

Sea Grant Extension: Looking to the '80s

by Michael W. Duttweiler,
Assistant Program Leader

It has been seven years since the first Sea Grant Extension Specialist began to focus attention on New York's marine resources. Since that time, the Sea Grant Extension Program has developed significant capabilities for carrying out the intent of the 1966 Sea Grant College Act "to promote the wise development and conservation" of our coastal resources.

Active Involvement

From day one, the concerns and ideas of coastal residents and users have guided the activities of Sea Grant Extension. Bruce Wilkins, Sea Grant Extension Program Leader, sums up this philosophy as follows: "For Sea Grant to help coastal users solve problems, those users need to be involved in identifying the important issues. Their advice and help is key to designing and carrying out educational efforts. Individuals having the respect and knowledge of others with similar interests are those we hope to have involved. They must be forward looking and able to visualize the opportunities for and limitations of factually based educational programs."

Presently, more than 100 shoreline landowners, commercial fishers, teachers, marina operators, local officials, recreationists, entrepreneurs, marine contractors and others serve on the program advisory committees of our Extension Specialists. These individuals help identify educational priorities, plan and evaluate education programs and identify research topics. Their input is key to assuring that New York Sea Grant is addressing the real needs of New York's residents.



Active involvement by members of Sea Grant Advisory Committees is crucial in New York's Sea Grant Extension Program. Here members of Sea Grant Specialist Brian Doyle's committee evaluate educational priorities for 1980. Doyle is located in the Great Lakes area.

The Extension Program Staff

The Sea Grant Extension "field" staff is comprised of 15 Regional Extension Specialists in eight locations along our shores (addresses are listed on the back page). Each specialist has a particular area of expertise, all of which can be grouped in the following subject areas: coastal engineering and design, tourism and recreation, coastal planning and development, commercial fishing industry, seafood processing, consumer fish use and youth education.

The intent of the "regional" specialists and the "regional" offices was to have persons located within less than two hours of any area of New York's coastline. This has been achieved.

In addition to the field staff, there are seven specialists located at the State University of New York in Stony Brook and Cornell University in Ithaca with responsibilities in shellfish biology, recreation and tourism, fish contaminants, food science and communications. These persons serve to support field staff educational projects.

Other Resources

The field and campus based specialists are the backbone of our educa-

tional efforts. But there also are many other resources within the New York Sea Grant "family". Since we are a consortium of the State University of New York and Cornell University, we have access to the fine research and educational assets of both. The research program of New York Sea Grant itself and Sea Grant programs throughout the nation provide information specifically attuned to the needs of coastal residents and form the factual basis for education programs. As part of New York Cooperative Extension, the Sea Grant Extension Program is backed by an organization with a long history of people-oriented, practical, effective education.

A Continued Role

We believe the New York Sea
continued on page 7

Coastlines Questionnaire
coming soon. See
letter to subscribers
on page 8.

Marinas: Maintaining Aging Public Facilities — Part II

by Stephen Lopez, Sea Grant Specialist in New York City

Editor's Note: This article is the second in a series of three on New York City's Waterfront, an area which covers roughly 580 urban coastline miles.

In the cold quiet of a winter evening at the 79th Street Boat basin in Manhattan, the only audible sound is the dull crunch of ice floes against wood pilings and docks. "A" Dock's stringers have been shoved completely off the support pilings and "sister beams" have been hastily installed to prevent its collapse.

Here and in Flushing Bay at the World's Fair Marina, the accumulation of silt is so great that many boats sit atop muck at low tide unable to leave their slips.

About 13 per cent of recreational boat moorings and slips in New York State are provided by public marina facilities, according to a 1972 commercial and boatyard industry report by Dick Noden and Tommy Brown. Many are aging and in serious disrepair. What is or can be done about this problem?

According to Jerry Berton, who operates several public marinas in New York City and who is president of the Association of Concessionaires, much of the problem lies in the public administration of concessionaires at the local level.

