



The Drifting Seed

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THE DRIFTING SEED

A triannual newsletter covering seeds and fruits dispersed by tropical currents and the people who collect and study them.

Distributed to more than 20 countries.

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The 10th Annual International Sea Bean Symposium will be held at the Cocoa Beach Public Library, October 14th-15th, 2005.

Page 2—Porto Santo, R. Hood
Page 3—Sea-Bean Mermaid, G. C. Cadée
Page 4—Letter from Elaine Norton on Dolphins
Pages 5-6—Floating Grains, G. C. Cadée
Pages 6-8—Drift Coconuts, R. A. Hewitt

Page 8—News and Notes
Pages 9-10—*Mora oleifera*, Tom Corby
Page 11—Glass Floats, Don Bradley
Pages 12-13—Symposium Schedule and Details

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A 4000 Mile Journey to Porto Santo
by Rosemary Hood
Sítio da Ponta, 9400 Porto Santo, Madeira, Portugal



Rosemary's collecting beach.



Porto Santo from the air

I live on Porto Santo, a Portuguese island 4 1/2 miles by 9 miles situated in the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles from the larger island of Madeira and 450 miles from the African coast. The two islands lie 565 miles from continental Portugal so are fairly isolated. Porto Santo has a beautiful beach of golden sand and a warm climate. One of the points of interest for tourists to the island is that Christopher Columbus lived for a few years here and it is alleged that he supposed there to be land to the west across the Atlantic because he found seeds of *Entada gigas* on the beach; hence the local name 'fava de Colom' or Columbus' bean.

I already knew this story when I found my first bean in May 1998, but I could find no-one able to tell me what it was called, or exactly where it might have originated. I therefore wrote to the Natural History Museum in London and, fortunately, my query was passed to Dr. Charles Nelson who was preparing his book *Sea Beans and Nickar Nuts*. Dr. Nelson was sure that I had found *Entada gigas*

and included my find in his book. Dr. Nelson's book enabled me to identify other finds—*Dioclea reflexa*, *Mucuna sloanei* and *Caesalpinia bonduc*. Over the years I have collected six *Entada*, five *Mucuna*, four *Caesalpinia* and one *Dioclea*. I have yet to identify the small brown bean on the right.

I look forward to the southerly winter storms we experience because often I then find seeds. Yet I am still surprised when I see one because it has come such a long way and landed on a very small island via the Gulf Stream and the Canary Current.

editor's note: The "small brown bean on the right" is a *Canavalia rosea*, or bay-bean.



The Gulf Stream alone contains over a hundred times more flowing water than all the terrestrial rivers on earth....and it touches regions that are still more remote to human experience than the moon.

John L. Culliney in *The Forest of the Sea*

Will Terschelling's mermaid tell us her secrets?

by Gerhard C. Cadée and Herman W. Nijhuis, Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
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A sand-sculptured mermaid found by the second author on the beach of the Frisian Island Terschelling (The Netherlands) was adorned with two *Mucuna sloanei* F.& R. seeds and three fruits of *Guettarda speciosa* L. Returning later with his camera, the mermaid had disappeared in the waves.....Luckily Herman had collected her decorations!

These decorations pose some problems. She was apparently man-made, but how did she get these drift seeds? We suppose they were bought for her in a local shop. Genuine tropical drift seeds travel alone or at least reach our shore never in numbers. Since 1955, when the first real tropical drift seed was reported from a Dutch beach, only 35 are reported from the Netherlands (Brochard & Cadée, 2005).

Moreover, *G. speciosa* does not grow in the New World, but is an Old World species and drift fruit (Guppy, 1906; Muir, 1937; Gunn & Dennis, 1976; Smith, 1999), and its fruits were never before found in drift along the Atlantic Ocean (Nelson, 2000; Perry & Dennis, 2003). Also never before two *Mucuna* seeds were found together on a Dutch beach (Brochard & Cadée, 2005, Table 1).

We don't think they can be genuine drift seeds and fruits, but must stem from one and the same shop. However, up to now, we never saw these drift seeds among the many other tropical shells and drift seeds that can be bought as souvenirs (!) in the Netherlands. It proves again the importance of the 'human factor' in tropical drift seeds and fruits on the Dutch coast (Cadée, 1997; Brochard & Cadée, 2005).

