



# THE SIGNPOST

January-February 1987  
WINTER ISSUE

## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE FOR CALIFORNIA RANGERS

**AB 2754: Income Taxes: Deductions  
(Vicencia).**

**\*APPROVED BY GOVERNOR  
CHAPTER 897, Statutes of 1986.**

Measure allows contributions to the Endangered and Rare Fish, Wildlife and Plant Species Conservation and Enhancement Account and the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to be used as tax deductions.

**AB 3002: Urban Open-space and  
Recreation Facilities: Budget Act  
of 1986 (Isenberg).**

**\*APPROVED BY GOVERNOR  
CHAPTER 1474, Statutes of 1986.**

Measure approves the Director of Parks & Recreation's revised criteria for determining priority of needs for grants under the Roberti-Z'berg Act as required by AB 737 adopted in 1984; also authorizes block grants under the Act for rehabilitation of historic structures, as specified. Late amendments which added funding for a number of projects previously vetoed in the 1986-87 budget were "blue-lined" by the Governor prior to his approval.

**SB 805: Wildlife Conservation  
Board: Ecological Reserves  
(Presley).**

**\*APPROVED BY GOVERNOR  
CHAPTER 1489, Statutes of 1986.**

Originally this measure would have authorized, subject to voter approval, \$50,000,000 in state general obligation bonds to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the acquisition, enhancement, restoration, or protection of lands which support unique, fragile, or endangered plants, animals or natural habitat. Subsequent amendments deleted the above bond act provisions and increased the 1986-87 budget appropriation for the Wildlife Conservation Board to \$1.5 million dollars. The Governor reduced this item to \$1 million prior to his approval.

**SB 2032: Assault and Battery  
(Beverly).**

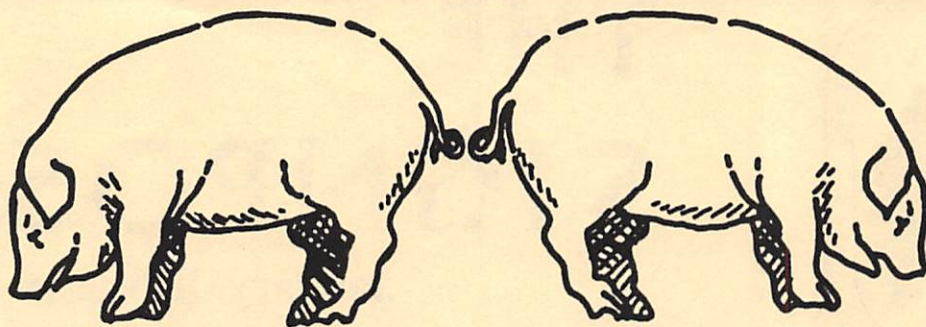
**\*APPROVED BY GOVERNOR  
CHAPTER 713, Statutes of 1986.**

Measure includes traffic officers, park rangers, and animal control officers among the category of persons for which an assault or battery would require an enhanced penalty.

**For more information, call:**

**Chris Crockett (415) 378-4467**





## WILD PIGS CAN BE PROBLEMS

(By Terry Mansfield, Outdoor Californian)

What's the most prolific large mammal in North America? Second only to deer, what's the most popular big game species in California?

Which of the state's wildlife species has the potential to seriously impact native plants, other species of wildlife and agricultural crops in nearly two-thirds of California counties?

If you guessed the wild pig, you're correct; concerns related to wild pigs have recently taken an additional importance. Hunters need to be aware of those concerns.

From an historical aspect, it's important to recognize that wild pigs have existed in California since the late 1700s. They originated from breeds imported by Spanish settlers. Herds were allowed to range free in oak woodland areas. The European wild pig was added in the mid-1920s when animals escaped from a domesticated game breeder in Monterey County. Since then, the two races have interbred with characteristics of both now found throughout their range.

So what's the big deal? Why get excited about a new species being added to our wildlife inventory? The answer lies in the fact that wild pigs can be very destructive in both natural and human-made environments.

The basic biology of the situation is as follows. Mature females can produce two litters each year with an average litter size of about six. In good quality habitat, the survival rate is often high and young animals become sexually mature in six months.



Populations can easily double in size annually. In addition, wild pigs are very adaptable. They are omnivorous. That is, they eat a wide variety of both plant and animal items. In combination, these factors result in a non-native species which can survive despite removal of 50-70 percent of the population each year. Our problem becomes more obvious when you consider that wild pigs compete with native wildlife, feed on and uproot native plants and, in some cases, prey on native snakes, salamanders, and even small mammals.







