HOBE SOUND BEACH SHOP

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Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Forty-Four *By Jan Otten*

One of the amazing things about Florida is the abundance and variety of wildlife that make this peninsular state their home. Some of those extraordinary creatures have been here for eons while others have more recently been introduced into the wilds of Florida's natural habitats.

The ones who have been here for eons are most welcome and belong here to stay, the newer arrivals, in some cases, have changed the overall environment, some for the good and some for the not-so-good. Many were introduced a few hundred years ago onto the lands and waterways with the arrival of Europeans from the Old World. Sadly many are the result of accidental influxes or careless releases.

In my "snippets" collection (referred to in the last *Turtle Times* issue) of bits and pieces of data accumulated while doing research for past history articles, I've managed a collection of wildlife tidbits that didn't quite fit into previous commentaries. Therefore, I've gathered some of them here for the sharing of more smidgens of fun and interesting facts about the place we call "home" and share with an amazing array of wildlife.

It is important to note that according to Discover Martin, our county has over 100,000 acres of parks and conservation land as well as 22 miles of beaches all contributing to making environmental sustainability and stewardship a top priority for Martin County. Keeping that in mind, let's explore some of the wildlife we find here in a county and a state committed to protecting this little corner of paradise.

Snippet #1 – Florida's Coral Reefs

With only Australia and Belize larger, the third largest living coral barrier reef system in the world is located right here along our coast and is the only living coral reef barrier in the continental United States.

Florida's Coral Reef is located along a 350-mile continuous tract stretching from the Dry Tortugas National Park west of Key West all the way north to the St. Lucie Inlet in Martin County.

These once extraordinary and beautiful coral reefs are in grave danger! Climate change and the resulting rise in ocean



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission-Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

temperatures are the biggest killers of coral reefs. But there are many other challenges to their survival:

- First consider **Pollution:** Chemicals, and dirty water from the land run into the sea and choke the reefs. And at the top of the list is trash. Trash that includes such things as old tangled fishing lines and lots and lots of plastic bags and plastic debris garbage that finds its way into our ocean and waterways.
- **Coral Bleaching:** This happens when warm water causes corals to push out the helpful algae, called zooxanthellae, living inside them. Corals turn white and lose their main food source, leading to mass death.
- Add to that **Overfishing:** Taking too many fish upsets the natural balance, allowing algae to grow over and smother the coral. This also includes damage done by boats and boat anchors.
- And then there's **Coastal Damage:** Building near the coast destroys natural barriers and adds mud to the water, and blocks sunlight.

Natural recovery is very slow; even hardy reefs can take 10 to 20 years to recover from a single severe bleaching event. According to the Coral Reef Alliance coral reefs can recover from damage and bleaching, but their ability to bounce back depends heavily on reducing local threats and stopping climate change.

All that being said, there is still hope for recovery of this amazing piece of Florida's wildlife.

Natural regrowth can occur when surviving coral polyps rebuild their calcium carbonate skeletons, and new coral larvae float in from healthy neighboring reefs to settle and grow. Note that bleached coral is not necessarily dead. If ocean temperatures drop quickly enough, corals can regrow their vital algae and recover. And there are conservation groups growing heat-tolerant corals in nurseries who transplant them back onto damaged reefs. This process is supported by organizations like the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Zooxanthellae are microscopic algae that live within coral tissues. Through photosynthesis, they produce organic compounds that the corals use for energy and to support growth, reproduction, and the formation of their calcium carbonate skeletons.

When water temperatures rise above a coral's normal tolerance threshold, the zooxanthellae become stressed, leading to the production of excess reactive oxygen species (ROS) that can damage both the algae and the coral. To protect itself, the coral expels the zooxanthellae.

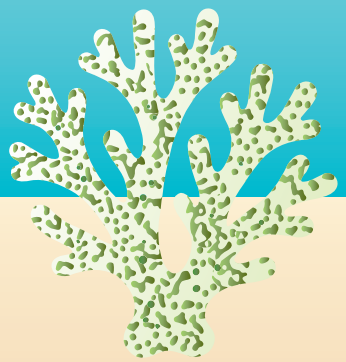
Without the colorful algae, the coral tissue becomes nearly transparent, allowing the white calcium carbonate skeleton beneath it to show through.

Dense mats of filamentous turf algae can quickly colonize the exposed skeleton, slowing water movement and trapping fine sediment.

This combination of turf algae and trapped sediment makes it difficult for baby coral larvae to find suitable bare substrate, attach themselves, and begin growing.







Even after temperatures return to normal, a reef that has lost its adult corals can have a much harder time recovering.





