Pages 6-8 missing

Buccaneer Cove

growth At one time in the birth and evolution of the Galapagos Islands Isabela was two islands: the southern mass of Sierra Negra and Gerro Azul were one; the northern chain of volcances from Alcedo composed to Cape Berkeley were the other. During the course of eruptions lava flowed into the straight between them narrowing the passage and filling it in until by the coalescence of the flows a land bridge of jumbled frozen rock sealed the gap & separating the sister named Perry Isthmus long islands. This low / waiste/ which has existed since before historical times, is steadily being widened by continuitad outpourings until from either side/it is now six miles across. The east side of Perry Isthmus combines with the shores of the land masses to north shores and south to make the boundaries of Cartago Bay, It is not a bay foundaries emborer to that embraces sandy beaches and/& good anchorage. The latter must be chosen with caution to avoid losing an anchor on the rough, rocky bottom: and the coast is a laberinth of intrieste channels and inlets between Forming a barrier in/the fingers of Isva/ jagged, solidified velvet-black lava. /On Carton Cool canopy all but the most recent flows mangrove has spread a green fense on stilted butressed stems that completely do hides the back country from a band dough person in a small boat. (Where recent flows have penetrated this belt of vegetation. Gaunt. charred and bles whitened trunks of mangrove stand / But the denudation is short lived; every where among the dangled dead branches and along the water's edge of the fresh lava, seedling are popping up with twin terminal, apple-green leaves are popping up. It will not be long before the gaps in the mangrove barrier will have been healed. These inlets are/favorite haunt of the green sea turtle who finds in them an abundant forage of marine algae. They also harbor the white tipped shark whose faint

outlines and swift minatory (spurts up) from the murky-green, opalescent deeps warns us not to dangle our hands in the water.

Behind the mangrove wall an undulating plain ofpahoihoi lave stretches inland towards the steep slopes of Sierra Negra. Junip On this barren surface, sheltered from sea breezes, the Aabsorbed radiant -delivered by direct conduction energy of the sun is radiated back into the air from the hot trendling heat rock to the over-heated air transformed into vibrating waves of hest that rise from the thet rock as from the top of and iron stove. Nothing but a few hardy clumps of brachycereus grow on this baked and dehydrated plain. A mile or two from the shore the flow of lava comelet was split by a hill of ASK older ash and cinders formed during a more ancient volcanic evebt. The lava flowed around the base of this on both sides, hill/leaving on the down stream side a shadow of unflooded ground before the two streams rejoined in their onward rush. On this island in a sea of lava, maved by geological accident, animal and Whood alos plant life survived. The vegetation in the shadow at the foot of the chiefly hill is largely bursera, croton bushes , and giant opuntia cactus; and living in burrows in the vellow-brown ashy soil are large numbers of brightly pigmented land iguanas Conolophus pallidus. These lizards are colored in different shades of yellow, brown, and orange the distribution of which varies somewhat from individual to individual. In some the head and shoulders are a pale, almost canary yeldow, blending into white on the throat with a shading thur to dal oranges and brown on the hind quarters and tail. Others have much darker heads but retain the pale yellow on their spiny crests. These Isabela iguanas are quite distinct from the Plaza Island average darker in drab shades of gray and burnt umber. race which tend to be more drab with much. #### burnt umber brilliantly pigmented They are even more brilliant than the Santa Cruz iguanas of "Dragon Hill Hill". As with coloring in so variations in coloring in so many animals species the pigmentation of Conolophus may also be related

to diatary factors.

sphead an

The members of this colony were also decidedly less shy than those of the colonies on Plaza and Santa Cruz islands. If approached slowly, av soiding sudden motions, it was possible to get to within a few feet of them. The would watch Vou They were alert, and would watch you intently without fear following every motion you made with their eyes until your position required them to turm their heads. Sometimes they licked their lips with a thick like behaviec tion emotional red tonque with the nervous gesture of a person under nervous strain. When the tension the at last became too great the animals reacted suddenly supped love as though a & tightly coiled spring had instantly been released; they dash for his burrows of for a rock crevice, or for the safty relative safety of a fallen branch.