Pigs are also well known for their ability to damage or destroy agricultural crops. To compound the problem, most wild pigs occur on private land where hunting is controlled by the owners. Where they are found on public lands, such as state and federal parks or other natural resource reserves, opportunities for public hunting are often prevented or impractical to implement.

It may be of interest to both hunters and individuals concerned with potential impacts resulting from wild pigs to briefly review the population trend as we now understand it. Although limited field observations and studies have examined populations in selected areas, the statewide population is primarily monitored through the annual hunter survey involving 3-4 percent of the license buyers.

Trends since 1960 are as follows:

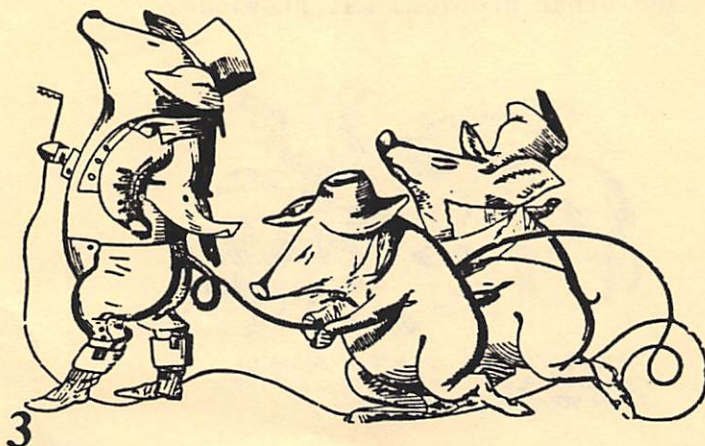
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Pigs Reported Killed</u>	<u>Number of Counties Where Reported Killed</u>
1960	3,600	4
1965	13,000	10
1970	14,200	14
1975	23,900	28
1980	21,150	27
1985	34,741	33

This information suggests roughly a threefold increase in both the occupied range and population size in the last 20 years. Assuming it is unlikely that the annual harvest rate exceeds 50 percent, the statewide wild pig population is probably at least 70,000-80,000 pigs.

Now we get into the management programs and conflicts. Although wild pigs are not native to California, they were designated game mammals under law in 1957. That action authorized the Fish and Game Commission to regulate their take as a big game species. In general, the commission has provided liberal season, offering a year-round season with a limit of one pig per day and one in possession.

In a few special situations involving public lands where wild pigs are intensively managed for hunting, special restrictions have been imposed. They restrict the hunting season to the fall and winter, limit hunting pressure and prohibit the use of dogs in taking pigs. These restrictions are intended to maintain pig populations while providing reasonable quality, sustained yield sport take opportunities. Areas where the special programs are in effect include the Department of Fish and Game's Tehama and Cottonwood wildlife areas in Tehama and Merced counties as well as the U.S. Army's Fort Hunter Liggett in Monterey County.

But those management programs primarily emphasize sport hunting of wild pigs to meet public demand. But how about the use of sport hunting to reduce damage and conflicts resulting from wild pigs? The DFG has also developed new programs to do just that.





For example, in 1983 the DFG recommended and the commission adopted changes in the regulations related to issuing permits to halt wild pigs causing damage. It resulted in the DGH having the ability to authorize licensed hunters to take and possess two pigs per day on designated private lands where damage was verified. Of course, the option requires the cooperation of the landowner and written permission to hunt on a given property. The intent was to use sport hunting as a cost-effective damage control mechanism.

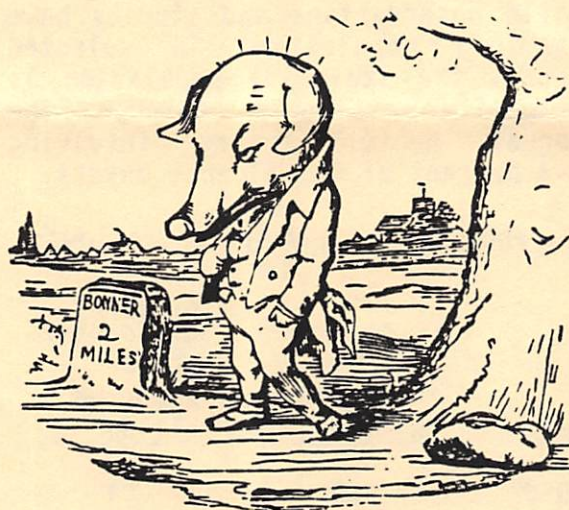
However, it is obvious that public hunting is not the solution to all wild pig management problems. Unique situations exist in some state and federal parks and other natural reserves established and managed to protect natural plant and animal communities. These are often areas with restricted access which either by law or practical constraints cannot be used by sport hunters to prevent or control damage by wild pigs. It appears that some new more innovative approaches are needed.