"There simply are no incentives to invest in public concessions without assurances of an adequate lease term over which to amortize the investment", according to Berton. He and other concession operators complain of inconsistency in interpretation of concession regulations and the

emphasis on short term operating agreements as major flaws in local administration of concession agreements.

Federal guidelines for concessions have been highly praised by marina concessionaires. A rating system for operator's performance and an equity interest clause, giving preference for concession renewal to existing operators with a good record and a high capital investment, are credited with insuring higher quality in federal concession operations. The difference is readily apparent in comparing several facilities of New York City with the federally owned Great Kills marina in Staten Island. Well maintained, neat and freshly painted docks here contrast sharply with uneven decking, listing finger piers and badly chafed pilings at most city facilities.

Live aboards at the 79th Street Boat basin wonder what will happen this winter when ice floes in the Hudson River push once again against the failing fixed dock that acts as a breakwater. Many are concerned that their homes will be destroyed along with a lifestyle they consider essential to continued residence in the city.

And according to Bronson Binger, director of capital projects for the city Parks Department, "We recognize the importance of protecting this tremendously valuable asset against imminent environmental dangers". An engineering firm has been retained to recommend action necessary to protect the facility against this winter's ice hazards.

A bottom line concern for all

involved is: who will pay for much needed improvements?

With seasonal rates already as high as \$25.00 per linear foot, management feels boaters will not accept still higher dockage fees necessary to offset costs of improvements assumed by management. And since most public boating facilities are not located in low income areas and may not be used by low income residents, funding from traditional support programs is unlikely. Thus, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program and the new Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program of the U.S. Department of Interior may not be used to aid the city's Marina at 79th Street. And with the U.S. Department of Interior's Land and Water Conservation Funds already strained by other pressing recreational needs, the outlook for direct federal assistance is bleak. This means the financial burden ultimately rests with the local government.

It is certain that operating and maintenance costs of marina and boatyard facilities will continue to rise in the future. The dilemma for local governments will be how to offset costs with revenues. Whether public marinas are managed by private concessionaires or government employees, proper financial management is a necessity in order to generate adequate cash to cover either the private operator's expenses and margin of profit or the salaries of government employees, as the case may be.

Breathe New Life into Winter

by David Greene,

Sea Grant Specialist in East Aurora

Wind chill factor . . . winter storm watch . . . lake-effect snowstorm.

The winter months of the year. Probably a good time to "hibernate" next to a warm fire with a good book until that spring thaw comes around. Right? Wrong!

Winter enthusiasts can name many enjoyable activities — snow skiing, snow shoeing, ice fishing, skating, sledding, ice boating, ice watching and snowmobiling. These are just a few of the many recreational activities provided by a New York State winter.

