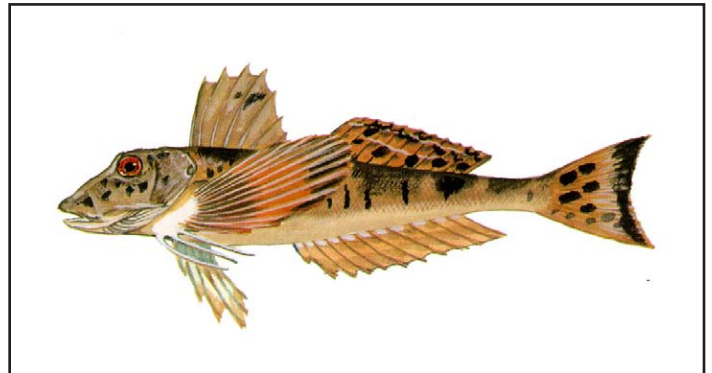


Rockin' Robin

Sea robins have a lot in common with their feathered namesake, with fins resembling large wings, “walking legs” they use to look for worms and even being vocal. Sea robins are part of the Triglidae family, also known as gurnards. There are about a dozen species of sea robins in the Gulf of Mexico, and most sea robins are considered tropical and subtropical fish. However instead of singing like a robin, sea robins can make a croaking, drumming noise such as black drums and croakers make.



Sea Robin. Illustration by Duane Raver

Sea robins are bottom dwellers from shallow bays to depths of 660 feet. Part of the pectoral fin of sea robins form what look like six legs. The fish appear to walk along the bottom sediment looking for food such as worms, shrimp, squid, clams and crabs. They can inhabit brackish to full salinities. In addition to these unusual “legs,” the pectoral fins also form large wings on the sides of sea robins, also giving them their name. These wings fins can be closed up against the body or spread wide. The fins are often colorful adding blues and reds to an otherwise brownish fish.

Sea robins spawn in the summer. The eggs are buoyant, floating at the surface of the water. The adults of most species grow to one to one and a half feet in length.

For more information visit: Marinebio.org http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_robin

LOUISIANA REGULATIONS

Commercial Fishing For Non-Sandbar Large Coastal Sharks

Commercial fishing for non-sandbar large coastal sharks opened in Louisiana waters at 12:01 a.m. Jan. 1, 2014, federal waters also opened in the Gulf of Mexico at this time.



A Joint Publication of Louisiana Sea Grant and LSU AgCenter



The commercial and recreational season for the harvest of all sharks in Louisiana state waters will be closed from 12:01 a.m. April 1, 2014, until 12:01 p.m. July 1, 2014, per an existing fixed seasonal closure to protect shark pupping. The commercial season will remain open in federal waters until 80 percent of the federal quota for a given fishery has been harvested or is projected to be harvested in the Gulf of Mexico.

During the open season, commercial harvest of non-sandbar large coastal sharks and pelagic sharks are regulated by the existing federal and state rules regarding trip limits, allowable species, and requirements for permits and landings, as laid out in federal and state regulations.

The non-sandbar large coastal shark group is composed of the great hammerhead, scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead, nurse shark, blacktip shark, bull shark, lemon shark, silky shark, spinner shark and tiger shark. While sandbar sharks are a member of the large coastal shark group, only specifically designated federally permitted vessels may take sandbar shark while operating under conditions of that research permit.

Commercial fishing for non-blacknose small coastal sharks resumed in Louisiana waters on Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2014, or until 80 percent of the federal quota has been met. The non-blacknose small coastal shark group is composed of bonnethead shark, Atlantic sharpnose shark, blacknose shark and finetooth shark and remained open for all of 2013.

There is no allowable harvest at any time for all prohibited species, which include Basking shark, white shark, bigeye sand tiger, sand tiger, whale shark, smalltooth sawfish, largetooth sawfish, Atlantic angel shark, Caribbean sharpnose shark, smalltail shark, bignose shark, Caribbean reef shark, dusky shark, Galapagos shark, narrowtooth shark, night shark, bigeye sixgill shark, bigeye thresher shark, longfin mako, sevengill shark and sixgill shark.

