

A photograph of actor Jeff Bridges performing on stage. He is singing into a microphone and playing an acoustic guitar. He is wearing a white button-down shirt over a dark blue patterned shirt. The background is a blue screen with the word "OCEANA" visible in large, light blue letters. In the top right corner, the text "WINTER 2011" and "oceana.org" is displayed.

Oceana

WINTER 2011
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A SONG FOR THE OCEANS

Jeff Bridges joined Oceana supporters
at the SeaChange Summer Party.

PLUS

Victories for the oceans in
the U.S., Belize, Chile and Europe.



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January Jones swims again with Oceana for a new PSA.

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One of Chile's marine biodiversity hotspots has been saved from a proposed power plant.

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Oceana studies the Gulf of Mexico after the worst oil disaster in U.S. history.

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Oceana's international team headed to the Gulf of Mexico to study the marine ecosystem in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon blowout, the worst oil disaster in U.S history.

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Jeff Bridges serenaded the crowd at Oceana's SeaChange Summer Party.
© OCEANA | Sabrina BonVillain

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A Chilean Teddy Roosevelt?

“What we need is a Teddy Roosevelt for the oceans.” It’s a sentiment I’ve often heard from blue water colleagues. We may now have one. He grew up abroad, took office recently, is a Harvard graduate and has a name that is hard for Americans to pronounce. It is not Barack Obama.

President Teddy Roosevelt, an avid (if nearsighted) hunter and outdoorsman, put policy-muscle into the inchoate yearnings of a young conservation movement. His leadership created not just protected places, but defined a philosophy to sustain nature against industrial-scale exploitation. His conservation achievements earned him a station in the small pantheon of people who make a fundamental and permanent contribution to the planet.

But Roosevelt’s conservation agenda ended at the water’s edge. He left 71 percent of the planet’s surface available to a successor who might aspire to join him in the pantheon by becoming a salt-water conservation hero.

But the “Teddy Roosevelt for the oceans” title will not be easily won.

During his tenure in the White House, Roosevelt designated 150 national forests, five national parks and the first 18 national monuments. Altogether, he provided federal protection for almost 230 million acres, a land area equivalent to the east coast from Maine to Florida.

Perhaps no one since has seized that opportunity because it was just too intimidating.

From the south comes a candidate to meet the Roosevelt standard. He governs a country seemingly designed by an oceanic obsessive – it is 2,600

miles long and an average of only 110 miles wide. Its Pacific Ocean territory is more than twice its land area.

Equally important, his country is home to one of the world’s most productive fisheries. Its economy is booming. Its democracy is young.

The place is Chile. The man is President Sebastián Piñera. And the moment in the history of this country would seem very familiar to the young American president from a century ago.

In four decisions this year, President Piñera has begun to chart a marine policy-making course that merits a comparison with President Roosevelt. He created the fourth-largest “no take zone” in the world around Sala y Gómez Island. He stopped the construction of a huge power plant near Punta de Choros that would have destroyed a marine sanctuary. His government has established sensible regulations on the salmon farming companies whose overcrowded ocean pens spawned a fish epidemic of viral anemia. And his economic minister has, for the first time, cut the quota for the country’s most important commercial fishery – jack mackerel – so that it’s in line with scientific recommendations.

Although there is much more to be achieved, this is not a bad start.

I commend President Piñera for his extraordinary leadership in ocean conservation. He has taken actions that will benefit the millions of Chileans who depend on healthy and abundant oceans for jobs or food. And we hope that other presidents – perhaps even that other Harvard graduate with the strange name – will be inspired by his

example. It’s time Teddy Roosevelt had some company up there on the conservation pantheon.

Thank you, as a supporter of Oceana, for your help while we have campaigned in Chile for victories that restore and protect abundant oceans. Our campaigns – together with our allies – set the stage for President Piñera. We could not mount them without your generous support and continued loyalty.

For the oceans,

Andrew Sharpless
CEO, Oceana



Oceana is grateful for the grants, contributions, and support it has received from dozens of foundations and companies and thousands of individuals. Oceana wishes to thank all of its supporters, especially its founding funders as well as foundations and individuals that in 2010 awarded Oceana grants totaling at least \$500,000: Arcadia Fund, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Oak Foundation, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Robertson Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Sandler Foundation, Zennström Philanthropies, and Ricardo Cisneros. For more information, please see Oceana’s annual reports at www.oceana.org/annualreport.

Illegal driftnets curtailed in the Mediterranean Sea

This summer, Oceana made great strides in its campaign to eliminate illegal driftnets from the Mediterranean Sea.

The nets have been banned by both the United Nations and the European Union for years, but many vessels have continued using them. Thousands of marine creatures, including whales, dolphins, sharks and sea turtles are trapped and killed by this indiscriminate fishing gear each year.

In June, Italian fishermen from the port of Bagnara Calabra surrendered their illegal nets after a nearly year-long blockade of the port by the Italian Coast Guard. In August, Oceana inspected ports in southern Italy and Sicily and confirmed that fewer boats used the driftnets.

In another victory for ocean conservation, Morocco passed an amendment in August banning the use, possession, manufacture or sale of driftnets starting in 2011. With 300 vessels using driftnets, Morocco has been one of the most notorious users of the wasteful gear in the Mediterranean.

A month later, Turkey followed suit, announcing it would stop using the destructive fishing gear in 2011. In 2009, Oceana identified at least 30 Turkish vessels using driftnets in the Aegean and Mediterranean to target swordfish and albacore, and there are an estimated 70 to 150 vessels operating in the country.

These three decisions bring Oceana closer to the goal of eliminating driftnets from the Mediterranean by 2013.



Driftnets were banned by the U.N. and the European Union years ago, but many Mediterranean countries continued to use the nets.