Snippet #2 – Jellyfish (phylum Cnidaria)

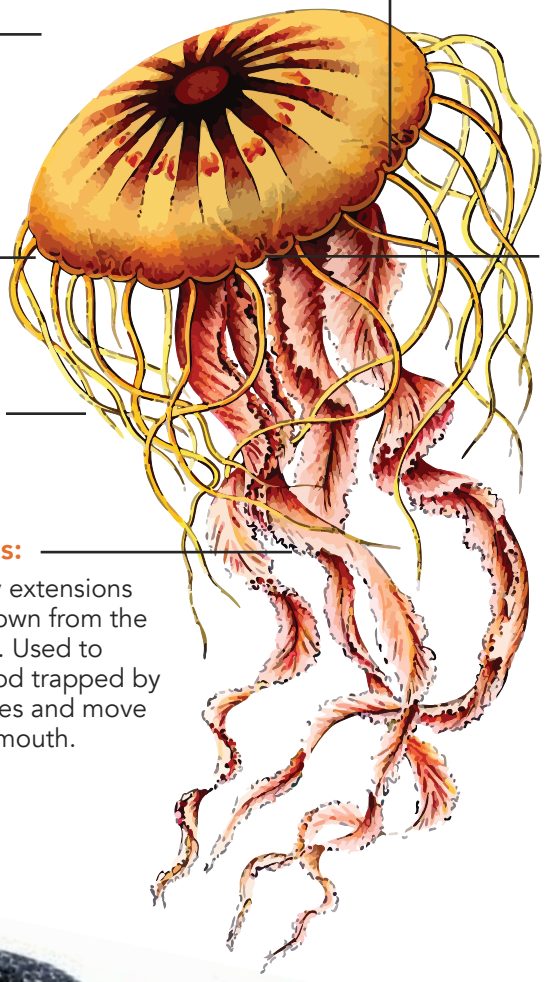
"Jellyfish" are older than dinosaurs and even trees. They have survived for over 500 million years. They are a type of zooplankton that both drift in the ocean and have some swimming ability. I have recently learned that though called "jellyfish" they aren't really fish. They are part of the family that includes sea anemones and corals. The name actually dates to the early 19th century. It was a time when the word "fish" was used broadly to refer to any type of sea creature. This misnomer is still widely used today.

The name for the jelly part traces back to a 14th-century English word for gelatinous foods. They have no heart or brain and are made up primarily of water, which is what gives them their translucent look. Today, marine educators often prefer the term "sea jelly" for accuracy.

Actual fish have backbones, gills, and fins — not found in jellyfish. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution describes jellyfish as, *"Soft-bodied, fragile, and often transparent. Jellyfish often look like umbrellas or bells with tentacles around the edge or hanging from the center. This shape is called a medusa, because it reminded people of Medusa from Greek mythology. The smallest medusae are barely visible; the largest are more than one meter across."*

Rhopalium:
Small, specialized sensory structures located around the edge of a jellyfish bell that act as the animal's primary navigation, balance, and coordination centers.

Bell (Umbrella):
The top, dome-shaped part of the body. It contracts and relaxes to push water, allowing the jellyfish to swim.



Mouth/Anus:
It serves as the single opening for both taking in food and expelling waste.

Tentacles:
Thin, tassels that hang from the outer edge of the bell used to sting and immobilize prey.

Oral Arms:
Large, frilly extensions hanging down from the under side. Used to capture food trapped by the tentacles and move it into the mouth.

How Do Leatherback Turtles Eat Jellyfish and Not Get Stung?

While most creatures steer clear of a jellyfish's stinging tentacles, leatherback sea turtles gulp them down by the dozens. So how do they avoid getting stung?

The inside of a leatherback's mouth and throat is lined with tough, hardened tissue that helps protect it from jellyfish stings. Their mouths are also filled with backward-pointing spines called papillae. These help grip the slippery jellyfish and guide them down the throat while limiting contact with the tentacles.

Leatherbacks also swallow their prey quickly, minimizing the amount of time they are exposed to the jellyfish's stinging cells.

Their remarkable adaptations allow leatherbacks to specialize in eating jellyfish, making them an important part of marine ecosystems and helping keep jellyfish populations in check.

Unfortunately, leatherbacks face serious threats. Plastic pollution is especially dangerous because plastic bags can look remarkably like jellyfish—their favorite food. They are also vulnerable to entanglement in fishing gear, accidental capture, and loss of nesting and feeding habitat.



The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution further describes jellyfish as, *"swimming by pulsing their bells. They also have only primitive organs and nervous systems, and no hard body parts. They are, however, predators that catch plankton and larval fish with stinging cells on their tentacles. Most aren't harmful to humans beyond providing an uncomfortable sting, but a few species can be deadly."*

Amazingly, there is a museum in Pompano Beach dedicated to these sea creatures.

The nearly 10,000-square-foot Jellyfish Museum houses roughly 25 unique species of jellyfish found in Florida waters and other parts of the world. At the museum you can discover both cold-water and warm-water species, all in an extraordinary variety of sizes, shapes and mesmerizing colors. Apparently world wide there are approximately 4,000 varieties of jellyfish.

