

## Alligators in Lake Berryessa?

Speaking of adventures at the lake, Allie the Lake Berryessa Alligator, apparently first seen many years ago at Steele Park, seems to have returned.

At that time rumor had it that someone had released a pet alligator at an unnamed resort during the April Fool's Day holiday prior to 2012. Others believed that Allie had escaped from a genetic engineering lab at the University of Lake Berryessa located below the surface of big Island. ULB Chancellor I. Kamin Furst denied that such a project existed.

Strangely - or simply coincidentally - all sightings of Allie seem to have occurred on April 1. There had been a couple of unverified sightings by resort guests and a claim by someone that something alligator-like attacked his dog along the shore of the Steele Park marina. Fish and Game was notified. Several people took their boats out in search of the creature.

In 2012 I had received an alligator sighting photo at Jumping Rock from a local resident. When I posted it on my Lake Berryessa News Facebook page, I recieved more than 5,000 hits and 150 comments.

This sighting of Allie, the Lake Berryessa Alligator, also seen several years previously at Steele Park, convinced some residents that they now had a serious tourist attraction to kick-start our local economy which had been devastated by the closure and demolition of most of the resorts in 2008-2009.

The Lake Berryessa News investigative team verified that someone saw something, but no one confirmed an anything. More likely the original culprit was a large catfish. No dog was actually attacked, but a woman walking a dog saw a large shadow in the water. The next day an 18 pound catfish was caught in the same area!

Alligator sightings stopped for several years as the lake level continued to drop. Allie may have been enjoying her perch on the side of a dry Glory Hole. However, the rapid rise of the lake this year seems to have encouraged her to come out of hiding. As you can see from her photos at a dry Glory Hole, she is quite large. The Lake Berryessa News cannot confirm the validity of this set of photos, but based on the "alternative facts" approach of modern fake news and our commitment to "truthiness", we cannot deny their authenticity either.











### Lake Berryessa Floating Golf Course

The Ragatz Report, LAKE BERRYESSA - AN UNTAPPED RESORT DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY which identified the value of Lake Berryessa as a major recreation opportunity for investors mentioned the possibility of creating a 9-hole golf course somewhere at the lake as a future amenity. Since Monticello Shores is the largest property available for bid, it would probably be the location for that course.

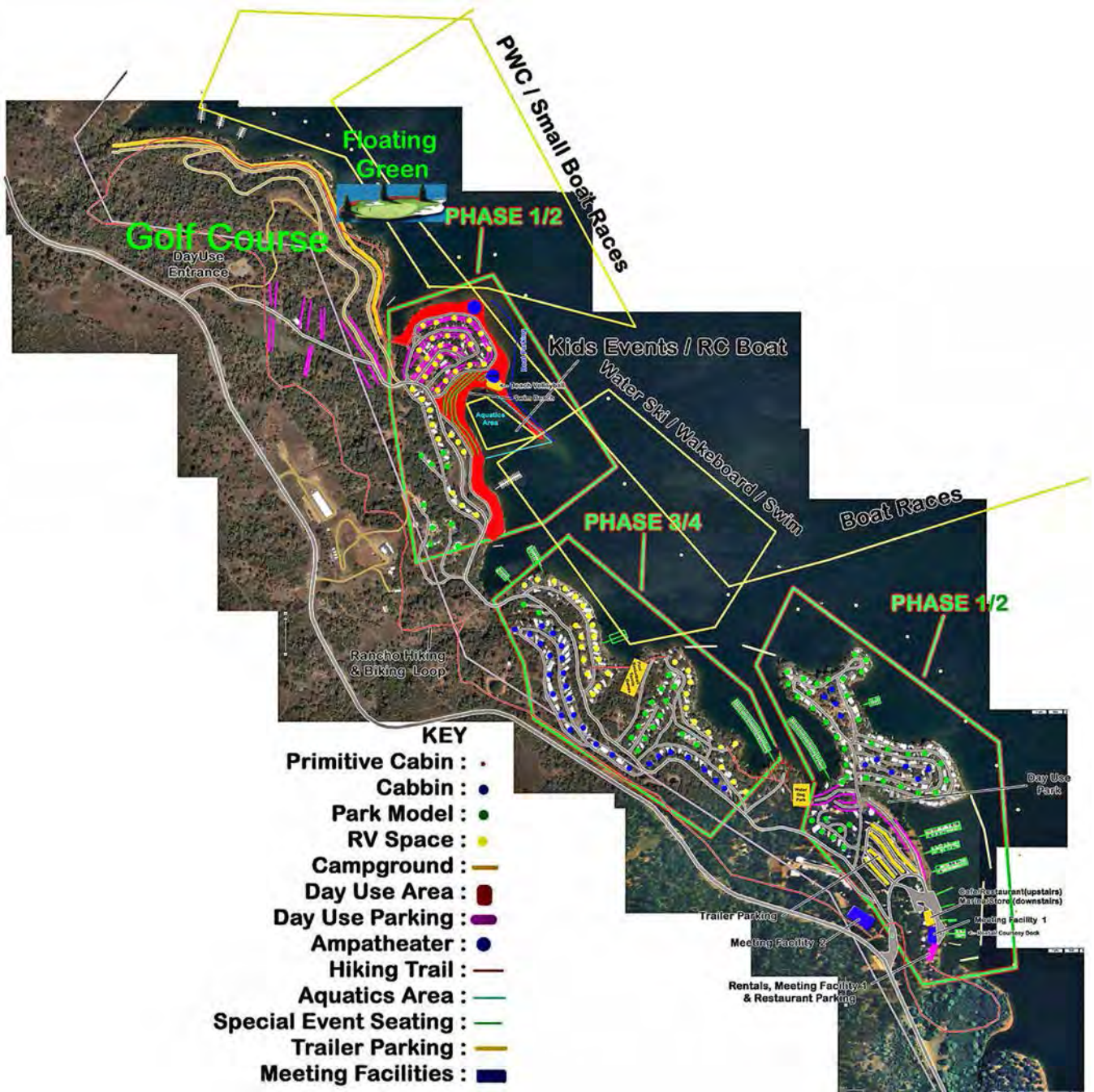
Although all RFII and RFP proceedings are confidential, for reasons published in the February issue, private sources tell the Lake Berryessa News that this proposal is feasible. It will be designed and constructed with the University of Lake Berryessa Advanced Projects Division which has decades of experience in applying cutting edge technology to projects like these.

But the interesting element of the proposal is that, although it will be designated as a 9-hole course, it will actually consist of 13 par 3 holes - 4 of which will be floating in Lake Berryessa! Players can choose a 9 dry hole course (holes 2,4,6,8 left on land) or the more challenging 5 dry, 4 wet hole course (holes 2,4,6,8 right on floating greens).

Access to the floating greens will be by pedestrian bridge or shuttle boat. This layout will definitely draw golfers seeking a unique challenge.

Below: Example of floating green







## Floating Native American Casino Coming to Lake Berryessa

Part 1 (2010): In a stealth legal action with profound long-term consequences, a consortium of Native American tribes has forced the Bureau of Reclamation to allow them to build a floating casino on the surface waters of Lake Berryessa. The April 1, 2010 announcement of the project included the timeline and legal basis for this development.

Native American attorney, Hodge Uefuuld, said that Reclamation opened the door to this action during the recent Lake Berryessa concession bid process by formally defining the “land surface” as categorically different from the “water surface” under federal government control. For example Reclamation made the following written public statements, “Privately owned houseboats will be allowed at Lake Berryessa since they do not occupy shoreline space...”, and “houseboat rentals and docking, has been deemed to be a “preferred service” at Lake Berryessa, and is the only service which is able to engage in “exclusive use” at the lake without penalty.”

During the Lake Berryessa Visitors Services Plan development, Reclamation redefined long-term use of public facilities by U.S. citizens as “exclusive use.” Per the federal government, “exclusive use is any use that excludes other appropriate public recreation use or users for extended periods of time. Exclusive use as defined by Reclamation includes, but is not limited to, boat docks, cabins, trailers, manufactured or mobile homes, structures, roads, or amenities that are determined by Reclamation to be exclusive use.”

“Despite the self-serving last part of that definition,” Attorney Uefuuld countered, “no mention was made in the definition, and they could have, of any prohibition against houseboats. The reasonable private use of public assets is a long-standing American principle, although usually just applied to private corporations. Now that the Supreme Court has ruled that private corporations can legally be considered private citizens with all the rights that entails, it follows that citizens can now be considered corporations with all the rights that entails.



The recent Supreme Court ruling that corporations are people with the rights of individual human American citizens has added significant weight to the Native American tribes' arguments. The five-justice majority reached the outcome it sought — an outcome that greatly expands the legal rights and political power of corporations — by trying to redefine basic reality. Since Native Americans have historically had their basic reality redefined by the federal government in disastrous ways, they were quick to take advantage of this ruling.

The settlement reached with Reclamation allowing the construction of a floating casino on Lake Berryessa includes some concessions (no pun intended) regarding its ownership and construction. The floating casino itself will not be a single structure – it will consist of approximately twenty individual, but linked, private houseboats each owned by a separate Native American tribe. This averts any legal issues limiting the size

of the casino. Several private houseboat owners at Markley Coved have filed to become corporations under the Supreme Court ruling to rent their houseboats to themselves and provide support services to the casino while accruing the incredible financial and tax advantages previously only available to the corporations.



Since Lake Berryessa is already an official FAA seaplane base (FAA Identifier: E20) access to the casino for high-rollers is guaranteed. Seaplane ferry service is already being developed from regional airports such as Sacramento, Santa Rosa, San Francisco, Silicon Valley, and Las Vegas itself.



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Part 2 (2016): On April 1, 2010 the Lake Berryessa News announced that a consortium of Native American tribes had forced the Bureau of Reclamation to allow them to build a floating casino on the surface waters of Lake Berryessa. Although the project was delayed at that time, the recent failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to achieve any progress since 2010 nor receive any successful bids in 2016 has brought the project back under consideration.

Native American organizers and their supporters had planned to reveal the next stage in this development on April 1, 2016 - six years after the initial proposal was released. Native American attorney, Hadge Uefuuld, said that next year fulfills the "7th generation" principle for the floating casino project.

The Native American principle says that in every decision, be it personal, governmental or corporate, we must consider how it will affect our descendants seven generations into the future. Because of the speed of modern life and the impact of social media on decision-making, Native Americans are now substituting the word "year" for "generation". Thus 2017, seven years later, was the spiritual target for the casino's completion.

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Lake Berryessa is already an official FAA seaplane base (FAA Identifier: E20) allowing guaranteed access to the casino for high-rollers. Sources tell the Lake Berryessa News that the success of Icon Aircraft of Vacaville in marketing their sporty new seaplane (a jet ski of the skies) which have been buzzing around Lake Berryessa for the last few years, has given Icon the incentive to invest in the new casino. Seaplane ferry service is already being developed from regional airports such as Sacramento, Santa Rosa, San Francisco, Silicon Valley, and Las Vegas itself.

Local businesses and residents are delighted with the prospect of this potentially very positive impact on the Lake Berryessa economy, especially now that Napa County itself has taken over management of the lake under a Managing Partner Agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. All development at the lake was managed by Napa County from 1958 through 1974. It was under Napa’s guidance that the resorts were developed, mobile home units were leased to provide ongoing revenue to support the day use facilities, and the lake became a profitable, top recreational destination for the whole Bay Area and beyond. This could be the new future legacy for the Native American community since they were the original residents of the Berryessa Valley. Full circle, anyone?

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## Glory Hole Swallows Senior Center Gambling Bus

For more than 25 years, the Lake Berryessa Senior Center and Community Hall social group has made its yearly trip to the Cache Creek Casino. This trip, like so many in the past, was filled with singing and good humor for the seniors on board the bus.