Belize issues a total ban on destructive trawling



Top row: Oceana CEO Andy Sharpless, Oceana board chairman Dr. Kristian Parker and board member Ted Danson, Vice-President for Belize Audrey Matura-Shepherd and Ovel Leonardo, Chairman for the Northern Fishermen Cooperative. Bottom row: Oceana board member César Gaviria, Hon. Rene Montero and Hon. Manuel Heredia.

In December, the Central American nation of Belize announced a ban on all forms of trawling, one of the most destructive fishing methods in the world. With the decision, Belize joined just a few countries in the world which have completely protected their waters from bottom trawling.

Oceana has now helped protect 1.4 million square miles of the oceans from trawling in the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic as part of a global campaign against destructive fishing.

The historic decision protects Belize's section of the Mesoamerican Reef, the largest coral reef system in the western hemisphere and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Trawlers are notorious for indiscriminately killing marine life, including sea turtles, marine mammals

and untargeted fish species. Bottom trawlers, which drag weighted nets on the seafloor, destroy coral reefs in an instant.

In addition to its ecological importance, the Mesoamerican Reef has incalculable value to Belize's tourism industry and culture. Home to some of the Atlantic Ocean's only atolls, it is one of the most popular diving sites in the world.

The ban was made possible by Oceana's campaigners in Belize, who opened Oceana's office there one year ago. Led by Oceana's vice president for Belize, Audrey Matura-Shepherd, Oceana worked with Prime Minister Dean Barrow and the Northern Fishermen Cooperative to protect the reef, its marine inhabitants and its contribution to Belize's heritage.

Europe protects thresher and hammerhead sharks



In a groundbreaking move proposed by the European Commission, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission became the first regional fisheries organization to protect three species of thresher sharks.

The European Commission is advocating a complete ban in the European Union on catching and killing thresher and hammerhead sharks.

Oceana's report , "The Race for Threatened Sharks," underscores the need for shark conservation. The report states that while 21 percent of the world's shark species are threatened by extinction, European Union shark fisheries have been entirely unmanaged until a few years ago.

Jack mackerel saved from overfishing in Chile

Jack mackerel, the most important commercial seafood fishery in Chile and a main source of fish meal for Chile's large salmon farming industry, has been protected from overfishing after an investigation by Oceana revealed that the government was ignoring its own scientists' recommendations.

The Chilean government announced a drastic reduction in the fishing quota for jack mackerel and other fisheries starting in 2011. The decision came after Oceana sent the Ministry of Eco-

nomic Development and Tourism a report analyzing the annual quota set for jack mackerel during the past 10 years.

The study, using data that Oceana obtained through Chile's Freedom of Information Act, shows that between 2003 and 2010 the National Fisheries Council set the annual quota for jack mackerel at much higher catch limits than were recommended by the Institute for Fisheries Development. In fact, in 2009 the quota was 87 percent higher than recommended by the agency.



Sharks, sea turtles win international protections

At the annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in November, vulnerable sharks and sea turtles won much-needed protections.

ICCAT banned all fishing for oceanic whitetip sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These sharks, one of the great predators of the sea, are often targeted for their fins. As a result, their numbers have plummeted by 99 percent in some areas. ICCAT also prohibited possession or sale of hammerhead sharks caught in ICCAT fisheries. Like oceanic whitetips, hammerhead shark populations have dropped dramatically under intense fishing pressure.

Lastly, ICCAT began the process of protecting shortfin mako sharks, one of the world's fastest-swimming shark species. The Commission now has a hammer to make countries submit catch data on shortfin makos – if they're not submitting data by 2013, they can't fish for the species.

During the ICCAT meeting, Oceana presented a report conservatively estimating that more than 1.3 million highly migratory sharks were caught in the Atlantic Ocean in 2008 without any international fisheries management. The report also showed that of the 21 highly migratory shark species reported caught in ICCAT waters, three-quarters are

classified as threatened by extinction in parts of the Atlantic Ocean, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Sea turtles also won protections with a Commission decision that includes requirements to use hook-removal and fishing line disentanglement gear. The new measures also require reporting on sea turtle catches in ICCAT fisheries as well as initiate a process to assess the harm caused to sea turtles by ICCAT fisheries and establish further protective measures in the future. Up to 350,000 sea turtles are accidentally caught by longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea every year.

Oceana released a report detailing the **effects of oil spills on sea turtles** after the Gulf of Mexico oil disaster threatened several species of turtles, all of which are threatened or endangered by extinction. The report describes how oil and the dispersants used to break up the oil can harm sea turtles, both by coating the skin and through ingestion. More than 450 sea turtles were found dead in the months following the oil spill, as reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Many more other dead turtles may never be found.

In September, Oceana released the results of a **nationwide poll on offshore drilling** conducted by David Binder Research. The results show that the American public strongly supports a precautionary approach to offshore drilling: 88 percent of the American public thinks it is important to have a science-based approach to decision-making and for response capabilities to be in place before any drilling occurs, even if it slows the timeframe for oil drilling. When asked about drilling in the Arctic, more than 70 percent were concerned about the risks.



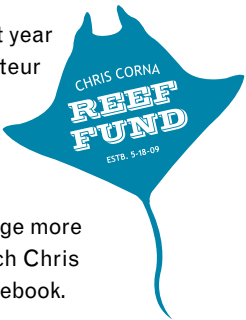
The Deepwater Horizon blowout in April released 4.9 million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.



