

Coastlines

NEW YORK STATE SEA GRANT INSTITUTE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK and CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Vol. 8 No. 4

July-August 1977

Coastal Zone Management: Difficult Decisions Ahead

By
Brian Doyle
Sea Grant Extension Specialist

Is Jamesport, Long Island, really the most appropriate site for a nuclear power plant? Should industry or recreation be the top priority for undeveloped coastal areas? Should building along severely eroding shorelines be discouraged?

Answering these and other difficult questions will be the focal point of New York State's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program in the next 18 months. Since its inception in New York in November, 1974, the CZM Program has been directed mainly towards gathering data, inventorying resources, determining coastal boundaries, establishing statewide goals and objectives, and providing mechanisms for citizen input.

The New York program is currently in the midst of a four-month extension period to its second year contract, which was originally scheduled for completion on March 31. The Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management extended the contract to ensure that New York's third-year grant application reflected a firm commitment toward the CZM Program.

In New York, the CZM Program is administered by the Coastal Management Unit of the Department of State. Because local support is essential for the ultimate success of CZM and since local agencies are more attuned to the coastal issues of particular regions, the Coastal Management Unit has subcontracted CZM work to approximately 15 different counties, cities, regional planning boards and state commissions during the past two years. The state provides leadership, direction and coordination to these groups and has the final responsibility for drafting and submitting a single, statewide CZM plan to the federal government.

As you might imagine, dealing with more than a dozen, diverse units of local government can create problems and cause delays. Thus, New York's CZM Program has been very slow in evolving, as much as two years behind many

other states. But now that all the data has been collected, it's time for the people of New York to make the important decisions. Not only will these decisions affect our lives, but they will also effect future generations as well.

With the summer months upon us, our awareness of coastal resources is sharpened. Boating, fishing and swimming are activities which many people engage in. But what about agriculture, industry, residential development or energy facilities? They, too, often require or use coastal areas. Where should they be allowed and what environmental trade-offs are we willing to make? You have an opportunity to voice your opinion on these subjects. The law requires that opportunity be provided. Both the Coastal Zone Management Act and New York have detailed requirements for public participation. Many local CZM contractors have ongoing citizen advisory committees and many others will be holding public meetings and hearings throughout the summer. Here are some of the activities/meetings which you might want to look for during the summer months:

The Chautauqua County Planning Department is presently forming a citizens' advisory committee and expects to hold several meetings this summer.

The Erie-Niagara Regional Planning Board has an active CZM citizens' committee, which usually meets the first Tuesday of every month. In addition, there are four geographic work groups, representing Lake Erie, the Lower and Upper Niagara River, and Lake Ontario which meet periodically. These committees actively seek citizen input, and all meetings are open to the public.

The Monroe County Planning Department has had a progressive citizen organization for several years now. Each coastal town has a citizen advisory committee, plus there are county-wide

Please turn page



CZM

Continued from page 1
special interest committees that deal with particular problems, such as erosion, fishing access and recreation. Membership on these committees is open to anyone.

The Wayne County Planning Department is a newcomer to coastal zone management. After the demise of the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Board, Wayne County received its own CZM grant from the state several months ago. The county has established advisory committees in each of the five coastal towns. These committees meet monthly. There are tentative plans to hold a county-wide public informational meeting this summer to discuss the progress of the program.

The St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission, which encompasses the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Jefferson

and St. Lawrence, has three CZM citizen subcommittees. They are the Northern Cayuga and Oswego, the Mexico Bay, and the Eastern Lake Ontario Bay subcommittees. Membership on the three groups totals about 75 with many diverse interests represented. They discuss policy recommendations and review local coastal problems. A series of public hearings on the CZM Program scheduled last winter was postponed until the summer months in order to allow more public participation.

The Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board also has an active citizens' participation committee that continually accepts new members. Meetings, which are open to the public, are usually held monthly in Hauppauge.

Other groups involved in CZM are the City of Buffalo Planning Board, the Capital District Regional Planning Commission (Albany and Rennselaer Counties), the Columbia County Planning Board, New York City Department of Planning and Mid-Hudson Patterns.

Meanwhile, on the state level the Coastal Management Unit is planning a series of county or regional workshops. The purpose of the workshops is to explain proposed criteria and guidelines for topics such as coastal boundaries, geographic areas of particular concern, energy siting facilities and beach access. They will provide an opportunity for direct citizen input. It is expected that these workshops will be held on Saturdays starting in September.

