million visitors per year, it is one of the five most-visited state parks in California, hosting swimmers, campers, kayakers, birders, fishermen, off-duty Marines, bicyclists, sunbathers, surfers, and the sacred Native American site of Panhe.

Located between San Onofre Bluffs and San Onofre Surf Beach is the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), which generates enough energy to power 1.5 million homes in Southern California.

Contents

Park attractions

The San Onofre Bluffs portion of San Onofre State Beach features 3.5 miles (5.6 km) of sandy beaches with six access trails cut into the bluff above. The campground is along the old U.S. Route 101 adjacent to the sandstone bluffs. The beach is popular with swimmers and surfers. San Onofre includes San Onofre Bluffs and Beach areas; San Onofre Surf Beach, a day use facility; San Mateo campgrounds and day use facility; and Trestles, accessible via a nature trail from San Mateo Campgrounds. Alcohol is banned from all beaches within the State Park.

The park includes a marshy area where San Mateo Creek meets the shoreline and Trestles, a well-known California surfing site. Whales, dolphins and sea lions can be seen offshore from time to time. The park's coastal terrace is chaparral-covered.

Surfing

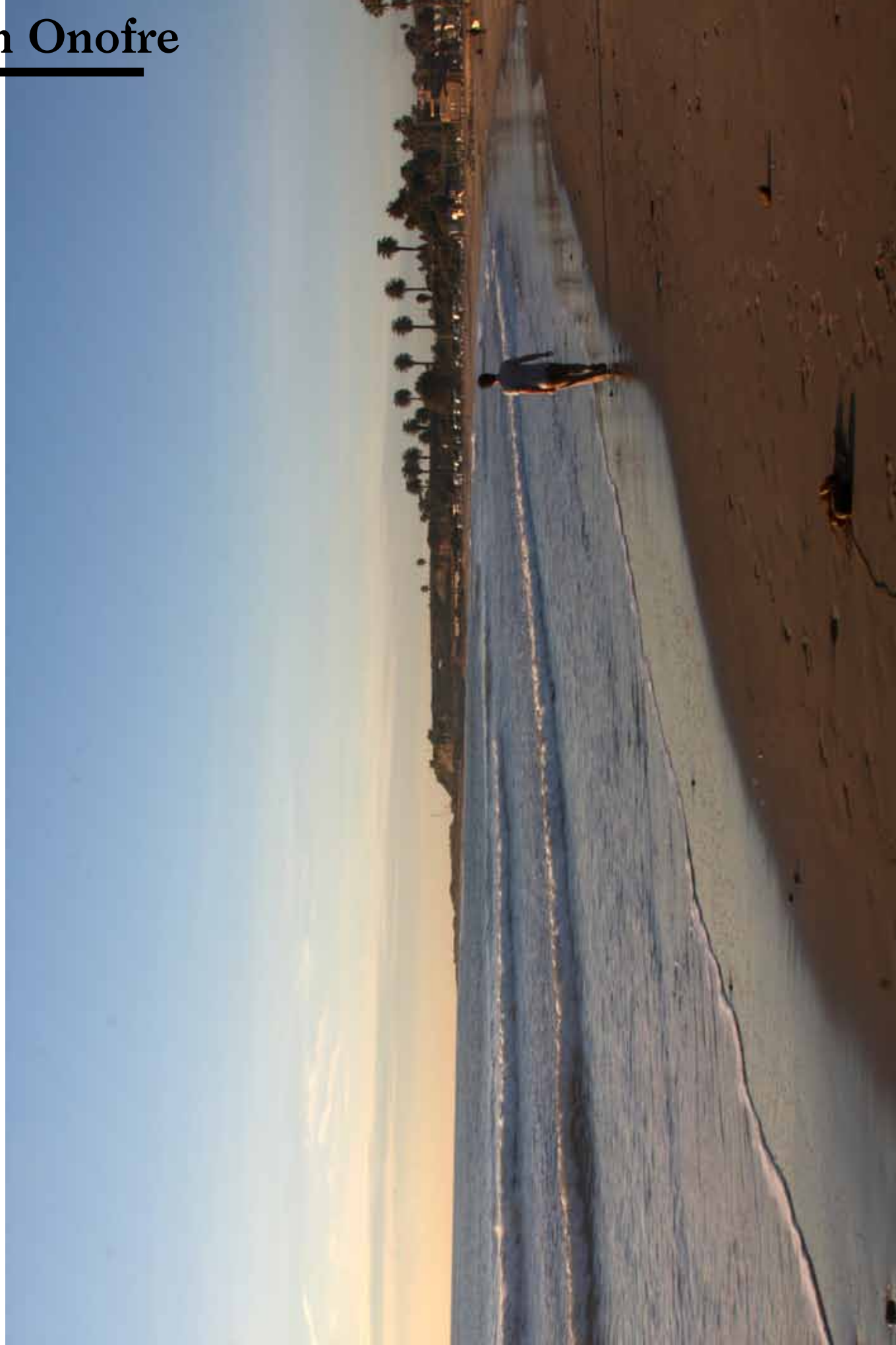
A surfing and fishing camp had been there since the 1920s, before the land was taken by the U.S. government to establish Camp Pendleton, a U.S. Marine training camp during World War II. Surfers using redwood boards have visited San Onofre since at least the 1940s, including notables Lorrin "Whitey" Harrison, Don Okey, Al Dowden, Tom Wilson, and Bob Simmons.

San Onofre has several surf breaks on its 3.5 miles (5.6 km) of coast, ranging from the beginner's gentle breaking waves to one of the premiere surf breaks in the United States, Trestles.

Trestles - Trestles is inaccessible by vehicle; a long walk from either the north or south end is necessary for access. This world-famous surfing area is known for its consistent waves.

Church - Located near Camp Pendleton's beach resort, Church provides sunbathing and duck watching. The name refers to the long-gone chapel which was located not far from the site.

Surf Beach - The "surf beach" area has 'flush' pit toilets and cold showers, but no camping. It is divided by the locality into three breaks spots known as The Point, Old Man's, and Dogpatch (named from north to south). All perform best on a south swell, though the beach takes any surf and slows it down to a very slow pace. The entire area is covered by a rock reef, often making walking into or out of the water difficult.



Trails - Trails is the most southern of surf spots in this region and includes both rock bottom and sandy breaks. Trails is also the last point to camp at San Onofre. Camping is on the bluffs with cold showers and 'flush' pit toilets near by.

Panhe

Panhe is an ancient Acjachemen village that is over 8,000 years old and a current sacred, ceremonial, cultural, and burial site for the Acjachemen people. Many Acjachemen people trace their lineage back to Panhe. It is the site of the first baptism in California, and in 1769 saw the first close contact between Spanish explorers, Catholic missionaries, and the Acjachemen people. The United Coalition to Protect Panhe and The City Project advocate for the preservation of the site.

Toll road controversy

The Transportation Corridor Agency (TCA) seeks to construct a six lane toll highway (graded for eight lanes) through San Onofre State Beach/ Park and a habitat reserve in Orange County, joining the San Diego Freeway at the Trestles surf break. The Toll Road is favored by business groups, and public officials from several cities in Orange County as a way to ease future traffic congestion. The toll road is opposed by more than two dozen of California's congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., thirty-eight California legislators including California's United States Senator Barbara Boxer, the Sierra Club, Natural Resources Defense Council, Defenders of Wildlife, Surfrider Foundation, Save Trestles, the California State Parks Foundation, the California State Park and Recreation Commission, the Native American United Coalition to Protect Panhe, The City Project, the Save San Onofre Coalition, and others. Opposition is based upon environmental damage that would result from construction and operation of the Toll Road, the loss of park camping and recreational areas, the loss/damage to a site sacred to Native Americans (Panhe), and studies that show that traffic congestion would actually increase on the San Diego Freeway if the toll road was built through San Onofre Beach. A survey of Orange County voters revealed that while 52% favored some kind of toll road, 66% opposed a route that would cut through San Onofre State Park. As part of the effort, at least four groups filed lawsuits with the goal of preventing the toll road from passing through San Onofre State Beach.

On February 6, 2008 the California Coastal Commission denied a Coastal Permit for the

route proposed to cut through San Onofre and the Reserve, saying that of the eight proposals considered, the San Onofre route sought by the TCA was the most environmentally damaging. Had a permit been granted, the 241 Toll Road would have been the first to run through a California state park. The TCA appealed the Coastal Commission's decision to the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), calling the highway a matter of national security. On December 18, 2008, the DOC affirmed the California Coastal Commission's ruling that found the TCA's proposed extension through San Onofre was inconsistent with the California Coastal Act. In a release, the DOC stated that at least one reasonable alternative to the project existed, and that the project was not necessary in the interest of national security.

The steelhead trout in San Mateo Creek (the last free-flowing stream in the area), its tributaries, and in the waters off Trestles and San Onofre have been identified by environmentalists as one of several species that would suffer irreparable harm if the Toll Road were built along the proposed route

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though San Onofre State Beach, and in particular, the San Mateo campground and San Mateo Creek areas. In February, 1999 Southern Steelhead Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) were discovered in the creek by Toby Shackelford, making San Mateo Creek the only watercourse south of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County to host this endangered species. Steelhead have historically spawned in the creek, whose upper reaches also support a

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population of rainbow trout, the form taken by *Oncorhynchus mykiss* when it remains land-locked. There are about 11 miles (18 km) of streams in the watershed that provide suitable habitat for steelhead trout. Significantly, DNA analysis has shown that San Mateo Creek steelhead are genetically native southern steelhead, and not hatchery stocked fish. In February 2010, San Onofre State Park officers discovered a Golden Beaver (*Castor canadensis subauratus*) at the river mouth of the San Mateo Creek. According to State Parks officials, the species was once native to the San Mateo Creek area. They say that the animal surely came from one of the streams that flows into the San Mateo Creek. A report on the fauna of San Diego County by Dr. David Hoffman in 1866 stated "Of the animal kingdom we have a fair variety: the grizzly bear, the antelope, the deer, the polecat, the beaver, the wildcat, the otter, the fox, the badger, the hare, the squirrel, and coyotes innumerable." Environmentalists make the point that the beaver is part of a thriving watershed ecosystem that deserves the highest level of protection.

Former Nude Beach Area: "Trail 6"

Nudity is prohibited at all parts of San Onofre State Beach, A traditional "clothing optional area" was formerly located at the extreme south end of San Onofre Bluffs beach, loosely accessed via Trail number 6. Since March 2010, park rangers have been citing park visitors for nudity, following the 2009 defeat of a long-running legal challenge by a nudist group.

Terminal Island

33° 45'25.07" N
118° 14'53.26" W

Terminal Island is an artificial island located in Los Angeles County, California between Los Angeles Harbor and Long Beach Harbor. Originally a mudflat known to the Spanish as Isla Raza de Buena Gente, and later called Rattlesnake Island, it has officially been Terminal Island since 1918. The west half of the island is part of the San Pedro area of the city of Los Angeles, while the rest is part of the city of Long Beach. The island has a land area of 11.56 km² (4.46 sq mi), 2,854 acres (11.55 km²), and had a population of 1,467 as of the 2000 census.

History

The island was home to hundreds of first and second-generation Japanese prior to World War II. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, all of the adult males were incarcerated by the FBI and the rest of the inhabitants were forced to evacuate their homes within 48 hours. The subsequent enactment of Executive Order 9066 sent all West Coast Japanese and Japanese-American citizens to internment camps. The entire village was razed.

Because of the relative geographical isolation of the island, the citizens developed their own culture and even their own dialect. After World War II, the Terminal Islanders, naturally, settled elsewhere. However, in 1971, they formed the "Terminal Islanders Club". Since its formation, the members have organized various events for the members. In 2002, the surviving second-generation citizens set up a memorial on Terminal Island to honor their parents.

NAS Terminal Island

In 1927 a civilian facility, Allen Field, was established on Terminal Island. The Naval Reserve established a training center at the field and later took complete control designated the field Naval Air Base San Pedro (also called "Reeves Field"). In 1941 the Long Beach Naval Station became located adjacent to the airfield. In 1942 the Naval Reserve Training Facility was transferred and a year later NAB San Pedro's status was downgraded to that of a Naval Air Station (NAS Terminal Island). Reeves Field as a Naval Air Station was disestablished in 1947, although the adjacent Long Beach Naval Station would continue to utilize Reeves Field as an auxiliary airfield until the late 1990s. A large industrial facility now covers the site of the former Naval Air Station.

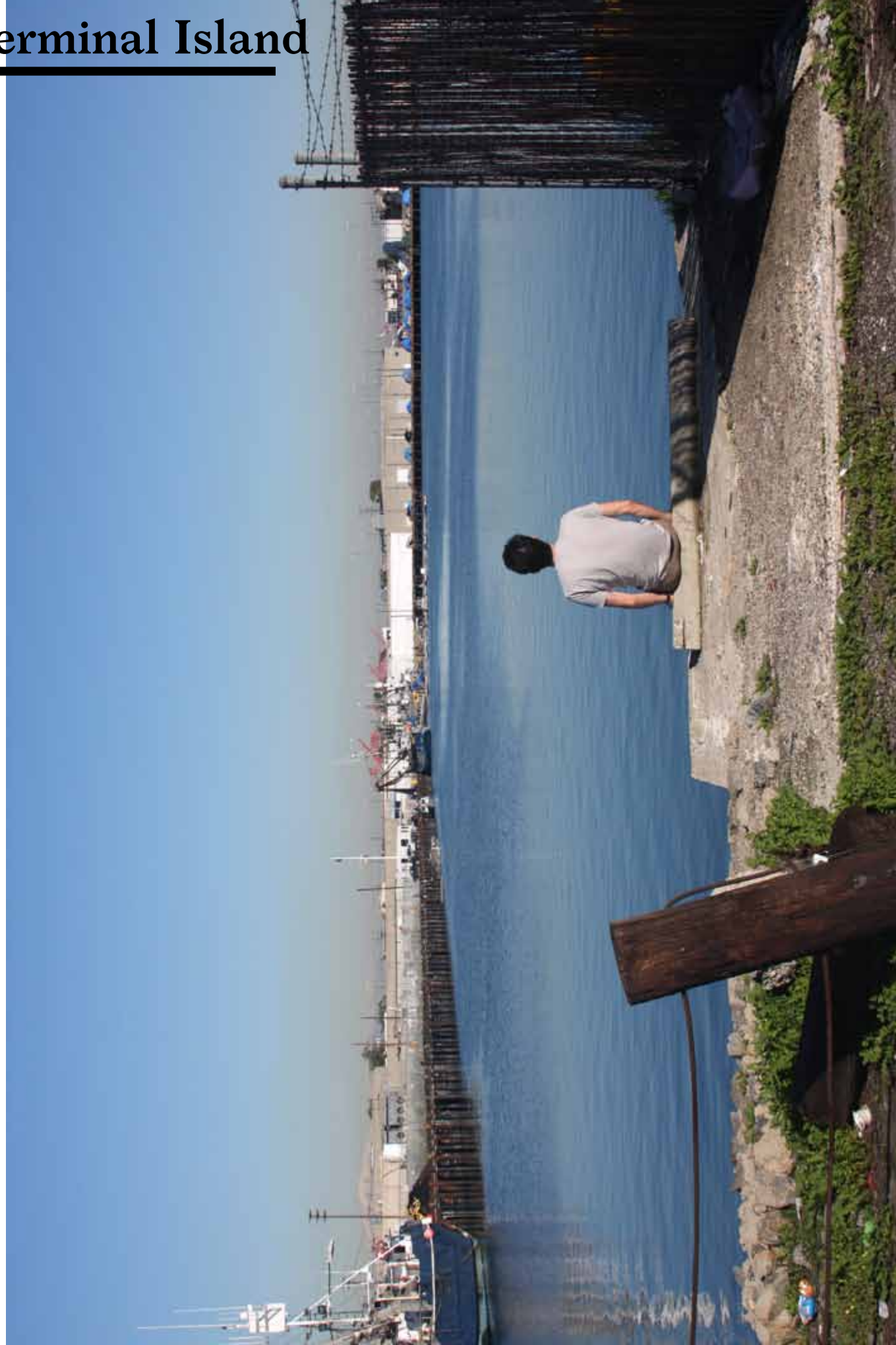
Ownership

The Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach are the major landowners on the island, who then lease much of their land for container terminals and bulk terminals. The island also hosts canneries, shipyards, Coast Guard facilities, and a Federal Correctional Institution.

The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, decommissioned in 1997, occupied roughly half of the island. Sea Launch maintains docking facilities on the mole that was part of the naval station.

Bridges

Terminal Island is connected to the mainland via three bridges. To the west, the distinctively green Vincent Thomas Bridge connects Terminal Island with the Los Angeles neighborhood of San Pedro. It is the third longest suspension bridge in California. The Gerald Desmond Bridge connects Terminal Island to downtown Long Beach to the east. The (also green) Commodore Schuyler F. Heim Bridge joins



Without intending to be insulting to the uploader, File:26 pelican.JPG is one of a series of not very good images of a man on a beach and I would not use it to illustrate any subject. The file was uploaded to Commons today. Geographically unrelated IPs have been adding the image to various articles, which seems, well, odd. The IPs that I've noted so far are 75.212.88.129 (talk • contribs • info • WHOIS), 75.87.252.190 (talk • contribs • info • WHOIS), 80.178.14.162 (talk • contribs • info • WHOIS) and 205.143.67.250 (talk • contribs • info • WHOIS). If anyone wants to do some digging, the image is also used on the French-, German-, and Spanish-language Wikipedia. Delicious carbuncle (talk) 01:51, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

(cur | prev) 04:32, 16 January 2011 Gavia immer (talk | contribs) (8,002 bytes) (Not really a useful image of the article subject) (undo)

In popular culture

In the original *Gone in 60 Seconds*, the police chase goes across both the Gerald Desmond Bridge and the Vincent Thomas Bridge. The remake, *Gone in 60 Seconds*, has the climatic Eleanor jump on the Vincent Thomas Bridge.

In the film *Death Race*, the island is the home of the prison in which most of the film takes place.

Author John Fante makes extensive mention of the island in the novels *Ask the Dust* and *Dreams from Bunker Hill*.

In the Neal Stephenson science fiction novel *Snow Crash*, Terminal Island is part of a "sacrifice zone", a "parcel of land whose clean-up cost exceeds their total future economic value".

Palos Verdes

33° 45'31.13" N
118° 20'45.04" W

Palos Verdes is a name often used to refer to a group of coastal cities in the Palos Verdes Hills on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within southwestern Los Angeles County in the U.S. state of California.

Introduction

The Palos Verdes Peninsula communities include:

the City of Palos Verdes Estates
the City of Rancho Palos Verdes
the City of Rolling Hills
the City of Rolling Hills Estates
Academy Hills: a small unincorporated area.
Westfield: a small unincorporated community.

The peninsula is an affluent bedroom community known for its dramatic ocean and city views from the Palos Verdes Hills, distinguished schools, extensive horse trails, and high home prices. To its inhabitants, Palos Verdes is known affectionately by its initials, P.V.

History

Native Americans

The peninsula was the homeland of the Tongva-Gabrieliño Native Americans people for thousands of years. In other areas of the Los Angeles Basin archeological sites date back 8,000 years. Their first contact with Europeans in 1542 with João Cabrilho (Juan Cabrillo), the Portuguese explorer who also was the first to write of them. Chowigna and Suangna were two Tongva settlements of many in the peninsula area, which was also a departure point for for their rancherias on the Channel Islands.

Spanish and Mexican era

In 1846 Jose Dolores Sepulveda and José Loreto received a Mexican land grant from It was named Rancho de los Palos Verdes, or "ranch of the green sticks", which was used primarily as a cattle ranch.

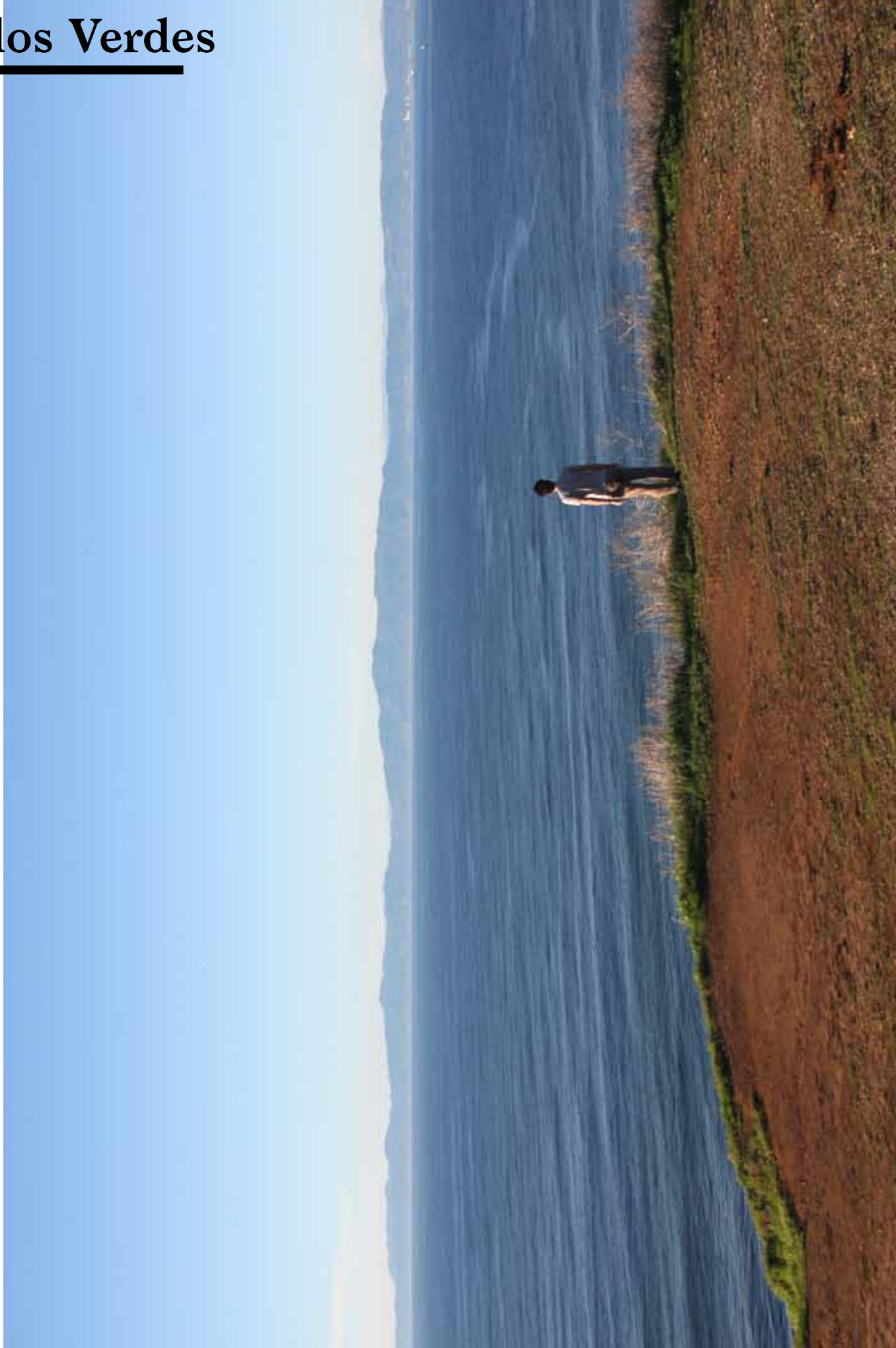
American era

By 1882 ownership of the land had passed from the Sepulveda through various mortgage holders to Jotham Bixby of Rancho Los Cerritos, who leased the land to Japanese farmers. After the turn of the century most of Bixby's land was sold to a consortium of New York investors who created The Palos Verdes Project and began marketing land on the peninsula for small horse ranches and residential communities.

The master plan for Palos Verdes Estates was created by renowned landscape architect and planner Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in the Olmsted Brothers firm. A.E. Hanson, designer of the Harold Lloyd Estate and others, was the local designer. It was the first city incorporated on the Peninsula and was one of the first master planned communities in Los Angeles County. The other incorporated cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula include Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, and Rolling Hills.

Commerce

Areas of commerce include historic Mediterranean Revival style Malaga Cove Plaza, "The Promenade of the Peninsula" mall, and Lunada Bay Plaza. Smaller shopping



centers include the Peninsula Center, Dominos, and The Village.

The largest peninsula commercial district is in Rolling Hills Estates, with many shopping centers including 'The Promenade of the Peninsula' with a megaplex movie theater and an ice rink.

Transportation

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Authority provides bus service within and to the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Education

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District has one of the highest rated API scores in California and has one of the highest average SAT scores and one of the highest percentage of students successfully completing the Advanced Placement exams in the county. There are three high schools, Palos Verdes Peninsula High School (formerly called Rolling Hills High School), Palos Verdes High School (the latter located just a half block from the Pacific Ocean), and Rancho Del Mar High School (located in Rolling Hills). Marymount College, a co-ed Roman Catholic

Libraries

The Peninsula is served by the Palos Verdes Library District which operates the:

Peninsula Center Library
Miraleste Library
Malaga Cove Library

Parks and recreation

South Coast Botanic Garden - 35 hectare (87 acre) landscaped botanical garden, event venue, and arboretum with over 150,000 landscape plants and trees from approximately 140 families, 700 genera, and 2,000 different species. It is a classic example of land recycling by reclaiming a site that was previously a sanitary landfill and open pit diatomite mine from 1929 until 1956. Point Vicente Park is a popular spot for watching the migration of gray whales to and from their breeding lagoon in Baja California. Fort MacArthur Military Museum is located near Point Fermin in San Pedro.

The area is frequented by runners, hikers, horseback riders, bird watchers, surfers, scuba divers, and bicyclists. The area is home to several golf courses and country clubs. In addition, nude sunbathers formerly frequented Sacreds Cove (or "Smugglers Cove") until the city of Rancho Palos Verdes enacted a 1994 ordinance that ended such use of that beach.

The infamous Palos Verdes surf spots have been in the spotlight many times over issues of "localism". The most notorious surf spot for localism in Palos Verdes is Lunada Bay, which can hold any winter swell and has been known to rival Sunset Beach, Hawaii on a big day. Localism in Palos Verdes reached a turning point in 2001 when a civil rights lawsuit was filed after a particularly violent confrontation with Hermosa Beach surfers. Surveillance cameras were placed in the surfing area but were later removed.

The Trump National is a Donald Trump venture with a golf course on the Ocean Trails cliffs. The 18th hole of the prior golf course fell victim to a landslide caused by a leak in the sanitary pipes underneath it. Trump has been heavily criticized for poorly managing the property, including dismissing employees en masse, failing to keep it in business, and upsetting locals with unnecessary and/or unapproved construction. In the summer of 2006, the Trump Organization illegally erected a 70 foot flagpole but was allowed to retain it after a City Council vote.

four-year college is located in Rancho Palos Verdes. A private K-12 school, Chadwick School, is also located there. Rolling Hills Preparatory School, a private 6-12 school is also located on the peninsula. Rolling Hills Country Day School, adjacent to the Botanic Garden, offers a private K-8 education.

26

27

The Marineland of the Pacific site near Portuguese Bend is currently home of Terranea, a luxury oceanfront resort.

Notable places

The Wayfarers Chapel, a transparent glass chapel in a Redwood forest, was designed in 1951 by the renowned architect and landscape architect Lloyd Wright. It is under the stewardship of the Swedenborgian Church, a well-known landmark on the National Register of Historic Places, and overlooking the ocean at the western entrance of Portuguese Bend.

Portuguese Bend is one of the most geologically unstable areas in the world. Constant tectonic shifts (approximately 1/3 of an inch a day) and rock slides mean that Palos Verdes Drive South, the main road through the bend, is under constant repair.

Point Vicente Lighthouse is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Point Fermin lighthouse in San Pedro.

Korean Bell of Friendship is located near Point Fermin in San Pedro.

Marineland of the Pacific is the location of the former aquatic theme park on the coast.

The area where Marineland once stood subsequently served as an outdoor set for commercials, film productions, and, in 1996, the MTV Beach House. Fox filmed some scenes of its teen drama, The OC, at locations in and around Palos Verdes.

Wrecks

The wreck of the Dominator, a freighter that ran aground in 1961, was for years, a rather bizarre attraction for those willing to hike down the cliffs to the shoreline. Very little is left of the ship today. In 2006, the 45 foot cabin cruiser Lady Hawk sank 2 miles from the Palos Verdes coast due to an engine fire.

In popular culture

The novels The Tribes of Palos Verdes by author Joy Nicholson, and The Mark of Conte by Sonia Levitin, describe life from a teenager's perspective in Palos Verdes.

Disney's Pirates of the Caribbean films were partly photographed on and off the coast of Palos Verdes Peninsula. A tent city for production was constructed in the Redondo Beach Marina. The Black Pearl and several production vessels were seen on the waters daily as were helicopters filming for overhead shots.

Overhead shots were used for the fictional town

of Costa Verde in Heroes, in the episode "I Am Become Death".

In a recent episode of South Park, the character of Towelie went to a Rehab center in Rancho Palos Verdes that seemed to vaguely resemble the Terranea Resort.

In 1962, some of the most famous scenes from the ensemble comedy It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad

**(cur | prev) 04:21, 16
January 2011 Gavia
immer (talk | con-
tribs) (18,940 bytes)
(We can always have
no image if that's
preferable) (undo)**

World starring Sid Caesar, Spencer Tracy, Ethel Merman, Phil Silvers and others were filmed on the grounds of a private estate locally known as the "Gatehouse" near Abalone Cove shoreline park.

Notable residents

World Wrestling Entertainment (WWE) Superstar John Morrison

Juan Croucier famous bass player and songwriter of the band Ratt

George Takei famous for his work as Hikaru Sulu from Star Trek

Former resident Chuck Norris, of Walker, Texas Ranger fame, owns several properties in the region

Former resident Joe Montana, of San Francisco 49ers fame, used to live in Palos Verdes Estates during the football off-season

Christopher Boyce and Andrew Daulton Lee, who sold U.S. secrets to the Soviets and were portrayed in the book and movie The Falcon and

the Snowman
Billionaire John Tu
Seattle Seahawks head coach Pete Carroll
Musician Gary Wright Glenn Hughes
Billboard model Angelyne
Actor Michael Dudikoff
Author, actor and filmmaker Scott Shaw
Former pro basketball players Elden Campbell
Pro basketball player Sasha Vujčić of the New Jersey Nets
Musician James Taylor
Actor Richard Lynch
Pete Sampras (former tennis great)
Pro Basketball Player Luke Walton of the Los Angeles Lakers
U.S. National Dancesport Champions (Professional Standard) and So You Think You Can Dance choreographers Heather Smith and Victor Veyrasset
Lindsay Davenport, 3 time Grand Slam winner and former tennis World No. 1
Pro basketball player Pau Gasol of the Los Angeles Lakers
Journalist, political activist, and Holocaust denier Willis Carto
Marten Andersson bass player and songwriter with the Hardrock bands Lizzy Borden and Lynch Mob
Jack Baumann, famous for his work as a ruthless bicycle cop on TV's Pacific Blue
Tracy Austin, former World No. 1 female professional tennis player
Galorath Inc. CEO and President Dan Galorath

Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Something fishy on Pelican beach

I dunno, I would have offset the man a bit more to give prominence to the horizon but IMO it looks kinda nice. Tarc (talk) 01:56, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

It seems harmless enough. If DC is concerned, the best bet might be to take it to a discussion page on Commons. Baseball Bugs What's up, Doc? carrots 02:30, 20 January 2011

Bruce Beach

33° 53'38" N
118° 25'0" W

Bruce's Beach was a small beach resort in the city of Manhattan Beach, California, that was owned by and operated for African Americans. It provided the African American community with opportunities unavailable at other beach areas because of segregation.

As a result of racial friction from disgruntled white neighbors, the property was seized using eminent domain proceedings in the 1920s and closed down. Some of the area was eventually turned into a city park in the 1960s and renamed to bear the Bruce's Beach name in 2007.

History

George H. Peck (1856–1940), a wealthy developer and the founder of Manhattan Beach, "bucked" the practice of racial exclusion and set aside two city blocks of beachfront area and made them available for purchase by African Americans. Peck also developed "Peck's Pier," the only pier in the area open to African Americans.

Willa and Charles Bruce bought a property in the strand area that was set aside from Henry Willard for \$1,225 in 1912, and added on with an additional three lots. They established a resort and named it for Mrs. Bruce.

The development included a bathhouse and dining house for blacks, whose access to public beaches was highly restricted. That a black-only beach resort would open up there was all the more notable because Manhattan Beach was "an otherwise lily-white community" and blacks only had limited access to beaches; Mrs. Bruce's initiative "defiantly transgressed these racial boundaries." It was not the only beach attraction available to blacks, there was also Peck's Pier and pavilion, on 34th Street, a section of Santa Monica State Beach referred to as the "Ink Well", and the Pacific Beach Club in Orange County. As the Los Angeles population increased and property values soared in the 1920s, blacks in the area suffered from increased racial tension, before eminent domain proceedings started by the city forced the club to close down.

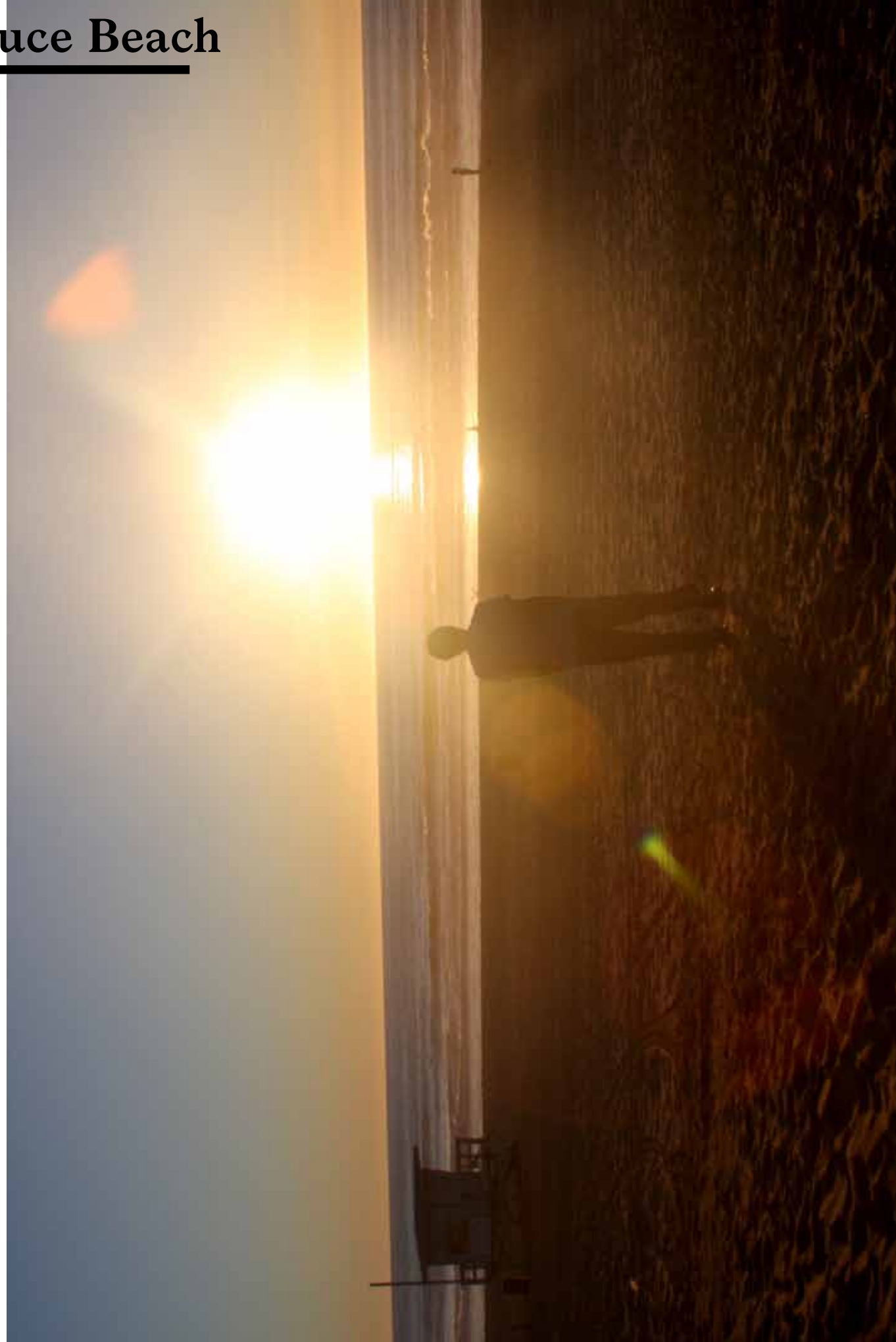
Bruce's Beach modern history

In the 1960s, the property, which had been vacant for decades, was made into a city park first called Bayview Terrace Park, then Parque Culiacan; in 2006, the Manhattan Beach City Council decided to rename the park, "commemorating our community's understanding that friendship, goodwill and respect for all begins within our own boundaries and extends to the world community. All are welcome." It was ceremoniously renamed in March 2007, during an event exhibiting "a deep tide of goodwill."

