National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

From Forest's Edge to the Edge of Extinction

Sheltered in a soft nest of moss and ferns, a marbled Nearby, a Steller's jay hops along the forest floor murrelet chick waits silently atop a massive redwood scavenging for any morsel of food. Aggressive and incredibly intelligent—they can remember hundreds branch high above the forest floor. Its parents spend their day at sea, diving for small fish, returning at dusk of different food locations—jays and their fellow to feed their solitary offspring. Like the fog that corvids (ravens and crows) flourish at the ecologically-rich edges of the redwood forest. shrouds the forest, a murrelet's life is connected to The edges of this once unbroken forest have both forest and sea.



The marbled murrelet is the only seabird that nests in fledgling has one chance to fly to the sea, whether the old-growth conifer forest. They fly at 60-98 miles the nest is two or thirty miles into the forest. Top to per hour in search of a limb that's like an airstrip, wide bottom: Murrelet egg (photo by Thomas Hamer/ enough to land. The limb must also have enough downy moss and ferns for a ready-made nest. The

Vireo), murrelet chick, adult murrelet at sea (photo by Rick and Nora Bowers/Vireo).



Photo by Thomas Hamer/Vireo

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> increased a hundred-fold in a hundred years. Highways, logging, cities, campgrounds, and picnic areas open broad boulevards into the heart of the redwood forest. Thus exposed, murrelet chicks and eggs make easy meals for crafty corvids. As the forest edge expands, the marbled murrelet lives today on the edge of extinction.