

Bwai \ Remapping

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Abstract

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This thesis is a collection of twenty visual poems and a poetics statement that comments on LandBack, biodiversity, and conservation. The visual poems draw maps of occupied Indigenous territories in tribal languages and draw the bodies of animals on definition examples to create the body of the poems. The poems rely on the images of the animals and mapped territories to create poems which that these animals and territories as sacred. This creative writing is influenced by the Yoeme bwikam, the NDN Collective, The Red Nation, Jessica Mehta, Layli Long Soldier, and our non-human relatives with whom we share the land.

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Poetics Statement

Bwai (pronounced bawey) is the Yoeme (my Native lineage) word translating to land, referring to dirt and soil. There is no Yoeme word for map or the act of cartographic representation, or at least there is no word or words I have found with this meaning. Mapping may well be a product of a different culture and historical time. When thinking about how to describe what these poems are, what they are about, and what they do, I envision these poems as a remapping of land and territory.

I titled my thesis bwai in Yoeme because Yoeme is the language spoken by the Yoemem (also called Yaqui) predating the usage of Spanish or English that resulted from settler colonialism. I am interested as an artist in how working in different languages might affect the ways I and others think. Experiences with language are not a monolith even among speakers of the same languages. How do I think differently about the word bwai rather than the word land? I have my unique associations regarding the words bwai and land that may not be shared by others, associations with concepts like Indigenous Landback (also called land reclamation or repatriation), the need for sustainability within farming, agriculture, and development practices, to live in reciprocity with the land and our non-human relatives with whom we share the land.

The word bwai reminds me of bwikam. Bwikam are songs performed to celebrate religious rituals, songs like “Kooni Mahai” (Crow is Afraid) and “Yoyo Vaikumarewi” (Enchanted Enchanted Dragonfly). I associate bwai with songs, animals, poetry, lyrics, and music. Like many, I grew up as a city-Native, detribalized due to colonialism. Detribalization refers to the colonial process that forces tribal people to abandon their cultural customs and adopt colonial ways of living resulting in the erasure of tribal organizations. I did not hear these songs growing up in cities and suburbs, and so I also associate bwai with loss and ache.

The first poem in this book is “The ʔisil Map of San Bernardino.” I started with San Bernardino in California because it is where I started, where I was born, and where I first lived. Before it was San Bernardino, the ʔivĩluʔat had their names in ʔivĩluʔat (Ivilyuat) for the area. I have not yet found these names, but my search continues. Due to settler colonialism, the names of many places were changed to Spanish or English.

While researching ʔivĩluʔat I found the word ʔisil which translates as coyote. I thought of the poem “The Chaffinch Map of Scotland” by Edwin Morgan, a visual poem in the shape of a map comprised of the word chaffinch (a common name for a type of bird). Similarly, to how *The Red Deal* written by The Red Nation is adapted from The Green New Deal introduced by Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York and Senator Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts, “The ʔisil Map of San Bernardino” and the other map poems in my thesis are my adaptation of Morgan’s poem. Regarding the usage of Indigenous Nations over tribes, some people might dislike the use of nations. I use it in my thesis to reflect the movement for Indigenous Nation sovereignty like within The Red Nation.

In the article “Chaffinch Map of Scotland” for Big Think, Frank Jacobs describes Morgan’s poem as a “multilayered combination of poetry, cartography, ornithology, linguistics, and maybe just a hint of Scottish nationalism.” Jacobs also speculates another interpretation of the poem could contain “maybe a deeply ironical mocking” of Scottish nationalism. Morgan uses different Scottish words and places them on the map in relation to their use in regional dialects. In comparison to Morgan’s poem my thesis is perhaps a less ironic, more sincere, and more multilayered combination of poetry, cartography, linguistics, ecology, racial justice, conservation, biodiversity, and LandBack.

I used common names for animals in English when mapping different cities in the United States. English is my first language fluency, and it is the language in which I have been formally trained as a poet. It is also the language used by many people living in the territories being mapped. However, it is not the first language spoken in these territories. The relationships of Native people with English are complicated and result from language discrimination and erasure. This discriminatory relationship is shared by many people living in territories with histories of colonialism. Others and I have experienced linguistic discrimination living in the United States in the cities that are mapped in my thesis. I decided to use Indigenous languages from these territories as another layer handwritten over the maps typed in English to combat linguistic discrimination and the erasure of Indigenous languages.

In many Native cultures, our relatives extend beyond members of our family. Our relatives do not need to be human. Our non-human relatives are the plants and animals with whom we share the land. Even objects within nature like water, the land, and the sky could be considered our relatives. I remembered the coyotes I used to see in my neighborhood--in the street, and in our driveway--which was common like brewing coffee in the morning or seeing birds in feeders. I was reminded of the legends I have heard where Coyote is the elder brother of the first people, how Coyote plays a role in different creation stories, and of the woi (Yoeme bow leaders, spiritual leaders, and stewards of the land named after coyotes) while making the “The ʔisil Map of San Bernardino.”

I could not also help but associate my thesis with the way Indigenous people have been underrepresented and marginalized within the process of cartographic representation. A resource I used while writing this book is the Native Land Digital website (<https://native-land.ca/>). The mission of the Native Land Digital is “to map Indigenous lands in a way that changes,

challenges, and improves the way people see the history of their countries and peoples.” I found the Native Land Digital site a useful resource for my thesis. The Native Land Digital shows that San Bernardino for example includes territory originally lived on by the ʔíviłúqaletem, Kizh (pronounced Keech), Tongva, Maarenga’yam, and Yuhaviatam. These tribal names have been changed, renamed in Spanish exonyms when tribal languages were outlawed, and still identified by the United States and California government as Cahuilla, Gabrieleno (named after the Spanish Mission San Gabriel Arcángel built on Kizh and Tongva land), and Serrano (Spanish translating to Highlander in English).

In Jessica Mehta’s poem “RED /ACTED,” she uses erasure of the English language along with the image of her great-great-uncle. The form is a visual antipode, a form Mehta created in 2015, and the poem is intended to be read word-by-word forward and backward. Inspired by Mehta’s combination of visual art with redaction in an antipode, I created visual poems in the shape of animals using erasure of the English language.

I used the Free Dictionary by Farlex website (<https://www.thefreedictionary.com>) to create three paged poems then drew an animal illustration on each page over the text. I entered the English common name for the different animals into the search box. The website search results provide me with different dictionary definitions from different sources, always in the same order. I elected to use multiple definitions from different sources for each animal. This source provided me with roughly a full page of text (the length of the results does vary; some definitions are longer in character count than others) I could then draw on for erasure.

As for why three pages. I decided I wanted the number of pages to be the same for each animal. I did not want three pages for “Coyote,” six for “Snake,” or a thousand for “Cricket.” I was worried audiences would interpret page length to think that one animal was more important

than another which is something I wanted to avoid. I could have done more than three pages per animal, but since I was doing ten different animals (one animal for each place) I wanted to keep the number to something manageable. Having three pages for each animal provided me with page space to create different illustrations and combinations of illustrations.

The poems are titled after animals. My thesis explores human relationships with nature and other species. We have been less than generous to many of our non-human relatives, much of this relationship is determined by colonial behavior. Regarding sustainability in materials, I used the materials I already had available. Not the most sustainable materials considering the environmental impact of the paper and marker industry, but I was able to avoid producing more waste that comes with buying new recycled paper and markers.

These poems present an interesting question regarding how to read them. Adhering to the order of words in other English books the poems could be read first from left to right, then top to bottom. So that “Coyote” for an example could read as the following:

Coyote

Hunt

Moon curser,

Forrest fires

One

And

Live

Food

Found as far

Roaming

Legends

Having

Fur

Often for days

Who

Coyote from

Coyote

Roaming the deserts

Destroy

Reduced

Predators

Larger than

In the

Length

Inhabit open

Carrion

Native western

Animal

Similarly, to Mehta's "RED /ACTED," these poems are visual antipodes and are intended to be read word-by-word forward and backward. So "Coyote" could also be read as the following:

Coyote

Animal

Western Native

Carrion

Open inhabit

Length

The in

Than larger

Predators

Reduced

Destroy

Deserts the roaming

Coyote

From coyote

Who

Days for often

Fur

Having

Legends

Roaming

Far as found

Food

Live

And

One

Fires forrest

Curser moon

Hunt

Similarly, to the visual poems using text printed on sheet metal in the shape of star quilts from “Responsibilities and Obligations: Understanding Mitákuye Oyás’iŋ” curated by Clementine Bordeaux, Mary V. Bordeaux, and Layli Long Soldier, the thesis presents readers with the opportunity to make their version of the poem by reading the words in a different order. The form has visual material, the illustrations, the text within the illustrations, and the text outside of the illustrations are visual elements of each page. The form suggests to the viewer there is a relationship between the text and the illustrations, and that also suggests to the viewer they have a role in the creation and interpretation of this relationship.

These poems present opportunities for creative expansion moving forward. It would make sense moving forward with these poems to translate them into different tribal languages. I also think there is the option to create an interactive version of the poem where readers can choose the order of words themselves on an interactive website version where readers could rearrange the word placement.

In Johanna Drucker's essay "The Virtual Codex from Page Space to E-space" published in *A Companion to Digital Literary Studies*, when considering the conventional formatting of books, Drucker writes, "the familiarity of conventions causes them to become invisible, and their origin within activity even more so" (226). Drucker is aware that the formatting of books has historical origins. The graphical elements: the format, spacing, layout, and design, are all choices which comprise the page space and suggest how page space should be read or interacted with. These elements "are not arbitrary or decorative but serve as functional cognitive guides" (226). The elements of a book are functional or utilitarian. In my thesis, the elements embody my decision meant to influence how the reader will identify the object, interpret the purpose of the thesis, and interpret how to interact with the art.

Regarding the maps within the book as objects, and thinking of bias in maps, I am reminded of when Drucker's writes that "the familiarity of conventions causes them to become invisible, and their origin within activity even more so" (226). I worry the conventionality of maps conceals their bias and causes their bias to become invisible. In my thesis, the maps present me with the question of how can that territory be returned.

Thinking about the graphic elements of these poems and how they suggest readers should interact with them, makes me think about how these pieces could be interactive in ways that contribute to material sustainability efforts. Monetization of the book could go towards land taxes, where Indigenous Nations are paid for lands stolen (Though in my view paying money does not mean land should not be returned). Monetization could be donated to organizations fundraising to repatriate land after purchase. In addition to donating funds from the monetization of the book to LandBack or conservation organizations, I am also interested in how the exhibition of these poems could create opportunities for the reader to engage in an act of

community and sustainability as part of the performance of the work. For example, what if there was a sculpture of a carp (from the “Carp” poem) at the LA River where people could fill the sculpture up with plastic packaging.

While the practice of land acknowledgments has had an impact on my thesis, it has also been influenced by the LandBack efforts of Indigenous rights activists and organizations. The LANDBACK movement by the NDN Collective and *The Red Deal* by The Red Nation both influence my thesis. The political argument that the only justice for stolen land is returning land informs my art.

The Indigenous Action podcast and The Red Nation have been instructive when speculating what Native liberation from colonialism speculatively might look like. The pilot episode of the Indigenous Action podcast “Acknowledge This!” has been influential on how I view land acknowledgments given at universities. The hosts Bonn, Anthony, Klee, and the guests Amrah Salomón J, Alex Soto, and Chizhi Jack point out that these acknowledgments often take the form of tokenizing gestures and do not do anything materially to benefit Indigenous communities and sovereignty.

To put a fine point on it, I believe that it is hypocritical to acknowledge that land and territory have been stolen from Indigenous people without committing to material efforts to return that land and territory to Indigenous people. These efforts consist of the actions of the organizations above. They include mutual aid, petitions, events, fundraisers, and campaigns meant to return governance of territory and sovereignty to Indigenous communities.

