

Lake Merritt Interpretive Signs Public Comments and Response

Comment Number	Panel Number	Comments	Response to comments
1	general	should it say Volunteer! Find volunteer opportunities and resources at OaklandAdoptaSpot.org?	This will be included on website.
2	general	Attached is an example of what could be done if we could narrow the focus of each sign. If it is possible to re-start now, I would use a picture of Lake Merritt and its Park as a background. The goal (main purpose of each sign) should be clear and obvious to its reader. I assume that the first head on view would be from 5 feet away and at eye level: this bold faced text of 3 to 5 words along with a picture (illustration) or two would be the takeaway for most. Once the message is narrowed, less room is needed for the translations. Links to web, Nature Center, must do the real work of providing details. Happy to assist in any way.	Comment noted. The City was not able to restart the sign design.
3	general	Your signs are beautiful and will be a delight to have around the natural areas of Oakland. I'm guessing that having some signage about not littering is not exactly in your department but at least it might be a good place to start. When I was in Belize, I was intrigued by signs that were post near the water. They read: BETTA NO LITTA This is in the language of the country which is a combination of english and Portuguese I believe. What struck me about this sign is that I could understand it but I had to read it a few times and think about it since it was unfamiliar. In fact, that is what I think is the power of it. If just a few people try to figure it out, they may think more about not littering. What do you think??	Good idea for City to consider.
4	general	I just took a quick look, wow, they look fabulous!!!!!! Im so thrilled. I love the look and the graphics.	Comment noted.
5	general	I notice there is nothing about human use of the lake or park although it is popular for walking, jogging, birding, fishing, boating, picnicking etc – it might be helpful to add these (or other) human activities as they are a part of the parkway and impact the lake and birds. As a matter of fact, other than the historical figures, I don't recall seeing any people in the graphics. This would make a great additional panel if you have the resources – current human use. While the lake does offer refuge for wildlife in an urban area, it is heavily impacted and provides a multitude of human uses.	Good idea for a future sign: current human use.
6	general	First, highest compliments to all on the design, illustrations, colors, and text of the proposed signs.	Comment noted.
7	general	Second, I have no criticisms ... but offer a few comments:	Comment noted.
8	general	2. Recommend placements of panels be appx equal spaced around the perimeter of the Lake.	Comment noted.
9	general	3. The materials and finishes must be durable. (I recommend baked enamel on steel plate ... colorfast and graffiti proof)	Comment noted.
10	general	4. Recommend against vertical installation. For good readability and less blocking of views, install at lap level, 30 degrees from horizontal ... (45 degrees will prevent the placement of liquids or food on the panels).	Comment noted.
11	general	5. To avert vandalism and stealing, imbed steel posts in concrete, and tack-weld steel support members and panels to supports .. no screw bolts.	Comment noted.
12	Panel 1	This tidal lagoon offers a stepping resting and foraging place for an abundance of birds migrating along the 4,000 mile Pacific Flyway where they can rest and forage for food. Confirm rule for capitalization of Spanish names for instance "Double crested cormorant" would be Cormorán bicrestado. I don't think bicrestado would be capitalized. Also, consider using that term rather than what is on the sign.	This change was made.
13	Panel 1	Might you want to mention that the Black-crowned night heron is the official City bird of Oakland?	This change was made.
14	Panel 1	These are just known as "Bufflehead" without the duck (yes it's a type of duck, I just don't see duck in the name)	This change was made.
15	Panel 1	Love the panels. Do common mergansers nest and breed at Lake Merritt?	Replaced this illustration with a non-breeding Common Goldeneye without ducklings.
16	Panel 1	My area of expertise is ornithology. Allow me to make the following observations: Panel 1. 1. The Black-Crowned Night Heron indeed has a black or blue-black crown. The illustration shows it as grey. 2. The Eared Grebe is depicted in nuptial or breeding plumage. This is not common at Lake Merritt. 4. The Common Merganser does not normally nest at Lake Merritt. Showing one with chicks is misleading. 5. "Pato Rufo" is a better Spanish name for Ruddy Duck.	Altered illustration for Black crowned night heron to have black crown. Replace the Eared Grebe illustration with a non-breeding Common Goldeneye without ducklings. Noted Spanish names.
