

## Notes from the Editor

In this issue of the California Fish and Game Journal, two articles report the negative effects, or potential negative effects of non-native invasive species on native species. There is yet another article reporting a novel appearance of a species not previously known to occur in Monterey Bay. As species move in response to changing habitat conditions, or as other factors such as climate create conditions that benefit non-native species, we are likely going to see more such events. As habitats change, species that depend on them, directly or indirectly, will need to adapt or relocate to areas that are more favorable. Hall et al., in this issue presents the results of a multi-year study which documents the decline in benthic organism in a residential stream, a condition which could in turn affect the numbers and types of birds, or fish that have food chains linked to the benthic community. The decline was largely due to an altered flow regime. The study focused on just one stream and its tributaries, although similar conditions can be found in many urban settings. Compounding factors such as extended drought exacerbate already degraded conditions. If extrapolated across the state where urban streams are being impacted it is possible we might see environmental or ecological conditions that have not previously existed or been described. Species will continue to move, however it may become increasingly difficult to distinguish between a non-native species extending its range and a native species becoming an invasive.

I would like to welcome Ms. Lorna Bernard, as our new production coordinator. Lorna worked for about 20 years with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and is now working as a retired annuitant. I would also like to thank Ms. Carol Singleton who has moved on, returning to her roots in education at the Department of Education. We wish the best for Carol in her new position. I would like to also welcome Paul Reilly and James Ray from the Department's Marine Region and David Wright from the North Central Region to the Editorial Board as new Associate Editors. Our last issue welcomed Kevin Flanders to the Editorial Board but we should have welcomed Kevin Flemings from our Habitat Conservation Planning Branch. Welcome Kevin.

Armand Gonzales  
Editor-in-Chief  
California Fish and Game

### ABOUT THE COVERS

Front.—The leopard grouper (*Mycteroperca rosacea*) has a narrow range of occurrence and is listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red-list. Its status on the red-list is due to over-exploitation in the form of intense subsistence, artisanal, and recreational fishing throughout the range of the species. Photograph by Dr. Paddy Ryan.

Rear.— In 2011 a gray wolf designated OR7 by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) dispersed from his home pack in Oregon and entered California in December, 2011. He returned to Oregon in 2013, mated, and sired pups in 2014. His pack in Oregon is designated as the Rogue Pack.

In May and July, 2015 images were captured on a trail camera in Siskiyou County of a single adult, black wolf. Additional cameras were placed in the vicinity and in August, 2015 images of two separate adult black wolves, and five pups were captured. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) designated these animals the Shasta Pack. These are the only wolves known to occur in California at this time.