Generally people don't have the opportunity to see these creatures up close so a visit to the Jellyfish Museum is a great way to have this encounter. The museum invites you to *"experience a place where science, nature, and art come together, offering an unforgettable journey into one of the most mysterious forms of life on Earth."* According to their website, *"It was converted from a former Wells Fargo bank branch with about $100,000 in community redevelopment grants from the city of Pompano Beach. Guides teach visitors about the role jellyfish play in marine ecosystems and the importance of protecting them."*

Jellyfish Museum
199 N Ocean Boulevard
Pompano Beach, FL 33062
Phone: 866-JELLY-FL
www.jellyfish-museum.com

Open 7 days a week 10am-7pm

Did You Know?

The Portuguese man o' war (Physalia physalis) is often called a jellyfish, but it's actually something quite different: a siphonophore.

A siphonophore is a remarkable colony made up of specialized, genetically identical individuals called zooids—essentially clones that work together as a single organism. Each part depends on the others, creating one remarkably coordinated creature.



Found primarily in tropical and subtropical oceans, Portuguese men o' war don't swim. Instead, they are carried by wind and ocean currents, sometimes gathering into enormous groups of 1,000 or more.

Below it hang long strands of tentacles and feeding structures. These can average around 30 feet long and, in some cases, extend to 100 feet. The tentacles are packed with nematocysts—microscopic stinging capsules containing tiny, coiled, barbed tubes that inject venom into prey.

A Portuguese man o' war's sting is rarely life-threatening to people, but it can be extremely painful.

And here's an important warning for beachcombers: never assume a washed-up man o' war is harmless. Its tentacles can continue to sting even after the animal has been stranded on the beach—and can remain capable of delivering a sting for days or even weeks.

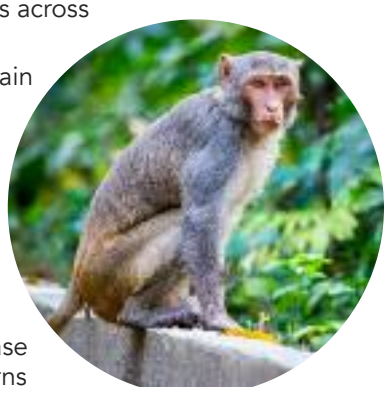
Snippet #3 – Monkeys in Florida

Let's get out of the water and up into the trees. Let's have a look at something we don't generally think about when Florida wildlife comes to mind – monkeys!!

"What" you ask?! Monkeys? Yes, there are wild monkeys living the good life in sunny Florida.

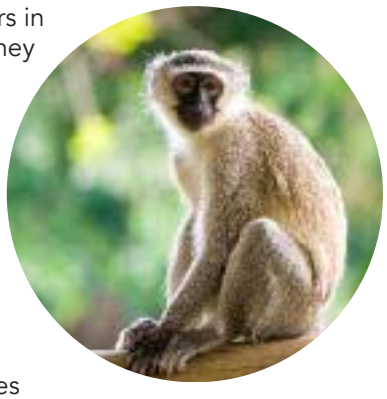
How did they get here? They are not indigenous to our peninsula. Monkeys are currently found in Florida because of escaped captives, and amazingly by intentional releases for tourist attractions back in the late 1930s. Escaped pets and former research colony members have also established localized, breeding populations across the state.

In about 1938 a tour boat captain in Silver Springs State Park released some **rhesus macaque monkeys** onto an island as a Tarzan-like attraction for tourist clients. The monkeys did not stay on the island. They migrated onto the mainland and established colonies there. After their release by the tour boat operator it turns out that these rhesus macaques were excellent swimmers and could easily escape into the surrounding forests on the mainland. While macaques are highly social and affectionate with their own kind, their interactions with humans are not predictable and fraught with risks.



Rhesus Macaque monkey. Md. Tareq Aziz Touhid. CC BY-SA 4.0 https://commons.wikimedia.org

Today, their population numbers in the hundreds. In recent years they have wandered into parts of Central Florida and the Mount Dora and Longwood communities.



Vervet monkey. Thomas Shahan. CC BY 2.0 https://www.flickr.com/photos/49580580@N02/41906545634/

Another variety of monkeys in Florida is known as ***vervet monkeys*** who have established a localized colony of approximately 40 to 50 individuals. Having existed for about 80 years in the mangroves around Dania Beach in South Florida, they originated from a roadside escape from the Dania Chimpanzee Farm in 1948.

A large population of the rhesus macaque monkeys carry the Herpes B virus which can be fatal to humans if transmitted via a bite or scratch. Therefore, it is imperative that you not interact with them, no matter how cute they may appear, and that you report sightings to the **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)** via their wildlife alert hotline at **888-404-FWCC (3922)**.

Snippet #4 – Key Deer (Odocoileus virginianus clavium)

Now we'll come down out of the trees and take a look at a land animal.

The Key Deer is an endangered subspecies of the white-tailed deer that lives only in the Florida Keys.

I fully realize that this interesting Florida wildlife species does not live in Martin County, but I found the information intriguing and had always wondered more about it until I came upon its story while doing research for another article.

The Key Deer is the smallest subspecies of the North American white-tailed deer that are found throughout much of North America. They stand only 24 to 32 inches tall at the shoulder and weigh between 45 and 80 pounds (Adult males (bucks) weigh 55 to 80 pounds; adult females (does) weigh 45 to 65 pounds.) Essentially they generally grow only to the size of a large dog.

