

Modern, highly capitalized commercial fishing vessels are evident in European ports, but smaller more traditional boats are also numerous as seen here in Bergen, Norway.



One Viewpoint

Commercial Fisheries in Europe

"The management of off-shore fisheries in the U.S. is in some ways more complex than that in European countries," says Bruce T. Wilkins, program leader for New York's Sea Grant Extension Program. Last summer Wilkins visited numerous ports and spoke with fishery staff members in Iceland, England, Scotland, Norway and the Netherlands. The visit was aided by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University.

"Managing off-shore stocks is easier for us than for many of these countries," continues Wilkins, "because they often face the dilemma of allocating catches between countries." He noted the one exception is Iceland.

From his series of one-day conferences with European professionals, Wilkins observed the following similarities in American and European management of fisheries:

- harvests by private firms, with

heavy government involvement;

- increasing emphasis on the management of marine fish stocks;
- difficulty in identifying optimal yields based on the combination of economic and biological factors.

Differences between the two management approaches were also observed:

- Greater support by European governments in regard to guaranteeing both minimum wages for fishermen, and minimum prices for fish and providing on-shore facilities.

- Greater reliance by European governments on fishermen's organizations to regulate overall catch. "While these same organizations are not politically active," Wilkins says, "they do act as bargaining agents for European fishermen."

Although one of the major reasons for Wilkins's visit was to understand how Europeans allocate catch between commercial and recreational fishermen, this aim was not achieved.

According to Wilkins, this was because recreational fisheries are not considered to be a major competitor with commercial fishing in these countries. He contrasted this situation with the American experience, particularly in New York and nearby waters, where commercial and recreational fisheries compete for the same stock.

"Our Regional Fishery Management Councils are faced with allocating stocks between commercial, recreational and foreign fishermen in the 200-mile zone. But since recreational and commercial fisheries in Europe do not compete with each other, we can gain little from the European experience on the question of allocation."

A New York Sea Grant research project has since been funded to identify possible alternatives for bringing recreational off-shore fishing under the same constraints as those faced by commercial fisheries.

FCMA's Second Anniversary

by Michael Haby, Sea Grant Intern
in Stony Brook

On March first, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) was three years old. During the act's short lifespan, the American fisherman has both blessed and cursed this 200 mile limit.

The most positive effect FCMA has had is to reduce foreign fishing within the U.S. limit. Only one day after the act took effect, for example, there were 68 foreign vessels off the Atlantic shoreline compared to 200 or more before the act. In general, foreign vessels have shown respect for the new regulations although some violations requiring Coast Guard action have occurred. (See Coastlines July-August issue).

Where foreign vessels were once prominent, they are now less conspicuous. Many countries have opted to fish outside the limit rather than to meet the new rules. Some, like West Germany and Poland, have decided not to fulfill their 1978 allocations and have gone home, citing restrictions on the season, fishable areas and fixed gear such as lobster pots and trawls, gill nets, and longlines.

Presently, surveillance and enforcement of the FCMA are being redirected toward domestic vessels. Nowhere is this more evident than in the fishery for cod, haddock, and yellowtail flounder off the northeast coast. The most dramatic example occurred recently off the coast of Boston when a vessel took 8,000 more pounds of haddock than its weekly allowance, resulting in an investigation by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Such infractions of FCMA regulations have caused an outcry from commercial fishermen. Claiming that honest people are being hurt by such disregard for regulations, some northeast fishermen have suggested that an observers program similar to NMFS's Foreign Fishery Observers Program be established for domestic vessels.

So as the FCMA goes into its fourth year, there seems to be a greater desire for cooperation between American fishermen, the Regional Fishery Conservation and Management Councils which administer the law and NMFS.

LAKE ONTARIO FISHING OUTLOOK

Robert B. Buerger,
Sea Grant Specialist in Oswego

Lake Ontario fishermen from the Niagara River to Stony Point can expect excellent fishing for various salmonid species — that is, trout and salmon — this spring.