But not long into the latest trip along Highway 128, the bus was run off the road by a herd of tourists just as it approached Lake Berryessa's famous Glory Hole lookout area. Despite bus driver Soddy McWombat's best efforts, the bus veered off the road and tumbled down into the famous landmark known the world over as the Glory Hole.

One lady said, "We had just finished listening to our favorite band, Queens of the Stone Age, and were ready for another round of a hundred bottles of beer on the wall when our driver yelled "Blimey, mate!" and we slid off the road."

Even though the bus flipped on its top as it made its way terrifyingly down the Glory Hole, the veteran bus driver, McWombat, saved the day. He came on the loudspeaker and told them "No Worries". Soddy knew from reading the Lake Berryessa News, that the Glory Hole tunnel was 28 feet in diameter so the bus would be able to go right through it with no problems if he could keep it upright.

According to a report filed by the Napa County Sheriff, Soddy managed to steer the bus down the tube, roller-coastering through the curved tunnel at the bottom, then out through the spillway on the other side of the dam. The bus became lodged at the exit of the tunnel, sparing its riders a bus-boat ride to Winters.

"It seemed like we were in the hole for a long time," continued Theodore Kerabatsos. Driver McWombat said that although he was as cross as a frog in a sock that the accident happened, he knew that everything would turn out fine, fair dinkum.

Although word has gotten out to the water bird thrill-seeking population that the Glory Hole Water Slide is really dope, actual people should avoid it.



## Is Glory Hole a Black Hole or a Wormhole - Or Both? Is it Dangerous to Birds and Humans?

Quantum entanglement, a perplexing phenomenon of quantum mechanics that Albert Einstein once referred to as “spooky action at a distance,” could be even spookier than Einstein perceived. Physicists at the University of Lake Berryessa believe the Glory Hole phenomenon at Lake Berryessa might be intrinsically linked with wormholes, a hypothetical features of space-time which could provide a much-faster-than-light shortcut from one part of the lake to another - or to a different universe altogether.

Quantum entanglement, as mentioned in the previous section of this report, occurs when a pair or a group of particles interact in ways that dictate that each particle's behavior is relative to the behavior of the others. The “spooky” part is that, as past research has confirmed, the relationship holds true no matter how far apart the particles are – across the room or across several galaxies. If the behavior of one particle changes, the behavior of both entangled particles changes simultaneously, no matter how far away they are.



Recent research indicated that the characteristics of a wormhole are the same as if two black holes were entangled, then pulled apart. Even if the black holes were on opposite sides of the universe, the wormhole would connect them.



If two black holes were entangled, a person outside the opening of one would not be able to see or communicate with someone just outside the opening of the other. The way they could communicate with each



other is if one jumped into his black hole, then the other person must jump into her black hole - then the interior world would be the same. Therapists in ULB's Psychology Department have already begun to use this analogy to develop a whole new marriage counseling program (© 2019).

Unfortunately a too-enthusiastic ULB graduate student, apparently undergoing communication problems with his girlfriend decided to try the process empirically rather than as a theoretical thought experiment.



This was the point at which ULB scientists decided to create warning signs and turn to their intrepid science cat staff for assistance.

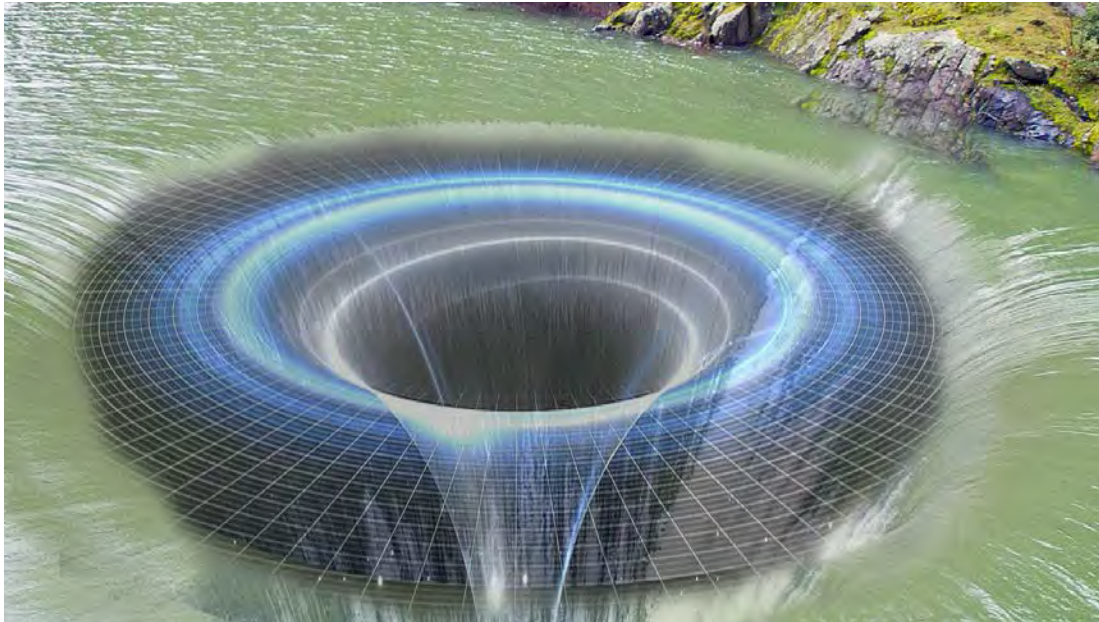


## Profiles in Smartyness: Science Cats at the University of Lake Berryessa

A cat was used to test the survival odds of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel more than 100 years ago. Cats have long been employed in science pursuits. The Ancient Egyptians held cats in the highest esteem, the penalties for injuring or killing a cat were severe. Without them, civilization as we know it might have never survived! The photo below shows one of the science cats employed at the University of Lake Berryessa's laboratories beneath Big Island. The final photo is of a science cat leaping into Glory Hole to determine if it is a black hole or a wormhole.







### **Fun on the Pacific flyway - Waterfowl Communication About the Glory Hole Water Slide**

Glory Hole may act as a magnetohydrodynamic motor creating electromagnetic waves which affect birds and communicate with other civilizations. In 2017, after 10 years of drought, the flowing water created a new quantum electromagnetic field when it dropped through the dry Glory Hole.

People of a certain age will remember the fad of daredevils going over Niagara Falls in a barrel. The first person to do it and live to tell the tale was a widowed teacher named Annie Taylor. Taylor was struggling financially when she seized upon the idea of riding over the falls in a barrel to secure fame and fortune. She used an oaken barrel with a crudely cushioned interior, which she tested by sending it over the falls with a test cat stuffed inside - it survived.

On Oct. 24, 1901 Taylor climbed inside her barrel. Less than twenty minutes later, she was recovered from the bottom of the falls, bleeding from the head but otherwise uninjured.



A Facebook video was posted at the end of February, 2019 showing a cormorant swim over the edge of Glory Hole and disappear. The video went viral spawning many social media comments and local news stories.

Niagara Falls is only 167 feet high compared to the Glory Hole's total 245 feet total, but Glory Hole has a much smoother exit tunnel, which starts at only 150 feet below the spillway, compared to the rocks below Niagara Falls. Survival of the Glory Hole Bird was a hot topic for days.

On Monday, March 18, 2019 I spoke with a Solano County Water Agency engineer who was interviewed in the video. He said the video was taken at the highest level of the lake this year (444.1 feet on February 27, 2017).

Coincidentally, I was delivering the March issue of the Lake Berryessa News on Friday, March 1, when I stopped at the Glory Hole. I talked to a couple who had just seen a bird which they described as a grebe swim right over the edge of the Glory Hole. They were actually a bit distraught because they thought they had seen the death of the beautiful creature. Apparently this is not a rare event. Below is a collage of screen grabs of the actual event.

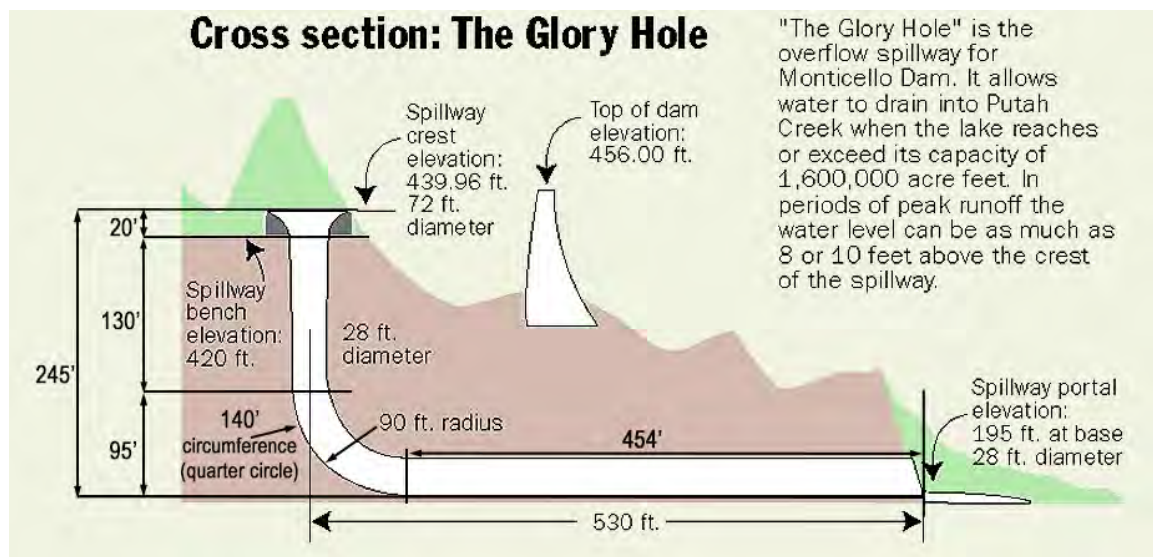




The engineer said that he ran to the other side of the observation area as soon as he saw the bird go down. He made it to a point right above the Glory Hole output where he claims he saw the bird pop out and recover. Although you can't see the output structure itself at that location, you can easily see the turbulent white water coming out of it.

My calculations show that the water falling to the bottom of Niagara Falls is moving at about 70 miles per hour when it hits the river and rocks below. This is about the same speed as the water into Glory Hole when it hits the smooth ninety degree curve which begins about 150 feet below the lip of the spillway and begins to turn turbulent.

Water weighs 8 pounds per gallon so it can create a significant force if it hits a stationary object. Imagine someone throwing a 5 gallon (40 pound) bottle of water at you to catch. (Author's Personal Health Note: To anyone 40 pounds overweight, say 240 pounds when you should be 200 pounds, I hope you understand that this is the same as carrying around a 5 gallon bottle of water in your arms.)



But that's not what's happening inside Glory Hole. Remember when you were body surfing in big waves at a beautiful beach somewhere? You moved with the waves and tumbled around in the surf when the wave broke. If you've gone river rafting, you probably have not been torn up by the current, but floated along on top of it at the same speed as the water.

When my boys threw me out of a raft on the American River in some turbulent white water and I surfaced under the raft, I was not "torn to pieces" by the flow. I simply floated along through the rapids. An object falling into Glory Hole is doing the same thing - falling at the same speed as the water then bouncing along floating in the white foam to the exit.