The place where they live out their confined and seemingly monotonous lives at the foot of the hill is a park-like grove of mixed Palo Santa and cactus. The trees are rather widely spaced leaving grassyswails between them and patches of bare ochre ground between them. The grass grows in tufts and bunches of yellow grass are dry and lifeless, and scattered around is the usual forest litter of dead branches and brown fallen leaves giving the park land a unkempt very autumnal/appearance. Around the edges of the grove where long oge spread in and was being the lava had / encroached it formed encroached bythe younger trees if frigmed a pavement of scalloped wrinkled lobes like a rough mosaic af ancient fishscale design. The fall character of the scene was enhanced by the dried leaves accumulated in the cracks in the lava, and by the yellowing foliege still clinging to the branches above. which contributed a curious anachronistic contradiction to the May season. One has the feeling of changless permanance here, that Melville described, with the undetached aversion of a New Englander,

as No doubt after the <u>garua</u> or following the winter rains, if or when they occur, the trees put out new leaves and the grass becomes green to introduce of fleeting mood of spring, a condition but for most of the year an atmosphere of sere and withered ADDADADA prevails, an atmosphere of perpetual autumn, when in the words of Melville rain never falls.

Across the Cannal de Isabela on the island of Sabtiago a bay.as different from Cartago as their common volcanic origin give birth to could produce has been fashened by a longer period of submission to the forces of the sea. (Named James Bay by English sea Captains more than a century ago, is a wide cove along whose shore a mile attenholid of steep, brown beach absorbs the moderated waves of the strait which mold its profile into a series of gently shelving hollows and mounds. Hundreds of ghost crabs have dug their burrows in here this beach into which they retreat at high tide, but emerge when the sea has withdrawn to scratch their living from the packed sand, leaving a complicated tracing of parallel scars and dark pellets to mystify a first-time observer uninitiated into the secret of their habits. They are a wary crew with periscope eyes trained always on an approaching person, and cannot be surprised by stealth. I tried to creep up on them, but they always stopped feeding when ATT I was still a dozen yards away, and looking at me with what I began to feel, after several futile tries, was more akin to animosity than to a surveyors judgement of distance, they would doen for this But perhaps had been 1. burrows. When the gap between us was reduced to a certain crastacean estimate of minumum safety. In any case from the security of their invisible boundary doorways they continued to watch until another lesser distance hadwas crossed, when they would pop out of sight. To test my theory

that motion was more alarming to the crabs than the presence of a

strange object. I sat myself down beside a hole which I could observe without turning my head. I waited a long time while other Came crabs tiptoes or dashed across my field of vision, some indeed coming so close that I could study their method of feeding. I began to suspect that my crab had another exit from his home and was about to give up when I noticed that two stalked eyes with pink tips just showing over the sand rim in the shadow of the hole. How long he had bee watching me I had no idea way of knowing - perhaps from the beginning of my vigil. Apparently reassured by my hour-long motionlessness The process is he tentatively crept out leg by leg and began to feed. What they do to scrape up alternately is alternately with their two front legs scrape up claw-fulls of sand transfered crab's which are carried to the mouthand there sorted over by the mandables to remove edible material such as small crustaceans, plankton, etc. cleaned in The/sand is then dropped as small round pellets as the animal

moves forward.

