

The Who, What and Where of New York's Charter Fishing Industry

by Michael P. Voiland, Sea Grant Extension Specialist

"... you and the captain, and a 600 pound shark at the end of the line. ..."

"... amid a tangle of lines, you haul a "battlin' blue" aboard and win the party boat pool. ..."

"... silently, patiently you stalk the wily muskellunge with seemingly endless sweeps of your trolled lure. ..."

Any one of these imaginary scenes can be made a *real* experience by chartering a fishing boat in New York State. Whether in deep water out of Montauk, aboard a crowded party boat out of Sheepshead Bay or with a fishing guide along the St. Lawrence, the opportunity for great sportfishing is available through charter boat fishing businesses along the state's fresh and salt water coastlines.

But what do we know of the charter industry itself—its geography, size, problems, and unique features?

We are learning a lot about this industry, thanks to recent research. The charter fishing industry business was the subject of a research project sponsored by the Sea Grant Institute from 1974 to 1976. This project was designed to examine the size, geographic distribution, constraints, potentials and problems associated with New York's coastal charter fishing business, and it has provided a picture of this "unknown" industry.

The Industry: Where It Is

Almost 10 million Americans now own recreational boats, and nearly 60 million persons participate in some form of pleasure boating an average of eight times a year. In New York State alone, more than three million people engage in boating activities annually.

continued

Special Feature

The New York State Coastal Management Program has sponsored another foldout page in this issue. Entering a period when heightened citizen input and action are important, they desire to reach the important audience represented by you and other COASTLINE readers. The fold-out, sponsored and prepared by them, represents the views of the State Coastal Management Program staff.



Charter fishing boats, with their large passenger capacities, are felt to be energy and space-efficient operations and able to provide many man/days of recreation in the coastal environment.



A charter fishing trip on Long Island can result in hours of enjoyment — and a load of bluefish for the dinner table!

New York is the second-leading state in the number of boats owned, and boating-related industries employ 4,000 people.

In a research project entitled, "The Supply of Rented Recreational Boats in N.Y.S.," Researcher Dr. Miklos Gratzner at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse found that the existence and degree of development of charter businesses varied greatly with geographic location. More than 250 charter businesses were in operation on the marine shoreline, located predominately on Long Island. A much smaller number (33) were in business in the St. Lawrence/Thousand Island Region. (These upstate operators prefer the title "fishing guides," rather than charter businesses.) With the exception of a few fledgling charter operators hoping to capitalize on the recent availability of salmon, there were no well-established charter fishing enterprises along the New York shoreline of Lake Ontario proper in the summer of 1975.

The industry on Long Island was found to be heavily concentrated in four main ports on the island's south shore — Montauk, Captree, Freeport and Sheepshead Bay. A smaller number of charter businesses operated out of Greenport, Hampton Bays, Sag Harbor, Babylon/Lindenhurst, Huntington and Port Jefferson. (Literally, a "charter" boat is a craft that is leased, along with its captain, by one party. The term "strict charter" is used in this article to describe this type of operation and to avoid confusion. A "party" boat, or "open" boat is one in which a person only "rents" a space on board for a per-person fee.)

Researchers found a larger ratio of strict charter boats to party boats as one moved from western Long Island ports to those on the eastern end. Although charter boat users were not surveyed, a possible explanation for this larger ratio appeared to be the desire of western Long Island operators to cater to larger numbers of local and less affluent urban fishermen who prefer the relatively inexpensive, but still highly productive, party boat experience.

Among other findings, investigators noted that Long Island party boat fees varied with port, fish species sought, cruising distance from shore, and with the speed and skill by which a party boat captain can, or at least says he can, get his customers to prime fishing areas. Party operators appeared to do well enough to make a living, with 86 percent claiming to hold no other outside jobs. Strict charter operators and upstate guides were much more dependent upon part-time and/or off-season employment to augment their income.