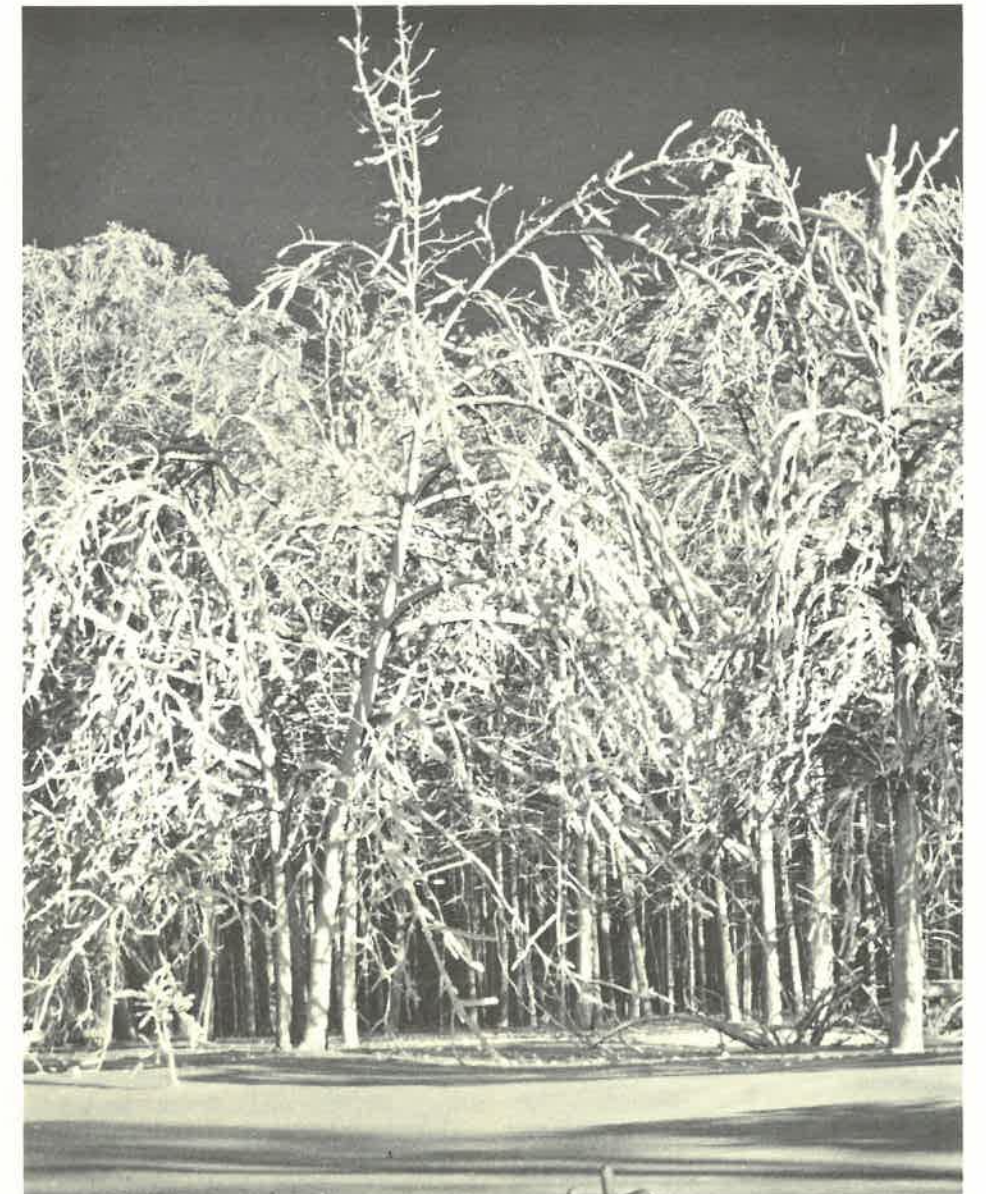
But just as there are many who would enjoy these activities, there are also many who would rather enjoy a good book next to a warm fire. Although many an argument can be raised as to the sanity of this approach, those who miss the fourth season of the year might be said to have a myopic view of their environment.

In New York State, a beautiful part of nature's weather takes place in winter. Organisms are forced to adapt to new stresses and many critical factors of survival occur. For the teacher or the student of the outdoors, winter is a fascinating study.

Unfortunately, we begin to learn this aversion to winter early on in school. Teachers, who would gladly set forth in the spring or the fall, find many an excuse to stay indoors in the winter months.

For example, Les Picker of the North Carolina Marine Resources Center has found that much of curricula associated with winter has been either geared to the lower elementary grades, is abiotic (physical) in scope or limited to isolated excursions into winter ecology. It can be argued that this narrow approach to the outdoors in winter continues throughout our lives as we find ways to "insulate" ourselves from the cold rather than to understand it.

During the winter months, Niagara Falls, a very popular tourist attraction during the warm months,



takes on a whole new look. The constant spray from the falls not only builds up a magnificent ice sculpture on the rocks beneath the cataract, but also puts a veil of ice over surrounding trees and man-made structures. On a clear, sunny day, the white ice-covered trees against a blue sky is a sight to behold. To complete the picture, the spray also creates a rainbow across the sky.

For those who find Niagara Falls is too far a drive, winter provides an ongoing display of unique activities within reach.