Good fishing should begin when the ice melts, peak sometime during mid-to-late April, and drop off by mid-May. Brown, lake and rainbow trout and coho salmon, all averaging from 3 to 5 pounds, should be plentiful in 5 to 15 feet of water.

All four species can be caught from boats or shore. For browns, rainbows and cohos, trolling a floating or surface plug from a boat at a medium-to-high speed with about 100 feet of line out is the best bet. From shore, casting plugs or spoons from jetties, dock,

or other structures that extend into the lake is also successful.

Lake trout ranging from 3 to 10 pounds will be more abundant than ever this spring due to greater stocking efforts and the fishes' natural long life span. Although lake trout stay close to the shore along with other salmonid species, different techniques need to be used to catch them. Slow trolling from a boat and slow retrieval aftercasting from shore, using a wobbling spoon or plug are the most successful techniques for lake trout. The key, in any case, is to keep the lure close to the bottom.

Spring fishing is just around the corner. Now is the time to get fishing gear and tackle in order. See you on the lake — Good Fishing!

New York State Health Advisory on Eating Fish From New York State Waters

Various fish species taken from many waters of New York State have accumulated subtle environmental contaminants. Fishes from some waters may contain levels of Mirex, PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) or mercury which exceed actionable or temporary tolerance levels established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to protect consumers obtaining commercial fish in interstate commerce.

There is no record of clinical damage to any person in this state from eating normal quantities of fish (12 pounds per year) and wildlife taken by sportsmen, but health authorities are concerned about potential long-term affects.

To minimize potential adverse health impact, the New York State Department of Health recommends that:

- you eat no more than one meal (½ pound) per week of fish from any water in the state;
- pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and young children should not eat fish with elevated levels of Mirex, PCBs and/or mercury;
- you eat no eels from the Hud-

son River, Lake Ontario and its tributaries to the first barrier impassable to fish, or the St. Lawrence River;

- you eat no lake trout, chinook salmon, coho salmon over 21", rainbow trout over 25", brown trout over 18" between July 1 and Feb. 28, or catfish, from Lake Ontario and its tributaries to the first barrier impassable to fish;

- you eat no smallmouth black bass over 12" taken from the St. Lawrence River or from Lake Ontario, east of Oswego Harbor, and no black bass taken from Lake Ontario, west of Oswego Harbor.

Levels of PCBs and Mirex can be reduced by removing the skin and all fatty portions of a fish along the back, sides and belly. Barbecuing, broiling or any other cooking method which removes additional oils and fats should be utilized. A fish filleting guide is available from any office of the Department of Environmental Conservation upon request. **Note:** This health advisory is adapted, in part, from the New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation's **Fishing Syllabus** and prepared by the Sea Grant office in Brockport.

Two Heads Are Better Than One

by Pete Warnock, Extension Representative
in Ithaca

What do Sea Grant Advisory Committee members do? How are they selected? Who else is on the committee?

These are questions newly appointed program advisory committee members recently asked John Scotti, Sea Grant extension specialist in Stony Brook after being selected for Scotti's committee.

Since 1971 when Sea Grant specialists began work on Long Island, program advisory committees have been used with varying degrees of success. Toward the end of 1978 — on the infamous day of December 7th — a reorganized committee on business management and marketing met with Scotti, Pete Warnock, cooperative extension representative and Mike Haby, resident Sea Grant intern.