Throughout my time as a graduate student in the Master of Fine Arts in Creative Writing and Poetics at the University of Washington Bothell, I have been involved in writing and giving

land acknowledgments for different literary events and artist talks. I have done these acknowledgments for *Clamor* the university literary and arts journal website and events, for the MFA literary events series Gamut, and the MFA program artists talks and reading From the Convergence Zone. I want the people listening to my acknowledgments at these events to support the material and political conditions of Indigenous communities. Therefore, I have compiled a list of different Native justice organizations to share during these acknowledgments.

It is hard to say what Indigenous liberation from colonialism might speculatively look like because it is something that I have never experienced. Let me speculate, perhaps this would resemble something like rights reformation in Bolivian politics under the leadership of former President Juan Evo Morales Ayma. Morales is Indigenous Amayan, and his presidency led to positions in Congress for Indigenous groups and federal recognition for Indigenous Nations. However, he resigned and was temporarily exiled following political unrest and an illegal military coup that resulted from his attempt to end presidential term limits. I am unsure about the limitations to reformation in democratic countries like Bolivia and the United States where the construction of political and government systems has been historically designed to erase Indigenous communities.

There is a precedent for Indigenous land reclamation in the US. Kanaka Maoli, Native Hawaiians formed organizations like Aboriginal Lands of Hawaiian Ancestry (ALOHA) and Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana to fight the US for sovereignty. US occupation turned the island of Kaho'olawe (a local fishing, cultural, and sacred site) into a bombing practice range. Protesters faced criminalization (including arrests, and jail time) for decades from the US while occupying Kaho'olawe. Protesters halted the bombing in 1990 and reclaimed the island for restoration in

1994. The island is closed to the public and there are restoration volunteer opportunities with the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC). The restoration efforts are still ongoing.

In “How Returning Lands to Native Tribes Is Helping Protect Nature” published by *Yale Environment 360*, Jim Robbins writes, “The use of Indigenous management styles that evolved over many centuries of cultures immersed in nature — formally called Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) — is increasingly seen by conservationists as synergistic with the global campaign to protect biodiversity and to manage nature in a way that hedges against climate change.” In Seattle, the Sacred Spaces non-profit is raising funds to buy property (named the Heron's Nest), which will be repatriated the Duwamish Tribe. The Heron's Nest restoration efforts are still ongoing and there are restoration volunteer opportunities.

I am interested in how the book as a form of art can be viewed historically in relation to colonialism. The Yoemem did not use written books before colonization. The language was spoken and not written. The Yoemem have oral storytelling praxis and a form of pre-colonial art in Yoeme culture featuring storytelling and poetry is the bwikam. The lyrics are poetic and often tell stories about people or animals as sacred figures.

In “Knotations on a Quipo” (found in *Threads Talks Series* by Steve Clay and Kyle Schlesinger) by Cecilia Vicuña, she writes “Pizarro [the chief of the Spanish invaders in Peru] presented Atahualpa [the Inca ruler] with a book, and Atahualpa looked at it. He had never seen such a thing. And Pizarro, through interpreters, said, ‘Here is the Voice of God’: a Bible. So Atahualpa picked it up put it to his ear, and he said, ‘There is nothing to be heard,’ and threw it to the floor. That sealed his destiny. Soon after that, he was captured and killed. That is the story of the arrival of the book in our lands.” In her essay, Vicuña places the book as a form in a

relationship historically to colonialism in Peru before expanding on her relationship to the quipo, which are recording devices consisting of knotted textile cords in varying lengths.

I am not making a case for a value judgment against books as a form. I cannot, nor do I desire to deny the historical, spiritual, and cultural significance of literature and written language. However, I think there is a valid argument to be made those forms like bwikam and quipo (Vicuña notes quipo originates around the same time as writing began and may even predate the written form in the fourth millennium BC or five thousand years ago) are also formats of historical, spiritual, and cultural significance, forms of spiritual instruments, and forms with spiritual utility.

My thesis work is connected to the land since the text is inspired by LandBack work. While working on my thesis I have been in lock-down in Seattle because of the pandemic. I have been unable to travel, unable to go to these places in California. There are hand-drawn or hand-written elements to these pieces and there is a perceptible softening and thickening of the lines from the pressure of my hand, but I still worry about the ways this work might be disconnected from the land itself and disconnected from Indigenous communities. I think further expansions of this work should be focused on furthering these connections. Sculptures, where the audience would have to visit the land to engage with the art, would further the connection to the land. Translations would further connect the thesis to the Indigenous languages used and be inclusive to speakers of those languages.

While working on my thesis, I saw a children's show *City of Ghosts* on Netflix. The episode titled "Tovaangar" featured the Tongva language and showed a map of Tovaangar, what the Tongva people call Los Angeles. The map of Tovaangar reminded me of "The Poetics of Mapping Diaspora, Navigating Culture, and Being From" essay by Craig Santos Perez. Perez

writes “in the preface to my first book of poems, published by Tinfish Press in 2008, I wrote: On some maps, Guam doesn’t exist; I point to an empty space in the Pacific and say, ‘I’m from here.’ On some maps, Guam is a small, unnamed island; I say, ‘I’m from this unnamed place.’” This bias within cartographic representation explored in Perez’s work, reminds me of my inability to find the name for San Bernardino in ʔivĩluʔat and how I am unable to map San Bernardino the way Tovaangar has been mapped in Tongva.

In her “Jordan Peterson's Ideology | Philosophy Tube” video essay on YouTube, Abigail Thorn says “There is a word for this, a word for when there are notes not being played, whose absence is assumed to be natural, and which helps construct a political community through subjectification. And the word is ideology.” Rather than framed as the result of racist and genocidal policies, the colonial ideology assumes the occupation of Indigenous territories to be natural when it is the slow-moving genocide that continues in the present.

The places mapped in this work are drawn because I have a connection to each place, and they are presented in chronological order regarding my relationship to them. The places mapped in my thesis are where I am from, where I have lived. Lands with which I am in the process of being from. Another opportunity for expanding on the creative work in my thesis involves researching the local histories of these territories to find ways to remap these histories.

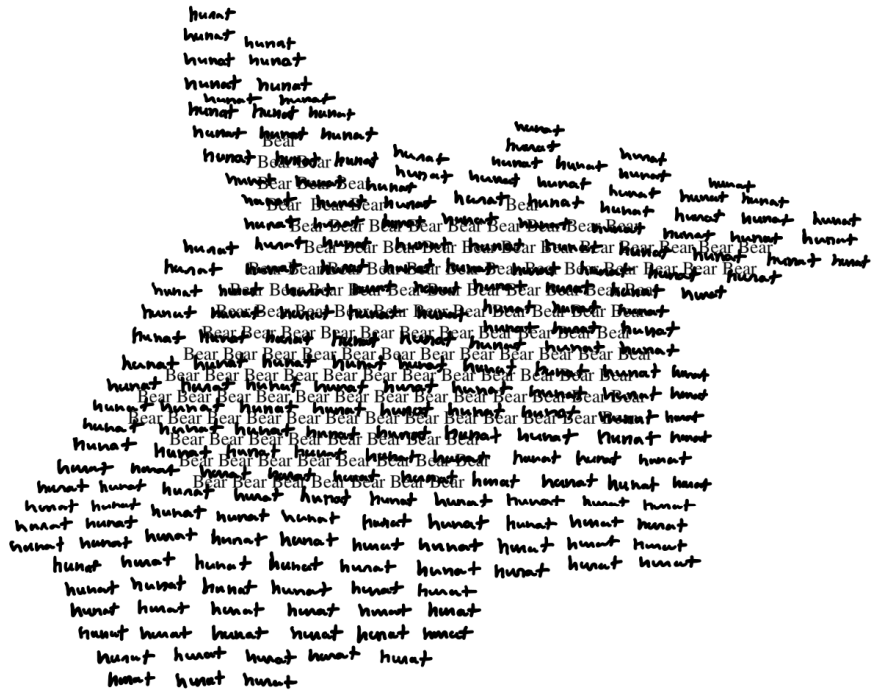
I came to Washington from California to get my MFA at the University of Washington, Bothell. The campus is built on ancestral lands stolen from the Sts’ahpabš, a tribe of an estimated 80 to 200 people which no longer exists. They were relocated to the Tulalip and Suquamish reservations during the mid-1800s and living descendants are enrolled in other tribes.

I currently reside in the occupied Dɬʷdəwʔabš (pronounced doodewabsh in Lushootseed) territory of Seattle (named after Suqʷabš and Dɬʷdəwʔabš Chief Siʔaʔ, pronounced see-oth.). Seattle is developed on wetlands, and multiple species of salmon depend on the river systems. Sʔuladxʷ is the Dɬʷləšucid (Snohomish Lushootseed) word translating to salmon. Snohomish territory is generally considered to be North of Seattle, but many Snohomish people (part of the Tulalip Tribes of Washington) live in the city. The contamination of the industrial waterfronts with toxic pollution is a problem for residents and our marine life relatives. According to The Red Deal by The Red Nation, LandBack is a solution to this problem since Indigenous Nations would have sovereignty over industrialization to protect the water, marine life relatives, and biodiversity.

Coyote

coy·o·te (kī-ō'tē, kī'ōt') noun 1. A wolflike carnivorous mammal (*Canis latrans*) of North and Central America, having grayish-brown or yellowish fur, large erect ears, and a drooping bushy tail. Also called prairie wolf. 2. A firefighter who is sent to battle remote, usually very severe forest fires, often for days at a time. 3. Slang A person who smuggles undocumented immigrants into the United States, especially across the Mexican border. [American Spanish, from Nahuatl *cóyotl* : coyō-, coyote (from Proto-Uto-Aztecan *kwa*, coyote; compare O'odham *ban* and Serrano (Uto-Aztecan language of the San Bernardino Mountains) *wahei*, coyote, and Hopi *kwew*, wolf) + -tl, unpossessed singular noun suffix.] coyote ('koiəut; koi'əut; koi'əuti) noun, plural -otes or -ote 1. (Animals) Also called: prairie wolf a predatory canine mammal, *Canis latrans*, related to but smaller than the wolf, roaming the deserts and prairies of North America 2. (Non-European Myth & Legend) (in Native American legends of the West) a trickster and culture hero represented as a man or as an animal from Nahuatl *cóyotl*. coy·o·te (kar'ou ti, 'kar out) noun., plural .-tes, (esp. collectively) -te. 1. a wolflike, medium-sized North American canid, *Canis latrans*. 2. Slang. a person who smuggles Latin Americans into the U.S. for a fee. Noun 1. coyote - small wolf native to western North Americacoyote - small wolf native to western North America brush wolf, *Canis latrans*, prairie wolf wolf - any of various predatory carnivorous canine mammals of North America hunt offspring of a coyote and a dog 2. coyote - United States (usually across the Mexican border) moon curser, smuggler - someone who imports goods into a country without paying duties who is sent to battle remote forest fires forest fires gardener, forest fire fighter, ranger - a person who is sent to battle remote forest fires an area of forest Call Off Your Dog - a slang expression usually of a sexual partner. Supposedly one can take a dog and hold one's arm around the dog's neck. If a dog is a ugly person, one would chew off one's arm—in the metaphorical sense—a coyote escaping from a trap—rather than pull it back away from this person. Is your pet monkey or is your date just a coyote-ugly? coyote (kī'ōt, kīō'tē) or prairie wolf, also called: prairie wolf, *Canis latrans* native to Western North America. Historically found in deserts, prairies, woodlands, and brush country, it is increasingly colonizing urban habitats; it is also called brush wolf. The coyote resembles a medium-sized dog, with a narrow, pointed face, long, thick, tawny fur and a black-tipped bushy tail. Adult males have a head and body length of about 35 in. (89 cm), with a 14-in. (36-cm) tail; they stand 21 in. (53 cm) at the shoulder and usually weigh about 30 lb (14 kg). The cry of the coyote, heard in the early evening, is a series of high-pitched yelps. Coyotes live in pairs, and both parents care for the young; they make their dens in roots of trees, rock crevices, or in ground burrows made by other animals. They are largely nocturnal, but are also seen in the day, and are extremely wary of humans. They hunt alone, in pairs, or when hunting larger prey in small groups. Omnivorous feeders, they prey on a variety of small animals, sometimes cooperating to attack larger mammals; they also eat plant matter, carrion, and garbage. They can maintain a speed of 35 mi (56 km) per hour while chasing prey. Coyotes are responsible for destroying some domestic livestock, but they are valuable scavengers and destroyers of rodents. There has almost always been a bounty on coyotes somewhere in the United States, and many thousands are killed each year. Despite this, coyotes have not been reduced in number, and their range has increased since 1900, due in part to the fact that many formerly forested areas now more closely resemble the plains and also that the eradication of top-level predators, such as wolves and mountain lions,

