

THE MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

Newsletter

Editors: D. Gaines & S. Judy

Vol. 3, No. 1

SUMMER, 1980



sketch by Becky Shearin

Despite the third wet year in a row, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power continues to divert near record quantities of water from the Sierran streams which feed Mono. As a result, the lake is now six inches lower than it was at this time last year, and is

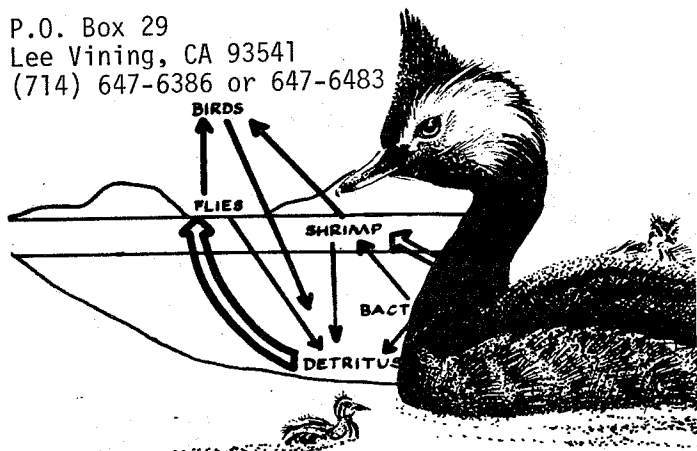
continuing to shrink and die.

Can we still change the conscience of California and save this ancient lake? Only with your continued help and support. Let's take heart from our progress to date, and vow to continue the fight, if necessary, to the last brine shrimp.

The MONO LAKE COMMITTEE is a not-for-profit citizen's group.

OUR PURPOSE: To preserve the scenic, wild-life and scientific values of Mono and other Great Basin Lakes by limiting water diversions to levels that are not environmentally destructive, to further public interest in the natural history and preservation of these lakes, and to facilitate relevant research.

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THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

Collector's Items?

Our last two newsletters were labelled as "winter" issues... not because of our fondness for winter, but due to a hectic paste-up in the back seat of the car en route to the printers. The "spring" issue is hereby skipped, and this is our "summer" newsletter.

Renewals, Anyone?

If you have not already done so, please remember to send us a "renewal" contribution for 1980... or let us know you no longer wish to be on our mailing list. We do not have time to send renewal notices. Many of you have been receiving the newsletter gratis for over a year, and we desperately need your financial support to continue our efforts and counter the debts we incurred battling in Sacramento. If you are not utterly destitute, please contribute whatever you can afford.

By the way, we deeply appreciate your donations, but a check unaccompanied by a membership coupon or note is baffling to the human computer that has to guess if it is a renewal, new membership, non-subscribing donation, or what. A short explanation is all that is needed.

Visiting the Lake This Summer?

Be sure to stop by the Information Center on Highway 395 in downtown (!) Lee Vining and come along on one of our free week-end field trips (through September 14th). Dave, Tom, Sally, Dean and the rest of us will be doing time staffing the center and leading trips, and look forward to meeting many of you personally. But please respect our privacy by not invading our residences except on important business.

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MONO LAKEWATCH



drawing by Joyce Jonte, after Dawson

With the summer solstice, spring has returned to Mono Lake. Its shores are abloom with grasses and wildflowers. Its waters are alive with brine shrimp. The birds are back: seagulls from Pacific beaches, swallows from Mexico, shorebirds from South America. The swell of life is contagious, and we, too, delight and rejoice in the lake's seasonal rebirth.

But how much longer will Mono Lake survive? It has weathered ice-ages, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. But can it weather unmitigated human greed?

For the third summer since the MLC was formed, torrents are cascading down Sierran canyons. Yet Mono is now about two feet lower than it was on the summer solstice of 1978. Our spirits fall with the lake as we watch an old friend shrink and die.

DIVERSIONS CONTINUE DESPITE WET WINTER

Since the first of this year, DWP has diverted about 40,000 acre-feet of water from Mono's tributary streams into the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Because of the heavy snowpack, it was forced to let 30,000 acre-feet flow into the lake this spring. This was water their system was physically unable to handle. They couldn't have diverted it if they had wanted to.