A number of common problems associated with the industry were identified through personal interviews with about one-quarter of the state's charter fishing operators. In the summer of 1975, Long Island operators felt strongly that foreign fleet overfishing was adversely impacting their recreational catch. High operating expenses, including spiraling fuel and insurance costs, were underscored as a nagging problem by both Long Island and Thousand Island businessmen. All operators also realized that a strained national economy would always cut into the potential customer's pocketbook and could put a damper on business activity. Upstate, the guides were aware that polluted Great Lake waters could have negative effects on their total catch. Also, the guides said an average person's lack of desire to go fishing for what are thought to be contaminated fish could hurt their businesses. (Those responses referred to a business downturn immediately after the "mercury scare" of 1971.)

Operators upstate and downstate also differed in their optimism for the future. On Long Island, operators felt relatively satisfied with their businesses and prospects for success. An overwhelming majority professed that they would remain in the business for at least the next five years. Upstate, the future seemed less bright. A number stated they would soon retire or "get out of the business." The majority of those upstate felt that business conditions would become more unfavorable in the near future because of increasing costs, pollution problems, difficulties in obtaining capital and over-harvesting by sportfishermen.

Some Recommendations

According to Gratzner, because of their high passenger capacities, charter craft can supply large numbers of man/days of recreation, are space and energy efficient, and can help stem the tide of mooring shortages in recreational harbors that are becoming overcrowded with personal craft. "It's like taking a bus or subway, rather than using your own car," he noted.

Jim Murray, one of the project's researchers, suggested charter business growth should be encouraged by waterfront communities, because of a charter's capability of providing to all ages and groups many kinds of recreation activity including fishing, tours, and scuba parties. Moreover, Murray noted that charter boat dock areas impart a "highly colorful and

picturesque maritime atmosphere which promotes a truly relaxing and recreative experience, even for passersby."

Report Available

Although the research has been completed only recently, some benefits from it have already begun to surface. A report on the research, "The Charter Boat Industry of N.Y.S.: A Problem Analysis," represents an initial examination of the charter fishing industry in the state, and has been warmly received by operators, who, for the first time, can read about their business as an industry. (See **I Want More.**) John Scotti, Sea Grant Extension Specialist at Stony Brook, noted that "the booklet establishes a benchmark for the industry; operators now know where the industry is at, and, to a large degree, can feel that some of their problems have finally seen the light of day." Scotti also said the report can help the prospective charter operator make some early decisions.

Ralph Pitts, President of the Montauk Boatmen's Association, a 60-member charter operator organization, observed that "the industry analysis report is one of many pieces of information recently made available that provides background for charter business decisions and helps solve business problems."

Upstate, the research results have provided exten-

sion specialists with a "feel" for the small, yet unique, fishing guide business and possible directions for Advisory Service programs among these businesses.



Party boats queueing up "three deep" along pier at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, one of four major charter fishing ports on Long Island's south shore.

Gov't now assists charter boat financing

by John Scotti, Sea Grant Extension Specialist

The Federal Government has approved two programs which allow the owners of vessels carrying passengers for fishing purposes eligible for federal financial assistance. This change was spearheaded by a group of Midwest charter boatmen seeking equal access to Federal Finance Programs already available to commercial fishermen. The change occurred through a redefinition of "fishing vessel." A vessel now qualifies if it is documented by the Coast Guard to operate in the fisheries trade, along with the coastwide trade. Besides showing this dual documentation, charter boats carrying six or fewer passengers may be requested to document supporting hired fishing efforts on a full-time basis.

The National Marine Fisheries Service financial assistance division has two programs which can now assist charter boatmen. The first of these is the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee, which offers a 15-year maximum financing period for fishing vessels by guaranteeing private credit up to 75 percent of the cost of construction, reconstruction or reconditioning of a fishing

vessel of at least five net tons. Each borrower is required to invest a minimum of 25 percent of the vessel project cost. Since only 75 percent of the overall cost can be financed and is fully secured by a government guarantee there is no risk involved for the lender. In return for this risk-free loan, the Government requires the lender to offer favorable interest rates; presently this rate is approximately eight and one quarter percent. If local financiers are unwilling to meet this rate range, national financing usually can be arranged. The maximum repayment period is 15 years; the actual term selected would depend on the borrower's ability to repay and the lender's acceptance of that repayment schedule.