17	Panel 1	Panel 1, A Hot Spot for Birds, lists "Canadian Goose". You might address that when finalizing your drafts.	Changed to Canada Goose.
18	Panel 1	Panel 1 – A hot spot for birds. Nice panel. Clear, thematic, to the point with lots of birds identified	Comment noted.
19	Panel 1	1. Please add "Pelicans" at Panel 1. Make certain they are "White," (In their coordinated group of 4, they are a fantastic sight)	A White Pelican was added to Panel 1 in the water.
20	Panel 1	As far as I am aware we've not had a nesting great blue heron at the lake. There are still a few cormorants nesting on the island in the tree, and Great Blue Herons are seen at the lake, but mayb not the bird to be in the nest.	Added cormorant to the nest and moved the Blue Heron to the tree.
21	Panel 1	I think I heard that you were changing the white pelican to be on the water, and removing the babies from the merganser. You might consider replacing the merganser with a Greater/Lesser Scaup as mergansers are pretty rare to see. Also none of the signs has the Snowy Egret who is more visible than the great egret. Showing off their yellow legs would be good. Ring billed gulls are much more common than california gulls (and easier to ID). The ruddy duck and eared grebe are in breeding plumage which is seen very briefly at the lake, I'd advise for their normal plumage	Added a greater scaup to "Keep Wildlife Wild" panel. Removed breeding plumage. Moved Pelican to the water. Replaced California gull with a ring billed gull.
22	Panel 1	I don't know if there'd be a way to indicate wintering vs year round birds, but it might be at least something to emphasize in the text. "Winter time sees an influx of different ducks, grebes, and a coot.	Added language about resident and over wintering birds.
23	Panel 1	"Canadian Goose" should be Canada Goose.	This change was made.
24	Panel 1	lawns and human infrastructure have reduced habitat that provided food.	Include on the website.
25	Panel 1	The same Spanish translation, "Pato bufflehead" is used for both the Bufflehead Duck and the Eared Grebe. In general, it would be good to check the Spanish translations with a native speaker.	Spanish translation has been checked.
26	Panel 1	Great Blue Herons stopped nesting on the bird islands in 2006 (SFBO report) although they are frequently seen and occasionally stand in old cormorant nests. A more accurate species choice for the top nest position would be the Double-crested Cormorant (DCC) which is the only large nesting bird on the island (no egrets, no night herons). The Double-crested Cormorant has a striking orange throat visible throughout the year- its distinguishing feature. It can be seen on floats near shore so it would be great to	Added cormorant to the nest and moved the Blue Heron to the tree.
27	Panel 1	Brown Pelicans are seasonal. They look great, though. We did see them a lot in the winter this year, but they are more coastal. The American White Pelican has been here a lot in the past two years, but did not historically come to Lake Merritt (Paul Covel imported the first recent ones). The AWP would be seen by visitors all around the lake now.	Replaced brown pelican with America White Pelican.
28	Panel 1	The Eared Grebe is usually a winter visitor and would not be in its breeding plumage as shown (no ears).	Removed breeding plumage.
29	Panel 1	Common Mergansers are rare in the lake and are only there in the winter. They do not breed as shown (with ducklings) in the lake. Common Goldeneye would be an equally attractive bird here, but it also does not breed here.	Included common goldeneye with non-breeding plumage
30	Panel 1	Flying birds. Visitors are most likely to see the ducks floating, diving and dabbling rather than flying. The relative sizes of the illustrated birds are a bit confusing. The eared grebe is a tiny bird compared to the Canada goose for example.	Included more birds in the water. Corrected for relative sizes.
31	Panel 1	I would suggest different birds to represent the Pacific Flyway. California Gulls and American White Pelicans are relatively recent visitors to Lake Merritt both with interesting stories.	Comment noted.