Yo-Yo and Trotline Regulations

Revised regulations are now in affect regarding the use of yo-yos and trotlines on Black Lake, Clear Lake, Prairie Lake, Caddo Lake, Chicot Lake, D'Arbonne Lake and Lake St. Joseph.

The change only applies to the water bodies listed above and addresses an ongoing problem. The previous rule only prohibited metal objects from being placed to anchor a yo-yo or trigger device. This change prohibits the placement of any artificial object to anchor a yo-yo or trigger device. Such objects could include metal, cane, PVC tubing or any other type of material.

GULF OF MEXICO REGULATIONS

The 2014 Red Snapper Recreational Season

The 2014 Gulf of Mexico red snapper recreational season will be 40 days, opening at 12:01 a.m., June 1, 2014, and closing at 12:01 a.m., July 11, 2014.

For information about how the season was projected, please see the *NOAA Fisheries 2014 Red Snapper Recreational Season Length Report*.

NOAA Fisheries reminds all federally permitted for-hire vessels that after the federal water closure, they may not harvest and retain recreationally caught red snapper if state waters remain open.

To receive fishery bulletins via email, please sign up through Constant Contact at <http://bit.ly/HQDUEU>. You may also sign up for Constant Contact by visiting <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov> (sign-up option is located on the left side of the page). The electronic copy of the bulletin will be delivered faster than the paper copy, is in color, features informational links, and reduces paper use.

Headboat Collaborative Pilot Program

The Gulf of Mexico Headboat Collaborative Pilot program began on Jan. 1, 2014. NOAA Fisheries authorized the two-year pilot program through issuance of an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP). The purpose of the pilot program is to assess the viability of an allocation-based management strategy for achieving conservation and economic goals more effectively than current management. The Headboat Collaborative was allocated a portion of the red snapper and gag recreational quotas based on historical landings data. Participating headboats may use the allotted quota to harvest red snapper and gag outside the normal recreational fishing seasons.

Participants

A total of 17 vessels are participating in the first year of the pilot program. These vessels are located in Texas, Alabama and Florida. Participating vessels may not leave the program after the fishing year has begun or they will forego any further privilege to harvest or retain red snapper or gag for the remainder of the fishing year, even if the regular recreational fishing seasons are open. New vessels, up to 20, may be added to the pilot program prior to the 2015 fishing year.

System Requirements

The pilot program will use both an online data collection system for tracking and transferring quota, as well as the existing Southeast Headboat Survey's electronic logbook (e-Log) system for tracking landings. All vessels in the program are required to have a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Calculation of Quota

The Headboat Collaborative received a percentage of the red snapper and gag quotas. The Headboat Collaborative's quota percentage was determined using 2011 landings of all participating Headboat Collaborative vessels relative to total 2011 recreational landings. This equated to 5.4363 percent of the 5.39 million pound red snapper quota and 2.8359 percent of the 1.519 million pound quota for gag. The Headboat Collaborative received 286,457 pounds whole weight of red snapper and 43,053 pounds gutted weight of gag. For reporting purposes, pounds were converted to numbers of fish based on regional average weights for each species.

Fishing Seasons

Participating vessels are exempted from the red snapper and gag seasonal closures and began fishing for red snapper and gag on Jan. 1, 2014. Participating vessels must still follow all existing bag

