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Local man with swine flu dies

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

It's the third flu death in U.S.

BY CRAIG WELCH AND DOMINIC GATES
Seattle Times staff reporters

A Snohomish County man has become the first person in Washington state to die from complications of swine flu, health officials

announced Saturday.

The death is only the third in the U.S. from the flu; the other two were in Texas. Forty-eight people have died from the flu in Mexico.

The Snohomish County man, who officials said was in his 30s,

GLOBAL ACTION: WHO director acted with authority > A5

had an underlying heart condition. He became sick April 30 and died Wednesday from viral pneumonia,

a complication from swine-origin influenza (H1N1), officials with the state Department of Health said.

Officials would not release his name nor say where in Snohomish County he lived.

See > **FLU, A14**

Layoffs hitting teachers hard

THOUSANDS IN STATE MAY BE JOBLESS BY FALL

Cuts will affect those with least experience the most

BY KATHERINE LONG
Seattle Times Eastside reporter

When they landed teaching jobs in the Issaquah School District in the fall of 2007, the Millers — Jayme, his wife, Andrea, and his sister Sarah — couldn't believe their good fortune.

All three had grown up and gone to school in Issaquah. In their mid-20s, enthusiastic and full of energy, they found their first full-time jobs as teachers in the very place where they all wanted to be:

“This has been gut-wrenching for us.”

RON THIELE
Associate superintendent, Issaquah schools

home.

Then the economy started going south. Still, Sarah Miller reasoned, “They’ll always need teachers.”

So it was a shock earlier this month when Issaquah sent layoff notices to 158 of its 1,097 certificated teachers, all with three or fewer years of experience.

This fall, unless they're recalled to work, the Millers will all be out of jobs.

Districts across the state are either slashing teaching jobs or planning to put a freeze on hiring to

See > **TEACHERS, A14**

ABALONE

Treasured for their **flavor** and **color** — but **smuggled** and nearly **extinct** locally



STEVE RINGMAN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

Biologist Joth Davis is among the scientists trying to coax Puget Sound's pinto abalone population to rebound. Abalone around the world are falling victim to overfishing and poachers. This abalone, about 2 years old, is growing on a diet of kelp and algae.

BY CRAIG WELCH
Seattle Times environment reporter

The authorities popped him near the docks in Port Angeles.

On a March afternoon in 1994, a sleek fishing boat — not-so-subtly named the Abalone Made — came ashore after puttering around Freshwater Bay. The waiting cops nabbed the captain and seized his contraband: 188 specimens of a rare Puget Sound mollusk, the pinto abalone, a strange, fist-sized snail stuffed in algae-encrusted shells.

The thief would confess he'd been stealing the tasty seafood delicacies by the tens of thousands — enough to pay off his 26-foot commercial diving boat and buy a new Jeep Cherokee. The real damage wouldn't be known until much later.

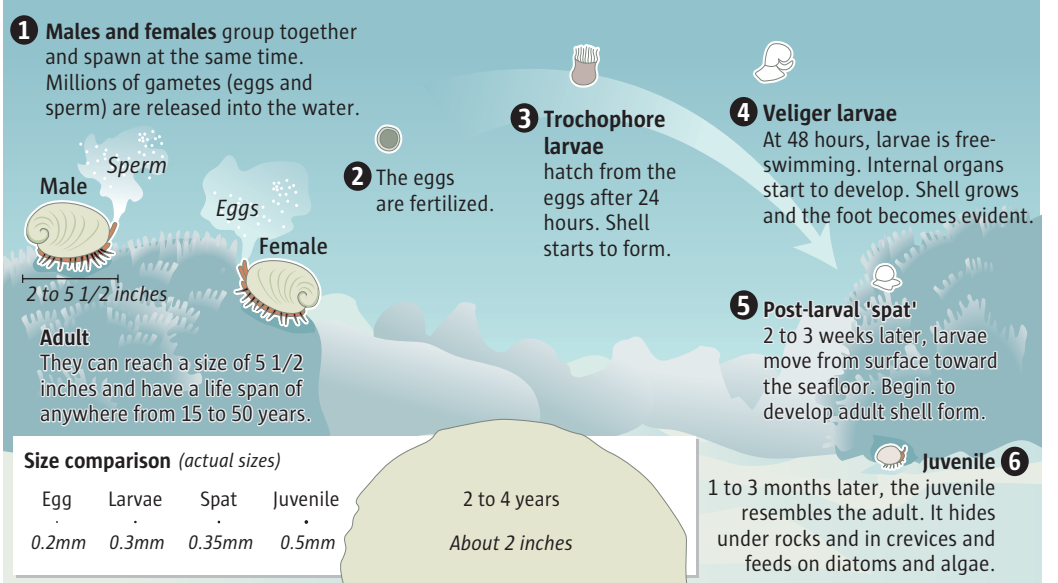
At the time, Puget Sound's lone abalone species was already hurtling toward extinction. More than with any other creature in these waters, illicit harvesting may have pushed it over the edge.