32	Panel 1	How about a neo-tropical migrant? The California Least Tern, an endangered species occasionally comes to Lake Merritt and migrates south in winter in northern Mexico or even as far as Brazil. There is a big effort to preserve breeding habitat in Alameda where it nests.	Included the California Least Tern.

32	Panel 1	The Common Golden-eye or Barrow's Golden-eye ducks migrate to Lake Merritt from wetland breeding grounds in Alaska. You could have arrows pointing to the extreme destinations of each species.	Included ring-billed gull.
33	Panel 1	The text could communicate more clearly that the birds of Lake Merritt include resident birds and short-range seasonal and altitudinal migrants as well as birds that travel the Pacific Flyway.	Included text about resident and migratory birds.
34	Panel 1	The lagoon is such a great place to live and stop over because of its high productivity (even before urban runoff) and historical diversity of habitats which have been reduced by urbanization – not so much because of safety (although human have eliminated a lot of predators). The bird islands are very recent (constructed in 1920's- 1950's). Habitat loss is a major challenge to the birds here and in their destinations. The islands, lawns and light poles are very recent structures – not sure how much safety they	Comment noted.
35	Panel 1	Last, I hope a change will be made in in the Band at Bottom: Visit the RNC – great!! "Report bird sightings to oaklandcreeks.org" is confusing. This does not lead to a place where a visitor could report a bird. Visitors could be directed to iNaturalist.org and e-Bird (ebird.org) where you can report a sighting and see the sightings of others. Lake Merritt is listed as a Hotspot on e-Bird (https://ebird.org/hotspots), and one can get a checklist for birds sighted including the years and numbers, etc. Golden Gate Audubon has a Winter Birds brochure that used to be available in the RNC as well as the Pacific Flyer brochure.	A change has been made to direct people to oaklandca.gov/LMSigns where we will list resources for reporting bird sightings.
36	Panel 1	It would be awesome to include Adrian Cotter's wildlife refuge icon in the bottom banner down there.	Really nice logo. Each sign already says Lake Merritt Wildlife Refuge in the banner at the center. We will see if we can fit it in, but the logo's message is already represented on the
37	Panel 2	did you want to label the duck and the pelican here?	This change was made.
38	Panel 2	It should be Canada Goose. Spanish translation. They state the range of Canada goose population as 200-1,500. That would be based on the 2007 goose study. The population steadily declined in the following ten years, so that when I stopped counting in 2018 the year-round population was fewer than 100, and the peak was fewer than 900. I don't know what the current numbers are, so it's no big deal either way.	changed range to 100 - 1,000
39	Panel 2	Panel 2. 1. "Pato Rufo" is a better Spanish name for Ruddy Duck. 2. "Canadian Goose" is incorrect. "Canada Goose" is the accepted common name. 4. The Spanish name given for the Double-crested Cormorant is incorrect. "Cormorán de Doble Cresta" or "Cormorán Orejudo" are both good.	Noted Spanish names and changed to Canada Goose. Labeled Diving Duck and Dabbling Duck by species name.
40	Panel 2	Nicely done- you may consider moving "natures buffet" up and the "please do not feed..." block down. That will allow visitors to read the positive statement before moving on to the more negative directive.	This change was made
41	Panel 2	Great question "can you see the ducks diving..."	Comment noted.
42	Panel 2	Since you have the lake merritt hopper elsewhere, wondering if putting a mussel or clam with the dabbling mallard would be better...	Added a clam in another location on the sign.
43	Panel 2	"Many kinds of human food" would be more accurate than "Any kind of human food."	This change was made.
44	Panel 2	Bird buffet-the truth is that humans have drastically altered and in many cases reduced habitat and food for birds. I believe the most serious problem involved in feeding the birds is not nutritional (I haven't seen any papers other than force-feeding lab experiments) but the spread of disease by congregating and maybe spread in stagnant unmaintained fresh-water ponds. The other problem is entanglement and injury from fishing gear.	Include on the website.
45	Panel 2	Important to note that many if not most of the plants and animals in Lake Merritt are not native, so "natural food" is not exactly accurate. Maybe natural should be removed.	Comment noted.