Nevertheless, in a news release, DWP takes credit for raising Mono Lake. "As of early

June," states chief aqueduct engineer Duane Georgeson, "the lake level is more than one foot higher than it was in the fall of 1979." This intentionally distorts the facts. Mono rises every year due to spring snowmelt, then recedes due to summer evaporation. One must compare, not the lake level in fall and spring, but the level on the same calendar date each year. In late May of this year, Mono Lake stood at 6373.96 feet, fully six inches below its elevation of a year before (6374.45 feet).

GULL UPDATE

At least some California Gulls are attempting to nest on Negit "Island" this year. As of June 22nd, coyotes had not been observed in the colony, and nesting appeared to be proceeding normally. It will be several weeks, however, before the chicks are able to fly. Until this time, they are extremely vulnerable to predation.

Heretofore coyotes may have been deterred by the half-mile long chain link fence the California Department of Fish and Game erected across the landbridge last April, or they may simply have found plenty to eat on the mainland.

A census of the Mono Lake gull colonies is scheduled for July 7th. It will be conducted jointly by David Winkler, U.C. biologist studying the gulls, and by Dr. Dennis Powers, biological consultant to the DWP.

LEGISLATION

WATERS BILL (AB 2235) DIES ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR

On May 21st, the amended version of AB 2235 received 39 votes on the Assembly floor-- a majority of the votes cast, but 15 short of the two-thirds needed for passage.

AB 2235 was introduced by Assemblyman Norman Waters, whose district includes Mono Lake, on January 31st. In its original form, it would have implemented the excellent recommendations of the Interagency Task Force on Mono Lake.

AB 2235, however, was weakened by amendments before it passed the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on April 7th. The amended bill would have slowed (but not halted) the on-going destruction of Mono Lake by reducing the DWP's water exports by an average of 20,000 acre-feet per year in 1981 and 1982. It would also have authorized a two-year study of Mono Lake and alternatives to its destruction, and funded a water conservation program in Los Angeles. Although this amended bill would not have "saved the lake," we supported it as an important first step in the right direction. On May 15, it passed the Assembly Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 11 - 2, and reached the floor six days later.

The May 21st floor debate was lively. Assemblymen Norm Waters, Lawrence Kapiloff, Mike Gage, Gary Hart, Richard Lehman, John Vasconcellos, Bill Lockyer and Phil Wyman spoke eloquently on behalf of the lake. Mike Roos, Robert Hayes and Patrick Nolan voiced their opposition, quoting Mark Twain's *Roughing It* ("a lifeless, treeless, hideous desert..."). But no one could deny the beauty depicted in the MLC-Audubon Mono Lake posters distributed by Waters to each legislator. But to no avail. Because the bill included an appropriation, it required a two-thirds majority to pass. It received a majority of the votes cast, but still fell 15 short.

All but one of the nay votes (Statham) came from Southern California. Of 28 Los Angeles are assemblymen, only Howard Berman, Bill McVittie and Dave Stirling voted for AB 2235. Despite this setback, we can take solace in winning a majority of the votes cast-- and marshal our forces for the fight to come (especially in L.A.).

To everyone who worked so long and hard to pass AB 2235, a jillion brine shrimps worth of heartfelt thanks. MLCers Tom

Cassidy and David Gaines repeatedly made the long journey to Sacramento to testify at committee hearings and try to convince legislators of Mono Lake's importance. Mono County Supervisor Joan Green and League of Women Voters Legislative Representative Carol Costa fought hard for the bill's passage. Among the many others who stalked the capitol halls on Mono's behalf were Bruce Barnbaum and John Zierold of the Sierra Club, Ellen Hardebeck of the Eastern Sierra League of Women Voters, Father Christopher Kelley of the Episcopalian Church, and Dan Taylor of the National Audubon Society. But our real strength derived from all of you who took the time to contact your assemblymen-- too many to thank individually. Don't lose heart. With your continued help, we can still save Mono Lake.

WHAT TO DO NOW: If you live in California, please contact your assemblyman. If he supported AB 2235, express your appreciation and urge him to redouble his efforts to protect Mono Lake. If he opposed AB 2235, urge him to reconsider his position. Invite him to be our personal guest on a tour of Mono Lake (call us in Lee Vining to make arrangements).