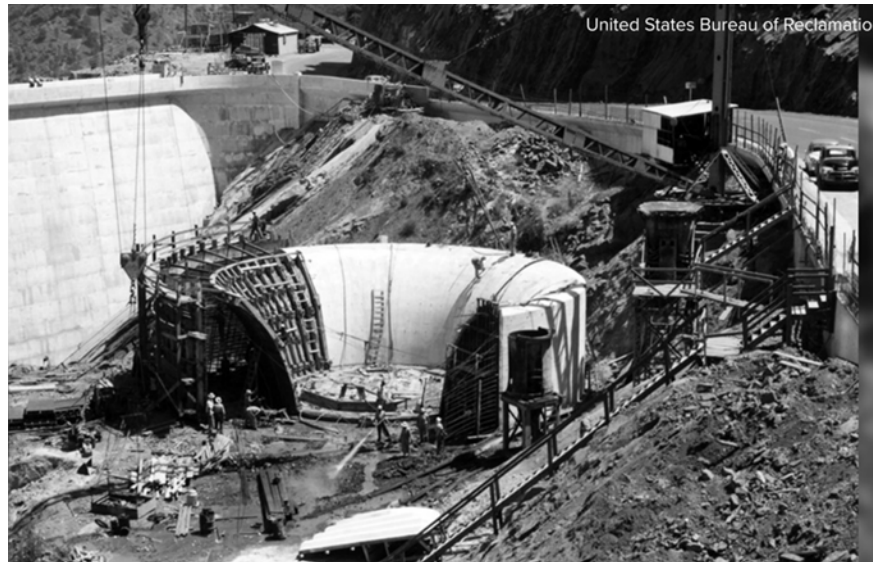
The "Glory Hole Bird" was actually a cormorant. Cormorants feed by diving and swimming underwater. They are very light and buoyant. They can dive to depths of 5 to 60 feet below the surface and stay under water up to 70 seconds. The Glory Hole cormorant would be traveling at the same speed as the water when it reached the "water slide" at the bottom and was enveloped in severe turbulence.

Then it and the water slowed drastically and it would be washed away horizontally through a smooth concrete tunnel to the output. Although it would have to swim through a lot of turbulence, there is no real "pressure" at the bottom - it's not like being 200 feet under water.

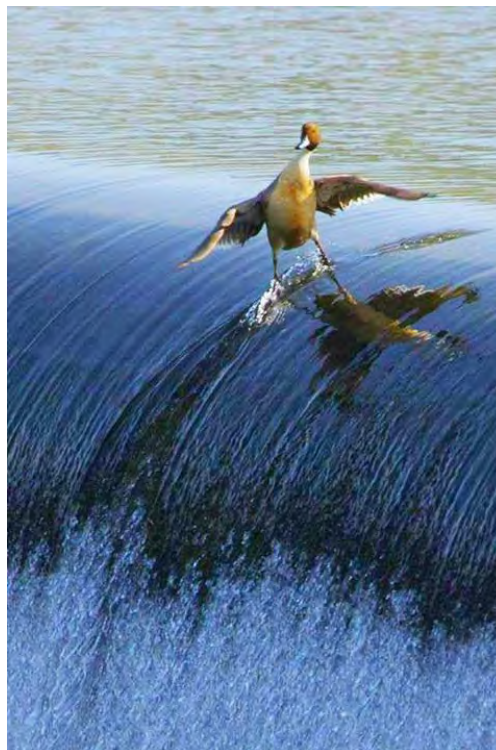
The bird wouldn't "hit" the "bottom" at high speed as if it had jumped from a 245 foot building. And it would not have been "torn to pieces" as some speculated. The Glory Hole is essentially a circular waterfall. Theoretically, the bird could have survived.

The SCWA engineer believed the cormorant did survive because he saw it. A local ornithologist he spoke with recently also believed survival was possible. I also think survival was possible. To actually determine the time from input to output a light, bright object would have to be tossed into Glory Hole and the input-to-output time measured by observers. An object which included an accelerometer the g-forces experienced by the object as it was bounced around on its trip. Time for a science experiment?

Who knows what strange electromagnetic signals fill the air when water is flowing through Glory Hole with its steel internal structure and unique chemical composition?



One scientific study being pursued by scientists at the University of Lake Berryessa is whether Glory Hole is actually a Black Hole or a Worm Hole. However, it does seem that that Glory Hole's signal has beckoned to gathering water birds of all types. Apparently the thrill ride of what has become known to them as the Glory Hole Water Slide is now a major attraction on the Pacific Flyway, fostering bird traffic jams approaching those of human tourists gaping at the famous spillway.







### **Glory Hole's Bird Takes on Schroedinger's Cat**

As described above, a cat was used to test the survival odds of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel more than 100 years ago. Cats have long been employed in science pursuits. The photo below shows an example of a science cat at ULB studying the forces of gravity as applied to falling mice.



The most famous cat in science, of course, is the notorious Schrödinger's Cat in a thought experiment put forward by the physicist Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 to express what he thought were the truly bizarre implications of the Copenhagen Interpretation of quantum physics. In this morally questionable experiment, Schrödinger's cat, a flask of poison, and a radioactive source are placed in a sealed box. If an internal monitor

(e.g. Geiger counter) detects radioactivity (i.e. a single atom decaying), the flask is shattered, releasing the poison, which kills the cat.

The Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics implies that after awhile the cat is simultaneously alive and dead. Yet, when one looks in the box, one sees the cat either alive or dead, not both alive and dead. Before the observer opens the box, the cat's fate is tied to the wave function of the atom, which is itself in a superposition of decayed and un-decayed states. According to Schrödinger, so long as the box is not opened, the cat can be considered to be simultaneously alive and dead before the observer opens the box, observes the cat, and "collapses" its wave function. This poses the question of when exactly quantum superposition ends and reality collapses into one possibility or the other.



Schrödinger actually put this forward as a self-evidently ludicrous demonstration of how silly he thought that the Copenhagen interpretation was, but many physicists since have taken it entirely seriously, and single atoms or subatomic particles have been demonstrated in real-world experiments to behave as if they are in two states simultaneously. Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon that occurs when pairs or groups of particles are generated, interact, or share spatial proximity in ways such that the quantum state of each particle cannot be described independently of the state of the other(s), even when the particles are separated by a large distance. It is also involved in the science underlying the possibility of quantum supercomputers.

Schrödinger's Cat may be analogous in some ways to the recent viral phenomenon of Glory Hole's Bird. Everyone knows the cormorant in the video described above swam over the edge and into Glory Hole. But the subsequent debate about whether the bird survived was driven by the concept of "observing" the bird exit the Glory Hole output torrent alive. Many people, based on an understandable misunderstanding of basic science, were convinced that the cormorant could not have survived. So for a certain amount of time in the real world, the bird could be considered simultaneously alive and dead. But there was a single observer who did see Glory Hole's Bird shoot out of the exit tunnel and subsequently fly away. He was apparently the person responsible for collapsing the Glory Hole Bird's quantum wave function and sending it on its way.

This incident raises the specter of a deeper phenomenon underlying the functioning of Glory Hole.

### **Glory Hole: Awesome, Frightening, But Dangerous?**

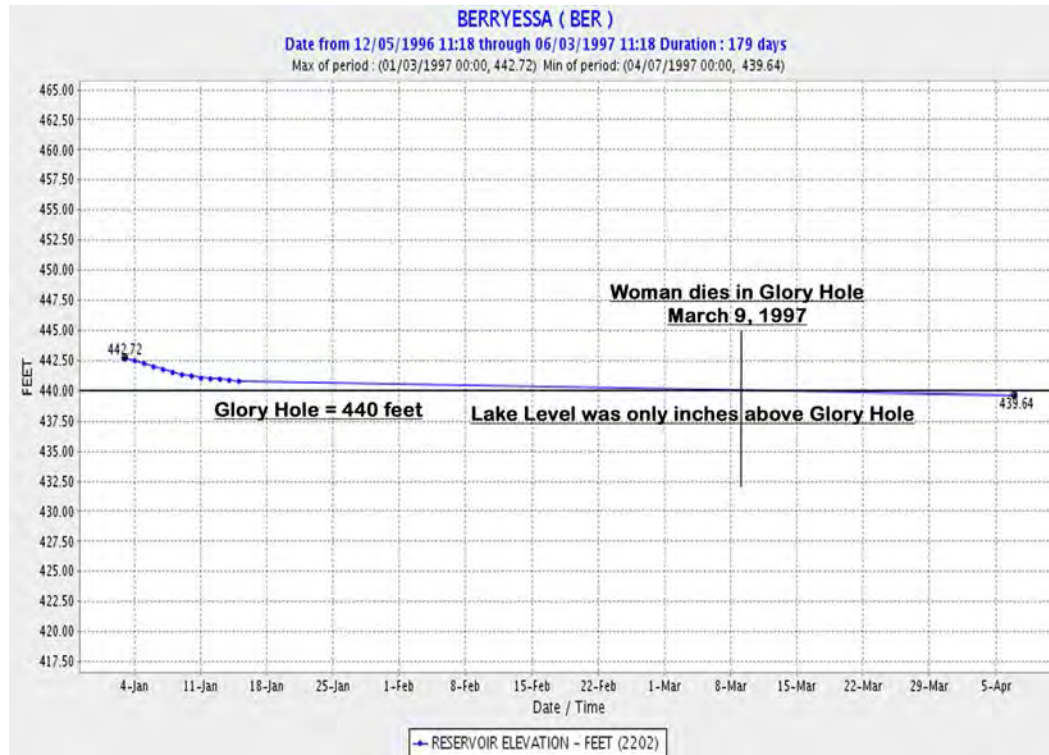
There's been a lot of news coverage of Lake Berryessa during the last few days now that the Glory Hole has spilled again for the second time in three years. The photos and videos taken by the Lake Berryessa News Drone have amazed, and frightened, people who have never seen the Glory Hole in action before. Inevitably the question is raised about the danger of the structure.

It's difficult to get close to the Glory Hole at any time due to the barriers in place. And only a fool would cross the buoy line to get close to it when it's flowing strongly four feet over the edge, as it is now. The Glory Hole has only spilled 25 times in 60 years. 2017 is the 26th. But back in 1997 a woman did die when she "fell" in.



In the story from SFGATE below you can see that the water was not very high if she were able to grip the top for so long. There was speculation at the time that she had purposely pushed herself over the edge, not been "sucked" in.

Witnesses had tried to talk the lady for many minutes to convince her to swim to shore, but she refused. Data shows that the lake level was only a few inches above the lip of the spillway. She was never "sucked" into the spillway. Her body was found several hours later in Lower Putah Creek.



SFGate EDITOR'S NOTE - 2017 Update: This story is from 1997. It is being resurfaced by other sites and on search due to current coverage of the Lake Berryessa Glory Hole spilling over in February 2017.

ORIGINAL STORY: Woman Sucked Into Lake Berryessa Spillway (Wednesday, March 12, 1997)  
Napa -- Emily Schwalek, 41, of Davis was killed Sunday when she was sucked down a spillway at the Monticello Dam at Lake Berryessa. The spillway, which drops straight down more than 200 feet, is known as the Glory Hole. It routes excess water from the lake into a 72 foot diameter entrance structure known as the Glory Hole down to a 28-foot-wide exit pipe. Authorities said witnesses reported seeing Schwalek swimming toward the spillway at about 6:30 p.m. Sunday. The woman dropped out of sight after gripping the edge of the

hole for about 20 minutes, witnesses said. There has never been a documented case of anyone else falling through the Glory Hole, said Don Burbey of the Solano Irrigation District.



## Grass-Fed People to Replace Grass-Fed Beef

University of Lake Berryessa scientists are developing a bacteria that can live in the human gut and produce a form of "cellulase" which can digest cellulose by breaking it down into "simple sugars". Hay and grasses are particularly abundant in cellulose, and both are indigestible by humans. Celluloses are not naturally good human food since the long chains that contain the basic energy building blocks are difficult to break down into the smaller chain sugars (carbohydrates) which can unlock that energy. Humans lack the enzyme necessary to digest cellulose. Un-digestible cellulose is the "fiber" which aids in the smooth working of the human intestinal tract.

One cellulose molecule normally consists of a few hundreds to thousands of glucose molecules. Glucose molecules are the building blocks of carbohydrates. Carbohydrates serve as a major energy source for living things and originate chiefly as products of photosynthesis. Glucose molecules chain together to form other sugars such as cellulose and our normal sugar, sucrose. Sucrose is actually two simpler sugars stuck together: fructose and glucose.