46	Panel 2	FPO bubble "Algae" in the left panel and text: Algae is mis-spelled.	This change was made.
47	Panel 2	Algae species we find in the lake today that visitors could see in the water are sea lettuce and gutweed (Ulva), red algae (Gracilaria, Lomentaria and/or Sarcoditheca), dead man's fingers (Codium fragile) and a few others. Few if any waterbirds are eating seaweeds.	Included red algae and sea lettuce.
48	Panel 2	Widgeon grass has declined significantly in the lake although it used to be a big problem (https://lakemerrittinstitute.org/algae-widgeon-grass/). Marsh plants like the ones in the foreground probably provided seeds for birds historically, but these species have declined as people put in lawns, paved over land and culvert creeks	Comment noted.
49	Panel 2	The list of food items that water birds eat should not include frogs which are fresh-water. Lake Merritt is a brackish-water estuary lagoon. Frogs do not live in the lake. The text mis-identifies mussels as crustaceans, they are mollusks. Crustaceans such as shrimp, amphipods, crabs, marine isopods are an important waterfowl food source.	This change was made.
50	Panel 2	Band at Bottom: Visit the RNC – great!!	Comment noted.
51	Panel 2	It would be awesome to include Adrian Cotter's wildlife refuge icon in the bottom banner down there. I like the nod to Monarch at top.	Comment noted.
52	Panel 2	Duckweed FPO bubble – Duckweed is a freshwater plant and is only occasionally seen in Lake Merritt after big storms when it is washed down from the watershed. When the lake is very fresh it can linger. Lake Merritt is a brackish water lagoon.	Removed duckweed bubble.
53	Panel 2	Bird species depicted are extremely rare– Surf Scoters and Wood Ducks shown are very rarely seen at the lake (couple times a decade?). The sign could show double-crested cormorants, scaups, ruddy ducks, canvasback ducks, goldeneyes, buffleheads, the black-crowned night heron, coots, grebes, as well as the mallard shown (good choice).	Replaced scoters and wood ducks with more commonly seen birds at Lake Merritt.
54	Panel 2	Gull FPO Bubble - shows clams, but the dropping behavior is used primarily for mussels. Clams have to be dug out of the bottom sediment and judging by shell distribution, are eaten by the waterline.	Replaced clam with mussel.
55	Panel 2	Pile Worm FPO Bubble – The species shown are a terrestrial earthworm and a marine pileworm which is a non-native and a problem. This could be good place to show other invertebrates such as crabs, shrimp, amphipods, and colorful worms. Again, most are non-natives in Lake Merritt. See iNaturalist links above.	Replaced worms with invertebrates more common at Lake Merritt (Yellow Shore Crab and Lake Merritt Beach Hopper).
56	Panel 2	Did you know? Goose Bubble – Should say that there are both migratory and resident Canada geese in Lakeside Park during the late summer molting season. The numbers vary from year to year and I think 1500 is from a high year. Text should tell visitor that many of the geese migrate away in the fall. They like LM because of the lawns. Human influence again – and the geese were brought here by naturalist Paul Covel. They didn't use to be here.	Will include detail on website.
57	Panel 2	Jim Covel's Lakeside Chat talk: https://youtu.be/u6df6KJ62rk	Include on the website.
58	Panel 2	https://oaklandnorth.net/2011/09/06/ruffled-feathers-the-goose-dispute-at-lake-merritt/	Include on the website.
59	Panel 2	This sign is beautiful and will enhance the lake experience for many visitors. Hopeful it will gently educate and change human behavior. I think expert professional review by scientists will make it even more outstanding.	Sent to Jim Covel and other scientists for review.
60	Panel 2	Keeping Wildlife Wild: I really like the narrative here and polite request not to feed.	Comment noted.
61	Panel 3	Pre-history: decapitalize the word "people" after Ohlone. Also, this talks of a lagoon, and then a lake. Consider having the last word be lagoon, as that is what it was and is, despite the name Lake Merritt.	This change was made
62	Panel 3	Oakland becomes a city. S and sewage is directed to the slough. I split that into 2 sentences, otherwise it reads as if Oakland becoming a city is tied to sewage. Those things just happened at the same time . . .	This change was made
63	Panel 3	I would reconsider how this is phrased, as it depicts filling in the marshlands positively, though from an ecological perspective, this is not something to celebrate. Maybe say Development fills in the marshland around the lake. Wetlands elsewhere in San Francisco Bay were also lost to development.	This was rephrased.