At a recent conference which focused attention on California native plants, it was obvious that public agencies charged with protecting and managing natural areas had serious concerns related to the impacts of wild pigs and other non-native species. Graphic evidence of damage to plants, soil erosion and other problems was provided.



"FOR PETE'S SAKE... IF YOU'RE GOING TO EAT AN APPLE - DON'T GO TO SLEEP WITH IT IN YOUR MOUTH LIKE THAT!"

In addition, the topic of wild pig range extension was also discussed. It appears that not only are pigs spreading on their own, but they are being assisted by humans. Some evidence suggests that individuals interested in expanding sport hunting opportunities are capturing young wild pigs and moving them into new areas. This activity is illegal and should be discouraged by any means available. It is a short-sighted approach that cannot be supported by an ethical hunter. The existing and potential negative impacts of wild pigs on natural plant and wildlife communities as well as agricultural crops and landscape make it essential that more effective wild pig control programs be developed.



That's where support from hunters comes in. We need to work together. Our objective is not to eliminate wild pigs statewide (we probably couldn't if we wanted to), but to use appropriate methods to minimize problems and conflicts. The DFG encourages sport hunting of this popular game animal where appro-



priate. However, there are situations which require very specific actions that may appear to threaten sport hunting opportunity when governmental agencies remove pigs or request special approval to use methods other than sport hunting to control pig populations.

We don't have all the options identified yet. But, it's safe to say we'll be working on them. In some cases, it may take changes in regulations and policies which will involve public review. When that happens, I hope interested hunters will carefully consider the serious nature of our wild pig management problems.



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### MARCH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The March Annual conference is almost upon us; but there is still much to do, so attend the next...

#### PRAC Board Meeting

Friday, February 6, 1987  
6:30 pm in Fremont at the  
Community Center  
3375 Country Drive, Fremont.

For more information, or directions,  
call Pat Hayes, (415) 791-4266.

### 39th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference

March 12-15, 1987  
in San Francisco

You can take part in educational sessions, workshops and social activities planned to make your visit to the Conference both rewarding and fun.

This year promises to bring the very best in educational sessions designed to keep you abreast of the latest topics and concerns of the park and recreation field.

Brock's Hall will house the Exhibit Show with over 200 exhibitors who will display the most up-to-date equipment and services available to the park and recreation fields.

Networking is a definite plus. Over 2,500 professionals, students, commercial exhibitors and speakers will attend the conference making it easy to develop new professional contacts which can last a lifetime.

Many special events will highlight the conference including three general assemblies: the Opening General Session highlighting the inspiring C. W. Metcalf a general middle session political forum, and a General Closing Session Luncheon which will feature motivational speaker Roger W. Crawford II.

Tennis and tennis tournament, golf and golf tournament (at Lincoln Park Golf Course), a twilight fun run (at Lake Merced), is planned as well as a Welcome Reception and the All Conference Dance (held Saturday night at the Civic Auditorium).

Of particular interest to delegates is the Job Mart, designed to provide current information relative to job openings in the California and Pacific Southwest area. Registered delegates will have an opportunity to review job announcements and obtain copies of pertinent information regarding a wide spectrum of career opportunities.

Plus...you will be able to take advantage of a wide array of school reunions, meetings, socials and banquets, spouse's programs.



Interview space for employees can be arranged if desired. Located in Brooks Hall of the Civic Center, Job Mart hours of service will be Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14, 1987 from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

For more information contact:

CPRS Office  
3031 F Street, Suite 202  
Sacramento, CA 95816



Audubon Canyon Ranch  
Activities - Spring 1987

Audubon Canyon Ranch is a private, non-profit organization which manages a system of wildlife sanctuaries and nature education centers.

The ranch is best known for the Great Blue Heron and Great Egret nesting colony in the redwoods of Picher Canyon. The rookery overlook is open to the public on weekends from mid-March through mid-July.

There are extensive docent programs, seminars, and a variety of other educational activities.

Audubon Canyon Ranch includes the Bolinas Lagoon Preserve, the Cypress Grove Preserve on Tomales Bay, and the Bouverie Audubon Preserve in the Valley of the Moon, Sonoma County.

Seminars are held at all three preserves and two- and three-day seminars include dormitory lodging, and use of the Hubbard Center in Volunteer Canyon.

Extension semester units may be earned for most courses through the Education Extension Dominican College of San Rafael.