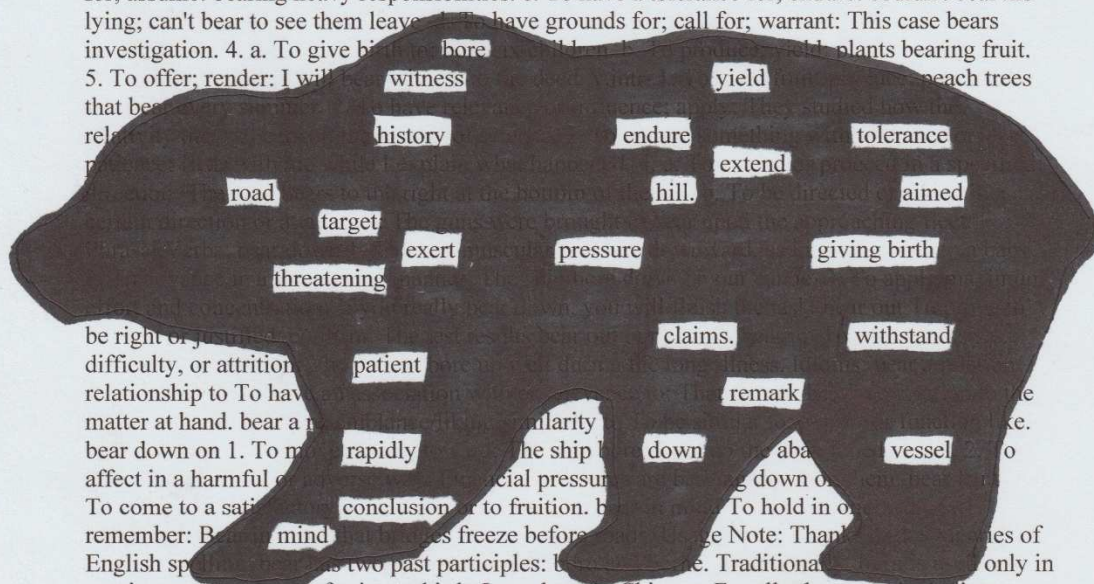
The Bear Map of Big Bear



hunat is the Yuhavlat word translating to bear

Bear

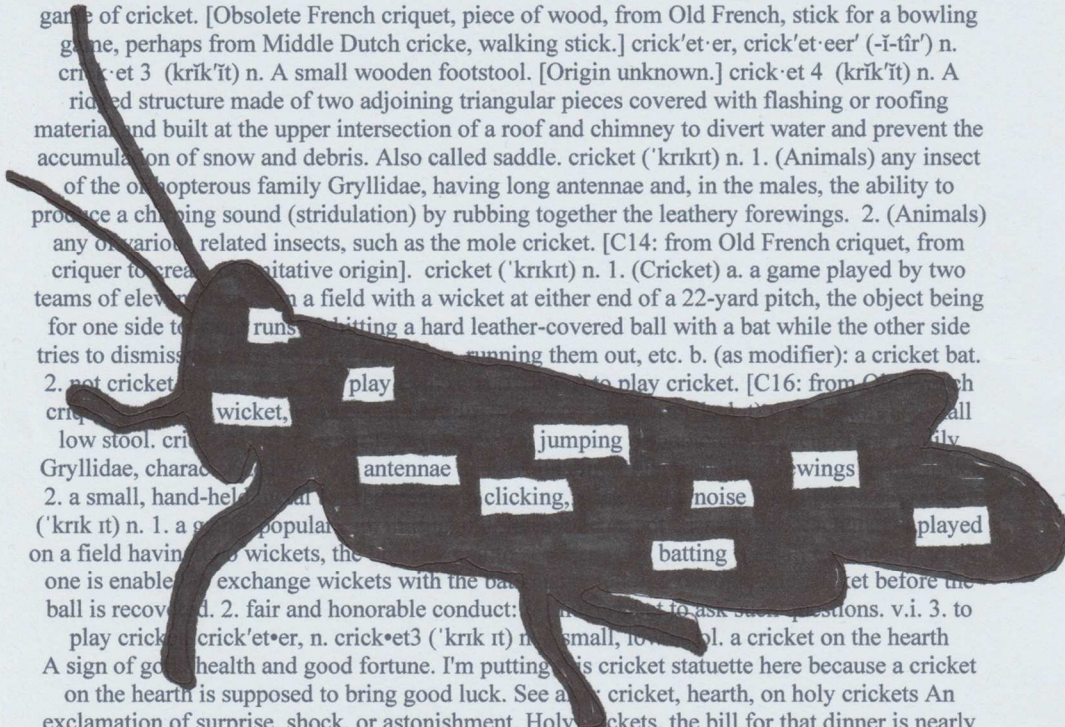
Bear to give birth to: bear a child; to suffer; endure; undergo: bear the blame; to bring: bear gifts; to render; afford; give: bear witness, bear testimony; an animal: a polar bear Not to be confused with: bare – unadorned, plain: Tell me the bare facts.; naked; without covering or clothing: bare midriff; scarcely sufficient: the bare necessities bear 1 (bâr) v. bore (bôr), borne (bôrn) or born (bôrn), bear-ing, bears v.tr. 1. a. To carry (something) on one's person from one place to another: bore the suitcase to the station. b. To move from one place to another while containing or supporting (something); convey or transport: a train bearing grain. c. To cause to move by or with steady pressure; push: a boat borne along by the current. d. To carry or hold in the mind over time; harbor: bear a grudge; bear ill will. e. To have as a visible characteristic or attribute: a letter bearing his name. 2. To conduct (oneself) in a specified way: She bore herself with dignity. 3. a. To hold up; support: This wall bears much of the weight of the roof. b. To be accountable for; assume: bearing heavy responsibilities. c. To have a tolerance for; endure: couldn't bear his lying; can't bear to see them leave. d. To have grounds for; call for; warrant: This case bears investigation. 4. a. To give birth to: bore children. b. To produce: old plants bearing fruit. 5. To offer; render: I will bear witness.



be right of justice; difficulty, or attrition; relationship to To have a matter at hand. bear a similarity bear down on 1. To move rapidly affect in a harmful way To come to a satisfactory conclusion remember: Bear down on your mind English spelling has two past participles: borne and born. Traditional passive constructions referring to birth: I was born in Chicago. For all other uses, including active constructions referring to birth, borne is the standard form: She has borne both her children at home. I have borne his insolence with the patience of a saint. bear (bâr) n.1. a. Any of various usually omnivorous mammals of the family Ursidae that have a shaggy coat and a short tail and walk with the entire lower surface of the foot touching the ground. b. Any of various other animals, such as the koala, that resemble a true bear. 2. A large, clumsy, or ill-mannered person. 3. a. One, such as an investor, that sells securities or commodities in expectation of falling prices. b. A pessimist, especially regarding business conditions. 4. Slang Something that is difficult or unpleasant: The final exam was a bear. 5. Slang A highway patrol officer. 6. Slang A hairy, stocky gay man. adj. Characterized by falling prices: a bear market. [Middle English bere, from Old English bera; see bher- in Indo-European roots. Sense 3, probably from the proverb to sell the bear's skin before catching the bear.] bear (bɛə) vb (mainly tr), bears,

Cricket

crick·et 1 (krík'ít) noun. Any of various orthopteran insects of the family Gryllidae, having long antennae and legs adapted for leaping. The males of many species produce a shrill chirping sound by rubbing the front wings together. [Middle English cricket, from Old French criquet, from criquer, to click, of imitative origin.] crick·et (krík'ít) n. 1. Sports An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets by two teams of 11 players each. 2. Good sportsmanship and fair conduct: It's not cricket to cheat at cards. intr.v. crick·et·ed, crick·et·ing, crick·ets To play the game of cricket. [Obsolete French criquet, piece of wood, from Old French, stick for a bowling game, perhaps from Middle Dutch cricke, walking stick.] crick·et·er, crick·et·eer' (-i-tîr') n. crick·et 3 (krík'ít) n. A small wooden footstool. [Origin unknown.] crick·et 4 (krík'ít) n. A ridged structure made of two adjoining triangular pieces covered with flashing or roofing material and built at the upper intersection of a roof and chimney to divert water and prevent the accumulation of snow and debris. Also called saddle. cricket ('krikít) n. 1. (Animals) any insect of the orthopteran family Gryllidae, having long antennae and, in the males, the ability to produce a chirping sound (stridulation) by rubbing together the leathery forewings. 2. (Animals) any of various related insects, such as the mole cricket. [C14: from Old French criquet, from criquer to create, of imitative origin]. cricket ('krikít) n. 1. (Cricket) a. a game played by two teams of eleven on a field with a wicket at either end of a 22-yard pitch, the object being for one side to run, hitting a hard leather-covered ball with a bat while the other side tries to dismiss the batsmen by running them out, etc. b. (as modifier): a cricket bat. 2. not cricket to play cricket. [C16: from Old French criquet, a small ball, from Old French criquet, a low stool. crick·et 3 (krík'ít) n. A small, low stool. crick·et 4 (krík'ít) n. A small, hand-held structure made of two adjoining triangular pieces covered with flashing or roofing material and built at the upper intersection of a roof and chimney to divert water and prevent the accumulation of snow and debris. Also called saddle. Gryllidae, characterized by long antennae and, in the males, the ability to produce a chirping sound (stridulation) by rubbing together the leathery forewings. 2. a small, hand-held structure made of two adjoining triangular pieces covered with flashing or roofing material and built at the upper intersection of a roof and chimney to divert water and prevent the accumulation of snow and debris. Also called saddle. ('krik ít) n. 1. a game played by two teams of eleven on a field having wickets, the object being for one to run, hitting a hard leather-covered ball with a bat while the other side tries to dismiss the batsmen by running them out, etc. 2. fair and honorable conduct: It's not cricket to ask such questions. v.i. 3. to play cricket crick·et·er, n. crick·et·3 ('krik ít) n. a small, low stool. a cricket on the hearth A sign of good health and good fortune. I'm putting this cricket statuette here because a cricket on the hearth is supposed to bring good luck. See also: cricket, hearth, on holy crickets An exclamation of surprise, shock, or astonishment. Holy crickets, the bill for that dinner is nearly \$200! We won the lottery? Holy crickets, that's amazing news! See also: cricket, holy it's just not cricket It isn't fair, sportsmanlike, or legitimate. I know you want to avoid confrontation, but it's just not cricket to break up with someone by text message. You say it's just not cricket, but everyone else fluffs up their CV when they apply for a job. See also: cricket, just, not it's not cricket It isn't fair, sportsmanlike, or legitimate. I know you want to avoid confrontation, but it's not cricket to break up with someone by text message. I don't see why you think it's not cricket—everyone else does it all the time. See also: cricket, not jiminy cricket A minced oath for "Jesus Christ," expressing surprise, shock, or astonishment. Jiminy cricket, the bill for that dinner is nearly \$200! We won the lottery? Jiminy cricket, that's amazing news! See also: cricket merry as a cricket old-fashioned Jubilant; especially carefree, lively, and full of fun. Tom is playing outside, merry as a cricket. Though he acts as merry as a cricket, he is dreadfully unhappy when he is all alone. See also: cricket, merry. It's not cricket. and It's not kosher. It's not