The park is on a slope overlooking the ocean and includes rolling grassy terraces with benches and small trees. It is located a few blocks from the beach, between 26th and 27th Street, and runs west from Highland Avenue to Manhattan Avenue.

Literature

"What's the Matter with Bruce's Beach". California Eagle. 1927-07-08.



El Segundo is a city in Los Angeles County, California, United States on the Santa Monica Bay, incorporated on January 18, 1917. It is one of the Beach Cities of Los Angeles County and part of the South Bay Cities Council of Governments. The population was 16,033 at the 2000 census.

History

The El Segundo and Los Angeles coastal area was first settled by the Tongva (or Gabrieleños) and Chumash Native American tribes hundreds of years ago. The area was once a part of Rancho San Pedro and later became Rancho Sausal Redondo ("Round Willow Patch Ranch"). Rancho Sausal Redondo extended from Playa Del Rey in the North to Redondo Beach in the South. Originally a Spanish land grant, the rancho was later purchased by a Scottish baronet named Sir Robert Burnett. After his return to Scotland, the property was purchased by then current manager of the rancho, Daniel Freeman. Daniel Freeman sold portions of the rancho to multiple owners. George H. Peck (1856–1940) owned the 840 acres (3.4 km²) of land the Chevron Refinery now sits on. Peck also developed land in neighboring El Porto where a street still stands to his name. The city earned its name because it was the site of the second ("el segundo" in Spanish) Standard Oil refinery on the West Coast when Standard Oil purchased the 840 acres (3.4 km²) of farm land in 1911. This is now known as the Chevron Refinery. The city was incorporated in 1917.

Overview

In 2006, El Segundo won an Eddy award for being the most business-friendly city in Los Angeles county. El Segundo is in transition from being a predominantly blue-collar 'company town' to being a 'corporate' town where the tax base relies on a non-resident working population. Pollution and toxic waste cleanup remain issues as El Segundo converts industrial sites to shopping malls and sports facilities. The north and south boundaries of the town are the LAX airport and Manhattan Beach, with the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary. The most prominent feature of the town is the massive oil refinery which borders the town center and the massive sewage treatment facility on the west side of the town. The sewage treatment facility is the cause of a major odor issue, causing the city to frequently smell like raw sewage. Office towers are not a prominent feature of this town from any but a very select vantage point. Aircraft noise from LAX is a major issue for residents on the north side of El Segundo. Residents are currently active in tree-planting along Imperial Highway.

Economy

El Segundo has many aviation-related and petroleum-related industries and operations. In 1911, Chevron began its second refinery; the name El Segundo, Spanish for "The Second," came from the second oil refinery. In 1928 William Mines, an immigrant from Canada, leased land for a flying field. In 1930 Los Angeles Municipal Airport, later Los Angeles International Airport, opened north of El Segundo; its presence led to the concentration of aerospace and aviation-related firms in the El Segundo area. Many large aerospace companies have facilities in El Segundo, including Boeing, Raytheon, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, and The Aerospace Corporation, which is headquartered there. It is also home to the Los Angeles Air Force Base and the Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), which is responsible for space-related acquisition for the military. In addition to the Chevron oil refinery, El Segundo is also home to the El Segundo power plant and adjacent to the Hyperion sewage treatment plant.

Toy manufacturer Mattel, satellite TV provider The DirecTV Group, medical company DaVita, IT services firm Computer Sciences Corporation, power semiconductor company International Rectifier, grocery chain Fresh and Easy, the Internet company Internet Brands (parent company of CarsDirect), the vulnerability assessment company Rapid7, Teledyne Controls, contractor Wyle Laboratories and other companies are in El Segundo. In November 2009, Source Interlink Media (formerly Petersen Publishing), publishers of such magazines as Motor Trend, Hot Rod, Car Craft and Motorcyclist, relocated from Los Angeles to El Segundo.

Prior to its dissolution, Unocal was headquartered in El Segundo. At one time MGM Grand Air had its headquarters in El Segundo.

Top Employers

According to the City's 2009 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the top employers in the city are:

Raytheon Space and Airborne Systems
Northrop Grumman
Boeing Satellite Development Center
The Aerospace Corporation
Mattel
The DirecTV Group
Chevron
Accenture
JPMorgan Chase
Xerox
International Rectifier
Time Warner Cable
Pinkerton Government Services
CarsDirect
Big 5 Sporting Goods

Subsidiaries of foreign companies

The North American branch of the Japanese video game publisher and developer Square Enix has its headquarters in El Segundo.

The North American branch of Konami Digital Entertainment, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Konami Corporation and its headquarters in El Segundo.

Fresh & Easy, a subsidiary of Tesco, has its headquarters in El Segundo.

By 1978 El Segundo, the host of various aviation-related companies, became the host of several offices of airlines. Japan Airlines operates its United States headquarters, which was moved

from New York City to El Segundo in around 2003. at Suite 620 of 300 Continental Boulevard; Air China operates its North American headquarters and Air New Zealand operates its United States headquarters in El Segundo. Other airlines with offices in El Segundo include Air Tahiti Nui, Aeroméxico, China Airlines Cathay Pacific, EVA Air, and Singapore Airlines.

Geography

El Segundo is located at 33°55′17″N 118°24′22″W﻿ / ﻿33.921313, -118.406233﻿ / 33.921313; -118.406233.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 28.0 km² (10.8 mi²). 14.3 km² (5.5 mi²) of it is land and 13.6 km² (5.3 mi²) of it (48.70%) is water.

Famous residents

El Segundo is well known for its star athletes. Hall of Fame baseball player George Brett is from El Segundo and first played at the fields in Rec Park and at El Segundo High School. His older brother

(cur | prev) 18:19, 15 January 2011 Gavia immer (talk | contribs) (14,520 bytes) (update to cropped image | Cleaned up using AutoEd) (undo)

Ken Brett also had a long career in Major League Baseball. They grew up in a home at 628 Penn St. in El Segundo. George Brett's high school teammate Scott McGregor additionally went on to a long career in Major League Baseball. Other professional athletes from El Segundo include pitcher Dave LaRoche and basketball player and coach Paul Westphal. Christopher Johnson

34

35

McCandless was also born in El Segundo.

Demographics

Historical populations

1920	1,563
1930	3,503
1940	3,738
1950	8,011
1960	14,219
1970	15,620
1980	13,752
1990	15,223
2000	16,033

As of the 2000 Census, the population density was 1,117.4/km² (2,894.6/mi²). There were 7,261 housing units at an average density of 506.0/km² (1,310.9/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 83.61% White, 1.17% Black or African American, 0.47% Native American, 6.41% Asian, 0.29% Pacific Islander, 3.51% from other races, and 4.55% from two or more races. 11.01% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 7,060 households out of which 28.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 41.5% were married couples living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 44.6% were non-families. 34.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.27 and the average family size was 3.00.

In the city the population was spread out with 22.7% under the age of 18, 6.2% from 18 to 24, 38.7% from 25 to 44, 22.9% from 45 to 64, and 9.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 98.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.0 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$61,341, and the median income for a family was \$74,007. Males had a median income of \$52,486 versus \$41,682 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$33,996. About 3.1% of families and 4.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.7% of those under age 18 and 6.0% of those age 65 or over.

Government

Local government

According to the city's most recent Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the city's various funds had \$99.0 million in Revenues, \$91.0 million in

expenditures, \$206.5 million in total assets, \$33.6 million in total liabilities, and \$50.4 million in cash and investments.

El Segundo TV

STAR Award "Most Outstanding Small Local Station winner 2010. You can see segments of El Segundo TV programming on Youtube at ElSegundoTV

County and federal representation

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services operates the Curtis Tucker Health Center in Inglewood, serving El Segundo.

The United States Postal Service operates the El Segundo Finance Post Office at 1007 North Sepulveda Boulevard and the Bay Cities Annex Post Office at 2130 East Mariposa Avenue.

Political representation

In the state legislature El Segundo is located in the 28th Senate District, represented by Democrat Jenny Oropeza, and in the 53rd Assembly District, represented by Democrat Ted Lieu. Federally, El Segundo is located in California's 36th congressional district, which has a Cook PVI of D +11 and is represented by Democrat Jane Harman.

Education

The El Segundo Unified School District serves the residential district of El Segundo, west of Sepulveda Blvd. The school district is listed as one of the state's 29 academic outperformers by Standards and Poor's in 2005.

Eastern El Segundo is part of the tax base for the Wiseburn School District and the Centinela Valley Union High School District. There are no residential areas in the eastern part of the city. Vistamar School is a private school in El Segundo.

Newspaper

The El Segundo Herald is the community newspaper for El Segundo. The paper was established in 1911, six years before the City was incorporated. It turns 100 in 2011.

Parks and recreation

Dockweiler State Beach is partially located in El Segundo, including the only RV park on the beach in Los Angeles County.

Transportation

Los Angeles International Airport is located

immediately to the north of El Segundo.

Amtrak's El Segundo Bus Stop (ESG) is located at the Los Angeles County Metro Green Line Douglas Station and is serviced by Thruway Motorcoach. The stop is on Amtrak's 1c bus route that runs four times a day between Amtrak's Torrance Bus Stop (Alpine Village) and the Bakersfield Amtrak Station where passengers transfer to and from trains on Amtrak's San Joaquin route; passengers can also connect with Amtrak's Pacific Surfliner route at the Van Nuys Amtrak Station.

In popular culture

El Segundo is home to the Los Angeles Lakers and Los Angeles Kings practice facility.

The hip hop group A Tribe Called Quest wrote the song "I Left My Wallet in El Segundo", which was included on their 1990 album People's Instinctive Travels and the Paths of Rhythm. The elderly landlady (Irma P. Hall as Marva Munson) in The Ladykillers repeatedly complained about the inanity of this lyric.

The singer Robbie Williams sings a reference to "I left my wallet in El Segundo" in his song Me & my monkey.

The city is referenced in post-hardcore band Glassjaw's song Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Silence from their debut album of the same name.

Besides mentioning Watts, Fred G. Sanford (Redd Foxx) often referred to El Segundo on the 1970s hit TV show Sanford and Son. In one episode, he refers to his Ripple wine as coming from "the vineyards of El Segundo." He also references El Segundo after he tells a soldier about remembering "crashing into the Pacific during WWII." The soldier asks, "You were shot down by a Japanese Zero?" Fred says: "Nope, a bigot threw me off the pier in El Segundo!" In another episode - titled "The Reverend Sanford," he says he was "having a religious picture painted on his ceiling next week, like Michelangelo. It's going to be Moses partin' an oil spill in El Segundo." Finally, in another episode, when Lamont says the cologne he is wearing is called "Days In Paris," Fred says: "Smells more like "Nights In El Segundo."

The alternative ending of Austin Powers: International Man of Mystery states that subsequent to the crash-landing of Dr. Evil's Bob's Big Boy rocket, Dr. Evil found work as the night manager of a Big Boy restaurant in El Segundo, though one does not nor ever did once exist in the city.

The movie Dude, Where's My Car? was filmed in El Segundo, in front of the ice cream parlor formerly known as Scoops.

The beginning of the Blink 182 video of their song "First Date" lists El Segundo, 1974 as its location - Although it was actually shot in Burnaby, British Columbia at Lost in the 50's Drive In.

El Segundo High School has been featured in many films and television shows, including Superbad, WarGames, Joe Dirt, The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air, Boston Public, The Hot Chick, Yours, Mine and Ours, Even Stevens, 24, Joan of Arcadia, The O.C., Room 222, Epic Movie, Shredderman Rules, "90210", Blackboard Jungle,"Medium" and many others. Some promotional T-shirts sold in El Segundo claim that El Segundo High School has appeared in more films and TV shows than any other high school. David Spade mentioned El Segundo on The Showbiz Show with David Spade.

An episode of Bones was filmed at the Hyperion sewage treatment plant, which lies on El Segundo's western border.

Many years ago a Ripley's Believe It Or Not newspaper item suggested that El Segundo was one of the few U.S. cities where every street had a hill. However, that is only true of the western residential area of the city.

CSI: Miami is filmed in parts of El Segundo.

A couple of episodes of Medium were filmed at El Segundo Middle School.

In the movie Crash, Ryan Phillippe plays a Los Angeles police officer who lives in El Segundo.

In the movie Point of No Return, Bridget Fonda's character says the line "And I gotta go all the way to El Segundo"

Wikipedia:Village pump (policy) #Photographs of places which contain a person as a prominent subject is a related discussion. The uploader in that case is different, but the issue is the same: deliberately adding images posed to feature this one individual without clearly identifying him in many articles on California beaches. Bugs, I disagree that Commons is the place to discuss this - as far as Commons would be concerned, they are properly licensed images that could be useful. The issue is that they have been uploaded precisely to saturate many articles here with the what is recognizably the same person. — Gavia immer (talk) 02:42, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

Carpinteria

34° 23'57" N
119° 30'59" W

Carpinteria is a small oceanside city located in south Santa Barbara County, California, east of Santa Barbara and northwest of Ventura. The population was 14,194 at the 2000 census.

The Spanish named the area "Carpinteria" because the Chumash tribe, which lived in the area, had a large seagoing canoe-building enterprise, or "carpentry shop" there; this was due to the availability of naturally-occurring surface tar which was used to seal the canoes. Tar seeps are still visible at selected sites, such as Tar Pits Park on the campground beach of Carpinteria State Beach. The three closest drilling platforms visible from the shore are within the Carpinteria Offshore Oil Field, the 50th-largest field in California.

Carpinteria beach is known for its gentle slope and calm waves in selected sandy areas but also good surfing swells in some of the more rocky areas. Seals and sea lions can be seen in the area December through May at the rookery in the nearby Carpinteria Bluffs, as well as an occasional gray whale. Tidepools contain starfish, sea anemones, crabs, snails, octopuses and sea urchins. A marathon-length round trip north of the rookery along the beach to Stearns Wharf in Santa Barbara is possible, though passable only during low tide. A popular campground is located adjacent to the beach. There is bird watching at Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve.

The city has a weekly newspaper called The Coastal View. The city of Carpinteria is served by the Carpinteria Unified School District. It includes one high school, one middle (junior high) school, and three public elementary schools, one of which is an alternative school (K-6). The district also has an alternative high school. Other schools include: Howard Carden School, a private preK - 7 elementary school, Carpinteria Christian School, a Baptist K-8 school, Cate School, a private preparatory school and Pacifica Graduate Institute, home of the Joseph Campbell and Marija Gimbutas Library. This graduate school offers master's and PhD programs in depth psychology and mythology.

Since 1987, the California Avocado Festival has been held in Carpinteria on the first weekend of October. The Santa Barbara Polo Club, one of the main equestrian polo fields in the country, is located in Carpinteria. The city is also home to Hollandia Produce, an organic produce company with 70 employees. The Carpinteria Amtrak Station is an Amtrak rail station stop located on Linden Avenue by the beach. It is served by Amtrak's Pacific Surfliner from San Luis Obispo to San Diego.

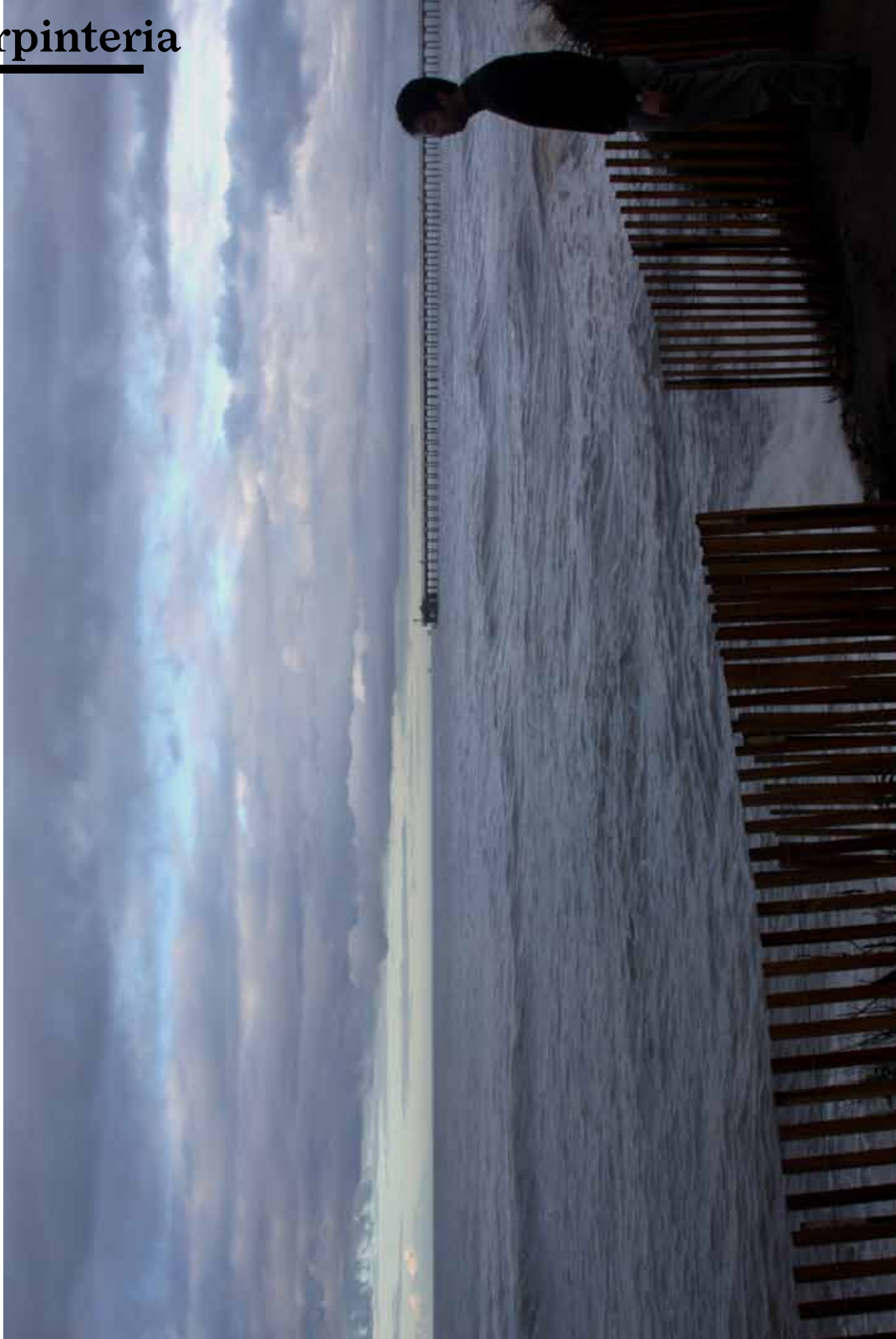
Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 7.3 square miles (18.8 km²), of which, 2.7 square miles (7.0 km²) of it is land and 4.6 square miles (11.8 km²) of it (62.86%) is water.

The city is located almost entirely in a "coastal zone". Immediately to the north of Carpinteria lie foothills and then a mountain range. Between the foothills and the populated area of the city is an agricultural zone.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 14,194 persons, 4,989 households, and 3,332 families residing in the city. The population density was 5,250.8 people per square mile (2,029.8/km²). There were 5,464 housing units at an average density of 2,021.3/sq mi



I thought it was the quality of the photo that was at issue, and which could be discussed at commons. While it's true there's a guy in the photo, I downloaded it and blew it up and he's not identifiable. Baseball Bugs What's up, Doc? carrots 02:45, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

To me, the biggest issue is the saturation-bombing of one person's appearance in a large number of articles. The middling quality of the images is also an issue, but it is a much smaller one. I uploaded cropped versions of the previous uploader's images, but I'm not going to have free time to do that for these for a while; eventually, I will end up doing that, though. — Gavia immer (talk) 02:53, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

41

(781.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 73.40% White, 0.59% African American, 0.99% Native American, 2.38% Asian, 0.18% Pacific Islander, 18.09% from other races, and 4.37% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 43.50% of the population.

There were 4,989 households out of which 33.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.6% were married couples living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.2% were non-families. 25.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.82 and the average family size was 3.38.

In the city the population was spread out with 25.6% under the age of 18, 9.2% from 18 to 24, 30.7% from 25 to 44, 22.1% from 45 to 64, and 12.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 100.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 97.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$47,729, and the median income for a family was \$54,849. Males had a median income of \$35,679 versus \$30,736 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$21,563. About 7.1% of families and 10.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 12.5% of those under age 18 and 7.7% of those age 65 or over.

Carpinteria hosts an annual Avocado Festival, with a history extending back to 1986. Over 80,000 persons attend the three-day festival which takes place during the first weekend of October on Linden Avenue. The festival offers avocado products and locally made goods.

Notable residents

Maxwell Caulfield

Kevin Costner

Chris Gocong, now Cleveland Browns linebacker

El Capitán



34° 27'38" N
120° 1'27" W

El Capitán State Beach (meaning "the captain" in Spanish) is a protected beach in southern California, United States, located about 20 miles west of downtown Santa Barbara. El Capitan has a day use beach as well as a campground with 131 sites, 6 of which are RV only, and 5 group sites. There are tide pools on the beach and sycamore and oak trees in the campground area.

The park lends out beach wheelchairs free of charge.

Gaviota

34° 29'24.65" N
120° 13'44.56" W

Gaviota State Park is a California State Park located in southern Santa Barbara County, California, U.S., about 33 miles (53 km) west of the city of Santa Barbara. It consists of 2,790 acres (1,130 ha) extending from the Pacific coast to the crest of the Santa Ynez Mountains, and is adjacent to Los Padres National Forest.

Location and geography

The park is bisected by U.S. Route 101, which turns north from the coast at Gaviota, passing through the Gaviota Tunnel and Gaviota Pass, which is actually a deep canyon cut entirely through the southern branch of the Santa Ynez Mountains at this point. Gaviota State Park consists of two units, one on each side of the highway, as well as a State Beach. The state beach and its associated campground receives most of the park's visitors.

Trails

Both sections of the park contain trails for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. The most heavily traveled trail is a short dirt road leading to a popular hot springs on the eastern side of the highway. A more substantial trail beginning at the same trailhead leads to the summit of Gaviota Peak, the highest mountain in the vicinity at 2458 ft (749 m). While not exceptionally high, because it is an isolated peak the views are spectacular in all directions; on a clear day it is possible to see much of Santa Barbara County, as well as the coast as far south as the Santa Monica Mountains.

Mountain lions may be encountered in the park, and warning signs are prominently posted. The park was closed for a month in 1992 following a near-fatal attack by a lion on a 10 year old boy.

Ecology

Plant communities in the park include chaparral in the upland regions, oak woodlands elsewhere, and both native prairie and non-native grasslands. They are part of the California coastal sage and chaparral ecoregion. The portion of Gaviota Creek that passes through the park includes one of the highest quality riparian habitats remaining in southern Santa Barbara County, and is receives strict environmental protection.

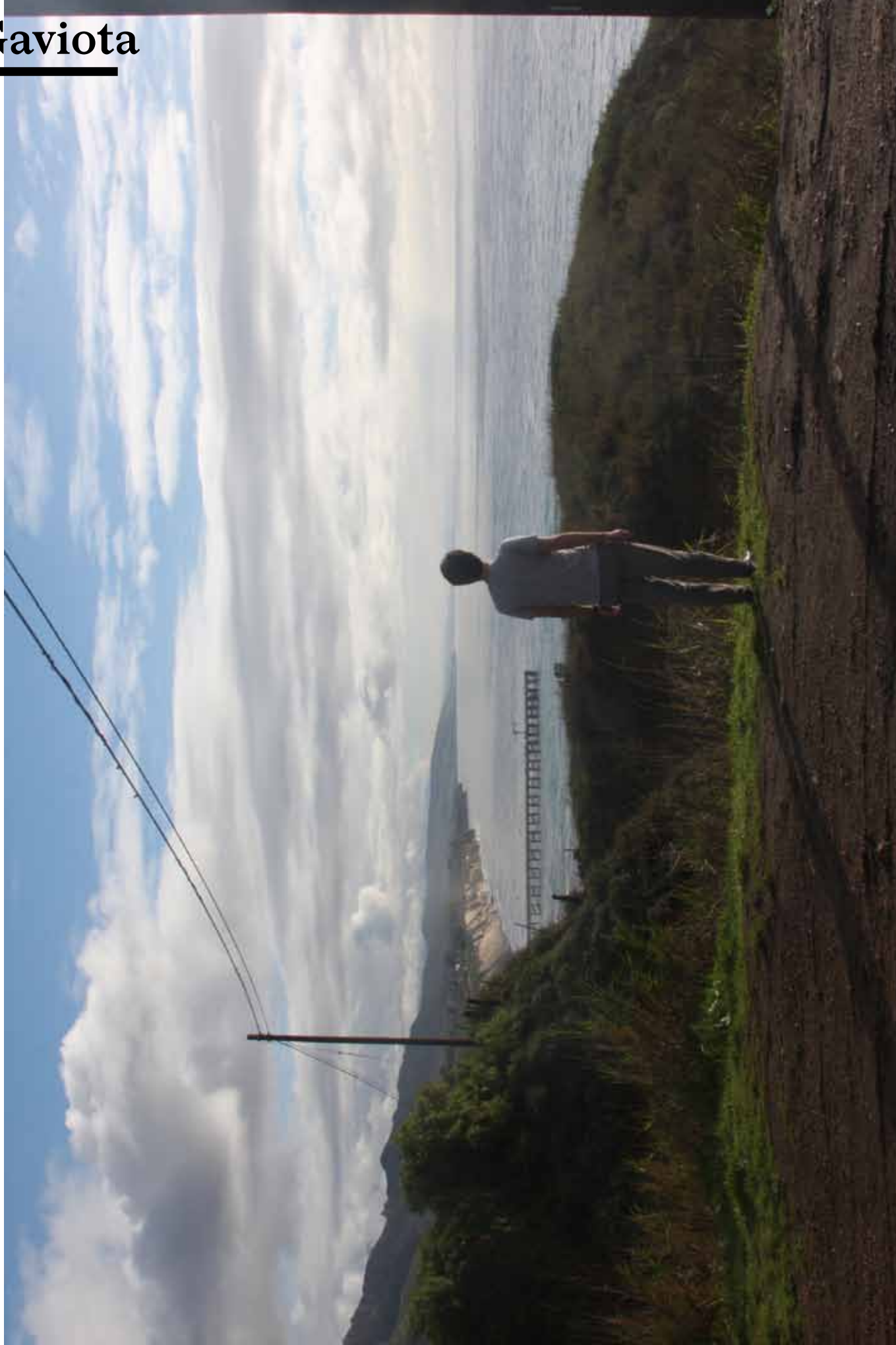
Much of the park vegetation was burned in a large brushfire in June 2004, with fire a natural part of the chaparral ecosystem.

Region

Adjacent to the park on the west is a large region of private ranches and ranchettes known as Hollister Ranch, which extends for almost the entire distance to Point Conception (where the California coast turns to the north). Access to this portion of the coast is tightly secured, and possible only by water for non-residents. Singer Jackson Browne owns a ranch adjacent to the park on the west.

Campground

The park includes a beach campground, which contains 39 campsites for RVs (up to 25 feet for most sites) and for tents. There is also a fishing pier which includes a small boat hoist; also nearby are some favorite surfing locations. There are no hook-ups or dump station.



Guadalupe Nipomo Dunes

34° 58'1.2" N
120° 39'0" W

Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes is the largest remaining dune system south of San Francisco and the second largest in the U.S. state of California. It encompasses an 18-mile (29 km) stretch of coastline on the Central Coast of California and extends from southern San Luis Obispo County to northern Santa Barbara County.

The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Complex is home to a unique dunes ecosystem as well as several endangered and threatened species of plants and animals. To protect the dunes environment, much of the Complex has been set aside for conservation. In addition, it is recognized as a National Natural Landmark. Another portion of the Dunes is utilized for recreation, such as camping and Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use. However, ORV use on the dunes has led to conflict with environmental conservationists. The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes is owned and managed by a collaboration of both private and public parties, including the counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, the California State Parks, the Nature Conservancy, the Dunes Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Center for Natural Lands Management, and the Land Conservancy.

Attractions

Within the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Complex are several distinct regions, each managed by different organizations and used for various purposes.

Pismo State Beach-North Beach Campgrounds is located at the northernmost part of the Dunes and is run by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. While visiting the North Beach Campground, guests can enjoy family camping, surfing, swimming, surf fishing, and hiking.

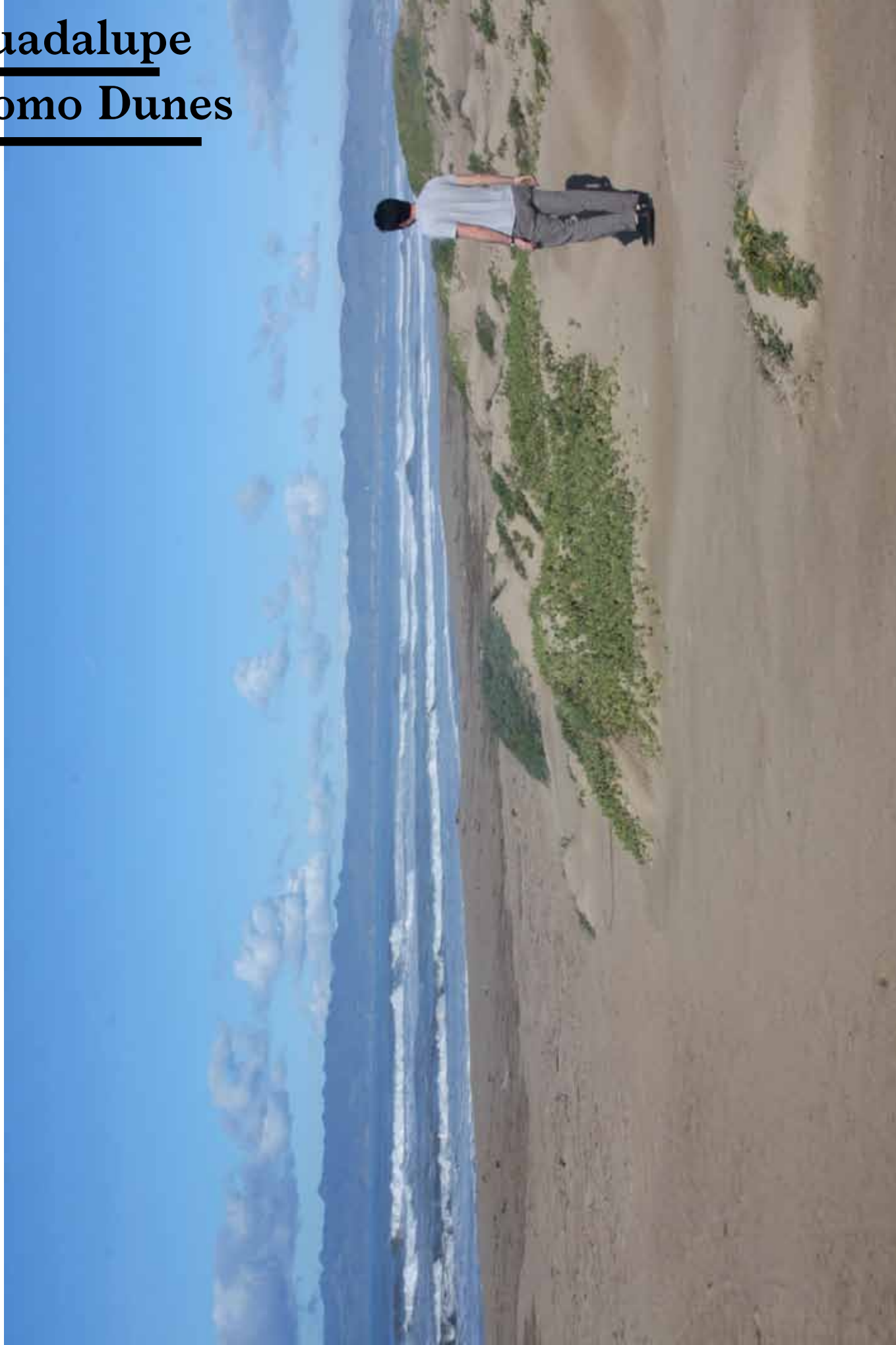
Pismo State Beach-Oceano Campgrounds is located further south than the North Beach Campgrounds, near the town of Oceano. The Oceano Campgrounds, like the North Beach Campgrounds, is run by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and also has a nature museum on site.

Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area is located south of Oceano. It consists of five and half miles of beach open for vehicle use and a large area of the sand dunes open for off-highway vehicle use, including quads, dirt-bikes, and four-wheel drive vehicles. It is the only California State Park where vehicles may be driven on the beach. Each year the park attracts 2 million visitors. The park also offers guests the ability to camp on the beach itself. Other activities available at the park are horseback riding and bird watching.

The Oso Flaco Lake Natural Area is a California State Park located north of the city of Guadalupe. Visitors to the Natural Area can walk along the mile-long boardwalk that follows the creek, passing across Oso Flaco Lake, to the ocean.

The Dunes Center is an agency developed to promote the conservation of the Dunes ecosystem through education, research and cooperative stewardship. It receives funding from both private and public sources. The actual Dunes Center is located in the city of Guadalupe, in a restored 1910 craftsman bungalow.

The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge is located in the midsection of the Dunes Complex and can be accessed through the Oso Flaco Lake Natural Area to the north or the Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park to the South. The Refuge was



established in August 2001 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect the breeding habitats of the threatened California red-legged frog, the western snowy plover, and the endangered California least tern.

Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park is located at the southern end of the dunes and is owned by the Santa Barbara County Parks and leased to the Center for Natural Lands Management. In comparison to other areas of the Dunes, Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park is the least damaged by ORV use and introduced invasive plant species. It also has the strongest California least tern and snowy plover nesting areas. For visitors, the Park offers surfing, fishing, and hiking.

History

The first inhabitants of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes were Native Americans of the Chumash tribe, whose settlements were noticed by early Spanish maritime explorers. However, Europeans did not travel through the Dunes themselves until Monday, September 4, 1769. These explorers were members of Don Gaspar de Portola's overland expedition. While staying in the Dunes, the explorers shot a skinny bear by the shores of what is now called Oso Flaco Lake. After eating the bear, two of the explorers became sick. The skinny bear had been poisoned by the Chumash who, as a means of protection, often incapacitated dangerous wildlife by feeding them tainted meat. This incident resulted in the lake's name: Oso Flaco or "Skinny Bear."

In 1923, the epic movie *The Ten Commandments* directed by Cecil B. DeMille, was filmed on the Dunes. At the end of production, the massive sets reproducing ancient Egypt were dismantled and buried on the site to prevent reuse. They are still buried there today, and have been the target of various schemes for excavation for decades. Some artifacts have been recovered and are on display at The Dunes Visitor's Center, while others may be seen from time to time as the dunes shift.