During the course of these observations I noticed what (Interpreted to be as) might be construed vas a kind of social intercourse or code of manners among ghost crabs. Inevitably while feeding at random a crab will find himself near the entrance of another crab's burrow. He sidles up to the hole and furtively reaches over the edge with one or two claws tapping the sides gently, whereupon the occupant if home will come to the entrance. There is no apparent conflict; it is like knocking at the door of a neighbor to say good morning. The visitor then moves away of his own accord. In situations of available alarm crabs will take refuge in the nearest, burrow, and so as might be expected more than one crab may enter a hole without seeming to ne anothe cause undue disturbance to the first occupant. This seens sharing of a house can be interpreted as the right of asylum. But perhaps chost crabs do not suffer from a strong sense of property or teeretory

Except for the cactus the vegetation is sparse; a few white trunked trees burseres cling to the dark face of the wall to accent like bird lime the most stable <u>mitches</u> and ledges. But the cactur trees have as pre-empted all the prominent sites where they stand XXXX sentinals guarding on guard on their crumbling fortress. At the very tip of the peninsula thay are crouded on the last remnents of fallen blocks, they occupy tip of the finger while above on the p very/peak of the marrew headland theypecupy in a rank of expectant watchfulness as though prepared to make a final hopless effort to repeir the forces of nature to which paradoxically they too belong.

own

The beach at Buccaneer Cove because of its steepness and the constant surf, is a difficult place to land in a small boat, but in a sailing ship's long boat, it could probably be done without much danger of swamping. Now'a-days, those who wish to go ashore use the smaller beach on the north side of the narrow peninsula where the waves break with less force. The sand on this beach a color has a pinkish cast/which is derived no doubt from the material of the peninsula. The Buccaneer Cove beach is brown; the grains of its sandsare derived from a different source and contain a considerable admixture of olivine. The ladd behind the beach rises at first then more gently sur an abruptly to an inclined plain of stratified volcanic material deposits now densely cemented into a hard on the surface into a hard layer which extends for a considerable distance into the interior. It is from supply these strata that/the olivine is. An overhang of moderate height at one end of the beach permits a view almost directly down onto the beach waves that break and swirl and weave across the sand. They from come in at/differen several directions as they are deflected by the cliffs on the sides of the cove to make a criss-cross pattern of foam as they shoot across the sand losing energy and fall sliding back.

Auth The endless churning and weaving of the dissipating waves, that bail in shallow edies, flatten and disappear in thin sheets streaked with bursting bubbles, stir the sand, dislodging the life beneath vulnerable the surface which then is exposed to predators. As I stood on the and + quit shifting glitter shiller low promontory watching the changing patterns offrom the evening sun on the beach below, a small flock of oyster catchers came swooping down in front alighting just ahead of an advancing wave and nimbly. Nimbly they ran just ahead of the water, and when it fell back followed down probing the sand with their \$\$\$ blunt, heavy, coralline bills for exposed the creatures left uncovered. Never hesitating, never getting caught the rush by -a-sudden gust of a wave, they dance back and forth with the swirling perfect water in perfect harmony and with perfect unhesitating assurance. They play this game with the waves, scarcely wetting their feet, always closing the pargin to the narrowist-between them and the advancing or retreating waves to the narrowest thread/of safety, but there is no danger for them, for if the calculation is in error they lightly take to wing , coming down again in a flish of black and what white plumage at the tip of an advancing to ingue of foam. Back they go when it tetreats pecking here and there in the sand for the food the wave uncovered or left stranded.

The making of a living at the edge of the sea is the result of long genetic experimentation and trial. For eges these bitds ancesters of these birdshave been learning the art of foraging the there along the living desendants follow the patterns bestowed on them, unconscious of their heratage, obeying an instinct that has not let them dowm. It cannot be claimed that they know as individuals a livelyhood is available from the rush of the sea; they know in a more enduring sense with a knowledge embedded in their nervous systems by generations of experience

10

to

that a quickness of foot and an alertness of eye, when applied to that which separates the boarderline permeent land and sea, to the rich zone between the awav tides, will keep them from hunger and stary ation/ Here we see a phenomenon not of our day alone, but with roots that have transmitted its meaning across the ages to connect pht/ with theirs our own misty origins.