Our stream and lakes are teeming with life during the winter months. Understanding something about oxygen-rich water and the adaptation of fish to the cold and ice can lead to a highly successful ice fishing trip.

A walk through the woods after a new fallen snow reveals interesting patterns in the behavior of mammals.

Their fresh tracks in the snow, their denuding of trees' bark in search of food, and their silent presence in the woods is a thrill to experience. And, birds that are normally present in the warm months are replaced by wintering species.

A cold, clear winter night must be experienced to be appreciated. Bundle up tightly and go for a walk near a large, frozen body of water. In the dead silence of night, you can hear the ice freezing and expanding. This ice booming coupled with the beauty of a winter starlit sky is hard to forget.

And afterwards, your book and warm fire might even be more enjoyable.

Editor's Note: If you would like more information on winter ecology and outdoor winter activity, write to David Greene at our East Aurora office.



Repairing aging docks suffering from (A) slippage and (B) missing parts, and replacing old sections with (C) new construction are increasing management problems at New York City's public marina on 79th street — especially since federal funding may not be available in the future.

Scientific Cooperation Goes a Long Way

by Donna Edgar,
Sea Grant Specialist in Stony Brook

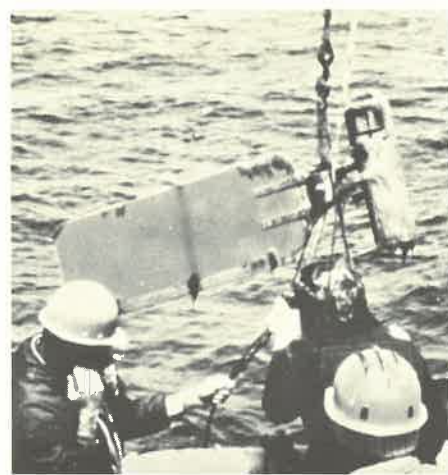
There is a certain excitement in recovering from the sea a mysterious object which has been floating to and from destinations unknown.

Such it must have been for the crew of a French Navy destroyer returning to her home port and for a group of children playing on the shores of County Clare, Ireland. Both groups found strange-looking objects with foreign markings. Had they discovered the wreckage of a misfortunate vessel? Or perhaps a souvenir from Skylab on its fiery voyage home?

The mysterious floating objects turned out to be "witness buoys" — bright red and yellow eight-foot buoys, each bearing a white flashing light — used to mark the location of scientific equipment worth up to \$23,000 in the ocean.

Why were these buoys found in France and Ireland?

Let's take a trip back to the week of March 12, 1979. During that week, the Marine EcoSystems Analysis (MESA), a subdivision of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), placed 18 current meters in the New York Bight, the 15,000 square miles of water bound by New York, New Jersey, and the edge of the Continental Shelf. Containing three



current meters and an acoustic recovery device, the equipment was used to monitor water current, speed and direction, water temperatures and salinity to help protect water quality.

In response to concerns for the safety of the equipment and fishing

A RECORD OF COOPERATION

gear which might get tangled with it, the New York Sea Grant Extension Program worked in cooperation with New Jersey Sea Grant and MESA to develop a "Notice to Fishermen" poster that described the buoy systems and their locations. These posters were distributed to over 1,000 commercial fishermen, pilots, marina operators, and U.S. Government Coast Guard stations. Additionally, a reproduction of the poster appeared in the U.S. Coast Guard's Notice to Mariners.

Just how successful was this notification effort?

According to Lt. (jg) David Goodrich, a NOAA officer who tracks current meter operations for the MESA project, out of a total of 30 current meters only nine were lost. In 1978, with a minimum of publicity efforts, 15 out of 28 current meters were lost.

In dollars and cents, the 1979 losses totaled \$69,000 while the 1978 losses exceeded \$115,000, making 1979's losses approximately 60 per cent of those in '78. That seems to be a substantial improvement.

The "mysterious" objects that reached Europe were two witness buoys that had probably been struck by vessels, broken free, and carried with ocean currents to their new destinations.