Oceana released a new report on the benefits of offshore wind development in September. **“Untapped Wealth: Offshore Wind Can Deliver Cleaner, More Affordable Energy and More Jobs Than Offshore Oil”** details the potential for offshore wind energy in the eastern United States, including a state-by-state analysis. Oceana’s report found that offshore wind power in U.S. Atlantic waters could generate about 30 percent more electricity than offshore oil and could supply nearly half of the current electricity generation for east coast states.

Oceana is proud to host the **Chris Corna Reef Fund** (CCRF), a memorial fund set up last year to honor the late Christian Corna, an avid scuba diver, underwater photographer, restaurateur and community leader. In July, CCRF gave Oceana a generous bequest from the estate of Chris’ mother, Barbara. Oceana CEO Andrew Sharpless expressed his gratitude for the generosity of the Corna family.

Among other efforts, Oceana will post campaign news on CCRF’s Facebook page to engage more people in the fight to save our coral reefs. If you want to support the coral reefs about which Chris was so passionate, you can make a CCRF donation or follow the CCRF community on Facebook.



A sample of Chris Corna’s underwater photography.

Oceana’s New York office moved to a new, larger location at 909 Third Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10022. You can also reach the office by phone, at 212.371.5013.



Paul Greenberg

Journalist, novelist and lifelong angler Paul Greenberg’s latest book, *Four Fish: The Future of the Last Wild Food*, explores the history of unsustainable hunting and capture of seafood through the lens of four familiar species: salmon, sea bass, cod and tuna. The book, which is part history, part memoir and part call-to-action, has won praise from conservationists and foodies alike.

Oceana’s online editor Emily Fisher talked to Greenberg about *Four Fish*.

Why salmon, sea bass, cod and tuna?

Salmon, usually farmed Atlantic salmon, is like the corn of the sea, grown on every continent now, save Antarctica, even though it historically never lived south of the equator.

Sea bass, that catch-all name that describes so many fish, has become the market niche of the white, meaty fish. The name "bass" itself is a cover for a troubling fish swapping game where we progressively replace depleted species with new ones and give them the same name so that consumers don't notice the swap.

Similarly, cod represents an even more massive example of fish swapping. Only with cod, you're talking about the swapping of literally billions of pounds of fish for a whole array of both farmed and wild fish that fill a similar flesh niche.

Finally I looked at tuna because of the global rise of sushi and what that meant for the wildest part of the ocean – the high seas. Their far-flung peregrinations used to be the thing that saved them from human exploitation but now it's the thing that's leaving them most exposed. It is extremely difficult to regulate the no man's land of international waters, and

that, unfortunately, is where tuna often dwell.

Did writing the book change the way you think about seafood and fishing? Do you ever eat fish?

I eat fish all the time and I still fish. But I fish less often and I fish with a very clear understanding that what I am doing when I fish is hunting wild game. I make use of the entire fish when I catch a fish and try to overall kill less fish and use more of the fish that I do kill. I make heads into sauce, bones into stock, and what I can't eat I grind up and use as fertilizer in my garden.

There has been a food reform movement going on in this country for nearly 40 years now. We need to tie fish and seafood reform to that groundswell.

I think that fishing has a real role to play in conservation. If fishermen come to see themselves as stewards as well as hunters, then they can be sentinels who keep watch over the ocean.

What do you think is the most important step that could be taken to stop the unsustainable harvest of our seas?

Individual consumer choice is good but it's not enough. We have to get the big chains to stop buying depleted fish. But over and above that, there are also very important government regulations to think about. We need more marine protected areas – we protect less than 1 percent of our ocean territory versus 10 percent of our land territory. That needs to change.

Anything else you want Oceana readers to know about you or Four Fish?

I would say to every *Oceana* reader that it's not enough to have this closed echo chamber of marine conservationists talking to one another. There has been a food reform movement going on in this country for nearly 40 years now. We need to tie fish and seafood reform to that groundswell. And, well, I wrote *Four Fish* to be that bridge between the foodies and the fishies. So if you are a fishie and you know a lot of foodies, try to bring them onboard to the fishie cause.

A Pacific Gem, PROTECTED

Following an expedition by Oceana and partners, **Chile announced the creation of the fourth largest 'no take' marine reserve in the world.**

By Emily Fisher

In early October, Chilean President Sebastián Piñera announced the creation of a 58,000 square mile marine reserve around Sala y Gómez Island, an uninhabited patch of land near Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean, over 2,000 miles west of Chile, that has been called one of the world's last untouched marine places.

As the world's fourth-largest no-take marine reserve, the highest level of protection for an ocean ecosystem, the waters around Sala y Gómez will be protected from fishing and all other commercial activities.

The announcement came as a direct result of Oceana's work in the region. In March, Oceana, National Geographic and the Waitt Foundation embarked on a preliminary expedition to Sala y Gómez. The expedition was almost canceled because of complications caused by Chile's enormous 8.8-magnitude earthquake in late February.

The expedition's scientific team included Dr. Carlos Gaymer, biology professor from La Universidad Católica del Norte,

Michel García, a resident diver of Easter Island and a former member of Jacques Cousteau's team and Matthias Gorny, science director for Oceana in Chile. The scientists saw a diversity of marine wildlife, and noted that some species were far more abundant than in neighboring Easter Island.

The expedition team identified red corals that have never been seen ... and the Easter Island butterfly fish, which is endemic.

"This is directly due to the pristine nature of a place that has been isolated from fishing and tourism, which have had destructive impacts on the marine ecosystems of Easter Island," Gorny said.

Sala y Gómez Island is part of a chain of seamounts ranging from 8.4 to 13.1 million years old, which have been identified as hosting deep-sea stony

corals and sponge fields. The area also contains the highest density of the Galápagos shark anywhere in Chile.

The expedition team identified red corals that have never been seen in the area around Easter Island, and the Easter Island butterfly fish, which is endemic to Chile. Using a remotely operated vehicle, the group also recorded the first ever high-definition images of the seabed, more than 100 meters deep.

