

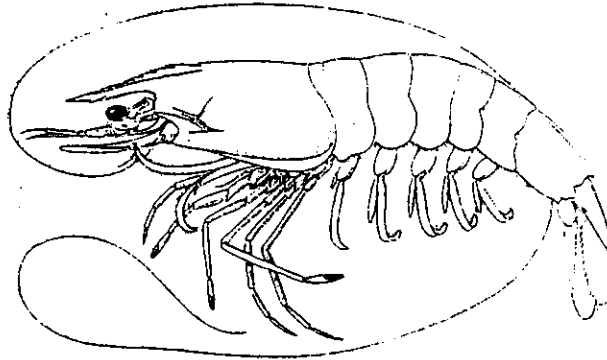


Louisiana State University
Agricultural Center
Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service

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SEA GRANT PROGRAM



LAGNIAPPE

T.E.D. WORKSHOP

The Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service will be sponsoring a TED Workshop on Tuesday, March 21 at 7 p.m. at the Jean Lafitte Auditorium in Lafitte. The purpose of this workshop is to explain the TED regulations in detail and answer all questions pertaining to TEDs. We will be bringing in TED experts for this purpose. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

TED REGULATIONS FOR HARD TEDs

- 1) Construction materials
- 2) Grid sizes
- 3) Installation
- 4) TED angle
- 5) Position and size of escape opening
- 6) Flotation requirements
- 7) Flap requirements
- 8) Allowable modifications such as accelerator funnels, PVC rollers and chafing gear

TED REGULATIONS FOR SOFT TEDs

- 1) Review of Morrison TED regulations
- 2) Review of Andrews TED regulations

- 3) Review of Taylor TED regulations

IMPROVING TED PERFORMANCE

- 1) Securing TED angle
- 2) Extended flap
- 3) Accelerator funnels
- 4) Tips on handling at sea

HANDS-ON DEMONSTRATIONS

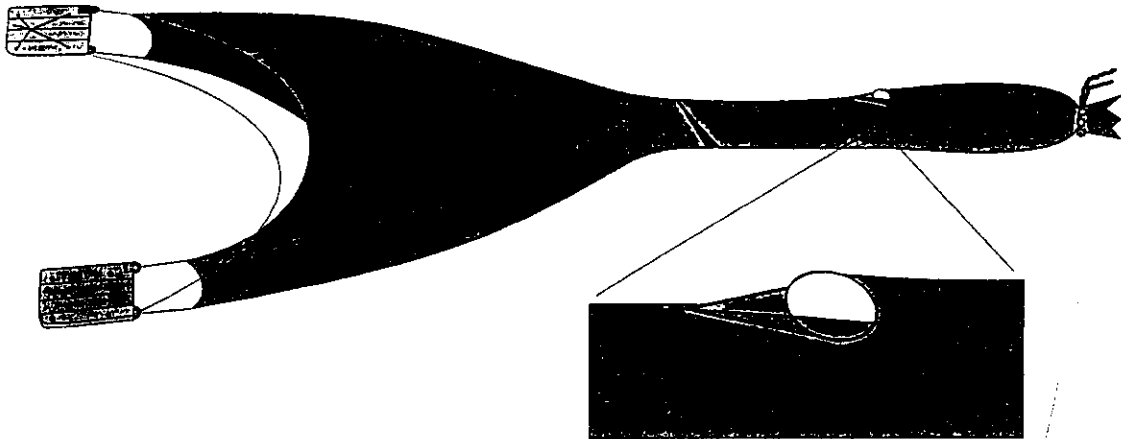
- 1) Checking TED angle
- 2) Determining flotation requirements
- 3) Measuring exit hole and flap

Shrimpers and net makers are encouraged to bring in their TEDs if they have questions on them. The meeting is open to anyone who is interested.