To qualify you should have at least three years earning history from running or operating a charter vessel. Your vessel project must be well defined including complete and accurate cost and profit projections. In short, you must make a sound case that the proposed project will result in a profit.

A second assistance program which shortly will be available to

commercial boatmen is the Capital Construction Fund. This provides for the deferment of federal income tax on vessel income when that income is reserved for the construction or reconstruction of fishing vessels. The owner places this money in an interest-bearing account, accumulating until it is used for a vessel project. Each boatman decides what portion of the taxable fishing vessel's income will be used in the Capital Construction Fund. Current federal income taxes are deferred on that money.

The basic purposes of both the Fishing Vessel Obligation guarantee Program and the Capital Construction Fund are to provide boatmen financial assistance for vessel financing and improve the U.S. fleet by stimulating new vessel construction.

You can find out more about these programs by calling or writing me in the Stony Brook office or by contacting the Regional Financial Assistance Division Office of National Marine Fisheries Service at State Fish Pier, Gloucester, Massachusetts, 01930, Telephone: 617-281-3600.

Marine Businesses: a good time to plan taxes

by John Scotti, Sea Grant Extension Specialist

Normally, we begin to think about federal income taxes in January; unfortunately, this habit can cause us some sleepless nights if we have neglected year-long preparation.

Income tax day can be a confusing time for some fishermen if you have to piece together partial records. Income tax reporting can be much easier, however, when the facts are in good order and your records are up to date. When records are collected on a day-by-day, systematic basis, they can help you report income properly, take proper tax deductions and enable you to back up your tax return.

Although the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires no particular form of record keeping, the system you use must clearly identify all gross income and expenses. Remember, in most tax matters the burden of proof lies with the taxpayer. Deductions which you cannot prove may be disallowed in an audit.

If you are a sole proprietor, you may need only a very simple record keeping system. Such a system consists of a check book, cash receipts journal, cash disbursements journal and petty cash fund. If you are part of a partnership or corporation, your records would necessarily cover situations that do not exist in a sole proprietorship. In short, the legal form of your organization can have a substantial effect on taxes and both legal and accounting advice will be important in selection of the best form of business for your particular needs.

The IRS wants you to pay only your legal obligation — no more, no less. There is nothing wrong with arranging your business affairs to keep taxes as low as possible. Everyone should do so; there is no public duty to pay more tax than the law requires.

Your accounting records should provide an up-to-date indication of your business profitability. Why not use this information as a tax planning aid? Take some time now to estimate your expected taxable income for the year and then determine your tax bracket. It is a good practice to review these figures yourself or with your accountant at least once every three months during the year to see what, if any,

steps you can take to minimize your tax.

Finally, when planning for tax purposes, it's a good idea to consider the possibility of an audit. Consequently, you should keep the records you use to prepare your income tax return.

Generally, the IRS cannot bring assessment of collection proceedings for a given taxable year after three years have elapsed from the due date of the return or the date it was filed, whichever is later. The

"Cattales"

Those of you whose ears perk up at the words "aquatic plants" might be interested in a new quarterly newsletter called *Cattales*.

Cattales includes reviews of current aquatic plant research and management practices, emphasizing events in New York. It also suggests contacts for assistance or further information. *Cattales* is available through the regional Sea Grant offices.

The newsletter authors are Michael Duttweiler, Assistant Program Leader for New York Sea Grant Extension, and Dr. John Peverly. While the first name will be familiar to many of our readers, the second might not be.