Following the expedition, and after considerable advocacy work by Oceana and National Geographic, the fisheries committee of the Chilean Senate recommended establishing a 417,000 square kilometer (160,000 square mile) marine protected area around the island in August.

With President Piñera's decision, Chile's total marine protected area ballooned from 0.03 percent of the nation's ocean to 4.41 percent. Meanwhile, less than 2 percent of the global ocean is currently protected, although the Parties to the UN

Convention on Biological Diversity – including Chile – agreed to protect 10 percent of their exclusive economic zones by 2012.

While the designation is a huge victory for Chile and the ocean, Oceana is hopeful that the Chilean government will expand the Sala y Gómez Marine Park to 200 nautical miles, which would cover all the seamounts in the island's exclusive economic zone.

Oceana and National Geographic are planning a follow-up expedition to the island in 2011 to develop a baseline of biological information and survey the seamounts that are not included in the current park.

Dr. Enric Sala, a marine ecologist and National Geographic Ocean Fellow who joined Oceana's expedition to

the island, noted the importance of proactively protecting places like Sala y Gómez.

"By carefully studying the function of marine ecosystems without human intervention, we can help recover those that are damaged and generally better preserve the oceans that cover more than two thirds of our planet," he said. 🐟

With President Piñera's decision, Chile's total marine protected area ballooned from 0.03 percent of the nation's ocean to 4.41 percent.



© OCEANA | Matthias Gorny



© OCEANA | © Michael García



© OCEANA | Matthias Gorny

Sala y Gómez Island, an isolated outpost in the Pacific, is home to an incredible array of marine wildlife.

Diving Back In

By Suzannah Evans

Actress January Jones was raised in South Dakota, far from the ocean, but she has always felt an affinity for sharks. After making a name for herself in Hollywood as Betty Draper on the award-winning series “Mad Men,” Jones joined Oceana in the fight to save sharks from extinction.

Jones’ first foray into the underwater world saw her swimming with Caribbean reef sharks to film an Oceana “Scared for Sharks” campaign PSA. Now, she has partnered with Oceana again, this time to draw attention to the world’s biggest shark – the massive whale shark. She traveled to Belize earlier this year to swim with the gentle giants.



Last year, you swam with Caribbean reef sharks. This year, you swam with a whale shark. How was this experience different?

This experience was different in a couple ways. The energy was different for me in Belize because I knew we had to first find the shark, and then hopefully time it right where we could get in the water and experience swimming with the animal and capture it on film, so there was an element of excitement on that level. I also wasn't as nervous because, not only was I very aware that whale sharks aren't a danger to us, but it was my second go-around in the wild with sharks so I was more comfortable in my surroundings.

Whale sharks are the world’s largest fish, measuring up to 40 feet long, but they eat plankton – among the world’s smallest creatures. Were you at all intimidated by diving with these huge animals?

I wasn't intimidated so much as in complete and utter awe. Seeing an animal of that size in the wild is incredible. And then to be able to swim alongside it? It's a feeling that's very hard to put into words. There was a peace that came over me and a feeling of hope and joy that was intoxicating. I was free diving so I was obviously holding my breath but I didn't want to surface.

What was the most unexpected thing about your dive?

The most unexpected point of the dive came at the end of the first dive day. We had just decided to give up at finding a shark for the day and were about halfway in and in much shallower waters when one of the crew spotted a shark. It was amazing how fast the boat stopped, all the gear went back on, and we were in the water! And it turned out perfect because the water wasn't deep and the visual clarity was excellent. And it turned out to be the only interaction with a whale shark on the trip so we were ecstatic.

What message do you think your diving with whale sharks can send to the world?

That sharks are amazing animals and that most, like whale sharks, are not interested in us. We know this because the science shows it – whale sharks eat plankton. There is no shark that really views us as lunch or dinner. That's why shark attacks and bites are, thankfully, very, very rare. And sharks play a critical role in our oceans as top predators. Without them, things go out of balance. And, now tens of millions of sharks are caught, mostly for their fins, every year.

So it's silly to be scared of them. We should be scared for them.

I wasn't intimidated so much as in complete and utter awe. Seeing an animal of that size in the wild is incredible. And then to be able to swim with them?

How can people become involved to help you and Oceana save sharks?

Learn more about sharks. Oceana.org is a great resource and there are several great books out there, like “The Devil's Teeth” by Susan Casey. You should also sign up to become an activist. You can help push forward legislation and policy that can help save sharks. It sounds funny, but sharks really need a lot more allies and friends right now.



To join January and Oceana in the fight to save sharks, visit www.oceana.org/join and sign up to become an Oceana Wavemaker.

Saving Punta de Choros

By Suzannah Evans

Images: © OCEANA | Eduardo Sorensen

The Choros-Damas and Isla Chañaral marine reserves, located near Punta de Choros on the northern coast of Chile, are characterized by a rocky shore that is a nesting habitat for 80 percent of the world's endangered Humboldt penguins. The reserves are also home to blue whales, dolphins and an enormous population of Chilean abalone, one of the country's most important seafood species.

This is one of Chile's best places for watching marine wildlife – tranquil, beautiful and abundant.

But it became the center of a very human drama late this summer, when thousands of Chileans banded together in multiple cities to protest the construction of a 540 megawatt coal-fired power plant near the marine reserves.

The power plant, owned by Suez Energy, threatened to wreck the Punta de Choros area. Located

close to the reserves, it would have used more than 20 million gallons of sea water every hour, causing the death of larvae, plankton and other marine species. Oil spills from ships carrying coal to the plants would seep to the reserves in just a couple of hours, and the local currents would retain pollution within the area. Mercury emissions from the plants would contaminate Chilean abalone, damaging a fishery critical to the region's economic health.