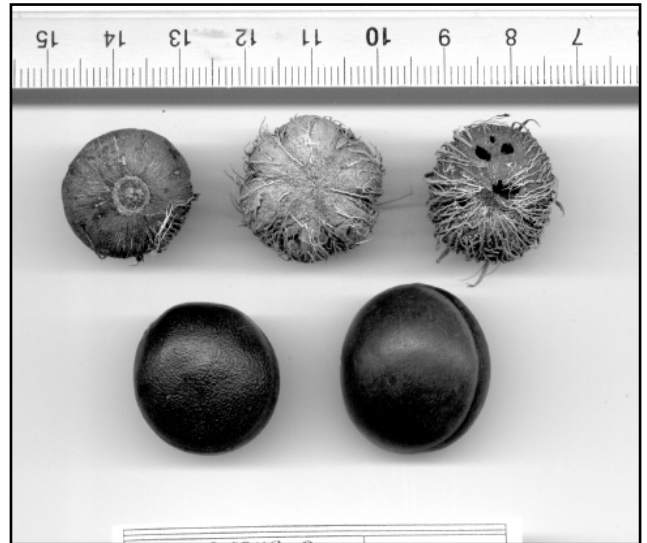


Fig. 1 The complete treasure of Terschelling's mermaid: two seeds of *Mucuna sloanei* F&R and three fruits of *Guettarda speciosa* L.

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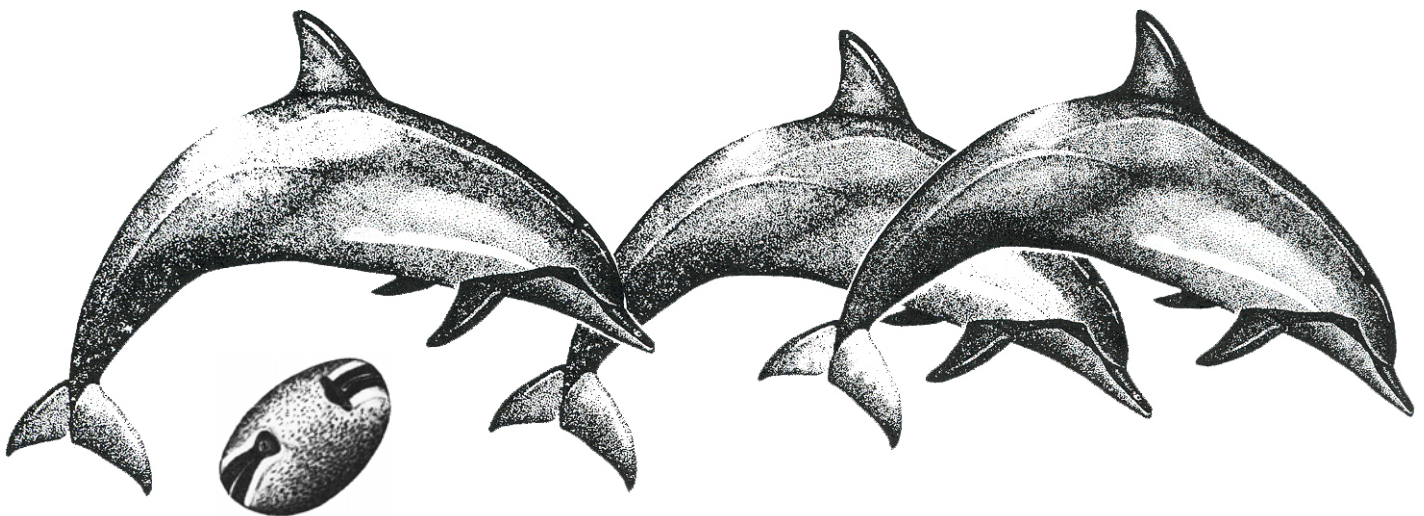
In a letter from Drifter Elaine Norton, June 29th, 2005:

When I was a little girl, growing up in Pompano Beach [Florida] in the 50's (...am I showing my age?), I vividly recall playing in the surf along a seaweed line (as I often did), when a small dolphin swam up and "nosed" a seabean toward me (at that time, I had never noticed seabean before). The encounter with the mammal was exciting in itself, but became more so as I pushed the hamburger bean back to the dolphin who again "nosed" it back to me. Suddenly my playmate was gone and I hurriedly swam to shore with my treasure, and told this story to my Dad and to anyone else who would listen. I continued to tell my tale many times in my youth, and it almost seemed to become fiction and not fact, in my own mind. Not many of my listeners ever believed my story, although some pretended that they did.

And now comes the 21st century and the Internet. One day earlier this year, I thought about my childhood experience and *googled* "seabeans and dolphins" and lo' and behold.....there was a website about 2 baby dolphins which were born in June 2004 in Key Largo that like to play with seabeans!!! My account of the experience 50-ish years ago can now finally be validated! (Although my Dad has been gone for over 15 years now, however, I think maybe he was one of the listeners who *wanted* to believe my story.) Oh joy!!

I still have that first seabean, albeit not found on the shore in the wrack line. Just thought I would share my story with you.

editor's note: The website Elaine speaks of is owned by Island Dolphin Care, 31 Corrine Place, Key Largo, FL 33037, phone: (305) 451-5884, e-mail: fonzie@islanddolphinscare.org. At the site you can read about "Fiji" and "Makai." Fiji is very curious about his environment and reportedly "loves playing with sea beans, and sea grass," and Makai "loves collecting sea beans and hiding them under the docks. In fact, he has created his own little forest of them that he can play in."