Opportunities do exist to make your views known. If you'd like to get involved in making some of these difficult decisions, contact the coastal zone group in your area or your local Sea Grant office.



"Insight"

We have published three new brochures in the Sea Grant Advisory Service "Insight" series. Insight #6 "How to Find Marine Information in Public and School Libraries" and Insight #7 "Marine-Related Occupations: A Primer for High School Students" were reprinted from the Marine Advisory Service at the University of Rhode Island. These were listed in I WANT MORE, January-February 1977.

Insight #8 "Tax Information on Casualty Losses for Coastal Property Owners" was listed in I WANT MORE, May-June 1977.

Single copies of these publications are free. Multiple copies are 25 cents each.

More on permits . . .

Our last issue indicated that the Corps of Engineers does not require a permit for repair work done on docks, moorings or bulkheads as long as there is no change in size, location or configuration of the present structure.

This pertains to any structure built prior to December 18, 1968, and all authorized structures built after that date. If however, you built an unauthorized structure (one for which you did not obtain the necessary permit) after December 18, 1968, a permit is required.

In addition, the Corps of Engineers encourages you to contact them prior to doing any repair work in order to determine beforehand if a change in size, location, or configuration is intended.

Duttweiler promoted

Michael W. Duttweiler, who has been a Sea Grant Specialist in Oswego for two years, has accepted the position as assistant program leader for the extension Sea Grant Program.

Mike's duties will include program leadership for the Great Lakes staff, recruitment and training of Sea Grant specialists and serving as liaison with Cooperative Extension. He will also continue to provide backstopping in the technical aspects of fish contaminant problems and aquatic weeds.

Mike will be located in the Ithaca Office.

Anglers Still Support Lake Ontario Salmon Program

By

Tommy L. Brown

Research Associate, Cornell

The discovery of mirex in Lake Ontario has caused setbacks in the Salmonid program there; however, a study conducted this winter by Cornell University's Department of Natural Resources shows that the vast majority of salmon anglers want the program continued.

The study sampled the opinions of those who fished the Salmon River in the fall of 1975. It reinforces the one reported on in the November-December 1976 issue of *COASTLINES* which surveyed the anglers while they were fishing the Salmon River in October 1976 and found that fishing pressure during the peak of the salmon runs in early October 1976 was only one-third of that which occurred in the same period in 1975. (That first survey also showed that 63% of all anglers who had fished for salmon in 1975 had returned to fish at least once for salmon by September 13. After the ban on September 14, however, only 36 percent went fishing. That increased to 44 percent after trophy regulations went into effect October 1, 1976).

NEW SURVEY RESULTS . . .

REACTIONS TO THE BAN

Many anglers were confused about the hazards of eating salmon when New York instituted a possession ban but the Province of Ontario in Canada did not.

The study showed that the legal ban on possession of salmon was more influential in reducing fishing than health considerations were. Forty-four percent of those not fishing after the ban went into effect on September 14 indicated the ban was the most important reason why they stopped fishing. In contrast, only 25 percent indicated they did not fish primarily because the fish are unsafe to eat. Another 19 percent indicated they may have gone fishing, but just didn't get a chance. Twelve percent had other reasons.

Health explanations accompanied notices of the ban, but only 23 percent of the anglers felt it was unsafe to eat salmon. The majority (58 percent) felt Lake Ontario salmon were safe to eat in limited quantities, and 10 percent felt they were safe to eat in any amounts.

Similarly, about half of them thought the most important reason for the ban was the health considerations relating to the chemicals found in the salmon. The other half (46 percent) indicated the ban was probably set because of rumors of down-state political attempts to stop the building of a proposed \$11 million hatchery near Altmar in Oswego County. Five percent noted non-health related reasons for the ban.

The anglers' reactions to bans on possessing and eating salmon were generally negative. Only 15 percent felt the State Department of Health's position on banning consumption was the best to take. Almost two-thirds felt the Health Department should issue health warnings, but let individuals decide how much to eat (similar to the Surgeon General's health warning for cigarette smoking). Sixteen percent felt the Health Department should allow one serving of salmon per week.

Similarly, only 10 percent agreed with DEC's position of allowing possession only of trophy-sized fish. About half felt that 1975 catch limits should be maintained, and 25 percent felt possession of one salmon per day should be allowed for any purpose. Nine percent said they should allow no possession of salmon.