John Peverly is an Assistant Professor in the Agronomy Department, New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell. Dr. Peverly came to Cornell in 1971 after completing doctoral studies in Plant Science at Illinois. He currently teaches a course in aquatic plant management at the College. His current research programs emphasize the influences of submerged plants on nutrient and metal transport between sediments and water. Many waterfront landowners, both coastal and inland, have experienced firsthand John Peverly's willingness and ability to interpret aquatic plant management problems. His contributions to *Cattales* are most welcome. Michael W. Duttweiler, Assistant Program Leader.

major exception to this time period is when a taxpayer omitted more than 25 percent of gross income or filed a false or fraudulent return. The three-year period is a minimum. Many of your records should be kept six or seven years, and you should also keep copies of your income tax returns.

The IRS "Tax Guide For Commercial Fishermen", available from Sea Grant, can give fishermen more specific information useful in planning their taxes.

Winterkill of Hard Clams

The winter of 1976-77 was tough on us, but the multi-million dollar Great South Bay clam population did well. Late winter reports of unusually high winter losses of clams caused major concern. A study rapidly developed by the Marine Science Research Center at Stony Brook showed cause for little concern. While mortality varied, it averaged less than 2 percent at the 31 stations sampled. One station did have a very high loss (27 percent), but that area has been closed to clamming for several years because of high pollution.

Clams are tough critters it appears, not even bothered when the Bay had solid ice from the bottom to the top. An interesting discussion of these and other factors is in the full report on "Winter Kill of Hard Clams" (see **I Want More**).

Controlling erosion

Proceedings of a conference on how to control coastal erosion have been published and are available from New York Sea Grant. The conference, which was held in Brockport last spring, featured sessions dealing with vegetation in the coastal zone, federal and state permit requirements, the New York Coastal Management Program policy on shoreline erosion, and erosion control as seen from a contractor's point of view.

The conference was sponsored by the Monroe County Coastal Management Program and Sea Grant.

Exploring marine education advancement

More than 100 educators from downstate learned how aspects of the marine environment might be incorporated into the curricula of primary and secondary schools at a workshop in late September. The New York State Maritime College provided an appropriate setting for the attending school administrators, curriculum development and New York State Department of Education staff, and teachers from all grade levels to hear and discuss concepts of "marinating" (oh - - -) curricula.

The group heard four teachers describe their successes and problems in bringing more marine content to science, English, history, and art programs in their school. These comments helped the group discuss concepts spelled out in "An Introduction to Marine Education" (available from Sea Grant Extension offices in Brockport and New York City).

A similar meeting held in Rochester in late October is expected to have the same effect — administrators alerted to new and stimulating opportunities (by the day's end, one questioned "How do I best get my teachers fired up on this?") and teachers with new ideas and stimuli ("This has really revitalized me", one teacher noted.) A room full of displays and materials induced more than one person to stockpile items they felt worthy of further study and use.

A key discussion suggested possible funding sources to help schools and teachers implement their commitment to making the "world of water" a component of the experience of New York children. The collected experiences and ideas on funding from the New York City and Rochester meetings are expected to be summarized and made available to others by late winter.

The meetings were sponsored by the New York State Marine Educators Association and Sea Grant. Hopefully, they are but the first of increasing efforts in New York that will result in wider opportunities for young people to understand and fully appreciate the important role the oceans, Great Lakes, and other waters play in New York's future, as well as ensuring there are well trained people to assume marine careers of all types in the future. *Bruce T. Wilkins, Program Leader.*



Educators in New York's marine district recently learned how aspects of the marine environment can be incorporated in primary and secondary school curricula.

Marine curricula

Sea Grant has awarded a number of developmental grants to assist in the effort to get more marine and coastal materials in school curricula. Several of those New Yorkers who received awards have asked for ideas from other teachers. Robert Jeager of Mineola Jr. High School is developing a publication on marine field trips in New York State, identifying locations and items teachers would need to know prior to having their class visit the area. Bob has requested that others contact him and provide descriptions of field trips they have found valuable. Honoraria can be offered, if desired, to those whose field trips are selected for inclusion in the collection.