The meeting of two personalities is like contact of two chemical substances: if there is any reaction, both are transformed.—Carl Jung—

*One does not discover new lands without consenting to lose sight of the shore for a very long time.
—André Gide—*

Riddle of mysterious floating grains solved!

by Gerhard C. Cadée, Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
PO Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, The Netherlands, cadee@nioz.nl)

Some times ago I asked Curt Ebbesmeyer to publish a note in his *Beachcombers' Alert!* on mysterious floating grains I had found on the Dutch beach (Cadée, 2002). Curt sent this in 2005 also to *The Drifting Seed*. This was fortunately read by Murray. R. Gregory, University of Auckland New Zealand. He is amongst others a specialist in marine litter (see e.g. Gregory & Ryan , 1997), also a drift seed collector, and knew the answer! On the 6th of May 2005 he wrote me a letter including two copies of papers by Grenfell (2001) and Harrington (2002) on these grains.

From this I learned my mysterious grains were indeed man-made 'expanded clay', comparable to Argex grains (also under the name Hydroton), which I had also found in drift material on our coast (Cadée, 2002). However, they are from a different firm and produced under a different name: Liapor[®]. Information on these grains and figures can be found in Grenfell (2001) and on several websites (www.liapor.com, www.hpbhaydite.com).



The production of expanded clay was invented early in the 20th century. Crushed clay, shale or slate is heated for several hours at 1200° C in a rotary kiln and becomes vesicular, round grains of expanded clay, also called puffed clay. These grains have different trading names such as Hyadite, Liapor, Terragreen, Hydroton and L.E.C.A (Light-weight Expanded Clay Aggregates). The web-site of Liapor gives pictures (in colour) of nice round grains which have exactly the same appearance as those I found on the Dutch beach and pictured (Cadée, 2002). They are produced in several size classes 4-8, 8-16 and 10-20 mm. Up to now I have collected only the smallest size class on our beach. The Dutch grains

were on average 7 mm in diameter and their surface consists of yellowish irregular shaped patches surrounded by dark-purple colored shallow canals. Their interior is vesicular with air-filled spaces of all more or less the same size, which provide them their floating ability (Grenfell, 2001, fig A; Cadée, 2002).

From the web-sites mentioned we can learn that grains such as Liapor are used in hydroculture of plants. They are also used as a soil amendment for potting plants to improve drainage and to contribute to moisture retention. The material has also many other uses e.g. for isolation and heat-proofing and as a light-weight aggregate for concrete products. Also building stones of this expanded clay are made and those much larger stones one can find also in drift on our beaches. The first impression is that they are pumice, but pictures on the Internet show that air-filled spaces in pumice are much more irregular. Moreover, natural pumice is not frequently found in the Netherlands. It stems from Cenozoic volcanic eruptions in the Rhine area and is transported by this river to the Netherlands (Van der Lijn, 1949). I am not aware of reports of natural pumice from our coasts, whereas these expanded clay-stones are frequently observed.

I am very thankful for the help of Curt Ebbesmeyer and Ed Perry and to Murray R. Gregory who solved my problem!

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Drift Coconuts

by Dr. Roger A. Hewitt
12 Fairfield Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea
Essex, SS9 5SB, UK

Following the review of PERRY & DENNIS (2002) an account of 35 genuine tropical drifted seed records to the beaches of the Netherlands is illustrated by drawings of them and numerous seeds interpreted as being transported by our species or grown locally. The drifted specimens were found at all seasons of the year in the period 1956 to 2003, mainly on the north-west exposed to the current which flows from America around Scotland. But one *Entada gigas* L. came from Zierikzee on the Oosterscheide estuary near Belgium, where it has been previously reported. The other 34 specimens were as follows: 17 *Mucuna* spp., 8 *Entada gigas*, 4 *Casualpina bonduc* (L.), 2 *Manicaria saccifera* GAERTNER, 2 *Terminalia catappa* L. despite having a floatation time of only two years in containers of sea-water (PERRY & DENNIS 2002) and one *Dioclea reflexa* HOOKER. The rejected drift records included some giant pine cones which probably do sink within a few months; but also coconuts and various tropical seeds which could have crossed the Atlantic but are discounted since they are often transported to or locally grown in Europe.

The cited floatation times are generally after J.V. DENNIS in PERRY & DENNIS (2003), with his >30 years results consistently misquoted as >20 Years. But there are some new and original experimental results showing real variations in the data. *Lathyrus japonicus maritimus* L. is reported as 7 years, not >13 years and 5 years as the previous publications. *Ricinus communis* L. floats for over 18 years in Texel compared to less than 5 months in American tests and *Heritiera littoralis* DRYANDER for over 10 years there.