Here is how each assemblyman voted:

AGNOS	Aye	KELLEY	Nay
ALATORRE	Nay	KNOX	Aye
BANE	Nay	LANCASTER	Nay
BANNAI	Nay	LEHMAN	Aye
BATES	Aye	LEONARD	Nay
BERGESON	Nay	LEVINE	Nay
BERMAN	Aye	LOCKYER	Aye
BOATWRIGHT	Aye	MANGERS	Aye
BOSCO	Aye	McALLISTER	Not Voting
BROWN, Dennis	Nay	McCARTHY	Aye
BROWN, Willie	Not Voting	McVITTIE	Aye
CALVO	Aye	MELLO	Aye
CHACON	Aye	MOORE	Nay
CHAPPIE	Aye	MOORHEAD	Aye
CLINE	Not Voting	MORI	Not Voting
COSTA	Aye	MOUNTJOY	Nay
DEDDER	Aye	NAYLOR	Aye
DUFFY	Not Voting	NESTANDE	Not Voting
EGELAND	Aye	NOLAN	Nay
ELDER	Nay	PAPAN	Aye
ELLIS	Nay	PERINO	Aye
FELANDO	Nay	PRIOLO	Not Voting
FENTON	Nay	ROBINSON	Nay
FILANTE	Aye	ROGERS	Nay
FRAZEE	Nay	ROOS	Nay
GAGE	Aye	ROSENTHAL	Nay
GOGGIN	Aye	RYAN	Nay
GREENE	Aye	STATHAM	Nay
HALLETT	Aye	STIRLING	Aye
HANNIGAN	Aye	TANNER	Nay
HARRIS	Aye	THURMAN	Aye
HART	Aye	TORRES	Nay
HAYDEN	Aye	TUCKER	Nay
HAYES	Nay	VASCONCELLOS	Aye
HUGHES	Nay	VICENCIA	Nay
IMBRECHT	Aye	WATERS, Maxine	Nay
INGALLS	Not Voting	WATERS, Norman	Aye
IVERS	Nay	WRAY	Nay
JOHNSON	Not Voting	WYMAN	Aye
KAPILOFF	Aye	YOUNG	Not Voting

ROOS BILL (AB 2182) DIES IN COMMITTEE

AB 2182, introduced by L.A. Assemblyman Roos, died in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on May 15. We opposed this bill, which would have had us study Mono Lake while watching it die. It would have done nothing at all to alleviate the ongoing destruction of the Mono Lake environment.

GARAMENDI RESOLUTION (SCR 79) STILL ALIVE

After the defeat of his Mono Lake bill (SB 1617) on April 8th, State Senator John Garamendi vowed to continue his fight to save the lake. On May 15, he introduced a resolution calling upon Los Angeles to voluntarily adopt the Task Force recommendations. SCR 79 would not have the force of law, but it would express the legislature's concern over the deteriorating Mono Lake environment, and put it on record in support of Plan P.

SCR 79 was heard before the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee on June 17, the same committee that had defeated SB 1617 by a 7 - 1 margin two months before. Los Angeles, backed by several large water agencies, had successfully convinced the committee that SB 1617 threatened water rights. For this reason, SCR 79 explicitly stated that it was "not the intent of this resolution to create, destroy, enlarge, or diminish water rights in the Mono Basin."

Nevertheless, despite the best efforts of Garamendi and co-author Senator Stiern, SCR 79 received only four votes, two less than it needed for passage. Voting for the bill were Senators Garamendi, Stiern, Nielsen and Craven. Maddy and Vuich cast nay votes, and Ayala abstained. Senator Ray Johnson, a co-author, was convinced by a water agency lawyer that SCR 79 could threaten water rights, and failed to vote for the resolution.

But SCR 79 is not dead yet. The resolution won enough votes to be reconsidered by the Agriculture and Water Resources Committee in amended form. On July 1st, the committee will vote on a resolution that, instead of requesting L.A. to adopt Plan P, asks the city to develop an acceptable alternative plan to protect Mono Lake. The amended resolution also asks Los Angeles to incorporate input from public hearings in developing their plan and to consider water conservation and the availability of surplus Colorado River water. The plan would be completed within six months.

LAW SUIT UPDATE

The Audubon/MLC/Friends of the Earth Mono Lake lawsuit is still before the United States District Court in Sacramento. As of press time, the judge still had not ruled on the DWP's motion to return the proceedings to Alpine County Superior Court. However a decision is expected by the end of June.