But the most immediate damage could come from the anti-fouling chemicals the plant would dump into the ocean every day, along with thousands of gallons of hot water that would irrevocably damage a rich marine ecosystem almost without parallel in the world.

The Oceana Board of Directors visited Punta de Choros in September 2009, kicking off Oceana's campaign against the construction of a series of proposed power plants in the vicinity of Punta



© OCEANA | Cristóbal Díaz de Valdés
Thousands of Chileans marched in the streets of several cities in a spontaneous display of protest against the power plants.

de Choros. Less than a year later, conservationists were stunned when the Regional Environmental Committee voted to approve the power plant closest to Punta de Choros.

Oceana and its allies called upon Chileans to show their opposition to the project through the press and social networks like Twitter. People took to the streets. Thousands marched in numerous cities across the country, toting signs and chanting in peaceful opposition to the power plant.

As a result of that citizen movement, on August 26, President Sebastián Piñera announced that he had forged an agreement with Suez Energy to relocate



Wildlife that calls the Punta de Choros area home includes the South American sea lion, Humboldt penguins and a diverse array of colorful corals.

the proposed power plant. "As President, I am happy to be able to preserve a natural sanctuary, which I have seen with my own eyes," he told a national paper.

"This decision mends an error that would have caused irreversible damage to an extremely rich ecosystem, as well as to the livelihoods of local communities who depend on its natural resources. We must feel very proud of this achievement, which resulted from the massive and peaceful demonstrations in favor of a major environmental and social cause," said Alex Muñoz, vice president for Oceana's South American office.

Despite this important victory, Oceana's campaign is not over, according to Muñoz. "Let's not forget that another coal-fired power plant project is being proposed for La Higuera, close to Punta de Choros, in addition to 10 more on a national level," he said. "This is the perfect time to prompt a debate



Chilean citizens spoke en masse this fall when they protested the construction of a power plant near Punta de Choros, a stunning marine reserve.

on domestic energy policies for the future and to take solid steps towards renewable energy sources. Chile has unbeatable natural conditions for the development of renewable energies."



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Leonor Varela and Alex Muñoz.

Oceana's campaign
Oceana teamed up with the local community near Punta de Choros to prevent the construction of the coal-fired power plant. In July 2010, Oceana proposed creating a Marine and Coastal Protected Area of Multiple Uses in the area next to Punta de Choros. Oceana conducted three underwater scientific

expeditions in the proposed site in order to provide information on the biodiversity of the area. The scientific findings demonstrated the risks of the proposed power plant's construction.

Oceana also recruited popular Chilean actress Leonor Varela, who filmed a public service announcement on the rocks of Punta de Choros, asking President Sebastián Piñera to keep his campaign promise to protect the marine reserves. Varela became an outspoken advocate for the reserves and used her Twitter account to gather support as rallies began to take place.

Alex Muñoz, Oceana's vice president for Chile, became one of the foremost voices calling for the protection of Punta de Choros. After the decision to move the power plant was announced, Muñoz became the first environmentalist ever to appear on Chile's "Tolerancia Cero," a national TV interview program on par with the U.S.'s "Meet The Press." 🐟

INTO THE GULF

WHAT LIES BENEATH

BY EMILY FISHER

Oceana spent two months on the water in the Gulf of Mexico investigating the effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil well blowout and documenting the creatures and habitats at risk.

PICTURE THIS: It's 6:30 a.m. aboard the Oceana Latitude, but there's no time to enjoy the sunrise over the Gulf of Mexico. In fact, the sun is nowhere to be seen – just flashes of lightning followed by crashes of thunder. There are 14 hours of work on deck to be done, complicated by pelting rain, bolting winds and swells that send the boat pitching from side to side.

It was all in a day's work for the crew of the 170-foot Oceana Latitude. Dr. Jeff Short, Oceana's Pacific science director and one of the world's leading experts on oil spills, designed an experiment to map the oil plume around the Deepwater Horizon.

Over the course of 10 days, even during monsoon-like conditions, Dr. Short and his team dropped buoys with hydrocarbon sensor strips up to 6,000 feet deep near the site of the blown out well. After the team collected the test strips, they were sent to a lab to be analyzed for toxic hydrocarbons.

Dr. Short's was just one section of Oceana's two-month research expedition in the Gulf of Mexico this summer to assess the impacts of the oil well blowout and document the creatures and habitats that coexist with the maze of rigs producing oil in the Gulf.

The expedition was an international effort led by Oceana's chief scientist and vice president for North America, Dr. Michael Hirshfield and Oceana's vice president for Europe, Xavier Pastor, and it included scientists, divers and underwater photographers from Oceana's U.S., Chile and Spain offices, as well as academic scientists.

"Most of the public's attention was on the visible oil on the surface of the Gulf and the beaches and marshes," said Hirshfield. "We want the public to understand the impacts of the unseen, underwater oil that damaged marine wildlife and habitats in the Gulf and will likely continue to do so for years to come."



During the expedition, Matthias Gorny, Oceana's science director for Chile, used an underwater robot to discover black "wormholes," or piles of sediment produced by marine worms. Normally, they are white; the discovery of black wormholes could indicate that abandoned oil wells are leaking.

Oceana also collaborated with a university to tag sharks. Working with the shark team from the University of Miami's R.J. Dunlap Marine Conservation Program, led by Dr. Neil Hammerschlag, Oceana tagged and sampled Caribbean reef sharks and nurse sharks near Florida's Dry Tortugas. In addition to collecting data from each shark, the tags can provide information on migration, abundance and mortality.