Since a larger number of meters were lost at middle to outer continental shelf stations in September 1978 and 1979, Goodrich speculates that seasonal trawler traffic was probably the major source of equipment loss. Reinforcing this speculation was a phone call from the captain of a Virginia trawler who wanted to return a meter that had been caught up in his bottom dredge.

How did the captain know who to contact to return the meters? As with the drifting buoys recovered in Europe, there were identification tags located inside the equipment which allowed contact back to the MESA Project Office. It is through this type of cooperative effort — between both the scientific and fishing communities — that losses of

scientific and fishing gear can be kept to a minimum. Otherwise, losses can be substantial.

By mid-September, all of the current meters were removed from the waters of the Bight until next year. Now many tedious hours will be spent cleaning and repairing their delicate parts, and analyzing their data. They will remain silent until next summer when they will be placed at new stations to tell their stories.

For the children of County Clare, the eight-foot, bright red and yellow buoy has become a permanent part of their playground, proving that a little cooperation goes a long way!

The Dollars and Sense of Marine Education

by Ruth Folit,
Term Specialist in New York City

Money for education programs is tight and inflation is strangling those dollars that are allocated for education. What are dedicated and savvy educators in New York doing to fight back?

Twenty-two metropolitan New York teachers and supervisors participated in a workshop sponsored by New York Sea Grant on grants-writing at Brooklyn's Floyd Bennett Field Unit of Gateway National Park on November 2 and 3. There they learned the ins-and-outs of obtaining funds to supplement their skeletal budget for marine education programs.

William Price, Director of the Office of State and Federal Programs of the Luzerne Intermediate Unit, a five-county regional education district in Pennsylvania, presented the workshop. "Writing a grant proposal is a skill that can be learned and applied to any subject. In fact, 60 per cent of all submitted proposals are rejected on technicalities, 20 per cent rejected on budget, and only 20 per cent rejected on content."

Much of the two days focused on

the nuts-and-bolts of researching, writing and submitting a proposal. Price emphasized the need for a systematic approach to grantswriting. Sixty to 70 per cent of the time spent should be on the pre-application phase — locating funding sources, researching types of programs available, and conceptualizing the project.

A method strongly suggested is the team approach, that is, working with two or three other classroom teachers, a school resource person such as a librarian, a fiscal expert, and



someone from the school administration. "Ask students for their ideas and involve the community," Price advised.

The nitty-gritty of proposal writing occupied most of the second day. "I've written a number of education proposals before, but I've never really understood what they want in the needs, objectives, and procedures section — the meat of any proposal. It's the first time anyone's been able to explain it in detail," Bunny Nadelman, an elementary teacher at P.S. 112 in the Bronx, said.

Besides gaining practical information, the teachers experienced a real change in attitude. By the end of the workshop, teachers began viewing each other as co-workers instead of competitors. An "invisible network" of educators working together to write proposals for marine education programs is growing in New York.

It only makes sense. And cents. For a copy of "Beginning Hints for Funding Marine Education Programs," see I WANT MORE.

Increasing Access to Lake Ontario's Streams

by Michael P. Voiland,
Sea Grant Specialist in Brockport

Whether it's Eighteenmile Creek in Niagara County, Oak Orchard Creek in Orleans County or the Genesee River in Monroe County, the problem has been the same. Anglers, desiring to harvest an improving fishery resource, find it difficult, if not impossible, to gain access to the many streams flowing into Lake Ontario waters.

But recent activities by a wide variety of private and public organizations are proving that public fishing access can be improved through cooperative "helping-hand" efforts.

"In the view of some people, the state should be shouldering the total responsibility of providing access to fisheries developed and managed by our department," states Ned Holmes, regional supervisor for the State Department of Environmental Conservation. "Years ago, that notion may have made alot of sense. However, given the fiscal and political realities of today, state government cannot be expected to provide for fishing access all the time, everywhere." Hence, initiatives sponsored by local government and private groups to improve access take on added importance.