IN LOS ANGELES

The National Audubon Society is turning the operation of their four month old Los Angeles Mono Lake office over to the MLC. We have hired Linda Mearns, a UCLA graduate student, to staff the office and coordinate our grass-roots Southern California campaign through the summer. Assisting Linda will be the Los Angeles Mono Lake Advisory Committee, a group of L.A. Monophiles dedicated to sharing Mono's magic with their fellow Angelenos.

We need your help to. If you would like to become an L.A. grass-root, please give Linda a call (213/477-8229).

If we could only bring every Angeleno to Mono's shores... they would help us save this ancient, life-productive lake. If you live in L.A., urge your friends and neighbors to join one of our free field trips (every Saturday and Sunday through September 15; meet at 8:30 a.m. at the Lee Vining Information Center or at 9:00 a.m. at the Mono Lake County Park).

Two campaign veterans have departed Los Angeles. Corliss Kristensen, Audubon's tireless Mono Lake Coordinator, is enjoying a long-planned and well-deserved honeymoon vacation. MLCer Tom Cassidy has moved to Lee Vining for the summer, but will be back in L.A. next November.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

by Jennifer Cook
(reprinted and condensed from the Davis Enterprise)



The whole fight to save Mono Lake, now a nationwide issue, was begun by one UC Davis-trained biologist and a bunch of undergraduate students from UC Davis, UC Santa Cruz, Stanford and Earlham.

David Gaines is 32, a lanky, graying naturalist and bird enthusiast from Los Angeles who has lived in Lee Vining for the past year and frequently swims in Mono Lake's salty, alkaline water. Since he started it in 1978, Gaines has been the unwilling chairperson of the Mono Lake Committee ("I don't like doing this, but no one else is going to do it").

He received his master's in ecology from UC Davis in 1973 and spent the next few years studying, among other subjects, Mono Lake. In 1976, he helped a group of undergraduates who did a three-month study on Mono Lake with a grant from the National Science Foundation. That study produced the first data on the possible ill effect of the Los Angeles water diversions.

And eventually, it produced Gaines' committee, which he set up as a non-profit organization with help from Dave Winkler, one of the UC Davis undergrads involved in the study.

There are now about 2,000 committee members, including 600 in Southern California. Hundreds of others support the committee's work through involvement with the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, and the League of Women Voters, all of which have joined in the fight to save the lake.

The committee is run by volunteers and six "employees" who each earn less than \$300 per month to lecture, lobby, answer phones, write letters, give Mono Lake slide shows and gather scientific information about the lake. Gaines receives \$125 a month, plus food and travel expenses. "The committee is really run on love and concern for the lake," Gaines said.

WHY IS MONO LAKE SO SALTY AND ALKALINE?

The streams of the Great Basin do not find their way to the sea, but rather lose themselves in arid valleys or collect in landlocked inland seas, called terminal lakes, of which Great Salt Lake, Pyramid Lake, Walker Lake and Mono Lake are the best known.

Water chemistry largely determines what can live in these terminal lakes. No two are exactly alike, and some, like Mono, are exceedingly unusual. Pyramid and Walker, for instance, are relatively fresh, Great Salt is saturated with sodium chloride (table salt), and Mono contains large quantities of carbonates and sulfates as well as chlorides. As a consequence, trout and other indiginous fish can thrive in Pyramid and Walker Lakes, but cannot last one minute in Great Salt and Mono. Moreover brine shrimp from Mono perish in Salt Lake, and vice versa. This means that each of these bodies of water, though similar in climatic and geographic terms, is unique chemically and biologically. How did this come about?

Mono Lake's unusual water has puzzled visitors as well as scientists since the nineteenth century. Imagine, after many days of travel through sagebrush desert, coming upon an azure lake cradled by snow-clad mountains and fed by streams of the greatest purity, only to find its water, as an old miner put it, "quite as strong as a whisky cocktail in a country hotel." "Its sluggish waters," wrote Mark Twain, "are so strong with alkali that if you only dip the most hopelessly soiled garment into them once or twice, and wring it out, it will be found as clean as if it had been through the ablest of washerwoman's hands." How has pure snowmelt been transformed into a broth of carbonates, sulfates, chlorides and other minerals?

The streams feeding Mono and other terminal lakes, although typically fresh and drinkable, pick up trace amounts of salts and minerals as they flow over rocks and soil. These substances collect in the lakes, where they are concentrated as pure water evaporates. The process is easily demonstrated by boiling a pot of salted water. As pure water boils away, that remaining in the pot becomes increasingly saline. Eventually a white layer of precipitated salts, analagous to that along the shores of present-day Mono Lake, forms in the bottom of the pot.