The tags can also help identify these sharks later as those that were near the Deepwater Horizon oil disaster, which could help to determine the long-term impacts of the oil spill on shark populations.

Dr. Short's experiment – and the entire expedition – was marked by long days. "We could not have pulled it off without the crew," Oceana marine scientist Dr. Kim Warner said. "Everybody pitched in and worked really, really hard, from sun up to sun down."

Now that the expedition is over, Oceana's scientists have scattered back to their parts of the globe to analyze the results of their experiments. They hope to release findings in early 2011. 🐟

'We want the public to understand the impacts of the unseen, underwater oil.'

- Dr. Michael Hirshfield

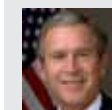


Clockwise from top left: The Oceana Latitude; oil rigs dotting the scenery in the Gulf; Oceana scientists prepare an experiment to test plankton; a green sea turtle spotted near Florida; and oil in a Louisiana marsh in the days following the Deepwater Horizon blowout.



TIMELINE: THE EVOLUTION OF AN OFFSHORE DRILLING DISASTER

A CHRONOLOGICAL LOOK AT THE POLICY CHANGES SURROUNDING THE GULF OF MEXICO OIL DISASTER.



JULY 14, 2008: President George Bush allows a 26-year moratorium on offshore oil and gas drilling to lapse, opening up thousands of miles of U.S. coastline to drilling.

FEBRUARY 11, 2009: Oceana board member Ted Danson testifies before a U.S. Congressional committee and calls for a reinstatement of the moratorium.

MARCH 9, 2009: Oceana releases "Toxic Legacy: Long-term Effects of Offshore Oil on Wildlife and Public Health" to mark the 20th anniversary of the Exxon Valdez disaster.

MARCH 31, 2010: The Obama administration lifts a moratorium on offshore drilling in the Atlantic from Delaware to the central coast of Florida, and opens new areas of the southeast Gulf Coast and the Alaskan Arctic.

APRIL 20, 2010: The Deepwater Horizon oil rig explodes in the Gulf of Mexico, killing 11 workers and spurring a historic oil gusher.

MAY 6, 2010: Interior Secretary Ken Salazar suspends offshore oil and gas production on Virginia's coast.

MAY 27, 2010: President Obama announces plans to suspend Arctic offshore drilling, cancel lease sales in the western Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Virginia, suspend activity on 33 exploratory wells and extend the moratorium on deepwater drilling for six months.

SEPTEMBER 19, 2010: BP declares the Deepwater Horizon's Macondo well "effectively dead."

SEPTEMBER 30, 2010: Secretary Salazar announces new rules governing offshore drilling for oil and gas, including stricter standards on drilling and workplace safety.

OCTOBER 12, 2010: The Obama Administration lifts the deepwater drilling moratorium, originally set to expire on November 30.



DECEMBER 1, 2010: In a reversal, the Obama Administration announces a decision to remove thousands of miles of coastline, including the Atlantic, Pacific and eastern Gulf of Mexico, from drilling plans.

SeaChange Summer Party

In September, the must-attend event in Orange County, California, was Oceana's third annual SeaChange Summer Party. More than 350 guests enjoyed sunset ocean vistas while reviewing a fabulous silent auction and meeting special guests Jeff Bridges and Pierce Brosnan. Guests gathered for a seated dinner and a surprise performance by Jeff Bridges at the Tuscan-inspired home of Karen and Bruce Cahill in Laguna Beach.

Seventeen-year-old actor Graham Phillips, an Orange County native, performed several musical selections accompanied by Tony Award winner Jason Robert Brown. The event raised more than \$1,000,000 for Oceana.

The SeaChange Summer Party was co-chaired by Oceana board member Valarie Whiting and Ocean Council member Eve Kornyei. Oceana President Keith Addis spoke and played a key role in organizing the event. Other guests included Oceana board members Ted Danson and Sam Waterston, Morgan Freeman, Diane Lane, Mark-Paul Gosselaar, Kristin Bauer and Eric Balfour.

The SeaChange Summer Party was made possible through the generous support from various distinguished local and international businesses including the Harriet E. Pflieger Foundation.



From left: Oceana board member Sam Waterston, Morgan Freeman and board member Ted Danson; Danson, Jeff Bridges, Keith Addis, President of Oceana's Board of Directors, Oceana CEO Andy Sharpless and board member Valarie Whiting; Eve Kornyei, Pierce Brosnan and Whiting.

Buck Home Soirée

On September 22, Ocean Council member Deborah Buck and husband Christopher Buck graciously welcomed guests into their gorgeous Manhattan home for dinner and a conversation on the issues facing the oceans.

Ocean Council Chairwoman, Susan Rockefeller, and Oceana Vice President of Global Development, Bettina Alonso, spoke passionately about the urgency of ocean conservation and how Oceana is taking measurable action to ensure healthy oceans for future generations.



Chandra Jessee, Julie Hill and Vanessa Noel.



Deborah Buck, David Rockefeller, Susan Rockefeller and Bettina Alonso.



Susan Rockefeller, Starr Scott and Danielle Thomas.

Oceana's Board of Directors in Geneva



World Trade Organization Director-General Pascal Lamy, center, met with members of Oceana's board of directors and executive committee.



Dr. Daniel Pauly gave a presentation on international fisheries.

Oceana's staff, funders, board members and supporters gathered in Geneva for a series of events around the Oceana board of directors meeting. Ambassador Tim Yeend of Australia hosted a reception at the Australian Mission to introduce Oceana to the locally-based international community and other Geneva leaders. Members of the board had a highly engaging discussion with World Trade Organization Director-General Pascal Lamy. The forum was an indispensable opportunity to discuss global fisheries depletion and how the WTO can stop the government subsidies that drive overfishing of the world's oceans.