Some of this variation can be ascribed to a statistical variation in data with a highly skewed distribution said to be lognormal in studies of short-term floatations (FERGUSON 1985). But there is also a variation in both the initial hypothetical dry density of seeds related to the thickness of the dense part of their wall (endocarp) and the variable maturation of seeds involving the replacement of aqueous sap by the air or gas which permit genera with a thick endocarp to float in fresh and then sea-water. The writer has investigated *Cocos nucifera* L., rightly regarded as a human transported artifact in the Netherlands, to illustrate why it might not reach Europe despite a 30-year floatation time in one specimen studied minus the husk (coir fibres forming mesocarp inside thin exocarp).

A segment of both layers of the husk was found stranded at Shoebury in Essex in December 2003, probably having separated from coconuts floated in London by Hindus, and sank after a further 66 days in the sea-water tanks described below. On day 81 it has a mass of 46.5 g, which when dried to 9.5 g implied a dry and still undecayed original density around 0.2 g/ml. The husk is therefore able to support immature coconuts when they are blown into rivers or the sea, and to some extent protect them from mechanical damage and encrustation in the open sea. But a whole coconut with a mass of 800g and a density of 0.99 g/ml had one of the thinner 'eyes' of the endocarp slightly displaced where the mesocarp was worn off. It stranded at Shoebury on January 15 2004 and when kept in a static orientation to prevent any further loss of gas declined in mass to 728g after another 387 days in sea-water. The white endocarp, with much the same density as sea-water, was gradually consumed and replaced by air without producing any noxious gases elsewhere. In a rough sea the nut would soon be inverted and then sink by effusive loss of this air pocket.

Six *Cocos nucifera* were purchased from Dominica via an English supermarket in the autumn and floated in sea-water of 1.028 g/ml density, aerated once a day and exchanged with the North Sea once a week for the first 225 days of the experiment at 20 to 4°C. Their volumes in ml and changes in density (g/ml) are recorded below after various days in sea-water and the initial removal of all the remaining husk fibers from the endocarp.

Nut	A	C	E	B	D	F
ml	568	521	575	592	524	547
Day2	0.87	0.90	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.03
126	0.86	0.86	0.93	0.93	0.95	1.01
200	0.86	0.84	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.98
500	0.88	0.84	0.87	1.04	0.92	0.95
600	0.90	0.86	0.86	1.09	0.93	0.94

The flotation time of nut F was only 1.17 days but it re-floated at the same temperature of 12°C on day 32 as part of the trend in which the milky sap of immature coconuts is replaced by gas trapped by the endosperm. In the case of nut B this gas was found to be an obnoxious decomposition gas when a hole appeared in the endosperm below one of the eyes on day 625. Before that the apparently intact "eye" endocarp, below but closest to the waterline defined by green algae, had admitted water sinking the nut on day 447 at 10°C. When no such decay takes place the density gradually approaches that of the mature nut A and then starts to increase again as sea-water enters beyond the initially soaked endocarp. Probably it is the mm thick layer between the endocarp and the white endosperm which is most resistant to waterlogging: certainly it is the only part left unaltered when a half coconut is floated as a boat exposed to decay processes above and below the sea-water. The maximum floatation time is 30 years or more in a mature nut A, or one that has consumed all the milky sap without damaging the outer layers by internal bacterial or metabolic respiration. But apparently similar coconuts could be sunk as soon as they are released from or sunk with their husk. Being still full of nutrients in the form of sap and more resistant endosperm they can easily form anoxic microenvironments favoring pyrite or other concretionary mineral growth prior to compaction of near-shore muds. The fate of the widely dispersed and eventually stranded seeds reviewed from the Netherlands is highly problematical on a geological time-scale. Both Cadée (1993) and Gregor & Hagn (1982) comment on similar taphonomic issues. For example, palm seeds of *Nypa* L. are found bored by *Teredo* bivalves in Cretaceous-Eocene subtidal deposits and not when stranded in the tropics, or in the Netherlands as transportation artifacts.

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News and Notes

In an e-mail to Charles Nelson (tippitiwitchet@zetnet.co.uk):

Dear Charles,

Just a little summer message! I have just returned from a week of field-work in coastal Finnmark, adding a small excursion with the locals at the end. This also provided the opportunity for some interviews.

Contrary to the usual answer when I ask for drift seeds ("I have heard or read of them, but never seen one"), my hostess offered a much more exciting: "I have one" - which, as usual, turned out to be an *Entada* seed. Anyhow, the interesting bit was that she had got it as a gift from a local, who's father supposedly had two such stones. She also knew another local man who had inherited a similar seed from his father, who had used it for healing. She also provided a new Sámi name for them, noaidegeadgi (the last d of the "Icelandic" type, I can't write it in the e-mail) - or "shaman's stone." Thus, there are still bits and pieces of information out there waiting to be collected.