SATISFACTIONS WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE BAN

The majority of anglers received most of their information on chemical contamination from newspapers. Over half also received information from television, and more than a fourth from friends and acquaintances, radio and sporting magazines.

Regardless of their sources of information, anglers felt they had been given insufficient information on virtually every facet of the chemical contaminant problems and salmon fishing in Lake Ontario.

Ninety-one percent felt they had insufficient information on current steps to reduce the level of mirex and PCB's; 69 percent did not understand the source of these chemicals; 67 percent wanted more information on health hazards associated with eating these salmon; and 59 percent felt they were not given an adequate explanation of the possession ban.

CURRENT SUPPORT

A key to expanding the salmon program, if mirex levels in salmon can be reduced to acceptable levels, is the proposed hatchery in Oswego County. New York State appeared to have placed a "hold" on the decision to begin construction until it could gain a better picture of the seriousness of the mirex problem. However, Peter Buerle of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation announced June 7 that the State will go ahead with their plans to complete the fish hatchery. The anglers surveyed strongly favor immediate construction of the hatchery. Approximately 91 percent of the 556 respondents favored a program of simultaneously beginning hatchery construction and taking steps possible to reduce mirex levels in Lake Ontario. Only eight percent felt construction should be delayed until chemicals are reduced to safe limits, and only one percent favored cancelling building plans.

Anglers had mixed opinions of optimal current salmon stocking strategies. Almost half felt the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) should continue stocking salmon at 1975 levels but shift the stocking to other waters where the fish would be edible. Thirty-nine percent wanted stocking to continue in Lake Ontario, while 10 percent felt stockings should be limited until contaminant problems are reduced.

These anglers play an important biological role in harvesting fish stocks. Their fishing-related expenditures are highly important to local and regional economies along Lake Ontario. They are also very interested in the issues related to managing this resource. It is hoped that results of this study will provide some impetus toward keeping these anglers and other interested citizens better informed.



200 Mile Limit Goes Into Effect

By
Mary E. Fountain
Sea Grant Extension Specialist



On March 1, 1977, the United States extended its jurisdiction over coastal fisheries and created a fishery conservation zone which extends outward 200 nautical miles from shore.

This 200 mile limit, authorized through the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, (P.L. 94-265), provides the United States with a unique opportunity to revitalize its living marine resources and its domestic fishing industry. The establishment of a unified U.S. domestic and international fishing policy has eliminated the confusing assortment of regulations which varied widely in intent and applicability and resulted in a more coherent statement of national policy.

Within this zone, the U.S. is exercising exclusive fishery management authority over all species except those that are highly migratory. (Highly migratory species are those such as tuna, which travel great distances in ocean waters during their life span.)

In addition, this act provides for exclusive management authority over all anadromous species of U.S. origin throughout their migratory range, except when those species are found within another nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone. (Anadromous species are those fish which spawn in U.S. fresh or estuarine waters but which spend the rest of their lives in ocean water.) Management authority is also in effect over all

continental shelf fishery resources beyond the U.S. conservation zone. (Continental shelf fishery resources are organisms which, at the harvestable stage of their existence, are stationary on or under the seabed or are incapable of moving unless in constant physical contact with the ocean floor.)

The establishment of an exclusive U.S. fishery management authority is a result of growing public awareness and concern over the condition of fishery resources off the coast of the United States. It is also the realization that legislation is necessary in order to prevent further overfishing, allow for the rebuilding of endangered stocks, and encourage the development of U.S. fisheries for underutilized species. The Act, therefore, provides the legal authority under which both the domestic and foreign fishing industry will be regulated. Regional Fishery Management Councils will be responsible for developing these regulations in the form of fishery management plans.

FOREIGN FISHING UNDER EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Eight Regional Fishery Management Councils were established in August 1976 and have begun the task of developing management plans. In the interim, preliminary management plans developed by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service are currently in effect. These preliminary plans will remain in

effect until permanent plans governing both domestic and foreign fishing are developed by the Regional Councils. Approximately 75 permanent plans are expected to be prepared.

