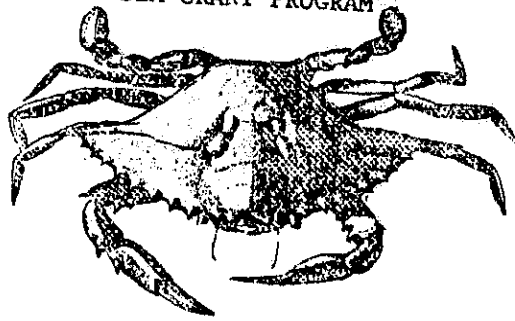


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SEA GRANT PROGRAM



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LAGNIAPPE

YOU MIGHT CATCH A \$500 SHRIMP

A cooperative shrimp tagging effort between the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, the National Marine Fisheries Service and LSU has begun. The purpose of this study will be to learn the growth rates and patterns of migration of shrimp. Biologists will be tagging approximately 10,000 white shrimp per month in July, August, September, and October. The tagging and releasing operations will take place at Sister Lake in Terrebone Parish. The tagged shrimp will have a bright orange ribbon-like "spaghetti" tag sticking out of the side of its body rather than the green disc tag used in previous tagging operations. This type tag will enable biologist to tag much smaller shrimp than before.

The key to success of this whole program will rest in the hands of the fishermen. Unless these shrimp and tags are turned in, there can be no data collected and a chance to find out much needed information about shrimp will be wasted. The place and time you caught the shrimp must also be given. To provide an extra incentive for returning these shrimp, a type of reward lottery has been set up. The plans aren't final, but it looks like the tagged shrimp you return will be in a drawing. Four lucky numbers will be chosen in every drawing. The fishermen that returned these tags would get \$50, \$200, \$100, and \$50 respectively. So there's a chance that your tagged shrimp could be worth \$500.

TRAPPING SEASON DATES SET

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has set the date for the 1977-78 trapping season as the same as the 1976-77 season, opening December 1 and extending through February 28.

During the 1976-77 season, Louisiana trappers earned slightly over \$25 million, which set a new record for the state. The value of the raw hides came to \$24,468,792 and the sale of nutria muskrat, raccon and opossum meat added an additional \$660,000 in sales.

BLEACHING THOSE RED OYSTERS

During the winter time Louisiana oysters often develop a red color due to their eating a tiny plant which contains a red pigment. This discoloration often does not turn up till the oysters have been held several days at chilled temperatures.

While this pigment does not injure the taste or quality of the oyster in any way, the customer often rejects these oysters, with a resulting loss to the packing houses.

V. G. Burrell, Jr., a researcher associated with the Marine Resources Research Institute in Charleston, S.C., has developed a very simple technique for removing this pigment permanently without any noticeable loss of taste or keeping quality. The process, simply holding the oysters at 55°C (131°F) for 25 minutes in aerated tanks. Oysters which were treated in this way didn't develop any red color for the 30 day test period while untreated oysters all showed a red pigment.

Source: MFR Paper 1099. Marine Fisheries Review Volume 36, No. 11

DOES LIMITED ENTRY WORK

One subject that seems to turn up everywhere there are fishermen in Louisiana, is the feeling that there are too many boats fishing commercially. Many fishermen, especially shrimp fishermen feel that every new boat means that the pie will be sliced just that much smaller to go around.

One of the most frequent suggestions made for heading off this problem is the limited entry system, where the number of boats in any fishery would be limited to a certain number. At present, the states of Alaska, Washington, California, Ohio and Michigan are using limited entry programs in some of their fisheries.

Bruce J. Cole, Pacific editor for the "National Fisherman" feels that more and more fishermen in all parts of the U.S. will see limited entry as part of the fisheries management plans. However, he does point out that while this limited entry concept may be useful in some fisheries, it can also have its problems.

For one thing, it has not always succeeded in rebuilding over-fished stocks and it can even damage other fisheries stocks by forcing fishermen to shift to them. Also since the limited entry system often involves higher license fees, it can price fishing out of the reach of many people and can bring a shift of vessel ownership from fishermen to larger companies.

Source: National Fisherman Volume 58, Number 3.

SEAFOOD RETAILERS WORKSHOP

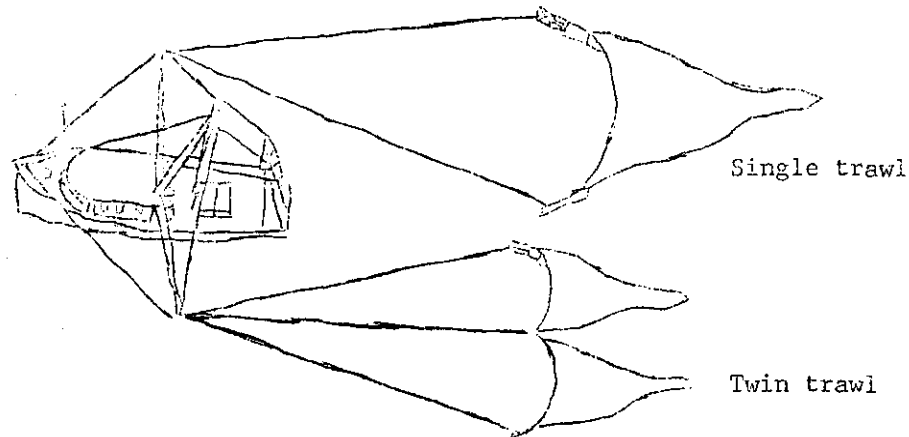
We will be holding a workshop for people in or interested in the retail seafood business in September. This is a very important meeting and a great deal of useful information will be presented. We intend to cover subjects like attracting and appealing to customers, seafood business management and operation, and how to handle, store, and display seafoods to make them last longer and sell better. We will have the foremost expert on retail seafood sales in the United States, Dr. Samuel Gillespie from Texas A & M present and we will have plenty of free booklets and pamphlets on selling&handling seafoods available. The meeting will be on Monday, September 27, 1977 and attendance will be free. We will present the exact time and place of the meeting in next month's newsletter and we will also send a circular to each retailer on our mailing list. This program will be sponsored entirely by us here at the LSU Extension Service and we feel that it is a way to help you people in the seafood business.