Bob Abrams of the Great Neck Schools is analyzing existing marine curricula and is anxious to receive copies of curricula others are now using. Teachers having such collections (or parents whose children have taken such programs and, thus, know of such teachers) could contact him at: Robert D. Abrams, Coordinator of Environmental Education, Great Neck Public Schools, Great Neck, New York 11020.

Views on Sea Grant

Dr. Bruce Wilkins' work in establishing and directing New York's Advisory Service Program for the past five years has provided certain experiences and understandings that may be useful to other advisory service workers. He has developed a booklet, "Views on Sea Grant Advisory Service Work", because of repeated need to share such understandings with others.

The information was written primarily for advisory service program leaders and staff, but it might also be helpful to others interested in operational details of certain aspects of advisory service work. The booklet is available from the New York Sea Grant office nearest you. Single copies are free; multiple copies are 50 cents each.



For additional information, contact Robert Hansen, Program Manager, or Dot Fellows, Public Participation Specialist, at the New York Coastal Management Program, Department of State, 162 Washington Ave., Albany, New York, 12231, 518-474-8834 or 474-5793.

Department of State receives 3rd year Coastal Management Grant

The Department of State has been awarded \$927,800 in federal funds — a third year grant — for the continuation of the development of a Coastal Management Program in the State.

The grant, approved by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce, is allocated as follows: Department of State, \$473,000; Department of Environmental Conservation, \$151,600; other state, regional, county and local

participants, \$303,200. In all, 28 state, regional, county and local participants will assist the Department of State in preparing the State Coastal Management Program.

The long-range goal for the Department of State is to submit a completed Coastal Management Program to Governor Hugh L. Carey, the State Legislature and Federal government for approval by early 1979 so that the State and its local government jurisdictions can then qualify for available federal financial aids.

Coastal Aesthetics: Issues and Policy Directions

New York's coastal areas are unique resource areas. Of the shoreline's many assets, perhaps none are as universally appreciated as its aesthetic quality, as expressed through its scenic, architectural, historical and cultural resources. Ironically, it is these very aesthetic resources that are the most imperfectly understood, incompletely identified, and infrequently considered in most planning efforts.

An excellent set of reports on the visual quality of the coastal zone have been prepared by David Harper and Sarah Haskett for the New York Sea Grant Institute.¹

Problems stem from the difficulty of identifying and evaluating aesthetic resources. Two of these problems are varying perceptions about what is "aesthetic," and the absence of quantifiable data for weighing aesthetic concerns against other more statistical needs in determining future land and water uses. In New York State, problems in identification are compounded by the character of the shoreline, characterized by townscapes and landscapes that may be considered ordinary or common place when compared to the more dramatic Maine or California coasts.

The absence of effective means for protecting and enhancing aesthetic quality is also a major problem. While there are a number of policies and programs available that incorporate aesthetic concerns, there is no systematic approach to the issue. In addition, those mechanisms that do exist are often unused or ineffective due to lack of commitment or insufficient funding.

In many cases, these factors lead to land use and development practices that neutralize, block from view, or degrade aesthetic quality. In other cases, inattention to restoration or redevelopment needs, or the absence of corrective practices, has challenged aesthetic quality. Natural coastal processes also take their toll.

Traditionally, aesthetic resource studies have been concerned with natural scenic value, the viewing points from which



New York City skyline. (Photo by Adriana Kleiman, courtesy of the Department of City Planning, New York City.)

This foldout page is prepared and paid for by the New York State Coastal Management Program.

please turn page over

Coastal aesthetics

these were visible, and the presence of blighting factors, such as junkyards. The emphasis on natural resources results from the perception that natural landscapes are more aesthetically pleasing than man-dominated environments.

However, on some lengths of shoreline, particularly in the more urbanized areas, natural landscape patterns have been altered by man, who contributes activity, intrigue and meaning to otherwise commonplace natural shorelines. Historic and architectural features and townscapes are aesthetic resources. Evidences of coastal activities, such as harbors, fishing villages, ships, and wharfs, are all an integral part of the coastal aesthetic experience.