Total Dissolved Solids	105,400 ppm (1976)
Sodium (Na)	29,500 (1974)
Carbonate (CO ₃)	18,900 (1974)
Chloride (Cl)	17,600 (1974)
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	11,200 (1974)
Sulfate (SO ₄)	10,300 (1974)
Potassium (K)	1,500 (1974)
Boron (B)	331 (1974)

The chemistry of a particular terminal lake derives from a combination of the length of time this process has been proceeding, the types of rock weathering in its watershed, chemical reactions in the lake itself, and mineral precipitation. Mono's exceptional age and permanence as a landlocked inland sea have resulted in an especially concentrated brine. During the ice ages, when many Great Basin lakes overflowed, flushing their salts into other drainages or even the sea, Mono's deep basin seldom if ever filled to its brim. During the driest interglacial periods, when lakes like Walker disappeared and flood-borne alluvium buried their salts, Mono never shrank much below its present low ebb. For one to three million years, salts and minerals have been collecting and concentrating in its waters. No other terminal lake has remained such a permanent feature of the Great Basin landscape.

But time alone cannot account for Mono's remarkable chemistry. In terminal lake basins composed primarily of marine, sedimentary rocks, such as the Great Salt Lake watershed, chlorides predominate. In contrast the Mono Basin is composed of a complex geologic mosaic of granites and extrusive volcanics as well as metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. Volcanos have repeatedly rained cinders and ashes on the watershed, and erupted beneath the lake itself. Mono's carbonates and sulfates are thought to derive from these volcanics (the process may involve, however, a complex series of chemical reactions).

To find a similar "triple water lake" in which chlorides, carbonates and sulfates are concentrated in approximately equal proportions one must travel half way around the planet to the rift valley of equatorial Africa. Even in that distant land, a chemical twin does not exist. This chemical singularity exerts an overriding influence on what can, and cannot, flourish in Mono Lake's waters.

ON-GOING RESEARCH

MONO LAKE: ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE

A full-day symposium entitled *Mono Lake: Anticipating the Future* was one of the highlights of the June 25th meetings of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Western Section of the Ecological Society of America. Ten abstracts were presented by scientists currently conducting research on the lake and its ecosystem. The following list of titles gives an idea of the range of studies underway (more details in a future newsletter):

Limnology of the Mono Lake Ecosystem
John Melack, UC Santa Barbara

Mono Lake Artemia: Ecological Isolation
Gale Dana, Kenneth Hitchner and Sarane T. Bowan, San Francisco State University

Artemia in the Mono Lake Ecosystem
Petra H. Lenz, UC Santa Barbara

Ecological Physiology of an Alkaline Lake Insect: Ephydra hians
David B. Herbst, Oregon State University

Late Pleistocene Limnology of Mono Lake - Lake Russell
Robert W. Holmes, UC Santa Barbara

Aquatic Bird Populations of Mono Lake
David W. Winkler, UC Berkeley

Breeding of the Snowy Plover at Mono Lake
Gary W. Page, Point Reyes Bird Observatory

Rodent Communities in the Mono Basin
John H. Harris, UC Davis

Implications for Ambient Air Quality at Mono Lake based on Aerosol Measurements in the Intermountain Region
J. B. Barone, L. L. Asbaugh, B. H. Kisko and T. A. Cahill, UC Davis

Reinterpretation of the 1857 Surface Elevation of Mono Lake
Scott Stine, UC Berkeley