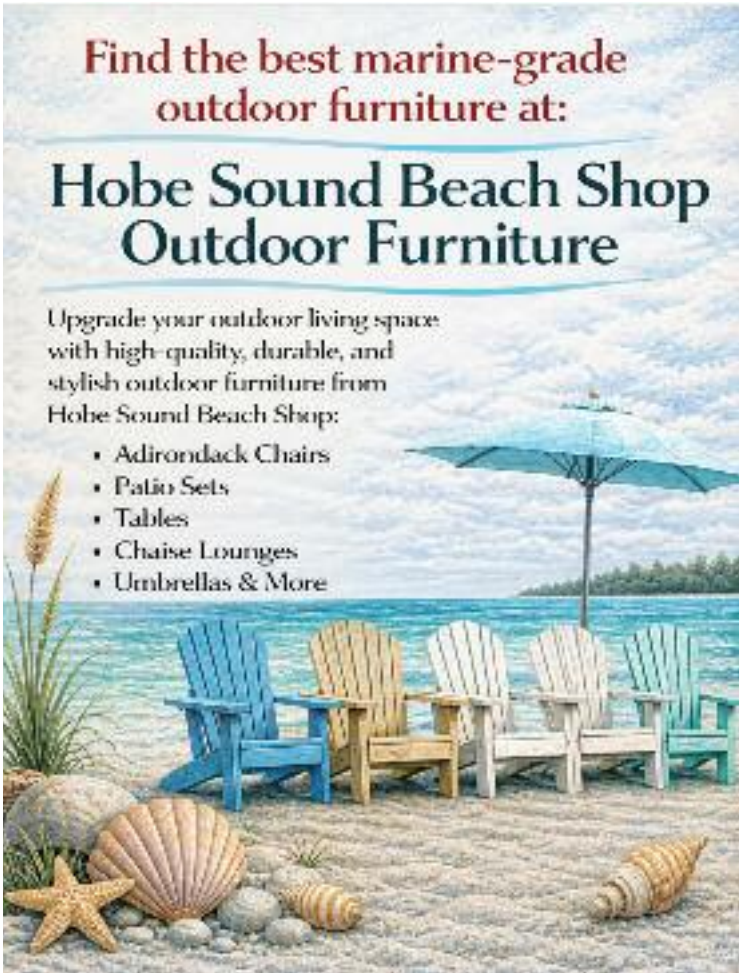
According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *"The Key deer has faced a variety of threats through the years. Over-hunting caused declines in the Key deer population until hunting of this species was banned in the 1950s. Establishment of the National Key Deer Refuge in 1957 and the subsequent listing of the deer as endangered in 1967 has allowed for protection and a dramatic improvement of the species overall population."*

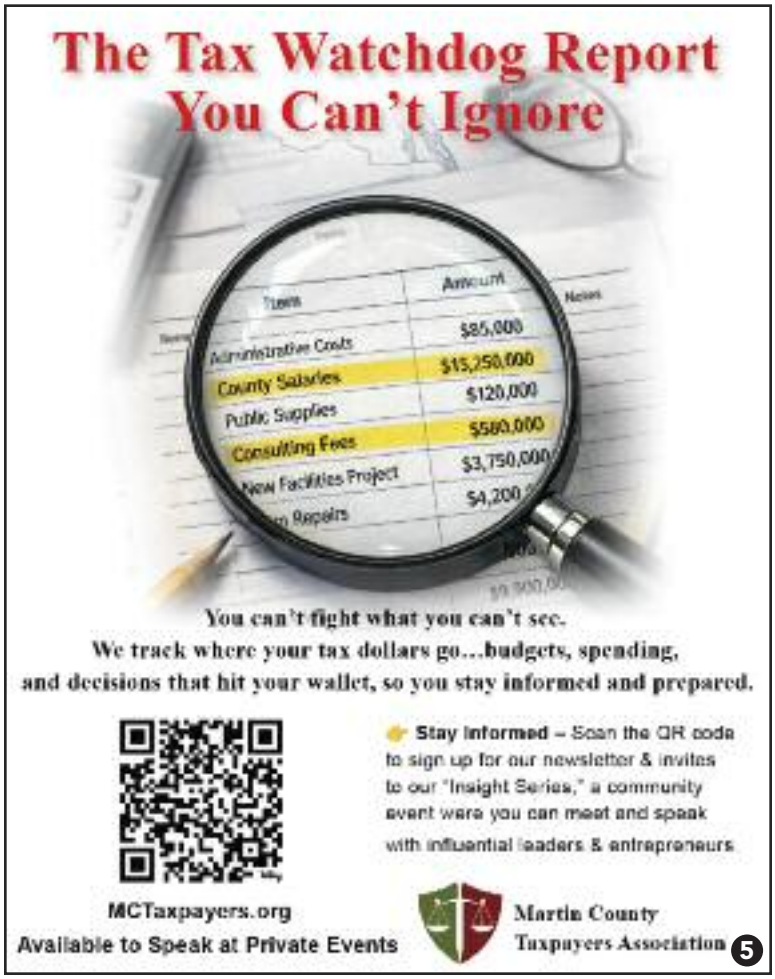
It is reported that their population which was fewer than 50 individuals in the 1950s is today around 800–1,000. This is due to the strict protection of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Key Deer Refuge.