Some good examples of working together toward the goal of better angling opportunities can be found in three Lake Ontario counties. In each case, added angling pressure brought about by the salmon and trout sport-fishery in the lake have led to concerted action by different groups or agencies:

Burt Dam in Niagara County

Located on Eighteenmile Creek in the Town of Newfane, the abandoned Burt Dam and the stretch of stream below it has become a favored fishing area. Each fall, salmon and trout

ascend the Eighteenmile in their spawning ritual. Access to this site, formerly inhibited by a steep bank and lack of parking, has recently been enhanced through the joint efforts of town, county and state bodies.

"On the advice of the county's fishery advisory board, the Town of Newfane and Niagara County developed the Burt Dam Access Site on the former town dump," explains Rod Hedley, a local marina operator and an advisory board member. "In a nutshell, the town highway department, the county parks and public works agencies and the state Fish and Wildlife Management Board coordinated time, materials and manpower. The result has been a parking lot and safe foot trail down to the creek — not to mention a lot more fishermen!" says Hedley.



Waterport Dam in Orleans County

The conditions here, on Oak Orchard Creek, were much like that at Burt — many anglers, but limited access. The additional problem of litter, however, made the Waterport situation extremely troublesome for the power utility (Niagara Mohawk) which operates the hydro dam.

"We did not want to prevent recreational use of our property, but the mess left by some inconsiderate anglers dictated that something be done to curtail the litter," recalls Bill McCarthy, district manager with the power company.

Local angling clubs responded by placing signs on the site promoting good behavior. County and state police offered increased patrolling efforts, and an angling club from Rochester organized an annual litter "clean-up" after the fall run of fish.

continued on page 8

New Publications from Sea Grant in New York and Elsewhere

When Dr. Athelstan Spillhaus first suggested the concept of Sea Grant in 1963, he envisioned a cooperative effort among academic, Federal, State, and commercial institutions which draw upon the intellectual strength of the great American universities to unlock the secrets and develop the great potential of the oceans.

Sea Grant has made progress toward that goal and a new report entitled **The First Ten Years** details the organizational and developmental stages of Sea Grant's first decade. During its short existence, this program — which fosters scientific research, marine education and training, and service to the oceanic community and the public — has developed a long list of accomplishments.

For a copy of "The First Ten Years," see I WANT MORE.

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For Chautauqua County teachers, Sea Grant's publication **Lake Erie Coast: A Field Guide** is an attractive 32-page teaching aid on how to take advantage of Lake Erie both in-and-out of the classroom. Written in an attempt to understand the Lake's problems and potentials, the guide includes general information on the area's history, erosion, pollution and lake industries. In exacting details, the author then goes on to describe 28 tour sites and activities including maps, addresses, directions, cost, parking and restroom information, time of day and year to visit, names and telephone numbers of people to contact and suggestions for student projects. Some of the sites mentioned are Silver Creek's Sewage Treatment Plant; Forestville's Merritt Estate Winery; Dunkirk's Helwig's Fish Market, Historical Center, Coast Guard Station and Canadaway Creek Nature Sanctuary; Fredonia's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; Portland's Historical Museum; Brocton's Filtration Plant; and Barcelona's Harbor and Lighthouse, to name a few. For each tour or activity, information of interest to students is given, including student projects. The Field Guide can be used by third to tenth grade teachers. See I WANT MORE.

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St. Lawrence County: Tourism Factbook, by Linda Parks is now available for distribution.

Using existing data, the 34-page tourism factbook was developed as a pilot project. The booklet is by no means complete but can be used as an example of what communities can do at a low cost without extensive research. The data, largely descriptive in nature, is designed to help area residents visualize the tourism industry. It contains informational charts on the economic value of tourism, the number of tourists visiting various attractions, market information, a forecast of outdoor recreation in New York State, a list of tourist facilities, a list of sources for further information, and a factsheet on "How to Develop a Factbook."