Next week I am off for fishing - though I have no hopes whatsoever of topping this summer's largest trout so far, which was somewhere between four and five kilos. I haven't seen such a monster in mountain lakes for many years.

Best wishes for the remaining summer—Torbjørn

In the last issue of *The Drifting Seed*, (11.1, May 2005), a seed in Izumi Hanno's Borneo Journal (Travels with Mr. Seabeam in Borneo) was incorrectly labeled. Figure 4 was identified as *Inocarpus edulis* but should have read as *Hodgsonia macrocarpa*.

We are very sad to report the news that Drifter Nick Darke recently passed away. Our sincere condolences to his wife Jane and his close friends and family. We have lost a great beachcomber on the eastern side of the Atlantic. Nick's reports from the shores of Cornwall will be sorely missed.

The categories for this year's **Odd Bean Contest** are the thinnest seaheart, the thickest-banded hamburger bean, and the largest starnut palm. Contest entries can come from existing collections and need not necessarily be found during the Symposium weekend. Place your entries in a baggie with your name and phone number and bring them to the Symposium for judging. Anyone can enter.

From Drifter Kadrin Fowler: Hello Ed, my name is Kadrin and I used to work at the Environmental Learning Center. I moved back in August to Norfolk, Virginia and got involved with a maritime museum. This past weekend was the 18th annual "Clean the Bay Day" on the Chesapeake Bay where I was a zone captain. I found what I believe is a beat-up golf ball bean and I thought you might like to have that information since it is kind of rare for them to be this far north. Attached are a few pictures. If you are interested in this find or need any more information please let me know. Thank you –Kadrin (Kadrin's seed was not a golf ball bean, but an Ivory-nut palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, or tagua nut.)



The Drift-Seed of *Mora oleifera* (Triana) Ducke

by H.D.L. (Tom) Corby
60 Healey Court, Coten End, WARWICK
CV34 4XP, England

(Reprinted with permission from Barbara Mackinder, editor of *The Bean Bag*—A newsletter to promote communication among research scientists concerned with the systematics of the Leguminosae/Fabaceae.

Number 52, February 2005)

In response to an appeal in *The Bean Bag* for seed of *Mora oleifera*, a single fresh seed, said to be of average size, arrived by air from Costa Rica.

The seed had a flaking chartaceous seedcoat. The hard-fleshed, pale orange cotyledons were firmly adherent at the edges, concave internally, with the inner surface warty and prominently veined. The axis was well-developed. With a relative bulk-density of <1, it clearly had the buoyancy befitting a drift-seed.

Allen & Allen (1981)¹ describe the seed as the largest dicotyledonous, and leguminous, seed known, used locally to make a dark red dye. Gunn et al. (1976)² describe the seed as 1-2 seeded, seldom more than 25 cm. long.

I am grateful to Dr. Barry Hammel for the seed, to Dr. David Smith for determining the nature of the cotyledons, and to Professor Janet Sprent for the nitrogen-determinations.

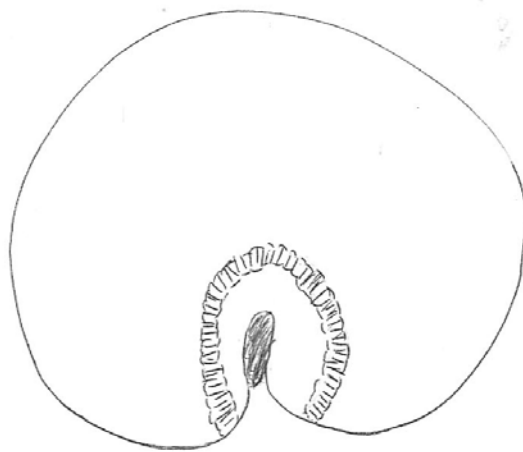
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The Bean Bag address:

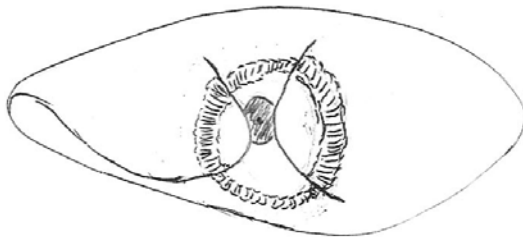
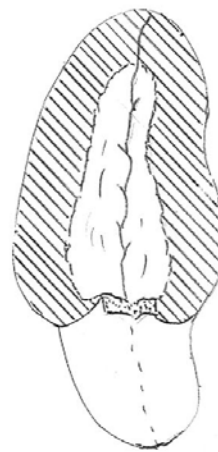
Mrs. B. Mackinder, Bean Bag Editor, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB, United Kingdom.

The Bean Bag can be delivered to readers via e-mail. If you wish to have your copies e-mailed to you, please send an e-mail message to the editor (e-mail: B.Mackinder@rbgkew.org.uk). New readers please provide their title, first and last names, full postal address and area(s) of interest.