Key Deer arrived in the Florida Keys thousands of years ago during the last ice age by walking across a land bridge from the Florida mainland. 10,000 to 20,000 years ago was a time when sea levels were much lower and there was a continuous ridge of land in what we now know as the Florida Keys. The ancestors of the North American white-tailed deer migrated south across this land bridge but then melting glaciers caused sea levels to rise and submerge the land bridge thus trapping the deer on the newly formed islands. Over the thousands of years these mammals adapted to the environment and their size came to



A diminutive Key Deer calmly stops crossing the road to take a closer look at the cameraman at the Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key, FL, on the Florida Keys Scenic Highway. Courtesy of the National Archives.





be smaller due to the type of food that was available to them. They developed into strong swimmers traveling between the islands in the lower Keys in search of food and fresh water.

The endangered Key Deer is the only large herbivore in the Florida Keys. They are mostly concentrated on Big Pine Key and No Name Key where an estimated 75% of the population lives. Their diet consists mainly of dozens of native plant species and they travel through all of the Florida Keys habitats, and can walk, wade or swim from island to island. Their breeding occurs in the fall; with the majority of white-spotted fawns born in late spring and summer. Referring to their species as white-tail deer, the Key Deer retain the characteristic behavior of raising their tails when alarmed, revealing the white fur underneath.

Due to their proximity to homes and roads they are often in collisions with motor vehicles, especially at night during the hours when deer are most active. Key Deer are unique to the lower Florida Keys. They are perfectly adapted to living in the wild, they may, however, approach people and vehicles looking for handouts; please help to keep them healthy and wild by **not feeding them.** It is important to note that human interactions with these deer, such as the illegal feeding, have conditioned many of the deer to approach humans which leads to unhealthy conditions.

Also, please drive cautiously in Key Deer country (Big Pine Key west to Lower Sugarloaf Keys). It is requested that you call Florida FWC Wildlife Hotline Dispatch to report a dead or seriously injured Key Deer at **888-404-FWCC (3922), option 1.**

National Key Deer Refuge is a wonderful place to see Key Deer, other wildlife species, and rare habitats. The best place to start your visit is the Nature Center.

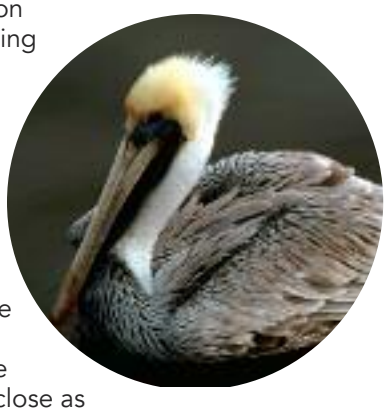
Nature (Visitor) Center:
National Key Deer Refuge/ Florida Keys National Wildlife Refuges
30587 Overseas Hwy
Big Pine Key, FL 33043

Open 10am–3pm, Wednesday–Saturday

Snippet #5 – Brown Pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)

Now let's take to the skies.

I never gave much thought to the Brown Pelican since they seem to be so very common on Florida's coast. However, coming upon their story while doing one of my research projects I garnered a new respect for these interesting birds. What would Florida be without the pelican? When we spend some time at the beach on a lazy sunny afternoon one of the pleasures is to watch these large, distinctive birds as they silently glide up and down the coastline; or seeing them up close as they perch on dock pilings. It's a major part of a visit to the shoreline along the Florida coast.



Brown Pelicans are very interesting birds. They are one of two species of pelicans in Florida. They are year-round residents, while the American white pelican is migratory, spending its winters in Florida and the rest of its time in the northern states and Canada.

The Brown Pelican has a good bit of white on its head and neck and its body is predominantly grayish-brown. They can grow upwards of 50 inches in length, weigh around nine pounds, and sport a very impressive seven foot wingspan. The Brown Pelican is the smallest of the six different species of pelicans in the world.

These lofty birds primarily nest on islands, which may be either bare and rocky or covered with mangroves or other trees. They mostly fly over shallow waters along the immediate coast, particularly on sheltered bays. Occasionally they can be found well out to sea and a few strays may appear on fresh water lakes inland (especially after a major storm event).

One of their most interesting and distinctive features is the pouch which hangs below their long, lower bill. These elastic pouches can hold up to three gallons of water- three times as much liquid as can be contained in their stomachs! Holding this amount of water is important when the time comes for the pelican to catch its main source of food which, naturally, is fish. They require up to four pounds of fish per day to survive.