During the 1930s and 1940s a group of mystics, nudists, artists, writers, and hermits known as the "Dunites" inhabited the Dunes. They believed that the Dunes were a center of creative energy and even published a magazine called "The Dune Forum." At the same time, oil companies were buying up Dune land and in 1948, oil was discovered in the Dunes. Unocal, an oil company, began operating the Guadalupe Oil Field in the 1950s. Over the course of the next forty years, Unocal leaked 18 million gallons of petroleum

under the Dunes. In 1994, the company publicly recognized the spill and began cleaning up the 2,700-acre (11 km²) site, which is located in San Luis Obispo County immediately north of the Santa Barbara County line.

Starting in the 1970s, measures were taken to protect the natural environment at the Dunes. One of the biggest changes was the restriction of ORVs to the designated Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area. This allowed for the other areas of the Dunes to undergo restoration efforts by conservation groups. The process of dune restoration continues into the present.

Geography and environment

The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes were formed by a combination of factors including beach sand which was blown inland by the wind and the Santa Maria River which brought sediment to the coast. Dune-building began 18,000 years ago with the Nipomo and Orcutt Mesas. This Dune System has the highest dunes on the entire western coastline of the United States. Among these, Mussel Rock Dune is the highest, measuring approximately 500 feet (150 m). Another rare geographic treasure is Oso Flaco Lake, a freshwater lake located amid the Dunes.

Even though the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes consist of moving sand with extremely low moisture that is seemingly deprived of nutrients, it is home to a variety of flora and fauna. There are at least 18 endangered species of plants living in the Dunes.

The Dunes are separated into uplands and wetlands habitats. Uplands include the fore dunes, back dunes, and sandy beaches. The fore dunes begin at the high tide line, where only low growing plants with deep root systems (such as sand verbena) can live. The strong winds, salt spray, and massive amounts of sand make this area uninhabitable for other types of plants. The back dunes, just behind the fore dunes, are stabilized and covered with plants. The back dunes are dominated by shrub species like mock heather, dune lupine, coastal buckwheat, and blochman's senecio. The sandy beaches are a harsh environment with no plants able to survive there. The wetlands include the areas that contain water: salt marshes, fresh and brackish-water marshes, swamps, and mudflats. Plants that live there are adapted to dynamic environmental conditions including high salinity concentration and extreme temperatures.

Weeds have been introduced into the Dunes environment both purposefully and accidentally and

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threaten the native plant life. Various native plants are being choked out by invasive species like European beach grass.

Many species of animals can be found among the Dunes. Over 200 species of birds live there, such as the western snowy plover, American peregrine falcon, California brown pelican, and California least tern. Other animals also depend on the dunes such as the California red-legged frog, coast garter snake, deer, black bear, bobcats, and mountain lions. Beetles, butterflies, lizards, saltwater and freshwater fish inhabit the dunes as well.

Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA)

Off-road vehicles

The Oceano Dunes SVRA controversy basically involves two groups: those who feel off-road vehicle use should be banned from the Dunes because of its environmental impact on air quality, pedestrian safety, and wildlife, (i.e. it destroys the endangered snowy plover's territory), and those who believe the ability to drive off-road vehicles on the beach is beneficial recreation. The first group feels that particulate matter is released into the wind when off-road vehicles crack the dune crust, affecting populations in the surrounding areas, especially those downwind. They also contend visitors hauling large trailers containing off-road vehicles to the dunes impact the safety of pedestrians in Grover Beach and Oceano. Advocates for protecting the snowy plover are concerned that the increasing numbers of off-road vehicles driving in the bird's habitat will continue to decrease their nesting sites as it has in the past couple of decades. On the other hand, advocates for off-road vehicle usage argue that the State Park has allowed people to enjoy using vehicles on the Oceano Dunes for the past 100 years, with the county benefiting from the high revenues brought in by the Vehicular Recreation Area.

Western Snowy Plover (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)

From educational programs to environmental restoration projects, California Department of Parks and Recreation and organizations such as the Sierra Club, the Dunes Center, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service work to protect the environment. These groups often utilize community meetings to address the issues of conservation, protection and restoration of our environment.

The concern felt by the Sierra Club's Santa Lucia Chapter lies in the management of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area. Off-road vehicle use partially conflicts with habitat of the Western Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) and it is alleged that this directly correlates with a decrease in reproductive success. However, Western Snowy Plover nests have increased dramatically from 16 nests in 1993 to a total of 155 nests in 2010. An 8-year summary of Western Snowy Plover reproduction on California State Park lands depicts the breeding success at Oceano Dunes which is particularly stark compared to very low breeding numbers elsewhere in the state. The Western Snowy Plover was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 5, 1993.

Environmentalists argue that the snowy plover does not just breed on any coastal area; they seek protection in the dunes. Tom Jordan, a contract environmental scientist with Unocal since 1994, studied data on the bird's nesting sites and found that snowy plovers "prefer the beach and the flatter areas," such as on top of the dunes, where they can watch for predators. Plovers rely heavily on the safety of the dunes, which vehicle usage compromises.

The Sierra Club's long-term goal is to see the plovers taken off of the endangered species list. To accomplish this, they proposed year-round fencing to protect plover habitat, but the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area rejected the idea. Soon after the decision, a plover was killed by an off-road vehicle in a recommended area for fencing. The Sierra Club sued the State Parks for violating the ESA by not providing enough protection for the snowy plover, as well as the California least tern and steelhead trout.

In the case's settlement, the State Park was given the responsibility of researching, fund raising, and establishing an education program about the snowy plover. The Parks must close off an additional half-mile of the beach between March and October, the plover's breeding season. Additionally, they must find alternate routes to avoid vehicles crossing the Arroyo Grande Creek because it is inhabited by the steelhead trout.

Support

Organizations of volunteer outdoor recreationalists, such as Friends of Oceano Dunes (FoOD), California Off-Road Vehicle Association (CORVA), American Sand Association, and the California State Parks, support the right to

allow access to public lands while respecting California's natural resources. One way CORVA does this is through educating their members on the constantly changing environmental rules by addressing current issues as well as engaging in trail maintenance projects.

In 2008, Your Dunes, a local grass-roots organizer, organized 121 off-roaders at Oceano Dunes on California Coastal Cleanup Day to participate in the annual state-wide beach cleanup event. The off-roaders' effort at Oceano Dunes resulted in the most successful cleanup site in San Luis Obispo County in 2008. Participants felt this clearly displayed off-roaders care as much as anyone about the environment. Cleanups again organized by Your Dunes in 2009 and 2010 also because the most successful site in SLO County in those years.

The Oceano Dunes is the most popular off-road park in the state because it is the only area in California where people can legally drive on the beach. The Oceano Dunes camping and recreational facility has been a favored site for more than 100 years. Trips to the Dunes have become a family ritual to many. With increased fencing limiting outdoor recreational activities, vehicle owners are concerned that they will lose access to such a unique attraction.

Also, with 2 million visitors a year, the county earns an extra 150 million dollars in revenue from tourism. Local businesses need this tourism to stay afloat. Indeed, the largest grocery store in the area is also one of the largest in its corporate chain, which was directly attributed to dunes tourism in an interview with a store manager.

Tourism at Oceano Dunes also supports over 2,000 full-time equivalent jobs. Out of town money brought into the community by these jobs is spent in the community by these workers which adds further to the economic benefit.

The Oceano State Vehicular Recreation Area has taken measures to protect the snowy plover by blocking off specific areas from vehicles and creating rules for visitors to protect the birds. Some rules are: adhere to the 15 mph (24 km/h) speed limit, do not enter the enclosed areas, keep dogs on a leash at all times, and rid the beach of trash that could attract snowy plover predators. Also, during the busy holidays, extra rangers come into the park to guarantee that the rules are enforced.

Ownership

For 25 years the County of San Luis Obispo has

leased 584 acres (2.36 km²) of the Dunes to the State Department of Parks and Recreation, free of charge. With the lease expiring in June 2008, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors has a few options, including sale of the land, renewal of the deal with the state, or creation of a deal requiring the state to pay rent. To determine whether or not to sell the dune property to the state, two public hearings were held April 17, 2007. To sell the property, four-fifths of the supervisors must vote in favor of it but in order to renew the lease or simply not sell the proposed land, a majority of only three votes is needed.

The State Parks offered to pay \$4.86 million dollars for nearly 600 acres (2.4 km²) of beachfront property that is directly in the middle of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation area.

Various groups and individuals would like to see the land sold to the State Parks. Currently, the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area uses one third of the beach territory for off-road vehicles use. Off-roaders are concerned that since the decision is in the hands of the county, San Luis Obispo County's environmental community may advise more restrictions on the land if it isn't sold. Land available for vehicle use has already been reduced from 15,000 acres (61 km²) to 1,500 acres (6.1 km²). The State wants to buy the land in order to secure a place for off-road vehicles for the future. They claim that not all the land in their possession would be used for off-road vehicles and camping, and that part of the land would be set aside as preserve areas, as the County wants. On the other hand, many oppose the sale of this land to the State Parks and dislike that ORVs are allowed in this area. Locals argue that because of off-road vehicle use at the Dunes, they suffer from noise, pollution, and heavy traffic disrupting their personal lives. Community members also want to use the beach for activities such as picnics, swimming, and walking, but cannot because the vehicles make it unsafe. In addition, environmentalists are still concerned about the fragile habitat that off-road vehicle use could potentially harm. Those who oppose the sale of the Dunes believe that if the Dunes remain in the hands of San Luis Obispo County, their concerns are more likely to be addressed.

On Tuesday April 17, 2007, the San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors voted 4-0 not to sell the 584 acres (2.36 km²) of land to the State. However, possible sale of the land could return to the bargaining table in the future.

Adding another one: 89.204.153.210 (talk • contribs • info • WHOIS). Having read through the thread Gavia immer pointed out, it is clear that Commons users Albian-moonlight and Sfcamerawork are one and the same. I don't think we need someone using sockpuppets to spam Wikipedia with their amateur photos - I mean, we've got Shankbone for that... Delicious carbuncle (talk) 03:23, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

Pismo Beach

35° 8'54" N
120° 38'53" W

Pismo Beach is a city in San Luis Obispo County, California, United States. The population was 8,551 at the 2000 census.

History

Pismo Beach is located in the 5 Cities Metropolitan Area. Pismo Beach is located on the Rancho Pismo Mexican land grant made to José Ortega in 1840. José Ortega sold Rancho Pismo to Isaac Sparks in 1846.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 8,551 people, 4,230 households, and 2,322 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,366.0 people per square mile (914.6/km²). There were 5,496 housing units at an average density of 1,520.7/sq mi (587.8/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.35% White, 0.60% African American, 0.71% Native American, 2.92% Asian, 0.06% Pacific Islander, 1.65% from other races, and 2.71% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.89% of the population.

There were 4,230 households out of which 17.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 45.1% were married couples living together, 6.4% had a female householder with no husband present, and 45.1% were non-families. 35.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 16.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.02 and the average family size was 2.58.

In the city the population was spread out with 15.3% under the age of 18, 6.5% from 18 to 24, 25.2% from 25 to 44, 28.4% from 45 to 64, and 24.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 47 years. For every 100 females there were 93.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$46,396, and the median income for a family was \$61,036. Males had a median income of \$48,606 versus \$30,189 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$30,835. About 6.3% of families and 9.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 10.5% of those under age 18 and 4.8% of those age 65 or over.

The population had a wave of expansion starting in the 1980s, after completion of waste water treatment facilities expansion designed by Kennedy Jenks Engineers; this lack of infrastructure had previously limited population growth.

Geography and climate

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 13.4 square miles (34.8 km²). 3.6 square miles (9.3 km²) of it is land and 9.8 square miles (25.5 km²) of it (73.09%) is water.

Shell Beach is a populated place within the city limits of Pismo Beach, located at 35.1552532°N 120.6723950°W.

Politics

In the state legislature Pismo Beach is located in the 15th Senate District, represented by Republican Abel Maldonado, and in the 33rd Assembly District, represented by



Republican Sam Blakeslee. Federally, Pismo Beach is located in California's 23rd congressional district, which has a Cook PVI of D +9 and is represented by Democrat Lois Capps.

Schools

Public schools

Shell Beach Elementary School, 2100 Shell Beach Rd., Pismo Beach, CA 93449 (Grades K-6)
Judkins Middle School, 680 Wadsworth, Pismo Beach, CA 93449 (Grades 7-8)
High school students attend Arroyo Grande High School, 495 Valley Road, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

Colleges and universities

Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo
California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly)

Clams

Pismo Beach is the "Clam Capital" of California. The city holds the "Clam Festival" every October, complete with clam chowder competitions and a clam-themed parade. At the southern end of Price Street upon first entering Pismo Beach, a gigantic concrete clam statue greets visitors. Clamming is restricted, due to over-harvesting by humans and the protected sea otter. An 8 inch shell of the Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*) is on display at the Pismo Beach Chamber of Commerce.

In "Ali Baba Bunny", Bugs Bunny and his travelling companion Daffy Duck emerge from a burrow, believing they have arrived at Pismo Beach "and all the clams we can eat".

In one of the later episodes of "Dragnet 1967", Frank Gannon retires to Pismo Beach and in explaining his plans to Joe Friday, he states his reason, "The clams, man. The clams."

Other facts

Lists of miscellaneous information should be avoided. Please relocate any relevant information into appropriate sections or articles. (January 2009)

Pismo means "tar" in the language of the native Chumash Indians.

Pismo Beach car show

Pismo Beach hosts one of the largest gatherings of custom and classical cars every June, on the 3rd full weekend.

Quads and dirt bikes for recreational use are run

at the Pismo OHV dunes.

Pismo Beach allows dogs on the beach, provided that they are on leash and that their owners pick up after them.

As at Daytona, the sand at Pismo Beach is hard enough to drive on, and campers can drive for miles along it.

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Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Something fishy on Pelican beach

Funny. But I must ask, since I'm an ignorant: What rule are these photos violating? Baseball Bugs What's up, Doc? carrots 03:43, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

Morro Bay



35° 20'50.42" N
120° 49'33.31" W

Morro Bay State Park is a state park in Morro Bay, in western San Luis Obispo County, California. On the bay's northeastern edge, there is a saltwater marsh that supports a thriving bird population.

Recreation

There are opportunities for sailing, fishing, hiking, and bird watching. There is also a park museum with exhibits covering natural features, cultural history, Native American life, geology, and oceanography. The park also has a marina and a public golf course.

Two of the Nine Sisters, a chain of volcanic peaks, Black Hill and Cabrillo Peak, are inside of the Park. Black Hill has a trail through the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) trees in Flemings Forest.

Elephant seals can be viewed at the park. There are about 20-25 bull seals on one beach normally, and several hundred females.

History

The first settlers of the local area were of the Millingstone Horizon culture, early Chumash Native American peoples. These peoples relied partially on the harvesting of fish and shellfish from Morro Bay. One of the closest local settlements of Chumash to Morro Bay State Park is the Back Bay site, a large Chumash archaeological site on a stabilized sand dune in Los Osos dating to at least as early as 800 to 1200 AD. Cabrillo first encountered the Chumash in the year 1542.

San Simeon

35° 35'1" N
121° 7'18" W

San Simeon State Park is one of the oldest units of the California State Park System. The coastal bluffs and promontories of the scenic park offer unobstructed views of the ocean and rocky shore. The park includes the Santa Rosa Creek Natural Preserve, the San Simeon Natural Preserve and the Pa-nu Cultural Preserve which were established in 1990.

A 3.3-mile (5.3 km) trail runs through parts of the San Simeon Natural Preserve and the Washburn Campground. The trail includes scenic overlooks, rest-stop benches and interpretive panels with information on wildlife and habitat. A portion of the trail along the seasonal wetland is wheelchair accessible.

Santa Rosa Creek Preserve is an area which includes valuable riparian forests and coastal wetlands, that provide habitat for endangered Tidewater Goby.

San Simeon Natural Preserve consists of vast wetlands, riparian areas, and several undisturbed native plant communities including unique mima mound topography. The Preserve is also the wintering site for monarch butterfly populations.

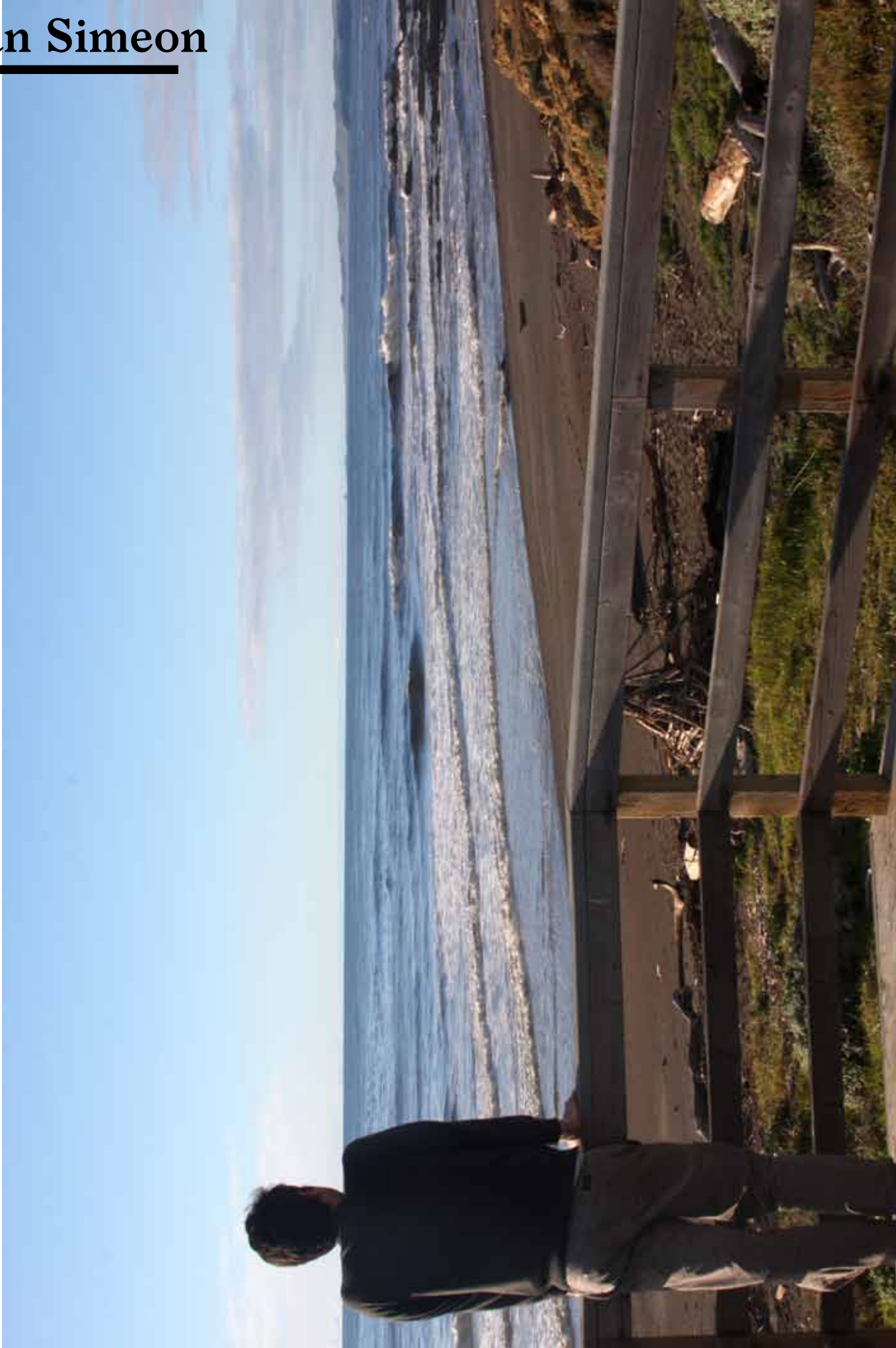
Prehistory

The 13.7-acre (55,000 m²) Pa-nu Cultural Preserve contains the most significant archeological site within San Simeon State Park. The site has been dated to 5850 years before the present, and it contains significant evidence documenting prehistoric technology, subsistence practices and social organization over the course of several centuries.

Prehistorically this entire general area of the central coast was inhabited by the Chumash people, who settled the coastal San Luis Obispo area approximately 10,000 to 11,000 BC, including a large village to the south at Morro Creek.

Proposed for closure

San Simeon State Park is one of the 48 California state parks proposed for closure in January 2008 by California's Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger as part of a deficit reduction program.



Point Sur Lightstation

36° 18'22.68" N
121° 54'5.76" W

The Point Sur Lightstation State Historic Park is located on the Big Sur coastline of Monterey County, 19 miles (31 km) south of Rio Road in Carmel. It is both a California state park and on the National Register of Historic Places.

History

Point Sur was a notorious hazard to navigation, and the site of many shipwrecks. After the sinking of the USS Ventura in 1875, it was determined that a lightstation was needed in this remote area.

Point Sur Lightstation opened on August 1, 1889. This very remote station was required to be self-sufficient, as most supplies had to be brought in by ship. Lighthouse employees and their families had their own vegetable gardens. Children stayed with local ranchers during the week in order to attend school, returning home on weekends, or stayed with distant relatives. In 1927, a schoolteacher was assigned to Point Sur Lightstation to teach the six children who resided there. Easy access to the lightstation came in 1937, when Highway One through Big Sur was completed. In the 1940s, children from Point Sur Lightstation were assimilated into Big Sur's larger school.

The Lighthouse Service was absorbed into the Coast Guard in 1939, and Point Sur Lightstation became the property of the Coast Guard. Point Sur Lightstation was automated in the late 1960s, and in 1974 ceased to have a light keeper.

The coast off Point Sur Lightstation was the location of the sinking of the airship USS Macon.

Tourism

It has California's only complete turn-of-the-century lighthouse open to the public. (The nearby Point Piños Light is also open to the public, but is significantly older.) Walking tours are held year-round on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, and also on Thursdays during July and August. Tours are first-come, first-served; visitors are advised to arrive a half hour before the tour.

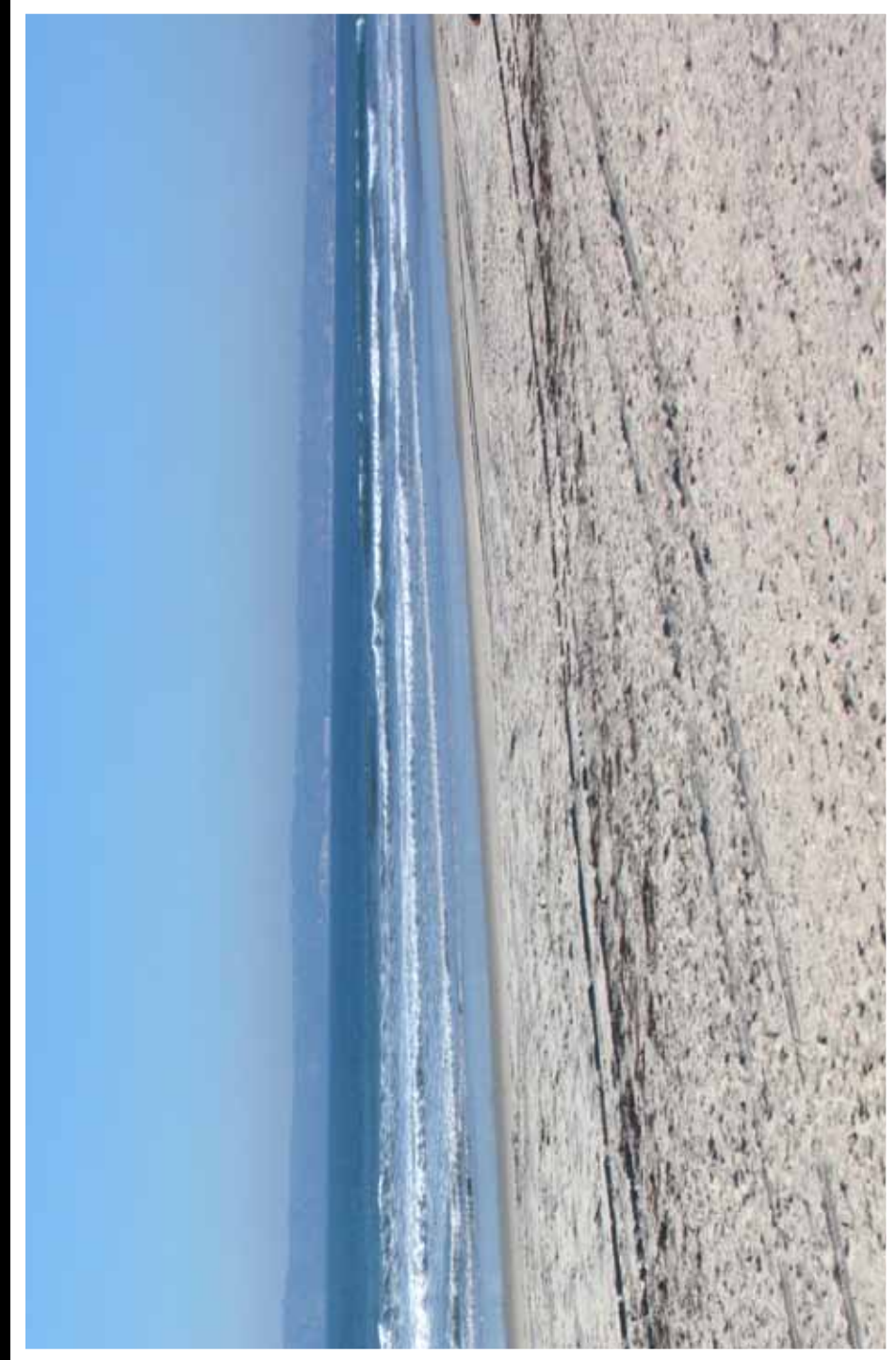


Border Field State Park photograph, cropped (removing body),
and re-uploaded to the article by a Wikipedia user



Cropped image 1/2

Silver Strand State Park photograph, cropped (removing body),
and re-uploaded to the article by a Wikipedia user



Cropped image 2/2

Bixby Bridge

36° 22'16.9" N
121° 54'6.05" W

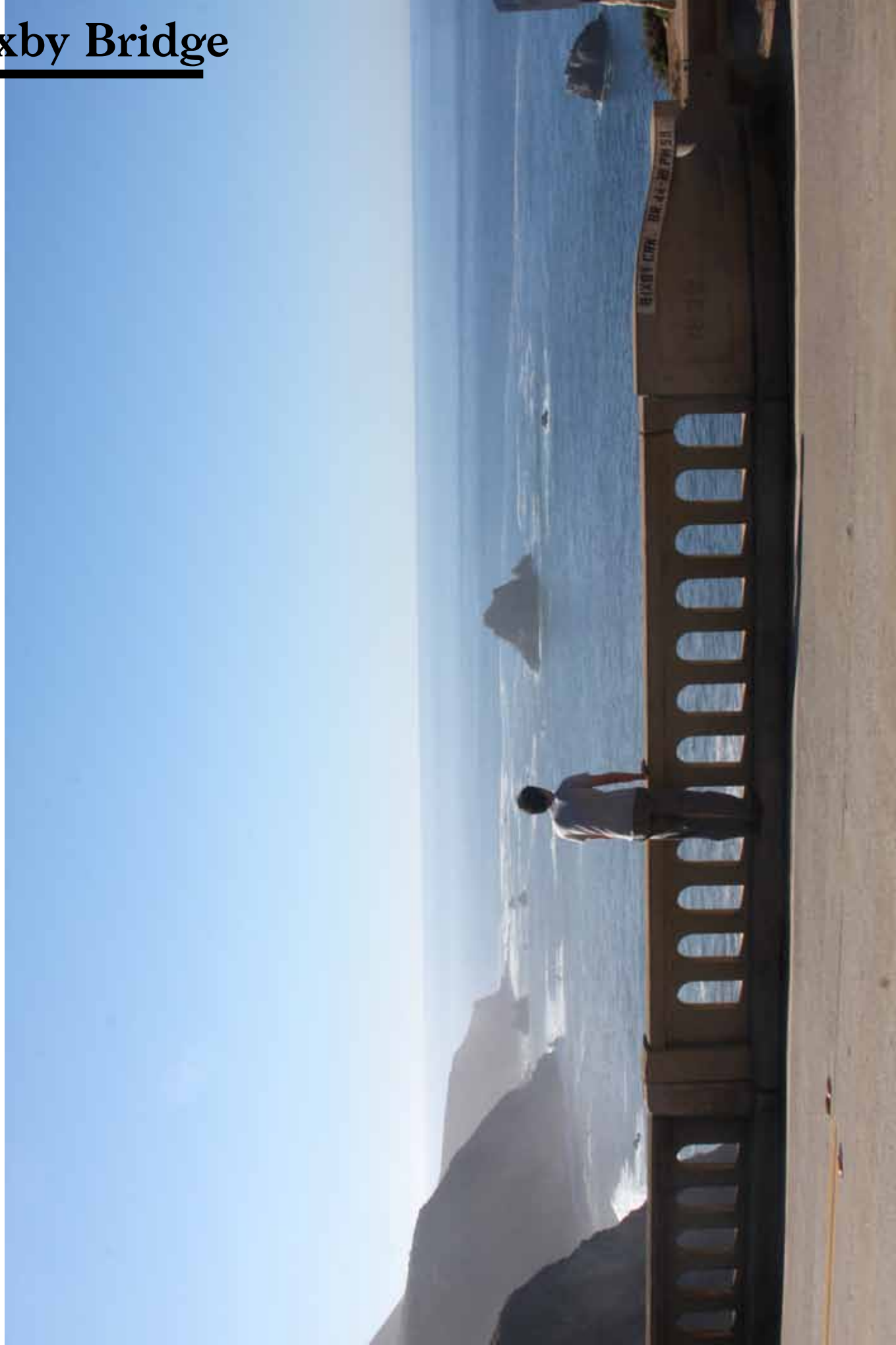
Bixby Bridge is a reinforced concrete open-spandrel arch bridge in Big Sur, California. It is commonly and incorrectly called "Bixby Creek Bridge," which is what Wikipedia lists, because it spans Bixby Creek. The bridge is located 120 miles (190 km) south of San Francisco and 13 miles (21 km) south of Carmel in Monterey County along California Highway One.

Bixby Bridge is important historically because it introduced automobile travel to Big Sur, connecting the remote coastal towns to each other.

History

It is 714 feet (218 m) long, 24 feet (7.3 m) wide, over 280 feet (85 m) high and has a main span of 320 feet (98 m). Its two heavy buttresses are unnecessary to support the structure, and later arch bridges such as the Frederick W. Panhorst Bridge omitted them from the design. It is "one of the most photographed features on the West Coast" because of its location along the scenic Central Coast of California, and has frequently been used in automobile commercials. The construction of the bridge began on August 24, 1931 and was completed on October 15, 1932. Local legend has it that during construction, a Chinese laborer was killed in a construction accident. Rather than delay construction with a police investigation, the body was thrown into the fresh concrete of the north pillar. This story is frequently told, but has not been corroborated. Before the bridge was opened on November 27, 1932, coastal travelers endured rough wagon roads over precipitous ridges and valleys. The 30-mile (48 km) journey from Monterey to the Big Sur River valley could take three days round trip. It has since become a regional landmark, and was used in the opening sequences of the television series *Then Came Bronson* and the film *Play Misty for Me*. The bridge was also in a first season episode of NBC's show *Heroes* ("Company Man"), even though in the show they are supposed to be in Texas. The bridge figures prominently in posters and other publicity material of the Big Sur International Marathon. The bridge is also loosely referenced in Death Cab For Cutie song "Bixby Canyon Bridge", specifically being mentioned as the place the narrator travels .

The bridge was retrofitted in 1996 by bridge engineering company Buckland & Taylor as part of the Caltrans Phase II seismic retrofit program



Point Lobos

36° 31'1.56" N
121° 56'33.36" W

Point Lobos is the common name for the area including Point Lobos State Natural Reserve and two adjoining marine protected areas: Point Lobos State Marine Reserve (SMR) and Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA). Point Lobos is just south of the town of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, United States on the coast of the Pacific Ocean but north of Big Sur.

Point Lobos contains a number of hiking trails, many next to the ocean, and a smaller number of beaches. It is the site of a historic marine reserve, which was expanded in 2007. It is also the home to a museum on whaling, which includes a historic building once used by area fishermen. The longstanding wildlife protection and scenic seascape have led to Point Lobos' reputation as an unparalleled local recreational scuba diving destination.

Geography and Natural Features

The iconic Point Lobos area is geologically unique and contains a rich and diverse plant and animal life both on shore and in the water. Called the "greatest meeting of land and water in the world" by landscape artist Francis McComas, Point Lobos is considered a crown jewel in the California state park system.

The precipitous drop in the ocean floor off Point Lobos (reaching depths characteristic of the mid Pacific Ocean within a few kilometres of shore) gives rise to unique tidal effects, with unusually high levels of oxygen being injected into the ocean water. This in turn attracts an unusual variety of plant and animal marine life, ranging from high plankton concentrations, moving up the food chain to marine mammals.

Marine Protected Areas

The original Point Lobos Ecological Reserve was created in 1973. As one of California's most well known and longstanding no-take reserve, Point Lobos became a hotspot for non-consumptive recreational diving known for its large and diverse fish populations.

In 2007, the Ecological Reserve was expanded and renamed with the establishment of The Point Lobos SMR and Point Lobos SMCA by the California Fish and Game Commission. They were two of 29 marine protected areas adopted during the first phase of the Marine Life Protection Act Initiative, a collaborative public process to create a statewide network of marine protected areas along the California coastline.

State Marine Reserve

Point Lobos SMR covers 5.36 square miles. The SMR protects all marine life within its boundaries. Fishing and take of all living marine resources is prohibited.

State Marine Conservation Area

Point Lobos SMCA covers 8.83 square miles. Harvest of all living marine resources is prohibited in the conservation area except the recreational and commercial take of salmon, albacore, and the commercial take of spot prawn.

Habitat and Wildlife

The Point Lobos marine protected areas provide shelter to a wide range of fish, invertebrates, birds and marine mammals, from those that rely on the near-shore kelp forest to those that inhabit the deep waters of the Carmel Submarine Canyon.



I do not know that they are breaking any rules, per se, but the addition of the same poor quality image to many articles runs contrary to the guidance of WP:IMAGE. Don't you find it odd that IPs seemingly originating in different countries are all interested in the same image? What about the sockpuppetry on Commons? I have worked out what's going on here, but in the interest of WP:BEANS, this is a possible vandal tactic - add the same innocuous Commons image to many articles on several different wikis and then change it to something like File:Virgin Killer.jpg. That is not the case here, but when something abnormal like this is brought up, one should probably look a little deeper than wondering which rules are being broken. Delicious carbuncle (talk) 04:00, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

Point Lobos is one of only two places where the Monterey Cypress can be found in the wild. The waters around Point Lobos contain extensive kelp forests.

Whaler's Cabin Museum

Point Lobos features a building constructed in the 1850s to house Japanese and Chinese fishermen. This building has been preserved, and now houses a museum dedicated to the area whaling industry. The museum also highlights the history of Point Lobos, including its cinematic appearances and plans at the turn of the 20th century to develop the area for densely packed suburban housing.

