

MARINE MAMMAL INSTITUTE MONTHLY eNEWS

DECEMBER 2025

*Dave Mellinger
(top of photo)
and team deploy
a glider for
passive acoustic
monitoring off
Newport. Photo
by G. Grisby.
See page 3.*



Oregon State
University



RESEARCH UPDATES

Killer whale and salmon distribution and behavior, Washington Coast, October 12–16

The summer foraging period is considered a critical season for Southern Resident killer whales (SRKW) to increase their nutritive condition while feeding on high-quality returning Chinook salmon. This buffers the effects of a subsequent prey decline through the winter and early spring. However, SRKW occupancy in the core summer Salish Sea habitat has declined by approximately 80% over the past 20 years, alongside declining average returns of Fraser River Chinook salmon, one of the primary summer prey sources for SRKW. This suggests that declining Salish Sea prey availability may require SRKW to search for alternative prey resources elsewhere in the Northeast Pacific.

Studying the outer coast occupancy and foraging behavior of SRKW has been historically challenging, resulting in significant knowledge gaps in their distribution outside of the Salish Sea. Studies of SRKW body condition, fecal samples, and prey remains have focused almost exclusively on the summer season and therefore have provided only limited information on which prey resources SRKW target outside of their summer habitat.

Why is this research important? This information will guide future research and management actions to identify both critical winter prey items that deserve targeted recovery efforts, and important regions and habitats for SRKW that require additional management attention to, for example, limit exposure to Navy sonar, ordnance testing, and vessel traffic.

Funded by the Navy Pacific Fleet. PIs: **Kate Stafford** (kate.stafford@oregonstate.edu), **Josh Stewart** (joshua.stewart@oregonstate.edu), and **Dave Huff** (huffda@oregonstate.edu).

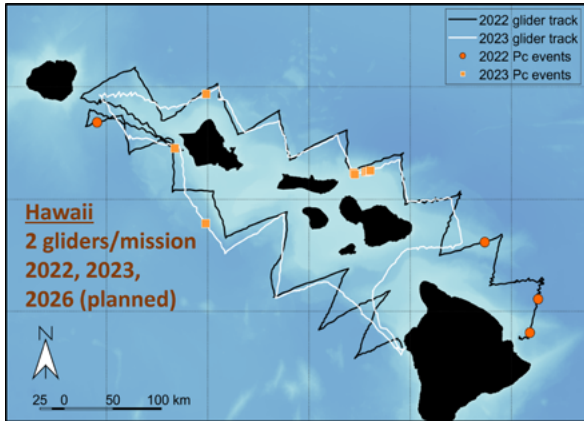


From left to right: Captain Ron Micjan, Alyssa Lopez, Pilar, P. Santiago Domínguez-Sánchez, Hannah Sawyer, Hannah Barrett, and Wally Coon



AFFILIATE FACULTY UPDATE

Dave Mellinger



I've been working on improving gliders for acoustic marine mammal surveys. Gliders are awesome for passive acoustic monitoring (PAM). Unlike vessels, gliders are slow moving and quiet, so they can record sound with little interference. And unlike a fixed mooring, they can move around an area or on trackline. **Selene Fregosi** and I have been collaborating with the NOAA lab in Honolulu to study the endangered population of false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*) there. We've been flying gliders around the Main Hawaiian Islands and using the information to determine where and when *Pseudorca* are present. NOAA is ramping up their glider work, with the next step a

“glider rodeo” in early 2026 to compare different types of gliders and acoustic instruments for PAM. Three or four types of gliders will be deployed for two weeks in the same area so that we can directly compare both glider performance (flight characteristics, ease of use, cost) and acoustic system performance (frequency range, listening distance, battery life, speed).

Another component of the acoustic glider work is helping develop a directional acoustic receiver (hydrophone) for the glider. Knowing the direction that sound is coming from will enable a lot of interesting work: studying dive and feeding behavior, distinguishing individuals to better count them for population density estimation, studying acoustic communication, examining impacts of noise, and so on. **Holger Klinck** and I have been collaborating with a company, Triton Systems, that has developed a directional sensor and is testing it off Newport in my gliders. So far, we're at the “just get it to work” stage, but in the next stage, we'll be deploying it for longer periods of time to record and track cetaceans out near the shelf break off Newport.