FLOATING ROCKS

by KUTZABE

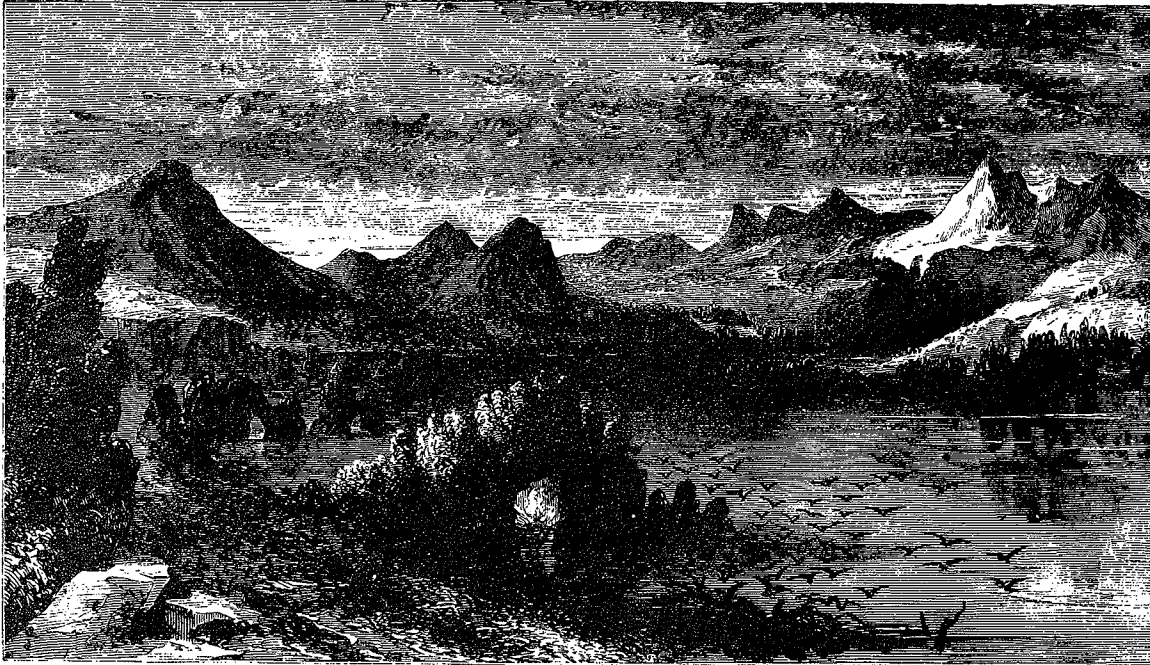
The first white explorers to visit the Mono Basin were doubtless with the Joseph Redd-ford Walker party, who traversed the Yosemite Sierra in the fall of 1833. Their exact route is lost to anecdotal geography, but it is clear they visited the Mono Basin. Zenus Leonard, clerk of the expedition, noted in his journal a lake with water "similar to lie, admirably calculated to wash clothes without soap," and "with pumice stone floating on the surface of the water." Such a portrait can be none other than Mono Lake.

Leonard's reference to floating rocks is not without companion in history. Israel C. Russell, the pioneer geologist who first visited the Mono Basin in 1881, remarked on windrows of lapilli (small volcanic rocks) along the eastern shore, and speculated that their origin was beached flotsam.

Who else has been so lucky as to witness this curious phenomenon of the FLOATING ROCKS--surely the Kuzedika--but others? Such were my thoughts today (4 May, 1980, 53,502 days after the visit of the Walker Party) at the mouths of Rush and Lee Vini Creeks. This past winter's heavy snows were fast melting, and for reasons unknown to me, a portion of the water was not aquaduct bound [the aqueduct had been temporarily shut down for repairs...ed.]. The flowing streams were hard at work at their ancestral tasks-- mixing, replenishing, transporting, bathing birds-- equilibrating the entire lifescape. The freshly awoken creeks were fast eroding their soft deltaic beds. Angular pumice rocks, ranging in size from three to 15 inches in diameter, were being washed into the lake, where they remained afloat. Surely these floating rocks were no more strange to Mono Lake than the lone Black Brant (a species of goose usually seen only along the seacoast) who rode amongst them.



ACCOLADES



LAKE SHORE.

THANK YOU to all the letter writers who repeatedly and faithfully responded to our numerous Legislative Action Alerts. We hate to ask you to write again and again, but **OUR VOICE IS OUR ONLY REAL POWER.** So keep your pencils and wits sharp for the next time around.

Gloria Markowitz, Steve Johnson, Gary Schroeder, Corliss Kristensen and many others organized telephone trees to get the word out from constituents to legislators. Barbara Kus, Dale Steele, Geoff Levins, Steve Peterson, Evan Sugden, Peggy Jenkins, Cindy Okusako, Dean and Sally Jue, Chris Swarth, Virginia Norris, Evan Sugden and many others helped us address and stamp numerous Action Alerts. Steve Johnson lugged photos from the At Mono Lake exhibit up to Capitol committee rooms in hopes of winning a few more votes. Joan Green, Carol Costa,

Mark Hamlin and Peter Vorster helped buoy our spirits and point the way during the long, weary hours chasing busy legislators and waiting for bills to be heard. Stuart Schulz opened up his Sacramento home to MLCers worn-out by the legislative wars, and even let Sally Judy eat all the strawberries in his garden.