Today, so few of the shellfish remain that scientists with kitchen utensils and model-train glue are trying to mate survivors in a lab. They plan this summer

See > **ABALONE, A12**

How abalone reproduce

Puget Sound's lone abalone species, the pinto abalone, historically lived along the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Populations have decreased more than 80 percent since the early 1990s. They successfully mate only when they are abundant enough to scoot within a few meters of one another. Scientists hope to increase the population in Puget Sound.



A. RAYMOND / THE SEATTLE TIMES

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< Abalone

FROM A1

TREASURED SHELLFISH NEARLY GONE HERE

Can science undo years of poaching?

to transplant the creatures' offspring in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and hope that will jump-start a population nearing collapse. Similar efforts are under way in British Columbia, but it's too soon to know if the attempts will succeed.

That researchers are trying to do so at all is a testament to how marine science is evolving. Invertebrates such as shellfish, sea urchins and cucumbers were once thought to be naturally resistant to overfishing. If fishermen took too many, regulators just shut down fishing, believing wild stocks would come back on their own.

But as populations of many marine creatures plummet across the globe, the fate of abalone — from South Africa to California and now Washington — shows how easy it is to misread the consequences of overfishing, and how complicated it can be to repair the damage.

Nature, and man, are too unpredictable.

Food and treasure

The creature looked like a simple gnarled stone — until it danced.

On a recent spring day in a Mukilteo marine laboratory, a single pinto abalone rose up on its milky foot, the shell resembling a mushroom cap, and swiveled to and fro like a child surveying a room. Then it pushed across a table toward the edge.

"Whoa there," said Josh Bouma, a shellfish biologist with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. He pried the animal loose with a spatula and dumped it in a basin bubbling with saltwater piped from Puget Sound.

Bouma and a University of Washington graduate student, Nathan Wight, plucked abalone from tanks, checked their sex, and pasted numbered tags on their shells in preparation for mating. AstroTurf rimmed the tanks so the animals wouldn't escape — a lesson scientists learned the hard way. "We've had males crawl out and into tanks with females," Wight said.

Abalone are ecosystem engineers and voracious grazers. They cruise at night, scraping algae off rocks with a scaly tongue and feeding on drifting kelp. They keep rocky patches clean for other creatures to colonize.

Their ability to wander is key to their survival.

The broadcast spawners mate by releasing sperm and eggs in the water, which mix and produce young only if parents are close together. So abalone travel, rarely more than a few dozen meters, congregating on outcroppings to spawn at low tides. There, people for centuries have collected them for food and treasure.