If humans are able to eat grass rather than feed the grass to cows and then eat the cows, eliminating the cows would reduce a major source of methane - a greenhouse gas more potent than methane.



Testing on volunteer human subjects is proceeding successfully. The biggest problem with eating grass and wood is the flavor. Unique new seasonings and recipes will be needed. If humans can be modified to digest cellulose a whole new range of food possibilities open up creating a base of international food security. The downside is that poor and starving people would be able to eat their trees, bushes, and houses, causing another potential problem.



**Becoming REALLY Green to Help Our Planet**  
**Chlorophyll skin to help solve climate crisis**  
by Peter Kilkus



Environmentalists are always preaching becoming more GREEN to help save the planet. Once again University of Lake Berryessa scientists are taking the lead in revolutionary research to make this happen, literally. Genetic modification of human skin to add chlorophyll to its outer layer has been successfully accomplished. It will be announced, along with several other groundbreaking research projects on April 1 at ULB's laboratories on Big Island at Lake Berryessa.

Human chlorophyll skin would use sunlight or artificial light directly to produce sugars that help energize people's bodies while creating oxygen for themselves and other life forms on the planet. Plants make food in their leaves. The leaves contain a pigment called chlorophyll, which colors the leaves green. Chlorophyll can make food the plant can use from carbon dioxide, water, nutrients, and energy from sunlight. This process is called photosynthesis. Photosynthesis literally means "making things with light."



Plants use sunlight, water, and the gases in the air to make glucose. The whole process of photosynthesis is a transfer of energy from the Sun to a plant. In each sugar molecule created, there is a little bit of the energy from the Sun, which the plant can either use or store for later. The basic structure of woody plants is primarily the long-chain sugar cellulose. There's a lot of potential energy packed into plant fiber. (See accompanying article: Grass-Fed People to Replace Grass-Fed Beef)

Several human volunteers have already been turned green through a proprietary gene modification process. The only minor problem so far has been a rapid weight gain for subjects who spend too much time in the sun, on a beach or boat, for example. Steps might need to be taken to prevent our beaches



from hosting healthy tan to being overrun with fat green people. (See recent photo below from a beach in Cancun.)



## Ski Indoors? Lake Berryessa Snowfall Sparks Resort Imagination

Recent snowfalls at Lake Berryessa have ignited the imagination of the new Lake Berryessa concessions managers. Recognizing the value of burgeoning California snow skiing market, as well as the heavy congestion at the Sierra ski resorts, one new resort concessioner will construct the first indoor ski hill in California at Monticello Shores (formerly Rancho Monticello).



Modeled on the first class ski resort constructed in the desert country of Dubai, Let's Snow Ski Berryessa® will operate year round bringing more visitors to the area during the usually quiet winter season. The resort is rumored to be negotiating with the Monticello Ski Club for a partnership endorsement agreement.

During the winter, the ski hill will cater to skiers who don't wish to be trapped for hours during long drives to the Sierras – and who balk at paying for the present \$100+ per day lift tickets at resorts such as Northstar, Squaw Valley, and Heavenly.



Let's Snow Ski Berryessa® will provide first class winter skiing but will add a special feature for snow boarders



during the warm summer months. From Labor Day through Memorial Day the ski hill will end in a specially-designed trick half-pipe which will send snowboarders sailing out over Lake Berryessa. This feature will give new meaning to the phrase "launch ramp" and wakeboard clubs are already talking about crossover events such as snowboard-wakeboard "jump and skip" contests where the winners will be judged on the distance of their first jump out of the snow ski complex combined with how many times they can skip their board (like a rock) across the water before sinking (like a rock).



Will he make it?

## **Apple Corporation and Lake Berryessa Resorts Announce First iResorts® iPad Flat Panels May Face Off Against Slow Glass Technology**

Reported by Peter Kilkus

In April 1, Apple Corporation and the new Lake Berryessa resort managers will announce the development of the first Apple iResorts® at Lake Berryessa. The final creation of Steve Jobs before his untimely death, the iResort® concept is designed to do for personal outdoor recreation what iTunes did for personal music management and the iPad did for personal creativity and web connectivity.

Apple's first iResort® is slated to be introduced at the south end of Lake Berryessa in the Steel Canyon Resort. Under terms of Apple's agreement with Napa County and the new resort owners, the name of the business entity overseeing the development and operation of several resorts on Lake Berryessa will be known as Berryessa iShores® as of April 1.

Several new concepts will be introduced by Apple at Steele Canyon. Not only will visitors be able to enjoy the full range of recreational opportunities at the resort, but by downloading a new app from the Apple Store, iPad, iPhone, and iMac users will be able to remotely experience the beauty of the lake for themselves. Select visitors to the resort will be outfitted with unobtrusive personal HD cameras that will stream real-time video of their experiences. Whether it be a jet ski rider, wakeboarder, kayaker, angler, swimmer, hiker, or restaurant patron, people all over the world will be able to see what they see as it happens by selecting the appropriate video channel.

Another feature of the new iResort® will be the extensive use of Apple's touchscreen flat panel displays. All tables in the restaurant and lounge will essentially be giant ruggedized iPads (iTables®) allowing high-speed access to the internet and social media sites.







A potential conflict may arise because Napa County has also contracted with the University of Lake Berryessa to introduce their new “slow glass” technology in their new iResorts®. Since “slow glass” does not incorporate sensitive electronics nor does it need a power source, it may be superior to touch screen displays in certain applications.

For example, although diners may be able to eat off a large iPad display that shows a picture of a dinner plate, plates made of actual slow glass that have been visually recharged by hanging outside can actually show a Lake Berryessa scene unfold while people eat from them.





iResorts® will install slow glass windows charged with two years of real Lake Berryessa scenes next to flat panel displays showing electronically-recorded Lake Berryessa scenes in their boutique hotel rooms to compare their esthetic effect on guests.

Although future iResort® design features are being closely guarded by Apple recreation engineers, Lake Berryessa will undoubtedly be the showcase for their introduction.

### **App-etising**

App-solutely delicious. This culinary adventure app is iPad-obsessed from the start, when you peruse the Tableau menu app on the iPad 2. Each dish includes a full-screen photo that shows exactly how the food will appear when it's served on the tablet.

We found it easy to send our order to the kitchen with a few taps. We ordered a saucy selection of the eatery's California-themed food, inspired by the iPad 2's birthplace in Cupertino. We chose the Terminator Tortellini, a tribute to former Governor Schwarzenegger, and the Hollywood Sign Steak, which is cut into all nine letters of the iconic billboard.

While we watched a live stream of the chefs at work on our iPod touch side plates, our iPad 2 made the trip to the kitchen to get loaded up with tasty treats. It was deeply moving to see a delicious steak served on a stunning slice of tablet technology. Info about calories and nutrients was displayed around our pasta, and it even warned us to beware of our piping-hot food.

There are downsides to iPad 2-based dishes, however. The device only has a small rim, which means it doesn't do a good job of holding sauces and other runny items. According to other diners, the all-day breakfast was "a nightmare" due to the fried egg and beans running rampant over the table.

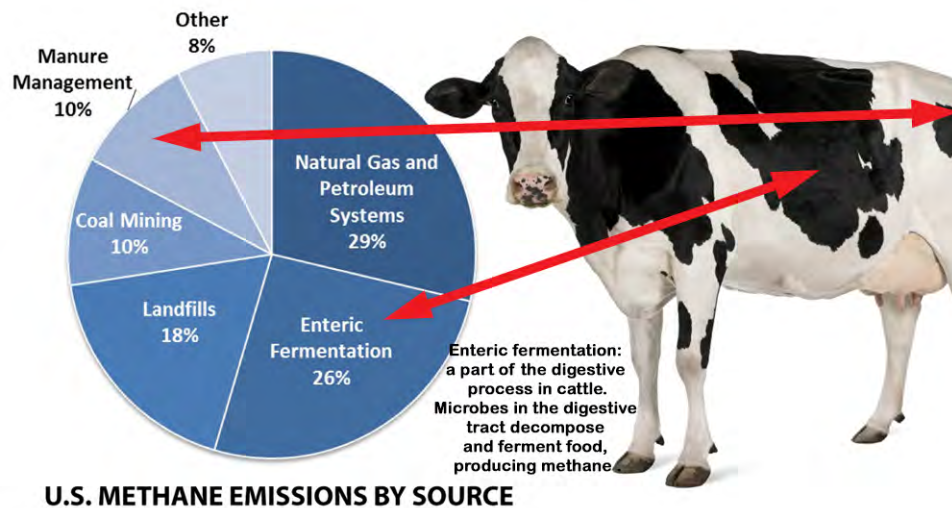


University of Lake Berryessa Promotes Solutions to Climate Change,  
Global Food Security, and Animal Cruelty Prevention  
by Peter Kilkus

Sometimes problems are connected and complicated. But comprehensive solutions may be available to address multiple concerns. Such is the case with the above issues. The Department of Genetic Physics and the Berryessa Underground Research Program in Action (BURPA) at the University of Lake Berryessa (ULB) are seeking to solve multiple problems with linked research projects. One major project described in this article involves the development of the meat grape, steak potato, chicken nugget bush, and braunschweiger avocado. Two other advanced genetic manipulation projects are the “Grass-Fed People” and the “REALLY Green people” initiatives described in the accompanying articles.

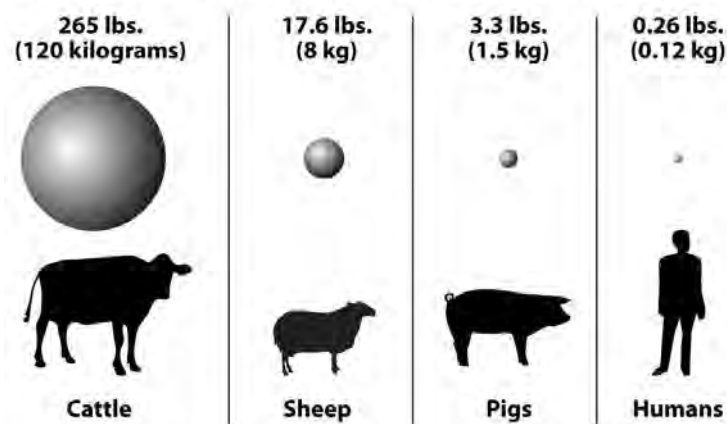


Cattle and other ruminants are significant producers of the greenhouse gas methane—contributing 37 percent of the methane emissions resulting from human activity. Worldwide, there are about 1.5 billion cattle. Cows’ methane emissions are an important reason for greenhouse effect. Also, cattle farming is increasing the deforestation of the tropical rain forests (Brazil has the second largest cattle population in the world), thus accelerating the global warming. Methane pollution causes one quarter of the global warming that we’re experiencing right now.



When some people hear the word “methane,” they immediately think about cow farts. But in reality, cow burps are much more problematic: 90 to 95 percent of the methane released by cows comes out of their mouths, while 5 to 10 percent is released in the form of manure and flatulence.

### METHANE EMITTED PER ANIMAL PER YEAR



Eighty years ago, Winston Churchill looked forward to the day when "we shall escape the absurdity of growing a whole chicken in order to eat the breast or wing, by growing these parts separately under a suitable medium." Churchill thought this would take only 50 years. We are still not there, but today we will reach a milestone on the road to the future that Churchill envisaged: the first-plant based meat (PBM). This astonishing announcement and demonstration is scheduled to take place on April 1, 2020 at the University of Lake Berryessa Advanced Research Projects laboratory. The intent is to create products that can be easily grown, harvested and eaten to provide a solution to climate change, international food security, plant-based meat alternatives, and the elimination of the cruel conditions under which good animals are now grown and processed. The main beneficiaries of these products will be humans, cows, chickens, pigs and goats.