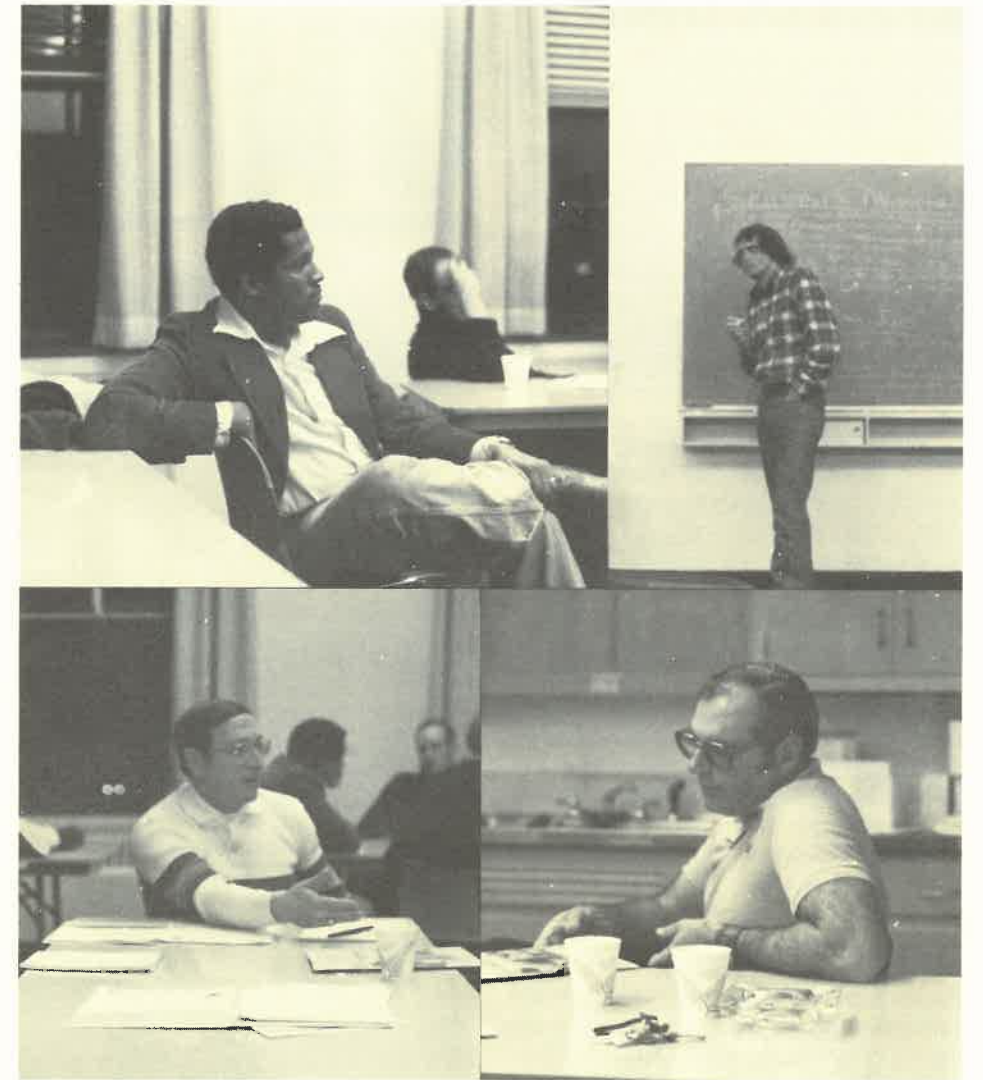
Committee members represented geographic areas of Long Island, fin and shell fishermen, seafood processors and packers, charter and party boat captains and shell fish farmers. One indication of support for this committee was the strong turnout of 10 committee persons — some of whom had driven to Riverhead from as far away as 60 miles.

Two obvious factors drew these persons to Riverhead and gave them a sense of mutual identity throughout the meeting.

First was their respect for Scotti, who already had helped them through informal education and research backed information to make important business decisions and solve practical problems. The second inducement to participate was their common interest in topics such as taxes, marine insurance, capital needs, expansion possibilities, market developments and government regulation.

At the outset of the meeting, participating fishermen were introduced to one another over coffee and then oriented to the job expected of them and the reasons for their appointment to the committee. In most cases, members were selected for their knowledge of the industry and/or recognized leadership ability.

The cooperative extension representative spoke for a few minutes about the commitment in New York



Sea Grant Specialist John Scotti (standing) solicits program ideas from representatives of Long Island's commercial fishermen, seafood industry, charter and party boat captains at a recent advisory meeting.

State Sea Grant to using program advisory committees versus less formal means of developing programs. Reasons cited for using a formal committee structure were:

- **Keeping the specialist on target.** Committee members reflect the felt and expressed needs of the people they represent. Through periodic evaluation and review, a specialist's understanding of "what is needed" becomes more accurate.

