

Notes from the Editor

We are more than half way through volume 101 of *California Fish and Game*, and issue three has just hit the streets. The year 2014 marked the 100th anniversary of the continuous publication of *California Fish and Game*, a milestone that most other professional journals have yet to match. Publication of volume 100 was a laborious task, and the papers that appeared in that volume had been solicited by the guest editors or the Editor-in-Chief. To those authors who waited patiently while the editorial staff processed the papers comprising Volume 100, thank you. You may rest assured that your contribution was not any less important than those included in the special issues, and they were processed by the editorial staff as received. The majority of papers for which publication was delayed have appeared in the first three issues of volume 101; a few remain in the queue, but will appear in 101(4). Again, thank you for your patience and for submitting the results of your research to be considered for publication in *California Fish and Game*.

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ABOUT THE COVERS

Front.—Water is a resource upon which the people and wildlife of California depend. In the Sonoran Desert, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus eremicus*) make use of many wildlife water developments to help meet that need (top). Canals also carry water from the Colorado River to major metropolitan and agricultural areas. Lining of the earthen-sided All American Canal in Imperial County (middle left) with concrete (bottom left) was thought to have the potential to entrap mule deer watering at the canal. Unanticipated, but fortuitous mitigation, occurred because the construction process necessitated inclusion of “sheet pile seams”; these areas of rock and vegetation (bottom right) are used by mule deer to access water in the now concrete-lined canal. See the paper by Melanie Bucci and Paul Krausman in this issue for additional details; photos courtesy of M. Bucci.

Rear.—The coyote (*Canis latrans*) is among the most adaptable and prolific of wild canids, and the species has been the object of intense investigation as well as persecution for many years. In this issue, Kyle Marsh and Reginald Barrett relied on changes in visitation rates to water sources and other indices to suggest that weather-driven environmental factors, rather than lethal removal, is the most likely explanation for a decline in the relative abundance of coyotes on a central California ranch. Photo by S. Thompson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.