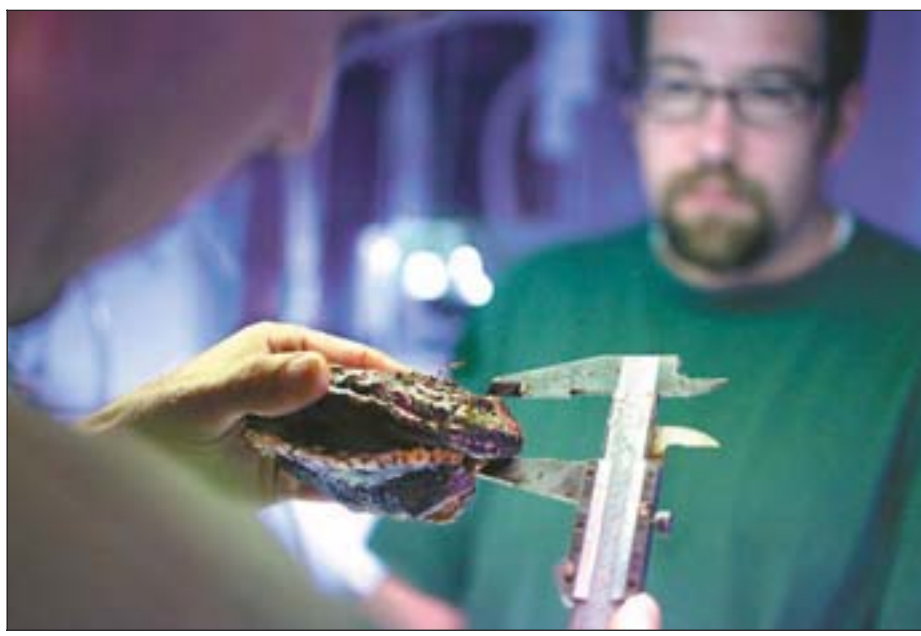
Connoisseurs pound the meat with mallets, boil it in soup with cabbage, stir-fry it with pepper and garlic or serve it as steak stuffed with prosciutto and pine nuts. The underside of an abalone's scraggly shell holds swirling iridescent patterns that change color with the light. Polished pieces of shell become saxophone keys, pocketknife handles and guitar inlays. Jewelers shape them into pendants for earrings, necklaces and bracelets.

Such popularity led to boom-and-bust commercial fishing in California for white, black, green and pink abalone. The same pattern followed along the Strait of Georgia, north of the San Juan Islands. Washington never allowed commercial fishing, but by the late 1980s



PHOTOS BY STEVE RINGMAN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

A pinto abalone scoots along the top of its home, a piece of pipe cut in half and submerged in water, as it searches for a spot out of the sunlight. Researchers are helping abalone reproduce and hope to release their offspring in an effort to boost the population.



State biologist Josh Bouma measures an abalone taken from Puget Sound. He and UW biologist Nathan Wight, in background, work out of a lab in Mukilteo.

sport fishermen saw fewer and fewer of the creatures. In 1994 the state halted abalone collecting for good.

In the 15 years since, pinto abalone populations at surveyed sites in Washington have declined more than 80 percent.

Worldwide problem

From Admiralty Inlet to the Pacific, abalone once were so common that San Juan residents called retreating currents "abalone tides."

Today, the creatures probably number in the tens of thousands, perhaps even a few hundred thousand. That's a pittance after decades when sport fishermen — allowed to collect a handful of the creatures each — gathered a combined total of more than 40,000 a year.

To understand the decline, scientists tested water temperature and salt content, but found few clues. They knew the return of sea otters — furry abalone lovers —

may have played a role near the coast.

But in and around Port Angeles and the San Juans, biologists tended to blame continued poaching. Certainly, history suggested as much.

The fisherman police caught in 1994 admitted regularly stealing clustering abalone when he dove legally for cucumbers and urchins. He sold the marine snails to local restaurants for \$5 to \$10 or less apiece. The res-

taurants resold them for as much as \$25. Some even found their way overseas.

Biologists calculated that this thief took as much by himself as all other recreational fishermen combined in some years. And no one believed he was the region's only poacher. "I still hear people whisper about knowing where they can find illegal abalone," said Joth Davis, a biologist with Taylor Shellfish.