Acoustic data can be used for population density estimation. In the **CORTADO** project I'm involved in, I use the total received acoustic energy to estimate the overall density of animals in and around an array of hydrophones. This is being applied to acoustic data from ocean-bottom seismometers off the Pacific Northwest, as well as data from Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and Wake Island in the western Pacific, where the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty Organization continuously records low-frequency sound on small arrays of hydrophones.

The team deploys a Seaglider off Newport (photo: G. Grisby).





STRANDING SUMMARY

The **Oregon Marine Mammal Stranding Network** is authorized by NOAA to respond to stranded marine mammals and sea turtles along our coastline. As its program manager, **Jim Rice** leads this primarily volunteer effort to respond to as many of the 1,500 reports the network receives each year.

Why does this research matter? Data collected about strandings provide current information about emerging diseases, entanglements, ship strikes, and other risks to marine animals, humans, and our pets.

View an interactive dashboard that shows recent marine mammal strandings in Oregon at beav.es/NPE. The chart below lists the strandings recorded by Jim Rice, October 24–November 23, 2025.

**REPORT STRANDINGS AT 1-866-767-6114 OR
ONLINE AT THE **OREGON STRANDING REPORT FORM**.**

Killer Whale Fluke Lobes Found on Oregon Coast

On March 31, the left lobe of a whale's tail fluke was found washed ashore at South Beach, Newport, Oregon. Nineteen days later, on April 19, the right lobe of a whale's tail fluke was found ashore at Fort Stevens State Park in Clatsop County, Oregon. Both lobes showed evidence of prior entanglement as well as marks that suggested they had been dismembered by a sharp cutting instrument. MMI analysis of DNA extracted from small skin samples taken from each of these flukes showed that they both came from a female transient killer whale (*Orcinus orca*). Partial DNA profiles consisting of six variable markers were identical, confirming that the flukes came from the same individual, despite the time and distance between recovery of each of the lobes.

Common Name	Strandings	Live Entanglements	Sent to Rehab	Necropsies	Euthanized	Calls Received
California sea lion	40	1	0	1	0	68
harbor seal	5	0	0	0	0	6
harbor porpoise	1	0	0	0	0	1
humpback whale	2	1	0	2	1	56
northern fur seal	2	0	0	0	0	2
northern right whale dolphin	1	0	0	0	0	2
Steller sea lion	9	0	0	0	0	13
unidentified pinniped	7	0	0	0	0	8
Total	67	2	0	3	1	156



Juvenile Humpback Whale Strands Near Yachats

On November 15, a juvenile humpback whale stranded alive on the beach near Yachats, entangled in crab fishing gear. The whale drew intense concern and compassion from the community. Despite coordinated efforts by federal, state, and local partners, the animal could not be saved. After thorough assessment,

including consultation with marine mammal experts nationwide, NOAA authorized humane euthanasia to prevent further suffering.

Live large whale strandings on the Oregon coast are rare and extremely challenging. Our rugged shoreline, heavy surf, and limited response infrastructure make rescue attempts extremely difficult. While we understand the strong emotions that these events evoke, attempting to push a multi-ton whale into deeper water—or placing ropes or other equipment on the animal—is extremely dangerous and can unintentionally cause harm to the whale, reducing its chance of survival. The safest and most effective approach for people wanting to help is to wait for trained responders operating under NOAA’s direction.

As the home of the Oregon Marine Mammal Stranding Network, the Marine Mammal Institute’s role in this event was to provide scientific expertise, assist with response, and collect biological and toxicological data to help us learn from this tragedy. While the outcome was heartbreaking, every individual and agency involved shared the same goal: to act in the best interest of the animal. We remain committed to improving understanding and preparedness for future events and deeply appreciate the public’s concern and support for marine mammal conservation.