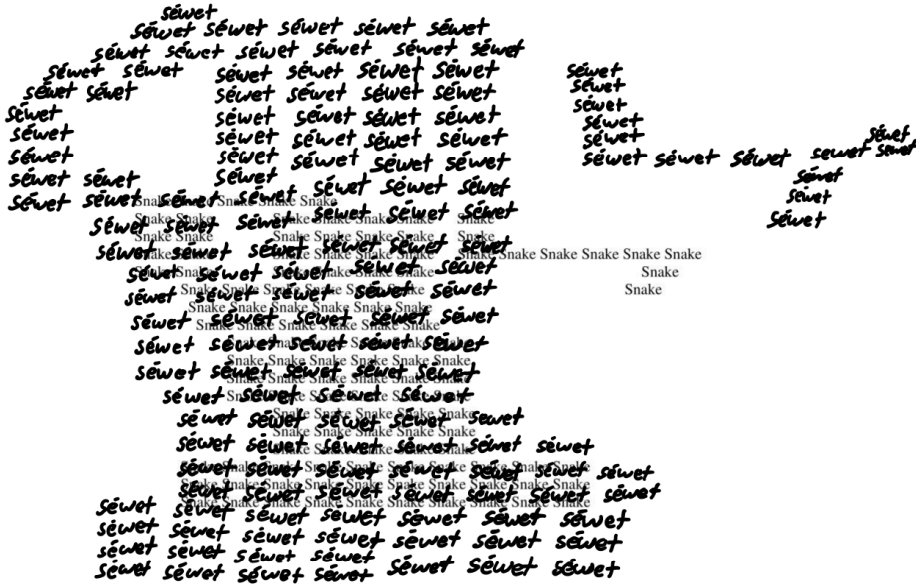


projection on a sloping roof; used to divert water around an obstacle such as a chimney. A symbol of summer; weather prognosticator.

cricket 1. any insect of the orthopterous family Gryllidae, having long antennae and, in the males, the ability to produce a chirping sound (stridulation) by rubbing together the leathery forewings. 2. any of various related insects, such as the mole cricket. A game played by two teams of eleven players on a field with a wicket at either end of a 22-yard pitch, the object being for one side to score runs by hitting a hard leather-covered ball with a bat while the other side tries to dismiss the batsmen by catching, running them out, etc. **crick·et** 1 (krík'īt) noun. Any of the insects of the family Gryllidae, having long antennae and legs adapted for leaping. Many species produce a shrill chirping sound by rubbing the forewings together. **cricket** 2 (krík'īt) noun. 1. Sports An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and a wicket. Each team has eleven players each. 2. Good sportsmanship and fair play. **cricket** 3 (krík'īt) noun. A piece of wood, from Old French, used as a bowling stick for a bowling game, perhaps from Middle English *cricket* 'bowling stick.' **crick·et·er**, **crick·et·eer** (-ī-tīr') noun. **crick·et** 3 (krík'īt) noun. A structure made of adjoining pieces of wood, from Old French, used with flashing or roofing material and built at the top of a chimney to divert water and prevent the accumulation of snow. **cricket** 4 (krík'īt) noun. 1. (Animals) any insect of the orthopterous family Gryllidae, having long antennae and, in the males, the ability to produce a chirping sound by stridulation, rubbing together the leathery forewings. 2. (Animals) any of various related insects, such as the mole cricket, from Old French *criquet*, from *criquer* to creak, imitative. **cricket** 5 (krík'īt) noun. a game played by two teams of eleven players on a field with a wicket at either end of a 22-yard pitch, the object being for one side to score runs by hitting a hard leather-covered ball with a bat while the other side tries to dismiss the batsmen by bowing them out, catching them, or running them out. **cricket** 6 (krík'īt) noun. (as modifier): a cricket bat. 2. not cricket. **cricket** 7 (krík'īt) noun. (Cricket) to play cricket. [C16: from Old French *criquet* game, *wicket* uncertain origin] **cricket** 8 (krík'īt) noun. (Furniture) a small low stool. **cricket** 9 (krík'īt) noun. 1. (Animals) any insect of the family Gryllidae, characterized by long antennae and stridulating organs on the forewings of the male. 2. a small, hard, rectangular piece of wood that makes a clicking, cricketlike noise when pressed. **crick·et** ('krík'īt) noun. 1. a game, popular in England, for two teams of 11 members each that is played on a field having two wickets. The object being to score runs by batting the ball far enough so that one is enabled to exchange wickets with the batsman defending the opposite wicket before the ball is recovered. 2. fair and honorable conduct: It's not cricket to ask such questions. v.i. 3. to play cricket. **cricket** 10 (krík'īt) noun. **cricket** 3 ('krík'īt) noun. a small, low stool. a cricket on the hearth. A sign of good health and good fortune. I'm putting this cricket statuette here because a cricket on the hearth is supposed to bring good luck. See also: cricket, hearth, on holy crickets, An exclamation of surprise, shock, or astonishment. Holy crickets, the bill for that dinner is nearly \$200! We won the lottery? Holy crickets, that's amazing news! See also: cricket, holy it's just not cricket It isn't fair, sportsmanlike, or legitimate. I know you want to avoid confrontation, but it's just not cricket to break up with someone by text message. You say it's just not cricket, but everyone else fluffs up their CV when they apply for a job. See also: cricket, just, not it's not cricket It isn't fair, sportsmanlike, or legitimate. I know you want to avoid confrontation, but it's not cricket to break up with someone by text message. I don't see why you think it's not cricket—everyone else does it all the time.

done.; It's not acceptable. You can't do that! It's not cricket! See also: cricket, not *merry as a cricket and *merry as the day is long very happy and carefree. Mary is as merry as a cricket whenever she has company come to call. The little children are as merry as the day is long. See also: cricket, merry not cricket Unfair, unsportsmanlike, as in It's not cricket to let him go without notice. This term, in which the sport of cricket is equated with upright behavior, survives in America despite the relative unfamiliarity of the sport there. not cricket, it's/that's Unsportsmanlike, unfair, dishonorable. Eric Partridge traced this term to 1867 but believed it was not widely used until the early twentieth century. Among the early references in print is Stanley Houghton's 1914 play, *The Partners*, but it is not playing the game. In other words, Cynthia, it is not cricket." Although cricket is a sport popular exclusively in Great Britain and most of its former colonies, the term crossed the Atlantic and became a cliché in the United States as well. cricket on the hearth A symbol of good luck and health. A cricket on the hearth has been a sign of household luck for millennia and in many cultures. Crickets were widely considered to bring good fortune as well as a kind of companionship. Representations of a cricket have long been included as a fireplace decoration. The expression "to find a cricket on the hearth is the luckiest thing of all" comes from Charles Dickens's novella, *Cricket on the Hearth*. cricket, common name of the slender, chirping, hopping insects forming the family Gryllidae in the order Orthoptera. Most crickets have long antennae, muscular hind legs for jumping, and two pairs of fully developed wings. In some subfamilies the wings are reduced or absent. In most subfamilies the males have song-producing or stridulatory, organs on the hind wings. Both sexes possess auditory organs on the fore legs. The stridulatory apparatus is highly developed in the field crickets and the tree crickets. Members of these subfamilies have a wing with a serrated, ridged region, which acts as a file, and a hardened region, which acts as a scraper. Sound is produced by rubbing the wings together. Crickets reproduce by producing from one to three generations per year. The females usually lay eggs in clusters on soft-stemmed plants during the late summer or fall. The eggs hatch in the spring and the young are similar to the adults except for their smaller size and lack of wings. They are found mostly in the temperate climates. The common field crickets of the United States belong to the genus *Gryllus*; all are brown to black, about 1 in. (2.5 cm) long, and are found in fields, meadows, and often in houses. The tree crickets are slender, pale green or white, and are found in trees and shrubs; most U.S. species belong to the genus *Oecanthus*. The rate of chirping increases with increasing temperature. In the snowy tree cricket, *Oecanthus*, chirping variation is so regular that if the number 40 is added to the number of chirps in a minute, the sum is a fair approximation of the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. Ant-loving Crickets are tiny wingless forms 1-8 in. to 1-5 in. (3-5 mm) long that occur in ant nests. They feed on an oily secretion produced by the ants. In addition to the true crickets of the family Gryllidae, insects of the family Gryllacrididae are also called crickets. These include the camel crickets, found throughout the world in dark, moist places, and the stone crickets of W North America, found under stones in sandy soil. *Gryllotalpa* (family Gryllotalpidae) are nocturnal insects that have strong front legs for digging and burrowing rather than strong hind legs for jumping. They live in moist soil. cricket belongs to the phylum Arthropoda, class Insecta, order Orthoptera. cricket[ˈkrik-ət] (noun) A device that is used to divert water at the intersections of roofs or at the intersection of a roof and chimney. (invertebrate zoology) The common name for members of the insect family Gryllidae. The common name for any of several related species of orthopteran insects in the families Tettigoniidae, Gryllotalpidae, and Tridactylidae. cricket saddle A small saddle-shaped