Under the overhang from which I watched the oyster catchers, the sea has carved out a long gallery where sealions retreat from the heat of the sun to sleep and nurse their pups. At low tide a lava lizard stalk a vellow butterfly one afternoon after bathing I saw on the sunny shelf of rock outside He Tropidurus sealion gallery the/sealion's cave, a lava lizard, who had come down to the beach to for insets attracted by the sealions, stalk a yellow butterfly. insect his victim) after He crept up on / the like a cat on a bird while the butterfly stood in its the sun unnoticing, slowly opening and closing his wings. With a it. sudden rish the lizard had high squarely by the body, head first in butterfiges his mouth. The insects wings gave a few convulsive twitches and Slowly the process of engulfment how began. then were still. Tropidurus Releasing his grip slightly the lizard gulped at his prey and with each spasm it entered farther into his mouth until the body was hidden and only the yellow wings projected from either side of his jaws. As the gulping continued the wings were folded forward like a closing fan and finally they too disappeared from sight. For a few before dashing off minutes/more the reptile stood quietly, eyes closed, with a slightly goitheous, dispeptic look as though he regreted his meal. Later that same afternoon on the cindery slope above the beach we discovered a small Bromicus, the only snake native to in

Tropidurus who that had just caught a lava lizard hal nearly half the Galapagos, working The makes as big as himself. He had the lizard by the neck and was struggling latte to shift his hold to its head while the Lits lave lizard was struggling

and it

illeff

to ## free itself. In spite of the not great discrepance in size

the contest was an unequal one. The snake's grip with his fine sharp teeth could not be broken, and when inevitably Tropidurus'shead had entered the elastic throat of Dromicus his struggles had ceased. for Dromicus thes From then ton the process of getting a meal was simply one of all swallowing, at which snakes are/adept. Their jaws become unhinged thoats could to permit the passage of objects much larger than the resting gullet hermally could accommodate, and the skin of their necks and throats stretches occupiel h eromond until the spaces between the scales becomes many times the area of the atta / with in and scales themselves. By peristaltic pumping in which the most of the snake's body musculature was enlisted, my dead lizard was engulfed 775 gradually consumed. to encompassment by D's mouth gradually consumed. His legs presented a momentary obstacle/which h they we folled the was overcome by their being folfed back against his sides at the in the sameway was overcome/by their Deing routed back again into a net many wings the Lizard's into a net many the butterfyy's/had been folded by his contemporary a few hours before. W The food chain even/in the simplified biotic relationships of the Galapagos Islands is long shorter than it would be on the main land. A butterfy's in its larval stage is a vegetarian drawing its energy requirements from the photosynthetically stored energy of the sun, Which the foundation on which all life rests. Once removed from this herbivorous insect ultimate source the butterfly became food for a lizard which in its toon nurished another reptile a small snake, Did the food chain dies and its substance if end here? If may have, the snake/entersing the substance of the soil S, X A small fraction of org. I inorg w.d. through bacterial A¢X10/4 disintegration, t its chemicals/to reappearing in the structure of plants at the bottom of the scale to start their progress up the ladder of life once again. On the average only one molecule in ten advances from each rung to the next higher rung, in it is the process pf_{\bullet} ; all the rest fall back to the lowest matter now level in a constant rain of sloughed off refuse. The ladder is not symbolic of the progress of organized forms ascending changing in shape and shrinking in size to one tenth with each step upward; it is a

fanciful construction \$ # # # # # of the ascent of the abstract principle of life through discontinuous of life all the/stages in the chain/from a vast seething, fp shapeless mass resting on the inorganic basement at the bottom, to a speck of highly forms organized complex organizes at the top. from which reach up the green plants to the sun over-spreading plants reach up to the sun - the source of the life force - (The organisms on each rung retain unchanging their positions, handing up only to the stage above a tiny portion of their living essence. does will But/little Doomicus nay not die of natural causes, he nay/ continue the chain one step higher, As a snakeling he may be eaten by a mockingbird, or later in his life become the prey of to a and this may have been the fate of the Galapagos hawk, and this may be the fate one that ate the lizard at Buccaneer Cove. He may have been fed to their neetling hawklet in the nest in the by the hawks who had & built a nest in a Palo Sante tree on the in the Galapagos hillside above the cove. But here/the chain food chain finally ends had the coming of men.

for the hawks have no enemies before man appeared on the scene.