- **Setting priorities.** Two or more heads are better than one when establishing priorities for broad and diverse programs.

- **Multiplying efforts.** Work of a specialist can be augmented by committee members. For example, members can encourage others to participate in the program through word-of-mouth advertising or they can participate as a resource person in program meetings or provide facilities for research and demonstration projects.

- **Providing continuity.** Sea Grant specialists often move on to other marine advisory jobs. If and when they leave, a well developed program advisory committee can bridge the gap between specialists.

During the remainder of the meeting, Scotti reviewed the current program mix and emphasis and then divided the committee into three groups. Each group was asked to react to the scope and direction of present programs and to identify future opportunities. In the small groups, committee members became involved in debating the kinds of programs which were most essential to their needs. More questions and a few previously overlooked ideas came to the forefront.

As a result, participants gained a sense that what they were doing was important to the success and well being of their personal businesses and the fishing industry as a whole.

What's Up Doc?

by Stephen Lopez, Sea Grant
Specialist in New York City

"Say Doc, when will the boathouse open?"

That's the question neighborhood youth in Yorkville on Manhattan's Upper East Side often ask Dr. George Murphy. The fireboathouse is an East River project of Murphy's. And Murphy is known for recycling underutilized neighborhood waterfront in Yorkville for recreational, cultural and educational use.

Now nearing completion, the conversion of the East 90th Street fireboathouse and pier into a marine resource center for New York schoolchildren started with Murphy in 1977.

According to Rose Blaustein, science coordinator from Public School District 2 who will help coordinate programs, the fireboathouse will be the first resource center in Manhattan devoted to marine ecology and nautical sciences for elementary school children. She underscores the importance of water in terms of climate, recreation and the local economy in New York City. "Did you know, for example, that one out of every seven city residents owes his or her livelihood to the water?" she asks, "That's the kind of thing we plan to teach at the fireboathouse."

Others responsible for coordinating the small informal programs are: George Tokieda, science coordinator at Brearley School, and Linda O'Dierno, Sea Grant youth development specialist in New York City.

According to Murphy, occupation rights for the city-owned facility were granted in 1977 by the New York City Department of Ports and Terminals. However, a barge accident, which smashed the north side of the pier, and then a fire, which ravaged the boathouse, seemed to spell doom to the marine project.

"But we turned those catastrophes around and actually profited from the accident," reports Murphy. "The people responsible for the accident have rebuilt the entire section of the pier, and we now have what may be the sturdiest pier in the city!" claims the doctor.

Since then, Michael Sandlofer's vessel, the *Freedom*, has made its home berth at the fireboathouse pier. Once a trawler on the North Sea, the

ON THE WATERFRONT



A view of Manhattan's East 90th Street fireboathouse — the city's first marine ecology and nautical sciences center for elementary school children, the vessel, *Freedom*, East River traffic, Astoria (Queens) and the Triborough Bridge with an insert of teacher Rose Blaustein and local children in class aboard the *Freedom*.

Freedom is now devoted to educational purposes. City children will have access to it as a "floating classroom" where they can see and learn first hand about the marine environment.

A proposal by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (ERDA) to sponsor a demonstration of energy conservation and alternative energy is also being

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This is how UWAC planners envision Buffalo's "Riverwalk." Thirty-one miles of waterfront will be landscaped for pedestrians, joggers and bicyclists, joining coastal access along Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Move over Venice - Here Comes Buffalo

by Leslie Ware, Sea Grant Intern in Ithaca

Imagine strolling down a waterside pathway. Joggers pass by, a child on a bicycle pedals along, seagulls swoop over the water. San Francisco, maybe? Cape Cod? Buffalo? Yes, Buffalo!

Surprising as it may seem, the city subjected to abuse by comedians and snow alike now has just such a trail, thanks to the efforts of a group that wants to do even more to improve the image of western New York's coastline.

"We'd like to make Buffalo the Venice of America," declared James E. Carr, executive director of the Joint Erie County and City of Buffalo Urban Waterfront Advisory Committee (UWAC). In a recent interview, Carr explained the work of UWAC, which any community interested in developing its waterfront for public use might

consider emulating.