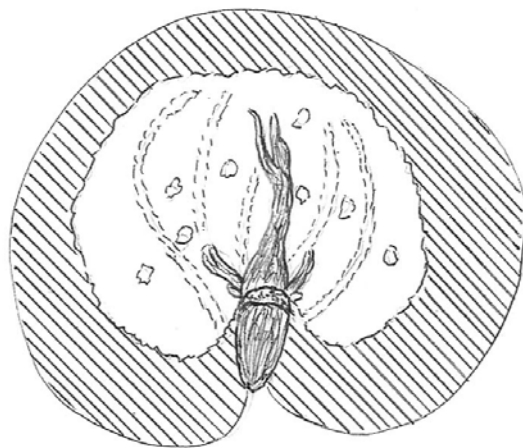
Electronic copies of current and past issues of *The Bean Bag* can be viewed on the World Wide Web server of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK at <http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/herbarium/legumes/beanbag.html>



HDL CORBY



10 CM



***Mora oleifera* (Triana) Ducke
= *M. megistosperma* (Pittier)
Britton & Rose**

Source

Corcovado National Park, Costa Rica.
River estuary.

Collector

B. Hammel, No. 18373 of 07/10/91.

Features

Reniform/lensoid, exendospermic,
with endopolyloid Form 4
cotyledons. Slightly
misshapen.

Size

17 x 14 x 7.5 cm.
Whole seed: 709 cm³. Cavity: 199 cm³.

Weight

Fresh: 645 g. Dry: 334g.

Nitrogen-content (dry-matter basis)

Seedcoat, 1.62%, cotyledons, 0.53%,
axis, 0.93%.

Buoyancy

Bulk density: 0.91 g/cm³.

*Though I do not believe a plant will spring up where no seed has been, I have great faith in a seed.
Convince me that you have a seed there, and I am prepared to expect wonders.*

Henry David Thoreau

“The Ukedama Man”
by Don Bradley, Misawa, Japan

Earning the title of Ukedama Man, or the Glass Floats Man, has been a wonderful addition to my weekend hobby. During the week I teach military dependants at the Misawa Air Force Base in Japan.

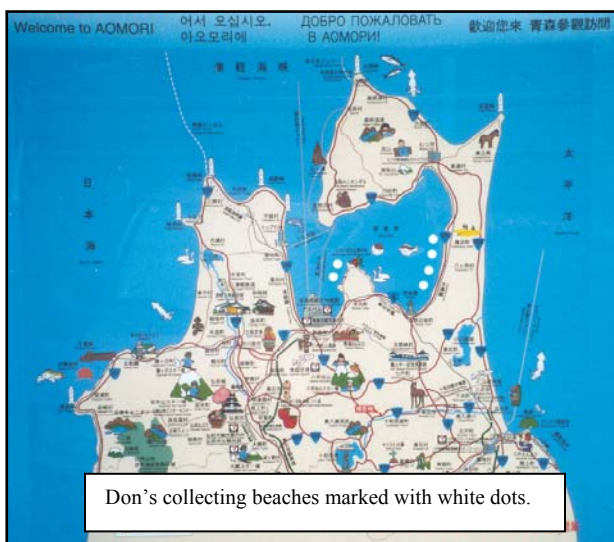
Japanese glass floats used for years and years by fishermen are gradually being replaced by the plastic versions. So, as you can imagine, the thrill of finding them becomes more and more exciting. Even more amazing is finding them unbroken on Northern Japan’s extremely rocky coastline.

Many more floats are found on the western coast of Japan because of prevailing winds bringing in floats from China, Russia, and Korea. High water will place many free floats in the grass. After a heavy season of snow (more than 120 inches a year) the grass is beaten down and many floats are exposed in early Spring. They are there for the picking. It is always fun to find the floats with KANJI on them.

Some floats have sea life encrusted on them. Other floats may be frosted from rolling in the sand. There may be nets on the floats if they recently broke free. Many are found without netting.

While it is easy to pick up lots of floats in the grass, I enjoy walking on the beach instead and finding fewer floats that are further apart. My most recent and memorable stroll on the beach near Wakkanai, Hokkaido produced 10 roller pin floats from Russia. I covered about 1 mile of beach. Eight roller pins were found down the beach and two on the return trip. (In two years of beachcombing on the northern end of Honshu I had only found two such roller pins.) This was a great trip as I also found a “pumpkin” float that is rare and thought to come from North Korean fishermen.

My friends Kyle and Coleen Cornell and I found 684 floats (mostly small) in a day and a half of walking the beaches along the northwest coast of Hokkaido. This was their very first trip to beachcomb for floats. Coleen had said that she only wanted to find some to fill up a few baskets to decorate with. She and Kyle are now hooked on the joy of float hunting. I was hooked a long time ago.