Under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, U.S. fishing vessels are given the first opportunity to harvest a particular species of fish. If it is determined that U.S. fishermen (commercial and recreational) cannot take the optimum yield of that fishery, then the surplus may be allocated to foreign fishermen. (Optimum yield refers to the amount of fish which will provide the largest total benefit to U.S. citizens and still maintain the greatest sustainable yield from the fishery.) For 1977, the U.S. Department of Commerce has identified by species the following surpluses for foreign fishing in the Atlantic Ocean: silver hake - 85,500 metric tons; Atlantic herring - 22,000 metric tons; Atlantic mackerel - 69,000 metric tons; short-finned squid - 23,500 metric tons; long-finned squid - 19,000 metric tons; red hake - 34,900 metric tons; butterfish - 5,500 metric tons; river herring - 500 metric tons; and all other finfish - 60,000 metric tons. No foreign fishing of cod, haddock, or yellowtail flounder will be allowed.

To fish for these surpluses within the 200-mile zone, a foreign nation must first negotiate a Governing International Fisheries Agreement (GIFA) with the United States Department of State. Once this has been signed and an allocation to the foreign country made, applications for vessel permits to fish are considered by the appropriate Regional Council. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service, as of March 30, 1977, 868 permits have been issued to foreign nations for fishing and support vessels.

Once a GIFA has been negotiated and a permit granted to a foreign vessel, that vessel may be boarded by a U.S. Observer or Coast Guard officer to assure compliance with regulations. Infractions may result in issuance of a "citation" or "violation."

Citations are warnings issued by an authorized enforcement officer in cases of technical or minor violations. Each minor infraction on the vessel's permit is noted and a master record of all citations is maintained by the Secretary of Commerce. This citation power is an alternative to arrest, seizure and forfeiture.

Violations, however, are issued for major offenses such as fishing without a permit, fishing in a closed area, or exceeding allowable catch limits. Civil or criminal penalties may be assessed as a result of each offense.

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Management plans for each species are in various stages of development. Before a management plan can be submitted for review by the Secretary of Commerce, each Council is required to: (1) make an assessment of the optimum and maximum sustainable yields for each fishery; (2) determine the portion of the optimum yield which is beyond the harvesting capability of U.S. fishermen and can therefore be allocated to foreigners; (3) consider any recreational interests in the fishery; and (4) determine the nature and extent of any Indian treaty fishing rights.

The Council may also include in the management plans a requirement for permits and payment of fees by U.S. fishermen and indicate area closures or gear restrictions to be applied against domestic fishermen. In addition, some form of limited entry scheme may be incorporated in the plan.

Prior to submitting a plan to the Secretary of Commerce, however, the Regional Council is required to hold a public hearing to allow interested persons to express their views on the plan. (See "Your Impact. . ." on page 6). When appropriate changes have been made in the plan as a result of the hearing, the plan is then sent to the Secretary. If after 60 days the Secretary approves the plan, it is published in the *Federal Register*, and there is a 45-day period during which further written comment from the public is accepted.

Your Impact on Extended Jurisdiction

You can make an impact on extended jurisdiction in a variety of ways. One would be to meet your representatives to the Mid-Atlantic Council.

The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council is composed of representatives from six states: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Of the 19 voting members, New York has four. They are Anthony S. Taormina, Nancy K. Goell, Dr. John L. McHugh, and William R. Pell, III, all from Long Island. Their terms expire alternately in 1978 and 1979.

In coming months, a number of permanent management plans are expected to be published in preparation for a public review process. If you have any questions about a particular plan, be sure to get in touch with your council representatives.

Another way to make an impact on extended jurisdiction would be to attend public hearings to make your opinions known. Public hearings will be conducted on all management plans as they are drafted. Comments on these and on foreign fishing permits can be directed to Council representatives and to John C. Bryson, Executive Director of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Council. He also has plans if you are interested in personally reviewing them. Comments on plans should be submitted to Mr. Bryson prior to hearings. If you wish to make a statement at a hearing, it would be a good idea to bring an extra copy for the Council.

Also, advisory panels are being set up by the Council to represent industry viewpoints. If you would like to serve on an advisory panel, contact your local Council representatives: Mr. Anthony S. Taormina, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Building 40—SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790 516-751-7900

Ms. Nancy K. Groell, Executive Director, Group for America's South Fork, Inc., P.O. Box 569, Bridgehampton, New York 11932, 516-537-1400

Mr. William R. Pell, III, Pell's Fish Market, P.O. Box 341, Greenport, New York 11944, 516-477-2202

Dr. John L. McHugh, Professor of Marine Resources, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794, 516-246-3449

Mr. John C. Bryson, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Mgt. Council, Room 2115, Federal Building, North and New Street, Dover, Delaware 19901, 302-674-2331

Foreign Fishing Fees

By
Mary E. Fountain
Sea Grant Extension Specialist

Under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA), foreign nations are charged fees for the privilege of fishing within the U.S. fishery conservation zone, which extends outward 200 nautical miles from shore. As of May 6, 1977, seven foreign nations have been billed for the privilege of fishing surplus stocks.