The hawk's nest was discovered by one of our expedition It and we all visited it the following day. The nest was a bulky structure of sticks built low in a Palo Santo tree half way to the top of the volcanic cone that formed the south side of Buccaneer Cove. As we climbed the cindery slope towards the nest the birds became increasingly restive. Ordinarily Galapagos hawks pay little attention to people and can be approached quite closely when not near their nests and when an display not rearing young. Under these circumstances they seem to evince mefely & cautious curiosity. But when they are mesting they change unsuspicious from docile gentle, unprovokable birds to fierce and fearless defenders of their aerie, and so it was with these. When we reached the nest site we were greeted with piercing crys from two adult birds circling over head and from time to time one or the other would

plung down at us with such apparent intent to do us harm that we dared not take our eyes from them while in the open and took refuge under the branches of a large tree. The hawks are Such aggressive powerful_ severe injury fearless birds as these hawks could cause considerable damage -by striking a persona unprotected head and face By striking with their powerful talons these aggressive birds could cause serious lacerations protectionesel forrelver unprotected to the head and face of the unwary. for guard against such injury, As a simple expedient is to hold a sticks above and's head, which deterathe hawks from diving making actual contact, although they continue to attempted dive with alarming persistance and speed. Often am/striking dive is unannounced by any warning cry amd the first knowledge of it is the a sudden rushing sound of wings as the bird veres off only inches away. hawk It is a terrifying sight to see a large fierce bird coming straight for at speed at gou, like / a dive bomber / out of the sky, his sharp talons forward, wings partly closed, and Itis not the extended talons that are so frightening; it is the steady, piercing eyes and down curved beak between undeviating the partly folded wings that Ann/ declair undeviating, immolating readiness even dedication determination in the attack, a willingness to accept even immolation. lef dele

When a lull in the dive bombing permitted, we turned our formed a frame found there to our surprise a third hawk in the full dark brown plumage of the adult /crouched down in the hollow of the sticks. On further investigation

at some hazard it was discovered that she was brooding a few day old, within simple to graduate single, white downy hawklet. This fact was not/easy to obtain in the face of her aggressively defensive posture. I undertook the task by climbing the tree, whereupon she rose in the nest and moved over to the side towards me and as I reached her level she spread her wings in a threatening manner and lunged at me with open beak. She could have attacked me with claws too, but for her solicitude for her offspring she was more concerned to interpose herself between it and me. Every move I made to see what she was guarding was met by a to ward off counter move on her part *fepel* my advances. Idared not reach over towards her with my hands for fear of receiving a painful and bloody wound. In the end IM was able to I obtained a view of the young bird by gently raising her body a few inches with a stick, a treatment she resented less than my presence.

Here was an unusual situation: three adult hawks defending a single nest . I I had never seen this to occur before with birds of prey, who are usually , I had been led to believe, were very jealous of thier terretorial rights, even in respect to other members of their own species. Among passerine birds foster parents and group care of young is not altogether unknown. I have seen it happen in jay, and nuthatch and warbler families in which an odd birds has first the young of a mated pair in the nest and has first flooglings.

Hawks as fearless as the Galapagos hawk would not survive long in an association with human places where they could come into close contact with men. Cautious curiosity would Anything as "unnatural" to as cautious curiosity would be certainly rewarded with lethal attack. Most men do their best to ######## foster and maintain a barier of fear between themselves and all other animals, which is mutual only in the sense that fear enters the picture on both sides. The animal's fear a conditioned fear superstitious is/for self preservation; the human's fear is defensive a/defensive fear o

of the unknown .