Tenth Annual International Sea-Bean Symposium

Cocoa Beach Public Library—550 North Brevard Avenue, Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931

Open Free To The Public, October 14th & 15th, 2005

Schedule of Events*

Through the weekend: Sea-bean collections and displays, experts, sea-bean polishing, the famous Bean-O-Matic, jewelry, T-shirts, slide-shows, speakers, books, authors, international guests, raffle and contests (including the ever popular “ODD-BEAN” contest, and the Saturday morning “BEAN-A-THON” beachcombing bonanza!)

We are pleased to announce Dr. Curtis Ebbesmeyer, distinguished oceanographer, will be our keynote speaker Saturday evening (7:45pm). Curt will be presenting new information gleaned from data provided by our own Drifters who collected tags, toys, and drift bottles from around the North Atlantic Gyre. Curt will also have a table and be available to talk to throughout the Symposium event.

Natural history writers and books will be available through the weekend. Krieger Publishing Company will be pleased to once again present *Sea-Beans from the Tropics: A Collector's Guide to Sea-Beans and Other Tropical Drift on Atlantic Shores*, by Perry/Dennis (2003). Ed Perry will be on-hand to sign copies. Krieger will also have the reprint edition of the *World Guide to Tropical Drift Seeds and Fruits*. The ever-popular *The Little Book of Sea-Beans* will also be available, and co-author Paul Mikkelsen will be present to sign copies. Cathy Yow, nature artist, will join us with her inspiring craft book. Jim Angy, Marge Bell and Matt McQueen of Still Nature Productions will be offering their digital books including some new titles. This year we will again also make available for sale Cathie Katz' beautifully written and illustrated *The Nature of Florida's.....series*, as well as her national title.

Thursday, October 13th (3-5pm)

Everyone is invited to the main conference room at the Cocoa Beach Public Library for an informal get-together and introduction, discussion of symposium plans, and to set up displays for the weekend. We need lots of help setting up tables, chairs, and displays, so please feel free to donate time and suggestions. At 6pm those interested can meet at Roberto's Little Havana Restaurant (1/2 mile south of the library at 26 N. Orlando Ave.—this place has GREAT Cuban food, and has become a Symposium tradition).

Friday, October 14th (9am-5pm)

Displays and collections open to the public all day, free, from 9am to 5pm. Enter your seeds for the ODD-BEAN contest.
11 to 11:45am: *Beginners' Beachwalking* (slide show) by Sebastian Inlet State Park Ranger Ed Perry.
2 to 2:45pm: *Nature Inspiring Art*, slide presentation by artist/author Cathy Yow.
3 to 3:45pm: *The Search for the Great Chachalaca*—Beaning the Yucatan, slide presentation by Christopher Boykin.
5pm: The library closes; meet for dinner at Anacapri (This great restaurant is just east of the library in walking distance).

Saturday, October 15th (8am-9pm)

Displays and collections open to the public all day, free, from 9am to 9pm. Enter your seeds for the ODD-BEAN contest.
8 to 10 am: Bean-A-Thon 2005 —You are on your own; don't come to the library first if you participate. Collect sea-beans and or toys/trash on any beach between Canaveral National Seashore and Sebastian Inlet. You MUST have your beans/toys at the library by 10:30am. Contest is judged/tallied per individual effort in the 2hr. time frame, please.
9am: Library opens.
10:30 to Noon: Judges will tally Bean-A-Thon entries outside in front of the library (awards at 7pm that night).
4:00pm: Special presentation by Paul Mikkelsen; if you knew Cathie you won't want to miss this!
5:30pm: ODD-BEAN contest judging (for entries submitted all through the weekend). In a baggie with your name, address/phone number place your thickest-banded hamburger, thinnest seaheart, and largest starnut from an existing sea-bean collection. These entries DO NOT have to be found in the Saturday morning Bean-A-Thon. Please enter!!!!
Dinner Break: 5:30pm to 7pm.
7pm: Prompt! Bean-A-Thon and contest awards and certificates presented. Raffle winners chosen.
7:45 to 8:45pm: **Keynote speaker** *A Look at the North Atlantic Gyre* (slide show/lecture) by Oceanographer and Drifter Dr. Curt Ebbesmeyer. Curt will be traveling from Seattle, WA to be with us for the Symposium weekend.

Sunday, October 16th (9-11am)

Take down displays; small business meeting to discuss and schedule dates/help for next year's symposium.

*October is still HURRICANE SEASON in Florida, so our schedule is at the mercy of the powers beyond our control. Hurricanes are wonderful for beaning, but can be dangerous for beachwalkers. Our beachcombing activities may be cancelled because of severe weather, in which case we'll follow evacuation procedures to the mainland. Hurricane information will be available at your hotel and at the library.

Travel and Hotel Information for Symposium 2005 in Cocoa Beach

Cocoa Beach is about an hour drive from Orlando International Airport.