Possible uses of the factbook are:

- to explain the nature of tourism in a given area as well as the level and importance of the industry;
- to help design marketing and promotional plans based upon an understanding of the community's market and tourism products and changes which occur in the community. With this information, plans can be focused on specific objectives;
- to help point out areas where further attention by the public and private sector is needed;
- to set up a framework to monitor tourism on a continuous basis so changes in the industry and appropriate resources can be identified, developed and evaluated in a timely fashion.

Using this publication as a guide, other communities may develop their own factbook to pull together important statistics about their own community. If kept up-to-date, such a factbook can be a useful planning tool.

If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the factbook, see I WANT MORE.

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Marine Fisheries of Maine, a set of six color filmstrips and six audio cassette tapes with accompanying teacher's guide designed for third through sixth grade is available for \$48.00 from Sea Grant in Maine. The series includes:

- **Scallop Fishing in Maine** on the methods and equipment used to catch

scallops. It describes the fishermen's various tasks ranging from cleaning scallops to operating winches;

- **The Gill Netters' Day** on the daily activities of a living gill net fishing crew. It outlines the types of nets used, how the fish are caught, the types of fish caught, and how they are cleaned;

- **The Lobsterman** on a typical day. A lobsterman is seen hauling and repairing traps; measuring and banding lobsters; and delivering his catch to the lobster pound;

- **Clam Digging Downeast** on two men who dig clams by trade. It shows the tools and techniques used and discusses the importance of tides to the clam diggers;

- **Onboard a Trawler** on catching and cleaning fish aboard a trawling vessel. Attention is given to the nets used, the types of fish caught, the duties of the crews, and the unloading of the catch; and

- **Seining along the Maine Coast** on the procedures used to catch fish, namely herring and sardines, with seine nets.

For more information, write to: Maine Sea Grant Publications, Ira C. Darling Center, University of Maine, Walpole, Maine 04573, or phone (207) 563-3146.

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The following reports are available from the Lake Erie Wastewater Management Study:

- **Historical Trends in Pollutant Loadings to Lake Erie**, November 1975;

- **Lake Erie Basin Land Resource Information System**, February 1978;

- **Economic and Land Management Analysis, Honey Creek Watershed**, 1977;

- **Economic Impacts of Changing Tillage Practices in the Lake Erie Basin**, August 1978;

- **Levels of Plant Available Phosphorus in Agriculture Soils in the Lake Erie Drainage Basin**, December 1977.

Please make your request in writing to: Mr. Wayne Dubrawsky, Water Quality Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo, NY 14207.

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Sea Grant Extension:

Grant Extension Program has developed into a strong organization capable of addressing the significant problems and potentials of New York's coastal residents. Yet, as it was seven years ago, the effectiveness of our efforts remains contingent on our ability to identify real needs and problems of coastal residents. To assure this, your continued involvement and support are crucial.

UPDATE

Stanley Boc, Jr. has been named Regional Extension Specialist for the Fredonia office of the New York Sea Grant Extension Program. Starting in January, Boc will be conducting informal education programs relating to Lake Erie emphasizing shoreline erosion, coastal recreation and other coastal management issues.

Boc currently is a Regional Extension Specialist for Sea Grant located at Stony Brook, Long Island. His previous experiences include teaching geology and conducting oceanographic research at the University of North Carolina. He holds degrees in earth science, geology and marine sciences. Boc replaces Regional Specialist Bruce DeYoung who was recently promoted to another position with Sea Grant at Riverhead, New York.

Hypothermia is the cooling of the internal body temperature down to the point where death occurs. It is considered a major cause of death in cold water drownings, in the winter-time deaths of elderly persons and small children, and in deaths of people exposed over several hours to low air temperatures such as moun-

tain climbers and hikers.

In recent years researchers, medical personnel and many water users have developed a rapidly growing technology to treat hypothermia. To provide a forum for these groups, an **International Hypothermia Conference and Workshop** is being held on January 23-25 at the University of Rhode Island, Kingston Campus.