Billing of Foreign Nations

(As of May 6, 1977)

Robert W. Schoning - "Council Memorandum"
National Marine Fisheries Service

<u>Foreign Nation</u>	<u>Total Fees</u>
Bulgaria	\$ 55,380.20
Japan	5,842,627.14
Poland	245,672.14
South Korea	366,828.95
Spain	176,147.00
Taiwan	25,816.05
U.S.S.R.	3,567,548.58
TOTAL	\$10,279,695.58

The fees charged are for the period March 1 through December 31, 1977 and are based on a permit fee (\$1 per gross registered ton for fishing vessels; 50 cents per gross registered ton for processing vessels; and \$200 for each supply vessel) and a poundage fee (3.5 percent of the 1975 ex-vessel price of the fish). Fishing permits were originally issued prior to payment of fees, but after May 1, fees will be paid prior to permit issuance.

Foreign nations are also required to reimburse the U.S. for the cost of placing U.S. observers on board foreign vessels. This reimbursement will be on an annual basis and will include salary, per diem living costs, transportation and overhead for each observer.

The National Marine Fisheries Service estimates that approximately \$12.5 million will be generated as a result of all fees collected in 1977.

Erosion Control Workshop Held

Fifty Lake Ontario and Lake Erie shoreline residents recently participated in a workshop at Brockport College and learned methods for controlling coastal erosion. The featured speaker at the workshop, which was sponsored by the Monroe County Coastal Zone Management Program and the Sea Grant Advisory Service, was Ms. Nora Hyma from the Coastal Zone Laboratory at the University of Michigan. Ms. Hyma presented some interim results of Michigan's Demonstration Erosion Control Program, which is designed of low-cost shore protection procedures.

The workshop also featured sessions

dealing with vegetation in the coastal zone, federal and state permit requirements, the New York Coastal Zone Management Program policy on shoreline erosion, and erosion control as seen from a coastal contractor's point of view.

Throughout the day, the group had an opportunity to ask questions of the experts on hand, view displays and models, and browse through the available literature. Many of those who attended noted that the information presented was of practical and useful nature and that the workshop was an enjoyable and valuable experience.

Boardings . . .

After 87 days under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the Coast Guard with the National Marine Fisheries Service had conducted 233 boardings of fishing vessels in the Atlantic area. These boardings were conducted to enforce the fishery regulations under 50 CRF 611 or 50 CRF 651. A total of 120 citations (written warnings) were given among 57 vessels. Fifteen citations were given to Japanese vessels, 28 to Spanish, and 84 to Soviet vessels.

Sixty-three violations had been issued to 33 different vessels. A violation will usually involve a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 for each offense. The amount of the penalty or sanction is to be assessed by the National Marine Fisheries Service depending on the seriousness of the violation. Seven violations have been issued to Spanish vessels, 42 to Soviet vessels and 14 to U.S. vessels.

Interns

Ed Matthews and Jean Kinnear have joined New York Sea Grant as interns.

Ed will be working on Long Island with Peter Sanko in educational efforts using his geological training. This winter he will relocate to Brockport carrying out related efforts along the Great Lakes.

Jean will be in Fredonia with Bruce DeYoung focusing on developing educational programs dealing with the recreational fishery along the Great Lakes. She will be moving to Potsdam this winter to aid in tourism and recreational activities of that office.

Ed has a bachelor's degree from SUNY Brockport in Geology/Bio-Earth Science. He has served as an assistant laboratory instructor in geology and Earth Science at SUNY/Brockport and as a science tutor in the Hilton, New York school district.

Jean has a masters degree in recreation and parks from the Pennsylvania State University and a bachelors degree in biology from Virginia Commonwealth University. She has been an instructor in recreation and biology at The Pennsylvania State University and has had extensive service in the recreation field as a camp and workshop instructor in swimming, safety, recreation and camp programs.