Lagniappe Fisheries Newsletter

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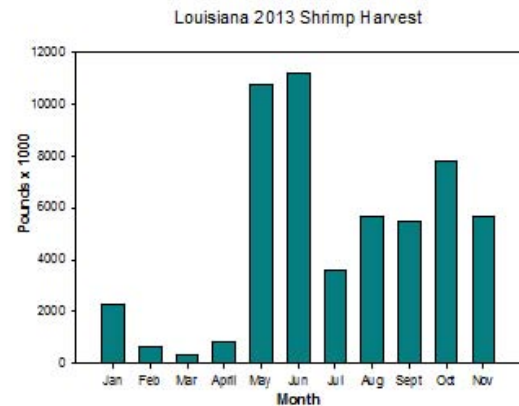
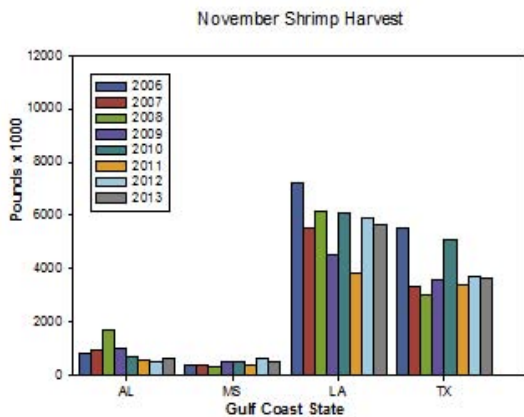
and size limits and abide by the February through March shallow-water grouper harvest prohibition offshore of 20 fathoms. If NOAA Fisheries determines the Gulf of Mexico red snapper recreational quota has been met, harvest must be prohibited for the remainder of the fishing year, even if the Collaborative has allocation remaining. Participating vessels must retain all legal-sized fish that appear to be mortally injured and must cease targeting red snapper and gag when they have no remaining quota for their vessel.

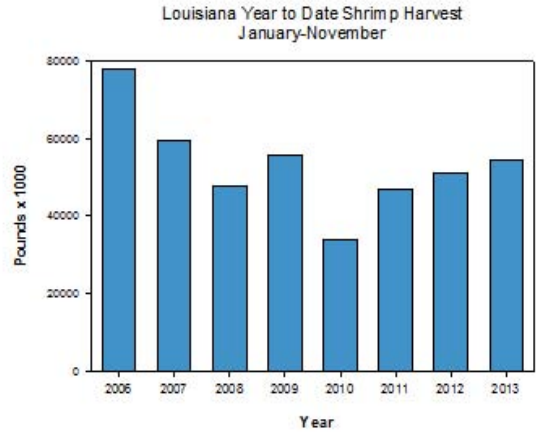
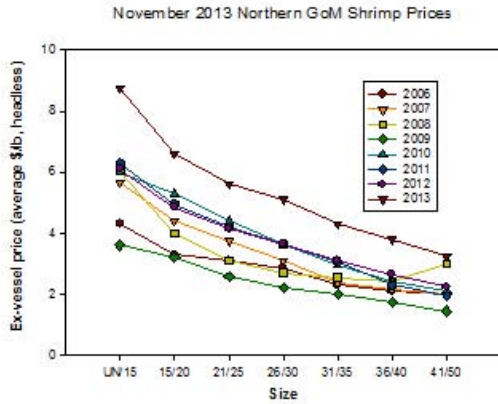
Reporting Requirements

All vessels must submit a VMS trip declaration before leaving on a trip. When returning to port, Headboat Collaborative vessels are required to submit a pre-landing notification one hour in advance of landing at a pre-approved site. Landing notifications will include the vessel name and identification number, landing location, arrival time, and number of fish being landed. Once a trip is completed, landings must be reported via the Southeast Headboat Survey's e-Log system by the end of the day.