Three characteristics common to coastal scenes generally contribute to aesthetic quality: the presence of water, the dynamics of the land/water interface, and expansive views. This suggests that all coastal landscapes, even the more common or ordinary, possess inherent aesthetic attributes which, if managed properly, can provide a measure of aesthetic enjoyment for the viewer.

Understanding the aesthetic potential of some features and areas along the coastline is an important concept in enhancing coastal aesthetic quality. Selective cutting of vegetation along a roadside may reveal attractive shoreline views; bright colors and interesting graphics on oil tanks in urban areas may render an otherwise blighted area visually exciting.

The aesthetic attributes of coastal areas have, along with their recreation potential, made these areas prime locations for vacationers. Beachgoers, picnickers and sightseers frequent public shorelines during the summer season. In areas of high scenic quality, the tourist and recreation industries may be the economic mainstay of the town. In other areas, the potential for developing the tourist or recreation appeal may provide the best alternative toward economic solvency for depressed areas. Historic and architectural resources have educational qualities as well as being attractive features in themselves. Coastal activities enrich a scene through interesting visual images and evidence of human dynamics.

The importance of protecting and enhancing aesthetic resources has been recognized for years. Recently, coastal aesthetic resources have been given greater importance by their explicit inclusion in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. A passage from Section 302(b) stresses this role: "The Congress finds that the Coastal Zone is rich in a variety of natural, commercial, recreational, industrial, and aesthetic resources of immediate and potential value to the present and future well-being of the na-

tion." In addition, states are encouraged to give "full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic, and aesthetic values as well as to needs for economic development" (Section 303(b)).

The recreational, economic, educational and psychological value of aesthetic resources, as well as the emphasis given them in legislation, makes them important areas of consideration in the Coastal Management Program.

Given the definition of aesthetic resources and the importance of their protection and enhancement to the people of the State, the following statements summarize statewide goals for coastal aesthetic quality:

- To preserve and protect existing aesthetic resources, both natural and man-made;
- To develop future aesthetic resources and prevent aesthetic deficits, particularly in the case of new development;
- To restore and enhance areas that are

aesthetically deficient, blighted, or deteriorated; and

-To increase visual access to the shore and physical access to the shore's aesthetic resources.

In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for developing a comprehensive system for identifying, assessing, and developing priorities for aesthetic resources which will give some order to the study of coastal aesthetics in New York State. Broadening people's perceptions about what constitutes aesthetic quality and educating them on methods of studying it are program needs.

¹D. Harper-Focusing on Visual Quality of the Coastal Zone, 1975, 7 pp., Publication, R/C-7.

D. Harper-Visual Quality of New York's Coastal Zone, 1975, 7 pp., Progress Report, R/C-7.
S. Haskett-Evaluating Visual Quality of the Coastline: Some Significant Issues, 1975, 21 pp., Publication R/C-7.



Perceptions about what is aesthetic may vary, but many would agree this is an aesthetic view from Long Island.

Operation Explore

by Gay Hawk, Media Specialist

"Operation Explore" is not Tuesday night's rerun of an episode from Star Trek. Nor is it Apollo's successor in the next phase of our moon adventures. Actually, "Operation Explore" is much more important than either of these, because it is a special project designed for the youngsters of New York — the leaders of tomorrow.

"Operation Explore" is a program of bus trips planned for New York City students to give them an opportunity to visit places and things they've never before experienced.

It takes them to a State Park to visit a fish hatchery; it takes them to a marsh to study the various species of plants which grow in a wetland; it even takes them to a farm to see a real live pig!

The bus trips started last spring and were planned and carried out by the New York State Commission of Parks and Recreation for New York City, Gateway National Recreation Area, the New York City Board of Education and The New York City Youth Development Office (4-H and Sea Grant).

Before the bus-trips began, nearly 100 teachers from nine New York City school districts participated in a workshop to get background information, visual materials, teaching slide sets, trip narratives and lesson plans.