The following is a list of activities and seminars offered by Audubon Ranch:

FREE LUNCH - Saturday, February 28  
RANCH GUIDE TRAINING  
FOR FAMILIES  
WATERCOLOR WILDFLOWERS WITH NELL MELCHER  
MOON SPRING  
SPRING WILDFLOWERS: A Personal Introduction  
BASKET BUNNIES'N HOT CROSS BUNS: A Family Easter Celebration  
IN FOCUS - 35mm Photography  
THIRD ANNUAL ACR DOWNHILL HIKE  
ONCE UPON A TIME  
BUTTERFLY COUNTS

For more information, contact:

Audubon Canyon Ranch  
4900 Shoreline Highway  
Stinson Beach, CA 94970  
(415) 383-1644

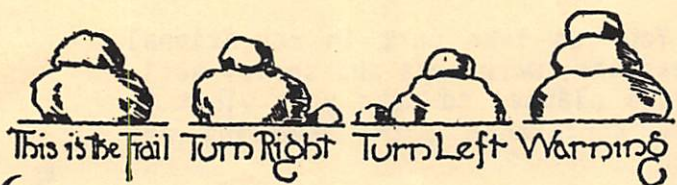
### Signs in Twigs



### Signs in Grass



### Signs in Stones





## SHORELINE VOLUNTEERS WORK FOR RIGHT TO WEAR RANGER HATS

By Lisa Lapin  
Copyright, San Jose Mercury News,  
January 21, 1987.

Ranger Rick and Smokey the Bear move over.

The Shoreline Volunteer Rangers are here, soon to be roaming the Mountain View parks' 544 acres of low rolling hills and lake, offering advice and making sure folks obey the rules.

Dressed in tidy brown uniforms and forest ranger hats, 37 local residents, from great-grandmothers to Silicon Valley executives, now take turns manning the Shoreline Park Gatehouse and represent the park in outside activities.

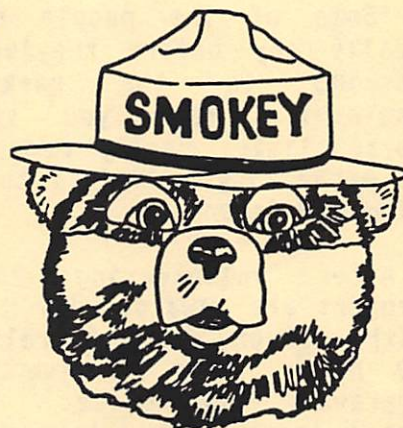
In the spring, when chilly mornings disappear and the afternoons warm, the folks in the 6-month-old program will mount shiny yellow bikes and hit the seven miles of park paths on daily patrols.

Kathy Fioretti will be out there to greet visitors, keep out the dogs and hand out brochures. All things she does with a smile, because if it weren't for the program, "I'd be stuck indoors cleaning house."

The volunteer program, one of only a few such programs in the country, was initiated by the Shoreline administration last April, after officials realized that a paid ranger staff wouldn't fit into their budget.

About 20 people volunteered for the initial training and graduated as full-fledged park rangers last June. Since then, 17 more people have joined and more applications are submitted to the park headquarters every week.

"There's a little bit of ranger in all of us," said Ginny Kaminski, the park's volunteer coordinator. "I think that's what lures people. At some time in their lives, they wanted to be park rangers."



Fioretti, a 66-year-old great-grandmother, works at the gatehouse for two three-hour shifts each week. As she counts the number of people who drive into the park, as many as 900 a day in the winter months, she tries to identify bird calls and brushes up on park history.

One of a number of senior citizens who have been joined the volunteer program, Fioretti lives within walking distance of Shoreline at the nearby Villa Santiago mobile home park.

Estelle Walsh, 68, says the volunteer program gives her a chance to be outdoors. "There are so few really interesting things you can do when you retire, but this one really gets you out among the people."

Walsh prides herself on being able to answer some of the most frequently asked questions at the park, such as, where does the lake water come from? And, how come the garbage underneath the park doesn't show?



Rangers get to know each other at monthly meetings and on educational field trips. They have visited Deer Hollow Farm, the National Wildlife Refuge that borders the bay, and a scale model of the bay on display in Sausalito.

"Some of the people have been really shy before they've started working in the park," said Kaminski. "But you see their personalities really come out. It is especially rewarding to see them find new friends."

After volunteering 25 hours, rangers are rewarded for their time with a book about Shoreline. For 50 hours, they receive a shiny, engraved name plate. The real honor comes at 100 hours, when the volunteers are entitled to wear the ranger hat.



The rangers not only maintain order in the parks. They can be called to work on community projects at any time.