### Napa Valley - Lake Berryessa Connection

The meat grape industry will be a boon to the Napa Valley which has seen bulk grape prices drop because of a glut in production of wine grapes and world wide decrease in consumption of wine. Several of these new plant-based meat (PBM) were designed to grow well in the areas around Lake Berryessa and will contribute significantly to the revitalization of the Lake Berryessa community and economy.



In order to commercialize this new genetic breakthrough the DABURPA consortium has been formed between the Defense Advanced Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Berryessa Underground Research Program in Action (BURPA) to be designated DABURPA (with apologies to Chicago's DABEARS superfans). DABURPA also includes the Lake Berryessa News, UC Davis Agricultural Research Department, Loma Linda Foods, a leader in sustainable plant-based proteins, and the McDonald's International Corporation. First round venture capital funding has been completed. Additional stock offerings will be made through the Lake Berryessa News Wealth Management Division.

There are important ethical reasons why we should replace animal meat with in vitro meat, if we can do it at reasonable cost. One is to reduce animal suffering. Another reason for replacing animal meat is environmental. Using meat from animals, especially ruminants, is heating the planet and contributing to a future in which hundreds of millions of people become climate refugees.

9 BILLION land animals are raised and killed on U.S. factory farms every year, including 8.8 billion chickens. 100 Animals Annually could be spared a painful life on a factory farm by those people who choose to stop eating animal-based meat and eat plant-based meals (and future plant-based meat) instead.

**PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) and**  
**VEGA (Vgetarians Eating Grass Association) Launch**  
**CAPAPAC (Climate Action Plan and**  
**Prevention of Animal Cruelty) Campaign**



### The Philosophical Quandary



Some vegetarians and vegans may object to plant-based meat, because they don't see the need for meat at all. That's fine for them, and of course they are free to remain vegetarians and vegans, and choose not to eat plant-based steak, chicken, pork and other future plant-based meats (PBM). My own view is that being a vegetarian or vegan is not an end in itself, but a means toward reducing both human and animal suffering, and leaving a habitable planet to future generations. I have friends who have not eaten meat for 40 years and are unsure about this deep philosophical issue. But if Plant Based Meat becomes commercially available, I will be pleased to eat it.

### The Ice Cream Conundrum



People like ice cream. Ice cream comes from very cold cows. Cows need to produce baby cows to be able to provide milk and cream. Baby cows become big cows that continue to contribute to climate change. Milk substitutes that taste like real milk and cream are needed to close this climate-affecting loophole.

Real milk's ingredient list is short and sweet: milk and vitamins A and D. If it's not in milk then it's because nature left it out. However, some available plant-based alternative options have more than 10 ingredients, including added salt and sugar, stabilizers and emulsifiers like locust bean gum, sunflower lecithin and gellan gum. Creating a plant that can produce real cow-type milk is a major goal of ULB research. So far genetically manipulated variations of milk weed and milk thistle have proven unsuccessful.

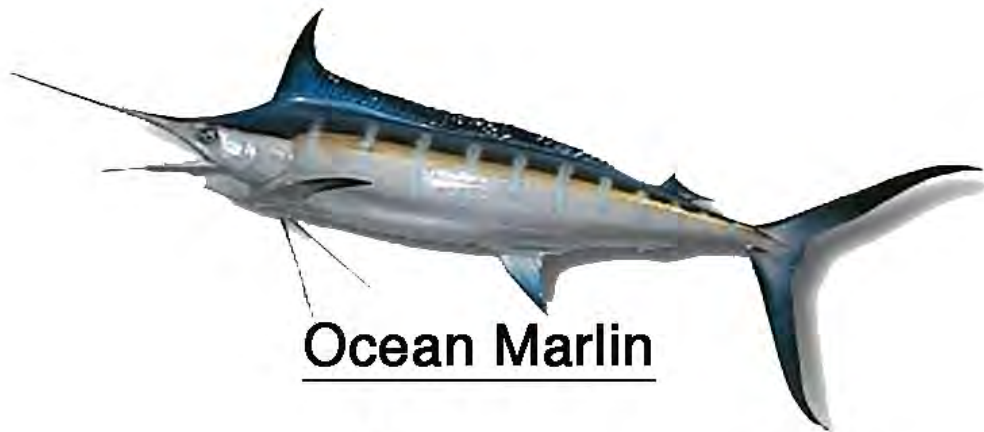


## **Exciting New Game Fishing Opportunity at Lake Berryessa**

By Peter Kilkus

Genetic engineers at the University of Lake Berryessa have teamed up with scientists from the California Department of Fish and Game to create a new class of sport fishing at the lake. Although anglers love the trout, bass, kokanee, catfish, and crappie fishing at Lake Berryessa, new biological research will bring the excitement of deep sea ocean fishing to large freshwater lakes.

Genetically-modified saltwater ocean species such as Marlin and Dorado have been developed which can thrive in fresh water environments. The only difference is that the selected test species have been tailored to their more limited environments by controlling their size.



**Ocean Marlin**



**Lake Berryessa Marlin**

Blue marlin are possibly the most sought-after marlin species. Beautiful in form, capable of spectacular fighting ability and having the potential to reach great sizes, blue marlin have inspired and continue to inspire the dedicated pursuit of thousands of skippers, crews and anglers.

Adult male Marlin in the open ocean may grow to 300 pounds and 20 feet in length. The new freshwater Lake Berryessa Marlin have been genetically-limited to grow to no more than 30 pounds and 5 feet in length – without losing their fighting prowess and delicate flavor. The first stocking of this exciting new game fish is scheduled for April 1. However, there have been several secret tests of the adaptability of a limited number of the new marlin recently. The Lake Berryessa News was able to capture confidential photos of some of the tests.





## Quantum Tachyon Mirror Reversal Ray Wreaks Havoc at Lake Berryessa!

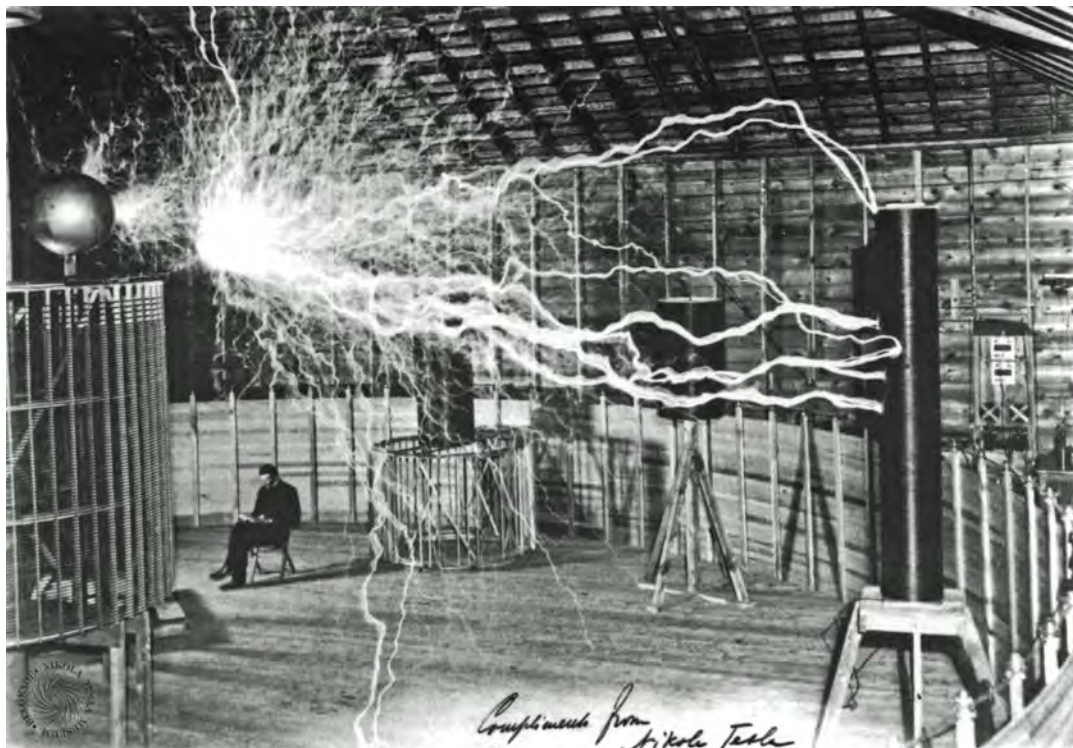
University of Lake Berryessa scientists are puzzled by an increasing incidence of strange anomalies in their research facilities under Big Island.

The first anomaly occurred in their design laboratory fish tanks. ULB geneticists, as reported in the Lake Berryessa News last April 1, have continued their efforts to perfect smaller freshwater versions of larger ocean game fish such as marlin. Several weeks ago the fish were found to be swimming backwards! A bit later they were actually swimming backwards and upside down. This situation lasted for most of the day and returned to normal with sunset.

About the same time, and still continuing, the Lake Berryessa News offices were affected by random glitches to advertising and story files. Sometimes a story became garbled or an ad turned into a mirror-image of itself. Since the final page files of this April 1 issue will be transmitted electronically to the Davis Enterprise for printing, it is unclear what the final printed copy of the paper will look like.

Further investigation by ULB physicists seems to point to the culprit as being a military research coalition between China and North Korea. Indications are that the Lake Berryessa area is being targeted by an electromagnetic field transmitted through the earth as first postulated by Nikola Tesla in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Tesla discovered that electrical energy can be transmitted through the earth and the atmosphere. In the course of his research he successfully lit lamps at moderate distances and was able to detect the transmitted energy at much greater distances.

Tesla believed it practical to disturb, by means of powerful machines, the electrostatic conditions of the earth, and thus transmit intelligible signals, and, perhaps, power to produce a disturbance perceptible at a great distance, or even all over the surface of the earth. People would walk near his lab, and sparks would jump up from the ground to their feet, through the soles of their shoes. Sometimes the grass around his lab would glow with an eerie blue corona.





There is an anecdotal belief among Americans that if you dig a hole deep enough, eventually you would come out in China. This is not true because if you dig straight down and through the exact center of the earth from Lake Berryessa, you'd come out in the Indian Ocean. This location is called the antipode. Two points which are antipodal to one another are connected by a straight line through the center of the Earth.

The following web sites will find the antipode of any point on the earth. They're fun to play with. Only 12% of points on land have another point on land as an antipode. The Earth really is a water world.

<http://www.antipodemap.com/>

<http://www.freemaptools.com/tunnel-to-other-side-of-the-earth.htm>

However, if you go straight through the earth's axis at the same latitude in the Northern Hemisphere from Lake Berryessa you actually come out in the Yellow Sea near Dalian, China, which is the southernmost city of Northeast China. It is also relatively close to Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea.

You can learn this by going to another couple of fun web sites to learn your actual GPS coordinates at <http://www.longitude-latitude-maps.com/>

Then after you find your own latitude and longitude, you can put in the opposite longitude and see what is on the exact other side of the Earth at <http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html>.





It is not too much of a stretch to believe that Lake Berryessa is being used as an out-of-the-way target for rays transmitted through the Earth from China. High-energy physics experiments during the last few years have brought scientists closer to understanding even more about quantum physics and time reversal so this Quantum Tachyon Mirror Reversal Ray appears to be gaining in effectiveness.

Neither China nor North Korea have returned urgent calls from the Lake Berryessa News. Is Lake Berryessa is being used as an out-of-the-way target for rays transmitted through the Earth? Hopefully these rays don't garble the Lake Berryessa News and interfere with your enjoyment of this special April 1 issue.