Learn more at the links below:

- [NOAA Fisheries News Statement](#)
- [Live Large Whale Strandings FAQ](#)



PUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

Bird, C. N., Pirotta, E., New, L., Cornelius, J. M., **Sumich, J. L.,** Colson, K. M., **Bierlich, K. C., Hildebrand, L., Fernández Ajó, A. A.,** Doron, A., & **Torres, L. G.** (2025). Size and body condition drive the energetic cost of a baleen whale foraging in shallow habitat. *PeerJ*, 13, Article e20247. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.20247>

Abstract: Energy expenditure strongly influences an animal's foraging decisions and activity budgets. Diving animals especially need to be energetically efficient because they exercise while oxygen is limited. By estimating the energetics of behavior, we can better understand the cascading effects of individual responses to disturbance and environmental change. Pacific Coast Feeding Group (PCFG) gray whales use a variety of foraging tactics in shallow habitats (<20 m), which present challenges associated with maneuverability and buoyancy. We use a seven-year dataset of concurrent individual behavior, morphology, and breath-by-breath respiration data collected via drone paired with two years of tri-axial accelerometry tag data to study patterns and correlates of respiration. We assess how several respiration metrics (acting as proxies for oxygen consumption) are associated with individual length, body condition and behavior (forage and travel), and test whether respiration reflects recovery from, or anticipation of, a foraging dive using Bayesian linear mixed effects models. Given model results, we simulated daily field metabolic rate (FMR) to explore how diving costs may affect energetics at a daily scale. We find that respiration reflects recovery from the preceding dive and that dives are more energetically expensive for longer, more buoyant whales. Longer dives

and the most common foraging tactics also incur higher energetic costs. FMR simulations show that individual size and dive duration have the largest effects on energy expenditure. Thus, PCFG gray whale foraging success may be limited by the energetic costs associated with size and buoyancy, highlighting the costs of a shallow habitat foraging niche.

Laglbauer, B. J., D'Costa, N. G., **Stewart, J. D.,** Palacios, M. D., Cronin, M., Fernando, D., Lezama-Ochoa, N., Armstrong, A. O., Jabado, R. W., Fowler, S., Lawson, J. M., Koubrak, O., Murua, J., Ko Gyi, T., Karnad, D., Chopra, M., Notarbartolo-di-Sciara, G., Rambahiniarison, J., Croll, D.,...G. M. W. (2026). Global manta and devil ray population declines: Closing policy and management gaps to reduce fisheries mortality. *Biological Conservation*, 313, Article 111589. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2025.111589>

Abstract: Significant progress has been made in advancing priority actions to conserve manta and devil rays, yet implementation and enforcement of protective measures often fall short, leaving most mobulid populations at risk of overfishing. Drawing on a literature review, fisheries databases, agency reports, and expert interviews, we assess global trends in mobulid catch and mortality. We examine both targeted and incidental catch, in small (<15 m, 'SV') and large (>15 m, 'LV') vessel fisheries to identify hotspots with the highest risk of fisheries-related mortality and population decline. We estimate global fisheries catch at 264,520 (184,407–344,987) mobulids per year, with SV fisheries accounting for 87 % of global mortality. The

highest-risk hotspots, based on mortality and declines, are located in India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Peru, and Myanmar. Mobulid retention is driven by demand, with higher mortality rates observed in countries exporting gill plates, and to a lesser extent, in those trading meat domestically or internationally. We recommend urgent implementation and enforcement of mobulid listings under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and national protective measures, including (i) uplisting mobulids to CITES Appendix I, (ii) full legislative protection for all mobulid species in high-risk fishing nations to reduce demand, (iii) avoiding fishing in critical habitats through permanent or temporary targeted area closures, or management, (iv) limiting drift gillnet effort, and (v) involving fishers in management decisions and implementation.

Oestreich, W. K.*, **Barlow, D. R.*, & Hersh, T. A.*** (2025). Integrating space, time, and culture in animal conservation practice. *Behavioral Ecology*, 36(6), araf122. <https://doi.org/10.1093/beheco/araf122>
*Authors contributed equally.

Abstract: Recent theoretical integration of the spatiotemporal and cultural elements of animal behavior has led to increasing calls to incorporate animal culture into conservation. Implementation of this idea remains sparse due to disconnects between the theoretical concept of considering culture in animal conservation and the spatiotemporal approaches typically employed in conservation practice. Here we propose that this gap can be bridged by (1) clarifying that spatiotemporal

conservation interventions inherently interact with culture regardless of whether this connection is acknowledged; and (2) strategically considering feasible “entry points” for considering animal culture in conservation practice. Recent advances in dynamic management strategies indicate the capacity for modern conservation approaches to integrate additional dimensions of animal behavior, and could serve as a particularly fruitful space for considering culture. Drawing on instructive examples from cetaceans, we examine instances where protection in space and time can facilitate the conservation of culture, and where focusing on conserving culturally distinct groups can yield protection in space and time. Human interventions that explicitly consider these interwoven dimensions in practice are achievable and can enable more holistic protections for diverse taxa.