Among the many who gave generously of their time in Southern California were Bruce Barnbaum, Jean Dale, Pepi Fleinblatt, JoAnne Fleischer, Mort and Edith Gaines, Stephanie King, Elizabeth Nidiver, Cathy Peterson, Elana Roth, Paul Sheldon, Nancy Spear, Steve Buckley, and Joe Zell.

Many, many others deserve our heartfelt thanks, but it is midnight and the newsletter must be finished by early tomorrow morning. We will try to remember to thank more of you next time around.

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT IN THE MLC NEWSLETTER! JUST RENEW OR GIVE AN EXTRA DONATION LIKE...

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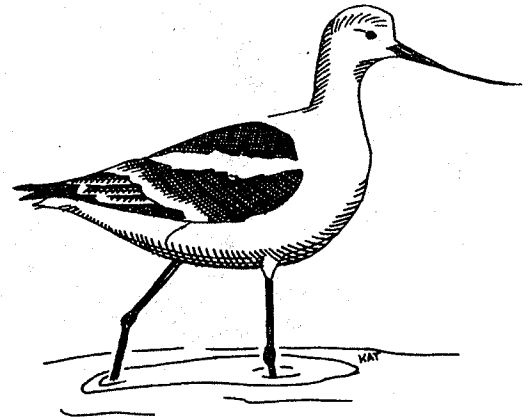
L.A.-MONO BIKATHON PLANNED

A few weeks ago David Heine, a bike-riding L.A. Monomaniac, pedaled into the Lee Vining Information Center with an idea that caught our imagination: a Los Angeles to Mono Lake bikathon. The plan is to fight gravity and politics by bicycling water from L.A. back to Mono Lake, and to raise needed funds by soliciting pledges for each mile traveled.

The bikathon is tentatively scheduled for Aug 27th through Sept 7th. If you would like to participate, and/or can help David organize and publicize this event, please contact:

David Heine
5461 W. 99th Place
Los Angeles, CA 90045
[213] 649-2838

To go the distance, you must be able to bike 70 miles a day for five days up Highway 395 under harsh, desert conditions. However less hardy (but no less monomaniacal) bicylists are encouraged to join the bikathon on whatever part of the journey they wish.



MONO LAKE POSTER

A striking 20 by 30 inch color photograph of a flock of shorebirds swooping among tufa towers adorns our newly printed Mono Lake poster. Tim Snyder (Sky King Photography, Mammoth Lakes) graciously donated the picture--one of the very finest we have ever seen. A brief eloquent soliloquy by Mono's poet laureate, Gray Brechin, complements the image. We are exceedingly pleased with the poster, and think you will be too.

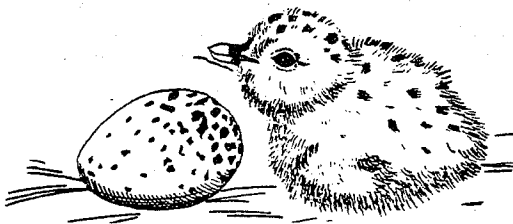
To order, please send \$5 and your address to:

MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

PO Box 29

Lee Vining, CA 93541

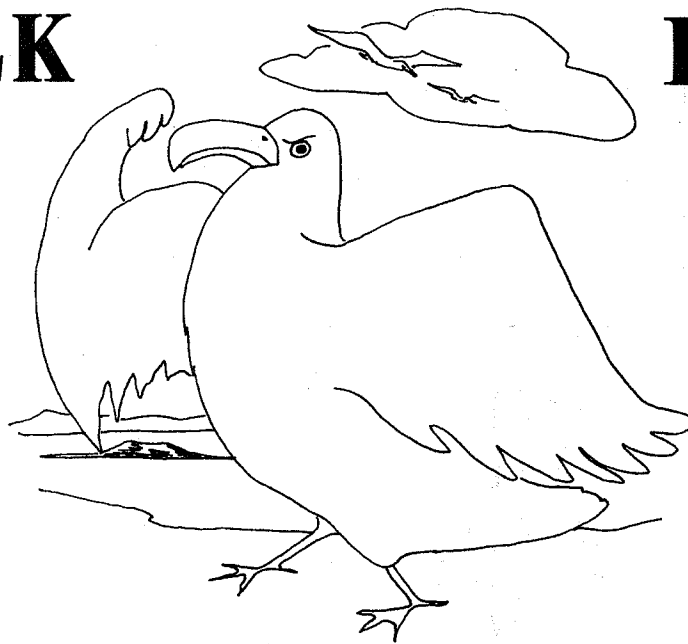
The \$5 covers the cost of the poster, mailing tube, handling, tax and postage. All proceeds go to further the Mono Lake cause.