Recreation

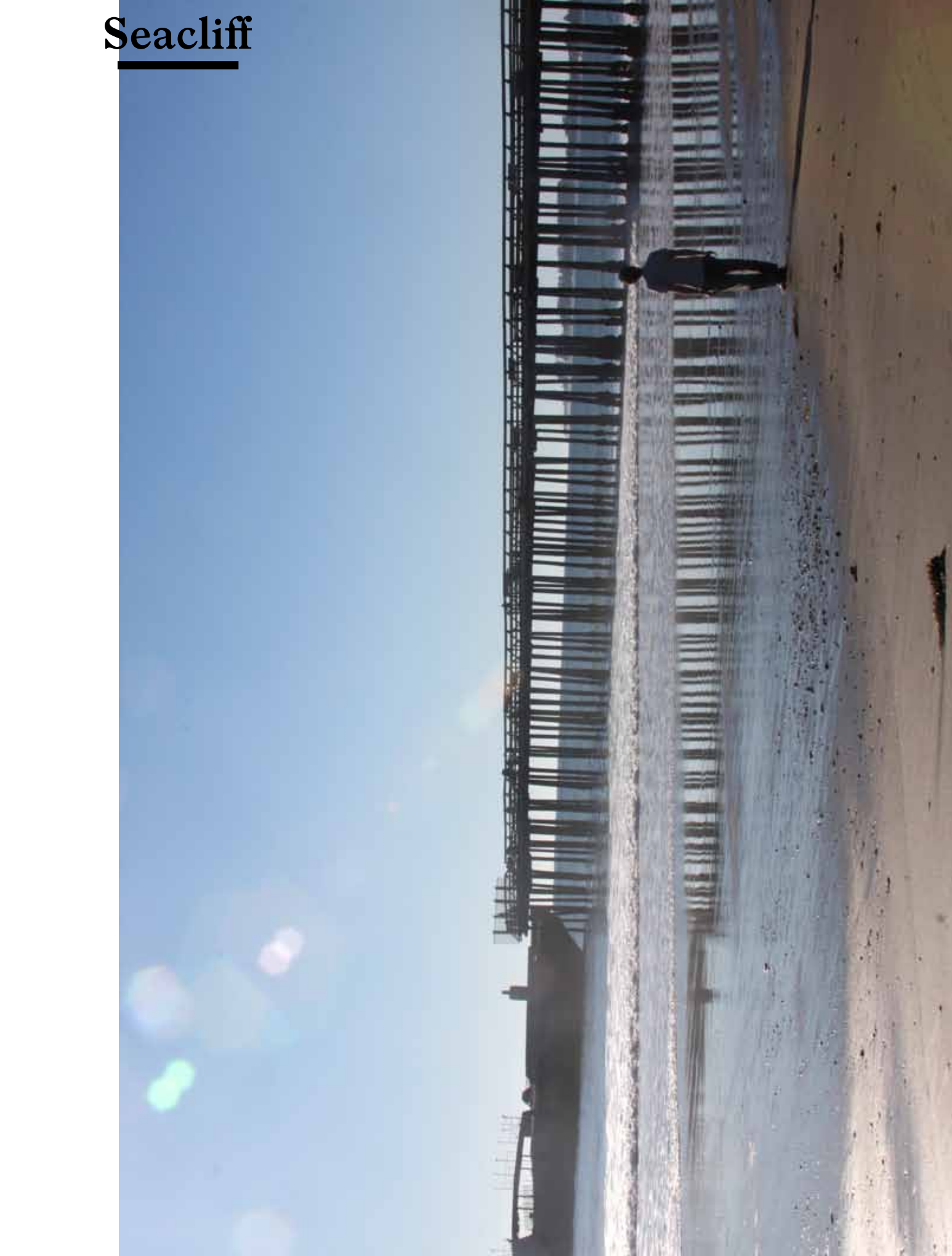
Point Lobos State Natural Reserve offers outstanding coastal scenery, hiking trails and dive sites. The adjacent marine protected areas provide ample opportunities for scuba diving.

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January 2011 Gavia
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California's marine protected areas encourage recreational and educational uses of the ocean.

Scientific Monitoring

As specified by the Marine Life Protection Act, select marine protected areas along California's central coast are being monitored by scientists to track their effectiveness and learn more about ocean health. Similar studies in marine protected areas located off of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands have already detected gradual improvements in fish size and number.



Seacliff is a California State Beach located off Highway 1 in the town of Aptos about 5 miles (8 km) south of Santa Cruz, on State Park Drive. The beach is most known for the concrete ship SS Palo Alto lying in the water. North of Seacliff State Beach is New Brighton State Beach.

History

The beach was originally home to the Ohlone people. Spanish missionaries established the Mission Santa Cruz here. In 1821, when Mexico broke away from Spain the land was divided up into land grants. The area of the beach was a part of the Rancho Aptos grant to Rafael Castro in 1833. Castro worked with Claus Spreckels to establish the Castro-Spreckels wharf. The beach soon became a successful shipping port. The logging industry also thrived here with the local redwood trees.

The port facilitated major trade with the Kingdom of Hawai'i. In 1838, King Kamehameha III requested that Mexican vaqueros from California travel to Hawai'i to teach Hawaiians how to manage herds of wild cattle. Seacliff became a popular place to recruit vaqueros, who were known as paniolos by the Hawaiians.

In the 1850s, Thomas Fallon acquired part of beach and turned it into a resort. He named this new resort "New Brighton", in honor of his favorite seaside resort in England.

In the 1920s, after Claus Spreckels' death, sections of the beach were developed into the Seacliff Park and the Rio Del Mar Country Club.

In 1930, the first California state grant for preserving land was granted for the beach and, in 1931, it became a state beach.

SS Palo Alto

The beach's most notable feature is the concrete ship SS Palo Alto lying at the end of a pier. The ship was hauled to Seacliff Beach in 1929 and sank and turned into an amusement center complete with a dance floor, cafe, pool, and carnival booths. The Cal-Nevada Company constructed a dance floor on the main deck, a cafe in the superstructure of the ship, a 4-foot heated swimming pool and a series of carnival type concessions on the aft-deck. The Cal-Nevada Company went bankrupt after only two seasons and the ship was stripped. This left the pier and the ship used only for fishing. It is now permanently closed to the public.

Animal and plant life

The beach is home to many types of birds and marine life, including mussels, ocean worms, sea stars, sea anemones, barnacles, rock crabs, harbor seals, anglers, flounder, mackerel, halibut, lingcod, perch, cabezon, jacksmelt, steelhead, anchovy, bocaccio (tomcod), kingfish, dark seabirds, sea lions, dolphins, harbor seals, sea otters and whales. The Palo Alto serves as a main place for marine life.

Recreation

Seacliff includes RV facilities, picnic tables, and fire pits. It is also a popular place for surfing and fishing.

Pebble Beach

36° 33'59" N
121° 56'48" W



Pebble Beach is an unincorporated community in Monterey County, California. It lies at an elevation of 3 feet (1 m). Pebble Beach is a small coastal resort destination, home to the famous golf course, Pebble Beach Golf Links.

As well, the Inn at Spanish Bay and Pebble Beach Lodge and half of the seven golf courses inside the Pebble Beach community are among the local assets owned by the Pebble Beach Company, a subsidiary of Plaut Inc. Residents pay homeowners' fees for road maintenance as well as Monterey County property taxes. Application of the property tax revenues is the realm of the Pebble Beach Community Services District, a public agency with an elected board of directors that manages essential functions including fire protection and emergency medical services, supplemental law enforcement, wastewater collection and treatment, recycled water distribution, and garbage collection, disposal and recycling (see www.pbcasd.org). The community's post office is named Pebble Beach, however, the U.S. Census Bureau aggregates census returns from Pebble Beach as part of the larger census-designated place of Del Monte Forest.

The area is also partly administered by the Del Monte Forest Foundation, a non-profit organization designated by Monterey County and the California Coastal Commission to acquire and manage certain properties by conservation easement and, as well, as by fee title. The Foundation comprises a volunteer board of 12 members working to preserve the open space within the Del Monte Forest. Except for two representatives of the Pebble Beach Company, all must be property owners and residents of the Forest.

The ZIP Code is 93953, and the community is inside area code 831.

History

Pebble Beach is located on the Rancho Pescadero Mexican land grant which was purchased by the Pacific Improvement Company in 1880. The Pebble Beach Company was originally created as the Del Monte Properties Company in 1919 by F.B. Morse, a distant cousin to Samuel F. B. Morse, an American painter and the inventor of the Morse Code and telegraph. In the early 1900s, Morse was appointed manager for the Pacific Improvement Company, an affiliate of the vast Southern Pacific Railroad, which had extensive real estate holdings on the Monterey Peninsula. In 1919 Morse formed the Del Monte Properties Company and acquired those holdings, which included the Del Monte Forest and the popular Hotel Del Monte (now the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey).

F.B. Morse died in 1969. Alfred Gawthrop, Jr., was Chairman of Del Monte Properties for some time before its sale to Marvin Davis.

In 1978, 20th Century Fox, then chaired by Davis, purchased the company and renamed it Pebble Beach Company. When the film company was sold to Rupert Murdoch in 1985, Davis kept several company assets not directly related to the film and TV industry, including the Pebble Beach Company and the Aspen Skiing Company.

In 1990 Davis sold the Pebble Beach Company to the Japanese businessman Minoru Isutani, who made it a subsidiary of the Japanese resort company Taiheiyo Club Inc. under a holding company called the Lone Cypress Company.

In 1999 the Pebble Beach Company was acquired from Lone Cypress by an investor

group led by Clint Eastwood, Arnold Palmer, and Peter Ueberroth. In 2000, the company initiated Measure A, a controversial development proposal. Eastwood appeared in a \$1 million advertising campaign urging voters to help save the forest. In 2006, the plan went before the California Coastal Commission for approval. On June 14, 2007, the plan was submitted again. Commissioner Sara Wan called it "wholesale destruction of the environment," and Measure A was denied in an 8 to 4 vote.

A famous landmark, known as the "Witch Tree," stood for decades at Pescadero Point and was sometimes used as scenic background in movies and television. It was displayed as part of the coast of Italy, in the 1951 movie *Mr. Imperium*, with Lana Turner, Ezio Pinza, Majorie Main and Barry Sullivan. That tree was also part of the background in an early scene from the 1956 movie *Julie*, featuring Doris Day, while she was fleeing from her psychopathic husband, played by Louis Jourdan.

It was a "significant landmark of Pebble Beach until it fell during a storm on January 14, 1964." Pescadero Point also is the site of "Ghost Tree," both a second famous Monterey Cypress tree and the colloquial name given the "point break" by big waver surfers, and recognized by board riders the world over for the enormous ocean waves (60-plus feet) that occur off the point. The waves of Ghost Tree occur on rare occasions during winter storms and are among the largest ridden waves on the California Coast. Effective 2009, the surf break is off-limits, the result of a decision by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that personal watercraft, which are a necessity for the tow-in only surf spot, are not permitted in specified waters of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

Demographics

The community has 4,531 residents and is relatively affluent, home to many retirees and well-educated workers in the social service (education and health care), management and finance sectors. While Monterey County has a very large Hispanic population, Pebble Beach is more ethnically homogenous, with 91.4% of the population being White, 5.3% Asian, 2.3% Hispanic or Latino and 0.4% African American. The median household income is \$99,788, with 54% with incomes between \$50,000 and \$150,000 and a little more than a quarter of households, 26.2%, with incomes exceeding \$150,000. Household income figures, however,

may not accurately reflect the area's wealth as 50.8% of households received social security income and 30.8% were retired. Less than half of the population 16 or over, 46.4%, are employed. Of those who work, the plurality (25%) are employed in the social service, education and health care sector, followed by the management (15%) and finance sectors (15%). 2.3% of the population live below the poverty level. The area's adult population is fairly well-educated, with 61% having at least a Bachelor's degree, and 98% having a high school diploma, compared to 25% and 80% at the national average, respectively.

Golf

Pebble Beach has seven public and private 18-hole golf courses. Pebble Beach Golf Links, The Links at Spanish Bay, and Spyglass Hill are owned by the Pebble Beach Company and are all public courses. Poppy Hills is also a public course. Private courses located at Pebble Beach are Cypress Point Club and the private Monterey Peninsula Country Club's two courses, the Dunes Course and the Shore Course. The Pebble Beach Company also owns a nine hole par-3 course in Pebble Beach called the Peter Hay course, and Del Monte Golf Course a few miles away in Monterey, which is the oldest continuously operating course in the Western United States.

Several of these courses are widely celebrated, especially Pebble Beach Golf Links. Designed by Jack Neville and Douglas Grant, it is the most famous course in the Western United States, and the only course which has ever beaten Pine Valley Golf Club to top spot in Golf Digest's biennial list of America's 100 greatest courses. Pebble Beach Golf Links has been the site of the US Open in 1972, 1982, 1992, 2000, and 2010.

AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am

The AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am (formerly known as the Crosby Clambake) is held here annually in February. The tournament began in 1937.

Concours d'Elegance

The annual Pebble Beach Concours d'Elegance auto show has been held in Pebble Beach since 1950. The event focuses on classic cars, and each year features a particular marque as its focus. In addition to the car competition, there is an auction, a classic car tour, and an automotive art exhibit.

Geography

Pebble Beach is in Monterey County on the

This is apparently related to a gallery in San Francisco. Perhaps someone from the WMF could walk over and ask them to cut it out. Delicious carbuncle (talk) 04:22, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

I see what you're getting at, and I would certainly like to see an admin comment on this situation before this discussion disappears, as it's not clear what course of action should be taken, if any. Baseball Bugs What's up, Doc? carrots 19:37, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

77

Monterey Peninsula at 36°33′59″N 121°56′48″W﻿ / ﻿36.56639°N 121.94667°W﻿ / 36.56639; -121.94667. It is bordered by Carmel-by-the-Sea to the south, Pacific Grove to the north, the City of Monterey to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Big Sur is about a 40-mile (64 km) drive south on scenic State Route 1. Santa Cruz and San Francisco are about 45 and 120 miles (190 km) to the north, respectively.

Geology

Pebble Beach owes much of its picturesque qualities to the granitic rock outcroppings visible along the coast. These are characteristic of the Salinian Block, a geologic province which runs from the Baja California Peninsula and up through California west of the San Andreas Fault.

Environmental issues

There are several habitat types within Pebble Beach, including intertidal zone, littoral zone and pine forest. The Monterey Pine forest is habitat to numerous rare and endangered species including Hickman's potentilla and Yadon's piperia, both of which are federally protected species. Hickman's potentilla was first discovered within the Del Monte Forest in present day Pebble Beach by the botanist, Alice Eastwood in the year 1900. After a survey in 1992 by Earth Metrics Inc. this plant was listed as a protected species by the U.S. Government.

Schools

The public schools serving Pebble Beach are Carmel High School, Carmel Middle School, and River School, all located in Carmel, and Forest Grove School, Pacific Grove Middle School, and Pacific Grove High School, all located in Pacific Grove. Pebble Beach is also home to Stevenson School, a coed half-boarding, half-day private high-school. The high school runs alternative radio station KSPB, which broadcasts BBC World Service when students are not operating the station.

Other features

Pebble Beach has few businesses apart from those owned by the Pebble Beach Company (except the golf courses, a private school, one gas station, and a deli) and no sidewalks. Most of the very expensive houses are hidden behind old-growth trees. It is quiet, secluded, and somewhat gloomy in foggy weather, which occurs quite frequently on the Peninsula in general, and in particular here where it meets the Pacific head-on.

Pebble Beach is a gated community, but differs

from most gated communities. The Pebble Beach Company gets \$9.50 in revenue per car from tourists driving along the 17-Mile Drive. Residents are issued small license plate badges that are attached near their cars' license plates or in their windshields.

Famous residents

Al Bernardin, inventor of the Quarter Pounder
Clint Eastwood, actor-director
Greg London, singer-actor-impressionist
George Lopez, comedian
Alan Shepard, astronaut
Charles Schwab, stock broker
King Merrill Chase, founder, Chase Chevrolet (CA and Texas); General Motors Senior Executive (late 1920s - early 1930s); the estate was originally named "Holly Hill" by Chase, and is located on the 11th hole/12th tee of the Pebble Beach Golf Course; the estate was later renamed "Lucky Strike" by new owners; Clint Eastwood visited the estate in 1978; one of King's granddaughters, Marjorie M. Chase, is a published author, editor, writer and helicopter pilot currently living in Hawaii

17-Mile Drive

36° 35'5.42" N
121° 57'54.36" W

The 17 Mile Drive is a scenic road through Pacific Grove and Pebble Beach, California, much of which hugs the Pacific coastline and passes famous golf courses and mansions. It also serves as the main road through the gated community of Pebble Beach. Like the community, the majority of 17-Mile Drive is owned and operated by the Pebble Beach Corporation. The 17-Mile Drive is 9.6 miles (15.4 km) long, between the entrances at California State Route 1 and Sunset Drive.

Route description

At the north end, the road originates in Pacific Grove at the intersection of Del Monte Blvd and Esplanade Street. The famous portion of 17-Mile Drive then begins a few miles south of this point. The crossing of Highway 68 (Holman Highway/Sunset Drive) and 17 Mile Drive marks the entrance to Pebble Beach. The road runs inland past Spanish Bay, then adjacent to beaches and up into the coastal hills, providing scenic viewpoints. Travel along 17-Mile Drive takes as long as the traveler likes, a minimum of 20 minutes to Carmel without stops. There are numerous turnouts along the road to stop, take pictures, or get out and stroll along the ocean or among the trees. Visitors receive a map that points out some of the more scenic spots.

Chief among these is the Lone Cypress Tree, a salt pruned tree which is the official symbol of Pebble Beach and a frequent fixture of television broadcasts from this area. The only services open to the public in Pebble Beach (gas stations, restrooms, restaurants) are at the Lodge at Pebble Beach and the Inn at Spanish Bay; there are plenty of comfortable and scenic spots to picnic. Spyglass Hill and Poppy Hills golf courses also have restaurants open to the public.

Lone Tree

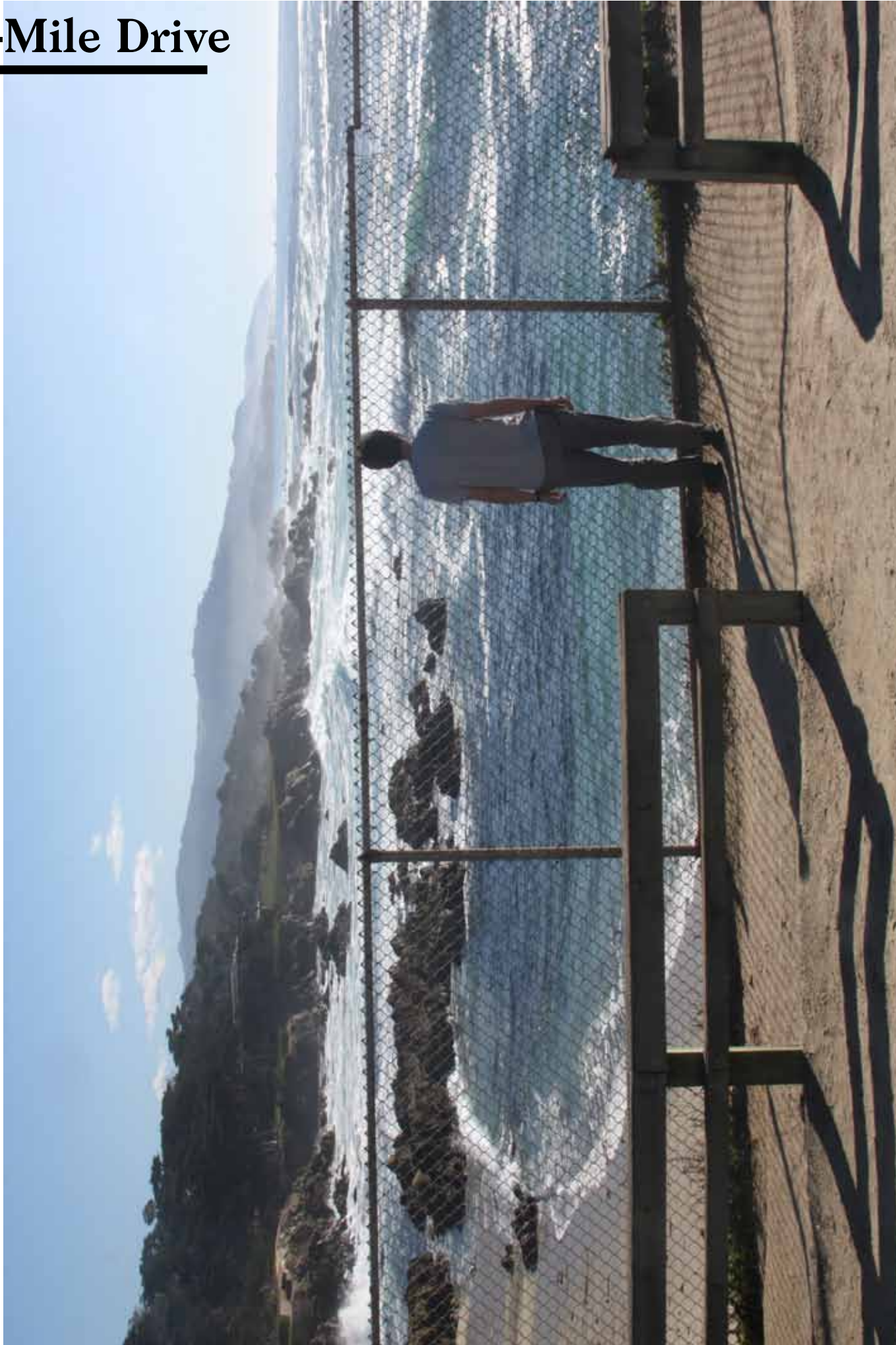
In 1990 the Monterey Journal reported that Pebble Beach's lawyer, Kerry C. Smith, said "The image of the tree has been trademarked by us," and that it intended to control any display of the cypress for commercial purposes. The company had warned photographers that "they cannot even use existing pictures of the tree for commercial purposes." Other legal commentators have questioned the Pebble Beach Company's ability to invoke intellectual property laws to restrict others' use of such images.

An inspirational thoroughfare

Various artists over the years have found inspiration for their paintings of flora and fauna along this famous coastal landmark. For example, Arthur Hill Gilbert, one of the founding members of the Carmel Art Association, was an American Impressionist noted for his canvases depicting this scenic area, including View of 17 Mile Drive, and The Cove, Pt. Lobos, circa 1930.

Toll

To drive the section of the 17-Mile Drive Road that exists within the Pebble Beach Gated Community requires a payment of USD \$9.50 by all visitors (as of May 23, 2010.) Residents are not required to pay this fee, nor are guests of residents required to pay the fee if they are granted access in advance of their visit (the guard house can either call the resident or look at a list of names). This is the section of road that is home to the Lone Cypress Tree mentioned above and the Pebble Beach Golf Course.



Davenport

37° 0'42" N
122° 11'27" W

Davenport is an unincorporated community in Santa Cruz County, California, United States. It lies along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, situated about 9 miles north of the town of Santa Cruz, on Highway One. It lies at 37°00'42"N 122°11'27"WCoordinates: 37°00'42"N 122°11'27"W and is at an elevation of 65 feet. Originally on the banks of San Vicente Creek, the town expanded to the north during the twentieth century.

The town is presently noted for the spectacular cliffs and bluffs above the Pacific, beaches in between cliffs, surfing opportunities, the cement plant run by Cemex (shuttered in January 2010), and the former headquarters of Odwalla, a company that makes fruit juices.

St. Vincent DePaul Church, in Davenport, was built entirely of cement from the local cement factory in 1914 and is the subject of a famous photograph by Ansel Adams.

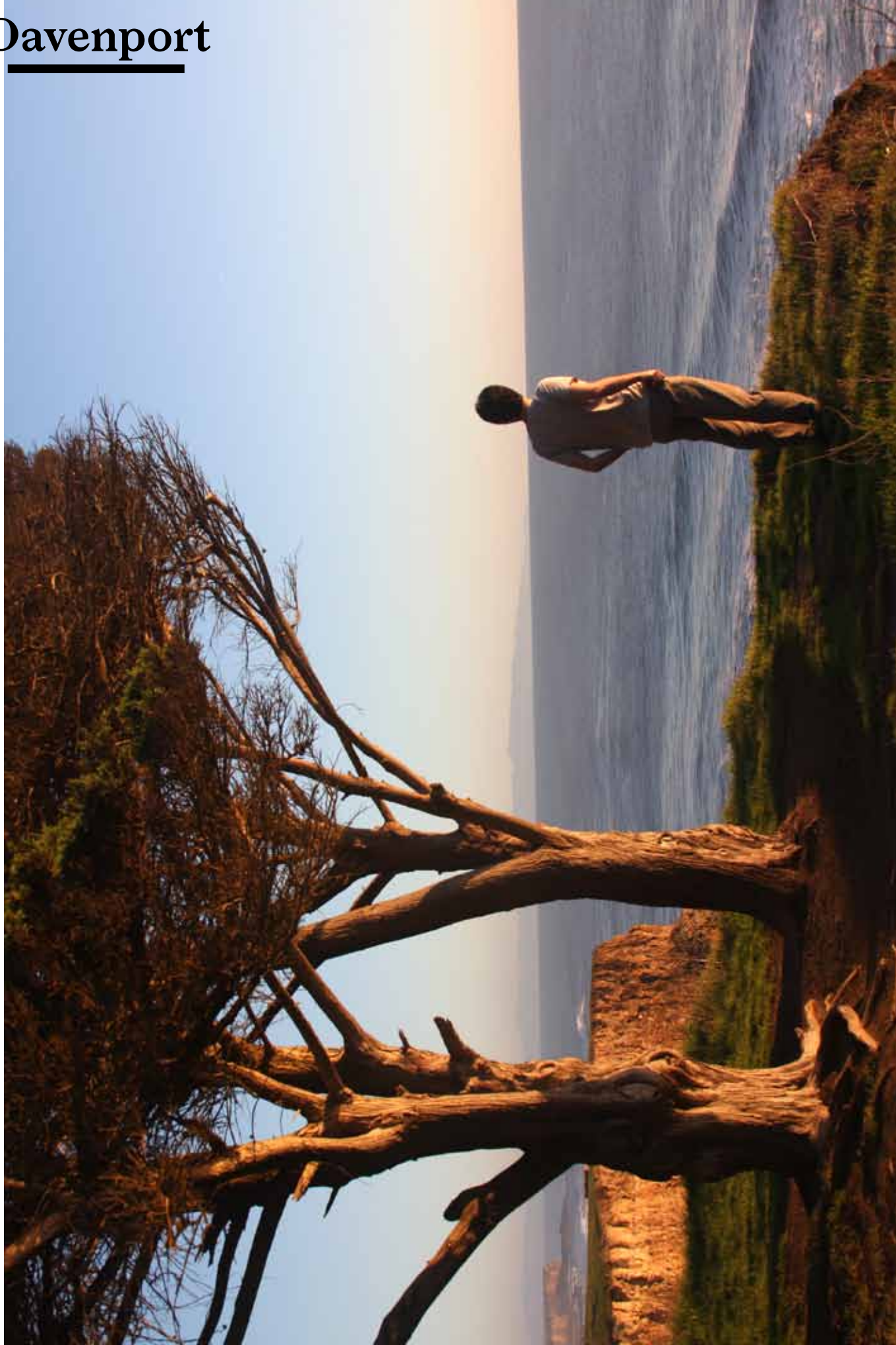
Of historical interest is the Davenport Jail. It has two cells, and was used only twice from the time of its construction in 1914 until its decommissioning in 1936. Today it is a museum featuring coastal history supported by volunteers from ECV.

The southern portion of the Ocean Shore Railroad operated between Davenport and Santa Cruz from 1907 to 1920. The Southern Pacific freight line between the two communities is still in place.

Davenport has three restaurants, two art galleries, a store, a post office, and an elementary school - Pacific School, the only school in the Pacific Elementary School District.

Davenport is also home to American Abalone, which is a producer of farm raised California Red Abalone. California farm raised abalone has been selected by the Monterey Bay Aquarium's Sea Watch program as an excellent choice for environmentally conscious seafood consumers.

The ZIP Code is 95017 and the community is inside area code 831.



Pigeon Point Lighthouse

37° 10'54" N
122° 23'38" W

Pigeon Point Light Station or Pigeon Point Lighthouse is a lighthouse built in 1871 to guide ships on the Pacific coast of California. It is the tallest lighthouse (tied with Point Arena Light) on the West Coast of the United States. It is still an active Coast Guard aid to navigation. Pigeon Point Light Station is located on the coastal highway (State Route 1), 5 miles (8 km) south of Pescadero, California. The 115-foot (35 m), white masonry tower, resembles the typical New England structure.

History

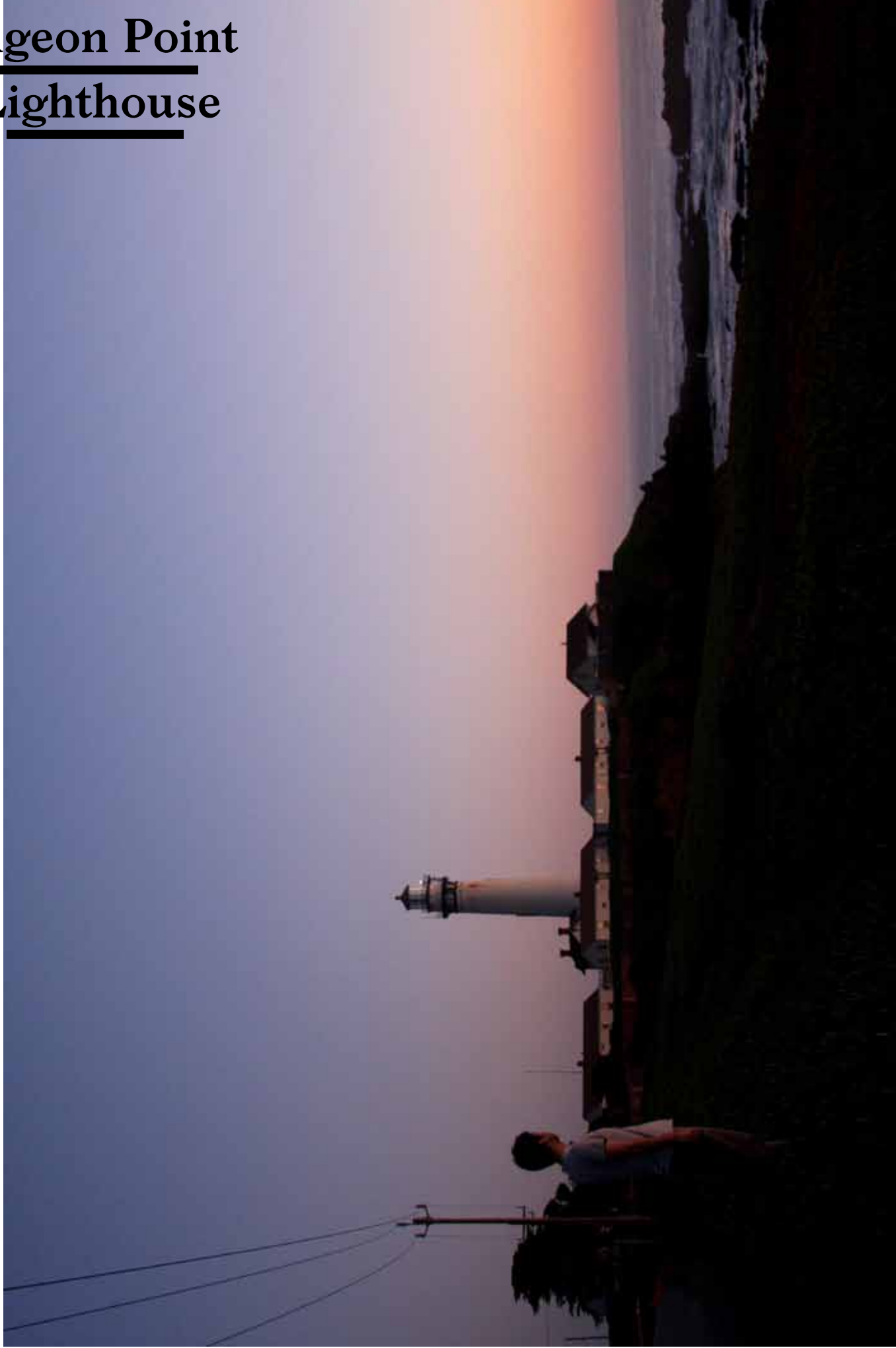
Pigeon Point Lighthouse is one of the most picturesque lighthouses on the Pacific coast. The tower stands on a rocky promontory and has long been a landmark for ships approaching San Francisco Bay from the south. This headland, and hence the lighthouse, took its name from the ship Carrier Pigeon that wrecked here in 1853.

The lantern room of the tower is equipped with the original first-order, 1000-watt Fresnel lens. Illuminated for demonstration purposes only today, the lens has 24 flash panels, is composed of 1008 hand-polished lenses and prisms and is capable of producing over 500,000 candlepower illumination. It was manufactured by the Henry-LePaute company in Paris, France and was first lit at Pigeon Point at sunset on November 15, 1872.

Originally the tower was equipped with a lamp that burned refined lard oil. In 1888, that lamp was replaced with a mineral oil (kerosene) lamp. To produce Pigeon Point's assigned characteristic of one white flash of light every ten seconds, the four ton lens rotated one time every four minutes. When observed from a distance, this resulted in the appearance of one white flash of light every ten seconds. The lens rotation was originally powered by a clockworks and weight. In 1926 the lighthouse was provided with electricity. Modern innovations were incorporated and the kerosene IOV lamp was replaced by a 1000 watt bulb, the clockworks by an electric motor and an electrically operated fog signal was eventually installed. The lighthouse has been designated California Historical Landmark number 930. In 1972, the United States Coast Guard mounted a 24-inch aerobeacon on the front of the tower and officially retired the Fresnel lens from regular duty. The Fresnel lens is now lit only to celebrate special occasions, such as the annual lighting of the lens, which usually occurs in mid-November (closest Saturday to Nov. 15) the date of the original first lighting in 1872. The light (outside aerobeacon) is still an active aid to navigation.

The tower has been closed to tours since December 2001 because of collapse of brickwork supporting outside access walkways on the top of the structure. The California State Park system has promised repairs, but it is estimated that even if funds were available, it would be seven to ten years before the repairs would be completed. In July, 2010, Rep. Anna G. Eshoo (D-Palo Alto) stated that of the \$3.4 million she requested for her district through the Fiscal Year 2011 Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, \$250,000 will be allocated to restore the upper portion of the lighthouse.

The restored lighthouse keepers housing also serves as a youth hostel for travelers. The hostel is operated by the Golden Gate Council of Hostelling International. The four three-bedroom houses next to the lighthouse have overnight lodging for up to 50 people of all ages. Each house has three male or female bunk rooms. Separate bunk rooms can be reserved for families or couples. Hostel guests share bathrooms, kitchens and living rooms. An outdoor hot tub can be rented in the evenings.



Thornton

37° 41'48" N
122° 29'57" W

Thornton State Beach is located on the Pacific coast of Daly City, California, in the San Francisco Bay Area. As of 2009, this beach is closed to the public. This is due to a precaution of waves, storms, and earthquakes. However, hikers and horseback riders can enjoy the ocean view. The climate is Mediterranean which means that the weather is cold and windy. During the summer, fog is common.



Ocean Beach

37° 45'34" N
122° 30'39" W

Ocean Beach is a beach that runs along the west coast of San Francisco, California, United States, at the Pacific Ocean. It is adjacent to Golden Gate Park, the Richmond District and the Sunset District. The Great Highway runs alongside the beach, and Cliff House and the site of the former Sutro Baths sit at the northern end.

During the late spring and summer, the beach is frequently enveloped in San Francisco's characteristic foggy weather, resulting in average temperatures of 50 - 55 °F (9 - 12 °C) and discouraging visitation by tourists and beach goers. However, the beach is popular with surfers, and bonfire parties. More beach-friendly weather occurs in late fall and early spring, when fog is less prevalent.

The water at Ocean Beach is noteworthy for its strong currents and fierce waves, which makes it popular among many serious surfers. The water is also quite cold, due to a process known as upwelling, in which frigid water from below the ocean surface rises up to replace the surface water that moves away from the beach as a result of the Coriolis effect. The rapid rip currents and cold water make the ocean dangerous for casual swimmers or even for those who simply want to set foot in it, and many swimmers have been swept away and drowned. Nevertheless, the beach is one of the Bay Area's top surfing spots. The southern portion of the beach by Sloat Boulevard is one of the cleanest in the state.