Stewart, J. D., Grebmeier, J. M., Tinker, M. T., Calambokidis, J., & Moore, S. E. (2025). What gray whales are telling us about ecosystem change in the Pacific Arctic. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 82(11). <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsaf196>

Abstract: Gray whales in the eastern North Pacific have been in steep decline for the past six years, and recent estimates of abundance, reproductive output, and strandings suggest this decline is continuing and could be accelerating. These





PUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

developments have been particularly alarming as gray whales are considered a species of low conservation concern given their strong recovery from post-whaling levels. However, their recovery has coincided with rapid ocean warming, leading to reduced sea ice and increased northward transport of Pacific water through the Bering Strait that is impacting prey quality and availability in gray whales' sub-Arctic and Arctic feeding areas. The recent population downturn may in fact be a predictable result of the convergence of a strong recovery with compounding climate impacts.

VanCompernelle, M., Morris, J., Calich, H. J., Rodríguez, J. P., Marley, S. A., Pearce, J. R., Abrahms, B., Abrantes, K., Afonso, A. S., Aguilar, A., Agyekumhene, A., Akamatsu, T., Åkesson, S., Alawa, N. G., Alfaro-Shigueto, J., Anderson, R. C., Anker-Nilssen, T., Arata, J. A., Araujo, G.,...**Barlow, D. R.,...Palacios, D. M.,...Stewart, J.D.,...Torres, L.G.,...Sequeira, A. M. M.** (2025). Vulnerability of marine megafauna to global at-sea anthropogenic threats. *Conservation Biology*, Article e70147. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.70147>

Abstract: Marine megafauna species are affected by a wide range of anthropogenic threats. To evaluate the risk of such threats, species' vulnerability to each threat must first be determined. We build on the existing threats classification scheme and ranking system of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species by assessing the vulnerability of 256 marine megafauna species to 23 at-sea threats.

The threats we considered included individual fishing gear types, climate-change-related subthreats not previously assessed, and threats associated with coastal impacts and maritime disturbances. Our ratings resulted in 70 species having high vulnerability ($v > 0.778$ out of 1) to at least 1 threat, primarily drifting longlines, temperature extremes, or fixed gear. These 3 threats were also considered to have the most severe effects (i.e., steepest population declines). Overall, temperature extremes and plastics and other solid waste were rated as affecting the largest proportion of populations. Penguins, pinnipeds, and polar bears had the highest vulnerability to temperature extremes. Bony fishes had the highest vulnerability to drifting longlines and plastics and other solid waste; pelagic cetaceans to 4 maritime disturbance threats; elasmobranchs to 5 fishing threats; and flying birds to drifting longlines and 2 maritime disturbance threats. Sirenians and turtles had the highest vulnerability to at least one threat from all 4 categories. Despite not necessarily having severe effects for most taxonomic groups, temperature extremes were rated among the top threats for all taxa except bony fishes. The vulnerability scores we provide are an important first step in estimating the risk of threats to marine megafauna. Importantly, they help differentiate scope from severity, which is key to identifying threats that should be prioritized for mitigation.



MMI IN THE NEWS

Cultura animal na mira da conservação (“Animal culture targeted for conservation”) (**Revista Pesquisa FAPESP**): In interview to the Brazilian Funding agency FAPESP, **Mauricio Cantor** and others discuss the recent efforts to conserve animal behavioral diversity, highlighting key points of the recently published paper, **Ecology and conservation of socially learned foraging tactics in odontocetes**.

Starving humpback whale found dead on Neskowin beach (OregonLive): **Jim Rice** collected tissue samples from a whale carcass in early November to help determine the cause of its death.

These rare whales had never been seen alive. Then a team in Mexico sighted two (The Guardian): **Robert Pitman** describes the first live observations of ginkgo-toothed beaked whale made during an expedition in the waters off Baja California.