One crew has taken shovels in hand to clean out the gutted, graffiti-filled Rengstorff House. They also will help the city restore the 119-year-old home.

Another group of rangers is creating a Shoreline exhibit for the Mountain View public library. It will be filled with stuffed birds and wildlife found in the park, which promotes itself as a bird-watching site.

In the summer months, the rangers often find themselves directing traffic during concerts at Bill Graham Presents Shoreline Amphitheater, just a stone's throw from the park gatehouse. As the ranger program becomes more established, Kiminski plans to train the rangers to give guided nature walks and lectures in an interpretive center planned for construction within the park.

For people interested in becoming rangers, there are some requirements:

You must be 21 or over.

You must be willing to devote at least three hours per week to the park.

You must attend training sessions and monthly meetings.

For applications, call:

Ginny Kaminski, (415) 996-6392

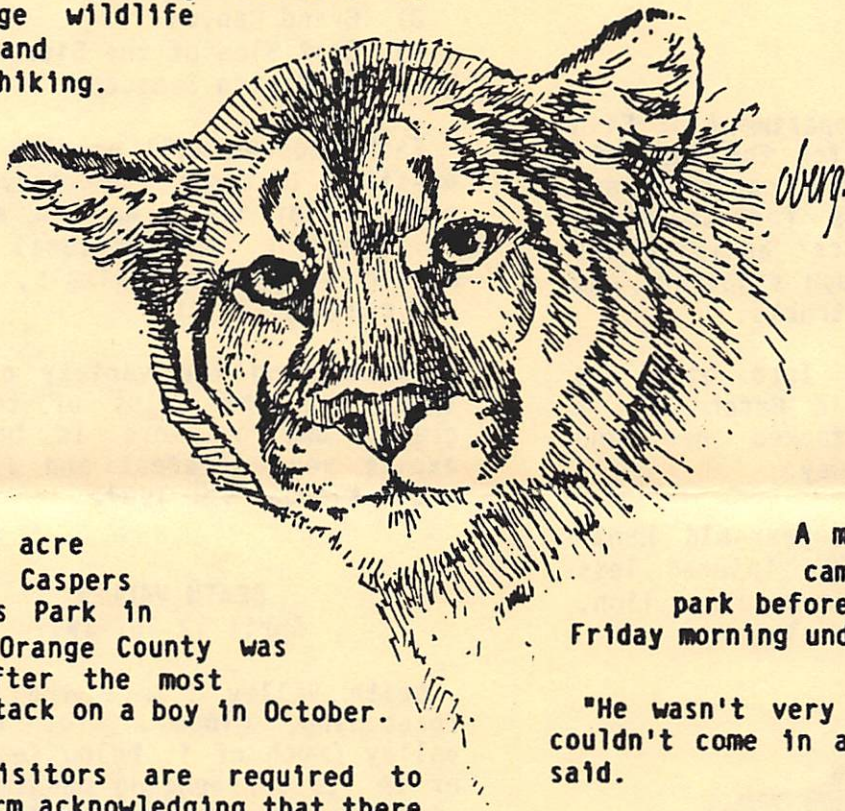




## WILDERNESS PARK IS REOPENED WITH WARNING ON MOUNTAIN LIONS

Copyright, San Jose Mercury News,  
January 21, 1987.

A wilderness park where mountain lion attacks injured two children last year was reopened Friday under new rules requiring visitors to acknowledge wildlife dangers and restrict hiking.



The 7,600 acre Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park in southern Orange County was closed after the most recent attack on a boy in October.

Park visitors are required to sign a form acknowledging that there are mountain lions in the park and that visitors are "entering a wilderness area characterized by inherent dangers," said Tim Miller, manager of regional operations for the county Parks and Recreation Department.

Six senior citizens on a hiking outing were the first visitors to the park when it reopened, Miller said.

"They were very pleased the park was reopened. . . . They thought the restrictions were appropriate," he said.

Under the new rules, no one is allowed to hike on nature trails alone and visitors under 18 are barred from going outside the park's 30-acre day-use area, which includes its main picnic grounds and visitor center. The county also posted signs throughout the park warning that mountain lions prowl park grounds and have attacked children without warning.

A man who had often camped alone in the park before was turned away Friday morning under the new rules.

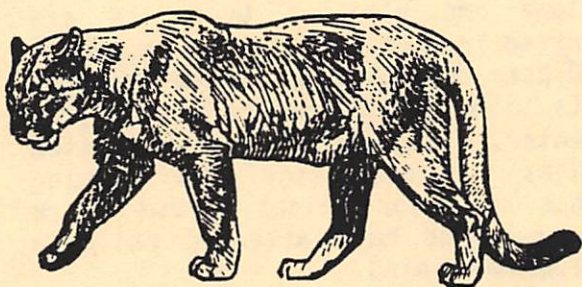
"He wasn't very pleased that he couldn't come in and camp," Miller said.