The week concluded with a workshop by board member and renowned fisheries scientist Dr. Daniel Pauly on the state of the world's oceans for the WTO delegations and international organizations.



Ambassador Tim Yeend and Oceana CEO Andy Sharpless.

The Explorers Club

On September 20, Oceana board member Sam Waterston delivered a lecture at The Explorers Club in New York City entitled "Counting the Ways Oil and Water Do Not Mix." The lecture was attended by a sold-out crowd who had many insightful questions concerning the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, which were fielded both by Waterston and by Oceana Executive Vice President Jim Simon.



Oceana board member Sam Waterston and Oceana Executive Vice President Jim Simon with Lorie Karnach and Anne Doubilet of The Explorers Club.

Make every day EARTH DAY

Oceana is a member of EarthShare, a federation that represents the nation's most respected environmental and conservation charities in hundreds of workplace giving campaigns across the country.

EarthShare's payroll contribution program allows donors to direct their contributions to Oceana; to any combination of EarthShare's members; or to all of them through one general gift to EarthShare! To find out more about how you and your workplace can support Oceana through an EarthShare campaign, please email info@oceana.org or visit EarthShare's website at earthshare.org.



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1% for the Planet is a growing global movement of over 1,400 member companies – small and large – in 38 countries that donate at least 1% of sales to environmental organizations. As a 1% non-profit partner, Oceana may accept donations from members of the 1% network – a network growing every day. Over 2,100 non-profits worldwide are included in the 1% program, and over \$50 million has been funneled toward nonprofit partners to date.

© OCEANA | Carlos Suarez

Karen Cahill



LEFT to RIGHT: Karen, Brent, Kira and Bruce Cahill.

For three years, Karen Cahill has hosted Oceana's SeaChange Summer Party with her husband Bruce at their Laguna Beach home. First introduced to Oceana by board member Valarie Whiting, Cahill and her entire family have become an integral part of Oceana's California support network.

The SeaChange Summer Party has raised nearly \$3 million for ocean conservation and, in the process, become Orange County's premier charity event. With honorees including Harrison Ford, Morgan Freeman and Glenn Close, it's hard for Cahill to pick just one outstanding moment.

"I think the most special moment for me personally was the 40-minute impromptu concert at this year's event by Jeff Bridges," she said. "The weather was amazing, we had already raised an unparalleled amount of money and his voluntary generosity was unbounded and unique."

A Southern California native, Cahill has fond childhood memories of summers spent on the beach and body surfing in the Pacific. Her contributions to Oceana, along with her husband

Bruce, are part of her dedication to ensuring her own children have a healthy ocean – in addition to the other important causes the Cahills support.

'We have an obligation to our children to stop this destruction of our environment. That is why Oceana is so important to our family and why we will continue our support for years to come!'

"Here's the bottom line as my husband and I see it," she said. "We are making amazing progress on the cure ratio of children's cancer; we are putting the Mind Research Institute's math programs into schools across the country and raising scores by 33 percent; we are reducing childhood crime with our Boys and Girls Clubs nationwide – but if we don't leave our children a planet, what good does it do? "We have an obligation to our children to stop this destruction of our

environment. That is why Oceana is so important to our family and why we will continue our support for years to come!"

One campaign that holds particular appeal for Cahill is Oceana's fight to end destructive bottom trawling, a fishing technique that involves dragging a weighted net across the seafloor, destroying anything in its path.

"I support all of Oceana's endeavors, but I think that one holds special meaning for me," she said. Since its inception, Oceana has helped to protect more than a million square miles of ocean seafloor from trawling – much of it in the Pacific.

Cahill plans to continue hosting the SeaChange Summer Party. "My goals for SeaChange are very simple," she said. "One is to continue to raise awareness of the ocean's problems and the attainable solutions Oceana continues to provide, and two, to raise as much money as possible to support Oceana's amazing work."



Photo courtesy Gaël Orioux

Gaël Orioux

By Sophie Jouan

As executive chef in the Michelin-starred restaurant Auguste on Paris’s Left Bank, Gaël Orioux places a premium on sustainability. He recently became the sponsor of the European campaign "Mr Goodfish," whose aim is to make the public participate in the conservation of the marine resources by choosing the right fish; its slogan is “Good for the ocean, good for you.”

Orioux is a professional diver whose culinary focus has always had a marine influence. He became aware of seafood sustainability when the five-star restaurant he worked at struggled to source some of its fish, such as turbot.

“We need to change our way of consuming and to adapt our activities to respect the environment. Here in France, we forgot that a long time ago, in most of the restaurants, turtles were in the menu,” he said. “Now, this species is endangered because we

disregarded the safe fishing limits of its stock. But today we’re aware of it, and that’s why I decided to cook only with sustainable seafood.”

Orioux’s clientele at Auguste have responded well to his menu, which includes many lesser-known and therefore lesser-fished species.

“They are pretty surprised by the fact that they don’t know the species that I’m proposing in the menu,” he said. “But they’re always satisfied because

the most important thing is to do well when cooking it, and show people that these alternative fish can be scrumptious as well.”

To learn more about Auguste, visit www.restaurantauguste.fr. To learn more about Mr. Goodfish, visit the website, www.mrgoodfish.com.

Pout with muscat grape pulp candied in violet mustard

2 pieces of pout of 600 gr
40 gr grape seed oil

Grape Pulp

100 gr. of grape nutmeg
20 gr. butter
500 gr. grape nutmeg
½ L port red
½ L red wine
1 cinnamon stick
1 bay leaf
four-spice mix to taste
Juniper Berry to taste
1 piece of orange
1 piece of lemon
40 gr. of purple mustard

Trim

400 gr. of porcini mushrooms
50 gr. of butter
1 garlic clove

Pout Preparation

Cut pout in fillets, remove bones and keep refrigerated.