The Alluring Mysteries of BC’s Humpback Whales (The Tyee): **Robert Pitman** was interviewed about his reports of humpbacks apparently interfering when killer whales are attacking other species of marine mammals.

Flying with whales: Drones are remaking marine mammal research (Knowable Magazine): In an interview, **Joshua Stewart** and others discuss how drones are revolutionizing marine mammal science.

Bonding in Ashtamudi: Researchers probe unique dolphin–fisher partnership (The Times of India): The new human–dolphin research project in India, led by **Mauricio Cantor** and colleagues of the University of Kerala and Dakshin Foundation in India, received some media attention in **The Hindu**, the local **Kairali TV News**, and the Times of India.

‘An impossible situation:’ the tragedy of a stranded humpback whale on the Oregon coast (KLCC) : **Jim Rice** explains the “harsh reality” and rarity of live whale strandings on the Oregon Coast in an interview with KLCC.

‘An incredible privilege and a daunting task’: Oregon tribe harvests beached whale for the first time in generations (OregonLive): Following a stranded whale’s euthanasia, members of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians salvaged parts of the animal for cultural purposes, while scientists from **MMI** and others conducted a necropsy.

‘An honor and such a blessing’: People come together to mourn and learn from beached whale in Oregon (OPB): The death of a humpback whale on the Oregon Coast earlier this month brought together local residents, tribal members, and scientists, including **Jim Rice**, who coordinated the necropsy.



MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Applied Hierarchical Modeling Workshop, Oregon State University, October 27–31

Taylor Azizeh, Santiago Dominguez Sanchez, and Steph Bennington attended a statistics workshop over the course of five days.

Pacific Coast Feeding Group Consortium Annual Meeting, virtual, November 12

KC Bierlich, Lisa Hildebrand, Clara Bird, Natalie Chazal, Charles Nye, and Leigh Torres attended and presented research updates on Pacific Coast Feeding Group gray whales along the Oregon Coast.

“Gray whale blow collection techniques using drones,” Blood of the Wild Whale (BLoWW) Workshop, November 18–20, Vancouver, British Columbia

KC Bierlich attended and presented at this workshop hosted by Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Joint Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America and Acoustical Society of Japan, Honolulu, December 1–5

Selene Fregosi presented “Development of a Pacific-wide passive acoustic glider program to enhance cetacean survey and assessment capabilities.”

MMI Leadership Annual Retreat, Gleason Room, Oregon Coast Aquarium, January 14–15

Early each calendar year, MMI leadership takes time away from our regular work to have thoughtful discussions about how to deepen and strengthen our research, educational, outreach, and administrative activities and processes. **Lisa Ballance, Scott Baker, Barb Lagerquist, Jim Rice, Minda Stiles, Leigh Torres, Dee Kennedy, Kate Stafford, Mauricio Cantor, Josh Stewart, and Kathleen Hunt** will be in attendance.

Marine Mammal Institute Monthly Meeting, HMSC Guin Library Seminar Room, January 30, 12–1:30 pm Pacific

Lisa T. Ballance will lead MMI’s first all-hands meeting of 2026.



OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Marine Mammal Institute 2025 Annual Newsletter

MMI's annual newsletter is out! Our print newsletter takes a deeper look at our research highlights, educational milestones, and donor-supported accomplishments from the past year and introduces you to the people who make it happen. We invite you to **read the newsletter online** or pick up a copy the next time you visit us at Hatfield.



“Whale Migration in Oregon,” Salem, Oregon, November 11

Taylor Azizeh offered this presentation to the Willamette Institute for Continued Learning, a community of individuals aged 50 and over who are eager to continue their intellectual journeys.

“The Family that Preys Together: An Introduction to Killer Whales of the World,” OSU Extension, Newport, November 18

Robert Pitman gave a talk about killer whales to Yaquina Birders and Naturalists.

“And the Beaked Shall Inherit the Earth: Being a worldwide review of beaked whale diversity,” Newport Public Library, November 22

Robert Pitman gave an invited talk as part of the American Cetacean Society–Oregon Chapter’s Silent Auction Fundraiser.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Natalie Charbonneau received an MMI Graduate Student Award to support purchase of technology enabling her access to her visual research data as a blind student. This Braille embosser will also enable collaborations on other projects to bring visual marine data to live for blind people.