The Audubon states that, *"Brown Pelicans forage by diving from the air, from as high as 60 ft. above water, plunging into water headfirst and coming to surface with fish in bill. Tilts bill down to drain water out of pouch, then tosses head back to swallow. Occasionally, it will scavenge and can become tame, even approaching fishermen for handouts."*

While they are flying high above the ocean, their keen eyes are looking below for schools or even single fish in the water below. When they spot a likely meal, they dive straight down on their unsuspecting target and use their pouches to gather up as many fish as they can, along with a large amount of water and the water is squeezed out of their mouths/pouches, and the trapped fish are then swallowed.

The fish do not need to be located right at the surface of the water. The pelicans are strong swimmers able to dive as deep as 30 feet. They strike the water at great speeds, and resurface from many feet below. This is made possible by the existence of air sacs beneath the bird's skin that cushions impacts and provides buoyancy.

In addition to feeding, the pelican's pouch is used as a cooling mechanism in the heat of the summer when water evaporates off the skin surface. And very importantly it is a feeding trough for young pelicans. The parents bring back food to the nest and the youngsters feed directly from the parents' pouches.

Nesting typically takes place from March through May. During that time the male pelican gathers and delivers reeds, grass, straw, and sticks to the female, who has the responsibility of building the nest in the intertwined branches of mangrove forests. When the nest is complete the female lays two to three eggs, and both parents trade off incubating them for about one month. The hatched chicks are altricial, meaning that they are blind, featherless, and completely dependent upon their parents. They develop quickly and typically fledge (have feathers and can fly) after about 75 days. Adult pelicans can live up to 30 years in the wild as long as they have access to adequate amounts of fish and good nesting habitats.

Brown Pelicans were twice severely endangered to the point of near extinction. In the late 19th century their population numbers began to drop, due to the fact that their feathers became fashion items in the millinery trade and were in great demand to decorate ladies' hats! To this issue, President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 set aside what would become the first National Wildlife Refuge- Pelican Island, near Vero Beach, Florida.

Watch Brown Pelicans build their nests, protect their chicks, learn to fly, and master one of nature's most spectacular hunting techniques — the dramatic plunge dive!

youtube.com/watch?v=fHBYt-sqfQg

Then in the early 20th century their decline was attributed to two main factors:

- Fishermen who thought that the birds were competing for the same fish they were trying to catch and so killed pelicans. In actuality the type of fish eaten by pelicans does not tend to be the commercial species targeted by fishermen.
- The widespread use of the pesticide DDT beginning in the 1940s led to the decimation of pelicans and other bird species by the 1960s. DDT causes birds' egg shells to thin to the point where they can be crushed even by the weight of a mother bird incubating them in the nest.

Pelican numbers dropped so low that in 1970 the federal government listed them as an endangered species. DDT was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1972. Following the ban, pelican populations began to rebound. The good news is that by 1985 pelicans made such a comeback of their populations in Florida and other eastern states that they were removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species.

In spite of the fact that Brown Pelicans are once again a common sight in Florida and elsewhere, they are still in need of protection. Their survival depends on wild, undeveloped habitat for nesting, and unpolluted waters from which to catch fish. As with other wildlife, a major hazard for these birds is discarded fishing line that entangles them making them the subjects of a slow and unnecessary death.

Very importantly, the Brown Pelicans are a sign of hope that when people care and act, extinction of wildlife is not inevitable. By being aware and diligent we can share our home-state, and indeed our planet, with its wild creatures. Yes, the Brown Pelican, but also all of the wildlife that exists here alongside us.

There it is – a few more snippets of interesting facts I have picked up along the way in my research agendas. I've suggested a few places for you to visit to learn more and have new experiences. Perhaps new places for you to take your out-of-town visitors. The beaches here are extraordinary, but there is so much more to see and learn. Happy exploring!



Pilings are popular roosting spots for pelicans settling in for the evening.

If it comes from the sea...see us!

BASIN SEAFOOD

Basin Seafood Market & Kitchen
4150 SE Salerno Road
Stuart, Florida 34997
772-287-5771



Did You Know? Finding fresh water can be a challenge for Key deer. Rainfall in the Florida Keys is highly seasonal, and during the dry season, the fresh water holes they rely on can become depleted. Hurricanes can make the situation even more difficult, pushing salt water across the islands and leaving even inland freshwater sources brackish.

Remarkably, Key deer have adapted to these harsh conditions. On occasion, they can drink water with a salinity level higher than that tolerated by any other living deer—and survive.

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Everywhere, Always.

If it felt like the Hobe Sound Beach Shop was everywhere last month…we were.

What started as a couple of events on the calendar somehow turned into one of the busiest—and most fun—weeks we've had since taking over the Beach Shop.

We kicked things off with **Locals Appreciation Night,** and Hobe Sound showed up in a big way. More than 200 people came through the shop over the course of the evening. We had steak tips cooking, drinks flowing, familiar faces stopping in, and plenty of new ones too. At certain points, our team was stretched about as thin as humanly possible, but that's a pretty good problem to have.

Then, apparently deciding we hadn't learned our lesson, we did it all over again.