The committee was created by Buffalo's mayor and Erie County's executive in 1975 to provide advice on waterfront development issues. Its primary goals are the return of appropriate coastal areas to public use and access, the stimulation of economic growth through enhancement of the region's image, and improvement of the quality of life for western New Yorkers.

Studies of ways to improve the nearby Niagara River, including parks and other scenic improvements, had been done in the early 1970's but were ignored, according to Carr. "This led to the creation of a special committee to get the studies off the shelves and get things moving again," he said.

The 31-member group includes one person from each of the nine shoreline communities in Erie County as well as 22 at-large members, half of whom are appointed by the mayor and half by the county executive. Committee members Samuel Lomando and David Rebmann, Jr. also

belong to the Lake Erie Program Advisory Committee, which provides guidance to the Sea Grant Extension Program in Fredonia. Money for the staff's salaries is provided by the county, while the city pays for housing and office materials. As for project funding, the committee must look to federal agencies and private sources since it has no power to carry out any of its projects. "We function more as a catalyst agency than as an implementing agency," Carr pointed out.

Riverwalk, UWAC's first project

To date, UWAC's work has already led to a good deal of activity. Having determined its priorities from previous studies, the committee chose the Riverwalk as its first project.

While incomplete, sections of the walk, which averages nine feet in width, now line the Niagara River for about 10 miles. It includes landscaping, railings and separate pathways for bicycle riders and pedestrians. The project also provides access to recreational areas previously inaccessible to the waterfront. Eventually, UWAC would like to join Lakes Erie and Ontario, which means expanding the trail 20 miles.

Another project recently completed by the committee is a colorful fishing map of the Niagara River, showing depths, "hot spots" for fishing, and shoreline landmarks (see UPDATE). The location of bait shops, marinas, restaurants and areas of interest to anglers are pointed out along with a key for identifying fish and lures.

A future plan, according to Director Carr, is to have the Niagara River shoreline designated as a National Gateway Recreation Area, similar to those in New York City and San Francisco. Federal officials indicate the river's position as an international boundary and Niagara Falls' attraction as a tourist center make the project suitable for Gateway status.

Plans to up-grade Buffalo Harbor

Tied in with the Gateway project is a plan to make Buffalo Harbor an Urban Cultural Park. Not intended to be "a place you go to specifically to play ball," Carr said, the cultural park would encompass the entire downtown harbor, allowing a mixture of work and play. As Carr declared, "You should be able to step out of the office into an environment that makes you feel good." This project

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UPDATE

The **1979 commercial fishermen's tax guide** is now available for those interested in keeping informed on the latest tax law revisions and their application.

The guide provides tax information specifically for commercial fishermen including chapters on: recordkeeping requirements for tax purposes; investment credit for new or used depreciable business property; using a capital construction fund tax deferral plan to help finance the building or rebuilding of a fishing vessel; income averaging; federal fuel tax exemptions; deductible business expenses; and other information.

For a copy of the guide, contact the Sea Grant Office in Stony Brook, Riverhead, or Fredonia.



Nearly 100 commercial fishermen learned what makes trawl doors work - or not work - at a January workshop in Riverhead. Arranged by Sea Grant Specialist David Chase and the Long Island Fishermen's Association, films and video tapes showed the underwater action of doors, nets and fish. J. John Foster of NORDCO Limited in Newfoundland, Canada, explained the advantages and disadvantages of flat, cambered, V and polyvalent doors and Cliff Gouday from Massachusetts described a recently developed ferrolfoil door.

Niagara frontier anglers now have a **fishing map** of the upper Niagara River and eastern tip of Lake Erie based on navigation charts for the region. Displaying the best fishing areas, the map was developed by the Urban Waterfront Advisory Committee with the help of top river anglers, guides, angling clubs, university researchers and government agencies.

Popular Niagara River fish species are shown in color with a description of feeding habits and best times to catch them at various locations. Also included are locations of marinas, boat launches, campgrounds, bait shops and other information of use to area anglers.