## Raise the Dam, Raise the Hole, Lower the Hole, Cork the Hole?

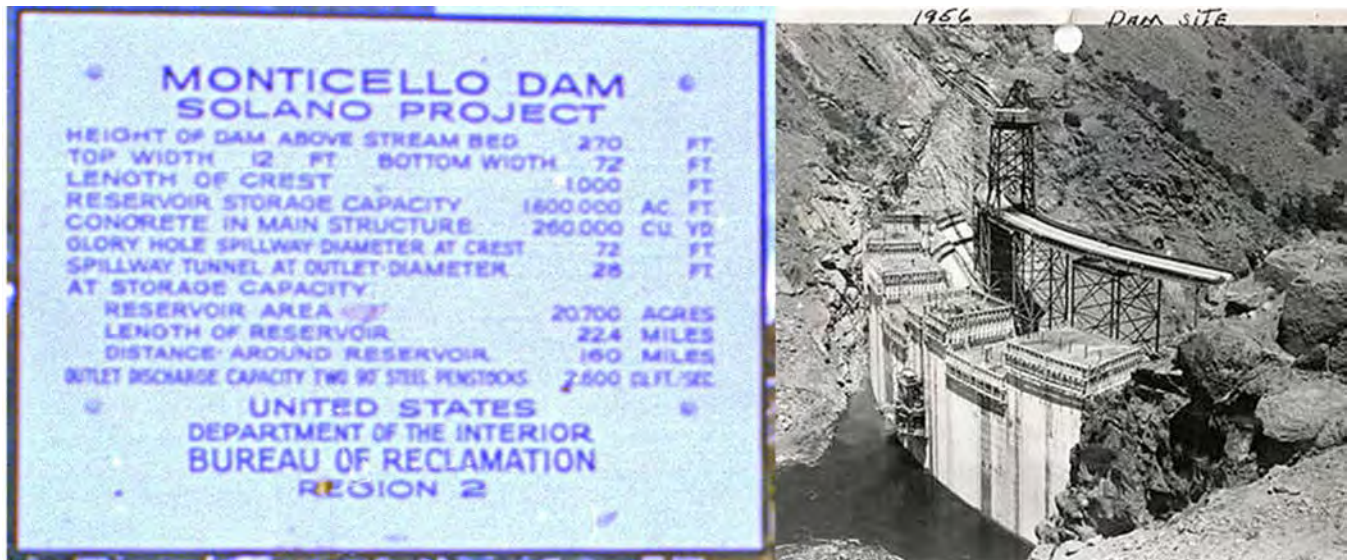
The following story summarizes the various proposals for controlling the level of Lake Berryessa so that it can fulfill its various, sometimes competing, goals.

### History of a Rumor: Monticello Dam - Tear it down and build it bigger?

The rumor of raising Monticello Dam has been around for decades. Where did this rumor start and why does it pop up every now and again? According to the Solano County Water Agency, CalFed, a collaboration among 25 state and federal agencies, did a "brainstorming" survey many years ago of every potential future water project in northern California. Although raising Monticello Dam made the original list of possible projects, after practical criteria such as cost, safety, flooding adjacent property, were applied to screen the list down to real opportunities, raising the dam was dropped from the list. It has never been discussed seriously since then. It is NOT in any plan and never will be.

But there is another potential source to this rumor, and it was a much more ambitious project than just raising the dam. According to "The Solano Water Story" published by the Solano Irrigation District, banner headlines in California's newspapers in September, 1963 announced Governor Edmund G. Brown's startling new state water plan in which Berryessa would have a major role. The \$3.7 billion plan included 35 dams, 70 miles of tunnels, 10 pumping plants, and 15 power plants. The timetable called for start-up in 1976 and completion about 2020.

According to the plan, the still-young, 304-foot high Monticello Dam would be removed, rather than letting it remain as an underwater barrier. It would be replaced with a 650-foot high earth and rockfill dam a mile downstream from the concrete arch dam. The new reservoir would be three times larger than Lake Berryessa, with 10 times its capacity or 16 million acre-feet (compared with Shasta's 4.5 million acre-feet). The enlarged lake would extend into Pope Valley almost as far as Aetna Springs in Napa County and into Capell Valley, taking nearly 18,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land out of production.



Recently Bureau of Reclamation officials announced that, after decades of rumors, Monticello Dam will finally be raised 10 feet as part of their redevelopment plan for Lake Berryessa. Napa County signed away most of its original water rights to the lake and now Solano County is being pressured by Budweiser to supply more water to its brewery.

To protect sensitive wildlife habitat, the BOR will build a 15 foot tall dike around the shoreline. The Sierra Club, which originally agreed to help fund a 165 mile trail around the lake, agrees that if the dike



is built it should become the “trail around the lake”: a win-win solution.

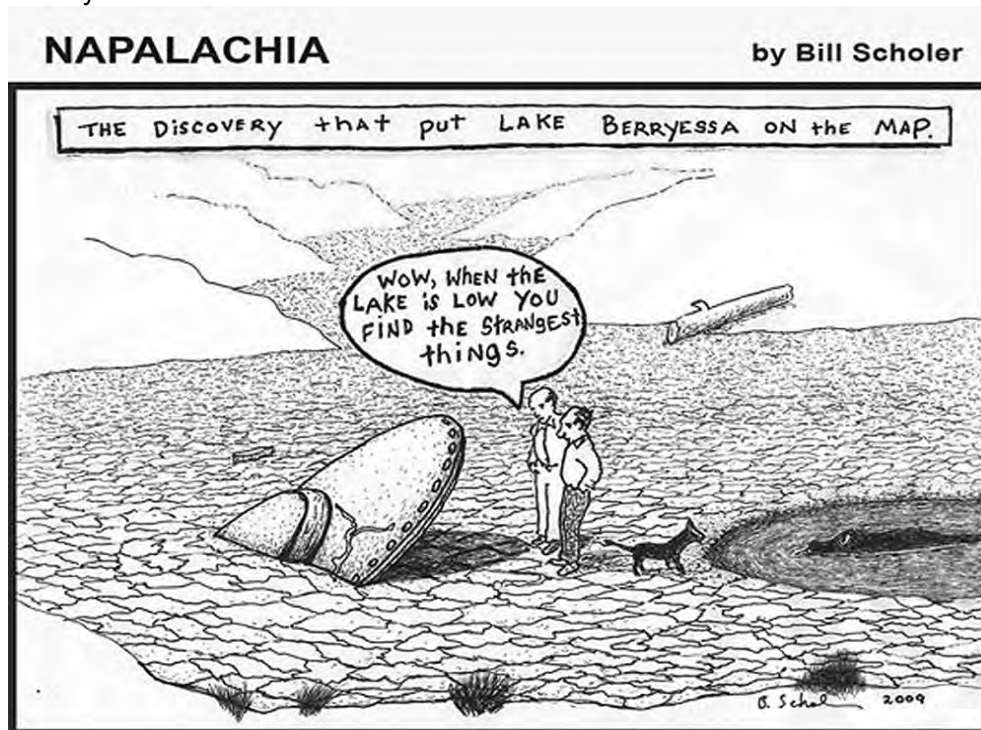
Per Congressman Mike Thompson, since the dike will be funded at taxpayer expense it must be a multi-use trail, and will be wide enough for hikers, bikers, horses, motorcycles and ATV’s to share. Special launch ramps will be built at the resorts for high water access. Several “put-ins” for kayaks will be spaced around the lake with the newly-designed “Kayak Katapults” for rapid launching of non-motorized watercraft.

Although the 2006 Record of Decision designated that the Big Island Lagoon become a non-motorized area, LakeBerryessaHistoryBufs.com will present several historical re-enactments of hydroplane races and water ski competitions through the Big Island Lagoon as part of anniversary celebrations during each summer.

However, the Sierra Club also proposed an alternative plan to drain the lake completely and rebuild the Town of Monticello as affordable housing for Napa County. The Sierra Club believes this would be the simplest solution to eliminating the legal problems surrounding the BOR’s fiasco with the resort contracts. The Bureau of Reclamation wishes to make everyone aware that their alleged “destruction of Lake Berryessa” was nothing of the sort. Despite protests by the Lake Berryessa Chamber of Commerce and local businesses and residents, Reclamation claims that their elimination of resorts and launch ramps was only a clever way to limit lake usage to protect the environment.

#### Raise Glory Hole to Retain More Water?

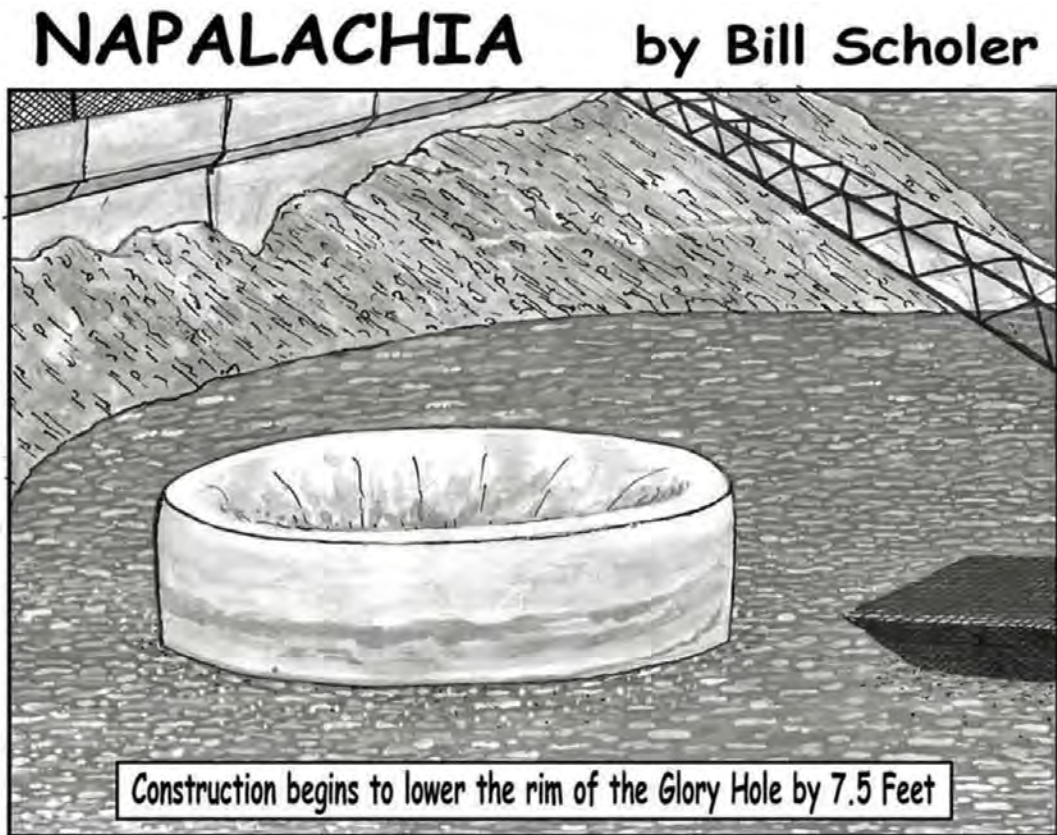
A simpler approach to storing more water in Lake Berryessa would be to raise Glory Hole itself by installing movable gates that could be raised and lowered as necessary to impound more water during the rainy season. Raising Glory Hole by 5 feet to 445’ would increase Lake Berryessa storage by approximately 100,000 acre-feet without significantly affecting facilities along the shoreline. Although the highest the lake level has ever reached was 446.7 feet in 1983, and it has often exceeded 440 feet. According to the Solano County Water Agency, a review of the historical data shows that the level does not exceed 440 feet often enough to justify the expense of installing this type of control device on Glory Hole, much less justifying raising the dam itself. The lake level has reached or exceeded Glory Hole only 25 times in 60 years.



### Lower Glory Hole to Attract More Tourists?

The alteration to the Glory Hole depicted in this Bill Scholer cartoon is part of the latest plan for enhancing the tourist draw for Lake Berryessa. As part of the Renaissance Lake Berryessa project, the rim of the Glory Hole (aka Morning Glory Spillway) would be lowered several feet so that the lake would overflow more often. This would enhance the Glory Hole as a tourist attraction to the benefit of the local economy.