Hobe Sound Chamber of Commerce After Hours brought another 80+ people through our doors. Once again, the steak tips hit the grill, the shop filled up, and our team did everything we could to keep up with the crowd.

To everyone who came to either event: **thank you.** And an especially big thank-you to our Beach Shop team. Events like these look easy when they're going well, but there's a lot happening behind the scenes to pull them off.

After two packed nights at the shop, the logical thing would have been to go home and put our feet up.

Instead, we headed to **Moonlight Market at Sound Brewing.**

We posted up at the brewery, hung out with more of the community, and kept the Beach Shop road show moving.

And because the people demand greatness, we rounded out the week the best way we know how: **Beach Volleyball Club at Hobe Sound Beach.**



Lovely models showing off some of the beautiful resort wear at the recent Hobe Sound Beach Shop Fashion Show.





The Hobe Sound Chamber of Commerce welcomes the Hobe Sound Beach Shop to its new location with a Ribbon Cutting during the Business After Hours Event.

A few weeks later, we hosted our very first Fashion Show on Wednesday, September 16th, where our boardwalk became the runway. We had Beach Shop employees, friends, and locals showing off some of our favorite looks—and yes, attendees joined in on the runway.

We want the Hobe Sound Beach Shop to become more than somewhere you stop when you need a bathing suit, a T-shirt, a beach chair, or something printed. We want to be part of what's happening around town. At the shop. At the brewery. At the beach. At community events. **Everywhere, always.**

Looking ahead toward the holidays, we're bringing more fun, more new events like a **Movies on the Green.** Because nothing says South Florida Christmas quite like watching Buddy the Elf outside while wearing shorts and flip flops.

To everyone who attended Locals Appreciation Night, Chamber After Hours, Moonlight Market, Friday Beach Volleyball, or our Fashion Show—and especially those of you we saw at more than one—thank you.

We're just getting started.



Sean O'Connell
Director of Operations
Hobe Sound Beach Shop

Hobe Sound Beach Shop – Surf and Custom Print Shop

Have you been in to visit the new location and completely renovated Hobe Sound Beach Shop? Now settled in its new home conveniently situated on Bridge Road next to Aldi's they are ready to serve Hobe Sound and its area neighbors with all things surf and beachy, but very importantly, great custom printed items!

Amazingly, when you stop in to visit, you can see your project as it is produced by the careful and skilled hands of TJ Grace and his team. With up-to-the-minute equipment and expertise to meet your requirements, small orders can often be produced on the spot and large orders within your timeframe. Shareese Grace is a skilled artist who can help with design for most any project from a one-of-a-kind to ongoing logoed items for your whole team.

Shareese, all things art and design, and TJ, print production, are there to help and guide you and are always ready to answer questions in order to assist you in making decisions on important print items, whether for personal, business, or gifts.

It's also worth a visit to their sister shop located a few doors east of their surf/print shop right on Bridge Road.

The Shadow Chronicles – Episode 5: The Mysterious Beach Picnic

Woof, friends! Shadow here, Hobe Sound Beach Shop's shop dog and, apparently, Hobe Sound's newest private investigator.

Last month, while leaving Jupiter Island Beach, my highly trained nose picked up three unmistakable smells drifting through the evening air: sunscreen, popcorn, and a hot dog. Someone had been having picnics on my beach without inviting me. Naturally, I took this personally.

The investigation began immediately. On our next beach walk, I reported for sand patrol with one mission: find the mysterious picnicker. I sniffed around the usual fishing spots, checked near the sea oats, and questioned a few seagulls. Once again, the seagulls provided absolutely no useful information. Then I found my first real clue—a familiar set of paw prints in the sand. Short, sturdy, and unmistakably bulldog.

I knew exactly who they belonged to...Bullseye Adams.

Bullseye is my neighbor, which in our family automatically makes him my cousin. He's a bulldog, so while I prefer launching myself down Jupiter Island Beach like a rocket ship chasing birds, Bullseye takes a slightly different approach to life. Why waste energy chasing your food when you can sit comfortably and wait for someone to bring it to you?

Apparently, Cousin Bullseye had been enjoying beach picnics without so much as sending me an invitation. I considered this a serious violation of cousin code. Luckily, we settled our differences a few days later at Hobe Sound Social. While the humans enjoyed their coffee, Bullseye and I handled more important business: sharing a pup cup. One cup, two cousins, and absolutely no concern for personal space. By the time we reached the bottom, the Great Beach Picnic Mystery was officially forgiven.

As we finished the last bit of whipped cream, I figured my detective work was finally over. Then Bullseye looked at me with whipped cream still stuck to his bulldog face.

He had something to tell me.

Apparently, Cousin Bullseye has a mystery of his own—and he needs my help.

Stay tuned.

By Shadow O'Connell



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QUALITY WORKMANSHIP



Since the last issue of the Turtle Times featured something a little different—words for you to figure out the meaning of, and because it was well received, we're putting a few more in this issue. We suggest you put your thinking cap on and see how many you can get right.