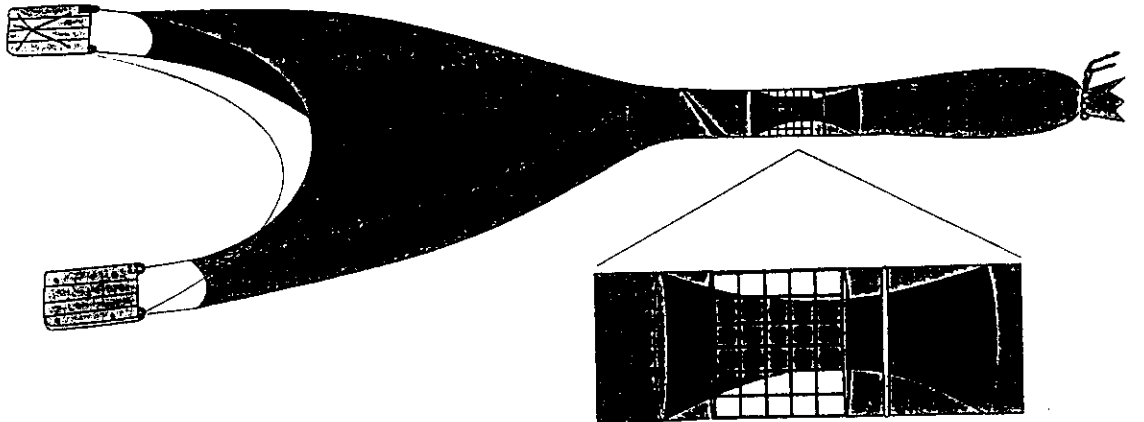
RESEARCH ON FINFISH EXCLUDERS

At a recent Gulf Council Shrimp Advisory Panel meeting, the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation showed some preliminary results of their tests of bycatch reduction devices (BRDs). The two BRDs tested were the "Fisheye", a finfish excluder invented by Louisiana shrimpers and the extended funnel.

FISHEYE



EXTENDED FUNNEL



The tests were not "swimming pool" tests, but were actually conducted by commercial shrimpers in commercial trawls while commercially shrimping. The tests were conducted in waters from the beaches out into federal waters off of the coasts of all the Gulf states including Louisiana. The fisheye BRD was tested in 544 tows and the extended funnel BRD was tested in 224 tows. After final results, there will be about another 150 tows with the fisheye and 100 more tows with the extended funnel BRD. The results so far show the fisheye as excluding 33% of the finfish (27% on red snapper) and the extended funnel reducing finfish bycatch by 23% (26% on red snapper). Surprisingly, the loss of shrimp was very low. The loss of shrimp with the fisheye BRD was 1% and there was actually a 3% gain in shrimp catch in the extended funnel BRD. Researchers that I have spoken to are not sure that the gain in shrimp will still be there after more tests, but they are fairly sure that the extended funnel BRD will lose very few shrimp. As more research results become available we will publish them.

TRAWL MESH SIZE INCREASE

Effective January 1 of this year, the minimum size mesh on trawls, skimmers and butterfly nets used in inshore waters during the fall white shrimp season has been increased to 1½ inches stretched.. The minimum mesh size remains at 1¼ inches during the inshore brown shrimp season and in outside state waters (beach to 3 miles out) year around. This measure was passed by the 1993 State Legislature but was not effective until this year.

MORATORIUM ON THREE SALTWATER GEAR LICENSES PROPOSED

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its Feb. 9 meeting passed a notice of intent to suspend the sale of 1995 gear licenses for saltwater gill nets, trammel nets, and fish seines except to those who bought them last year.

The proposed rule would prohibit the issuance of new licenses for these gear types for the 1995 commercial license year. The Department will issue renewal licenses to those individuals, persons, firms or corporations holding valid licenses for the 1994 license year for the above types of gear. Additionally, any 1995 licenses already issued for these gear types will be honored. The Commission stressed that the action was not taken in an attempt to bar non-resident fishermen from Louisiana's saltwater fisheries.

Public comment will be heard at two upcoming Commission meetings set for April 6 in Baton Rouge and May 4 in Thibodaux. Interested persons may also send written comments to the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898.

SECRETARY HERRING RESPONDS

Recognizing the upcoming controversy over gill nets, the recreational and commercial fishing interests of the Jefferson Parish Marine Fisheries Advisory Board voted unanimously to write to governor Edwin Edwards asking him to use his executive powers to put a moratorium on new saltwater seine, trammel, and gill net licenses. Mr. Joe Herring, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, responded to the letter for the governor. Below is his response.

Mr. Louis A. Frost, Chairman
Marine Fisheries Advisory Board
1221 Elmwood Park Blvd.
Suite 703
Harahan, LA 70123

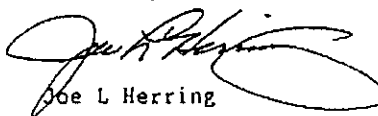
Dear Mr. Frost:

Governor Edwards asked that I respond to your recent letter regarding the saltwater gill net fishery in the State of Louisiana. At its February meeting, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission passed a Notice of Intent that would restrict the sale of gear licenses for seines, trammel nets, and saltwater gill nets. Once this rule is in place only persons who purchased those licenses for 1994 would be able to purchase one for 1995.

Additionally, the Legislature will be addressing several bills in this session, either to control the number of persons who can acquire these licenses in the future, or to eliminate the gears entirely. It has been a grave disappointment to me that in Louisiana, with its fertile waters, abundant natural resources, and its reputation for friendly people, that such vicious rhetoric has been prevalent throughout the debate on this subject. I sincerely hope that some reasonable resolution can be found for this squabble over who can harvest it or how it is harvested, so that the public can join with us in addressing the more important issue of the health of the resources. The Department has an abundance of scientific information regarding our resources, and perhaps if the issue was not so shrouded in rhetoric and emotion, the true state of these resources would be more evident to the general public.