Plus, smuggling threatens abalone around the world. Abalone theft by Chinese gangs in South Africa has sparked gunbattles in Johannesburg. British Columbia authorities employ shellfish-sniffing dogs on ferries and use a database of abalone DNA to track shellfish poached from their waters. Three years ago, one team of crooks was caught ferrying a pickup-load of 11,000 abalone stolen from Canada's northwest coast.

Abalone raised in Canadian shellfish farms feed on plants that leave their shells an odd color, so cops can cruise restaurants and quickly spot wild abalone. Smugglers still swipe hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of abalone each year from California, which holds the world's last remaining popu-

lations of red abalone, creatures that can grow to twice the size of pinto abalone.

What's happening?

But the more biologists dove along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the more confused they grew. Thirty years ago, one-fifth of abalone were small. Today only 2 percent are. Average abalone shell sizes have grown larger. "We thought, 'Wouldn't poachers want the biggest ones?'" said Don Rothaus, a Fish and Wildlife biologist.

Then they hit upon an obvious answer: The creatures were getting old but not reproducing. The same peculiar biological tic that made abalone easy prey for thieves also, in the end, appeared to be their downfall.

Poachers weren't taking more because abalone no longer clustered in quantities big enough to make it worth their while.

So many abalone had been removed from Puget Sound that those remaining lived too far apart to congregate. They couldn't get close enough to mate.

New generation

Along Hood Canal at a new small shellfish nursery in Port Gamble, Kitsap County, Jason Suzuki lifted the lid on a narrow tub to show off his babies. Inside, dozens of colorful abalone the size of poker chips were strewn about like pebbles, munching on a cocktail of algae perfected by Suzuki.

"They're looking good," he said. "They look happy."

After scientists help adults spawn in Mukilteo, the offspring swim free for about two weeks. Then they are brought here, where Suzuki monitors their growth.

Some of the babies are tagged with a tiny numbered marker — the same kind scientists attach to honeybees to track their movements. Suzuki makes sure these young snails don't fall prey to disease or suffocate in their own feces.

In late summer, about 3,000 of them will travel by boat to the San Juan Islands, where biologists aboard the state dive boat Clamdestine will gently plant them in the seafloor.

Then they will wait and watch for the next abalone tide.

Craig Welch: 206-464-2093 or cwelch@seattletimes.com



These pinto abalone, nearly 2 years old, are being raised at a lab in Port Gamble, Kitsap County. Some of the lab's abalone are tagged with a tiny numbered marker, glued to their shells, so they can be tracked.

9 more toxic chemicals added to U.N. treaty

BY ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS
AND ELIANE ENGELER
The Associated Press

GENEVA — A U.N.-sponsored treaty to combat highly dangerous chemicals has been expanded to include nine more substances that are used in pesticides, electronics and other products, U.N. officials said Saturday.

The additions include one called

PFOS worth billions of dollars in a wide range of uses, from making semiconductor chips to fighting fires. Another is lindane, a pesticide used in combating head lice.

The chemicals accumulate in the environment up through the food chain and stay in people's bodies, said Donald Cooper, executive secretary to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollut-

ants. He said they travel long distances in the air.

The alarm over the original chemicals was sounded because they were being found in high concentrations in the fatty tissues and blood of the Inuit Indians in Canada even though they were thousands of miles away from the production or use of any of the chemicals, Cooper said.

Participating countries have one year to say whether they will ban or restrict the chemicals or whether they will need more time or an exemption, Cooper said.

The additions to the list make it possible for developing countries to receive international help in containing and destroying stockpiles of the chemicals.

The 2004 treaty aims to protect

the environment and people's health from very dangerous chemicals that last a long time in the atmosphere, soil or water, and ultimately phase them out.

The treaty had included 12 chemicals, such as the widely banned pesticides DDT and chlordane. Countries that have ratified the treaty also enact laws to enforce any bans and restrictions.