Surfing

Surfers and other swimmers have died at Ocean Beach; one example occurred in May 2006, with the next-previous death taking place in January 2006. Prior to that, it had been about five years since anyone died at Ocean Beach. In 1998, a record seven people lost their lives there.

History

Due in part to its sometimes inhospitable weather (high winds, cold weather and fog) the area was largely undeveloped throughout most of San Francisco's early history, when it was known as part of the "Outside Lands". Development finally came in the late-19th century, when a steam railroad was in place by 1884 to bring people to the first amusement ride at the City's ocean side, a "Gravity Railroad" roller coaster, and to the Ocean Beach Pavilion for concerts and dancing. By 1890 there were trolley lines to Ocean Beach: the Ferries and Cliff House Railroad, the Park & Ocean Railroad and the Sutro Railroad that encouraged commercial amusement development as a trolley park. Cliff House, which opened in 1863, and Sutro Baths, which opened in 1896, drew thousands of visitors.

Following a brief stint as a refugee camp after the 1906 earthquake, the area was touted as a resort, as a small amusement park, Playland at the Beach, was built where Cabrillo and Balboa streets now end. Major development occurred in the 1920s and 1930s with construction of the Great Highway and housing in the adjacent Sunset and Richmond Districts. After the destruction of the Sutro Baths in 1966, the neighborhood lost its resort appeal; the amusement park was also torn down in 1972, to be replaced by apartment blocks and a supermarket in the 1990s.

On January 25, 1878, the King Philip, a three-masted clipper ship drifted onto Ocean Beach and foundered. From time to time, the wreckage of the ship still emerges from the sands just offshore, most recently re-appearing in May 2007. Prior to that, its last appearance was in 1985.



Sutro Baths

37° 46'48" N
122° 30'49" W

The Sutro Baths were a large, privately owned swimming pool complex in San Francisco, California built in the late 19th century. The building housing the baths burned down in 1966 and was abandoned. The ruins may still be visited.

History

On March 14, 1896 the Sutro Baths were opened to the public as the world's largest indoor swimming pool establishment. The Baths were built on the sleepy western side of San Francisco by wealthy entrepreneur and former mayor of San Francisco (1894–1896), Adolph Sutro. The vast glass, iron, wood, and reinforced concrete structure was mostly hidden, and filled a small beach inlet below the Cliff House, also owned by Adolph Sutro at the time. Both the Cliff House and the former Baths site are now a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and operated by the United States National Park Service.

A visitor to the Baths not only had a choice of 7 different swimming pools—one fresh water and six salt water baths ranging in temperatures—but could also visit a museum displaying Sutro's large and varied personal collection of artifacts from his travels, a concert hall, seating for 8,000, and, at one time, an ice skating rink. During high tides, water would flow directly into the pools from the nearby ocean, recycling the 2 million US gallons (7,600 m³) of water in about an hour. During low tides, a powerful turbine water pump, built inside a cave at sea level, could be switched on from a control room and could fill the tanks at a rate of 6,000 US gallons a minute (380 L/s), recycling all the water in five hours.

The baths were once serviced by a rail line, the Ferries and Cliff House Railroad, which ran along the cliffs of Lands End overlooking the Golden Gate. The route ran from the baths to a terminal at California Street and Central Avenue (now Presidio Avenue).

The baths struggled for years, mostly due to the very high operating and maintenance costs, and eventually closed. Shortly after, in 1966, a fire destroyed the building while it was in the process of being demolished. All that remains of the site are concrete walls, blocked off stairs and passageways, and a tunnel with a deep crevice in the middle. The Sutro Bath ruins are open to the public, but a warning sign advises strict caution, as visitors have been swept off by large waves and drowned at the site.

Currently, visitors coming to the Sutro Baths from the above parking lot are presented with a sign that describes the history of Sutro Baths starting from its construction and glamorous opening to the public in 1896. Another sign describes the later years of the site's history up until its demolition and complete destruction by fire in 1966. As one walks up out of the ruins toward the historic Cliff House, home to two full service restaurants: "Sutro's at the Cliff House" and "The Bistro", as well as the "Terrace Room", a private Dining/reception room, one can find other pictures, paintings, and relics from the golden age of Sutro Baths' functional operation.

Seal Rock is just offshore from the bath ruins.

Appearances on film

Footage preserved by the Library of Congress

Several films are stored by the Library of Congress as part of the American Memory collection and available for viewing online.



I started a sockpuppetry case, since this shows no signs of stopping. Any Commons admins want to weigh in on what can be done about this? Delicious carbuncle (talk) 04:49, 21 January 2011 (UTC)

Just as a heads-up, I merged the SPI Carbuncle linked to into another case, Wikipedia:Sockpuppet investigations/Superbrightidea, that had already been opened. There's a bit more going on here than we see, I think. — HelloAnnyong (say whaaat?!) 14:14, 21 January 2011 (UTC)

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Sutro Baths, no. 1 and Sutro Baths, no. 2, filmed in 1897 by Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Panoramic view from a steam engine on the Ferries and Cliff House Railroad line route along the cliffs of Lands End, starting at the Sutro Baths depot, filmed in 1902 by Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Panoramic view from the beach below Cliff House at Sutro Baths, filmed in 1903 by American Mutoscope and Biograph Company.

The Lineup (1958)

The 1958 film *The Lineup* was the only non-documentary film to use the fully-built baths as a shooting location. The scenes were shot after Sutro Baths' conversion to an ice skating rink.

Harold and Maude (1971)

The baths are featured in a scene in the 1971 film *Harold and Maude* in which Harold pretends to assault Maude while she acts the part of a war protester, in order to convince Harold's uncle (a high-ranking military man) that he is unfit for service. Maude "falls" down a hole in the ground and disappears after Harold grabs her protest sign and chases her with it, striking her and calling her various names such as "Commie!"

Bath statistics

Statistics according to a 1912 article written by J.E. Van Hoosear of Pacific Gas and Electric.[6
Length of baths: 499.5 feet (152.2 m)
Width of baths: 254.1 feet (77.4 m)
Amount of glass used: 100,000 sq ft (9,300 m2)
Iron in roof columns: 600 tons
Lumber: 3,500,000 board feet (8,300 m3)
Concrete: 10,000 cu yd (7,600 m3)
Seating capacity, amphitheater: 3,700
Seating capacity, promenade: 3,700
Holding capacity: 25,000
Salt water tanks: 6
Capacity of tanks: 1,805,000 US gallons (6,830 m3)
Fresh water, plunge tank: 1
Toboggan slides in baths: 7
Swinging rings: 30
Spring boards: 1
Private dressing rooms: 517
Club rooms capacity: 1,110
Time required to fill tank by waves: 1 hour
Time required to fill tank by pump: 5 hours

Golden Gate Recreation Area

37° 47'0" N
122° 28'0" W

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) is a U.S. National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service that surrounds the San Francisco Bay area. It is one of the most visited units of the National Park system in the United States, with over 13 million visitors a year. It is also one of the largest urban parks in the world, with a size two-and-a-half times that of the consolidated city and county of San Francisco.

The park is not one continuous locale, but rather a collection of areas that stretch from northern San Mateo County to southern Marin County, and includes several areas of San Francisco. The park is as diverse as it is expansive; it contains famous tourist attractions such as Muir Woods National Monument, Alcatraz, and the Presidio of San Francisco. The GGNRA is also home to 1,273 plant and animal species, encompasses 59 miles (95 km) of bay and ocean shoreline and has military fortifications that span centuries of California history, from the Spanish conquistadors to Cold War-era Nike missile sites.

History

The park was created thanks in large part to efforts to create it by Congressman Phillip Burton. In 1972, President Richard Nixon signed into law "An Act to Establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area." The bill allocated \$120 million for land acquisition and development. The National Park Service first purchased Alcatraz and Fort Mason from the U.S. Army. Then to complete the national park in the north bay, the Nature Conservancy purchased the land in the Marin Headlands that made up the failed development project called Marincello from the Gulf Oil Corporation. The Nature Conservancy then transferred the land to the GGNRA. These properties formed the initial basis for the park.

Throughout the next 30 years, the National Park service acquired land and historic sites from the U.S. Army, private landowners and corporations, incorporating them into the GGNRA. The acquisitions range from the historic Cliff House restaurant and Sutro Baths in San Francisco, to large and expansive forest and coastal lands, such as Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County and Muir Woods National Monument in Marin. Many decommissioned Army bases and fortifications were incorporated into the park, including Fort Funston, four Nike missile sites, The Presidio and Crissy Field. The latest acquisition by the National Park Service is Mori Point, a small parcel of land on the Pacifica coast.

In 1988, UNESCO designated the GGNRA and 12 adjacent protected areas the Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve.

In February 2005, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced legislation in the United States Senate that would add 4,700 acres (1,900 ha) of natural land to the GGNRA in San Mateo County including a 4,076 parcel known as the Rancho Corral de Tierra. The property, located south of Pacifica and surrounding the communities of Moss Beach and Montara, is home to many diverse plant and animal species. The bill passed in the Senate, but did not pass the House of Representatives.

Locations in the park

Marin County

Fort Baker - Former Army post located on the northern side of the Golden Gate



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their work.

Headlands Center for the Arts - Set in artist-renovated military buildings in the Marin Headlands, Headlands Center for the Arts is an internationally renowned artist residency program that promotes the role of artists in society. Headlands Center for the arts has Public Programs, including performances, discussions and lectures, and its Project Space, an 1,800-square-foot (170 m²) work space with a rotating roster of artists, is open 5 days a week to the public.

Marin Headlands - Includes Nike missile site SF-88, The Marine Mammal Center, Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, Rodeo Lagoon, Rodeo Beach, Muir Beach, Tennessee Valley and Gerbode Valley Muir Woods National Monument – Huge Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) fill this forest, along with Coast Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga*

menziesii), Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Tanbark Oak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), and California Bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Oakwood Valley - bordered by Marin City to the north and the Marin Headlands to the south, Oakwood Valley contains the largest untouched woodland of Coast Live Oak and California bay trees in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Olema Valley - 10 miles (16 km) of grassland and forest that stretch from Tomales Bay to Bolinas Lagoon
Point Bonita Lighthouse - An active lighthouse maintained by the United States Coast Guard
Stinson Beach – Shark-laden beach north of San Francisco and south of Bolinas Lagoon
Muir Beach Overlook - A former Army base-end station with a cliff-top view of the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco, on State Route 1

Camping sites

Camping Information for the GGNRA, includes updated map
Bicentennial Camp - Open year-round, free, three 2-person sites.
Kirby Cove Camp - Open April 1 - Oct 31, \$25 per site/night, four 10-person sites.
Hawk Camp - Open year-round, free, three 4-person sites.
Haypress Camp - Open year-round, free, five 4-person sites.

Youth Hostel

Hostelling International USA (part of Hostelling International) maintains a 100 bed youth hostel on the Marin Headlands.

San Francisco

Alcatraz Island – The infamous federal prison and the West Coast's first and oldest operating lighthouse.
China Beach - A small beach located north of the Sea Cliff district in San Francisco near the Presidio of San Francisco.
Fort Funston - A former coastal fortification and Nike missile site SF-59L; now a popular hang gliding spot.
Fort Mason - The San Francisco Port of Embarkation National Historic Site now houses non-profit organizations and offers a variety of cultural activities.
Fort Miley Military Reservation - A former military base that now holds a Veterans' Hospital and picnic areas.
Lands End - A natural preserve including the Coastal Trail which will bring you to amazing views of the Marin Headlands and Golden Gate. Includes Mile Rock, the site of a former lighthouse and,

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subsequently, a helipad located offshore at the southwestern edge of the Golden Gate Presidio of San Francisco – A former military reservation, and site of the initial Spanish fortification in San Francisco, including Baker Beach – Birthplace of the Burning Man festival, a popular sunbathing spot that is clothing-optional at its northern end. Located at the southwestern corner of the Presidio.
Battery Chamberlin - one of the last remaining coastal defense "disappearing guns" on the U.S. West Coast
Crissy Field - A former airfield restored to a 100-acre (40 ha) shoreline.
Fort Point National Historic Site - A fort at the southern base of the Golden Gate Bridge that formerly housed 126 cannons to protect the bay against invaders. Completed just in time for the Civil War, but never fired a shot in combat.
The San Francisco National Cemetery
Ocean Beach - A popular surf spot on the western side of San Francisco.
The Sutro District - A collection of historic attractions developed by Adolph Sutro in the late 19th Century, including:
The Cliff House - A historic restaurant first built in 1863, rebuilt following fires in 1894 and 1907. Also houses the Camera Obscura, a historic building containing a device which projects a 360° image.
Sutro Baths – Concrete ruins of an indoor swimming pool constructed in 1894 by former SF mayor Adolf Sutro dominate the southwest corner; Sutro Heights Park
Camping sites
Rob Hill Group Camp - Open year-round, free, five 4-person sites.

San Mateo County

Milagra Ridge - 240-acre (97 ha) parcel of land that is home to several endangered species and Nike Missile Site SF-51L
Sweeney Ridge – Location of where Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portolà discovered the San Francisco Bay and is home to several World War II lookout nests and pillboxes as well as Nike missile site SF-51C
Phleger Estate - Part of the Bay Area Ridge Trail, this preserve features Coast Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and other native plants
Mori Point - The newest addition to the GGNRA, Mori Point is a small undeveloped parcel of land located in Pacifica

Radio Beach



37° 49'30" N
122° 19'03" W

The Radio Beach Shoreline, on the San Francisco Bay, is the only beach in Oakland, California. It borders the onramp to the Bay Bridge, leading into San Francisco. It's name refers to the radio towers on the beach.

Marin Headlands

37° 49'40" N
122° 30'22" W

The Marin Headlands is a hilly area at the southernmost end of Marin County, California, just north of the Golden Gate Bridge. The Headlands are located just north of San Francisco, immediately across the Golden Gate Bridge. The entire area is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The Headlands are famous for their stunning views of the Bay Area, especially the Golden Gate Bridge.

Natural history

Climate

The Headlands sometimes create their own clouds when moist, warm Pacific Ocean breezes are pushed into higher, colder air, causing condensation, fog, fog drip and perhaps rain. The hills also get more precipitation than at sea level, due to the same reason. However, despite being relatively wet, strong gusty Pacific winds prevent dense forests from forming. The many gaps, ridges, and valleys in the hills increase the wind speed and periodically, during powerful winter storms, these winds can reach hurricane force. In summer, breezes can still be very gusty, when the oceanic air and fog cross the hills.

November through February in the Headlands are dominated by periodic rainstorms that blow in from the Pacific, often originating in the Gulf of Alaska, and give the area the majority of its rainfall for the year. These cloudy, gray, and rainy days often are interspersed with cool but extremely clear ones. As winter turns to spring, the April-to-June weather tends to be dominated by powerful winds, less rain, and clearer skies. Summer days alternate between clear and warm intervals, giving way to foggy and cool periods. September and October bring the highest average temperatures of the year and the longest stretches of clear skies.

Hawk Hill

The centerpoint of the Marin Headlands skyline is the 920-foot (280 m) Hawk Hill, the lookout point for the largest known flight of diurnal raptors in the Pacific states.

Each autumn, from August into December, tens of thousands of hawks, kites, falcons, eagles, vultures, osprey, and harriers are funneled by the peninsular shape of Marin County into the headlands. Hawks avoid flight over water since warm thermals that provide lift are rare. Abundant populations of small mammals protected by the park are one resource that helps maintain the large number of visiting raptors in the Headlands during the fall, but the strong onshore winds hitting the hills of the Headlands provide cold updrafts and hot late summer days provide warm thermals that allow these birds to fly more efficiently.

Volunteers with the Golden Gate Raptor Observatory count and track this fall migration using bird-banding and radio-tracking techniques, all in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Other Wildlife

The Marin Headlands are also home to large populations of deer, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, raccoons, and skunks. River Otters inhabit the freshwater lagoons and streams. Large numbers of water birds also migrate through the Headlands, including Brown Pelicans from May through October, grebes, egrets, and Great Blue Herons in the spring, summer, and fall. The Headlands' status as a park protects the habitat and populations of these animals within just a few miles of San Francisco and its suburbs.



In the waters surrounding the Headlands, Harbor Seals can be found year-round, Grey Whales can be seen in the spring and fall, and seabirds such as Common Murres and Surf Scoters swim within sight of shore.

Geology

The Marin Headlands are a fascinating geological formation created by the accretion of oceanic sediments onto the North American Plate from the Pacific Plate. The primary components of Headlands geology include graywacke sandstone, radiolarian chert, serpentinite, pillow basalts, and shale. These rocks began their migration over one hundred million years ago from as far south as what today we call "Los Angeles". The erosion of the hillsides and construction activities during the military era have exposed some dramatic examples of these rock types for easy viewing, and the folding caused by tectonic action is visually evident in many places throughout the Headlands.

Cultural history

Native Americans

The Marin Headlands were home to the Native American Coastal Miwok tribe, who moved between the bay side of the peninsula and the ocean side seasonally, for thousands of years.

Ranchos

In the 18th century, Spanish and Mexican ranchers occupied the Headlands, eventually giving way to Portuguese immigrant dairy farmers (often from the Azores) during the American period following the U.S. acquisition of California in the Mexican-American War.

Military sites

The Marin Headlands is the site of a number of historic military settlements fortifications, including Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, a large number of bunkers and batteries, and the SF-88 Nike Missile silo. From the 1890s, the first military installations were built to prevent hostile ships from entering San Francisco Bay. The batteries at Kirby Cove, above Black Sands Beach, south of Rodeo Beach, and at Battery Mendell are examples of fortifications from the pre-World War I period. During World War II Batteries Wallace, Townsley, and 129 on Hawk Hill were built into the hills to protect them from aerial bombardment and the high caliber shells that would be fired by Axis battleships. The emplacements at the top of Hawk Hill were used for a radio station. During the Cold

War, the gun batteries were decommissioned, but anti-aircraft missile sites were built on the northern and southern sides of Rodeo Lagoon. Radar sites were placed atop Hawk Hill and Hill 88. At several locations, shelters were built into the hillsides to protect the military personnel from the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.

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Observation posts known as base end stations can also be found in the Headlands. A well-preserved example can be seen near the northern end of Rodeo Beach, and others are located near the Point Bonita Lighthouse and on Wolf Ridge as it slopes down to the sea.

All military sites in the Headlands are now decommissioned and returned to civilian use. Some military facilities, such as SF-88, have been preserved as historical sites. Many historical buildings are now used by non-profit organizations, but maintained in their historical condition.

Other historic landmarks in the Headlands include Point Bonita Lighthouse.

Development

In the 1960s, the government sold over 2,000 acres (8 km²) of land in the Marin Headlands to a private developer who planned to build a city named Marincello. The development would house 30,000 people amongst 50 apartment towers, vast

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tracts of single-family homes, and a hotel along the headlands pristine shoreline and hills. In 1970, the developer lost a lawsuit claiming the land was illegally zoned. The thousands of acres that would have been developed was sold to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area allowing the open space to stay intact as a park.

Recreation

Views

The Headlands afford spectacular views of San Francisco and, as such, is a very popular tourist attraction. One of the most common photographs of San Francisco is the view of the city from the Headlands with the towers of the Golden Gate Bridge just reaching out of the fog. On clear days, the site affords a panoramic view of this entire region of the bay including the Farallon Islands, Angel Island, Alcatraz, the San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge and the East Bay.

Where Conzelman Road winds along the southern shore of the Headlands and becomes one-way, a pedestrian path leads upwards to Hawk Hill. Just up a short distance on the right, nestled in a grove of Monterey Pines, is a bench situated just right to watch the Golden Gate, ship traffic beneath the bridge, and the city just beyond.

Beaches

The Headlands offers a number of beaches including Rodeo Beach (a pebble-covered, dark sand beach,) Kirby Cove, Pirates' Cove, Tennessee Beach, Muir Beach, and Muir Beach Overlook. Further north, just outside Marin Headlands, is Stinson Beach.

Hiking/Biking

There are many miles of excellent hiking and biking trails in the Headlands, encompassing passage through coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian areas.

Birding

The raptor migration attracts many birdwatchers to Hawk Hill, and waterfowl and seabirds can often be seen on Rodeo Lagoon.

Facilities and notable places

The National Park Service maintains a Visitor Center near the intersection of Field Road and Bunker Road about a mile from Rodeo Beach. The Visitor Center is open daily from 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM, and contains historical and natural

history displays as well as a small bookstore/gift shop. Hiking maps and Park Service program information are available as well.

Facilities include Presidio Fire Department Fire Station No.2, located at building 1045 Fort Cronkhite. This Fire Station is operated by the National Park Service and houses one fire engine with cliff rescue capabilities. Emergency services are available 24 hours per day.

Public restrooms are available in the Headlands at the Visitor Center parking lot, the parking lot near Rodeo Beach, and portable toilet facilities are available at the trailhead leading to the Point Bonita Lighthouse, along Conzelman Road near Black Sands Beach, at Battery Alexander dug into the hillside between Rodeo Beach and the Lighthouse, and at Battery 129 on Hawk Hill.

Conference center facilities are located in former military buildings maintained by the Point Bonita YMCA, the Headlands Institute, and the Headlands Center for the Arts. Cavallo Point conference center is in East Fort Baker on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Other notable areas within Marin Headlands include Kirby Cove, Rodeo Lagoon, and Tennessee Valley.

Various nonprofit organizations have facilities in Marin Headlands. These include the Marine Mammal Center, the Foundation for Deep Ecology, and the Headlands Institute, all in Fort Cronkhite, the Headlands Center for the Arts and the Marin Headlands Hostel at Fort Barry, and the Marin Headlands and Tennessee Valley Native Plant Nurseries.

Stinson Beach

37° 54'2" N
122° 38'40" W

Stinson Beach is an unincorporated community in Marin County, California, on the west coast of the United States. Stinson Beach is located 2.5 miles (4 km) east-southeast of Bolinas, at an elevation of 26 feet (8 m). The population of the Stinson Beach CDP (census-designated place) was 751 at the 2000 census.

Stinson Beach is about a 35-minute drive from the Golden Gate Bridge on California's Highway 1. It is near important attractions such as Muir Woods National Monument, Muir Beach, and Mount Tamalpais. It has a long beach with occasional opportunities for surfing, although the water is cold and fog is common throughout the year.

Stinson Beach is a popular day trip for people from the San Francisco Bay Area and for tourists visiting northern California. Although most visitors arrive by private car, Stinson Beach is linked to Marin City by a daily bus service, and the network of hiking trails around Mount Tamalpais also reaches the town. The beach is one of the cleanest in the state, and sandy, unlike the rockier neighboring beach in Bolinas.

History

Nathan H. Stinson bought land at the site in 1866.

In 1870, the first road was built along the Pacific coast from Sausalito, California, and a tent settlement sprang up amongst the willow trees at the beach, which gave rise to the town's original name, Willow Camp. The Mt. Tamalpais & Muir Woods Railway opened in 1896, making Willow Camp more accessible. Visitors could ride the train to West Point Inn and then hike or arrange a stagecoach to take them to the beach. In 1906, refugees from the San Francisco earthquake came to the area and built some of the area's first businesses. Stinson Beach became the official town name in 1916, in honor of the largest landowners, Rose and Nathan Stinson.

The first post office opened in 1916.

In 1939, the beach was sold to Marin County. It was transferred to the State of California in 1950, and was eventually transferred to the National Park Service in 1977.

Geography

Stinson Beach is located at 37°54'02"N 122°38'40"W, between Bolinas and Muir Beach.

The CDP has a total area of 1.07 square miles (2.8 km²), of which, 1.06 square miles (2.7 km²) of it is land and 0.02 square miles (0.1 km²) of it (2%) is water.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 751 people, 374 households, and 178 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 712 people per square mile (274/km²). There were 693 housing units at an average density of 657/sq mi (252/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 95.87% White, 0.27% African American, 0.27% Native American, 0.67% Asian, 0.93% from other races, and 2.00% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.60% of the population.

There were 374 households out of which 18.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 40.6% were married couples living together, 4.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 52.4% were non-families. 42.0% of all households were



made up of individuals and 11.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 1.98 and the average family size was 2.75.

In the CDP the population was spread out with 16.9% under the age of 18, 3.3% from 18 to 24, 25.8% from 25 to 44, 39.4% from 45 to 64, and 14.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 47 years. For every 100 females there were 98.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 100.0 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$87,679, and the median income for a family was \$105,827. Males had a median income of \$58,750 versus \$56,875 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$62,452. About 3.8% of families and 5.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 11.8% of those

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under the age of eighteen and 10.4% of those sixty five or over.

Education

Stinson Beach is in the Bolinas-Stinson Union School District, the Tamalpais Union High School District, and the Marin Community College District.

Students in primary grades (kindergarten – grade 2) attend Stinson Beach School, while elementary grade students (grades 3–8) attend Bolinas School. Stinson Beach is in the attendance area of Tamalpais High School, in Mill Valley.

Government

Stinson Beach is unincorporated, receiving general government services from Marin County, including law enforcement, land use planning, library, public health, and code enforcement. Three special districts provide local services. The Stinson Beach County Water District provides water and septic tank maintenance service and contracts for garbage and recycling collection.

Community organizations

The Stinson Beach Village Association was formed in 1976 to represent the town as the County developed the first Stinson Beach Community Plan. Previously, development of the town had been promoted by the Stinson Beach Progressive Club, one of several non-profit organizations that formed the board of the Stinson Beach Community Center. The other founding organizations were the Allied Arts Club, the Stinson Beach Community Church, The Volunteer Fire Department, and the Parent-Teachers Club. The Community Center complex on Belvedere Avenue includes the Fire House, which fronts on Shoreline Highway, the Community Center, and the Chapel. The land was donated by the FitzHenrys and the other heirs of the Stinson families.

Safety

In 2002, a surfer was attacked by a 12-to-15-foot-long (3.7 to 4.6 m) great white shark, while surfing off Stinson Beach. The young man survived, but received more than 100 stitches to close his wounds. The attack was the second in Stinson Beach, and the 13th in Marin County since 1952. In 1998, Jonathan Kathrein was attacked by a great white shark, straight out from the main lifeguard tower. The surf off Stinson Beach is within an area known as the Red Triangle, where there have been an unusually high number of shark attacks.

Annual events

On the second Sunday of June, the town serves as the ending point for the annual running of the Dipsea Race, the second-oldest foot race in the U.S. The California Road Club holds its Mount Tamalpais Hill Climb, one of the oldest bicycle races in the West, in early fall. Since 2002, the race has been held on the third Saturday of the month, with about 400 bicyclists competing in the 12.5-

I hope it's not bad that I've removed this image from the other language projects. Particularly their placements at the top of other language versions of Solitude (edit|talk|history|links|watch|logs). And it is highly likely that this image will ever be deleted off of the Commons unless it can be proven that the image isn't actually in the public domain.—Ryūlong 07:17, 21 January 2011 (UTC)

You could use Xanderliptak's tactic and issue a bogus legal threat to the Wikimedia Foundation. Baseball Bugs What's up, Doc? carrots 14:29, 21 January 2011 (UTC)

There's a new user at Undertheconcrete (talk · contribs). Corvus cornixtalk 03:34, 22 January 2011 (UTC)

Yeah, lots of socks here: I've blocked all of them (I think), but proxies might also be involved. Suggest we keep an eye out for any instances of the image being added; maybe someone can put something into an edit filter? The key question is whether this chap is out to help the encyclopaedia; I don't think he is: he's here to display his artwork to as many people as possible. Chase me ladies, I'm the Cavalry (talk) 22:13, 22 January 2011 (UTC)

mile (20.1 km) road race from Stinson to the head of Bolinas Lagoon and on to the West summit of Mount Tamalpais at Rock Spring.

Stinson Beach people

Residents, landowners, and summer people important in the development, life, and culture of Stinson Beach. Arrival or tenure is shown in square brackets. Birth and death dates are shown in parentheses.

Rafael Garcia , first settler on Bolinas Lagoon. Gregorio (1791–May 10, 1863) and Ramona Garcia Briones , received the Rancho Las Baulines Mexican land grant on February 11, 1846.

Pablo Briones , with his uncle,Rafael Garcia, managed the Rancho for his parents, Gregorio and Ramona; trained as curandero by his aunt, Juana Briones de Miranda; settled in Bolinas.

Captain Isaac Morgan , purchased the portion of Rancho Las Baulines east of Bolinas Lagoon in 1852; on this property, called Belvidere Ranch and which was to become Stinson Beach, he grew apples, cut wood, built boats, and had a dairy farm; in 1866, as lead partner in the Morgan Land Company, purchased the Page Tract, which ran from Belvidere Ranch to Dogtown and which became the Bourne and Wilkins Ranches.

Nathan and Rose Stinson , established first campground at Willow Camp.

Captain Alfred Easkoot , Marin County surveyor; founder of second campground.; member of Duxbury Grove No. 26, UAOD

William Kent (March 29, 1864–March 13, 1928) United States Congressman; donor of the land for the Muir Woods National Monument; owner of the beach and tidelands that became Seadrift.

Newman Lee Fitzhenry (1881–November 20, 1938) , BS, University of Chicago, 1905; married Eve Stinson and pursued real estate and resort development; suicided November 20, 1938.

William Kent, Jr., began the development of the Seadrift subdivision in the 1950s.

Mildred Sadler (May 16, 1905–February 18, 2004) , Principal, Stinson Beach School, 1926–1967.

Landis Everson , poet and painter.

John Korty , film maker

George Hunter White, also known as Colonel White (died October 23, 1975), Federal Bureau of Narcotics agent and District Supervisor, retired; OSS Counter-Intelligence Director during WWII; led Project MKULTRA in Boston and Operation Midnight Climax in New York and San Francisco brothels (or "safehouses") until the closure of the San Francisco facilities in 1965; Fire Marshall, Stinson Beach Fire Department

Elmer Collett , former professional football player for the 49ers and the Colts

Peter Bishop Allen (November 1, 1943–June 3, 2004) , sculptor of marine mammals; Assistant Chief, Stinson Beach Fire Department; founder of The Kids Camp nature education program

Steve Miller , musician

Dan Goodwin rock climber, building climber

Jerry Garcia , musician

Carolyn Garcia, also known as Mountain Girl , member of Merry Pranksters, wife of Jerry Garcia

Keith and Donna Godchaux , musicians

Peter Rowan , musician

The Rowan Brothers – Lorin and Chris Rowan , musicians

David Grisman , musician

George Frayne (born c. 1946) , musician (Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen) and artist; Frayne has referred to Stinson Beach as "formerly the grooviest place on earth."

James Grant , painter and sculptor; the art exhibit wall at the Stinson Beach Branch Library is named in his honor

Jerry Cebe, artist (abstract painting; art glass)

Stinson Beach in popular culture

Stinson Beach has been the setting and filming location for several movies:

Play It Again, Sam

The Fog

Memoirs of an Invisible Man

Basic Instinct

On The Edge

Shoot The Moon

The Crazy-Quilt (1966 John Korty Film)

The town was mentioned in an episode of M*A*S*H.

George Frayne (Commander Cody) wrote a song about Stinson Beach entitled "Midnight On The Strand." It was recorded on his 1987 album, Let's Rock.

The town and the beach are the topic of a poem by Garrison Keillor. In We Are Still Married: Stories and Letters, Keillor has a 4-page essay about his visits to Stinson Beach and how thinking of the beach helps him sleep.

The poet Robert Duncan wrote his influential collection Opening the Field at a house in Stinson Beach.

Some of Janis Joplin's cremated ashes were scattered along this beach as well as the Pacific Ocean.

The story of a young surfer's recovery from a shark attack is the subject of a book, Far From Shore

Bolinas (alternates: Ballenas, Baulenas, Baulings, and Bawlines) is a coastal unincorporated community in Marin County, California in the San Francisco Bay Area. Bolinas is located 10 miles (16 km) west-southwest of San Rafael, at an elevation of 36 feet (11 m). The population of the Bolinas CDP (Census-designated place) was 1,246 at the 2000 census.

The community is perhaps best known for its reclusive residents. Historically, it is only accessible via unmarked roads; any road sign along nearby Highway One that points the way into town has been torn down by residents. Bolinas and its reclusive reputation are featured in the 1981 novel *Ecotopia Emerging* by Ernest Callenbach. It was also the mythical setting for Richard Brautigan's novel *In Watermelon Sugar*.

Geography

37°54'34"N 122°41'11"W on the California coast approximately 30 miles (50 km) drive north from San Francisco just off California Hwy 1.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the CDP has a total area of 1.4 square miles (3.6 km²), all of it land.

Plate tectonics

Bolinas is west of the San Andreas Fault, which runs the length of Bolinas Lagoon and then north through the Olema Valley and Tomales Bay. (See the high altitude photograph, above.) Bolinas and the Point Reyes Peninsula are on the Pacific Plate, moving north relative to Stinson Beach and the North American Plate at an average rate of about one inch per year.

History

The first post office at Bolinas opened in 1863. The city's beaches are some of the cleanest in the state.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 1,246 people, 486 households, and 260 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 900.6 people per square mile (348.6/km²). There were 629 housing units at an average density of 454.7/sq mi (176.0/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 90.53% White, 1.85% Black or African American, 0.32% Native American, 1.77% Asian, 0.40% Pacific Islander, 2.49% from other races, and 2.65% from two or more races. 5.06% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 486 households out of which 27.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.9% were married couples living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 46.3% were non-families. 32.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.29 and the average family size was 2.87.

In the CDP the population was spread out with 21.0% under the age of 18, 4.7% from 18 to 24, 26.0% from 25 to 44, 40.3% from 45 to 64, and 8.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 44 years. For every 100 females there were 110.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 102.1 males.



The median income for a household in the CDP was \$53,188, and the median income for a family was \$56,111. Males had a median income of \$48,281 versus \$40,417 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$28,973. About 5.5% of families and 10.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.7% of those under age 18 and 2.8% of those age 65 or over.

The much larger area defined by the Census Bureau as Zip Code Tabulation Area 94924, which includes Horseshoe Hill, Dogtown, and Five Brooks, had a 2000 population of 1,560 people (see map).

Education

Bolinas is in the Bolinas-Stinson Union School District, the Tamalpais Union High School District, and the Marin Community College District. Students in primary grades (kindergarten – grade 2) attend Stinson Beach School, while elementary grade students (grades 3–8) attend Bolinas School. Bolinas is in the attendance area of Tamalpais High School, in Mill Valley.

In 1951, Ford Times identified Bolinas as the first in its series of "Tom Sawyer Towns... a good place for boys and girls to live and grow... its school days, its summer vacations, its vast adventures in fishing, swimming, baseball, basking and dreaming in the sun. Such a place is Bolinas."

Government

Bolinas is unincorporated, receiving general government services from Marin County, including

law enforcement, land use planning, public health, and code enforcement. Two special districts provide local services. The Bolinas Community Public Utility District provides water and wastewater service and contracts for garbage and recycling collection. The Bolinas Fire Protection District provides fire protection, emergency medical care, and disaster management services.

Regional recreation areas

Besides the public access beach near the downtown area, there is a county park, Agate Beach, which contains extensive tide pools that are protected as part of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. The town also hosts the Marin-Bolinas Botanical Gardens, and borders on the Point Reyes National Seashore to the north.