The ~~Séwet~~ Map of Redlands

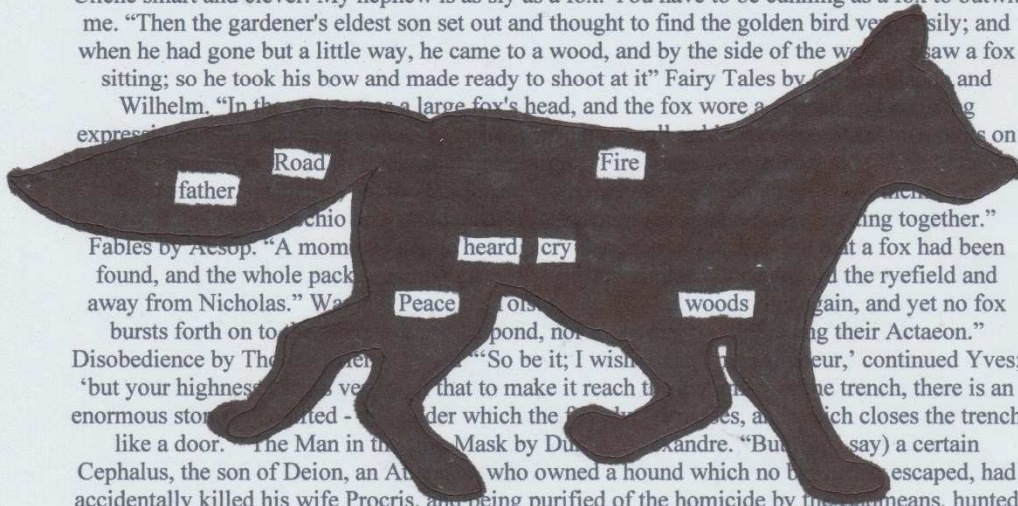


séwet is the ?ívilu?at (Ivilyuat) word translating to snake

Snake

Snake 1 (snāk) n. pl. Snake or Snakes See Shoshone. Snake 2 (snāk) n. See Hydra. snake (snāk) n. 1. Any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous squamate reptiles of the suborder Serpentes (or Ophidia), having a long, cylindrical body and flexible jaws. 2. A treacherous person. Also called snake in the grass. 3. A long, highly flexible metal wire or coil used for cleaning drains. Also called plumber's snake. v. snaked, snaking, snakes v. 1. To drag or pull lengthwise, especially to drag with rope. 2. To pull with quick jerks. 3. To move in a sinuous or gliding manner: tried to snake along the ledge. v. intr. To move with a sinuous motion: The river snakes through the valley. snake (sneik) n 1. (Animals) any reptile of the suborder Ophidia (or Serpentes), typically having a scaly cylindrical limbless body, fused eyelids, and a jaw modified for swallowing prey includes venomous forms such as cobras and rattlesnakes, large nonvenomous constrictors (boas and pythons), and small harmless types such as the grass snake. 2. Also called: a. a person who is a deceitful or treacherous person. 3. anything resembling a snake in appearance. (Economics) (in the European Union) a former system of managing a group of currencies that allowed the exchange rate of each of them only to fluctuate within narrow limits 5. (Tools) a form of a long flexible wire for unblocking drains. (Forestry) (tr) US to haul (a heavy object, esp a log) (tr) US to pull jerkily 9. (tr) to move in or follow a sinuous course, especially to move in or follow a sinuous path. reptile of the suborder Serpentes, comprising many venomous and nonvenomous species. 2. A treacherous person or enemy. 3. (in plumbing) a long flexible wire for dislodging obstructions in curved pipes, having a hook at one end. v. i. 4. to move, twist, or wind in the manner of a snake. v. t. 5. to wind or make (one's course, way) in a sinuous manner. log. Any of numerous members of the suborder Ophidia, having a long narrow body, no legs, often just one lung, and a forked tongue. The jaws of a snake come apart so that they can expand to swallow prey that is much thicker than the snake's body. Some snakes have venom glands and sharp fangs that can give a bite. Scales. A snake was first "a nadder," which was misanalyzed to "snake" and "nake" by Lewis Carroll, it is a synonym for "snore" or "snore." The town of Snake, Idaho, is named after the black snake of men winding across the plain. Noun 1. snake - elongate limbless scaly elongate reptile; some are venomous ophidian - any of the suborder Ophidia, suborder Serpentes - snakes colubrid, colubrid snake - mostly harmless temperate to tropical terrestrial or arboreal or aquatic snakes blind snake, worm snake - wormlike limbless snake of warm regions having vestigial eyes constrictor - any of various large nonvenomous snakes that kill their prey by crushing it in its coils elapid, elapid snake - any of numerous venomous fanged snakes of warmer parts of both hemispheres sea snake - any of numerous venomous aquatic viviparous snakes having a fin-like tail; of warm littoral seas; feed on fish which they immobilize with quick-acting venom viper - venomous Old World snakes characterized by hollow venom-conducting fangs in the upper jaw. A deceitful or treacherous person, snake in the grass. A bad person - a person who does harm to others. A tributary of the Columbia River that rises in Wyoming and flows westward Snake River Gem State, ID, Idaho - a state in the Rocky Mountains Beaver State, OR, Oregon - a state in northwestern United States on the Pacific Evergreen State, WA, Washington -

efforts, or ambitions by taking action that pre-empts them or makes them redundant. Primarily heard in UK. Congress may have shot the president's fox, though, with a bill that he cannot politically afford to veto, but which leaves him with no opportunity to pass his signature healthcare plan. See also: fox, shoot stone fox A very sexually attractive person, especially a woman. Did you see that stone fox at the bar? She was totally checking you out! The movie itself wasn't any good, but at least the lead actor was a stone fox! See also: fox, stone the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy do A sentence that contains all 26 letters of the English alphabet. My mom had to take a typing class when she was growing up, and "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" was commonly used as an exercise to learn where all the letters were on the keyboard. See also: brown, fox, jump, lazy, over, quick sly as a fox and cunning as a fox Cliché smart and clever. My nephew is as sly as a fox. You have to be cunning as a fox to outwit me. "Then the gardener's eldest son set out and thought to find the golden bird very easily; and when he had gone but a little way, he came to a wood, and by the side of the way saw a fox sitting; so he took his bow and made ready to shoot at it" Fairy Tales by Grimm and Wilhelm. "In the forest there was a large fox's head, and the fox wore a cunning expression on his face." Fables by Aesop. "A moment later a fox had been found, and the whole pack followed him to the ryefield and away from Nicholas." Warburton. "So be it; I wish you were a fox, and yet no fox bursts forth on to the trench, there is an enormous stone which closes the trench like a door." The Man in the Mask by Du Maurier. "But to say a certain Cephalus, the son of Deion, an Athenian, who owned a hound which no bird could escape, had accidentally killed his wife Procris, and being purified of the homicide by the Delphians, hunted the fox with his hound, and when they had overtaken it both hound and fox were turned into stones near Teumessus." Collection Of Hesiod, Homer and Homeric by Homer. "Just as he was sitting down under a tree he heard a cry close to him, and saw a fox which had been caught in a trap placed there by the farmer." The Yellow Fairy Book by Lang, Andrew. "Fox requested to have regular sailors to man the boat, but the captain would not spare them from the service of the ship, and supposed the Canadians, being expert boatmen on lakes and rivers, were competent to the service, especially when directed and aided by Fox and Martin." Astoria or Anecdotes of an enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains by Irving, Washington. "A prince, therefore, being compelled knowingly to adopt the beast, ought to choose the fox and the lion; because the lion cannot defend himself against snares and the fox cannot defend himself against wolves" The Prince by Machiavelli, Niccolo. (fōks) n. pl. Fox or Fox·es 1. A member of a Native American people formerly inhabiting various parts of southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and eastern Iowa, with present-day populations in central Iowa and with the Sauk in Oklahoma. 2. The Algonquian language of the Fox. [Translation of French Renards, foxes, perhaps translation of Fox wa·koše·haki, foxes (applied as a name to a clan with the totem of a fox).] fox (fōks) n. 1. pl. fox·es also fox a. Any of various carnivorous mammals of the family Canidae and especially of the genus *Vulpes*, found worldwide



another animal. They usually rest, like hares, in hollows which are made in the ground
vegetation. The Idaho pygmy rabbit, *Brachylagus idahoensis*, lives in simple burrows.
The many North American species called cottontail rabbits, as is the snowshoe rabbit, or varying hare. There are several species of hares in Asia and one, the volcano rabbit, or Mexican pygmy rabbit (Romer, 1967) in Central Mexico where it is in danger of extinction. Reproductive cycles of most rabbits are seasonal. The common rabbit breeds from February to November, and has litters of five to eight young in a litter. In most areas, rabbits are kept in check by its many predators, such as the fox, the badger, and the coyote. However, when domestic rabbits escaped in Australia, where they had few predators, they multiplied and stripped the countryside of vegetation in many regions. The rabbit is currently under control by the artificial introduction of a viral disease, myxomatosis. At Easter approaches images of rabbits pop up everywhere, in advertising displays, on television, and in candy shops. The rabbit indeed has become a symbol of the holiday. America borrowed this symbol from its European immigrants. A slight change accompanied this transfer of folklore, however. In Europe's German-speaking lands, the hare, not the rabbit, delivers colorful eggs and sweets to children at Easter time. In the United States people have tended to lump hares and rabbits together. In fact they are separate species. This confusion over names has resulted in the adoption of European folklore concerning the hare transferring itself to the American rabbit (see also the Easter Bunny). Hares and Rabbits Although hares and rabbits are visually apparent and biologically related, important differences separate the two species. Hares belong to the genus *Lepus*. They have large ears, short tails, and long, strong hind legs and feet. Because their ears are placed so far back on their head, they can see in front of them and behind them at the same time. Hares move about by hopping. They can cover 100 ft in a single long jump, and, to escape predators, they have been known to propel themselves into the air. Hares can run faster than almost any other animal and have a top speed of 35 miles per hour. Even when running at top speed, hares can stop abruptly, or come to a sudden, complete stop. Hares have a habit of leaping into the air with their feet straight up in the air to survey their surroundings. Hares mate in the month of March, when the mating season begins. Males and females fight one another for the right to mate with the female. Males fight by leaping at and boxing with one another. These behaviors are described in the "March hare." Perhaps they also inspired the expression "hare-brained" and "a rash or giddy." Unlike hares, true rabbits are native only to Europe and Asia. They have spread them around the world. Biologists classify these mammals by their genus, cytologus and the species cuniculus. They differ from hares in a number of ways. Rabbits are sociable animals that live in crowded underground burrows called warrens. Hares live alone in "forms," or nests, hidden in tall grass. Rabbits secure their food in underground dens to escape predators while hares outrun them. Moreover, hares have a long gestation period. Hares are wild animals, while rabbits have been domesticated. In fact, hares, rabbits are born without fur and with closed eyes. Rabbits are born with fur and their eyes don't seem to mind water and are excellent swimmers. Americans tend to lump hares, rabbits, and related species, calling all of them "rabbits." For example, the Jack Rabbit, the Snowshoe Rabbit, found in the north and west of the United States, are, in fact, hares. Many call the eastern cottontail a rabbit, although it belongs to a different genus and species than does the European rabbit. Biologists know it as *Sylvilagus floridanus*.

