

# Long

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This month marks the laboratory's 25-year anniversary. What was once a dream is now a collaborative research site with about \$12 million in annual research funds.

For Carr, part of the reason was the synergy of research institutions that dot the Monterey Bay, like Moss Landing Marine Lab and Stanford's Hopkins Station.

"I was originally attracted to Santa Cruz because of the strength of ecology and marine science, both at UC Santa Cruz and other institutions around the Bay," said Carr, a marine ecologist.

Longtime marine mammal researcher Dan Costa offered a similar assessment: "That makes it an intellectually satisfying place to be."

They aren't alone. About 170 scientists-researchers work and study at the nationally renowned lab that sits on the city's Westside.

"We started with a brussels sprouts field back in the early '70s," said Gary Griggs, director of the UCSC Institute of Marine Sciences.

Marine science was identified early on as a priority when the university was established in the mid-1960s.

The land at Terrace Point was donated by Donald and Marion Stowell Younger in 1972. But it wasn't until 1978 the lab opened under its name, in honor of Long's Drugs' Joseph Long, with a large shed and a trailer.

Today, the lab can boast about 160,000 square feet of research and education space.

Much of the change and new buildings have come in recent years, but most at the lab credit founding director Bill Doyle and Doyle's successor, Ken Norris, who had come to campus in 1972.

"I think they had the vision of an education center and a premier research center," Griggs said.

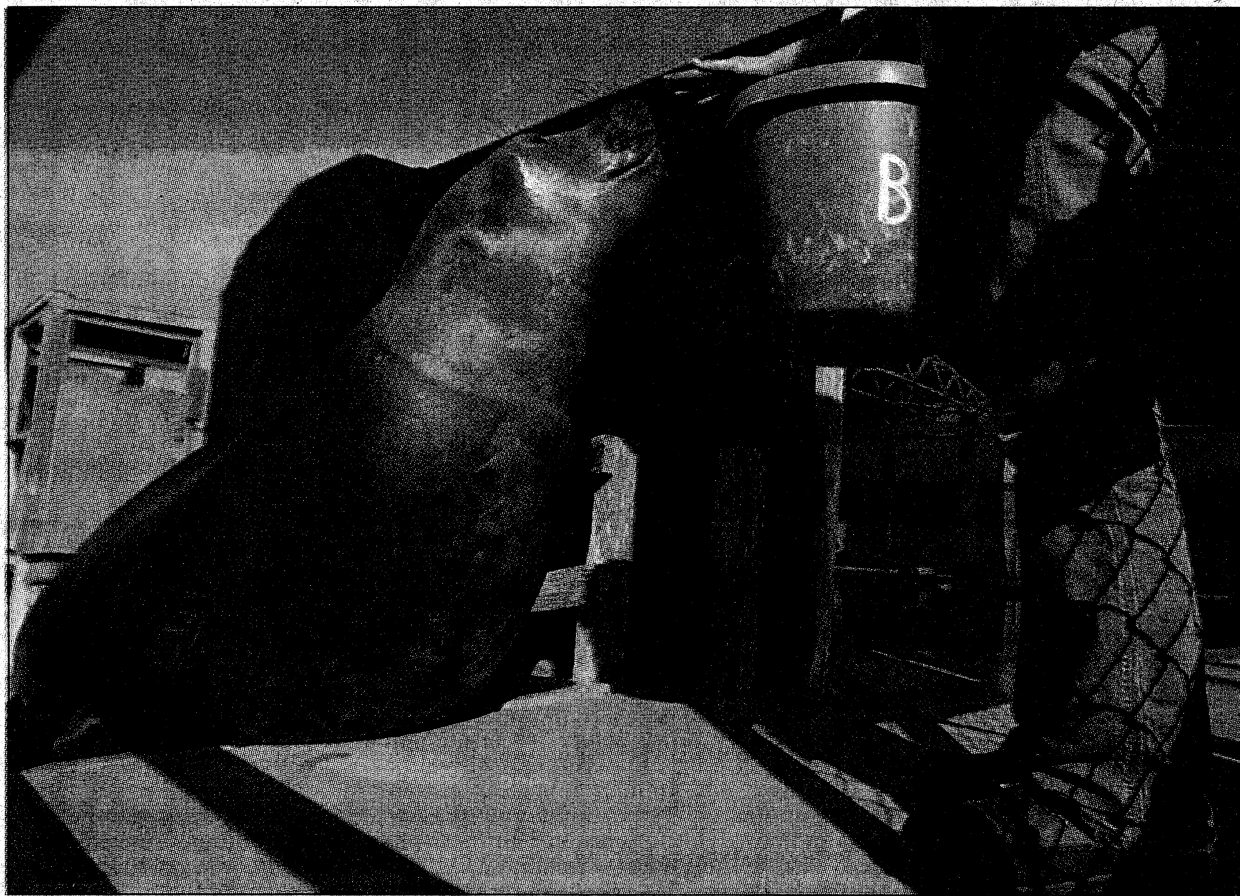
Both struggled with challenges, the limited land space and a lack of utilities among them. The site did not have potable water until 1990.

The land problem was solved in 1999 when Wells Fargo, following years of negotiations and some controversial development proposals from the bank's development partner, sold adjacent land to the university, giving the lab campus about 100 acres.

Since then, a string of new buildings have been constructed — including the Seymour Discovery Center, a National Marine Fisheries lab and the Center for Ocean Health.

While the focus is on cutting edge research, the mission in multi-fold to translate that research into education and into influencing policy.

The Seymour Discovery Center draws tens of thousands of visitors each year to learn about ocean science.



**ABOVE:** Bernice the elephant seal heads back to her holding tank at Long Marine Laboratory after an outing Wednesday afternoon.

**LEFT:** Colleen Reichmuth Kastak enjoys the company of Sprouts, a harbor seal, in the lab's marine mammal acoustic chamber.

Bill Lovejoy/  
Sentinel photos

And part of the reason behind the Center for Ocean Health, which opened in 2001, was to fuse research with policy implications.

"We can conduct all the research we want, but if we don't get into the policy area, has it really made a difference?" Griggs said.

The next 25 years are expected to bring more changes.

A development plan in the works would almost double the existing

square footage at the site to about 300,000 square feet.

Among the unfunded for now proposals:

■ Adding a wing to the existing 23,000-square-foot Center for Ocean Health.

■ A 75,000-square-foot center operated by the U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS now houses scientists in the former Wrigley factory.

■ A lecture and dining facility that

would include a 350-seat auditorium.

■ A sea otter research center jointly operated with the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

The lab's birthday month will culminate this weekend with an invitation-only event from 2-4 p.m. Saturday where one of the lab's original research buildings will be dedicated in honor of Doyle.

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