2017's excitement as Lake Berryessa filled and Glory Hole spilled, brought many new visitors and created noticeable additional business activity in the Lake Berryessa region and the City of Winters. Much of this activity was due to the constant excitement created by Lake Berryessa News reporting, especially the Lake Berryessa News Drone videos which received literally millions of views on YouTube and was reported around the world. Our video was picked up by the National Geographic and that post is now at more than 13,500,000 views!



### Glory Hole Corked - The Final Solution?

#### **Solano County Water Agency Introduces the CORK Water Saver**

There has been a consistent rumor over the years that there is a plan to raise Monticello Dam. It never happened and never will. A simpler approach to storing more water in Lake Berryessa would be to raise Glory Hole itself by installing movable gates that could be raised and lowered as necessary to impound more water during the rainy season.

However, sources tell the Lake Berryessa News that the Solano County Water Agency, in cooperation with University of Lake Berryessa engineers, has developed a simpler alternative - the Circular Output Restrictor Kit (CORK) - easier to use and more in keeping with the wine country vibe of the area. The Lake Berryessa News has obtained a photo of the new device which may be introduced on April 1.





## Slower Than The Speed Of Light - The Physics Of Slow Glass

### **University of Lake Berryessa Physicists Develop Slow Glass Farm on Big Island.**

Although wind farming exists at many places around the world, Lake Berryessa will soon have the first slow glass farm. After years of development from a science fiction concept first popularized in the late 1960s, ULB scientists have finally succeeded in turning the concept into a commercial reality.

From high school physics classes, most people know that the speed of light in a vacuum is constant – the basic tenet of Einstein's Theory of Relativity. But light slows down in a medium like glass based on its wavelength (color). This results in the diffraction of light into rainbow colors as it passes through the familiar glass prism.

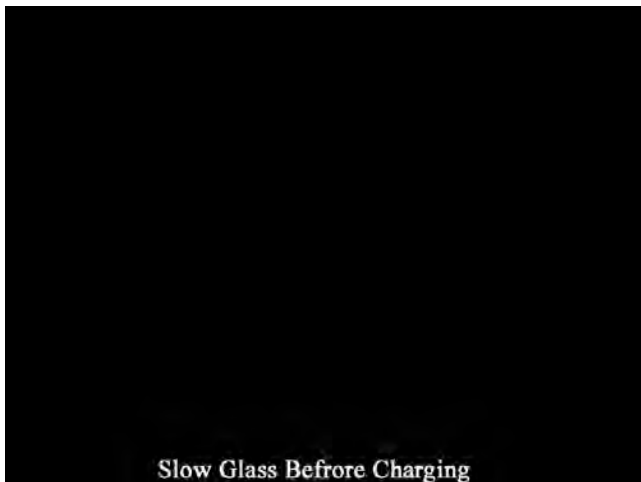
ULB scientists created slow glass by infusing high-quality optical glass with a Bose-Einstein Condensate (a mix of sub-atomic particles) that slows light to a snail's pace. A new piece of slow glass is always jet black because nothing has yet come through. But the glass panes can be arranged in rows on Big Island, or any other part of the world, until the scenery emerges (from both sides) a year or more later. The pane of slow glass can then be installed on the wall of a city apartment or a restaurant and, for several years, the beauty of the real Lake Berryessa would shine through.

These installations would be called "scenedows" instead of "windows." Apart from its stupendous novelty value, the commercial success of slow glass will partly be founded on the fact that having a scenedow is the exact emotional equivalent of owning land. The meanest cave dweller could look out on misty parks—and who was to say they weren't his? A man who really owns tailored gardens and estates doesn't spend his time proving his ownership by crawling on his ground, feeling, smelling, tasting it. All he receives from the land are light patterns, and with scenedows those patterns could be taken into coal mines, submarines, prison cells.

At the end of this time, the year old local light will begin penetrating so the piece must be replaced and recharged. This is somewhat akin to Napa's wine-making aging process although slow glass can be recharged indefinitely.

A possible problem arises when a pane of slow glass is removed from its location on the wall of private apartment or restaurant to be recharged with new scenery. Everything that took place in that location will now be coming out of the other side of the pane of slow glass for all to see. That's why privacy considerations dictate the slow glass recharging stations like the ones slated for Big Island be under strict regulation.

The University of Lake Berryessa has secured patents for its invention and is now seeking investors and to license other scenic locations to install slow glass farms. The social implications (slow glass windows in coal mines, submarines, prison cells) of this invention are staggering.





## Triploid Trout Getting Bigger and Smarter in Lake Berryessa by Peter Kilkus

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) stocked the first 3,400 pounds (6,800 fish) of catchable “triploid” rainbow trout in Lake Berryessa on February 15, 2011. I wrote an article regarding triploid trout in the Lake Berryessa News in 2011. I was reminded of that when awhile ago when I heard that anglers had been coming in with 5 pound rainbow trout!



The “triploid” trout are normal rainbows that have been modified to be sterile, but are otherwise identical to other rainbow trout. They look, fight, and taste just the same. With no ability to reproduce, triploids focus all of their energy on eating and growing large — sometimes to exaggerated proportions. But the largest of them, 20 pounds and above, are found in the lakes of Washington and Idaho.



But they are not actually “genetically-modified” in the sense that their genes have not actually been “changed” and thus don’t deserve the negative description as “frankenfish”. They are rare but natural phenomena in the wild. But to create thousands of them at a time took years of experimentation by scientists at the University of Lake Berryessa. The science behind creating these fish happens during the incubation of the trout eggs.

When trout spawn, the female’s eggs possess two sets of chromosomes and the male’s sperm possess one set. After the eggs are fertilized, the chromosomes recombine and each egg inherits one set of chromosomes from the female and another set from the male — similar to humans. The third set is then kicked out of the egg.



In order to protect the genetic integrity of the native steelhead, only the sterile triploids are allowed to be stocked in Lake Berryessa. With no ability to reproduce, triploids focus all of their energy on eating and growing large - sometimes to exaggerated proportions. But the largest of them, 20 pounds and above, are found in the lakes of Washington and Idaho.

How many really big ones now live in Lake Berryessa is unknown, as is how large they may finally get. But one thing the scientists at the University of Lake Berryessa did not anticipate was that the trout would get smarter as they got bigger. They apparently have now gotten so smart - especially when they form schools - that they act in a concerted effort to protect themselves from anglers.

There have been some unconfirmed reports of fishing boats being pummeled from below by these schools of 20 pound trout, some smaller boats almost capsizing. They seem to have learned to school in certain coves.

Fishing has always been one of the main attractions of Lake Berryessa, but now, if the added hint of the danger of being attacked out on the water by schools of huge, aggressive trout, the surface of Lake Berryessa may take on the thrill of big game hunting on the African veldt.





## USB Wine Delivery Is Here!

Download wine straight from the vineyards direct to your home!

Easy to use and reliable. 3D food printers may finally be here, but it's always been easier to transmit liquids over the internet.

Be one of the first to test this revolutionary technology developed by the University of Lake Berryessa Quantum Physics Department and discover our exclusive catalog of more than 1200 wines - download in a few seconds!

After years of development, USB wine is here. The first USB flash drive to download your choice of wine at any time of the day and to any computer.

Already available - an e-cellar of fine wines with more than 1200 to download!



The advertisement features a central image of a USB drive designed to look like a wine faucet, with green grape leaves in the background. To the left, three small inset images show the faucet in gold, red, and silver finishes, with the text 'Available in 3 colors!' below them. To the right, a tilted image shows the faucet being used to dispense liquid into a glass, with a large 'NEW!' banner above it. The text 'COMPATIBLE MAC/PC' is written in orange below this image. At the top, the words 'USB' and 'wine' are prominently displayed, with 'wine' in a red script font. The main headline reads 'Download wine direct to your home! Easy to use and reliable.' followed by 'Be the first to test this revolutionary technology and discover our exclusive catalog of more than 1200 wines. Download in a few seconds!'. At the bottom, a paragraph repeats the product's benefits, and a URL is provided for more information.

**USB** *wine*

**Download wine direct to your home!**  
**Easy to use and reliable.**  
Be the first to test this revolutionary technology and discover our exclusive catalog of more than 1200 wines.  
Download in a few seconds!

Available in 3 colors!

**NEW!**

**COMPATIBLE MAC/PC**

After years of development, USB wine is here. The first USB flash drive to download your choice of wine at any time of the day to any computer.  
Already available - an e-cellar of fine wines with more than 1200 to download!

See the video at: <http://www.mensup.fr/usbwine/?act=insc&mp=USBWINE&o=92&p=61>

<https://youtu.be/CRL1SeTJ1rk>

<https://youtu.be/mNL4dnfxHlc>





## **Vermigen: Composting With BIG Worms**

### **University of Lake Berryessa Funds Genetic Engineering Start-Up**

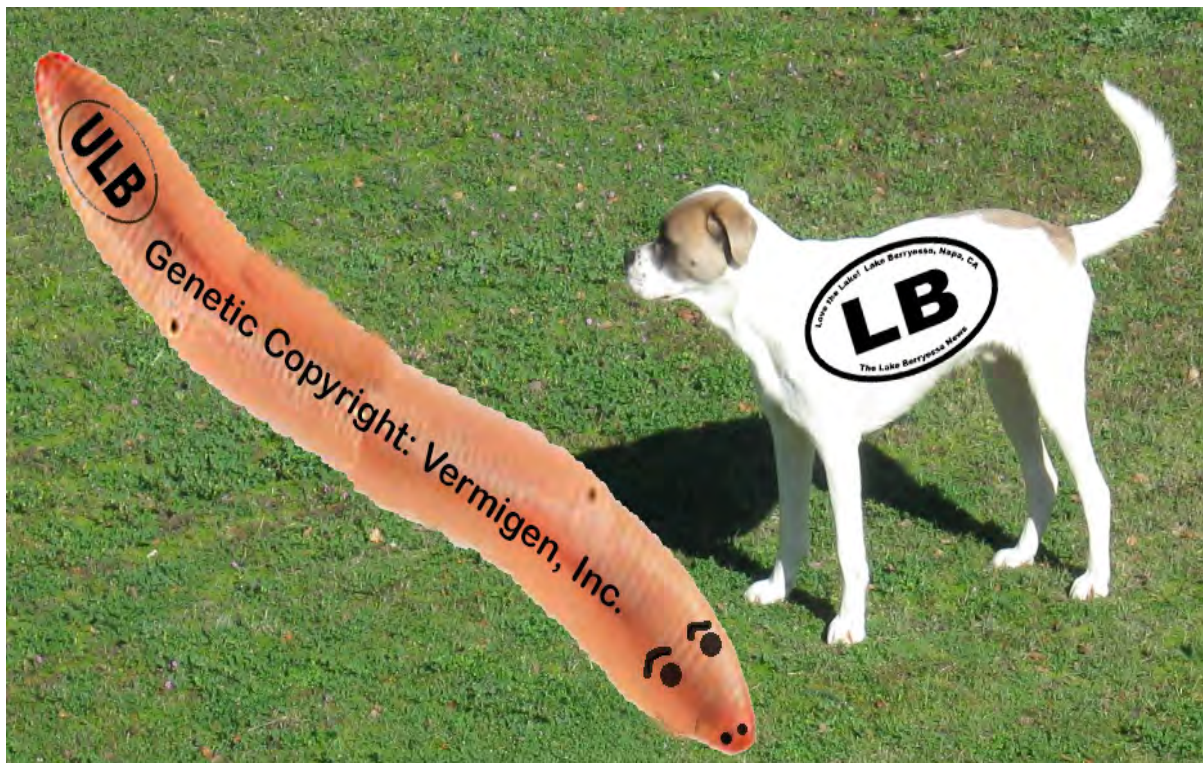
Vermicomposting is the process of utilizing various species of earthworms to create a heterogeneous mixture worm castings (or worm manure), which is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by the earthworm. Containing water-soluble nutrients, vermicompost is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.