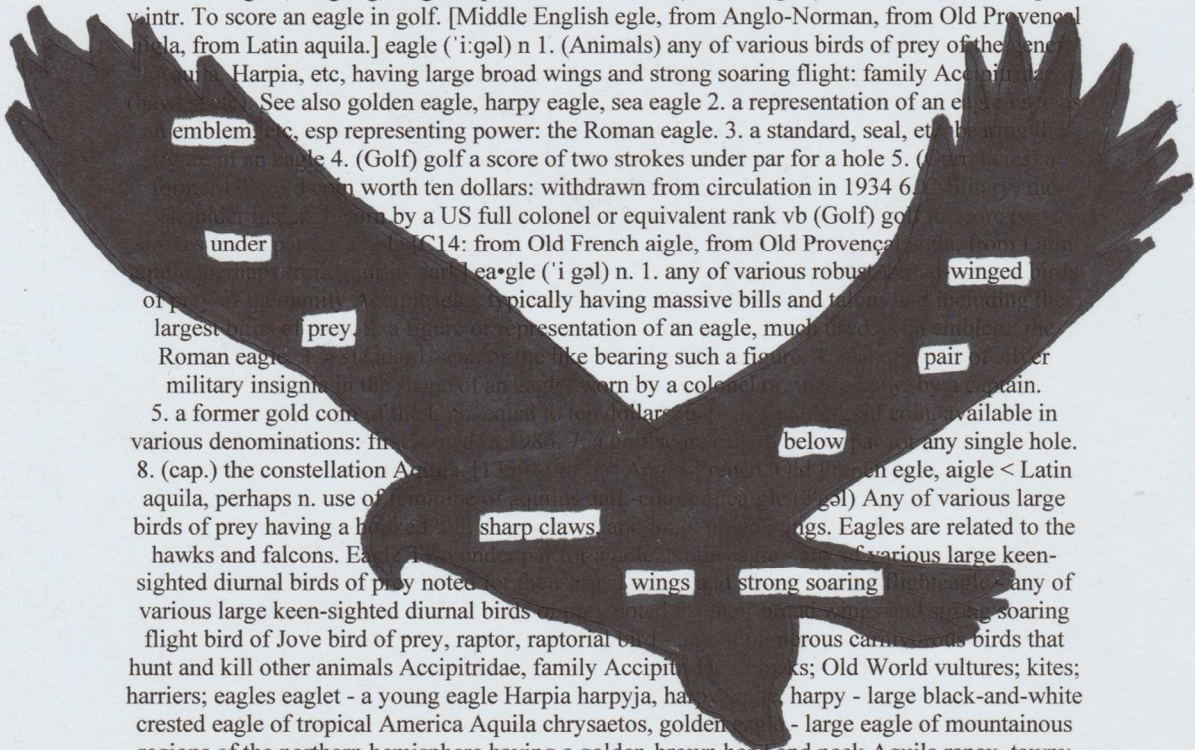
The ~~aswut~~ Map of Riverside



aswut is the Cham'teela word translating to eagle

Eagle

ea·gle (ē'gəl) n. 1. Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including members of the genera *Aquila* and *Haliaeetus*, characterized by broad wings, a hooked bill, keen vision, and soaring flight. 2. A representation of an eagle used as an emblem or insignia. 3. A gold coin formerly used in the United States, stamped with an eagle on the reverse side and having a face value of ten dollars. 4. Sports A golf score of two strokes under par on a hole. v. ea·gled, ea·gling, ea·gles Sports v.tr. To shoot (a hole in golf) in two strokes under par. v.intr. To score an eagle in golf. [Middle English egle, from Anglo-Norman, from Old Provençal *egla*, from Latin *aquila*.] eagle ('i:gəl) n 1. (Animals) any of various birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including *Harpia*, etc, having large broad wings and strong soaring flight: family Accipitridae. See also golden eagle, harpy eagle, sea eagle 2. a representation of an eagle, esp as an emblem, etc, esp representing power: the Roman eagle. 3. a standard, seal, etc, bearing an eagle 4. (Golf) golf a score of two strokes under par for a hole 5. (Golf) a former gold coin worth ten dollars: withdrawn from circulation in 1934 6. (Golf) a score of two strokes under par by a US full colonel or equivalent rank vb (Golf) golf to score an eagle in golf C14: from Old French *aigle*, from Old Provençal *egla*, from Latin *aquila*.] ea·gle ('i:gəl) n. 1. any of various robust birds of prey, typically having massive bills and talons, and being the largest members of the order Accipitridae. 2. a representation of an eagle, much as in the Roman eagle. 3. a standard or seal bearing such a figure. 4. a military insignia consisting of an eagle worn by a colonel or equivalent rank. 5. a former gold coin worth ten dollars. 6. (Golf) a score of two strokes under par on any single hole. 8. (cap.) the constellation Aquila. eagle (i:gəl) Any of various large birds of prey having a hooked bill and sharp claws. Eagles are related to the hawks and falcons. Eagle is a member of the order Accipitridae. Various large keen-sighted diurnal birds of prey noted for their powerful wings and strong soaring flight. 1. any of various large keen-sighted diurnal birds of prey noted for their powerful wings and strong soaring flight bird of Jove bird of prey, raptor, raptorial bird, raptorial bird, raptorial birds that hunt and kill other animals Accipitridae, family Accipitridae; Old World vultures; kites; harriers; eagles eaglet - a young eagle *Harpia harpyja*, harpy eagle - large black-and-white crested eagle of tropical America *Aquila chrysaetos*, golden eagle - large eagle of mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere having a golden-brown head and neck *Aquila rapax*, tawny eagle - brownish eagle of Africa and parts of Asia American eagle, bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* - a large eagle of North America that has a white head and dark wings and body sea eagle - any of various large eagles that usually feed on fish 2. eagle - (golf) a score of two strokes under par on a hole golf, golf game - a game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; the object is use as few strokes as possible in playing all the holes score - a number that expresses the accomplishment of a team or an individual in a game or contest; "the score was 7 to 0" 3. eagle - a former gold coin in the United States worth 10 dollars coin - a flat metal piece (usually a disc) used as money 4. eagle - an emblem representing power; "the Roman eagle" allegory, emblem - a visible symbol representing an abstract idea Verb eagle - shoot two strokes under par; "She eagled the hole" double birdie golf, golf game - a game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; the object is use as few strokes as possible in playing all the holes



shoot - throw or propel in a specific direction or towards a specific objective; "shoot craps"; "shoot a golf ball" 2. eagle - shoot in two strokes under par on a golf course; a game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes; the object is to use the few strokes as possible in playing all the holes rack up, score, tally, hit - gain points in a game. The home runs were many times"; "He hit a home run"; "He hit .300 in the past season." double eagle 1. noun A score of three strokes under par on a single hole. You had two strokes on that one five, right? Wow, that's a double eagle! I can't believe you got a double eagle on that difficult hole—great job!

2. verb To score three strokes under par on a single hole. I can't believe you double eagle'd on that difficult hole—great job! I'll finish with a better score than you if I double eagle the next hole too—just saying. See also: double, eagle eagle golf 1. noun A score of two strokes under par on a single hole. You had three strokes on that one five, right? Nice, that's an eagle. I can't believe you got an eagle on such a difficult hole—great job! 2. verb To score two strokes under par on a single hole. I can't believe you eagled on such a difficult hole—great job!

I'll finish with a better score than you if I eagle the next hole—just saying, eagle eye

1. Excellent eyesight, especially of a sharpshooter in particular have an eagle eye for spotting wildlife. 2. An ability to discern small details. keen skill of observation. We need to get Sally's eagle eye on this manuscript because she'll be able to spot any errors. 3. An intense gaze.

You need to keep an eagle eye on the job because they will get into everything the minute you turn your back. 4. Fine and sharp. discern small details or pay close attention to someone or something. Uh, I got a great deal because the eagle eyes on the car were sharp and polished during yesterday's assembly.

See eagle (noun), derogator term for an ardent environmentalist. Is any one surprised that those eagle heads in my neighborhood have taken up composting? See also: eagle, hawk, bird eagle An especially clever, resourceful, or skillful attorney might be considered something of a legal eagle. My attorney has worked for years to get enough experience to build my reputation. See also: eagle, eagle eye the eagle flies Payday.

The phrase refers to US currency bearing the image of an eagle. I primarily heard in US.

Next Monday is the day the eagle flies, so let's go to work earlier than—I'm just broke right now.

See also: eagle, flies the day the eagle flies, shut the eagle flies the eagle flies refers to US currency bearing the image of an eagle. Next Monday is the day the eagle flies, so let's go to work earlier than—I'm just broke right now. See also: eagle, shut the eagle flies

arrived. A reference to the bald eagle that is featured prominently on several denominations of US most often in the US Military. Primarily heard in US. I've been waiting for the eagle to fly on these bills. The troops are always eager to venture into town when the eagle flies—also eagle, flies the eagle has landed Someone or something has arrived or something has been done. The phrase was famously said by US astronaut Buzz Aldrin when the Eagle Lunar Lander landed on the moon in 1969. The eagle has landed. We just touched down in Texas, so we'll be seeing you soon. I tracked my package and saw that the eagle has landed. So where the heck is it?

See also: eagle, eagle eye (noun), eagle eye (verb) To observe very closely, with an eagle eye. Like all birds of prey, eagles are known for their excellent vision. You've already been caught once, so you better believe the principal is going to be watching you with an eagle eye from now on. I've been watching that spot with an eagle eye, but still no sign of the leopard. See also: eagle, eye, watch eagle eye acute eyesight; an intently watchful eye. (From the sharp eyesight of the eagle.) The students wrote their essays under the eagle eye of the headmaster. The umpire kept his eagle eye on the tennis match. See also: eagle, eye eagle eye Unusually keen sight; also, keen intellectual vision. For example, Antiques dealers have an eagle eye for valuable objects, or A good manager has an eagle eye for employee errors.

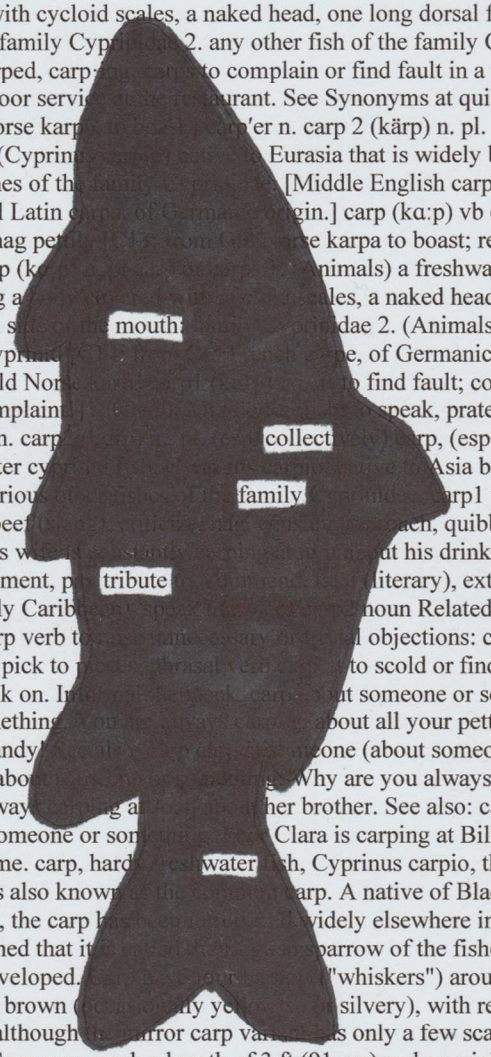
[Late 1500s] See also: eagle, eye an/somebody's, eagle 'eye (informal) if somebody has an eagle eye, they watch things carefully and are good at noticing things: Nothing the staff did escaped the eagle eye of the manager (= he saw everything they did). eagle-'eyed adj.: An eagle-eyed student spotted the mistake. See also: eagle, eye day the eagle shits n. payday. (Military. Usually objectionable.) Tomorrow is the day the eagle shits, and do I ever need it. See also: eagle, shit eagle n. a dollar bill. (From the picture of the eagle on the back.) This thing ain't worth four eagles! eagle freak n. someone with strong concerns about the environment and conservation, especially the preservation of the eagle. (A play on eco freak.) The eagle freaks oppose building the dam. See also: eagle, freak eagle-eye 1. n. a busybody; a person who watches or monitors other people's actions: a floorwalker, a detective, a hall-monitor. Some old eagle-eye across the street saw me standing in the cold and called my wife who came down and let me in. 2. n. a person or eyes with very keen vision. Keep your eagle-eye trained on the entrance. legal-beagle and legal-eagle ('liglæ'biglæ and 'liglæ'iglæ) n. a lawyer. I've got a legal-beagle to look after me in this scrape. legal-eagle verb See legal-beagle when the eagle flies and day eagle verb to fly. (The eagle is the one found on U.S. currency.) I'll pay you back when the eagle flies. See also: eagle, flies eagle-eyed Keen-sighted, either literally or figuratively: eagle-eyed prey, eagles of necessity have excellent eyesight, which they need to spot their prey. Their perspicacity has been transferred to human beings since Roman times. (Cicero, 106–35 b.c.) that those who are eagle-eyed in spotting others' faults are blind to their own. "Faith being eagle-eyed, can . . . see the majestie of God," wrote Bishop Thomas Becon (1517–1564). The term was often put as having an eagle eye. ea·gle (ē'gəl) n. 1. any of various large winged birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including members of the genus *Aquila*, characterized by broad wings, a hooked bill, keen vision, and soaring flight. 2. a figure or representation of an eagle, used as an emblem or insignia. 3. A gold coin formerly used in the United States, stamped with an eagle on the reverse side and having a denomination of ten dollars. A golf score of two strokes under par on a hole. v. to shoot (a golf ball) in two strokes under par. v.intr. to shoot an eagle in golf. Middle English *ea·gle*, from Old Norman, from Old Provençal *aigla*, from Latin *aquila* 'eagle' (Anglo-French *ay·gle*). Birds of prey of the genera *Aquila* and *Haliaeetus*, having large broad wings and strong soaring flight. Family Accipitridae (hawks, falcons, etc.). golden eagle, harpy eagle. 4. a figure or representation of an eagle used as an emblem or insignia: the eagle of the United States, etc., bearing the figure of an eagle. 5. (cap.) golf a score of two strokes under par for any hole. (Informal) a former US gold coin worth ten dollars: withdrawn from circulation in 1986. 6. (cap.) a shoulder insignia worn by a US full colonel or equivalent in the British Army. 7. (cap.) golf two strokes under par for a hole [C14: from Old French *aigle*, from Latin *aquila*, perhaps from *aquilus* dark] ea·gle ('i gəl) n. 1. any of various large winged birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, typically having massive bills and talons and including the largest birds of prey. 2. a figure or representation of an eagle, much used as an emblem: the Roman eagle. 3. a standard, seal, or the like bearing such a figure. 4. one of a pair of silver military insignia in the shape of an eagle, worn by a colonel or, in the navy, by a captain. 5. a former gold coin of the U.S., equal to ten dollars. 6. (cap.) a U.S. gold coin, available in various denominations: first issued in 1986. 7. a golf score of two below par for any single hole. 8. (cap.) the constellation Aquila. [1350–1400; < Anglo-French, Old French *agle*, *aigle* < Latin *aquila*, perhaps n. use of feminine of *aquilus* dark-colored] ea·gle (ē'gəl)