The mornings of the conference will focus on technical papers on all aspects of hypothermia, while afternoons will feature panel discussions on acute, chronic, urban and medically induced hypothermia. The closing session will be a discussion on treatment, training and research. Aimed at top level educators and program directors of national organizations, the workshop will focus on the prevention and treatment of hypothermia caused by immersion in cold waters. Enrollment is limited to 200 persons and credit from the University of Rhode Island may be obtained.

For more information, write: Hypothermia, University of Rhode Island Marine Advisory Service, Narragansett, RI 02882; or phone 401-792-6211.

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. Single copies of the following publications are free:

_____ **The First Ten Years**, National Sea Grant College Program, 1979, 78 pp.

_____ **The 200-mile Limit**, New Jersey Cooperative Extension Service, 1979, 6 pp.

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

_____ **Beginning Hints for Funding Marine Education Programs**, L. Pennisi, 1978, 4 pp., 15 cents.

_____ **Changing New York City's Waterfront: A Citizen's Guide**, S. Lopez, 1979, 9 pp., 60 cents.

_____ **Chautauqua County's Lake Erie Coast: A Field Guide**, L. B. Ware, 1979, 32 pp., \$1.75.

_____ **Current Use of Water Surface Zoning for Recreation**, Sea Grant Reprint Series, T. L. Brown, E. J. Finegan, and M. P. Voiland, 1979, 8 pp., \$1.25.

_____ **I Love You, Jay, and I Hope They Clean the Water**, Sea Grant Reprint Series, B. M. Kantrowitz, 5 pp., \$1.00.

_____ **Long Island Surf Fishermen: 1979**, Sea Grant Report Series, E. G. Carls and R. F. Dresnan, 1979, 41 pp., \$1.25.

_____ **Participation of Nonlicensed Anglers in Recreation Fisheries, Erie County, New York**, Sea Grant Reprint Series, E. J. Dunning and W. F. Hadley, 1978, 4 pp., \$1.00.

_____ **Polychlorinated Biphenyls May Alter Marine Trophic Pathways by Reducing Phytoplankton Size and Production**, Sea Grant Reprint Series, H. B. O'Connors, Jr., et. al., 1978, 3 pp., \$1.00.

_____ **Recipe for a Cooperative Technical Editing Program**, Sea Grant Reprint Series, B. M. Kantrowitz, 1979, 15 pp., \$1.00.

_____ **St. Lawrence County: Tourism Factbook**, L. L. Parks, 1979, 34 pp. \$1.00.

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Access to Lake Ontario

More recently, the town supplied some road gravel and fill to expand the parking area near the site entrance. As a result, Niagara Mohawk has been spared the problem of curtailing access at the dam.

Maplewood Park in Monroe County

Even the once heavily polluted Genesee River in Rochester, N.Y. has become the focus of additional angling activity. For years, access to the River and its lower Falls area, via Maplewood Park, was hindered by a steep, hazardous gorge. Last year, the county's fishery advisory board encouraged the city and county to coordinate activities to rectify the problem. The municipalities resolved a legal liability question and the county parks department arranged to have federal Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) personnel construct a foot path down to the river. Some work remains, but the steps taken will open up the Genesee for

Dear COASTLINES subscribers,

During the next week, you will receive a letter and questionnaire from me, requesting information on how to improve COASTLINES. Please plan to take a few minutes to fill out the questionnaire and return it in the envelope provided. Your responses will help all of us in the Sea Grant Extension Program know how to better serve you through our bi-monthly newsletter, COASTLINES. New York subscribers should be sure to include their name, address and county to continue receiving COASTLINES free. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Sally Willson
Sally Willson
COASTLINES editor

additional fishing opportunity.

To be sure, the process of improving the public's ability to reach fishing waters is not easy. In each case cited above, many hours and much effort and patience were needed by those involved to reach agreements on goals and to coordinate actions. Yet, on the Eighteenmile, the Oak Or-

chard and the Genesee, the results have been positive.

For more information on how to improve public access to state waters and fishery resources, contact Mick Voiland at Brockport or Bob Buerger at Oswego. Both Sea Grant specialists have had experience in dealing with these complex issues.

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