Notable Bolinas people

Mary D. Barber (March 20, 1869–February 20, 1929), artist and author of *Winter Butterflies* in Bolinas, had a second home in Bolinas starting in 1907 and was one of two women to participate in salvage of the wreck of the R. D. Inman off Duxbury Reef

Dawn-Michelle Baude, poet

Bill Berkson, poet

Peg Bracken, author

Richard Brautigan, writer

Jim Carroll, author, poet, rock musician

C. West Churchman, philosopher

Suzanne Ciani, electronic music pioneer

Tom Clark (poet), poet, biographer

Joel Coen, one of The Coen Brothers, screenwriter, film director

Signy Coleman, actress

Clark Coolidge, poet

Robert Creeley, poet, author

Paulette Frankl, artist, photographer, biographer

Sid Ganis, President of Academy of Motion

Pictures, Arts and Sciences (2005–), producer and studio executive

Robert Grenier, L=A=N=G=U=A=G=E poet

Stephan Jenkins, singer, songwriter, founder Third Eye Blind band

Paul Kantner, rhythm guitarist, rock vocalist, songwriter

Harmony Korine, film director, producer, screenwriter

Joanne Kyger, poet, with ties to the Beat generation

Anne Lamott, nonfiction author

Mary Tuthill Lindheim, sculptor and studio potter

Lewis MacAdams, poet, author

Jerry Mander, activist, author

Frances McDormand, film, stage and TV actress

Barry McGee, artist

Duncan McNaughton, poet, publisher, teacher

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David Meltzer, poet

Walter Murch, Academy-award winning film editor, sound mixer

Bill Niman, rancher

Arthur Okamura, painter and silk screen artist

Guy Overfelt, conceptual artist

Bill Rafferty, television personality

Stephen Ratcliffe, poet

Charles A. Reich, professor of law at Yale University, author

Aram Saroyan, poet, novelist, playwright

Strawberry Saroyan, journalist and author

Orville Schell, dean of the University of California,

Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism

Tony Serra, radical civil rights attorney, tax resister

Grace Slick, rock singer, songwriter

Susie Tompkins Buell, founder of Esprit label

Peter Warshall, ecologist

Alice Waters, chef, Chez Panisse restaurant

Philip Whalen, poet

Michael Wolfe, poet, author, publisher,

documentary film producer

(cur | prev) 03:24, 23 January 2011 Ryulong (talk | contribs) (19,205 bytes) (crap photo of dubious origin) (undo)

Point Reyes

38° 3'59.73" N
122° 53'3.98" W

Point Reyes National Seashore is a 70,000-acre (280 km²) park preserve located on the Point Reyes Peninsula in Marin County, California, USA. As a national seashore, it is maintained by the US National Park Service as a nationally important nature preserve within which existing agricultural uses are allowed to continue. Clem Miller, a US Congressman from Marin County wrote and introduced the bill for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 to protect the peninsula from residential development which was proposed at the time for the slopes above Drake's Bay. Miller's vision included the continuation of the historic ranching and oyster farming along with the preservation of the grasslands and open scenic vistas. The mix of commercial and recreational uses was the reason the area was designated a National Seashore rather than a National Park. All of the park's beaches were listed as the cleanest in the state in 2010.

Point Reyes was one of the locations where the 1980 horror film *The Fog* was filmed.

Description

The Point Reyes peninsula is a well defined area, geologically separated from the rest of Marin County and almost all of the continental United States by a rift zone of the San Andreas Fault, about half of which is sunk below sea level and forms Tomales Bay. The fact that the peninsula is on a different tectonic plate than the east shore of Tomales Bay produces a difference in soils and therefore to some extent a noticeable difference in vegetation.

The small town of Point Reyes Station, although not actually located on the peninsula, nevertheless provides most services to it, though some services are also available at Inverness on the west shore of Tomales Bay. The even smaller town of Olema, about 3 miles (4.8 km) south of Point Reyes Station, serves as the gateway to the Seashore and its visitor center, located on Bear Valley Road.

The peninsula includes wild coastal beaches and headlands, estuaries, and uplands, with a coastline that bears a striking resemblance to Cape Point, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Although parts of the Seashore are commercially farmed, and parts are under the jurisdiction of other conservation authorities, the National Park Service provides signage and seeks to manage visitor impact on the entire peninsula and virtually all of Tomales Bay. The Seashore also administers the parts of the Golden Gate National Recreation area, such as the Olema Valley, that are adjacent to the Seashore.

The northernmost part of the peninsula is maintained as a reserve for Tule Elk, which are readily seen there. The preserve is also very rich in raptors and shorebirds.

The Point Reyes Lighthouse attracts whale-watchers looking for the Gray Whale migrating south in mid-January and north in mid-March.

The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station is a National Historic Landmark. It is the last remaining example of a rail launched lifeboat station that was common on the Pacific coast.

Kule Loklo, a recreated Coast Miwok village, is a short walk from the visitor center.

More than 30,000 acres (120 km²) of the Point Reyes National Seashore are



designated as the Phillip Burton Wilderness, named in honor of California Congressman Phillip Burton, who wrote the legislation creating the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and was instrumental in helping to pass the California Wilderness Act of 1984.

The Point Reyes National Seashore attracts 2.5 million visitors annually. Hostelling International USA (part of Hostelling International) maintains a 45 bed youth hostel at the Seashore.

Hiking

Bear Valley Trail is the most popular hike in the park. Taking off from the visitor's center, it travels mostly streamside through a shaded, fern-laden canyon, breaking out at Divide Meadow before heading gently downward to the coast, where it emerges at the spectacular ocean view at Arch Rock. Three trails connecting from the west with the Bear Valley trail head upward toward Mt. Wittenberg, at 1,407 feet (429 m), the highest point in the park.

Earthquake.

At the western end of the Point Reyes Peninsula is the historic Point Reyes Lighthouse, reached by descending 308 steps. Unlike many lighthouses, that were built high so the light could be seen by ships far out to sea, the Point Reyes lighthouse was built low to get the light below the fog that is so prevalent in the area. Nearby is the short Chimney Rock hike, which is noted for its spring wildflower displays.

As befitting a national seashore, Point Reyes offers several beach walks. Limantour Spit winds up on a narrow sandy beach, from which Drakes Beach can be glimpsed across Drakes Bay. North Beach and South Beach are often windswept and wave-pounded. Ocean vistas from higher ground can be seen from the Tomales Point Trail and, to the south, from the Palomarin trailhead at the park's southern entrance outside the town of Bolinas.

For backpackers, Point Reyes has four hike-in campgrounds available by reservation.

Point Reyes is a terminus of the American Discovery Trail which is the only transcontinental trail in the United States.

Flora

Point Reyes lies within the California interior chaparral and woodlands ecoregion.

In his book *The Natural History of the Point Reyes Peninsula*, Jules Evens identifies several plant communities. One of the most prominent is the Coastal Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forest, which includes Coast live oak, Tanoak, and California bay and reaches across the southern half of Inverness Ridge toward Bolinas Lagoon. Unlogged parts of this Douglas-fir forest contain trees over 300 years old and up to 6 feet (1.8 m) in diameter. But despite these large, old trees, the forest may nevertheless be a result of European settlement. The Coast Miwok people who once lived in the area set frequent fires to clear brush and increase game animal populations, and early explorers' accounts describe the hills as bare and grassy. But as the Native American settlements were replaced by European ones from the seventeenth century onward, the forests expanded as fire frequency decreased, resulting in the forests we see today.

The Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*) forest is found on slopes in the northern half of the park. Many

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of these trees growing in thick swaths came from seeds released after the 1995 Mt. Vision fire.

Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshlands are found adjacent to Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon. The other communities identified by Evens are the coastal strand, dominated by European beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), ice plant (*Carprobrotus edulis*, also called sea fig or Hottentot fig), sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and other species that thrive on the immediate coast; northern coastal prairie, found on a narrow strip just inland from the coastal strand that includes some native grasses; coastal rangeland, the area still grazed by the cattle from the peninsula's remaining working ranches; northern coastal scrub, dominated by coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*); and the intertidal and subtidal plant communities.

Point Reyes is home to the only known population of the endangered Sonoma spineflower, *Chorizanthe valida*.

Electric vehicles

The park rangers at Point Reyes National Seashore uses Toyota RAV4 electric vehicles. Because these RAVs are powered by the electric solar arrays on park buildings, they provide true zero-emission, zero-carbon, zero-petroleum transportation, helping meet the Park's environmental goals.

(cur | prev) 03:24, 23 January 2011 Ryulong (talk | contribs) m (12,381 bytes) (Reverted edits by Somarbled (talk) to last version by BlueCanoe) (undo)

Across the parking lot at the Visitor's Center is the Earthquake Trail which is a 0.6-mile (0.97 km) loop that runs directly over the San Andreas Fault, deep underground, so that it is possible to stand straddling the fault line. The trail provides descriptions of the fault and the surrounding geology, and there is a fence that was pulled 18 feet (5.5 m) apart during the 1906 San Francisco

Bodega Head

38° 18'39.6" N
123° 3'57.6" W

Bodega Head is a small promontory on the Pacific coast of northern California in the United States. It is located in Sonoma County at 38.311°N 123.066°WCoordinates: 38.311°N 123.066°W, approximately 40 mi (64 km) northwest of San Francisco and approximately 20 mi (32 km) west of Santa Rosa.

The peninsula, which is approximately 4 mi (6.4 km) long and 1 mi (1.6 km) wide, emerges from the coast to the south. It shelters the shallow sandy Bodega Bay the inner portion known as Bodega Harbor. The University of California runs an ongoing marine biology program at the Bodega Marine Laboratory. The peninsula is considered a prime spot to observe the migration of whales.

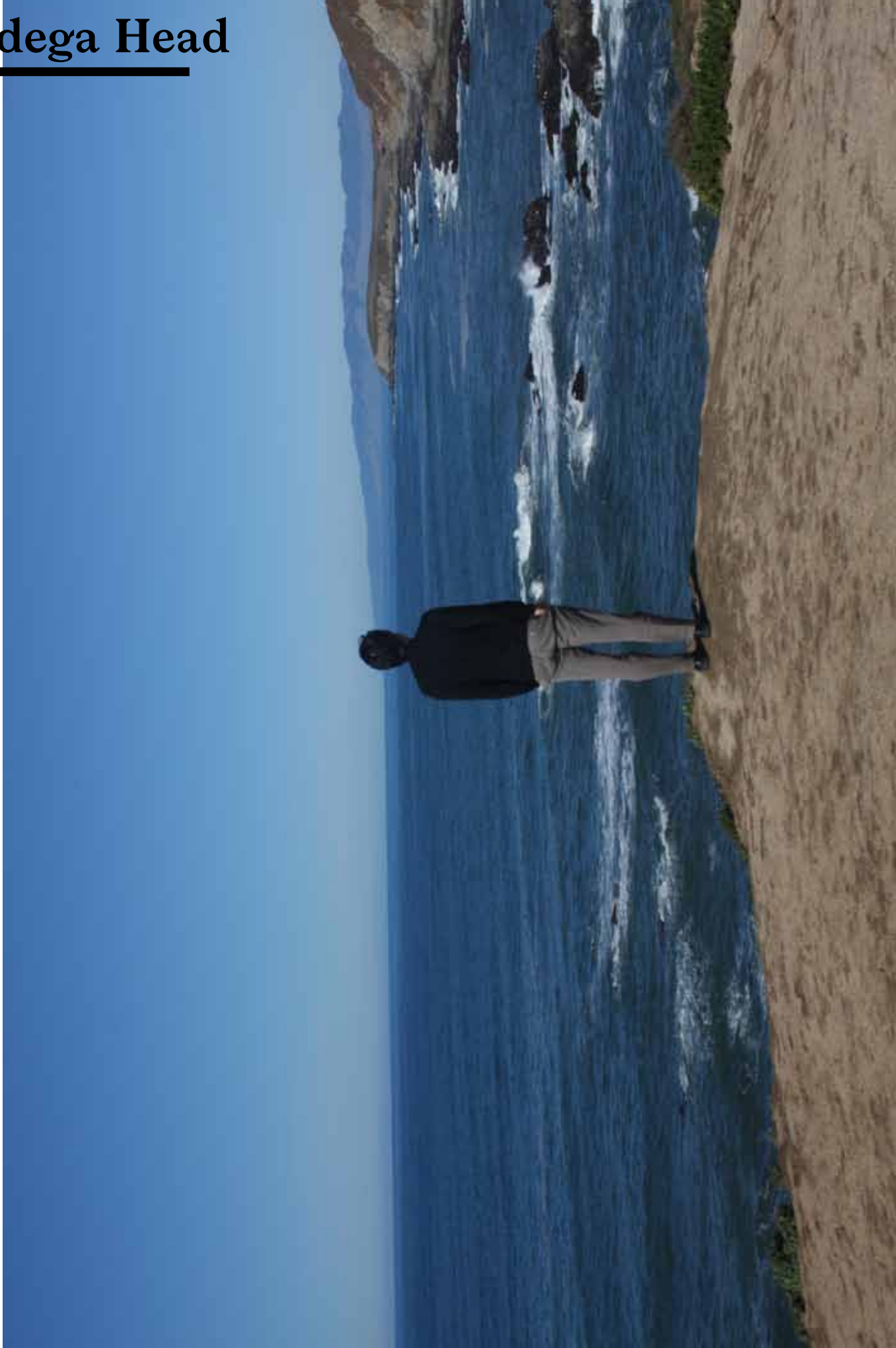
The peninsula was probably inhabited by the Coast Miwok people before the arrival of Europeans. Campbell Cove, on the east side of the promontory, is a candidate for Sir Francis Drake's 1579 landing site.

Geology

Bodega Head lies just on the west side of the San Andreas Fault, which runs between the base of the promontory and the mainland. During the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the promontory shifted approximately 15 ft (5 m), displacing the harbor to the north relative to the mainland.

Geologically, the rocks of Bodega Head differ greatly from those on the mainland just to the east. Whereas the rocks of Bodega Head are exposed continental granite, the mainland rocks are of oceanic origin from the Franciscan Complex. Bodega Head is the northern tip of a vast geologic province known as the Salinian Block whose core is of the same origins as the core of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The block was torn off the continent as the San Andreas Fault came into existence about 20 million years ago, and was transported northward hundreds of miles.

A controversial attempt by Pacific Gas & Electric Company to construct a nuclear power plant on the peninsula in the late 1950s was thwarted because of environmental concerns and the possibility of danger from earthquakes.



Policy question regarding image use and content. I looked in the Manual of Style and Image Use Policy but didn't find anything directly referencing this – so I'm soliciting an opinion / starting a discussion here. While we are all encouraged to upload our own photographs of places, particularly of the articles are lacking pictures and if our work is of decent quality, what about this: a single photographer has uploaded dozens of photographs of places along the California coast, and each one contains a person. It appears to be the same person in each picture. What do you think of this? The person usually has his back to the camera, and sometimes is centered (for example here [File:17milecypruspoint.jpg](#)) and sometimes is off to the side (as here – [File:Guadalupe dunes.JPG](#) or here

[File:Santabarbaraview2.jpg](#)). Occasionally the pictures fail to illustrate their subject – in [File:Gaviotaview.JPG](#) , the pier is within the state park, as is the road shoulder in the foreground, but the picture is really a shot of the coastline and ocean outside of the park. Many of these are lovely pictures but for the figure is this a new type of vanity entry? Am I being too sensitive? What does anyone else think? Antandrus (talk) 17:18, 15 January 2011 (UTC)

Sonoma Coast State Beach is a State of California property in Sonoma County consisting of public access use on lands adjoining the Pacific Ocean. This extent of beach runs from a coastal point about 4 miles (6 km) north of Jenner and continues for approximately 17 miles (27 km) to the south to terminate at Bodega Head. The property lies along State Route 1 and consists of a number of named beaches including Arched Rock Beach, Gleason Beach and Goat Rock Beach. The ecosystem consists of alternating sandy beaches and rocky shoreline, with a marine terrace extending above the entire extent with an upland California coastal prairie habitat.

Geology

This strip of coastal property is subject to continuing marine erosion as well as windborne erosion, thus creating a situation where an average of one to three feet (30 to 90 cm) per year of land mass is lost. Obviously in years of heavy storms this value can be higher, whereas, in a less stormy year the land erosion can be lower. Over the last geologic epoch the land has been subject to uplift, a process which has created a marine terrace of the entire extent of the property. This marine terrace is elevated approximately 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30 meters) above mean sea level, which results in a steep bluff directly above the littoral zone.

Vertical rock formations are a geological hallmark of this site, and have weathered far less than the bulk of the soils. These features are known as sea stacks, and they appear standing out of the water or on the beach as though as sculptures placed decoratively along the shoreline. Occasionally these stacks appear as adornments on the marine terrace, indicating their ancient origin on the sea floor prior to uplift. These rock formations are composed of sandstone with layers of quartz.

The active San Andreas Fault runs roughly parallel and near to the coastline of Sonoma Coast State Beach. Soils within the site are classified as coastal beach sands (where rocky shoreline is not evident) and marine escarpment group soils on the marine terrace; typically soils above the marine terrace are in the Rohnerville loam group. Most of the beach sands consist of a medium coarse brown to gray sandy materials, reflecting the high rate of erosion of escarpment soils into the ocean; however, there are patches of smooth pebble beach such as the approximately one hundred meter stretch lying immediately north of Goat Rock.

Ecology

The habitats include marine, littoral and coastal prairie. In the marine environment are found gray whales, harbor seals and California sea lions as well as a multitude of fish species and other marine organisms. There are also modest kelp beds and other marine vegetation. The littoral beach environment has fewer organisms than more southerly zones, because of the colder temperatures; however, there are tidepools which are abundant with marine flora and fauna.

The coastal prairie soils are moderately well drained and granular in nature with moderate soil permeability; these features lead to slight erosion potential and moderately high bio-productivity. Acidity of these loamy soils is medium to high, and thus some vegetative stunting and hospitality to rare plants is offered. The upland environment on the coastal prairie offers a variety of grasses and wildflowers including varieties of lupine, thistle and wild oats. The typical annual plant productivity is approximately 3,300 lb (1,500 kg) per acre (3700 kg/ha) of air-dried yield per annum in an abundant moisture year, and about half that amount in a very dry year. A variety



of birds and mammals thrive on the coastal prairie including numerous California Mule Deer, *Odocoileus hemionus californicus*.

History

Some of the oldest natural history of this area related to mammals are a rock formation about one mile (1.6 km) south of the Russian River. There is found a sea stack formation with prominent rubbing marks about two to four meters in elevation, a height too high to have been caused by modern bovids. Mammoths are believed to have roamed here as recently as 40,000 years ago, and they are thought to have created these severe rubbing marks. Mammoth fossil remains have been found at Bodega Head at the south end of Sonoma Coast State Beach.

Earliest known human settlement of this site was by the Native American Coast Miwok and Pomo tribes. As early as 1849 archaeological finds were recorded on this property, and to date dozens of prehistorical kitchen middens and other types of tribal habitation finds have been made. The property is part of the Mexican land grant Rancho Bodega. The Russians are thought to have begun logging the old-growth forests directly above the coastal prairie in the early 19th century.

The underwater delineation of the property is considered to extend to 1,000 feet (300 m) from the shoreline. While no shipwrecks have been discovered, the literature indicates that there are 17 vessels which may have been lost in these waters. There are remains of numerous historic barns and other agricultural buildings on the coastal prairie indicating 19th century settlement by Europeans; at Duncans Point there are iron pins embedded in the sandstone bluffs as evidence of the active shipping industry here in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Photographs of places which contain a person as a prominent subject

Just an opinion - I'd say there's clearly some kind of joke or vanity project going on there. It's not coincidence, and that would be the only acceptable reason for having the same guy in all those pictures. Breton-banquet (talk) 17:24, 15 January 2011 (UTC)

Duncans Point



38° 23'34.8" N
123° 5'40.92" W

Duncans Point is a cape on the Pacific Coast of northern California in the United States. It is located in Sonoma County at 38.393°N 123.0947°WCoordinates: 38.393°N 123.0947°W, approximately 45 miles (70 km) northwest of San Francisco and approximately 20 miles (30 km) west of Santa Rosa.

The point lies about halfway between Bodega Head (to the south) and Goat Rock (to the north). It is easily reached from State Route 1. The unincorporated community of Ocean View lies just north of the point.

The peninsula, which is approximately 300 yd (300 m) long, emerges from the coast to the south. It shelters a rocky inlet, named Duncans Cove or Duncans Landing, which is part of the Sonoma Coast State Beach. Duncans Landing is notoriously dangerous, due to large waves and strong surf.

History

Duncans Point marked the southern limit of Pomo territory, and Duncans Landing was a place where coastal ships were loaded with food and lumber for export.

The landing site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1971.

Geology

Duncans Point is an uplifted wave-cut platform.

Albion is an unincorporated community in Mendocino County, California. It is located 15 miles (24 km) south of Fort Bragg, at an elevation of 174 feet (53 m). Albion has a population of 1,035.

Geography

Albion lies directly on California's State Route 1 north of Elk, and south of Mendocino and Little River. It lies just north of the intersection of State Route 128 and State Route 1 (Shoreline Highway). Albion consists of three major roads: Albion Ridge Road, Navarro Ridge Road, and Middle Ridge Road. The first two are accessible from the coast (State Route 1), but Middle Ridge, running parallel, is only accessible from Albion Ridge Road (inland). The side-roads on Albion Ridge Road are labeled from B through Q. Middle Ridge road begins at Albion Ridge Road just beyond M Road.

The nearest beaches include Navarro Beach, to the south, and Handley Beach at the head of Albion Ridge Road.

Vegetation includes Coastal Headlands, California Redwood Forests, and Pygmy forests.

Albion has two bridges, spanning the Albion River and the Little Salmon Creek. The Albion River Bridge, built in 1944 when steel and concrete were in short supply, remains as the last wooden bridge still in use on State Route 1.

The ZIP Code is 95410. The community is inside area code 707.

History

In 1845, Mexico awarded English sea captain William A. Richardson a large land grant, stretching along the California coast from Mal Paso Creek to Big River (encompassing the land between the present-day towns of Elk and Mendocino). Captain Richardson had partly earned this prize by marrying the daughter of the Mexican Commandant of Yerba Buena (present-day San Francisco). By 1853 Richardson had built, in the middle of this tract, a home and sawmill alongside a narrow river estuary. He named the spot Albion, after the ancient name for his homeland.

Richardson's sawmill was the first to begin operation along the Redwood Coast. It was powered by a tide-driven water wheel, which would operate whether the tide was coming in or going out. Unfortunately, the mill was destroyed by ocean waves during its first winter. Richardson rebuilt the mill the following year, steam-driven this time, but lost all his land that same year when the U.S. Land Commission refused to recognize his Mexican title.

The first post office opened in 1859.

A sawmill would continue to operate at this location over the next 75 years. By 1861 a hotel, livery stable, and mercantile store were also in operation. Miles Standish (a direct descendant of the famous pilgrim) and Henry Hickey purchased the lumber company in 1891. Southern Pacific Railroad bought the operation in 1907 in order to provide redwood ties for railroads they were building in Mexico. They expanded the small logging railroad in the area, extending lines inland to Comptche and the deep end of Anderson Valley. The mill eventually closed down in 1928, and the Fort Bragg and Southeastern Railroad halted operation in 1930.



I think we should avoid using these images in the English Wikipedia, simply because landscape photographs are better when they don't have a guy carefully posed in them. Commons is unlikely to delete properly-licensed images just for that reason, though. On the other hand, because these have free licenses, many of the images could be cropped to produce a more acceptable version. — Gavia immer (talk) 17:36, 15 January 2011 (UTC)

Schools

The town belongs to the Mendocino Unified School District and children attend Albion Elementary School or Mendocino K8 School until third grade, then Mendocino K8 School and Mendocino High School.

The Albion Biological Field Station, a facility of Pacific Union College (a private Seventh-Day

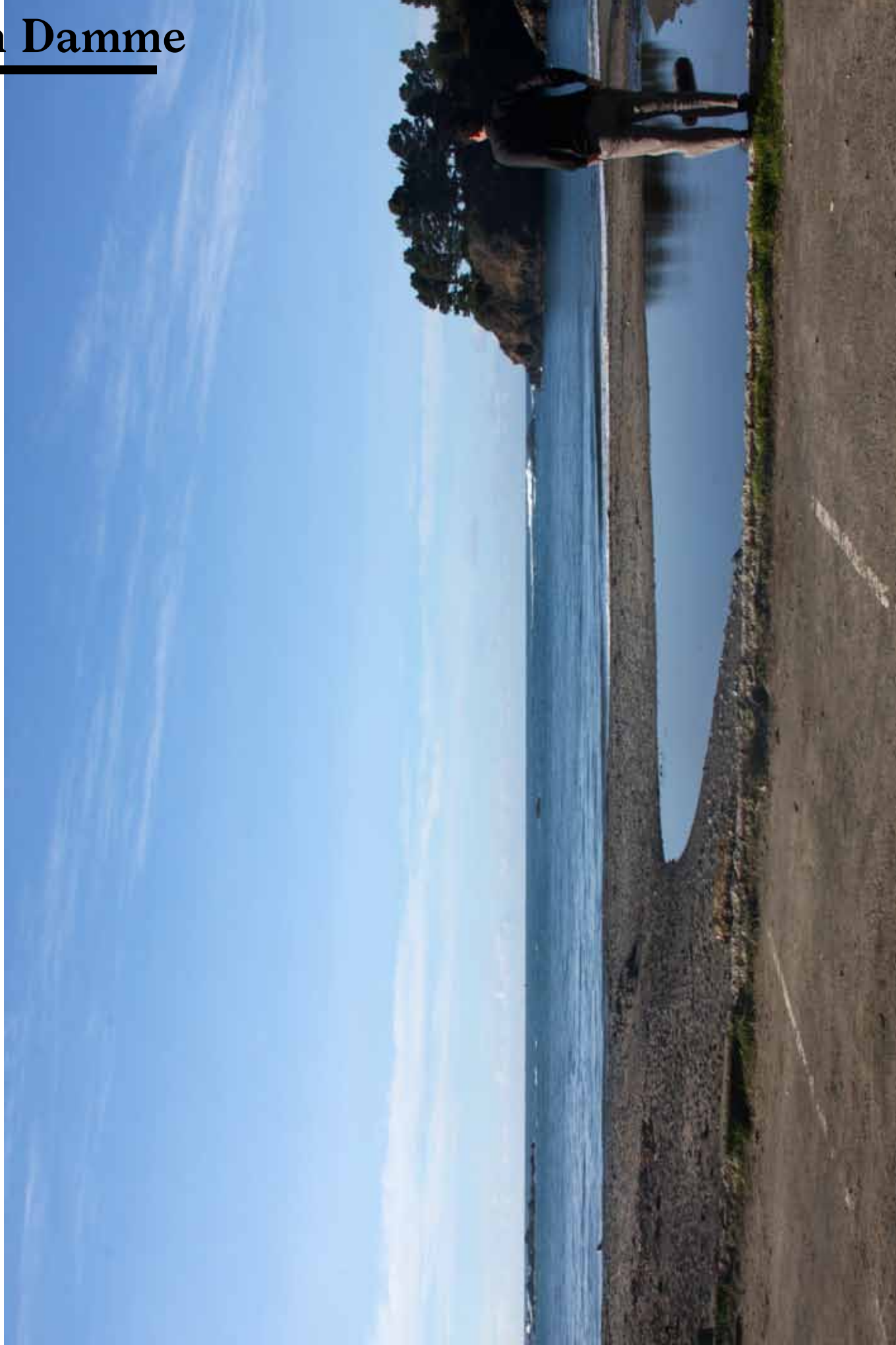
(cur | prev) 00:18, 23 January 2011 Antandrus (talk | contribs) (6,784 bytes) (rm image of a person that's being spammed over all Wikimedia projects) (undo)

Adventist college) is located in Albion, on the south bank of the Albion River; it offers college biology courses to Pacific Union students as well as shorter courses for elementary and high school students and seniors.

Politics

In the state legislature Albion is located in the 2nd Senate District, represented by Democrat Noreen Evans, and in the 1st Assembly District, represented by Democrat Wesley Chesbro. Federally, Albion is located in California's 1st congressional district, which has a Cook PVI of D +10 and is represented by Democrat Mike Thompson.

Van Damme



39° 16'30" N
123° 46'0" W

Van Damme State Park consists of about 1,831 acres (7.41 km²) of land in Mendocino County, California, near the town of Little River on State Route 1. It was named for Charles Van Damme (1881–1934), who was born in the area and purchased the land that is now the park with profits from a San Francisco ferry business. On his death, the property became part of the California state park system.

The park includes the Little River itself, Little River beach on the ocean side of State Route 1, and hiking and camping along the river on the inland side of the highway. It is one of the few state parks that offer Wi-Fi service.

Pygmy Forest

Inland, a boardwalked nature trail leads through a Pygmy Forest, where poor soil has created a marshy ecosystem of stunted cypress and pine trees and rhododendrons. The dwarf forest, a vulnerable habitat, is a National Natural Landmark.

Mendocino County

39° 25'48" N
123° 25'48" W

Mendocino County is a county located on the north coast of the U.S. state of California, north of the greater San Francisco Bay Area and west of the Central Valley. As of 2000, the population was 86,265.

The county is noted for its distinctive Pacific Ocean coastline, Redwood forests, wine production, microbrews, and liberal views on cannabis. It is estimated that over half of the economy is based on the cultivation of marijuana.

The notable historic and recreational attraction of the "Skunk Train" connects Fort Bragg with Willits in Mendocino County via steam-locomotive trains and other vehicles.

History

Mendocino County was one of the original counties of California, created in 1850 at the time of statehood. Due to an initially low population, it did not have a separate government until 1859 and was under the administration of Sonoma County prior to that.

The county derives its name from Cape Mendocino, which was probably named in honor of either Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, 1535–1542 (who sent the Juan Cabrillo Expedition to this coast in 1542), or Lorenzo Suárez de Mendoza, Viceroy from 1580 to 1583. Mendocino is the adjectival form of the family name of Mendoza.

Neither Spanish nor Mexican influence extended into Mendocino County beyond establishing two Mexican land grants in southern Mendocino County: Rancho Sanel in Hopland, in 1844 and Rancho Yokaya that forms the majority of the Ukiah Valley, in 1845.

In the 19th century, the county witnessed many of the most serious atrocities in the extermination of the Californian Native American tribes who originally lived in the area, like the Yuki, the Pomo, the Cahto, and the Wintun. The systematic occupation of their lands, the reduction of many of their members into slavery and the raids against their settlements led to the Mendocino War in 1859, where hundreds of Indians were killed. The segregation continued well into the 20th century.

Transportation infrastructure

Public transportation

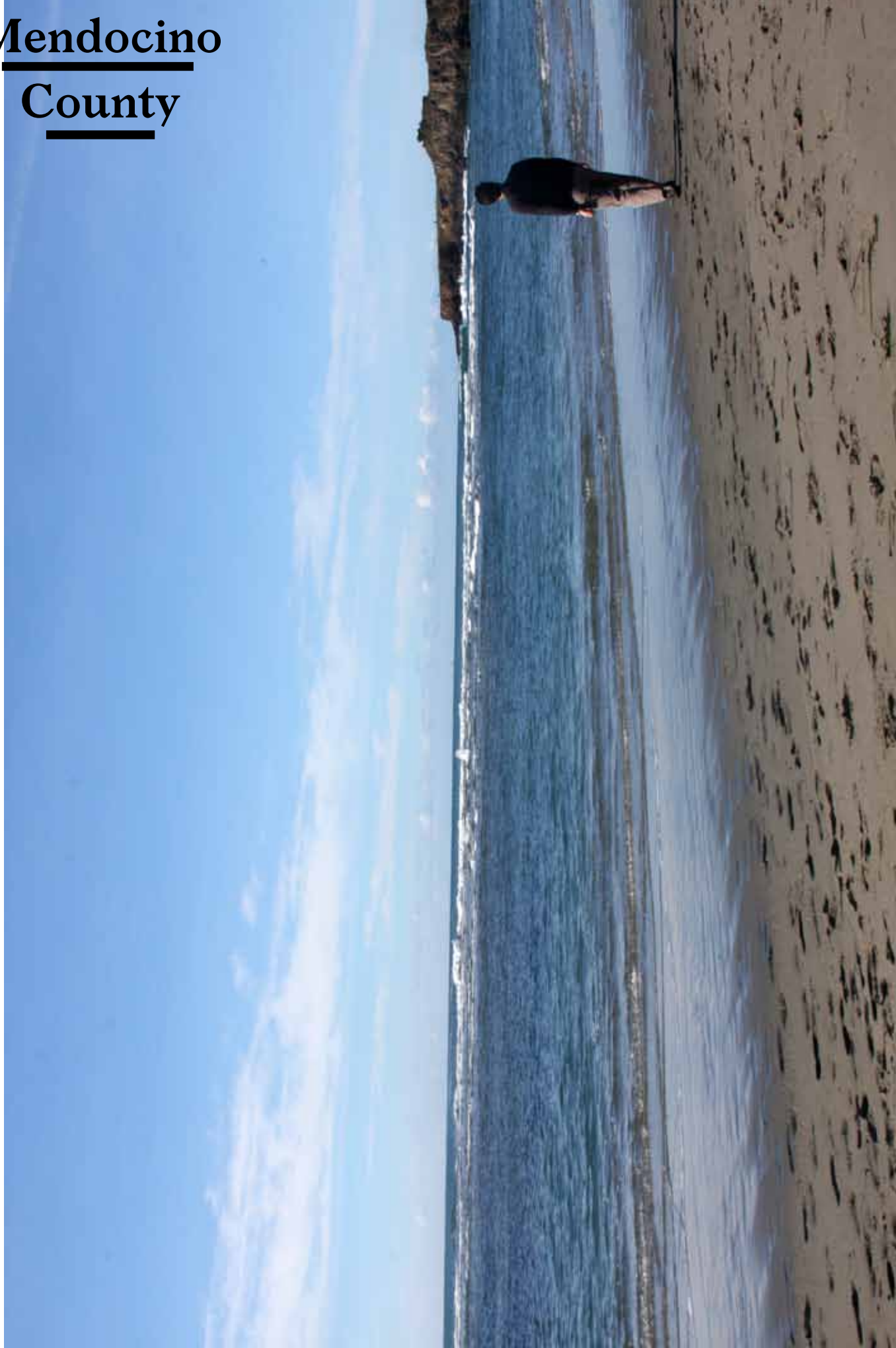
The Mendocino Transit Authority provides local and intercity bus service within Mendocino County. Limited service also connects with transit in Sonoma County

The Greyhound Bus Lines currently serves Ukiah.

AMTRAK has bus service that connects Mendocino to passenger service on rail lines such as the "Coast Starlight".

The historic "Skunk Train" connects Fort Bragg, California with Willits in Mendocino County via steam-locomotive trains and other vehicles. Conceivably, it could be used for public transportation, as well as its recreational uses.

Airports



Ukiah Municipal Airport is a general aviation airport owned by the City of Ukiah. It is located south of downtown Ukiah.

Little River Airport is a general aviation airport serving the Mendocino coast.

For commercial service, passengers in Mendocino County need to go to Eureka, one county to the north in Humboldt County, or to Sonoma County Airport in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, one county to the south. More comprehensive service is available from Sacramento to the east or San Francisco, well to the south.

Emergency services for the largely unincorporated county are coordinated through Howard Forest Station, a local Cal Fire station just south of Willits.

Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 86,265 people, 33,266 households, and 21,855 families residing in the county. The population density was 25 people per square mile (9/km²). There were 36,937 housing units at an average density of 10 per square mile (4/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 80.76% White, 0.62% Black or African American, 4.76% Native American, 1.20% Asian, 0.15% Pacific Islander, 8.61% from other races, and 3.90% from two or more races. 16.48% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 12.2% were of German, 10.8% English, 8.6% Irish, 6.1% Italian and 5.6% American ancestry according to Census 2000. 84.4% spoke English and 13.2% Spanish as their first language.

There were 33,266 households out of which 31.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.9% were married couples living together, 11.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 34.3% were non-families. 27.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.53 and the average family size was 3.04.

In the county the population was spread out with 25.5% under the age of 18, 8.1% from 18 to 24, 25.6% from 25 to 44, 27.1% from 45 to 64, and 13.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 98.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 97.1 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$35,996, and the median income for a family was \$42,168. Males had a median income of

\$33,128 versus \$23,774 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$19,443. About 10.9% of families and 15.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.5% of those under age 18 and 7.7% of those age 65 or over.