please post

WALK

FOR



Mono Lake

Monday, Sept 1

Labor Day

JOIN MONO'S FRIENDS IN A 4-MILE DOWNHILL WALK FROM LEE VINING CREEK ABOVE THE LOS ANGELES DIVERSION DAM TO THE LAKESHORE. WE WILL EACH DIP A SMALL CONTAINER INTO THE CREEK AND DELIVER THE DESPERATELY NEEDED WATER TO THE LAKE, SYMBOLIZING OUR COMMITMENT TO ITS PRESERVATION.

Meet between 9:00 and 11:00 a.m. at Sneaker Flat (parking area just east of Hwy. 395, 1 mile north of Lee Vining).

Bring a small container for carrying water, lunch, sign with appropriate slogan (e.g. *Owens Lake Has Already Died For Our Sins*) to carry on walk. Please no alcohol.

Picnic: Bring picnic dinner to the Mono Lake County Park (5 miles north of Lee Vining) at 5:00 p.m.

For further information, please contact The Mono Lake Committee, PO Box 29, Lee Vining, CA 93541; 714/647-6386 or 647-6483.

Join us!

MONO LAKE NEEDS YOUR HELP!

I want to help Mono Lake live on.

Here is my contribution for:

- ☐ \$10 regular membership
- ☐ \$5 "I can't afford more" membership
- ☐ \$25 sponsor ☐ \$50 patron
- ☐ \$100 monophile ☐ \$500 monomaniac
- ☐ I cannot afford to contribute, but keep me informed.
- ☐ I am willing to write letters.
- ☐ I am already a member; this is a renewal or additional contribution.
- ☐ Please change my address (fill in our coupon). My old zip code is _____.
- ☐ I'm interested in promoting local publicity

Please fill out this coupon and send to:

MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

PO Box 29

Lee Vining, CA 93541

Make checks payable to: The Mono Lake Committee

Contributions are NOT tax-deductible.

name _____

address _____

city _____ state _____ zip _____

MONO LAKE: IT'S WORTH SAVING!

T-shirts in blue or beige
 Mens sizes: S,M,L,XL \$6.89
 Ladies sizes: S,M,L \$7.95
 Childrens sizes: S,M,L \$5.83
 Add \$1.25 for postage, handling.
 Make checks payable to National Audubon Society and send to:
 Western Education Center, 376
 Greenwood Beach Road, Tiburon,
 California, 94920

Yes, I want to make a NON-DEDUCTIBLE donation to the Mono Lake cause...

These funds will be supporting our non-lobbying expenses, in particular, education, research and the Mono Lake lawsuit.

Please make your checks payable to:

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY MONO LAKE FUND

-OR-

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH FOUNDATION - MONO LAKE FUND

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please send to: the Mono Lake Committee
 P.O. Box 29, Lee Vining, CA 93541

THE MONO LAKE COMMITTEE

PO BOX 2764

Oakland, CA 94602

MOVING? Don't forget to tell us
 your new address and old zip; help
 us prevent wasted postage funds.

MONO LAKE POSTCARDS NOW AVAILABLE

We have just received colorful postcards of Mono Lake vistas and wildlife. A brief text explains Mono's plight and includes the MLC address. Send them to your friends, and help us win support for Mono's survival.

15 cards for \$3 including tax and postage

THREE CLASSY BUMPERSTICKERS \$1 donation

LONG LIVE MONO LAKE

each

SAVE MONO LAKE

-- I save water for MONO LAKE --

MONO STUDY REPRINTED AND UPDATED

An Ecological study of Mono Lake, California, the 185 page report resulting from the 1976 National Science Foundation grant and research has been reprinted.

Cost: \$7 plus 42¢ tax; update alone, 50¢

Order all of the PO Box 29

above from: Lee Vining, CA 93541

BULK RATE
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 Permit No. 4230
 Oakland, Ca. 94602