The ~~Kyuur~~ Map of Los Angeles



kyuur is the Tongva word translating to fish

(vertebrate zoology) The common name for a number of fresh-water, cypriniform fishes in the family Cyprinidae, characterized by soft fins, pharyngeal teeth, and a suckerlike mouth. carpa pictorial symbol of bravery. See: Bravery carp 1. a freshwater teleost food fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, having a body covered with cycloid scales, a naked head, one long dorsal fin, and two barbels on each side of the mouth: family Cyprinidae 2. any other fish of the family Cyprinidae; a cyprinid carp 1 (kärp) intr.v. carped, carping to complain or find fault in a petty or disagreeable way: carped about the poor service at the restaurant. See Synonyms at quibble. [Middle English carpen, from Old Norse *karpa* 'to complain', *karper* n. carp 2 (kärp) n. pl. carp or carps 1. A freshwater cyprinid fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) of Eurasia that is widely bred in ponds for food. 2. Any of various fishes of the family Cyprinidae. [Middle English carpe, from Old French carpe, from Medieval Latin *carpa*, of Germanic origin.] carp (ka:p) vb (often foll by at) to complain or find fault; nag petty: carped about the poor service karpa to boast; related to Latin *carpere* 'to pluck'] 'carper n carp (kärp) n. pl. carps (kärps) (Animals) a freshwater teleost food fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, having a body covered with cycloid scales, a naked head, one long dorsal fin, and two barbels on each side of the mouth: family Cyprinidae 2. (Animals) any other fish of the family Cyprinidae; a cyprinid carp, of Germanic origin; compare Old High German *karpfo*, Old Norse *karpa* 'to complain', *karper* n. carp 2 (kärp) n. pl. carps 1. a large freshwater cyprinid fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) of Eurasia but widely cultivated as a food fish. 2. any of various other fishes of the family Cyprinidae. [Middle English carpe, from Old French carpe, from Medieval Latin *carpa*, of Germanic origin.] carp (ka:p) vb (often foll by at) to complain or find fault; knock (informal), complain, beef (informal), kvetch (U.S. slang), nag petty: carped about his drinking. approve, praise, admire, applaud, compliment, praise (informal), extol (literary), extol, sing the praises of, big up (slang, chiefly Caribbean) *carper* n carp (kärp) n. pl. carps (kärps) noun Related words adjectives cyprinoid, cyprinid carp verb to complain or find fault; objections: cavil, niggle, nitpick, petty, quibble. Idiom: pick to nag, pick on, pick out to scold or find fault with constantly: fuss at, nag, peck at, pick on. Intransitive: carped about someone or something to complain about someone or something. Transitive: carped about all your petty problems at work. Stop carping about Randy's laziness. Intransitive: carped about someone (about someone or something) to complain to someone about someone or something. Why are you always carping at me about your family? You are always carping at me about my brother. See also: carp carp at someone or something to criticize someone or something. Clara is carping at Bill's carelessness again. Please stop carping at me. carp, hardhead water fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, the largest member of the minnow family; it is also known as the common carp. A native of Black, Caspian, and Aral sea basins of Eurasia, the carp has been introduced widely elsewhere in the world and has become so well established that it is the most common and most numerous of the fishes. Many variations in color and form have developed. It has a pair of long barbels ("whiskers") around the mouth and are usually dark greenish or brown (although many varieties are silvery), with red on some of the fins. Most carp are scaled, although the mirror carp variety has only a few scattered scales and the leather carp has none. Carp may reach a length of 3 ft (91 cm) and a weight of 25 lbs (11.3 kg). They are bottom feeders, eating chiefly aquatic plants but also insects and small animals; their habit of rooting in the mud often makes the water unfit for the feeding and spawning of other fish, and they compete with waterfowl for food. However, they are valued commercially as food fish, especially in Europe, where they are sometimes bred and raised for this purpose. In the United States, the introduced carp has thrived in parts of the Midwest, and is regarded as an



used to refer to a shorter distance in a straight line across country rather than the distance as measured along a more circuitous road. See also: crow, flies eat crow be humiliated by your defeats or mistakes. North American informal In the USA 'boiled crow' has been a metaphor for something extremely disagreeable since the late 19th century. See also: crow, eat as the 'crow flies (informal) (of a distance) measured in a straight line: From here to the village it's five miles as the crow flies, but it's a lot further by road. See also: crow, flies, stone the 'crows, stone 'me (old-fashioned, British English) used to express surprise, shock, anger, etc: Stone the crows!

You're not going out dressed like that, are you? See also: crow, eat crow to display total humility, especially when shown to be wrong. Well, it looks like I was wrong, and I'm going to have to eat crow. See also: crow, eat as the crow flies In a straight line. See also: crow, flies eat crow to accept a humiliating defeat. See also: crow, eat as the crow flies

By the most direct route. Since crows normally fly straight to their food supply, this simile is used to describe the shortest distance between two points. It originated in the late eighteenth century. See also: crow, flies eat crow/humble pie/dirt, to

acknowledge an error and humiliate oneself. All these expressions date from the early nineteenth century. The crow from America and eating humble pie and dirt from Britain. The origin of the first is not known, although it is generally acknowledged that the meat of a crow is not eaten.

Charles Funk and published in the Atlanta Constitution in 1888. In 1812, toward the end of the War of 1812, during a temporary truce, an American went hunting across the British lines, where he shot a crow.

He was caught by an officer who complimented him on his fine shooting, persuaded him to hand over the gun and said that as punishment for trespassing the American had to bite out of the crow. The American obeyed, but when the officer returned his gun, the crow was still in his mouth.

The source of humble pie is less clear. It is a corruption of the Dutch word 'umbe-pie', 'umbles' being dialect for the heart, liver, and entrails. The story is attributed to the hunt's beaters and other servants while the lord and his guests ate venison.

This explanation appeared in 1830 in Vocabulary of East Anglia by John Camden. The origin of the phrase 'eating dirt' is self-evident. It appeared in Frederick W. Farrar's Sermons in 1847. The phrase 'made up the dirt they had been eating by the splendor of his dinner' is also found in (as) hoarse

speaking with a very raspy voice; very hoarse. Since I've been hoarse all day, I'm not going to speak much longer. I woke up hoarse as a crow

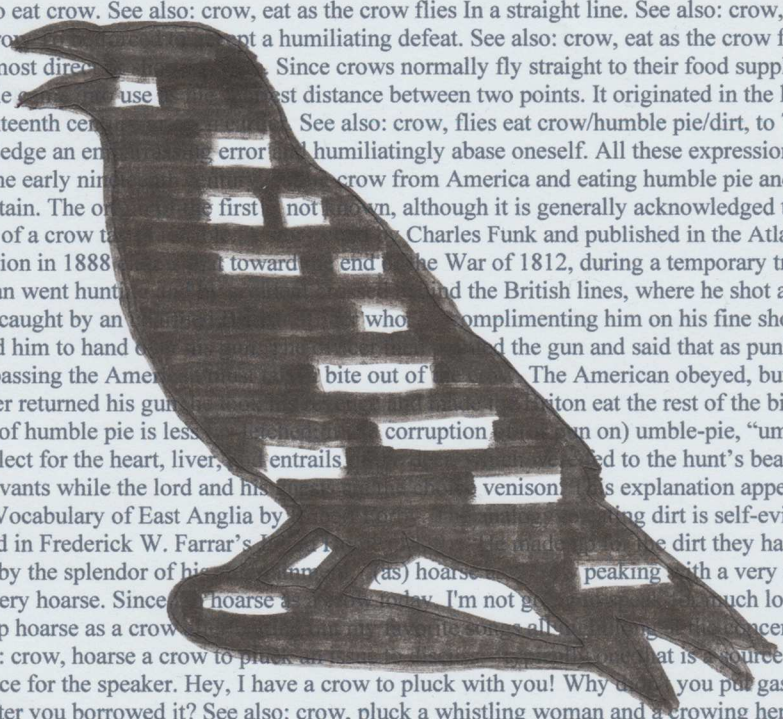
See also: crow, hoarse a crow to pluck a crow to pluck with you! Why do you put gas in my car after you borrowed it? See also: crow, pluck a whistling woman and a crowing hen are

neither fit for God nor men proverb It is not proper for a woman to engage in overtly masculine behavior. My grandmother is legitimately worried because I asked a boy to the dance, instead of him asking me. She says that a whistling woman and a crowing hen are neither fit for God nor men—whatever that means. See also: and, crow, fit, god, hen, men, neither, nor, whistle, woman

as the crow flies the measurement of distance in a straight line. (From the notion that crows always fly in a straight line.) From here to the office, it's about 20 miles as the crow flies, but it's more like 30 miles by car since you have to wind around the mountain. See also: crow, flies be

up with the crows to be awake, out of bed, and active at a particularly early hour of the morning. Primarily heard in Australia. I don't know how he does it, but my husband is up with the crows every single morning. I won't have another pint, thanks. I have to be up with the crows

tomorrow, so I'd better head home soon See also: crow, up crow about (something)



circuitous roads and paths we must usually traverse on the ground.) From here to the office, it's about 20 miles the way the crow flies, but it's more like 30 miles by car since you have to wind

around these mountain roads. See also: crow, flies, way up with the crows

Away out of bed, and active at a particularly early hour of the morning. Primarily heard in

Australia. I don't know how he does it, but my husband has gotten up with the crows every

morning. I won't have another pint, thanks. I have to be up with the crows tomorrow,

so I'll be up in the afternoon. See also: crow, up whistling girls and crowing hens always come

is not proper for a woman to engage in overtly masculine behavior.

isn't properly worried because I asked a boy to the dance, instead of the

asked. She says whistling girls and crowing hens soon come to some bad end—

whatever that means. Whistles, and, bad, come, crow, end, girl, hen, whistle. crow about

something. Lit. [for a rooster] to cry out or squawk about something.