Politics

Mendocino is a strongly Democratic county in Presidential and congressional elections. The last Republican to win a majority in the county was Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984. It is part of California's 1st congressional district, which is held by Democrat Mike Thompson. In the state legislature Mendocino is in the 1st Assembly district, which is held by Democrat Wes Chesbro, and the 2nd Senate district, which is held by Democrat Noreen Evans. As of April 2008, the California Secretary of State reports that Mendocino County has 47,168 registered voters. Of those, 22,264 (47.2%) are registered Democratic; 11,422 (24.2%) are registered Republican; 4,179 (8.9%) are registered with other political parties, and 9,303 (19.7%) declined to state a political party.

In 2000, Mendocino County voters approved Measure G, which calls for the decriminalization of marijuana when used and cultivated for personal use. Measure G passed with a 58% majority vote, making it the first county in the United States to declare prosecution of small-scale marijuana offenses the "lowest priority" for local law enforcement. Measure G does not protect individuals who cultivate, transport or possess marijuana for sale. However, Measure G was passed at the local government level affecting only Mendocino County, and therefore does not affect existing state or federal laws. The city of Berkeley has had a similar law (known as the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative II) since 1979 which has generally been found to be unenforceable.

In 2008, the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors placed Measure B on the June 3 county-wide ballot. After three months of hard-fought campaigning and national attention, voters narrowly approved "B", which repealed the provisions of 2000's Measure G. However, opponents of Measure B intend to continue the challenge in court as the wording of Measure B relies heavily on S.B. 420's state limitations which were recently ruled unconstitutional by the California supreme court. On July 3, the Sheriff and District Attorneys offices announced that they would not be enforcing the new regulations for the time being, citing pending legal challenges

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and conflicts with existing state law. In April, 2009, Sheriff Tom Allman issued his department's medical marijuana enforcement policy, which includes the provisions of Measure B and also cites the California Supreme Court Ruling narrowly defining "caregiver" in the state's medical marijuana law.

In 2004, Measure H was passed in Mendocino County with a 57% majority, making it the first county in the United States to ban the production and cultivation of genetically modified organisms.

On Nov. 4, 2008 Mendocino County voted 63.2% against Proposition 8 which amended the California Constitution to ban same-sex marriages.

Government

As of 2011, the elected District Attorney of Mendocino County is C. David Eyster, the elected Sheriff and Coroner is Thomas D. Allman, and the appointed Chief Executive Officer is Carmel Angelo. Mendocino County is governed by a board of five supervisors, each with a separate district. The first district is represented by Carre Brown, and serves the central-eastern region of the county, including Potter Valley, Redwood Valley, Calpella, and Talmage. The second district, represented by John McCowen, serves Ukiah. The third district, in the northeastern quadrant of the county from Willits north to Laytonville and Covelo, is represented by John Pinches. The fourth district covers the northwestern quadrant of the county, including the coast from Caspar northwards through Fort Bragg; its supervisor is Kendall Smith. The supervisor for the fifth district is Dan Hamburg; his district covers the southern portion of the county, including the coast from Mendocino to Gualala, the Anderson Valley, the western outskirts of Ukiah, and portions of the Russian River valley near Hopland. Hamburg also previously served as a county supervisor, and also served one term as a Congressman in Washington, D.C.

MacKerricher State Park in Northern California offers a variety of habitats: beach, bluff, headland, dune, forest, and wetland. Tide pools are along the shore. Seals live on the rocks off the park's Mendocino coast. More than 90 species of birds visit or live near Cleone Lake, a former tidal lagoon. The park is the home of nearly the entire remaining distribution of the endangered Mendocino spineflower (*Chorizanthe howellii*).

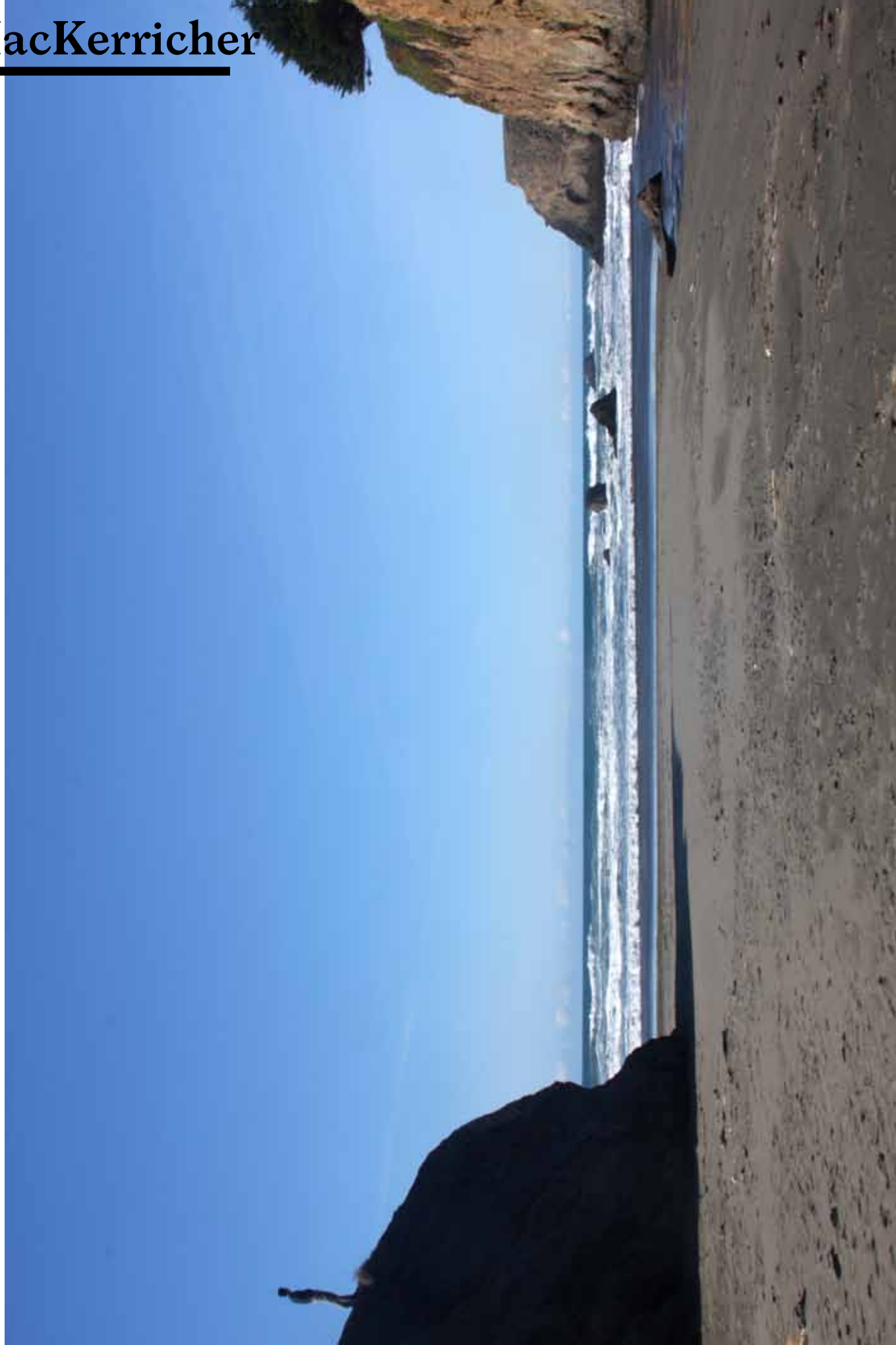
During winter and spring, the nearby headland provides a good lookout for whale watching. The park is popular with hikers, joggers, equestrians, and bicyclists. Fishing is also popular, with trout in two fresh-water lakes. The park has a wheelchair accessible nature trail.

Location/Directions

The park entrance is three miles (5 km) north of Fort Bragg, California on Highway 1, near the town of Cleone. The park encompasses much of the land west of Cleone as well as a strip of beach between Fort Bragg and the Ten Mile River. Between Fort Bragg and the park entrance, it includes Glass Beach, Pudding Creek Beach, and Virgin Creek Beach. Near the park entrance are Lake Cleone and a boardwalk to Laguna Point, a rocky point frequented by harbor seals. Ten mile beach runs north from Lake Cleone to the mouth of Ten Mile River. A haul road (restricted to pedestrians and bicycles) connects the beaches, with a trestle bridge over Pudding Creek Beach as its south terminus.

About the Park

The Park is the only one in the park system that was at one time part of the Mendocino Indian Reservation. It is the only park unit that was part of the Union Lumber Company's vast timber and shipping holdings in northern Mendocino County. MacKerricher, known historically as Cleone, thus followed a pattern common to many of the small areas in the region. The park was officially opened in 1952; land was added along the Ten Mile beach until 1977. In 2002, the 38-acre (150,000 m²) Glass Beach property was purchased by the state park system and after a cleanup phase it was added to the park.



Ten Mile River

39° 33'10" n
123° 46'1" w

Ten Mile River is a river in northern Mendocino County, California, United States. It is named for the fact that its mouth is ten miles (16 km) north of the mouth of the Noyo River. The middle and north forks of the river are each 15 miles (24 km) long, and the river extends for seven more miles from their confluence to its mouth, on the Pacific Ocean. 75 acres (300,000 m²) of salt marsh provide a habitat for many birds. Ten Mile Beach, in MacKerricher State Park, extends approximately five miles southward from the mouth of the river to Cleone, including approximately 1,300 acres (5.3 km²) of what has been called California's "most pristine stretch of sand dunes."

History

The Ten Mile River basin has been logged continuously since the early 1870s. At first, trees were cut using single-bladed axes and dragged by oxen to mills at Fort Bragg, ten miles (16 km) to the south. Railroad lines were introduced on the South Fork in 1910 and on the other parts of the river in the 1920s. In the 1930s, the railroads were replaced by tractor roads; after the passage of the California Forest Practice Act in 1973, tractor logging on steeper slopes was supplanted by more environmentally friendly practices such as the use of cables. The timber on both sides of the river was logged by the Georgia Pacific Company until 1999, when Georgia-Pacific's holdings in the area were acquired by the Hawthorne Timber Company. Timber in the area is logged on a 60-year rotation.

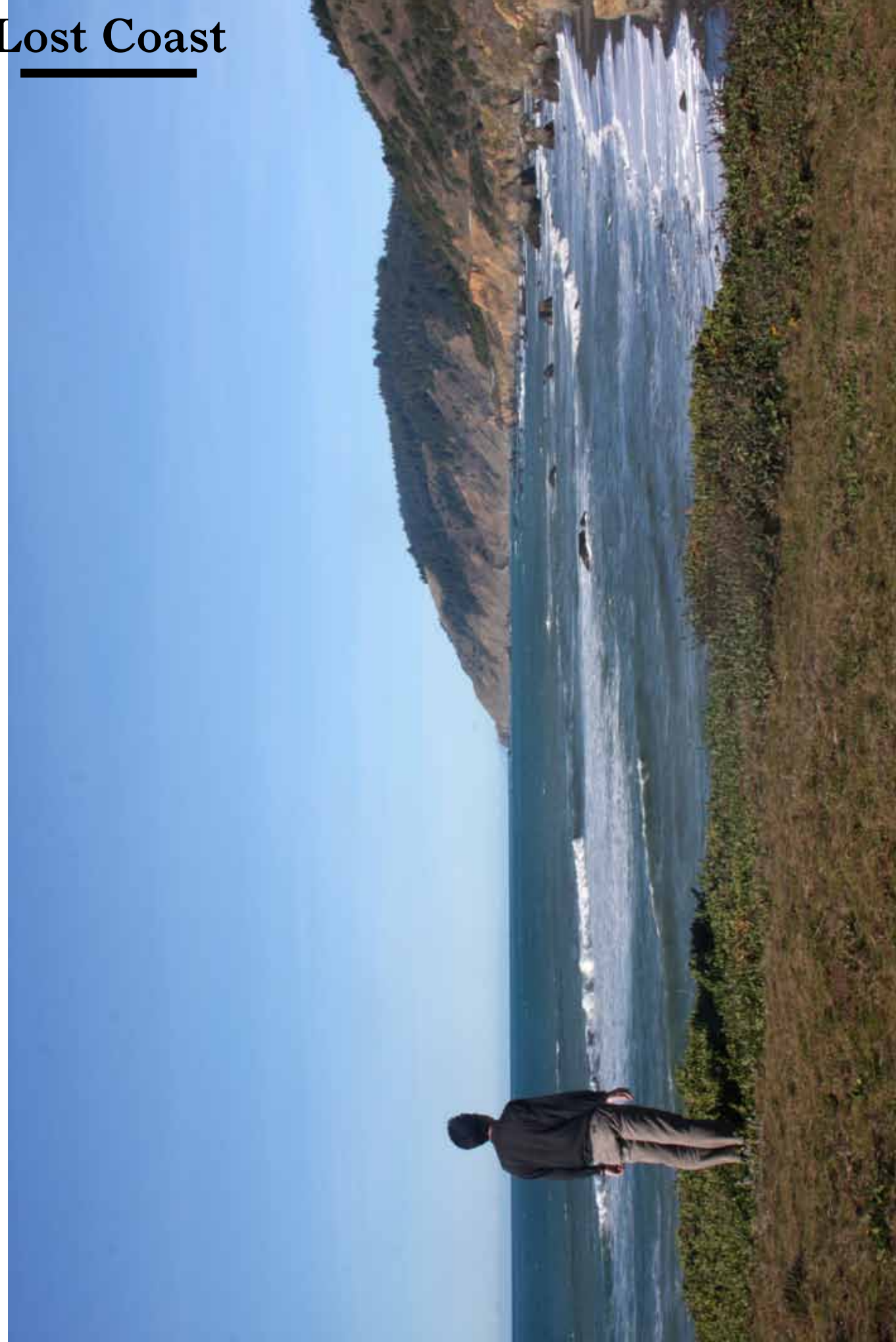
An 1861 story in Harper's Monthly includes a passage recounting the crossing of Ten Mile River: "We found the crossing a little dangerous on account of the tide, which sometimes renders it impassible for several hours, except by swimming. With some plunging, spurring, and kicking, the opposite side was gained in due time". Later, the river was spanned near its mouth by a bridge on California State Route 1, north of the community of Inglenook. A concrete beam bridge replaced an older wooden deck truss bridge in 1954. After studies found that the 1954 bridge was insufficiently earthquake-safe, a new concrete box girder bridge on Highway 1 was constructed in 2009. The new bridge is 45 feet (14 m) wide and 1,479 feet (451 m) long; it cost \$43.5 million to construct.

Ecology

As with many rivers in the area, the Ten Mile River is subject to environmental problems caused by logging. A United States Environmental Protection Agency study reported that "Sediment was determined to be impacting the cold water fishery, a beneficial use of the Ten Mile River watershed, including the migration, spawning, reproduction, and early development of cold water fish such as coho salmon and steelhead trout. Cold freshwater and estuarine habitats are also designated beneficial uses of the Ten Mile River watershed." The spawning population of coho salmon in Ten Mile River has been observed to decrease from an estimate of 6000 fish in the early 1960s to much lower numbers ranging from 14 to 250 in the 1990s. Factors that have been advanced to cause this decline include natural variability, excessive sedimentation from logging, increased water temperatures due to the removal of shade trees and increased airflow over riparian areas, and lessened amounts of woody debris in salmon habitats.

The endangered Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) is also found in the creek's brackish coastal lagoon and several miles upstream in sections of stream impounded by California Golden beavers (*Castor canadensis subauratus*) which provide ideal slow-moving water habitat for gobies.





The Lost Coast is a mostly undeveloped section of the California North Coast in Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, which includes the King Range. The steepness and related geo-technical challenges of the coastal mountains made this stretch of coastline too costly for state highway or county road builders to establish routes through the area, leaving it the most undeveloped portion of the California coast.

The region roughly spans from Rockport to Ferndale. At the south end, State Route 1, which runs very close along the coast for most of its length, instead turns inland at Rockport before merging with U.S. Route 101 at Leggett. At the north end, State Route 211 begins its journey at Ferndale, heading towards Highway 101 in Fernbridge. Section 511 of the California Streets and Highways Code still says that "Route 211 is from Route 1 near Rockport to Route 101 near Fernbridge", but it is very unlikely that the portion south of Ferndale will ever get built.

Mendocino County

Early European settlers of this area began harvesting bark of the tanoak tree for tanning hides into leather. Bark collectors formed the small community of Kenny around springs at the headwaters of the north fork of Usal Creek. A wharf was built at Bear Harbor in 1884 for loading bark onto ships. The Bear Harbor and Eel River Railroad incorporated in 1896 to connect the wharf to a sawmill being built on the South Fork Eel River at Andersonia, California. The location of the railroad shops was named Moody for the proprietor of a nearby hotel and saloon. The community of Andersonia, Anderson Gulch, and the Anderson Cliffs of the lost coast are named for sawmill owner Henry Neff Anderson, who was killed in a construction accident in 1905. Sawmill and railroad operation languished after Anderson's death, and the facilities were dismantled in 1921.

Usal Redwood Company built a sawmill and 1600-foot (480 meter) wharf at the mouth of Usal Creek in 1889. The company town of Usal was built around the mill and a railroad for transporting logs extended three miles up Usal Creek. A fire in 1902 destroyed the sawmill, schoolhouse, warehouse, and county bridge over Usal Creek. The railroad was dismantled; but a few structures, including a hotel, survived until destroyed by fire in 1969. Steep terrain and unfavorable coastal mooring conditions delayed timber harvesting of Jackass Creek drainage until internal combustion machinery was available for transport. The company town of Wheeler, California, was built for logging operations from 1948 to 1959. Sinkyone Wilderness State Park began acquisition of lost coast property in 1975.

Humboldt County

Much of the land in the area is owned by the federal government, and in 1970, more than 60,000 acres (240 km²) were designated the King Range National Conservation Area.

Because of the rugged and remote location, the small towns of Shelter Cove, Whitethorn and Petrolia are popular with those looking for quiet respite. The area is known for its black sand beaches, which get their color from the significant tectonic activity of one continental and two oceanic plates meeting just offshore.

Usal Creek



39° 49'57" N
123° 51'7" W

Usal Creek is the southernmost drainage basin unbridged by California State Route 1 on California's Lost Coast. The unpaved county road following the westernmost ridge line south from the King Range crosses Usal Creek near the Pacific coast, but the bridge may be removed during winter months. Usal Creek drains about 28 square miles (73 km²) on the Mendocino Coast and empties into the Pacific Ocean near the former company town of Usal. The longer North Fork drains southeasterly from springs once providing a water supply for the empty town site of Kenny, while the shorter South Fork drains first southwesterly and then northwesterly. Tributaries flowing southwesterly off the interior ridge include Julias Creek into the South Fork, and Soldier Creek, Little Bear Creek, Bear Creek, and Chimney Rock Creek into the North Fork. The crest of the interior ridge parallels the Pacific coast approximately 4 miles (7 kilometers) inland; and the tributaries originate at an elevation of approximately 1600 feet (480 meters).

History

Usal Redwood Company built a sawmill at the mouth of Usal Creek in 1889 with a 1600-foot (480 meter) wharf for loading lumber onto coastal schooners, and a 3-mile (5 kilometer) railroad up Usal Creek to bring logs to the mill. Robert Dollar purchased Usal Redwood Company in 1894. Dollar Lumber Company was running out of timber for their Guerneville mill at the time. In 1896, Dollar purchased the steamship Newsboy to transport lumber from Usal to San Francisco. A fire in 1902 destroyed the sawmill, a warehouse, a school house, and the county bridge over Usal Creek. The railroad was dismantled, and the rails were used by the sawmill at the mouth of Big River. Several buildings including a hotel survived until destroyed by fire in 1969. The former hotel site near the mouth of Hotel Gulch is now a campground for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. Ninety-eight percent of the watershed is in private ownership growing forest products. Redwood coniferous forest covers approximately 70 percent of the watershed and montane or riparian hardwood forest covers approximately 20 percent. Only two residences remain in the watershed.

Sinkyone Wilderness



39° 55'12" N
123° 56'24" W

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park is a state park in Mendocino County, California. The wilderness area borders the Pacific Ocean to the west and the King Range National Conservation Area to the north. The nearest settlement is the unincorporated town of Leggett. The lack of major road and highway access has led to the Sinkyone Wilderness area being referred to as the Lost Coast.

History

The area takes its name from the native Sinkyone tribe of the area. It was a fertile hunting ground for the Native Americans, providing nearly constant access to fresh fish and meat from the ocean, especially important during the winter months.

Further development through the years saw trails and roads cut through the area for business and industry. Both for logging access to the raw timber, and for access to the native tanbark for the San Francisco tanneries. Logging operations continued well into the 20th century

Shelter Cove

40° 1'50" N
124° 4'23" W

Shelter Cove is an unincorporated community in Humboldt County, California. It lies at an elevation of 138 feet (42 m). Shelter Cove is on California's Lost Coast. Lying where the King Range meets the Pacific Ocean, it is a principal population center in the Lost Coast region. A 9-hole golf course surrounds the one-runway Shelter Cove Airport at the center of Shelter Cove's commercial district. Utilities are provided by the Humboldt County Resort Improvement District #1 and boating access to the sea is managed by the Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation & Conservation District.

Shelter Cove shares a ZIP code (95589) with the hamlet of Whitethorn, California, located to the southeast. The community is inside area code 707. Sinkyone Wilderness State Park is about 6 miles (10 km) south of Shelter Cove on the coast. There are also state parks such as Black Sands Beach, Mal Coombs Park, Seal Rock Picnic Area and Abalone Point. Much of the land around Shelter Cove belongs to the Kings Range National Conservation Area, managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The nearest supermarket and other amenities not available in Shelter Cove are in the towns of Redway and Garberville in the U.S. 101 corridor, about twenty miles (32 km) of winding county roads to the east.

History

The area around Shelter Cove was originally home to Native Americans known as the Sinkyone people.

Because of the very steep terrain on the coastal areas surrounding Shelter Cove, the highway builders constructing State Route 1 (the "Pacific Coast Highway") decided it was too difficult to build the coastal highway along a long stretch of what is now the Lost Coast. As a result, the small fishing village of Shelter Cove remained very secluded from the rest of the populous state, despite being only 230 miles (370 km) north of San Francisco, and is accessible by boat, via small mountain road, or by a small airfield.

As a result of its seclusion, the Shelter Cove area has become a popular spot for those seeking quiet vacation respite or retirement area. Popular activities in the area include fishing, whale watching, hiking, diving for abalone, and other outdoor activities.

The Cape Mendocino Light, a lighthouse from Cape Mendocino, was moved by helicopter to Mal Coombs Park in 1998 .

A post office operated at Shelter Cove from 1892 to 1933, moving in 1898.

Politics

In the state legislature Shelter Cove is located in the 2nd Senate District, represented by Democrat Noreen Evans, and in the 1st Assembly District, represented by Democrat Wesley Chesbro. Federally, Shelter Cove is located in California's 1st congressional district.



Table Bluff

40° 39'29" N
124° 12'59" W

Table Bluff is a semi-flat terrace in Humboldt County, California, that terminates above the ocean in a dramatic, 165-foot (50 m) high cliff with spectacular views of the Eel River delta, the South Spit of Humboldt Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. It separates Humboldt Bay to the north from the Eel River to the south. It overlooks some 9,000 acres (36 km²) of wildlands administered by various federal and county agencies. It is 12 miles (19 km) south of Eureka and 5.5 miles (8.9 km) west of US Highway 101. Table Bluff County Park provides access to the South Spit. The park is also used as a hang-gliding staging area. The federally endangered western lily, *Lilium occidentale*, is found growing on Table Bluff at Table Bluff Ecological Reserve.

History

Early explorers of the bay called the landform Ridge Point and Brannan Bluff, but by 1851 Table Bluff had stuck. Seth Kinman was an early resident. Because of its rich soil, Table Bluff has been the site of a small agricultural community since the 1850s. At present, hay fields and cattle ranches occupy most of the bluff.

A reservation of the native Wiyot tribe is also located here. Table Bluff Rancheria was established in 1908. It originally comprised 20 acres (81,000 m²) donated by a local church. An additional 102 acres (0.4 km²) were purchased for the tribe by the federal government in 1981 as the result of a lawsuit settlement.

In 1892, a lighthouse was built on the bluff to replace an older one on the North Spit. A fog horn and a Navy wireless telegraphy (later radio) station were in place by 1915 at what eventually became a Coast Guard facility at the point of the bluff. The lighthouse was abandoned in 1972 after automated beacons were installed at the Humboldt Bay entrance. Its tower was moved to Woodley Island, across from the Eureka waterfront, in 1987, where it is now on display.

In 1970, the Coast Guard cited Seaman Robert Mark for "extraordinary heroism" while serving as crew of CG-44234, for rescuing the operator of the fishing vessel Alice, which sank just west of Table Bluff.


8 acres (32,000 m²) of the surplus Coast Guard property were purchased by Norman Kenneth Smith, an evangelical minister, in 1970, and renamed Lighthouse Ranch. The Ranch became a half-way house for young adults seeking spiritual direction. This ministry later became Gospel Outreach of Eureka. The lighthouse is no longer manned.

The California Coastal Conservancy began the process of acquiring 5.5 acres (22,000 m²) of this property in 2005.



Humboldt Bay

40° 45'13.53" N
124° 12'54.73" W



Humboldt Bay is a natural bay and a multi-basin, bar-built coastal lagoon located on the rugged North Coast of California, United States entirely within Humboldt County. The regional center and county seat of Eureka and the college town of Arcata adjoin the bay, which is the second largest enclosed bay in California. In addition to being a seasonal or permanent home to more than 200 bird species and 100 species of fish, the second largest estuary in California is the site of the largest commercial oyster production operation in the state. Harbor facilities include large industrial docks at Samoa and Fields Landing and several marinas located in Eureka which are capable of serving hundreds of small to mid-size boats and pleasure craft. Since the 1850s port facilities were used to export forest and lumber products as part of the historic West coast lumber trade, with infrequent shipping occurring to this day.

Harbor management

Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation & Conservation District manages day to day operations and concerns related to the bay. Pilots trained and employed by the District are the only persons authorized to bring vessels beyond a certain size into the bay unless the ship's pilot has proper certification. The addition of dolosse in the 1980s strengthened the jetties, reducing the need for constant maintenance by the US Army Corps of Engineers. However, the Corps still dredges shipping channels to depths of 35–40 feet, and the harbor entrance remains challenging.

History

In 1849, an expedition of seven men led by Josiah Gregg attempted to find an overland route to the Pacific ocean. They left from the gold town of Weaverville for the 150 mile trek to the sea. Because of the density of the redwood forests and because Gregg stopped frequently to measure latitude and the size of the trees the expedition averaged only two miles a day. The party was near starvation when they emerged on the coast. After stocking up on food the party walked to San Francisco to report their discovery of the bay. In March 1850 two ships, the General Morgan and the Laura Virginia, were sent to the bay from San Francisco. After considerable initial difficulty due to waves breaking heavily over shifting sands of the bar crossing, the ships entered the bay. The sailors from the Laura Virginia named the bay after Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German naturalist.

Geography

Humboldt Bay is the only deep water bay between the San Francisco Bay and Coos Bay, Oregon and the Port of Humboldt Bay is the only protected deep water port for large ocean-going vessels for the large region. Despite being the only protected harbor along the approximately six hundred miles of coastline, the bay's location was undiscovered or at least unreliably charted for centuries after the first arrival of European explorers to the Pacific Coast. This is partially because it is extremely difficult to see from the ocean. The harbor opens to the sea through a narrow and historically treacherous passage, which was blocked from direct view due to sandbars now managed by jetties. Contributing to its isolation was the coastal mountain range which extends from the ocean approximately one hundred and fifty miles inland.

In the central, most narrow portion of the bay (due north of Eureka), there are three islands: Indian Island, Woodley Island, and Daby Island.

Indian Island previously known as Gunther's Island is the site of National Historic

Landmark #67. This is an archaeological dig and one of the sites of the 1860 Wiyot Massacre.

Geomorphology

Previous to settlement, and perhaps for years after, the bay was a stable tidal lagoon (in its natural state) despite significant tectonic activity, primarily due to its location in proximity to the Cascadia subduction zone. Features that were lagoonal in nature, including possible occasional seasonal closure of the entrance Bar crossing, already interrupted by European settlers, began

beach grass. The California Conservation Corps, with the Bureau of Land Management, work year-round to combat this invasive species.

The bay is a source of subsistence and sport fishing for a variety of salt-water fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Dungeness Crab are fished commercially, and oysters are commercially farmed in the bay.

The bay itself has been invaded by the European Green Crab, a voracious predator that is known to prey on the young of native crab species, as well as native mussels, oysters, and clams. European Green Crab were first documented in Humboldt Bay in 1995, and have been blamed for a decline in clam harvesting.

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Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Photographs of places which contain a person as a prominent subject

Actually, it can be very good to have a person in these kinds of images, in order to show the scale of the features. In these cases, I don't think we should care who that person is. OrangeDog 00:13, 16 January 2011 (UTC)

Even when it's the same guy in two dozen photos? There are probably more pictures of this guy on Wikipedia than anyone else in the world. Maybe that was the whole idea...? Bretonbanquet (talk) 00:34, 16 January 2011 (UTC)

Part 5/11

03:22, 23 January 2011 Ryulong (talk | contribs) (12,166 bytes) (Reverted to revision 408181256 by Jllm06; Crap photo of dubious sourcing. (TW)) (undo)

experiencing direct management and change. By 1881 the Army Corps of Engineers began dredging bay channels and, subsequently, in 1889 altering and dredging the harbor entrance.

Environment

Humboldt Bay and its tidal sloughs are open to fishing year-round, and the bay is home to a national wildlife refuge complex for the protection of wetlands and bay habitats for migratory birds. In the winter it is not unusual for the bay to serve as a feeding and resting site for more than one hundred thousand birds. The Humboldt Botanical Garden is now under construction near the Bay, with the intent of preserving its native plants.

Unfortunately, most of the dunes in Humboldt Bay are home to *Ammophila arenaria*, a non-native

Redwoods

41° 18'0" N
124° 0'0" W

The Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) are located in the United States, along the coast of northern California. Comprising Redwood National Park (created 1968) and California's Del Norte Coast, Jedediah Smith, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks (dating from the 1920s), the combined RNSP contain 133,000 acres (540 km²). Located entirely within Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, the four parks, together, protect 45% of all remaining Coastal Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) old-growth forests, totaling at least 38,982 acres (157.75 km²). These trees are the tallest and one of the most massive tree species on Earth. In addition to the redwood forests, the parks preserve other indigenous flora, fauna, grassland prairie, cultural resources, portions of rivers and other streams, and 37 miles (60 km) of pristine coastline.

In 1850, old-growth redwood forest covered more than 2,000,000 acres (8,100 km²) of the California coast. The northern portion of that area, originally inhabited by Native Americans, attracted many lumbermen and others turned gold miners when a minor gold rush brought them to the region. Failing in efforts to strike it rich in gold, these men turned toward harvesting the giant trees for booming development in San Francisco and other places on the West Coast. After many decades of unobstructed clear-cut logging, serious efforts toward conservation began. By the 1920s the work of the Save-the-Redwoods League, founded in 1918 to preserve remaining old-growth redwoods, resulted in the establishment of Prairie Creek, Del Norte Coast, and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks among others. Redwood National Park was created in 1968, by which time nearly 90% of the original redwood trees had been logged. The National Park Service (NPS) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) administratively combined Redwood National Park with the three abutting Redwood State Parks in 1994 for the purpose of cooperative forest management and stabilization of forests and watersheds as a single unit.

The ecosystem of the RNSP preserves a number of threatened animal species such as the Brown Pelican, Tidewater Goby, Bald Eagle, Chinook Salmon, Northern Spotted Owl, and Steller's Sea Lion. In recognition of the rare ecosystem and cultural history found in the parks, the United Nations designated them a World Heritage Site on September 5, 1980 and an International Biosphere Reserve on June 30, 1983.

History

Though Native Americans live in the park area today, archaeological study shows they arrived in the area as far back as 3,000 years ago. Modern day Native groups such as the Yurok, Tolowa, Karok, Chilula, and Wiyot all have historical ties to the region. An 1852 census determined that the Yurok were the most numerous, with 55 villages and an estimated population of 2,500. They used the abundant redwood, which with its linear grain was easily split into planks, as a building material for boats, houses, and small villages. For buildings, the planks would be erected side by side in a narrow trench, with the upper portions bound with leather strapping and held by notches cut into the supporting roof beams. Redwood boards were used to form a shallow sloping roof.

Previous to Jedediah Smith in 1828, no other explorer of European descent is known to have thoroughly investigated the inland region away from the immediate coast. The discovery of gold along the Trinity River in 1850 led to a minor secondary gold rush in California. This brought miners into the area and many stayed on at the coast after failing to strike it rich. This quickly led to conflicts wherein native peoples were placed under great strain, if not forcibly removed or massacred. By 1895, only one third of the



Yes, even if it's the same guy. In a way that's even better, as it gives a consistent reference :p. If the pictures are appropriate to the article, what exactly is the harm in allowing someone to be in them? He's not exactly got his face centre-frame. Orange-Dog 10:21, 17 January 2011 (UTC)

Yurok in one group of villages remained; by 1919, virtually all members of the Chilula tribe had either died or been assimilated into other tribes. The miners logged redwoods for building; when this minor gold rush ended, some of them turned again to logging, cutting down the giant redwood trees. Initially, over 2,000,000 acres (8,100 km²) of the California and southwestern coast of Oregon were old-growth redwood forest, but by 1910, extensive logging led conservationists and concerned citizens to begin seeking ways to preserve the remaining trees, which they saw being logged at an alarming rate. In 1911, U.S. Representative John E. Raker, of California, became the first politician to introduce legislation for the creation of a redwood national park. However, no further action was taken by Congress at this time.

The Coastal redwood is the tallest tree species on Earth.

Early conservationists John C. Merriam, Madison Grant, and Henry Fairfield Osborn visited the region in 1917. Disappointed there were still no public lands preserving any of the large trees, these men along with Frederick Russell Burnham and others founded the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1918. This was timely as US Route 101, which would soon provide nearly unfettered access to the trees, was under construction. Using matching funds provided initially by the County of Humboldt and later by the State of California, the Save-the-Redwoods League managed to protect areas of concentrated or multiple redwood groves and a few entire forests in the 1920s. As California created a state park system, beginning in 1927, three of the preserved redwood areas became Prairie Creek Redwoods, Del Norte Coast Redwoods, and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks. A fourth became Humboldt Redwoods State Park, by far the largest of the individual Redwood State Parks, but not in the Redwood National and State Park system. Because of the high demand for lumber during World War II and the construction boom that followed in the 1950s, the creation of a national park was delayed. Efforts by the Save-the-Redwoods League, the Sierra Club, and the National Geographic Society to create a national park began in the early 1960s. After intense lobbying of Congress, the bill creating Redwood National Park was signed by President Lyndon Johnson on October 2, 1968. The Save-the-Redwoods League and other entities purchased over 100,000 acres (400 km²), which were added to existing state parks. In 1978, 48,000 acres (190 km²) were added to Redwood National Park in a major expansion. However, only a fifth of that land was old-growth forest, the rest

having been logged. This expansion protected the watershed along Redwood Creek from being adversely affected by logging operations outside the park. The federal and state parks were administratively combined in 1994.

The United Nations designated Redwood National and State Parks a World Heritage Site on September 5, 1980. The evaluation committee noted 50 prehistoric archaeological sites, spanning 4,500 years. It also cited ongoing research in the park by Humboldt State University researchers, among others. The park is part of a much larger region designated the California Coast Ranges International Biosphere Reserve on June 30, 1983. The California Coast Ranges biosphere is overseen by the University of California Natural Reserve System.

Park management

Lack of money has precluded major improvements, however, and timber companies have replanted much of the logged area with non-native tree species. Coastline areas, including dunes and coastal prairie, have been invaded by exotic species, partly due to the suppression of forest fires until the 1980s. A fire management plan now allows controlled burning as one method to return the parkland to its original state. Since the redwoods were logged on the basis of accessibility, with inaccessible areas being cut last, large old-growth forest sections were isolated from one another, sometimes by many miles. In these cases it will be decades more before mature forest can return, regardless of the amount of money used to rehabilitate the ecosystem.