In addition to the permit that must be signed, people entering the park are handed a flier that says, "Mountain lions are present and unpredictable. They are generally elusive but have been known to attack without warning. Your safety cannot be guaranteed. You are advised to stay alert because of potential dangers."

The warnings are also posted on signs.

There could be as many as six mountain lions that include the park in their range, Miller said.





During a state Department of Fish and Game survey after the last attack, two cats were captured and fitted with radios for tracking. Other evidence of cat activity has been gathered through sightings and discovery of their tracks.

A 5-year-old El Toro girl was seriously injured in March when a mountain lion attacked her and tried to drag her away.

On Oct. 19, a 6-year-old Huntington Beach boy was injured less severely by a mountain lion, prompting the park's closing.



## FIELD STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY 1987 PROGRAMS OFFICE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY

Field Studies in Natural History, San Jose State University, will offer five field programs during 1987:

- 1) Baja in January - Program full
- 2) Death Valley
- 3) Grand Canyon
- 4) East Side of the Sierra
- 5) Mendocino Seascape

Each program will provide general on-site lectures to provide an overview of the area, in addition to specific instructional information on plants, animals, geology and ecology.

Considering the variety of locations and the dates of the programs, one or more is bound to excite your interest and fit into your calendar for 1987.

### DEATH VALLEY April 12-18, 1987

Death Valley . . . the name is foreboding, gloomy. Yet in this valley (much of it below sea level) or in its surrounding mountains you can find spectacular wildflower displays, snow-covered peaks, beautiful sand dunes, abandoned mines, and the hottest spot in North America.

The rock layers of distant mountains comprise a nearly complete record of the earth's past, jumbled out of sequence as the mountains formed. Intermittent streams, from bursts of infrequent rains, rush down the steep canyons pushing and carrying boulders, soil and other debris onto the valley floor at the canyon's mouth.





On any given day, the valley floor shimmers silently in the heat. The air is clear and the sky is a deep blue. The little rain that falls is the life force of the wildflowers that transform this desert into a vast garden. The animals that live in the desert are primarily nocturnal, for once the sun sets the temperature falls quickly. Night is the time of innumerable comings and goings by little animals. Larger animals, such as the desert bighorn, live in the cooler, higher elevations forested with juniper, mountain mahogany, pinyon and other pines.

This is an active world of exciting contrasts and wonders--quite the opposite of its name. Field trips in botany, zoology, geology, and ecology will keep you busy every day of the week. Evenings are spent with mini-lectures, folk dancing, singing and other entertainment. The program is based at Ryan, an abandoned mining town.

**Credit:** One unit of degree applicable credit (NATS 151) as well as repeat and re-repeat the course for credit

**Logistics:** An organizational meeting will be held Monday, March 9, 7-10 p.m. in the Science Building, Room 142, on the SJSU campus to make arrangements for carpools, equipment, and cookgroups (you prepare all of your own meals).

## NATURAL HISTORY OF THE GRAND CANYON June 28-July 4 and July 4-12, 1987

The field portion of these exciting summer courses will be spent rafting the Colorado River within the Grand Canyon. This will allow direct investigation of desert and streamside ecology and of the geological displays along the river and in the varied and beautiful side canyons.

**Trip 1:** (NATS 146B) starts at Lee's Ferry and ends at Phantom Ranch, midway through the canyon. All students should be in good physical condition since they will have to make a strenuous 9 1/2 mile (seven-hour) hike out of the canyon at the end of the trip.

**Trip 2:** (NATS 146C) is an eight-day continuation of the above trip, open to those who have completed Trip 1 or have the consent of the instructor. It starts at Phantom Ranch after a 9 1/2 mile (four-hour) hike down from the South Rim.

Introductory meetings in June, at SJSU, will deal with equipment and transportation arrangements. An introduction to basic canyon ecology and geology will also be given.

**Credit:** Two units of degree applicable credit (NATS 146B and/or NATS 146C).

**Costs:** (Costs are approximate and do not include transportation to the canyon.)

Trip 1 (NATS 146B) . . .	\$700
Trip 2 (NATS 146C) . . .	\$900
Both Trips 1 & 2 . . .	\$1,520





**EAST SIDE OF THE SIERRA**  
**July 12-18, 1987**

This instructional caravan explores the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Beginning in the Twin Lakes area west of Bridgeport, California, the higher elevations of the Bodie and Mono Lake area will be explored. The caravan will then move into the Mammoth Lakes area to visit the Devils' Postpile National Monument, Rainbow Falls and other outstanding features of the Mammoth Lakes area. The caravan will then proceed into the White Mountains to study the magnificent bristlecone pines.