Their 3,500 students visited the fish hatchery at Connetquot State Park, a Suffolk County Farm in Yaphank, Green Chimneys Farm in Brewster, Hohansic State Park and Gateway National Recreation Area.

Each bus trip included an agricultural site and an environmental site in an effort to show the youngsters two approaches to how we can manage the environment effectively and in an ecologically sound manner.

Teachers noted that Operation Explore fit in with the district's science objectives, goals and philosophy. They also said the field trips were highly motivational and increased the children's awareness of the natural resources available to man and how they can help preserve and make better use of these resources.



After participating in an "Operation Explore" field trip, one student summarized all the children's thoughts by saying, "I'll never forget my adventure!"

New seafood processing techniques discussed at conference

Approximately 150 representatives from various segments of the seafood processing industry and researchers from the United States, Canada, Japan, England, and various European countries attended the 22nd Atlantic Fisheries Technology (AFT) Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia in late August. Latest research and technological achievements for processing seafood were presented and discussed.

Two New York Sea Grant sponsored research papers presented were: "Fishery Waste Management Sea Grant Research at Cornell University" by R. R. Zall, L. F. Hood, and J. H. Green; and "Minced Fish — the Versatile Meat Protein" by J. M. Regenstein. Additional information was presented on minced fish, new mackerel products, potential of dogfish shark as a food fish, extrusion of underutilized species, fish binders, potential soy proteins for fish products, and crab processing.

Following the AFT Conference, a week-long World Fishing Exhibition featured exhibitors from Europe, Asia, Canada, and the United States who demonstrated the latest equipment in seafood processing, fishing gear, electronics and other

information pertinent to the fishing industry.

In conjunction with the AFT Conference and Exhibition, David Chase, Sea Grant Extension Specialist on Long Island, attended a meeting on chilling and freezing fish at sea, fishermen forums on gear development, and visited a large seafood processing plant in Lunenburg and a Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries oyster and mussel culture facility.

Making fish trophies

One way to enjoy fishing experiences is to make trophies. Any fish can be made into a trophy. There are different ways to make fish trophies just as there are different kinds of fishing. Now, there is a booklet available, "Make Your Own Fish Trophy", which gives step-by-step instructions on how to make half a dozen different types of trophies. It also has photographs to show you the finished products.

This booklet is available from your nearest Sea Grant Office. Single copies are free. Multiple copies are 30 cents each.

NY Sea Grant featured in national report

Projects carried out by the New York Sea Grant Program are included in the first 84-page illustrated annual report recently released by the national office.

The Sea Grant Program, part of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, provides federal funds to universities for marine-related research, education, and advisory services. In New York, the State University of New York and Cornell University cooperatively carry out the Sea Grant Program.

The report shows the impact of marine research on scientific and educational communities, and the benefits to the general public.

Among the New York Sea Grant projects highlighted by the report are:

A study in which Sea Grant economists at Cornell University analyzed a number of alternatives for both the government and oil companies relating to the exploitation of oil and gas on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf;

The isolation of an enzyme from the digestive system of surf clams that holds promise for dissolving dental plaque and breaking up mold in the blood vessels in burn victims;

An analysis of New York marinas, identifying problems and initiating training courses in marina management techniques and permit procedures;

The installation of a floating tire breakwater in Dunkirk Harbor, Lake Erie, which has made the town marina useable again and has provided both peace of mind and substantial dollar savings for local

boat owners; and

A study of the impact of recreational salmon fishing on fishermen and communities on the shores of Lake Ontario to evaluate the costs and benefits of stocking the lake with salmon.

Commenting on the report, Dr. Ned A. Ostenso, Director of the National Sea Grant Program said, "We wanted to take advantage of an opportunity to review much of what Sea Grant has done in recent years and to inform both the Congress and the public on the direction and depth their tax-investment dollars are taking us in marine research, education, and advisory services."