Grapes Pulp Preparation

Pull grapes apart from the cluster. In a saucepan mix the grapes with the cinnamon stick, the bay leaves, some four-spice mix, juniper berries, lemon juice and orange, finish by adding the port wine and red wine. Cook on a very low flame until only 1/3 of the liquid is left. Remove the cinnamon stick and blend it all. Add salt, pepper, purple mustard and pass through a thin strainer. Peel the Muscat grapes by slowly removing the skin using a small knife.

Porcini Preparation

Remove unusable parts of the mushrooms with a small knife and then rinse them with water by cleaning with a small brush. Once the mushrooms are clean, cut them in half lengthwise. Chop the garlic in small pieces and put it aside for later use.

Finishing and Presentation

Add salt and pepper to the fish fillets and fry slowly in grape seed oil. At the same time, fry the mushrooms in butter adding a touch of minced garlic. Heat the grape pulp and give the other grapes a quick fry in butter.



In November, Oceana board member Ted Danson traveled to Barrow, Alaska, to visit with the local Inupiat community, many of whom survive as subsistence hunters. Their way of life is already under threat from melting sea ice and rising waters as a result of climate change. An oil spill would devastate their livelihoods and community, and yet the oil industry is pushing to drill here.

The message Ted heard from the people of Barrow was clear: Science before drilling. Days later, he traveled to Anchorage and testified before the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement against expanding offshore drilling in the Arctic.

Ted Danson and Oceana Pacific Director Susan Murray near the tip of the world in Barrow, Alaska.

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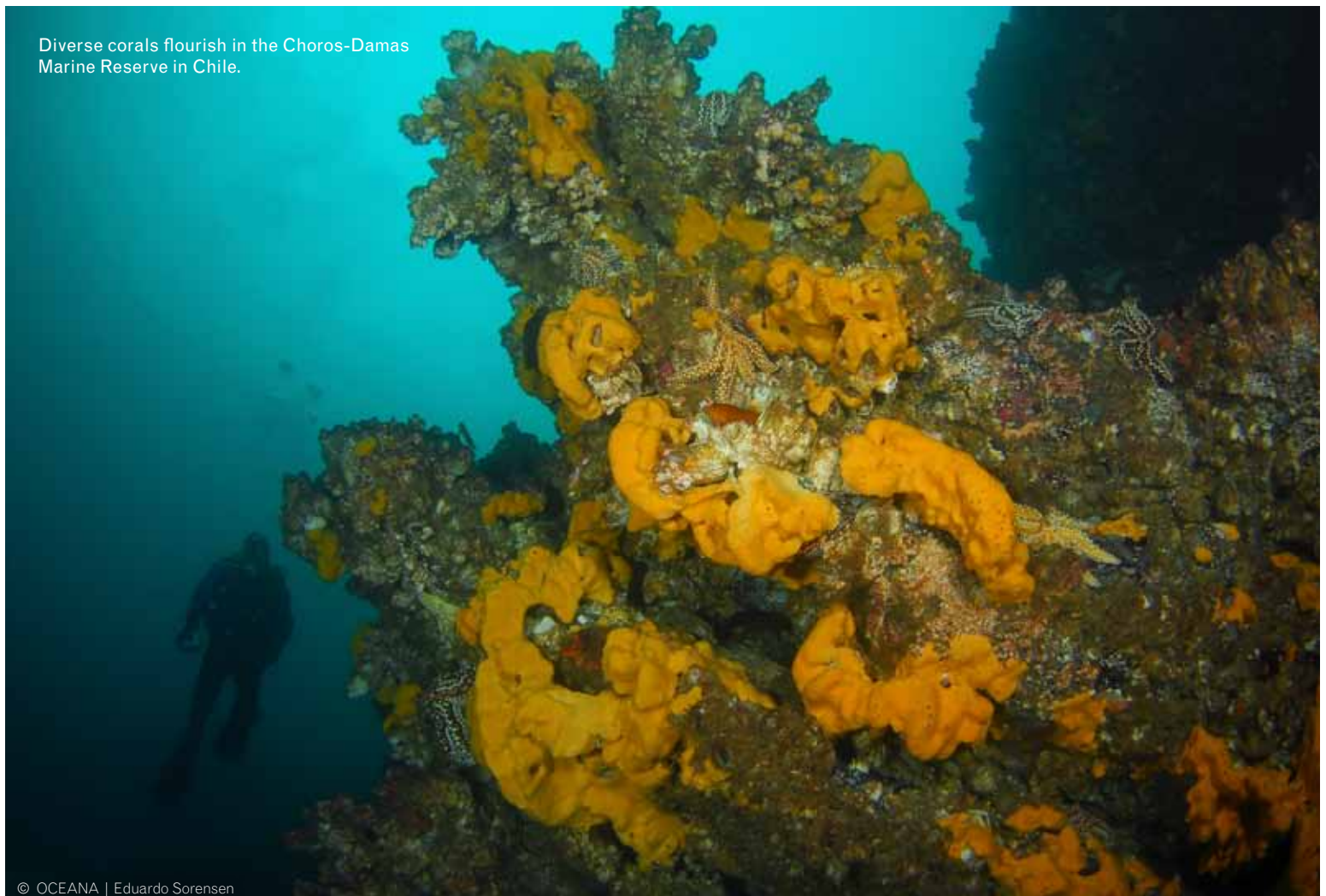
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Diverse corals flourish in the Choros-Damas
Marine Reserve in Chile.



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Oceana's accomplishments wouldn't be possible without the support of its members.

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