#1 ERGOPHOBIA (ur-guh-foh-bee-uh)

a. Fear of flying b. Aversion to going to work

c. Fear of making an error on an assignment

#2 ARBOREAL (ahr-bawr-ee-ul)

a. Relating to trees/living in the trees

b. Living near the ocean c. Northern Lights

#3 LAND OF NOD (land of nod)

a. Falling asleep at work b. Mythical land of sleep

c. Taking a little shuteye

#4 ANTIQUARIAN (an-ti-kwair-ee-uhn)

a. One who collects, studies, or deals in antiquities

b. A person over 80 years of age c. The study of aquariums

#5 HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY (hig-uhl-dee-pig-uhl-dee)

a. A pen full of baby piglets b. The name of a nursery rhyme

c. A jumbled, confused, or disorderly manner

#6 BILLET-DOUX (bil-ey-doo)

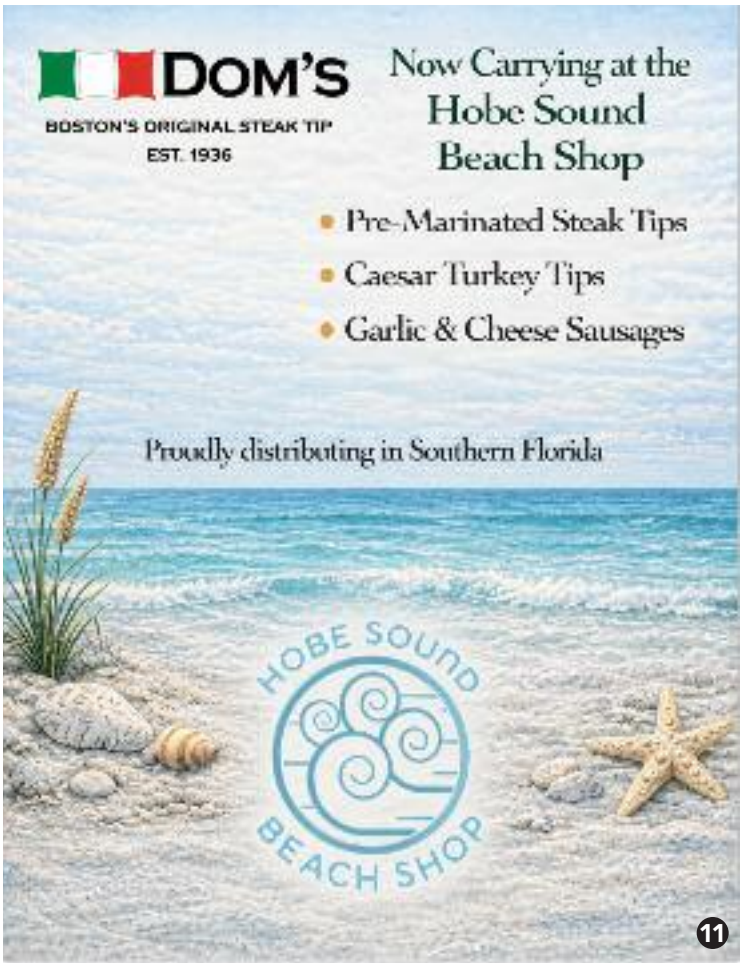
a. A document showing chores to be done

b. A love letter

b. Two bills for the same service

Answers

#1 b. #2 a. #3 b. #4 a. #5 c. #6 c.



HOBE SOUND BEACH SHOP

UPCOMING EVENTS

BEACH VOLLEYBALL

EVERY FRIDAY
6PM - SUNSET

@ HOBE SOUND BEACH

ALL AGES & SKILL LEVELS WELCOME!



MUSIC MONDAY

STARTING OCT 19 - MARCH

@ HSBS 8821 SE BRIDGE RD

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ANNIVERSARY PARTY

NOV 1ST WEEKEND

JOIN US FOR A WEEKEND OF FUN FOR YEAR 1!

WE CAN'T WAIT TO CELEBRATE WITH HOBE SOUND



MOVIE ON THE GREEN

FRIDAY DEC 13TH

COME TO 8821 SE BRIDGE ROAD

BYOC TO WATCH A CHRISTMAS MOVIE ON THE LAWN

POPCORN AND SODA FOR SALE



SHOP LOCAL. SUPPORT LOCAL. SEE YOU AT THE BEACH SHOP!

Halloween in Hobe Sound

Both programs are free with paid park admission.

Halloween Bash at Jonathan Dickinson State Park (Kimbell Center)

Saturday, October 31 • 10:00am - 5:00pm

Join us for a festive Halloween Celebration of activities and playful frights!

Spooktacular Stories at Jonathan Dickinson (Kitchen Creek Pavillion)

Saturday, October 31 • 6:00 pm - 8:30 pm

Feel free to bring your own roasting supplies, like s'mores and hotdogs and enjoy free popcorn.

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Hobe Sound Beach Shops are open
Monday - Wednesday: 11am - 5pm
Thursday - Saturday: 10am - 6pm • Closed Sunday
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