64	Panel 3	I noticed the typo for sanctuary in panel 3	This change was made

65	Panel 3	The signage looks wonderful! There are a few bins of documents and photos here at the Rotary Nature Center. You are more than welcome to rummage through them to see if there is anything of use. The only thing I can think of to add to the timeline is that in 1926 Lake Merritt became an official government bird banding station in order to study the migratory pattern we now know as The Pacific Flyway. There are a LOT of articles from all over the country, several from Boston, that reported on it. There is a binder full of these articles and there are even pictures, if I remember correctly. Let me know if you want to swing by and take a look. I am only here 10-20 hrs a week so we'll have to schedule something. Thanks for all the hard work on this.	Added 1926 date to timeline.
66	Panel 3	This is a good panel but a bit confusing	Comment noted.
67	Panel 3	The title "Welcome to Lake Merritt" is good as is the theme statement "Lake Merritt's Unique History ...special place we enjoy today" – very well written. What is confusing is the out of place sentence about the theme "A history of Sanctuary..." That could be moved down to just above the history section.	Rewrote and reworded the text on panel.
68	Panel 3	The text "Help Oakland's Jewel Sparkle" is out of place on this panel – it does not match anything and is confusing. It does fit much better on a subsequent panel.	Moved "Help Oakland's Jewel Sparkle" text to panel 4.
69	Panel 3	The historical content at the bottom is good – what I can read of it on my screen anyway. Short brief statements bringing viewers to "today"	Comment noted.
70	Panel 3	1) Sanctuary is misspelled in left Title. Over all the panel has more information than is likely to be assimilated on a walk at the Lake.	Corrected spelling. Combined some dates to have less dates overall.
71	Panel 3	2) Pre-History: I like the timeline starting with geologic history. LM is a drowned river valley carved by rising and falling sea levels during the Pleistocene (See Andrew Alden's piece "Oddball Lake Merritt" and other blog pieces). Placing the Ohlone in the "prehistory" section with geologic history is kind of Eurocentric and inaccurate.	Included geologic history. Removed "Pre-history" label from timeline.
72	Panel 3	3) This panel is the ideal place for a land acknowledgement something like "The Lake Merritt Wildlife Refuge exists today on unceded land of the Chochenyo-speaking Ohlone [in the Territory of Huichin which encompassed Oakland, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Piedmont and Albany]. The Ohlone people lived here for thousands of years before Europeans came and their descendants of as the Confederated villages of Lisjan continue to live here today." EBRP brochure	Included acknowledgement that Ohlone people lived here and continue to live here today. Corrina Gould reviewed language.
73	Panel 3	3) The timeline is heavy on detail especially of colonial and pioneer period. A link to OMCA, Camron-Stanford House, CA History room of Oakland Library, or Watershed Action might be enough for interested viewers to pursue a deeper interest.	Include resources on Lake Merritt signs website for more information.
74	Panel 3	4) I believe the CA Legislature Act establishing the refuge is called The CA Wildlife Act of 1870 (OAK036289.pdf) rather than the Wildlife Protection Act. It might be mentioned that the refuge and interpretive programs offered in it became a model for US National Parks.	Changed to California Wildlife Act.
75	Panel 3	Important: Lake Merritt is no longer on lists of national or state wildlife refuges, but its status as a refuge has not been revoked. The wildlife in the refuge is protected by myriad national and state environmental laws that are not unique to Lake Merritt including the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.	Include information on Lake Merritt signs website.
76	Panel 4	I find this very confusing and poorly written. It is unclear what it being said – is this about the source of water in the Lake, Tidal influence, urban runoff, the water cycle, watersheds?	Comment noted. Changes made to address.