Local Lake Berryessa genetic engineering start-up, Vermigen Corporation, has taken the process a “big” step forward by successfully growing genetically-altered “superworms” which are six feet long and three feet in diameter (pictured below next to a full-sized dog for comparison).

These worms were developed by University of Lake Berryessa geneticists and efficiently allow large-scale “flow-through” vermicomposting systems. Here the worms begin feeding at the end of a three foot high row of ground green waste (grass, shredded plant clipping and household wet garbage). As the worms slowly consume this “worm chow” a two-foot high row of worm castings, ready for bagging, is harvested from behind.

The flow-through system eliminates the present need to separate worms from the castings before packaging. Flow-through systems are also well suited to indoor facilities, making them the preferred choice for operations in colder climates.

An additional benefit is that the worms, at the end of their useful lives, can be processed into solid “worm steaks” for export to the Japanese specialty food market. Alternatively they can be sliced into small strips to be sold at local stores as bait.



## Lake Berryessa News Introduces New Weather Radar & Fish Finder

Using an experimental new radar tower located in the Berryessa Highlands, the Lake Berryessa News is working with the University of Lake Berryessa and the California Department of Fish and Game to test a radical new technology. But the system goes far beyond typical weather radar systems familiar to television viewers and web site users. I reported in a previous issue of The Lake Berryessa News that DF&G is now stocking triploid rainbow trout in the lake. Not only are the trout sterile and able to grow to large sizes, but each fish has been tagged with the new passive radio frequency identification chip (RFID).

RFID makes it possible to give each fish in a lake its own unique identifying number. The latest passive RFID tags do not need a battery and can be read from longer distances. Passive RFID tags require an external electromagnetic field, such as the weather radar beam sweeping across the surface of the lake, to initiate a signal transmission. The RFID tags then transmit a simple low-power signal identifying the location and size of each fish.

The primary receiving tower will be situated at the highest point on Big Island and will be sensitive enough to detect a signal from the main body of Lake Berryessa. Additional towers will expand coverage into the Narrows and at Monticello Dam.

The system began trials on April 1. A sample of a test run is shown in the photo above. The small fish symbols are a bit hard to see, but they seem to be heading for the west shore of the lake. This method of tracking is for scientific use and will not be available to anglers who must continue to use fish finders.

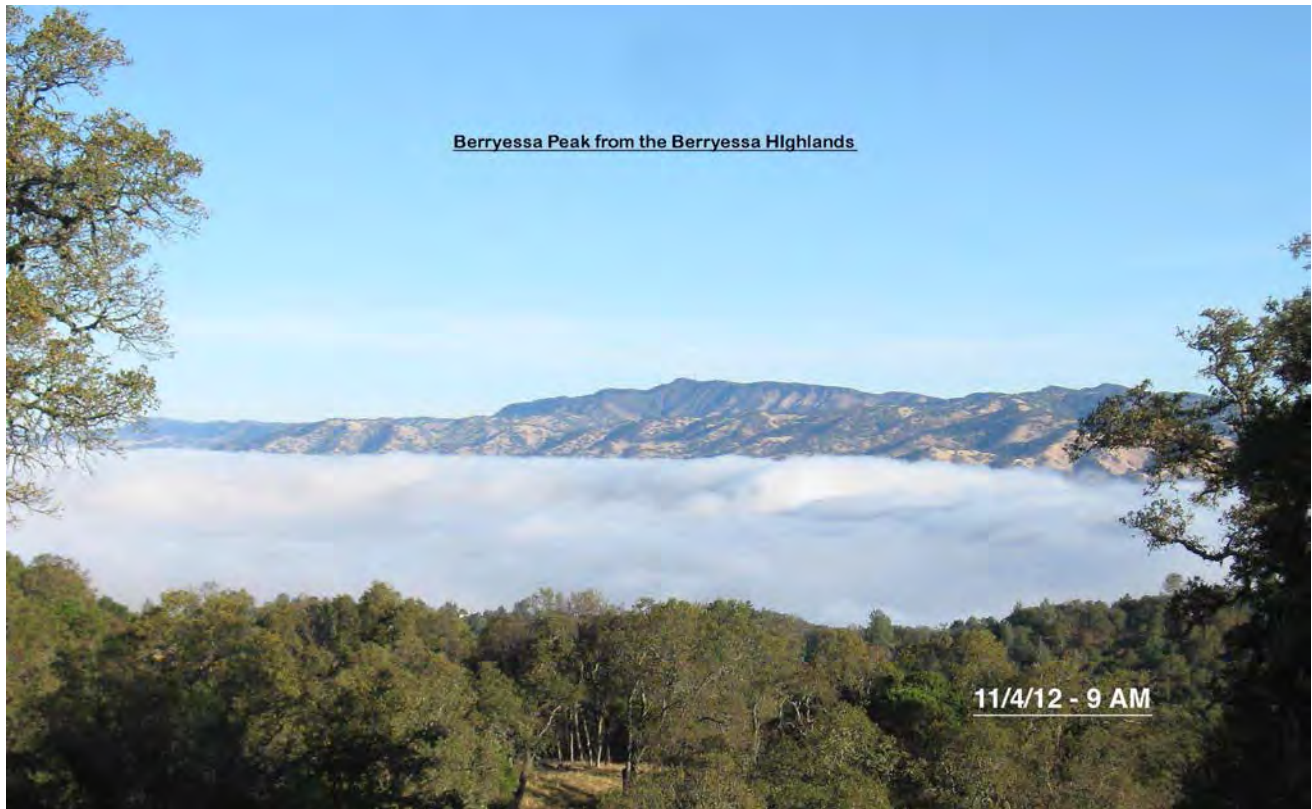




## **Lake Berryessa Eco-Tourism:** **Zip Line Makes Berryessa Peak Accessible**

Desperation Recreation, Inc. will hold a ribbon-cutting ceremony today, Monday, April 1, 2013, for its new Berryessa Peak – Blue Ridge zipline adventure. Following through on its stated corporate strategy, “We’ll help you do anything to get a tourist dollar!,” the new Lake Berryessa nature-based attraction combines the satisfaction of surviving a strenuous four hour uphill hike with the thrill of a wicked-fast ballistic descent to lake level - ending with a quiet kayak paddle home.

Berryessa Peak at 3,057 feet (931 meters) is the highpoint of Blue Ridge; a small mountain ridge east of Lake Berryessa that runs in a north-south direction. While Berryessa Peak is located on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, for many years the summit had no public access as surrounding land was on private property.

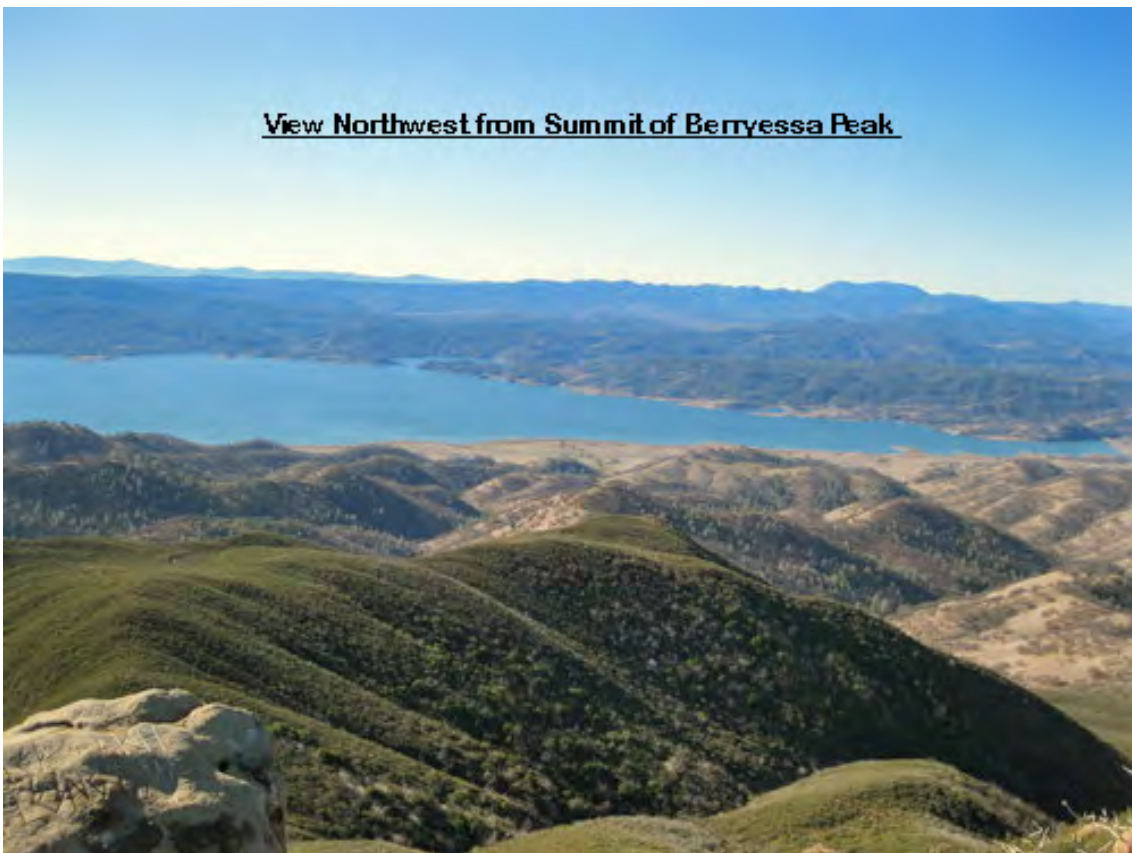


In 2008 a private landowner allowed a public trail easement for access to the summit and the 9,100 acre "landlocked" Berryessa Peak BLM land. Although a very strenuous hike to the summit of Berryessa Peak, the views are fantastic, and the last mile is arguably the most scenic portion of the trail as it runs along the final ridgeline to the summit.

View to the south shore of Lake Berryessa from summit of Berryessa Peak.  
Note Mount Diablo on skyline and to left of very small summit "horn."



View Northwest from Summit of Berryessa Peak





The hike is 6 -7 miles one way. The round trip, going at a moderate pace, takes about 7 hours and 45 minutes. Recognizing that the majority of local and international ecotourists may not be attracted to such a time-consuming and physically-demanding hike, Desperation Recreation, Inc. provides a more attractive downhill option.



Ziplines would offer a different perspective and experience at Lake Berryessa. With relatively low start-up and operating costs this new recreation opportunity would provide a daily windfall of several thousand dollars, while providing public thrill-seekers the long-awaited activity of zipping from Berryessa Peak to the Lake Berryessa surface with the exhilarating speed and smoothness a bald eagle in flight. Babies and older adults are surprisingly taken by the excitement and adrenaline that comes naturally when they start flying for the first time.



Interestingly, while popular tourist destinations internationally offer ziplines through jungle canopies or from tree-covered hills to local beaches, there are proportionately few in the U.S. Examples are Yosemite Ziplines and Adventure Ranch ([yosemiteziptours.com](http://yosemiteziptours.com)) or Sonoma Canopy Tours ([www.sonomacanopytours.com](http://www.sonomacanopytours.com)).

A Berryessa Peak - Blue Ridge Zipline adventure would qualify for a sizeable federal grant currently designated for alternative transportation in public places. In the majority of zip-lined recreational areas, the number of visitors has increased, as has revenue. The Berryessa Peak hike is an ideal example of a potential ecotourist adventure destination that can have a positive economic impact on the present financially-depressed local community.

So get out your binoculars, focus on Berryessa Peak, and see the bodies flying down the zip line. You should also be able to hear their screams all the way to lake level.