The maps can be obtained for \$1.00 by mail or for 50¢ picked up in person from: James Carr, Executive Director, Urban Waterfront Advisory Committee, Room 313 City Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202, 716-856-2849.

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Free subscriptions for New York residents are available upon written request to COASTLINES Editor Ms Sally Willson, Sea Grant Extension Program, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. Two-year out-of-state subscriptions are available upon request for two dollars.

The 12th Annual **Great Lakes Conference** will be held this year from May 1-3 in Rochester. The theme is increased communication between government agencies, law-makers and scientists. A sampling of topics from past programs include climatology, erosion, pollution, fisheries, lake restoration, land use and wetlands. For information on either presenting a paper or attending, write to: Herman S. Forest, Rochester Area Colleges, 50 W. Main Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14614.

Shoals Marine Laboratory 1979

WHAT: A program of two-to-three-day non-credit and one-to-four week credit courses on marine science for students from accredited colleges and universities. Courses including field marine science; field marine science for teachers; coastal and oceanic law and policy; chemical oceanography in the field; anatomy and behavior of the gull; invertebrate embryology, are taught by faculty from Cornell, University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth and other institutions.

WHERE: The Shoals Marine Laboratory — a seasonal field station located on Appledore Island in the southwestern Gulf of Maine known as the Isles of Shoals. Appledore provides ready access to intertidal and oceanic habitats of great diversity.

Live in double rooms in three new comfortable dormitories and work in the Palmer-Kinne Lab. Enjoy the library, dining and other facilities including various boats for pleasure and study.

WHEN: The Summer of 1979

HOW: Applicants are selected on a competitive basis and scholarships are available. For more information, write to: Shoals Marine Lab, G-14 Stimson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 or phone (607) 256-3717.

What's up Doc? *continued from page 4*

considered for the fireboathouse. If approved, solar panels and even windmills — both an unusual scientific addition to a heavily urbanized waterfront — will awe school children from throughout the city.

Murphy has spearheaded the efforts for a marine resource center, as the Executive Director of the Neighborhood Committee on the Asphalt Green, a job he carries out in addition to teaching pathology at the Cornell Medical Center in the city. "Asphalt Green", originally formed in 1972 by a group of 15 local residents, succeeded in getting the old municipal asphalt plant and adjacent property for a sports, recreation and cultural center. A group of several hundred including the Yorkville Alliance, the Yorkville Civic Council, the Carl Schurz Park Association and the Stanley M. Issacs Neighborhood Center, has endorsed the fireboat-house project.

Initially, funding for Asphalt

Green was almost entirely from the private sector. In 1978, door to door canvassing and other fund raising events generated \$60,000. The success of this grassroots effort was enough to convince other private organizations such as banks and trusts to contribute handsomely.

To date, public funding has been by the New York City Youth Board and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development program. The Historic Preservations Program and the New York State Urban Cultural Park Program are potential sources for future support. Sea Grant is also working closely with "Asphalt Green" on these possibilities.

Buffalo, *continued from page 4*

includes turning vacant harbor land into residential and recreational areas. When one considers Buffalo's concentration of recreational facilities in rural areas, its low ratio of recrea-

tional land to population, and its low car ownership (fewer than 66% of the heads of Buffalo households own cars), the need for such projects is clear.

When asked how other communities in the state could form a group similar to the UWAC, Carr responded, "Well, it's like the squeaking wheel. Unless large numbers of people are concerned, it probably won't take place."

About the committee's success, member LoMando said, "It's been fantastic!" He cited a UWAC conference at which a crowd of 300 learned about the Erie County waterfront and voiced their own opinions.

Agreeing with LoMando's assessment, Carr said, "You need only look at the news clippings amassed over the last few years to see how much people are using the waterfront. It's high on their list now." But he sees room for improvement. "We've been successful, but we have a way to go."

By the time the UWAC gets there, Carr's visions of Venice just may have become reality!

I WANT MORE

Additional information is available from New York Sea Grant. Please check the publications which interest you and send to your nearest Sea Grant Extension office.