The rooster is crowing—you never know what. 2. Fig. [for someone] to brag

about something. Stop crowing about your successes! She is crowing over her new car. See also:

crow crow to eat crow to eat crow that is likely to die; a useless animal or person. That

old dog used to hunt for crows now he's just crow bait. See also: bait, crow eat crow 1. . Fig. to

display total confidence. I'm going to be wrong. Well, it looks like I was wrong, and

I'm going to eat crow. I'm going to eat crow now if I'm not shown to be right. 2. Fig. to be

shamed; to admit one's error. I had arrested the wrong

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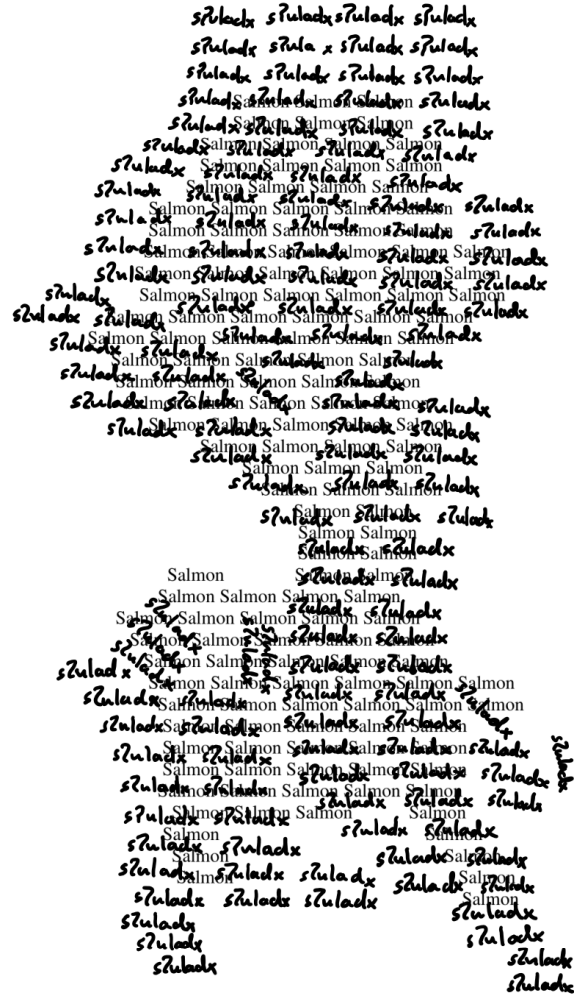
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The sʔuladx Map of Seattle



sʔuladx^w is the dx^wləʔucid (Snohomish Lushootseed) word translating to salmon

Salmon

salm'on (sām'ən) n. pl. salmon or salm'ons 1. a. Any of various large salmonid food and game fishes of the genera *Oncorhynchus* and *Salmo* of northern waters, having pink or red flesh and characteristically swimming from salt to fresh water to spawn; the flesh of a salmon, used as food. 2. A yellowish pink to light or reddish orange color, as in salmon skin, from Old French *saumon*, from Latin *salmō*, *salmōn*-, see *salmon*. *salmon* ('sæmən) n, pl -ons or -on 1. (Animals) any soft-finned fish of the family Salmonidae, esp *Salmo salar* of the Atlantic and *Oncorhynchus* species (sockeye salmon) of the Pacific, which are important food fishes. They occur in cold and temperate waters and many species migrate to fresh water to spawn 2. (Animals) Austral any of several unrelated fish, esp the Australian salmon 3. (Colours) short for salmon pink [C12] from Old French *saumon*, from Latin *salmō*; related to Late Latin *salar* trout] salm'on ('sæm'ən) n, pl. -ons (esp collectively) -on for 1-3, n. 1. a marine and freshwater food fish, *Salmo salar* of the genus Salmonidae, having pink flesh, inhabiting waters off the North Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, near the mouths of large rivers, which it enters to spawn; several salmonid food fishes of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America, esp the pink salmon, of the color salmon. [1200-50; Middle English *salmon*, from Old Norse *salmon* (Old Norse *salmon*) < Latin *salmōn*-, s. of *salmō*] salm'onid ('sæm'ən-əd) n. any of various large food fish of northern waters, having pinkish flesh, usually swim in salt water to spawn, often climbing short waterfalls and swimming upstream during spawning rapids 2. salmon - any of various large food and game fishes of northern waters; usually migrate from salt to fresh water to spawn food fish - any fish used for food by human beings family Salmonidae, Salmonidae - salmon and trout salmonid - soft-finned fishes of cold and temperate waters pink fish - female salmon that has recently spawned redfish - male salmon that has recently spawned salmon - Atlantic salmon - found in northern coastal Atlantic waters of the genus *Salmo* and *Oncorhynchus* non spawning blueback salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, red salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon - small salmon with red flesh, found in rivers and tributaries of the northern Pacific and valued as food; adults die after spawning *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, quinnat salmon, chinook salmon, king salmon, chinook - large Pacific salmon valued as food; adults die after spawning chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, chum - a large Pacific salmon with small spots on its back, an important food fish blue jack, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, silver salmon, coho, coho salmon, coho - small salmon of northern Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes salmon - flesh of any of various marine or fresh water fish of the family Salmonidae 2. salmon - a tributary of the Snake River in Idaho salmon - a tributary of the Snake River in Idaho Salmon River Gem State, ID, Idaho - a state in the Rocky Mountains 3. salmon - flesh of any of various marine or freshwater fish of the family Salmonidae salmon - any of various large food and game fishes of northern waters; usually migrate from salt to fresh water to spawn fish - the flesh of fish used as food; "in Japan most fish is eaten raw"; "after the scare about foot-and-mouth disease a lot of people started eating fish instead of meat"; "they have a chef who specializes in fish" Atlantic salmon - fatty pink flesh of fish from northern coastal Atlantic; usually marketed fresh red salmon, sockeye, sockeye salmon - fatty red flesh of salmon of Pacific coast and rivers chinook salmon, king salmon, chinook - pink or white flesh of large Pacific salmon coho, coho salmon, coho, silver salmon - fatty pinkish flesh of small salmon caught in the Pacific and Great Lakes smoked salmon - salmon cured by smoking kippered salmon - salted and smoked salmon 4. salmon - a pale pinkish orange color chromatic color,

chromatic colour, spectral color, spectral colour - a color that has hue Adj. 1. salmon - of orange tinged with pink pinkish-orange, pink-orange chromatic - being or having or characterized by hue Salmon, river, c.425 mi (680 km) long, rising in many branches in the Sawtooth and the Salmon River mts., central Idaho. It flows northeast and is joined, at Salmon, by the Lemhi River, after which it flows west and is joined by the Middle Fork and the South Fork, then goes north to join the Snake River. The river is 500 yd (457 m) deep and 10 mi (16.1 km) wide in some places, threads through a wilderness preserve. In 1935 a party sponsored by the National Geographic Society explored the river. Because the swift waters and rapids are navigable downstream, it is impossible to return to the water above, thus giving the Salmon the name River of No Return. Salmon travel up the river to spawn. salmon (sám'ən), member of the Salmonidae, a family of marine fish that spawn in freshwater, including the salmons, the trouts, and the chars (subfamily Salmoninae), the whitefish and the charrs (subfamily Coregoninae), and the grayling (subfamily Thymallinae). The Salmonidae are characterized by soft, rayless adipose fins, and are denizens of cold, oxygen-rich water. In general they are silvery in the sea and more brightly hued in brooks and lakes. Salmons, trout, and Char salmon (the Atlantic salmon and trout), *Oncorhynchus* (the Pacific salmon and trout, and Steelhead charrs) are the largest of the several genera in the subfamily Salmoninae. Characteristically the common names of the species do not correspond to the natural divisions. The speckled, or brook, trout of the E United States, for example, is a *Salvelinus* and should more properly be called a char, as similar fishes in Europe are. The brown trout and many other species called trouts are members of the genus *Salmo*. The only native North American species of *Salmo* is the Atlantic salmon. The Atlantic salmon was a plentiful source of food for the Native Americans and the Vikings, but its populations have declined. A large fish (15 lb/6.8 kg) it is found from the Atlantic coast of NE America, in Greenland, and in Europe. When in the sea it feeds on crustaceans, but as it approaches the large rivers to spawn, it changes its diet to insects. landlocked form of the Atlantic salmon, the Sebago salmon, is found in Maine. The brown trout, *Salmo trutta*, was introduced from Europe in 1883, requires warm waters than the native species of trout and is important in fish-management programs. The brown trout has several freshwater forms of the fish; those that are largely marine are known as sea trout. The genus *Oncorhynchus* is comprised of a dozen species of Pacific salmon and trout, found from S California to Alaska. Pacific salmon are the most important commercial species. Canning centers are located on the Columbia River and on Puget Sound and in British Columbia, Siberia, and N Japan. The largest and commercially most important of the Pacific salmon is the chinook, or queen or king, salmon, which averages 20 lb (9 kg) and may reach 100 lb (45 kg). It is found from the Bering Sea to Japan and S California and is marketed fresh, smoked, and canned. The white-fleshed fish of this normally red-fleshed species have become highly prized in the restaurant trade. The blueback salmon (called sockeye in Oregon and redfish in Alaska) has firm reddish flesh and forms the bulk of the canned salmon. Also of economic importance are the humpback, or pink, salmon, the smallest of the group; and the silver, or coho, salmon, important in the fish catch because of its late spawning season. The meat of the dog salmon is palatable when fresh or smoked. Among the trouts in this genus are the rainbow trout and cutthroat trout. The steelhead trout, also known as the salmon trout and ocean trout, is the silvery saltwater phase of the colorful rainbow trout. Of the many races of cutthroat trout, some are now extinct. The genus *Salvelinus* includes the various European chars; the common brook, or speckled, trout, a popular game fish of E North America, introduced in the West; and the Dolly Varden, or bull trout, a similar western form. The largest of the chars, the common lake trout of North America, is a deepwater fish of lakes, more sluggish, less migratory,

and bulkier than the other Salmoninae. Individuals have been recorded at 100 lb (45 kg). A fish called the splake has been produced by crossing the speckled trout and the lake trout. Life Cycle The basic life pattern of the Salmonidae begins when, within the first year or two of life, the fish travels downstream to the sea, where it grows to its full size. After reaching maturity (one to nine years) it returns to its hatching site to spawn. The Pacific salmon are famed for their grueling

journeys of hundreds of miles to their headwater breeding grounds. When they begin this trip they are in prime condition but they cease eating when they leave the sea and arrive months later, exhausted and battered by their fight upstream against swift currents and over falls. Those that survive to escape exhaustion and mortality finally spawn at their last strength and then die. The spawning season begins at the mouths of large rivers, and the upstream migration

is usually completed by the time the fish return to the spawning grounds. The salmon are usually cold-water fish and live in the mountains and highlands of the world.

Conservation The salmon have become a subject of concern because of overfishing, pollution, and damming. In the United States and Canada, salmon populations have declined and many species are now listed as rare and endangered. The United States and Canada negotiated a conservation agreement in 1985 that includes limits on the catch and encourages scientific

assessments of salmon population levels. In addition, multiple approach conservation plans are being developed in Washington and Oregon states to restore the salmon runs. The reasons for the decline are well understood, and despite international conservation agreements, overfishing and pollution have also sharply diminished the availability of salmon as food and has led to their overdependence on aquaculture. The primary species that are farmed are Atlantic salmon, rainbow trout, cutthroat salmon, and chinook salmon. Nearly all the Atlantic salmon sold is produced by aquaculture.

Norway, Chile, Canada, the British Isles, Russia, Australia, Germany, and the states of Washington and Maine are the main areas where salmon are farmed. In many of these areas the farmed fish, typically Atlantic salmon, is not native. Most of the wild salmon caught in the United States is initially raised in fish hatcheries and then released to the wild. Salmon

(sām'ən) n. pl. salmon or salmons 1. a. Any of various large salmonid fish, esp some species of the genera Oncorhynchus and Salmo of northern waters, having pink or red flesh and characteristically swimming from salt to fresh water to spawn. b. The flesh of a salmon, esp used as food. 2. A yellowish pink to light or reddish orange color. [English samoun, from Old French saumon, from Latin salmō, salmōn-; see sel- in Latin derivatives.] salmon (sæl'mən) n. pl. -ons or -on 1. (Animals) any soft-finned fish of the family Salmonidae, esp salmon and trout of the Atlantic and Oncorhynchus species, e.g. herring, Chinook, and rainbow trout, which are important food fishes. They occur in cold temperate and subarctic waters and spend part of their lives in

fresh water. 2. (Animals) Austral any of several unrelated fish, esp the Australian salmon. (Colours) short for salmon pink [C13: from Old French saumon, from Latin salmō, related to Late Latin salar trout] salm'on ('sæm ən) n., pl. -ons, (esp. collectively) -on for 1-3, 1. a marine and freshwater food fish, Salmo salar, of the family Salmonidae, having pink flesh, inhabiting waters off the North Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America near the mouths of large rivers, which it enters to spawn. 2. (Animals) Austral any of several unrelated fish, esp the Australian salmon 3. (Colours) short for salmon pink [C13: from Old French saumon, from Latin salmō; related to Late Latin salar trout] salm'on ('sæm ən) n., pl. -ons, (esp. collectively) -on for 1-3, n.

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