Anyone interested in geology will find these areas rich in rocks, faults and glacial features. Botany, ecology and vertebrates will also be emphasized.

The course is designed for both the experienced naturalist and the beginning student of the out-of-doors.

Credit: Two units of degree applicable credit (NATS 155B).

**MENDOCINO SEASCAPE**  
**August 9-15, 1987**

This summer you and your family can take a trip that will introduce you to some of the natural wonders of California's northern coastline while you also enjoy some of the man-made charm of Mendocino.

Pygmy Forest: Walk along trails where environmental conditions have created a natural bonsai forest with hundred-year-old trees three-feet high.

Sand Dunes and Beaches: Acres of sand dunes, some burying the beach pines along the coast, give way to spectacular cliffs being eroded by the crashing surf.

Mendocino and Fort Bragg: These "lumber" towns are steeped in California history. Mendocino's Maine-style architecture is perched on tops of cliffs while Fort Bragg represents the departure point for the "Skunk" train.

During this one-week field studies program, you will learn about ecology, botany, geology, conservation and wildlife of the Mendocino coast area.

Credit: Two units of degree applicable credit (NATS 150A)



**FSNH ALASKA**

In response to many requests, we are considering a field study in natural history of Alaska, to be offered in summer of 1989. Students would meet with staff in Anchorage, driving there by private car or going by ferry or air. A very rough estimate of cost is around \$1,800, for two weeks of instruction, surface transportation and lodging.

We plan to make the grand circle, take in glaciers and grizzlies of Denali, the ferry to Whittier from Valdez via the spectacular Prince William Sound, the moose, foxes, arctic terns, common loons and sandhill cranes of Kenai Peninsula, with time out for halibut fishing and an overflight to see icefields, glaciers, Beluga and Humpback whales, harbour seals and northern sea otters, schools of salmon, and the jewel-like fjords of Seward and environs, and much more.



### Junior Program

A concurrent Junior Program in Natural History, for children ages 6-16, will be offered at both the East Side of the Sierra and Mendocino Seascapes programs. The programs are carefully supervised and children are grouped according to age for activities designed to meet their interests and abilities.

### Family Participation Plan

This option allows one spouse to take part in all class activities, but not receive credit, provided the other spouse is enrolled for credit and one or more children are enrolled in the Junior Program.

Considering the variety and dates of programs offered, Field Studies in Natural History should be on your calendar for 1987.

For information on any of the above programs, contact:

Ms. Janet Cloud  
Field Studies in Natural History  
DBH 136B  
Office of Continuing Education  
San Jose State University  
San Jose, CA 95192-0135  
(408) 277-3736



## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

### RANGER

MIDPENINSULA REGIONAL  
OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

Salary: \$1,787. to \$2,409. monthly

Final Closing Date: 5:00 pm,  
Friday, Feb. 27, 1987, on official  
District application forms.

Experience: Two years of college.  
One year in parks and recreation  
related field.

License Required: A valid California Driver's License.

For more information, contact:

Midpeninsula Regional  
Open Space District

Old Mill Office Center  
Building C, Suite 135  
4201 San Antonio Circle  
Mountain View, CA 94040  
(415) 949-5500

### Seasonal Park Ranger

Definition: A Seasonal Park Ranger performs patrol, maintenance and interpretive duties as non-sworn personnel of the Town's Parks, Forestry and Maintenance Services Department. Work is performed under general supervision.

### Distinguishing Characteristics:

This classification is distinguished from all other Town classifications through the specialized knowledge, skill and training required for the performance of the work.

Examples of Duties: On assigned shifts, the ranger will patrol the Town parks for the purpose of enforcing, and preventing violations of applicable codes and ordinances; report unsafe conditions, incidents of vandalism, and other related conditions.

Issue warnings and citations; as necessary, call for assistance from the Police Department, and may assist officers during an arrest and transportation of subjects. Prepares necessary follow-up reports, and appears in court to give testimony and present evidence.



Assist ill or injured park visitors until proper medical aid arrives, and as assigned, perform duties of Park Maintenance Workers.

Prepare and maintain reports and records of activities; make recommendations on relevant subjects such as modifications to equipment or facilities to reduce vandalism. Perform other duties as assigned.