77	Panel 4	If you remove the first two complete sentences "Creeks from the surrounding hills"....to "via the channel" the rest of the text has a cohesive message on urban runoff and how that impacts the lake. Rewriting the theme and title for this panel would pull it together. You may also consider replacing the graphic of the water cycle with something related to the theme.	Rewrote the text and replaced the water cycle with illustration of storm drain connection to the Lake.
78	Panel 4	Looks great! I like the map showing both open and culverted creeks.	Comment noted.
79	Panel 4	Arguably the Tide feeds the lake more than the creeks. I understand why you want to talk about the downward flow, but it gets only a sentence mention, and feels like it needs a stronger tie to the 5th sign.	Changed focus of sign to be about stormdrain connection and stormwater pollution.
80	Panel 5	These prevent flooding by keeping tides out during heavy rain to allowing the lake . . .	This change was made.
81	Panel 5	Panel 5: 1. The bird labeled "Diving Duck" is a cormorant. "Cormorán de buceo" would be appropriate.	This duck was changed to a double crested cormorant and labeled as Cormoran de doble cresta.
82	Panel 5	This is really good. Very clear and thematic. I am not sure if there is an order to the panels but this should be number 1 or 2 as it provides an overview.	Comment noted.
83	Panel 5	It is unclear why the final sentence is on invasive species. I understand the issue but am unclear why there is a negative message delivered here – it does not seem necessary. "Tidal flows bring with them many animal and plant species" would be enough.	Comment noted.
84	Panel 5	The second sentence could be written more clearly – "Twice a day, salty tidal water flows from the Bay into Lake Merritt".	Rewrote the text here.
85	Panel 5	I am also curious about the use of the term "lagoon" – it is not a term I generally associate with the Bay area – Bay, lake, marsh, estuary are more common.	The Lake is an estuary lagoon.
86	Panel 5	On the graphics there is a mix of species and types of animals. For example "Yellow Fin Gobi" is a species. "Dabbling duck" is a type or group of ducks as is "diving duck". This would be improved by switching "dabbling duck" for "mallard" and diving suck for "scaub" (or other duck of your choice)	This change was made.
87	Panel 5	Is there a reason steelhead and salmon are not shown as they are both native and present in the lake?	Chinook salmon was added.
88	Panel 5	Dabbling duck is a mallard	updated labels.
89	Panel 5	diving duck is not a duck but a cormorant.	updated labels.
90	Panel 5	Anchovies and Silversides are probably the two big schooling fishes that are what the cormorant and the striped bass and pelicans seek, feel like an important component of the food web missing here.	Added Silverside fish to sign 2.
91	Panel 5	The last sentence places an emphasis on exotic and invasive species... but the native species are also there because of the tidal flow. Maybe something along the lines of:"Tidal flows bring many different marine and saltwater friendly species into Lake Merritt from the Bay including many exotic and invasive species."	This change was made.
92	Panel 5	I've read various things about the depth... but there are places where it is less than 1.5' so it's a strange place to start. Most places say 10' deep. Lake Merritt Insitute says the 8-10' at its deepest depending on the tide (and rainfall). Maybe saying something: "At the highest tides, the depth of the lake is no more than 13' and only a few feet deep on average."	This change was made.
93	Panel 5	One thing I noticed is that the habitat depicted is not intertidal as stated below main paragraph at left in English. An intertidal zone is exposed to the air at low tide and inundated at high tide. I think the term estuary or estuary lagoon should be used (LM is a drowned river valley- https://oaklandgeology.com/2019/09/16/oddball-lake-merritt/).	Changed to "Estuarine habitat" and "Can you find these estuarine plants..."
94	Panel 5	I miss the landscape in the distance. Lake Merritt has a 4,650-acre watershed that contributes fresh water to the lake all year round to some extent and affects water quality and salinity.	Included watershed map on Panel 4: Watershed.
95	Panel 5	Duckweed is a freshwater plant and is seen only rarely in LM. Widgeon grass used to be a huge problem but has subsided in recent years (confirmed last week by Rick, the algae harvester and Dr. Bailey). Common algae now are red algae (example <i>Agardhiella subulata</i>) and green sea lettuce <i>Ulva</i> with several other species appearing in summer. Green algae are what the harvester is harvesting now.	Added red algae and sea lettuce. Removed duckweed.