La Quinta: <http://laquinta.com/lq/properties/propertyProfile.do?ident=LQ622&propId=622>

Luna Sea: <http://www.lunaseacocoabeach.com/reservations.php>

Pelican Landing: <http://www.angelfire.com/on2/pelicanlandingresort/main.html>

South Beach Inn: <http://www.southbeachinn.com/accommodations.htm>

Anthony's On The Beach - 3499 S. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach. 783-9892

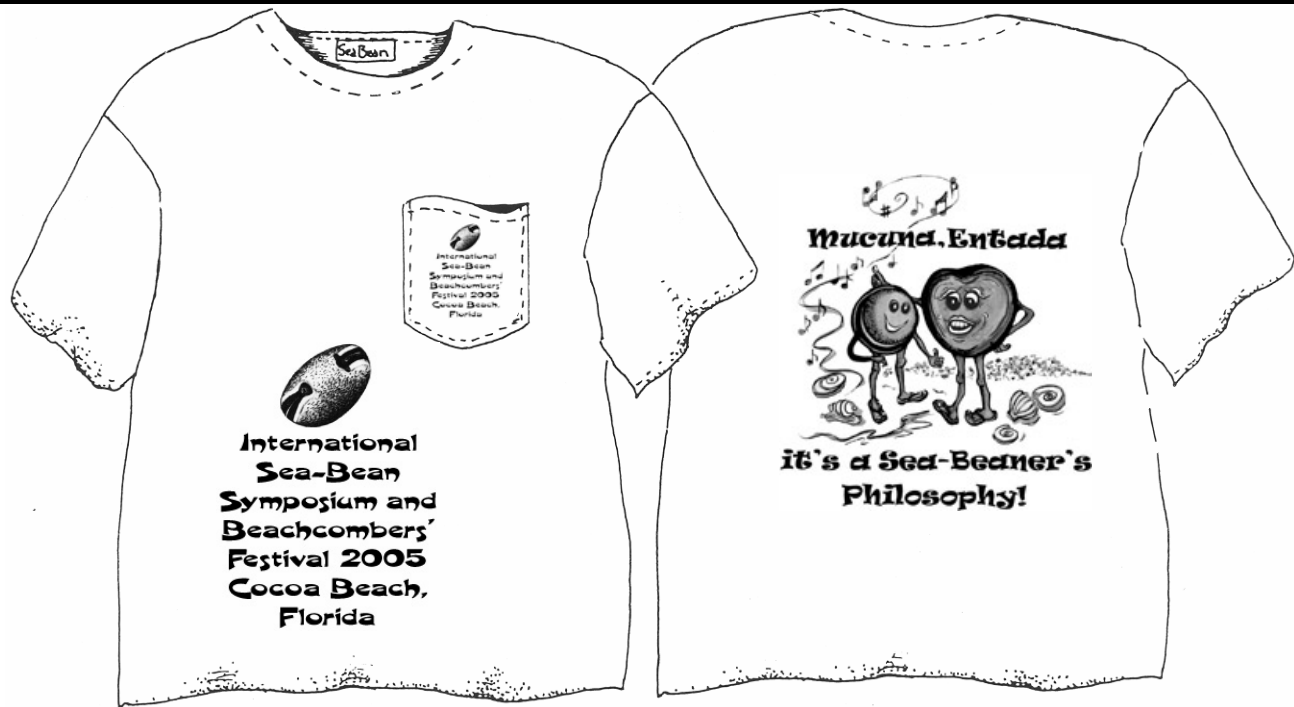
Beach Island Resort - 1125 S. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach. 784-5720

Beach Place - 1445 S. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach. 783-4045

Crawford's Cocoa Cabanas - 1901 S. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach. 799-0307

Sand Dollar - 1465 S. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach. 783-8628

And finally, here's a link to a list of lots of local lodging. <http://cocoabeach.com/lodging.html>



Sea-Bean T-Shirt for 2005

100 % cotton shirt

all shirts are a \$20 donation each

T-shirts are available in two colors this year: natural (sand), and stonewash blue; printed with dark blue ink.

► available at the **10th Annual Sea-Bean Symposium and Beachcombers' Festival**, Cocoa Beach, Florida ◀

(or to order through the mail write to Ed Perry, c/o *The Drifting Seed* newsletter,

P.O. Box 510366 Melbourne Beach, Florida 32951, USA—only while supplies last.

Add \$3.00 per item to cover mailing costs, \$6.00/overseas, state your size: S, M, L, XL, XXL)

Make checks payable to: The Drifting Seed.

This year's t-shirt design is by another one of our artist Drifters—Debi Trachtman. Our beachcombing "no worry, problem-free philosophy" (hakuna matata) will be reflected on this year's t-shirt with
♪♪ "Mucuna, Entada—it's a Sea-Beaner's Philosophy!" ♪♪