Minimum Qualifications: Education equivalent to completion of the twelfth grade supplemented by one year of college in park management, environmental science, police science, or a related curriculum. Experience as a Park Ranger may be substituted for the desired advanced education on a year-for-year basis.

Knowledge of basic tools and equipment used in park maintenance and management.

Ability to comprehend and enforce applicable codes and ordinances; function effectively under stress; exercise sound judgment; present interpretive programs; prepare clear and concise reports; communicate effectively; perform moderately heavy manual labor; safely use tools and equipment; work in inclement weather; work irregular hours; maintain effective working relationships with those met in the course of a day's work.

Driver's License: Possession of a valid California Driver's License.

Certificates: Possession of an 832 P.C. Certificate upon employment.

Uniform Requirements: Prescribed uniforms must be worn.

## Park Attendant - 1987

Salary: \$5.83 per hour

Final Closing Date: Jan. 23, 1987

Definition of Job: Under supervision, collect park fees, maintain park facilities, respond to questions of park visitors, and perform other duties as assigned.

Examples of Duties: Collect park fees, make change, and total daily revenue. Maintain a good working relationship with the public and staff. Respond knowledgeably to specific questions of park users. Perform maintenance of park facilities and areas. Operate automotive and mechanical equipment as needed.

License Required: A valid California Driver's License is required.

Education and Experience: Completion of twelfth grade required, with some college preferred. Job experience should emphasize those positions where handling of money was important.

Knowledge and Ability: Ability to perform moderate to heavy manual labor; have a demonstrated interest in park and public related work. Ability to deal effectively with general public. Willingness to work weekends, holidays and irregular hours.

For more information contact:

Bruce Baker  
Los Gatos Parks & Forestry  
(408) 354-6809





**PARK AIDE III, IV, V  
OPEN SPACE AIDE III, VI  
POOL MANAGER VI  
LIFEGUARDS III, IV  
(EXTRA HIRE)**

**MARIN COUNTY  
Department of Parks, Open  
Space and Cultural Services**

**Salary: \$4.50 to \$6.30 hourly**

**Final Closing Date: 5:00 pm,  
Monday, February 23, 1987.**

**THE POSITIONS**

**Marin County Park Aides:** These are temporary positions with varied hours (full-time and/or part-time) from April to September. Park Aides assist the Department's full-time staff with the operation and maintenance of County Parks and landscaped areas. Typical duties may include collecting entrance fees; cleaning park buildings and grounds; maintaining landscaped areas by cleaning park buildings and grounds; maintaining landscaped areas by mowing, fertilizing, pruning and preparing athletic fields.

Typically, Park Aides work a forty (40) hour week during June, July, and August, including weekends, holidays, and odd hours. Some aides also work on weekends and holidays in April, May and September.

**Marin County Open Space Aides:** Open Space Aides construct and repair trails, pick up litter, and remove native grass and brush.

Open Space Aides work forty (40) hours a week, Monday through Friday, during June, July, and August.

**Pool Manager VI, Lifeguards III, IV:** There will be openings for lifeguards at McNears Beach Park in San Rafael.

The swimming pool is open for recreational swimming six days a week from May 10 until September 7, normally between the hours of 10:00 am and 6:00 pm. In addition, the pool is open on weekends in April, early May and late September.

**Requirements:**

**Park Aides:** Valid California driver's license, satisfactory driving record, and a willingness to work weekends, holidays, and odd hours.

**Open Space Aides:** Valid California driver's license, satisfactory driving record. Some positions require one or more season's prior experience in an appropriate field.

**NOTE:** College level course work in a related field is desirable for some positions.

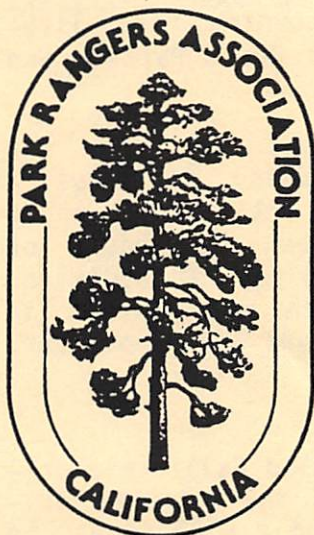
**Pool Mgr. VI, Lifeguards III, IV:** Willingness to work weekends and holidays. Some positions require one or more season's prior lifeguard experience.

Valid Advanced Lifesaving and Standard First Aid Certificates. CPR Certificate highly desirable. (Pool Manager must have CPR Certificate and W.S.I. Certificate.)

**For more information, contact:**

**Betty Times at  
(415) 499-6190  
Marin County Personnel Office  
Administration Bldg.  
Civic Center, Room 416**





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