The 84-page illustrated report contains information on research being carried out in aquaculture, living resources, marine biomedicinals and extracts, mineral resources, coastal zone management support, pollution studies, environmental models, socio-economics, ocean and coastal law, marine recreation, marine technological research and development, seafood science and technology, and marine transportation.

Free copies of the National Sea Grant Annual Report are available from the New York Sea Grant Extension Program offices listed on the back of COASTLINES.

I WANT MORE

Additional information which should help you solve coastal related problems is available from New York Sea Grant. Check the publications which interest you and send to your nearest Sea Grant Extension Program Office.

Single copies of the following publications are free.

- _____ The Charter Boat Industry of New York State: A Problem Analysis, Gratzner, et. al., December 1976, 16 pages.
- _____ Sea Grant Annual Report: July 1, 1975-September 30, 1976, National Sea Grant Program, 84 pages.
- _____ Make Your Own Fish Trophy, Schuman, NYSG-AS-77-05, August, 1977.
- _____ Insight #9: Free Medical Care for Some Commercial Fishermen, August, 1977, NYSG-AS-77-07.
- _____ Informal survey of K-12 Activities/Publications sponsored by Sea Grant Institutions Around the Country, July 1977, 13 pages.

There is a charge for the following publications. Make checks payable to Cornell University. DO NOT add sales tax.

- _____ Winterkill of Hard Clams in Great South Bay, NY, 1976-1977, G.T. Greene and D.S. Becker, July 1977. \$1.25.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas Monograph #2: Chemical Properties, James E. Alexander and Elizabeth C. Alexander, March 1977, 47 pages, \$4.00.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas Monograph #12: Plankton Production, Charles S. Yentsch, May 1977, 25 pages, \$4.00.
- _____ New York Bight Atlas Monograph #17: Aquaculture, Orville W. Terry, June 1977, 36 pages, \$4.00.
- _____ Lake Ontario Atlas: Internal Waves, Dennis Landsberg, 1977, 81 pages, \$1.50.
- _____ Lake Ontario Atlas: Chemistry, Eric R. Allen, 1977, 192 pages, \$1.50.

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UPDATE

"What's New in Coastal Management in New York State?" will be the topic of a conference sponsored by the League of Women Voters of New York State on November 30th. The conference will be held at the Campus Center, SUNY/Albany. Registration, including lunch, will be \$3.

The morning session will focus on the energy related aspects of the coastal management program and the legislation planned to implement the New York program. Raymond T. Schuler, president of Associated Industries of New York, Inc., will speak at the luncheon session about the possible effects of this program on the economy of the state. The afternoon session will be devoted to workshops on various coastal issues.

Further information about the conference is available from Hope Donovan, State Farm Road, Guilderland, N.Y. 12084, 515-456-6443.

For those interested in waterfront development a lecture/seminar series entitled "New York City's Changing Waterfront — its history and potential" was conducted last spring by the City College of New York, School of Architecture and Environmental Studies Urban Landscape Program.

The lecture series was designed to generate public interest in waterfront development and stimulate student inquiry.

Audio tapes, slides, films and booklets of the series may be reviewed at the library of the School of Architecture and Environmental Studies, City College of New York, 3300 Broadway, New York City.

They can also be purchased from Dr. M. Paul Friedburg, Urban Landscape Program, City College of New York, 4 W. 62nd Street, New York, New York 10023. A charge will be made for items ordered.

An East Coast Whale Festival and Symposium will be held at Columbia University in New York City January 6, 7, and 8, 1978. The symposium will bring together many of the top cetalogists in the country, government representatives, and educators, as well as publishing and media persons. Additional information about the festival and symposium is available from Roger W. Rodriguez, Sunray Graphics, P.O. Box 101, Garnerville, New York 10923.

Carrie Matsuzaki has joined the Sea Grant Extension Program as a Program Aide. A native of Hawaii, she has a master's degree in science education from Oregon State University and a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Hawaii. Carrie has been an administrative assistant at the Sea Grant College Program and an administrative aide for the Marine Option Program, both based at the University of Hawaii.

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