Pilot Project Underway For Deboning Fish

By

David Chase

Sea Grant Extension Specialist

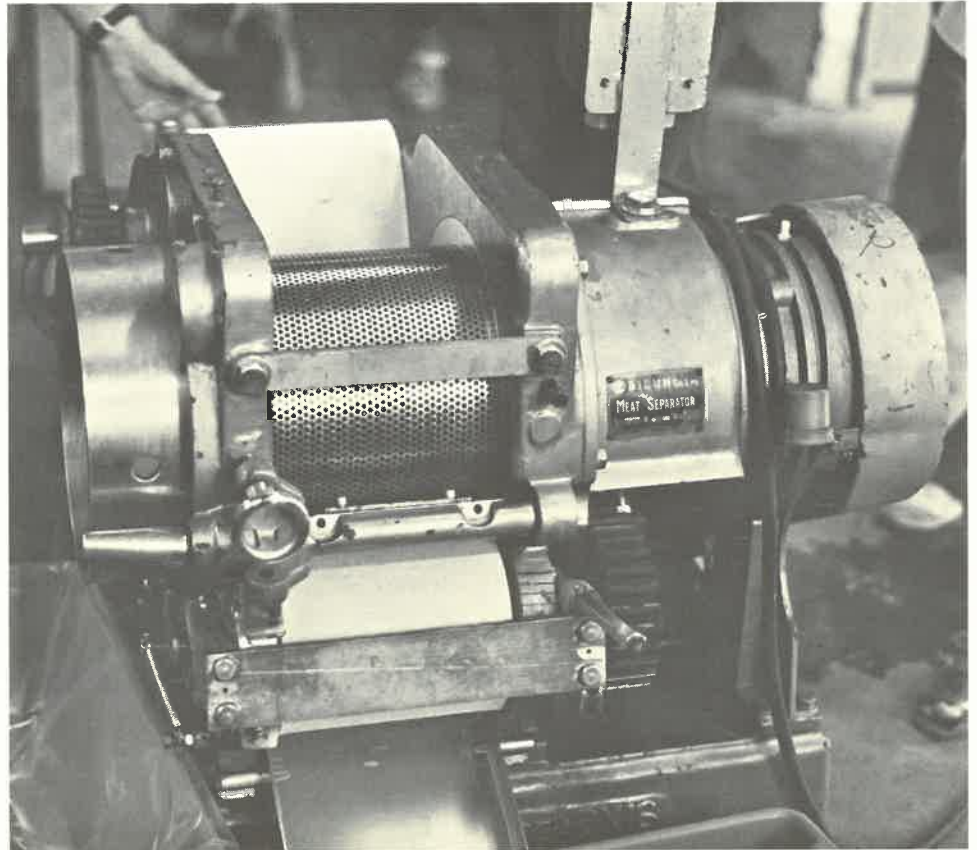
A pilot project to determine the feasibility of deboning fish began in May in Amagansett on Long Island through the cooperative efforts of William Vorpahl, Stuart Sea Food in Amagansett; Joseph Birk, Long Island Duck Cooperative, Inc. in Eastport; Charles Thrall, New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets in Riverhead; and Sea Grant.

Emphasis has been placed on deboning underutilized species. Fish are washed, headed, gutted and placed into the deboner. Skin, scales and bone are separated from the minced fish flesh. Initial tests on yields of sea robin and whiting have been encouraging. Flounder racks (the carcasses after filleting flounders) have also yielded well. Red hake, menhaden, and other species may be used this summer.

Sea Grant-sponsored research, conducted by Drs. Robert Baker and Joe Regenstein, Institute of Food Science, Cornell University, has resulted in the development of convenience products from the minced fish.

Marketing tests in Upstate New York on frozen minced fish, seafood chowders and fish crispies have met with favorable consumer acceptance. Other products are also being developed.

The research principally used freshwater mullet, which has excellent texture, pigment, flavor and storage characteristics.



I WANT MORE

Additional information which should help you solve coastal problems is available from the Sea Grant Advisory Service offices. Check the appropriate publications which interest you and send to your nearest Sea Grant Advisory Service Office.

Single copies of the following publications are free.

- _____ Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (a synopsis), 7 pp.
- _____ Planning News, a newsletter on Coastal Zone Management and the New York Coasts, 1975, 8 pp.
- _____ Current regulations dealing with the possession/consumption of Lake Ontario Fish, June, 1977, 1 page.
- _____ Fish Contaminants: Minimizing Your Intake, flyer, May 1977.