Madison Kosma received a Marine Mammal Institute Graduate Student Award to attend the Alaska Marine Science Symposium in January 2026, where she will present her research. Presenting at this symposium offers a valuable opportunity to share her work with a diverse audience of scientists, managers, and Indigenous co-management partners.

Emma Pearson received an MMI Graduate Student Award to attend the Ocean Sciences Meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, in February 2026, where she will present her work on the potential impacts of marine heatwaves on blue whale vocal behavior. Attending and presenting at the meeting will provide Emma an opportunity to share her work beyond the marine mammal community.

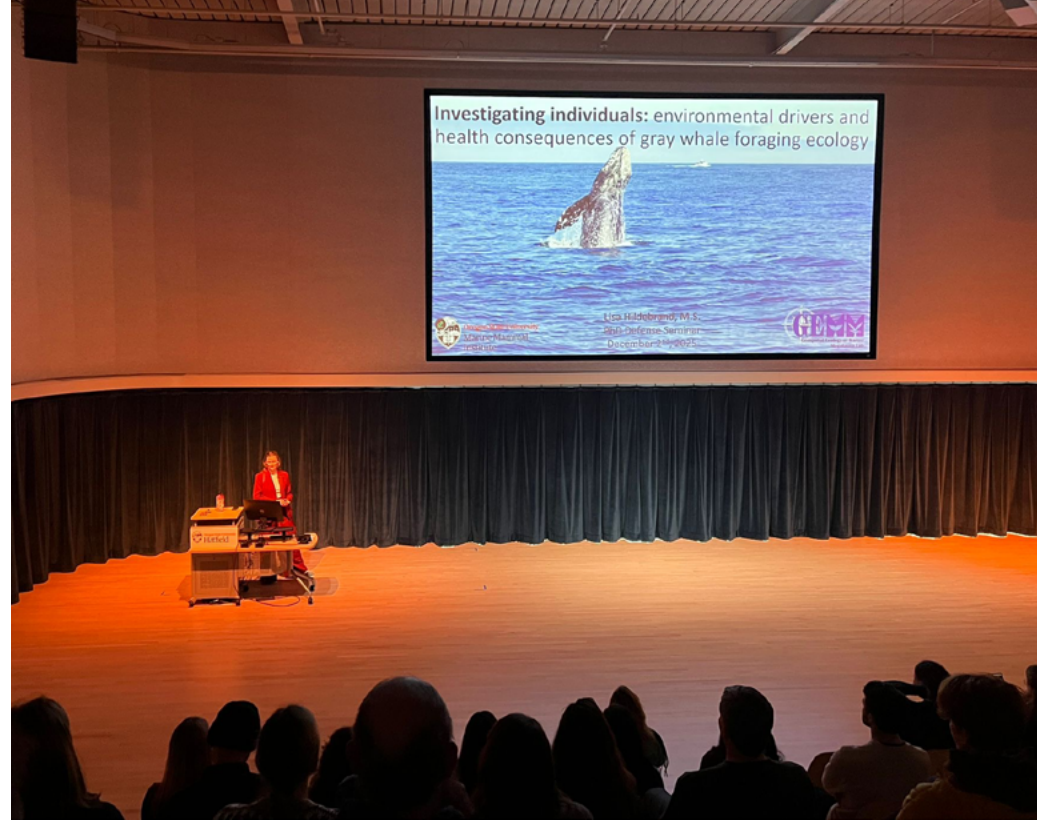
Clarissa Teixeira was invited to join the Communications Committee for the Society for Marine Mammalogy, where she will work closely with other committees, including the Diversity Equity and Inclusion Committee, to strengthen and expand the Society's communications efforts.

Angie Sremba, previously an MMI Affiliate, has joined MMI as a Research Associate. She will be working with **Scott Baker** on blue whale genomics; humpback, gray, and fin whale transcriptomics; and eDNA collected from the bottom of the Mariana Trench.