The park has transformed a few logging roads into scenic public drives. These do not meet current safety standards, but funding to improve them is not available at present. Park structures such as visitor centers and employee housing also need updating to meet increasing demands. Park employees perform air and water quality surveys, monitor endangered and threatened species, and work closely with the California Coastal National Monument, which is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The park headquarters is in Crescent City, California. In 2005, the parks were authorized to expand another 25,000 acres (100 km²) to include the Mill Creek watershed.

Natural resources

The Redwood National and State Parks form one of the most significant protected areas of the Northern California coastal forests ecoregion.

Flora

It is estimated that old-growth redwood forest once covered close to 2,000,000 acres (8,100 km2) of coastal northern California. 96% of all old-growth redwoods have been logged, and almost half (45%) of the redwoods remaining are found in Redwood National and State Parks. The parks protect 38,982 acres (157.75 km2) of old-growth forest almost equally divided between federal 19,640 acres (79.5 km2) and state 19,342 acres (78.27 km2) management. Redwoods have existed along the coast of northern California for at least 20 million years and are related to tree species that existed 160 million years ago.

The native range of coast redwood is from the northern California coast north to the southern Oregon Coast. The tree is closely related to the Giant Sequoia of central California, and more distantly to the Dawn Redwood which is indigenous to the Sichuan–Hubei region of China. Coast redwoods are the tallest trees on Earth; as of September 2006, the tallest tree in the park was Hyperion at 379.1 feet (115.5 m), followed by Helios and Icarus which were 376.3 feet (114.7 m) and 371.2 feet (113.1 m) respectively. Before September 2006, the tallest living specimen known was the Stratosphere Giant, outside the park in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, which was 370 feet (110 m) in 2004. For many years, one specimen simply named Tall Tree in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and within the RNSP was measured at 367.8 feet (112.1 m), but the top 10 feet (3.0 m) of the tree was reported to have died in the 1990s. One tree that fell in 1991 was reported to be 372.04 feet (113.40 m). Only the Giant Sequoia has more mass. The largest redwood by volume is the 42,500 cubic foot (1,205 m³) Lost Monarch, located in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Mature Coast redwoods live an average of 500–700 years and a few are documented to be 2,000 years old, making them some of the longest-living organisms on earth. They are highly resistant to disease, due to a thick protective bark and high tannin content. Redwoods prefer sheltered slopes, slightly inland and near water sources such as rivers and streams.

Redwood trees develop enormous limbs that accumulate deep organic soils and can support tree-sized trunks growing on them. This typically occurs above 150 feet (46 m). Scientists have recently discovered that plants which normally grow on the forest floor also grow in these soils, well above ground. The soil mats provide homes to invertebrates, mollusks, earthworms, and salamanders. During drought seasons, some

treetops die back, but the trees do not die outright. Instead, redwoods have developed mechanisms to regrow new trunks from other limbs. These secondary trunks, called reiterations, also develop root systems in the accumulated soils at their bases. This helps transport water to the highest reaches of the trees. Coastal fog also provides up to one-third of their annual water needs.

Another large tree commonly found in the forest is the Coast Douglas-fir, which has been measured at heights of over 300 feet (91 m). Sitka Spruce are plentiful along the coast and are better adapted to salty air than other species. The evergreen hardwood tanoak produces a nut similar to the acorns produced by the related genus *Quercus* (oak). Both tanoaks and oaks are members of the beech family. Trees such as the Pacific Madrone, Bigleaf Maple, California laurel, and red alder are also widespread throughout the parks.

Huckleberry, blackberry, and salmonberry are part of the forest understory and provide food for many animal species. The California rhododendron and azalea are flowering shrubs common in the park, especially in old-growth forest. Plants such as the sword fern are prolific, particularly near ample water sources. In Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Fern Canyon is a well-known ravine 30 to 50 feet (9.1 to 15 m) deep, with walls completely covered in ferns.

Fauna

The ecosystems of RNSP preserve a number of rare animal species. Numerous ecosystems exist, with seacoast, river, prairie, and densely forested zones all within the park. The Brown Pelican and Tidewater Goby are federally listed endangered species that live near the Pacific coastline. The Bald Eagle, which usually nests near a water source, is listed as a threatened species, a designation which includes vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered species, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the state of California lists it as endangered. The Chinook Salmon, Northern Spotted Owl, and Steller's Sea Lion are a few of the other animal species that are threatened.

Over 40 species of mammals have been documented, including the black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, river otter, black-tailed deer, elk, and coyote. Along the coastline, California Sea Lions, Steller Sea Lions and Harbor Seals live near the shore and on seastacks, rocky outcroppings forming small islands just off the coast. Dolphins and Pacific gray whales are occasionally seen

Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Photographs of places which contain a person as a prominent subject

Yes, and they've used at least two IP addresses and questionable edit summaries to push the images in the article. I've been replacing these with cropped versions where it's possible to crop them and still have a useful image, and removing the others, because we don't need to be supporting this ..whatever it is. If anyone legitimately prefers the images with the one guy in them, feel free to revert me, but I don't feel a need to have this guy in every Southern California article. — Gavia immer (talk) 00:43, 16 January 2011 (UTC)

I think the cropped photos look just fine. They're decent photos and the person detracts from them in most cases anyway, besides the dubious intent. Bretonbanquet (talk) 00:52, 16 January 2011 (UTC)

offshore. Roosevelt elk are the most readily observed of the large mammals in the park. Successful herds, brought back from the verge of extinction in the region, are now a common site in park areas south of the Klamath River. Many smaller mammals live in the high forest canopy. Different species of bats, such as the big brown bat, and other smaller mammals including the red squirrel and northern flying squirrel spend most of their lives well above the forest floor.

Brown pelicans and Double-crested Cormorants are mainly found on cliffs along the coast and on seastacks, while sandpipers and gulls inhabit the seacoast and inland areas. Inland, freshwater-dependent birds such as the Common Merganser, osprey, Red-shouldered Hawk, Great Blue Heron, and Steller's Jay are a few of the bird species that have been documented. At least 400 bird species have been documented in the forestlands.

Reptiles and amphibians can also be found in the parks, with the northwestern ringneck snake, Northern Red-legged Frog, pacific giant salamander, and the rough-skinned newt most commonly seen.

Invasive Species

Currently, there are over 200 exotic species known to live in Redwood National and State Parks. Of these thirty have been identified as invasive species, ten of these are considered threats to local species and ecosystems. Exotic species currently account for about a quarter of the total flora in the parks. Only about one percent of plant growth in old-growth areas are of exotic species, while areas such as the Bald Hills prairies have a relative cover of fifty to seventy-five percent exotic. The type of foreign vegetation also varies, with plants such as the English Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), and the Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). The spotted knapweed and poison hemlock are both under consideration for addition to a high priority watch list maintained by the park system.

Geology

The northern coastal region of California, which includes RNSP and the adjacent offshore area, is the most seismically active in the U.S. Frequent minor earthquakes in the park and offshore under the Pacific Ocean have resulted in shifting river channels, landslides, and erosion of seaside cliffs. The North American, Pacific, and Gorda Plates are tectonic plates that all meet at the Mendocino triple junction, only 100 miles (160 km) southwest of the parks. During the 1990s, more than nine

magnitude 6.0 earthquakes occurred along this fault zone, and there is always potential for a major earthquake. The park ensures that visitors are aware of the potential for a major earthquake through the use of pamphlets and information posted throughout the parks. The threat of a tsunami is of particular concern, and visitors to the seacoast are told to seek higher ground immediately after any significant earthquake.

Both coastline and the Coast Ranges can be found within park boundaries. The majority of the rocks in the parks are part of the Franciscan Assemblage, uplifted from the ocean floor millions of years ago. These sedimentary rocks are primarily sandstone, siltstone, and shale, with lesser amounts of metamorphic rocks such as chert and greenstone. For the most part, these rocks are easily eroded, and can be viewed along the seacoast and where rivers and streams have cut small gorges. Formed during the Cretaceous age, they are highly deformed from uplift and folding processes. In some areas, river systems have created fluvial deposits of sandstone, mudstone, and conglomerate, which are transported into the park from upstream. Redwood Creek follows the Grogan Fault; along the west bank of the creek, schist and other metamorphic rocks can be found, while sedimentary rocks of the Franciscan Assemblage are located on the east bank.

Climate

Weather in RNSP is greatly influenced by the Pacific Ocean. Coastal temperatures generally range between 40 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (4–15 °C) all year round, while further from the coast summers are hotter and drier, and winters are colder. Redwoods mostly grow a mile or two (1.5–3 km) from the coast, but never more than 50 miles (80 km) from it. In this temperate but humid coastal zone, the trees receive moisture from both heavy winter rains and persistent summer fog. The presence and consistency of the summer fog is actually more important to overall health of the trees than heavy precipitation. This fact is born out in annual precipitation totals, which range between 25 and 122 inches (63 and 310 cm) annually, with healthy redwood forests throughout the areas of less precipitation because excessive needs for water are mitigated by the ever-present summer fog and the cooler temperatures it ensures. Snow is uncommon even on peaks above 1,500 feet (460 m), further exemplifying the mild, temperate nature of this northern latitude.

Fire management

Wildfires are a natural part of most terrestrial

ecosystems. In many ways nature has adapted to fire, and the absence of fire can often be disadvantageous. Wildfire eliminates dead and decayed plant and tree matter, enriching the soil and ensuring that healthier trees have less competition for limited nutrients. Prescribed fire is currently part of the fire management plan and helps to eliminate exotic species of plants and allows a more fertile and natural ecosystem. Fire is also used to protect prairie grasslands and to keep out forest encroachment, ensuring sufficient rangeland for elk and deer. The oak forest regions also benefit from controlled burns, as Douglas fir would otherwise eventually take over and decrease biodiversity. The use of fire in old-growth redwood zones reduces dead and decaying material, and lessens the mortality of larger redwoods by eliminating competing vegetation. In the park, a fire management plan monitors all fires, weather patterns and the fuel load (dead and decaying plant material). This fuel load is removed from areas near structures and where fire poses high risk to the public, and controlled burns are used elsewhere. The National Interagency Fire Center provides additional firefighters and equipment in the event of a large fire.

Recreation

The DeMartin Redwood Youth Hostel, a low-amenities shared lodging facility (near Klamath), has now closed. There are no hotels or motels within the parks boundaries. However, nearby towns such as Klamath, Requa, and Orick provide small hotels and inns, with extensive lodging options available in the regional trading centers of Crescent City on the northern end of the park and Arcata and Eureka located to the south. The park is 340 miles (550 km) north of San Francisco, California, and 330 miles (530 km) south of Portland, Oregon; U.S. Route 101 passes through it from north to south. The Smith River National Recreation Area, part of the Six Rivers National Forest, is adjacent to the north end of RNSP.

While the state parks have front country campsites that can be driven to, the federal sections of the park do not, and hiking is the only way to reach back country campsites. These are at Mill Creek campground in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park and Jedediah Smith campground in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, which together have 251 campsites; the Elk Prairie campground in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park which has 75; and the Gold Bluffs Beach campground which has 25 campsites. Other nearby state parks have additional front country camping.

Back country camping is by permit only and is only allowed in designated sites, except on gravel bars along Redwood Creek. Access to the back country is highly regulated to prevent overuse while permitting as many groups as possible to explore the forest. Camping in the back country is therefore limited to five consecutive nights, and 15 nights in any one year. Proper food storage to minimize encounters with bears is strongly enforced, and hikers and backpackers are required to take out any trash they generate.

Almost 200 miles (320 km) of hiking trails exist in the parks, but during the rainy season some temporary footbridges are removed, as they would be destroyed by high streams. Throughout the year, trails are often wet and hikers need to be well prepared for rainy weather and consult information centers for updates on trail conditions.

Horseback riding and mountain biking are popular but are only allowed on certain trails. Kayaking is popular along the seacoast and in the various rivers and streams. Kayakers and canoeists frequently travel the Smith River, which is the longest undammed river remaining in California. Fishing for salmon and steelhead, a highly prized anadromous form of rainbow trout over 16 inches (41 cm), is best in the Smith and Klamath rivers. A California sport fishing license is required to fish any of the rivers and streams. Hunting is not permitted anywhere in the parks, but is allowed in nearby National Forests.

The park has three visitor centers, where guided nature walks and general information are available, along with two additional information points. Each campground offers campfire talks during the summer months as well as guided tours. The parks have many picnic areas, which are all easily accessed by vehicle.


In films

The park has served as a filming location for numerous films. The Endor scenes for the Star Wars film Return of the Jedi (Episode VI) were filmed in the Tall Trees Redwood Grove in the northern part of Humboldt County. Scenes for The Lost World: Jurassic Park as well as the movie Outbreak were filmed at the nearby Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and at Patrick's Point State Park.

Redwoods' also used as Jurassic forests of Colorado in Walking with Dinosaurs in "Time of the Titans".

Discussion amongst various Wikipedia editors from Talk Pages
Thread title: Photographs of places which contain a person as a prominent subject

It isn't necessarily in bad faith; it could just be that these were snapshots that the taker later decided had some information in them, regardless of the friend. I've uploaded several to Commons that happened to have my wife in them because they were taken on vacations. Though she is rather less conspicuous in my photos than these, most of which are street scenes... Still, WP:AGF and all that. It should be purely a matter of whether the photo is informative or if the figure detracts from it, and if you can't tell from a single photo whether it's incidental or vanity, then unless you're going to put more than one in the same article it probably doesn't matter. postdlf (talk) 03:26, 16 January 2011 (UTC)



Crescent City is the county seat and only incorporated city in Del Norte County, California. Named for the crescent-shaped stretch of sandy beach south of the city, the city had a total population of 4,006 in the 2000 census with an estimated population of 7,300 (2002), which includes inmates at Pelican Bay State Prison, also within the city limits. Crescent City is the site of the Redwood National Park headquarters.

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 2.1 square miles (5.3 km²), of which 1.8 square miles (4.6 km²) is land and 0.3 square miles (0.7 km²) is water. The total area is 13.59% water.

Crescent City is about 20 miles from the border of California and Oregon.

The mouth of Elk Creek, where it flows into the Pacific Ocean, is in Crescent City.

Climate

Crescent City has a Marine West Coast climate and is one of the wettest places in California; the annual rainfall is 70 in (1,800 mm). The wettest months are from October to March; the wettest month is January with 13.3 inches (340 mm) and driest month is July with less than 0.5 in (13 mm). The average high and low temperatures in January are 53 °F (12 °C) and 39 °F (4 °C). The average high and low temperatures in August are 67 °F (19 °C) and 50 °F (10 °C). Average number of days below 32°F/0°C is 15 days.

The highest temperature recorded in Crescent City was 93 °F (34 °C), observed on September 24, 1964, June 1, 1970, and October 10, 1991. The lowest temperature on record was 19 °F (-7 °C) on December 21, 1990.

The maximum monthly precipitation was 31.25 inches (794 mm) in November 1973. The maximum 24-hour precipitation was 7.73 inches (196 mm) on January 9, 1995. The most snowfall in one month and in 24 hours was 6.0 inches (15 cm) on January 6, 1972.

Tsunamis

Crescent City is susceptible to tsunamis. According to Humboldt State University, the city experienced tsunami conditions 17 times between the years 1943 and 1994. Although most of these effects were barely perceptible, one tsunami in particular extensively damaged the city in 1964.

On March 27, 1964, the Good Friday Earthquake off Anchorage, Alaska, set in motion local landslide tsunamis, as well as a trans-Pacific one that sped in three hours down the U.S. West Coast to the state of Washington. Destroying docks, boats, cars, coastal dwellings and surging up rivers with the same result, the tsunami continued down the coast.

Within another 1½ hours, four waves struck over a two-hour period at Crescent City. When they had finished, 289 buildings and businesses had been destroyed; 1000 cars and 25 large fishing vessels crushed; 12 people were confirmed dead, over 100 were injured, and numbers were missing; 60 blocks had been inundated with 30 city blocks destroyed in total. Although most of the missing were later accounted for, not all were

Here's where it's coming from; notice the picture at the very top. I was curious about the multiple IPs posting these pictures, reverting people who tried to remove them, and the multiple geographic locations from which the IPs come. The ISP name for some of them matches the username of the uploader on Commons. Regarding the images themselves: they are often excellent, and I like the idea of using them but with the person cropped out. Antandrus (talk) 16:28, 16 January 2011 (UTC)

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tracked down. Insurance adjusters estimated that the city received more damage from the tsunami on a block-by-block basis than did Anchorage from the initial earthquake.

The tsunami raced down the U.S. West Coast with more deaths and destruction, but no location was hit as hard as this small town was. Crescent City bore the brunt, due to its offshore geology, position relative to the earthquake's strike-line, underwater

several boats. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger declared a county state of emergency. Upon that declaration, the area affected was eligible for federal emergency relief funding to repair the damage.

Politics

In the state legislature Crescent City is located in the 4th Senate District, represented by Republican Doug LaMalfa, and in the 1st Assembly District, represented by Democrat Wes Chesbro.

Federally, Crescent City is located in California's 1st congressional district, which has a Cook PVI of D +10 and is represented by Democrat Mike Thompson.

Demographics

As of the 2003 Population Estimate from the Census Bureau, there are 7,319 people residing in the city. Census data from the year 2000 indicate that the population density is 2,252.2 people per square mile (868.9/km²). There are 1,754 housing units at an average density of 986.1/sq mi (380.5/km²). The racial makeup of the city is 78.3% White, 0.5% Black or African American, 6.1% Native American, 4.6% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 4.3% from other races, and 6.0% from two or more races. 11.0% of the population are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There are 1,578 households out of which 35.6% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 33.4% are married couples living together, 20.5% have a female householder with no husband present, and 41.7% are non-families. 35.8% of all households are made up of individuals and 13.6% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.40 and the average family size is 3.12.

In the city the population is spread out with 30.1% under the age of 18, 11.1% from 18 to 24, 26.7% from 25 to 44, 18.2% from 45 to 64, and 13.9% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 32 years. For every 100 females there are 85.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 82.4 males.

The median income for a household in the city is \$20,133, and the median income for a family is \$22,058. Males have a median income of \$36,667 versus \$19,922 for females. The per capita income for the city is \$12,833. 34.6% of the population and 33.7% of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 46.6% of those under the age of 18 and 4.8% of those 65 and older are

(cur | prev) 00:18, 23 January 2011 Antandrus (talk | contribs) (21,004 bytes) (rm image of a person that's being spammed over all Wikimedia projects) (undo)

contours such as the Cobb Seamount, and the position of rivers near the city. Although houses, buildings, and infrastructure were later rebuilt, years passed before the city recovered from the devastation to lives, property, and its economy.

The city is deemed to be tsunami-ready today. Its preparedness was tested on June 14, 2005 when an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale hit 90 miles (140 km) offshore. Reportedly, much of the city was evacuated in a matter of 20 minutes when a tsunami warning was issued, but no waves were reported.

On November 15, 2006, a magnitude 8.3 earthquake struck off Simushir Island in the Kuril Islands in the western Pacific. A tsunami warning was issued but rescinded hours later. However, a surge from that quake did hit the harbor at Crescent City causing damage to three docks and

I've run into this before and was able to convince the uploader to rework the photos to crop out himself and also to crop out subject titles and date stamps per WP:WATERMARK: File:IceCap nuclear test.JPG. You can see the earlier version in history. Binksternet (talk) 04:47, 17 January 2011 (UTC)

Thread watchers, please take note that there is now a related discussion on ANI.

The thread is Wikipedia:Administrators' noticeboard/Incidents#Something fishy on Pelican State beach — Gavia immer (talk) 02:45, 20 January 2011 (UTC)

It's still going on, so I've started a sockpuppetry case. Delicious carbuncle (talk) 04:51, 21 January 2011 (UTC)

living below the poverty line.

Transportation

Highway access is provided by U.S. Route 101 that runs directly through the city, connecting the Oregon Coast to the north and Eureka to the south. U.S. Route 199 begins just north of Crescent City and heads northeast to Grants Pass, Oregon.

SkyWest Airlines conducts passenger flights to and from Jack McNamara Field Airport as United Express. The majority of flights connect to San Francisco International Airport. The airport also features one daily flight to Sacramento International Airport through Arcata-Eureka Airport. Local public transit is provided by Redwood Coast Transit and by various Taxi companies, which provides access to Amtrak passenger train (via Amtrak bus) service.

The Crescent City Harbor serves as a commercial fishing boat basin for salmon, shrimp, tuna, cod, and dungeness crab commercial fishing vessels. The Harbor is also home to multiple fishing and non-fishing related businesses and harbor governmental offices. The Crescent City Harbor also has several pleasure boat docks.

Historic ships

Crescent City was the name of a 113 ton schooner built in 1848 by Joshua T. Foster of Medford, MA. A 1906 ship named Crescent City was the former Jim Butler, a 701 ton steam schooner built by Lindstrom Shipbuilding Company in Aberdeen, Washington. She was wrecked in the Channel Islands, off Santa Cruz Island, in 1927.

Attractions and facilities

Crescent City proper

Battery Point Lighthouse
Del Norte County Historical Society Main Museum
Ocean World
Beachfront Park
Crescent City Harbor
Wreckage of the SS Emidio, the first American vessel sunk by the Japanese along California's coast during World War II
Crescent City also boasts one of the few fireworks displays for the Fourth of July holiday in the immediate geographic location.

Shopping

Crescent City offers many different shopping venues.
Grocery Stores: Safeway, Grocery Outlet, Shop Smart, Ray's Food Place

Variety/ Department: Dollar Tree, Walmart, Payless Shoe Source,
Drug: Walgreens, Rite Aid,
Hardware: Ace Hardware, The Home Depot, Coast True Value
Fast Food: McDonald's, Burger King, Taco Bell, KFC, Jack in the Box, Starbucks, Dutch Bros., Subway, (two locations), Pizza Hut
Movies: Crescent City Cinemas, Spotlight Video, Red's Drive-In
Banks: U.S. Bank, Bank of America, Tri Counties Bank, Coast Central Credit Union, Chetco Federal Credit Union, Chase Bank, North Valley Bank
Hotels: Hampton Inn and Suites, Quality Inn, Best Western: Northwoods Inn, Anchor Beach Inn, Lighthouse Inn, Curly Redwood Lodge, Super 8 Motel, Econo Lodge, America's Best Value Inn, Town House Motel, and Front Street Inn.
Crescent City also features many small, local shops located in the Downtown Business District.

Notable residents

Buck Pierce, professional football player for BC Lions (Canadian Football League).
Derrick Jensen, environmentalist activist and author.
Robert Swanson, first and longest serving Hospital Administrator for Seaside Hospital (1955–1986). Along with Richard Cooper (BSN MS), Director of Nursing, established the first Hospital Intensive Care Unit in the county in 1980.

Tolowa Dunes



41° 52'0" N
124° 12'0" W

Tolowa Dunes State Park is a 5,000-acre (20 km²) California State Park located on California's far North Coast. Encompassing Lake Earl and Lake Tolowa and a significant portion of the relatively large coastal plain around it, this park - a sanctuary for bird life - is easily reached by US 101 just north of Crescent City, California. The name refers to the Tolowa people, a native group who occupied the area, relatively undisturbed previous to European colonization in the 1850s.

Pelican

41° 59'33" N
124° 12'36" W

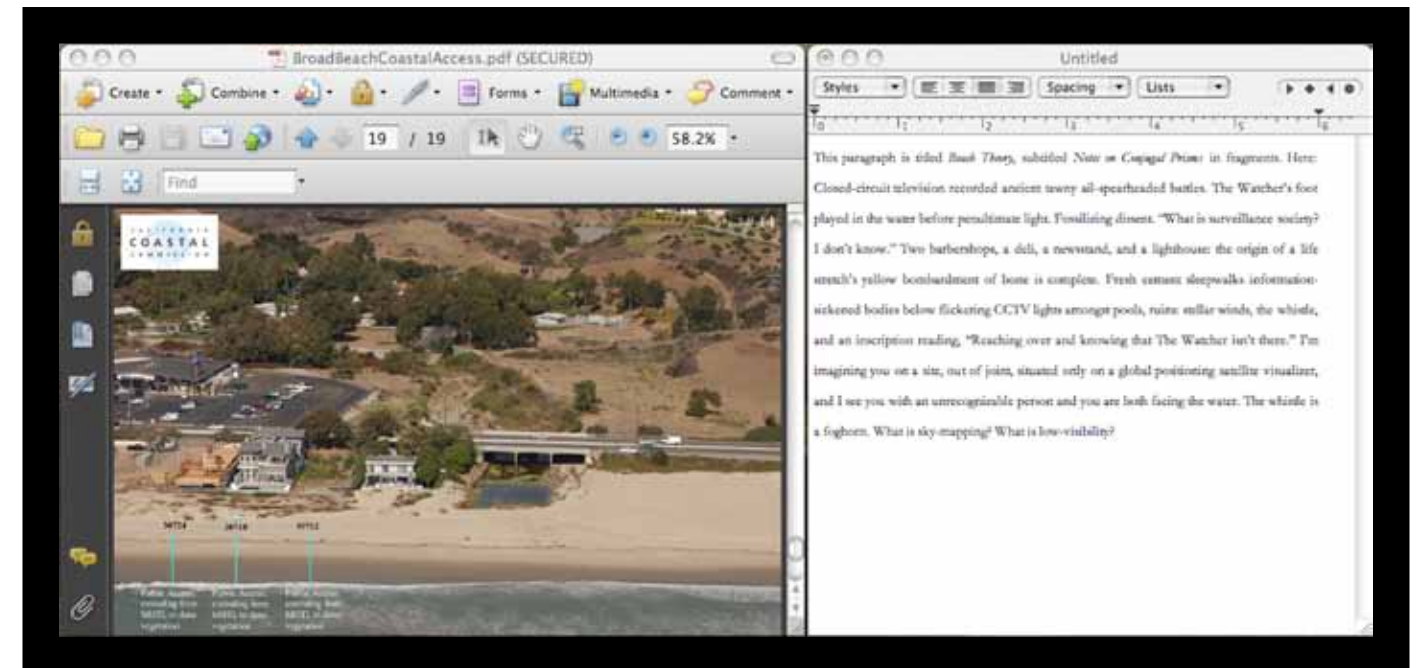
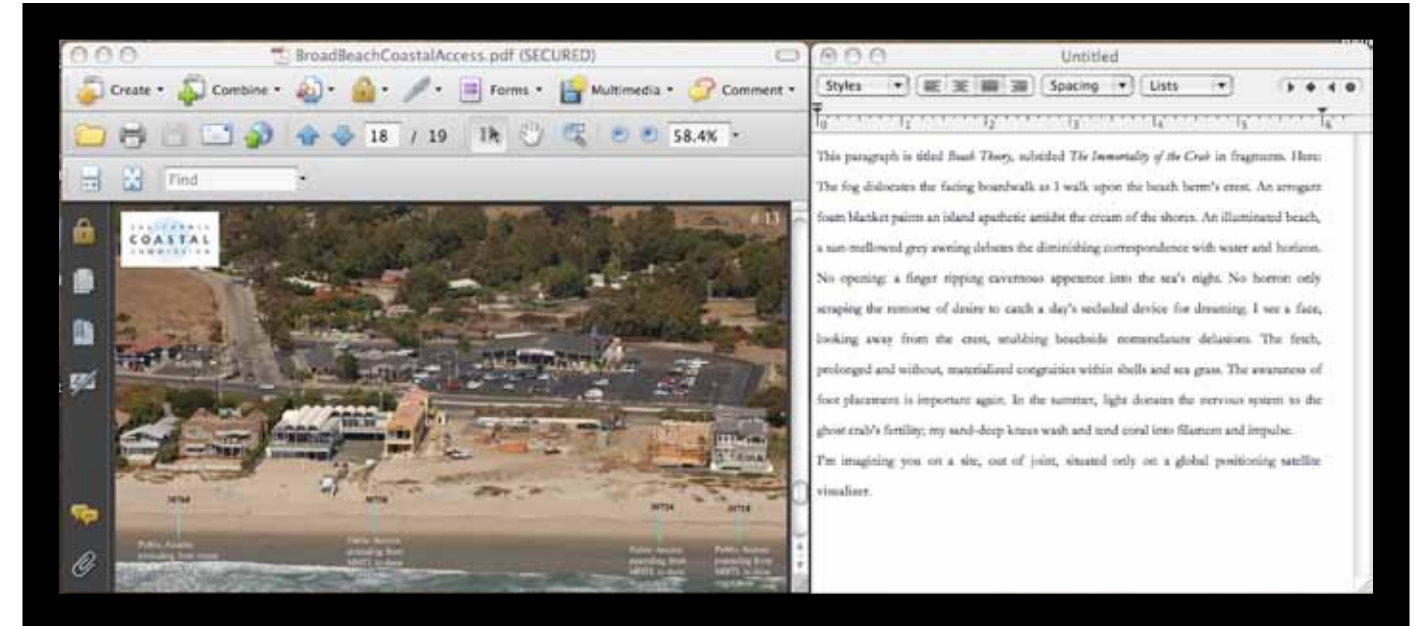
Pelican State Beach is a beach located in Del Norte County, California. Located 21 miles (30 km) north of Crescent City on US Route 101, this undeveloped site is immediately south of the Oregon state line, forcing this site to be the northernmost California state beach. This beach is great for walking and beachcombing, along the beautiful ocean views.

At five acres, this sandy beach contains grassy dunes and driftwood. Although facilities are unavailable, parking is available. Climate can vary a lot, from cool, rainy winters to very sunny fall and spring.





Ed Steck



Harbourward Border: sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it, furling in a body in comb. I'll reverberate olive royalties. California was the longest attempt, I think. I'm outside. Excavation overrides vacation.

Location: El Segundo (POINT(-118.380771 33.916163)) A densely developed 41-acre compound containing twenty-three office and industrial buildings belonging to a nonprofit corporation that provides technical support for military satellite programs. Other locations.

As the grid opened on the beach of that most secure facility in the nation, he stood. Hotels: luxuriance, or mimicry, expiration curtails common decorative features such as silver faucets, instead implants diamond reredos.

Location: Eight miles N of Crescent City (POINT(-124.1498208045 41.8549060821)) A security housing unit operated by guards in control centers, who can open doors remotely and be in contact through aseptic and sterile windowless cells through intercoms. Two areas.

Watermelons on the beach are delicious. An abandoned solar power plant is located on the Carrizo Plain. Vertical public to use land seaward on the mean high tide lines: instead, we took the train to the beach, the three of us.

Location: Carrizo Plain (POINT(-120.0384634351 35.3756103515)) One of the sunniest places in the state was exploited by the solar power industry. Apparently totally removed now: the existing facility never became competitive. Another photovoltaic facility.

Welcome.

**I was looking for a sleeper check here.
Digital beach is boring and does not exist.**

This beach is a beach located immediately south known for being a place for swimming, surfing, skin diving, fishing, and picnicking. The campground, which is led to by the stairway from the beach, is very popular during the summer.

A history of operational violence: no beach to wash up on.

Policy question regarding image use and content: many of the images could be cropped to produce a more acceptable version.

More discussions.

Orientation.

A cement walkway and steps lead to the beach.

Public access: extending from water line to dune vegetation.

Traveling the coast, looking from the driver's advancing perspective, an old bottle crushed specifications: borderlines and stained seat climate control adjustable armrests. Sea glass.

Amplification of details no longer needed.

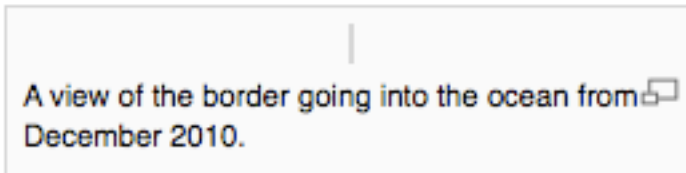
In other words: to maintain motion.

Sand-waking.

Natural scenery:



Beach at Border Field State Park in [San Diego, California](#) (near [Imperial Beach](#)). (Tire tracks from Border Patrol jeeps are visible on the beach.)



A view of the border going into the ocean from [December 2010](#).

{{Information |Description={{en|1=A view of the Mexican-American border at Borderfield State Park in December 2010.}} |Source={{own}} |Author=Sfcamerawork |Date=December 2010 |Permission= |other_versions= }})

Introduction.

Landscaping separation.

To lie out as a landscape to conceal or embellish by making it part of a continuous and harmonious landscape, a subject in a photograph alludes to depth. To lie out on a landscape to conceal oneself embellishing a continuous and harmonious landscape, a subject in a photograph expands depth. A sleeping bag is mangled half-buried in twists on a beach, walking over shells crushing layers of sediment, sea glass is revealed, twelve fullcolor distorted geometric shapes line a long hallway narrowly lit by skylights, and, in the last photograph, there is a figure, far off, pointing towards the graying sky and white waves. The air has a biting cold that holds an odd comfort.

A touch is absent.

No roots. Parallel lines unparallel to the horizon converge.

Traveling to do an apparition's work. Low or negative ability to locate digitation points through interpretational mapping visualizer.

An affirmative perspective is created through lack.

Fatigue tests.

On the beach. Out on the beach. On which the waves break out.

The beaches north and south of the state beach are military property.

Recreational marina is not the only means for amphibious insertion into surfside and bayside portions anymore. Logistical support is necessary.

Revision history of entrance alignment: shores and mediums redirect navigational definitions of openly interpreted architecture.

Preparation takes place in the portrait's scenery of the camouflage in which it exists. As a subject is removed, disabling perspective. Insert preliminary threat against naval amphibious base's strategic positioning here: _____.

Park facilities include four large parking lots, which can accommodate up to 1,000 vehicles.


Drive patterns in new colors offshore.

Natural scenery:



Complex 320-325, which is located at the Naval Amphibious Base Coronado situated on Silver Strand between the San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean, is a Swastika-shaped building.

Coordinates:  32.64660°N 117.14790°W

A view from Silver Strand State Beach with Point Cabrillo visible in the background. 

(== `{{int:filedesc}}` == `{{Information`
`|Description={{en|1=A photograph at Silver Strand State Beach in San Diego, California.}}` `|Source=File:Silverstrand.JPG`
`|Author=Cropped by User:Gavia immer`
`from an image by User:Sfcamerawork`
`|Date=201)`

Entering.

In the photograph, there is a mark of a shadow of the person behind the camera taking the photograph of which the subject is present. The subject is wearing beach sandals, knee-length cut-off denim shorts, and a ball cap. On the sand outside of the photograph's edge, there is a canteen of iced Shui Jin Gui Oolong tea perspiring wet attracting sand on the cloth strap.

An image.

The subject was easily attained and digested in one quick glance.

Matrices of documentation, communication, and narrative-constructing events are erased by the deletion of a single subject by a communal resource. Erasure of recorded moments creates necessary dele-

tion of episodic snapshots in order to refrain progression of actual experience.

Falling into the surf from the push of the wave.

An opening.

Linger on the sand, watching the vanishing point disappear creating a black wall of water and open space, necessarily no means for occupation any longer – here or there, separation is translucent, all digitized geographies and textual arenas are pretexts for enclosed practical outpourings, an all encompassing empire in invisibility always, buying a cantaloupe from a fruit stand, opening and closing the eyes to another opening, the flourishing of uneventful convenience is unavoidable, imagining upset, and, below the uprising, a construction site's lights dully flash in blankets of dusted film lazily illuminating the dwindling line between black water and open space.

More discussions. Photographs document-

ing a specific series of landmarks were uploaded to a communal encyclopedic resource. All photographs included the subject beachcombing upward facing seaside into the water.

A subject has been removed from all documents.

Isthmus, around the neck in every theater of operation, separates.

A car is stuck in the mud for thirty-six hours.

Document is not experience.

**This catalogue is published in conjunction with the
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6 January — 23 April 2011
SF Camerawork
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