There is a charge for the following publications. Make checks payable to Cornell University.

- _____ The 1973-75 Salmon Runs: New York's Salmon River Sport Fishery, Angler Activity, and Economic Impact—Tommy L. Brown, NYSSGP-RS-76-025, 25 pages, \$1.00.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas Monograph #1: Hydrographic Properties, Malcolm J. Bowman and Lewis D. Wunderlich (cartographic assistance), February 1977, 78 pages, \$4.00.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas #13: Plankton Systematics and Distribution, Thomas C. Malone, May 1977, 45 pages, \$4.00.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas #24: Transportation, Richard K. Brail and James W. Hughes, February 1977, 37 pages, \$4.00.

The New York State Sea Grant Program is made possible through a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. COASTLINES is published bi-monthly by the Sea Grant Advisory Service. Free subscriptions are available upon written request from COASTLINES Editor Ms. Gay Hawk, Media Specialist, Sea Grant Advisory Service, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853, 607-256-2162.

Fishermen's Bible

By

Michael P. Voiland

Sea Grant Extension Specialist

If you are an avid sportsfisherman, you've probably dreamed about the ideal "fisherman's bible" which maps out accurate information on local fishing "hot spots", boat launching sites, species of fish, bait and tackle dealer locations, and terminal tackle tips. Well, if you intend to fish in Niagara County, especially along the shores of Lake Ontario and the Niagara River, your dream has come true!

Within the last year, the Niagara County Economic Development and Planning Department has distributed about 25,000 map guides entitled "Fishing in Niagara County." You might call the foldout publication "Everything You Wanted To Know About Fishing in Niagara County—And More!!" The free fishing map has all the "nitty-gritty" information a fisherman needs to know to explore and enjoy county fishing waters.

Officials at the county's Economic Development and Planning Department

say the fishing guide is their most popular publication (50,000 copies have been printed). According to Neil Stafford, department director, requests for the maps have been "phenomenal" despite Lake Ontario toxic chemical revelations. He points out that the map is included in mailings to prospective tourists who have inquired about recreational opportunities in the Niagara Falls area. Mr. Stafford says the fishing map project has been an "extremely successful" effort in the promotion of the county's economic development through its sportfishery.

Ted Belling, department planner, estimates that the whole project only took about 40 hours of work, thanks to the cooperation of the county's fisheries board and Cooperative Extension. The fisheries board is an advisory committee on sportfishing to the county legislature, and members were invaluable as sources of practical and local fishing "know how."

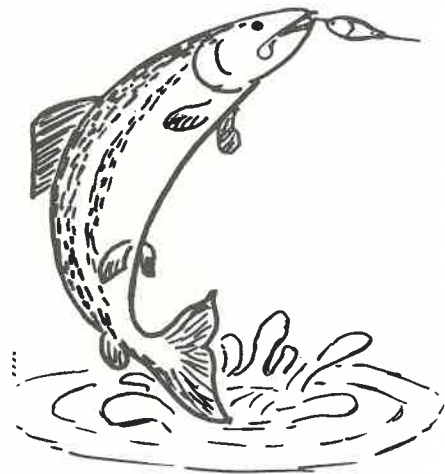
If you would like to obtain a copy of "Fishing in Niagara County" or if you think your own county would be interested in this kind of effort, contact me at the Brockport Sea Grant Advisory Service Office.

FISHING

IN

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State University of New York
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12246
Tel. (518) 474-5787

Sea Grant Advisory Service
Fernow Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Tel. (607) 256-2162

Youth Development Program
381 Park Avenue South
Room 621
New York, New York 10016
Tel. (212) 685-5081

Sea Grant Advisory Service
607 Benjamin Raymond Hall
SUNY/Potsdam
Potsdam, New York 13676
Tel. (315) 268-3303

Sea Grant Advisory Service
South Campus, Building H
SUNY/Stony Brook
Stony Brook, New York 11794
Tel. (516) 246-7777

Sea Grant Advisory Service
Cooperative Extension Regional Office
412 E. Main St.
Fredonia, New York 14043
Tel. (716) 672-2191

Sea Grant Advisory Service
Rich Hall
SUNY/Oswego
Oswego, New York 13126
Tel. (315) 341-3042

Sea Grant Advisory Service
Morgan III
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Brockport, New York 14420
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