- _____ **New Hope for Cold-Water Drowning Victims**, J. C. Elliot, 1978, 2 pp.
- _____ **The Age and Growth of Walleye** (*Stizostedion Vitreum Vitreum*) in the New York Waters of Lake Erie, New York Sea Grant Thesis Abstract, S. Sheldon, 1978, 3 pp.
- _____ **Marine Commercial Fisheries of New York State: An Analysis** by Gear, New York Sea Grant Thesis Abstract, W. E. Knapp, 1978, 4 pp.
- _____ **On The Nature of Shoal Redistribution in Great South Bay**, New York Sea Grant Thesis Abstract, P. F. Costa, 1978, 2 pp.
- _____ **Aquaculture, Fisheries, Seafood: New York Sea Grant Thesis**, Vol. II No. 1, 1978, 15 pp.

For the following publications, make checks payable to Cornell University:

- _____ **Scuba Information for New York and Great Lakes Divers**, E. Matthews, 1978, 4 pp., 15 cents.
- _____ **Promoting Tourism with Information Plazas**, J. L. Kinnear, 1978, 4 pp., 15 cents.
- _____ **Expanding Tourism with CBs**, J. L. Kinnear, 1978, 4 pp., 15 cents.
- _____ **Identifying New York's Salmon and Trout**, Conservation Circular, 1978, 14 pp., 10 cents.
- _____ **Smelt — Dip Net to Dish**, J. D. Murray & T. M. Arneson, Superior Advisory Notes (Minnesota), No. 4, 4 pp., 10 cents.
- _____ **Make Your Own Fish Trophy**, S. P. Schuman, 1977, 18 pp., 50 cents.

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If you would like to be notified of additional publications by New York Sea Grant Institute, please check the appropriate category and send to the Albany Sea Grant office. Be sure to include your name and address.

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|--|--|
| _____ General information on Sea Grant | _____ Oceanography, Limnology, Geology |
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Tourism and Scuba Diving Highlighted in Sea Grant Publications

Three new fact sheets are now available from New York Sea Grant Extension Program. They are:

• **Scuba Information for New York and Great Lakes Divers**, by Edward Matthews.

In 1973, there were an estimated two million divers in the United States, and that number has continued to grow at a remarkable rate. This fact sheet provides information on scuba instruction, emergency care and publications available to divers in New York and the other Great Lakes States.

It also defines and describes the symptoms and treatment of air embolism and decompression sickness, two of the major causes of accidental death in scuba divers.

• **Expanding Tourism with CBs**, by Jean L. Kinnear.

For CB users in some states, help, information and directions are just a "breaker" away. Three

states have a tourist information channel and one of them, Tennessee, has base stations at welcome centers to help out almost any CBER in the state.

This fact sheet answers questions that a community setting up a tourist information CB station would need to consider. It also provides "how to" information and a list of some CB terms.

• **Promoting Tourism with Information Plazas**, by Jean L. Kinnear.

Where do you go when you don't know where you're going? To a tourist information plaza, according to this fact sheet.

It points out the advantages and disadvantages of the plazas, at which signs listing the location of recreational facilities, tourist accommodations, restaurants and service stations are posted. The booklet also answers questions a community interested in provid-

ing this service might have and provides sketches of various types of plazas.

(See I WANT MORE)

A report on the **1978 Lake Erie festival** in Dunkirk is available to Coastlines' readers. About the festival—Dunkirk's first—Bruce DeYoung, Sea Grant specialist in Fredonia said, "The payoff was to have so many organizations work together to promote coastal awareness." In all, 34 business, local government, and community organizations jointly planned the three-day celebration including a fishing workshop, concerts, a photography contest, boat races, competitive scuba diving and numerous exhibits and displays. The report, which summarizes the festival's impact and opportunities for improvement, is available by writing to: Bruce DeYoung, at the Sea Grant office in Fredonia.

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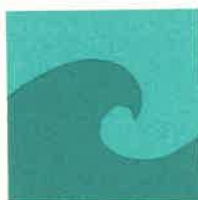
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