Since the resolution of this issue will probably be through legislative action, I strongly urge that you express your concerns to your legislators, as you have to the Governor. Additionally, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will be receiving public testimony on its license moratorium at both the March and April Commission meetings. Please feel free to attend and express your views in these meetings as well.

Sincerely,


Joe L. Herring

LIMITED ENTRY

Recently I have received many questions from people interested in knowing more about "limited entry" as used in fisheries management. While it is a very complicated subject, I will attempt to give you a short explanation of what it is and how it may be used.

There is no single limited entry program. Rather, limited entry is a term used for any legislative or regulatory effort to control the number of commercial fishermen and/or the amount of fishing pressure that they produce. The opposite of limited entry management is "open access." Under this system, anyone who can come up with the license fee is allowed to fish commercially, no matter how many or how few fishermen are already in the fishery. Open access is what we currently have in Louisiana.

There are many many forms of limited entry, but most of them fall into two broad categories: License limitation or individual transferable quotas (ITQs). Under license limitation systems there is a cap on the number of licenses issued in a fishery. In most cases, the fishermen who have the license may give, sell or lease it to another fishermen. This is how new fishermen get into the business, by replacing retiring fishermen.

ITQs, on the other hand, do not directly limit the number of fishermen. ITQs are used in fisheries that have an overall yearly quota of fish that can be harvested commercially, such as we have in Louisiana on speckled trout and black drum. Under an ITQ system, each commercial fishermen owns a share (individual quota) of the overall quota. Since he owns this quota share, the fishermen may give, sell or lease it to another fishermen. Again, this is how new fishermen get into the business. This method of controlling effort is often described as more efficient since it allows a fishermen to harvest his share when he sees fit (such as when the price is best), it allows the individual fishermen to accumulate as many quota shares (from other fishermen) as he needs for his living and because it is part of controlling the harvest.

Before a limited entry program of any type is developed, there is usually a moratorium put into effect on new license sales. During this period, only people with a record of buying a certain license may get one. This is done to prevent large numbers of people who are not in the fishery from buying a license just because they heard that a limited entry program may be put into effect. Moratoriums are usually only a temporary measure while the limited entry program is being developed or debated.

In theory, limited entry programs are supposed to control the rapid increase the number of people in a fishery and to provide economic benefits to the fishermen by keeping the "pie from being cut into so many slices". This, of course, may not please people who are not in the fishery but would like to get in easily.

MARINE ADVISORY BOARD NEWS

A committee formed by the Jefferson Parish Marine Fisheries Advisory Board has been awarded a \$50,000 grant from the National Coastal Resources Research and

Development Institute. The intent of the committee and the grant is to develop a commercial fish patty for sale to schools, prisons and hospitals.

Phyllis McLaren of the Jefferson Economic Development Commission (JEDCO) coordinated the preparation of the grant application. Funds from the grant will be used for taste and texture research and development. The product will be developed from flesh which is currently being discarded after fish has been filleted or processed.

Funding for the first two years of this group's research has been provided by the LSU Agricultural Center, JEDCO, and the Louisiana Seafood Promotion and Marketing Board.

FISH POND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The LSU Extension Service will hold a fish pond management program on Friday March 24, 1995, 6:30 PM at the Covington City Hall Council Chambers located on Kirkland St. The program will cover basic design and management of recreational fish ponds. The program is free and open to the public. For more information call (504) 522-2270

THE GUMBO POT

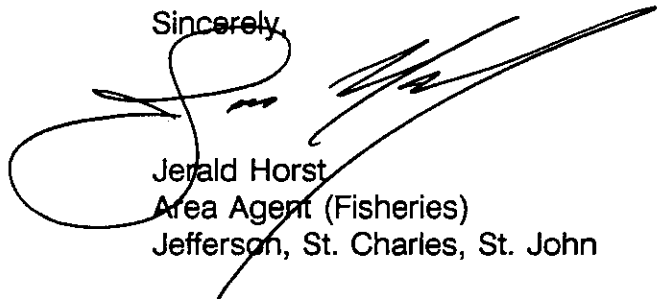
Jessie's Boiled Oysters

You read it right! Boiled! Two weeks ago, Jessie Sapia of Seafood Wholesalers in Westwego invited me to try them and I did. I really enjoyed them and I think that you will too. Like any other boiled seafood, the amount of seasoning and length of soak time can be varied to change the taste.

- 1 dozen oysters in the shell
- 1 tbsp. liquid or powdered crab boil
- 3 tbsp salt (depending on saltiness of oysters)

Wash oyster shells thoroughly. Put into pot and add enough water to cover the top of the oysters. Bring water to a boil. Cook for 3 to 5 minutes. Turn off heat and soak 5 minutes. Shuck and serve on the half-shell with or without sauce.

Sincerely,



Jerald Horst
Area Agent (Fisheries)
Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John