96	Panel 5	Striped (not stripped) bass. Striped bass were intentionally introduced in 1879. Many of the exotic and invasive species in Lake Merritt arrived in solid ballast, ballast water, fishing bait, oyster industry, pet trade, etc., and are now established resident species. They don't just come in and out with the tides.	Added striped bass.
97	Panel 5	Bat rays <i>Myliobatis californica</i>	Added a bat ray.
98	Panel 5	Northern anchovy <i>Engraulis mordax</i>	Added bay pipefish instead of anchovy.
99	Panel 5	Sculpin: We haven't seen a lot of sculpin in recent years to my knowledge (iNaturalist). You could use Prickly sculpin maybe. <i>Cottus asper</i> https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/7212642	Removed sculpin.

100	Panel 5	We see Chameleon Gobies and a lot of Yellowfin Gobies. In the illustration, the singular of gobi should be spelled goby.	Added yellowfin goby.
101	Panel 5	Three-spined Sticklebacks used to be numerous, not so much now.	Removed stickleback.
102	Panel 5	Limpet: I would use the file limpet <i>Lottia limatula</i> . Although limpets are not often found in the lake, the species shown in the illustration, <i>Lottia digitalis</i> is not found in the lake. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations?place_id=50926&subview=map&taxon_id=333425	Removed limpet.
103	Panel 5	It would be fun to have a beach hopper, <i>Bulychevia enigmatica</i> , (the name has changed), but it should be on land.	Added Lake Merritt beach hopper.
104	Panel 5	Definitely include the Australian tube worm, <i>Ficopomatus enigmaticus</i> , which is still common.	Included star tunicate instead.
105	Panel 5	I like the Yellow Shore Crab.	Added to Panel 2: Keep Wildlife Wild.
106	Panel 5	Lake Management - Trestle Glen and Glen Echo are major fresh water inlets but there are also 62 storm drain inlets. I know they don't want to show the flood control station. They could have a photo of the flood of 1962 with cars underwater. It is the tide gates not Lake Merritt that provide flood control by keeping tide water out of the lake during storms. The lake would still receive the storm water if the tide gates were open, but there would be serious shoreline flooding as shown.	Included photos of the flood control station.
107	Panel 5	Can you see the ducks diving and bobbing for food? And the wading birds stalking small fish? I suggest this should be one sentence or rewrite the second sentence to make it complete. It also does not look as if it translated in the same format in Spanish (and I can't read the Chinese).	Rewrote second sentence to make it complete.
108	Panel 6	Panel 6: "chemical" should be pluralized "chemicals"	This change was made.
109	Panel 6	This is a good panel – positive and upbeat: solution oriented. This would be a good place to add the text "Help Oakland's Jewel Sparkle" as it fits the theme.	Moved "Help Oakland's Jewel Sparkle" text to panel 4.
110	Panel 6	You may consider replacing this sentence: "The City of Oakland built raingardens to reduction pollution in Lake Merritt" With the following: "The City of Oakland built raingardens to improve the water quality and habitat in Lake Merritt"	This change was made.
111	Panel 6	Same message but more positive with less negative slant. In a prior panel viewers were asked if they could observe things (ducks feeding, how many birds from the sign can you see) – consider encouraging viewers to look for the raingardens.	A question was added asking viewers to look for raingardens and other features that capture and filter stormwater.
112	Panel 6	I notice there is nothing about human use of the lake or park although it is popular for walking, jogging, birding, fishing, boating, picnicking etx – it might be helpful to add these (or other) human activities as they are a part of the parkway and impact the lake and birds.	This was considered. The decision was made to add content about what people can do to reduce impacts to birds and other wildlife instead of take up space with illustrations of human activities due to limited space.
113	Panel 6	Keeping Waterways Clean: Beautiful and interesting. I like rain and runoff garden view of Sailboat House Marsh area.	Comment noted.