Charlene Pérez Santos (pictured below) joined the Marine Mammal Institute in 2023 and recently completed her master of science degree in fisheries, wildlife, and conservation sciences. Her thesis, "Eyes in the Sky: Mapping Humpback Whale and Vessel Movements via Satellite to Characterize Collision Risk Hotspots in Pacific Mexico," used satellite telemetry and vessel traffic data to evaluate ship-strike risk for humpback whales in Pacific Mexico. She has been

advised by **Joshua Stewart** (pictured with Charlene on the next page). Charlene plans to return to her home island of Puerto Rico, is currently applying for positions in marine science and conservation, has been invited to collaborate on shark depredation projects in the Caribbean with the University of Miami, and is developing research proposals to advance marine mammal science in the Caribbean. Congratulations, Charlene!





Lisa Hildebrand successfully defended her doctoral research on December 2. Advised by **Leigh Torres**, Lisa (pictured above right, and right, middle back row) has been a part of MMI for 7 years, first completing her master's degree from 2018 to 2020 before pursuing a PhD in wildlife science. Lisa's dissertation research investigated the environmental drivers and health consequences of individual Pacific Coast Feeding Group gray whale habitat and space use patterns along the central Oregon coast. Lisa, who is a German citizen, is returning to Europe in the new year where she will be on the lookout for postdoctoral researcher positions.





THE PEOPLE BEHIND MMI SCIENCE

Barb Lagerquist

Barb is MMI's Research Program Coordinator. Originally from southern Ontario, Canada, Barb received her Honors Bachelor of Science at the University of Western Ontario in ecology and evolution. Following graduation, Barb conducted research on humpback whales in Hawaii and Australia for four years before coming to Oregon State University for graduate school.

In 1997, after completing her master of science degree in wildlife science on the dive characteristics of blue whales, she began full-time work as a Research Assistant with **Bruce Mate's** Whale Telemetry Group and later with **Daniel Palacios's** Whale Habitat Ecology & Telemetry Lab. As a Research Assistant, Barb participated in tagging studies of many large whale species around the world, her principal role in the field being tagging-boat driver and data collector. In the lab, Barb participated in the construction and testing of satellite tags, analysis of tracking data, report and scientific manuscript writing, and the acquisition of federal, state, and institutional research permits for the lab's satellite tagging studies.

In 2022, Barb transitioned to her current role as Research Program Coordinator and now provides research support to the

whole institute. In this role, Barb helps with research permits, safety, and asset management. She also serves on a variety of working groups and committees at OSU, including those dealing with safety, marine operations, and research support.

Barb lives in Corvallis with her husband, Joe, and looks forward to summers and holidays when their two kids, Sam and Finn, come home from college in British Columbia. When not behind a desk, Barb loves to spend time outdoors, trail running, swimming in rivers and lakes, snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. She also enjoys time on her couch, knitting, reading novels, and streaming TV shows.



ONGOING OSU MEETINGS

MMI Principal Investigators Meeting, monthly (**Lisa T. Ballance, Scott Baker, Mauricio Cantor, Jim Rice, Kate Stafford, Josh Stewart, Leigh Torres**)

OSU Loyal Committee Meeting, monthly (**Minda Stiles**)

MMI Administrative Meeting, semimonthly (**Lisa T. Ballance, Dee Kennedy, Barb Lagerquist, Minda Stiles**)

Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Conservation Sciences Faculty Meeting, monthly (**Scott Baker, Lisa T. Ballance, Mauricio Cantor, Kate Stafford, Josh Stewart, Leigh Torres**)

HMSC's Safety Awareness Forum Meeting, monthly (**Barb Lagerquist, Debbie Steel**)

College of Agricultural Sciences Administrators Meeting, monthly (**Lisa T. Ballance**)

Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Conservation Sciences Graduate Committee, monthly (**Leigh Torres**)

University Storytellers, bimonthly (**Minda Stiles**)

MMI Leadership Meeting, quarterly (**Lisa T. Ballance, Scott Baker, Mauricio Cantor, Dee Kennedy, Barb Lagerquist, Jim Rice, Kate Stafford, Josh Stewart, Minda Stiles, Leigh Torres**)

HARBOR Small Boat Program, quarterly (**Barb Lagerquist**)

College of Agricultural Sciences Safety Advisory Committee, quarterly (**Barb Lagerquist**)

College of Agricultural Sciences Administrative Managers Group, quarterly (**Minda Stiles**)

Branch Experiment Stations, MMI, and Agricultural and Marine Sciences Business Center Collaboration Meeting, three times per year (**Dee Kennedy**)



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