Louisiana Shrimp Watch

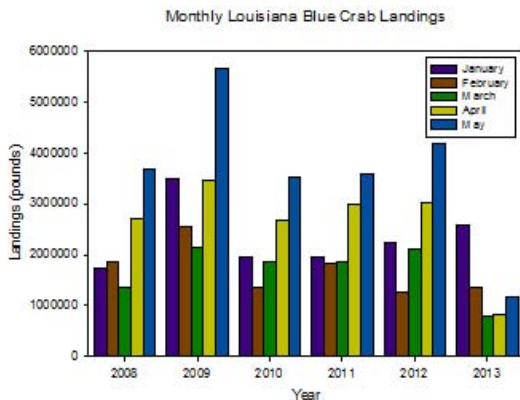
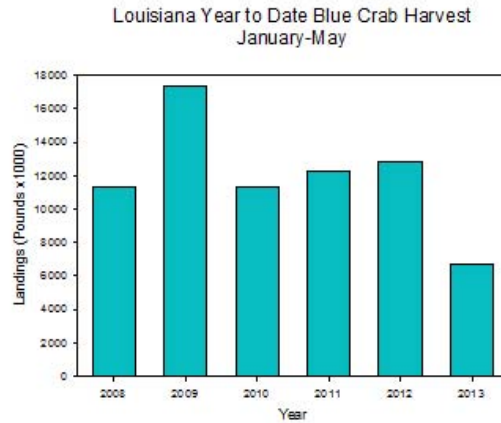
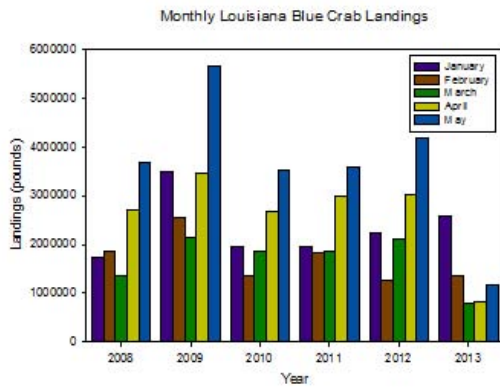
Louisiana specific data portrayed in the graphics are selected from preliminary data posted by NOAA on its website. All data portrayed are subject to final revision and approval by NOAA. Shrimp landings are ex-vessel prices, inclusive of all species harvested. Missing, inadequate or withheld reports are portrayed as "zero" in these graphics. Price graphics reflect central Gulf states only (Texas and Florida are reported independently). For more information, please refer to: www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/market_news/index.html.





Louisiana Blue Crab Watch

In addition to the monthly shrimp data, we will begin sharing the Louisiana state data based on preliminary state landings data. All data portrayed are subject to final revision and approval.



The Gumbo Pot

Recipe courtesy of *Louisiana Kitchen & Culture*. For more recipes or to subscribe to the magazine or free newsletter, please visit <http://louisiana.kitchenandculture.com/>.

Grilled Gulf Shrimp With Prosciutto Rosemary And Garlic

Ingredients:

- 6 tablespoons extra-virgin olive oil
- 1/4 cup fresh rosemary, chopped
- 2 tablespoons garlic, sliced
- 2 teaspoons lemon zest, freshly grated
- 1/2 teaspoon crushed red pepper flakes
- 24 large shrimp (8 to 10 per pound), peeled, deveined, tails left intact
- 12 slices prosciutto, paper thin
- salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- lemon wedges for serving

Method:

In a large bowl, combine the oil, rosemary, garlic, lemon zest, red pepper flakes and salt and pepper to taste. Add the shrimp and toss to coat and cover each piece. Marinate for 1 hour, no longer.

Prepare the grill for direct grilling on medium-high heat.

Remove the shrimp from the marinade and snugly wrap each with a slice of prosciutto. (Because the prosciutto is so thin it will stay wrapped).

Place the shrimp on the hot grill and cook, turning once, until firm and opaque, 2 to 3 minutes per side.

Serve on hot platter with lemon wedges.

If you have a favorite seafood recipe that you would like to share, please send it to Julie Anderson janderson@agcenter.lsu.edu for inclusion in future issues.



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We would like to hear from you! Please contact us regarding fishery questions, comments or concerns you would like to see covered in the Lagniappe. Anyone interested in submitting information, such as articles, editorials or photographs pertaining to fishing or fisheries management is encouraged to do so.

Please contact Lagniappe editor Julie Anderson at janderson@agcenter.lsu.edu.

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