OYSTER SEASON

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will open the oyster season on the public grounds on Wednesday, September 7 at ½ hour before sunrise. This year Hackberry Bay in Jefferson Parish and Bay Junop in Terrebonne Parish will be open and Bay Gardene in Plaquemines Parish and Sister Lake in Terrebonne Parish will be closed. Biologists feel that this will be a poor year for oysters and that the spatfall was below normal.

THE TWIN-TRAWL IN LOUISIANA

The shrimp fishermen of Texas, Georgia and South Carolina seem to be showing more interest in the new twin shrimp trawl than Louisiana fishermen are.



It seems to be a major improvement in fishing efficiency and is stirring up interest all over the coast. Tests of this gear show it to be almost 9% more efficient than the standard rig. The gear is also easier to handle because of its light weight and because of its smaller nets and trawl doors there is less drag on the vessel, burns less fuel and can trawl faster.

The twin-trawl also catches less trash fish because of its low profile and the total cost of this rig is only slightly more.

We plan to have a twin-trawl expert down from Georgia this winter during the slack season. I will be holding free meetings with him to which all shrimp fishermen are invited, and maybe he can share some of his knowledge with us.

NET MENDING BOOKLETS ARE IN

I have just recieved a supply of "Net Mending and Patching" booklets. These are very useful and are written in simple language with plenty of pictures and drawings. The booklets are very easy to follow and even the beginner can learn to patch nets. The best thing about these booklets is that they are free; just drop me a letter at my office or call me and I'll be glad to send you one.

CRAWFISH FARMERS ELIGIBLE FOR S.B.A. LOANS

Fish farmers are now eligible to apply for loans from the Small Business Administration. Most of the S.B.A. loans are bank participation type loans where the bank puts up the money and the S.B.A. guarantees them. The fish farmers need to see their banker to see what kind of arrangement can be made and they or the banker can contact the Small Business Administration office. Loans are possible both for established fish farmers and for people interested in starting fish farming. In either case, I have information on the necessary steps for getting such a loan. I can be contacted by interested parties at my office in Gretna.

NEW FISHING LAWS

The following bills have been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor and are now laws. There are no bills in the current special session of the Legislature which are of interest to the fishermen.

SENATE BILL NO. 785 - Makes it unlawful to take crawfish from a pond without consent of owner. Fine or imprisonment shall be based on the value of crawfish taken.

HOUSE BILL NO. 626 - Changes wording on double riggers trawling inside water. It was illegal for boats "rigged for double trawls" to trawl inside. The new law says it is illegal to pull two or more trawls in inside waters. The minimum sentence is \$500 and 15 days in jail plus loss of license for the first offense. It also states that no Biloxi type vessel, either single or double rigged, may trawl in inside waters except in Breton and Chandeleur sounds in which they may trawl up to the outermost points of the mainland mass.

HOUSE BILL NO. 635 - Defines a slat trap- "A device used solely for the harvest of catfish, which measures no more than 6 feet in length, 2 feet in width and 2 feet in height, and is constructed of slats no more than 6 inches in width placed at least one inch apart and having one or more entrances.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1003 - Prohibits oyster dredging on natural reefs in Calcasieu Lake. It also states that all dredges can be no smaller than 3 feet wide and no longer than 6 feet along tooth bar, unless a special permit is obtained. The dredge teeth can be no longer than 5 inches. The annual fee for two dredges will be \$50.00. No dredging is allowed between the hours of ½ hour after sunset till ½ hour before sunrise and the dredges must be disconnected.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1005 - Gives Department of Wildlife and Fisheries the exclusive authority to distribute tags for oyster sacks. States that oysters must be tagged on board fishing vessel and that untagged oysters can be confiscated.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1006 - States that a commercial crab fisherman must pay a license fee of \$50 for his first 100 traps and \$25 per hundred traps after that. Tags will be provided for each trap and each fisherman can fish up to 300 traps. Replacement tags will also be available for tags lost. Each trap must have a float 6 inches in diameter except for Lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas where the floats may be 3 inches in diameter. Sports fishermen can use up to 5 traps without a license and may use up to 10 traps after buying a \$2 license. The law also states that crab buyers cannot buy from non-licensed fishermen and makes it illegal to damage or fish other fishermen's crab traps.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1117 - Defines fish, fin fish, the different types of nets and residency requirement. The law also defines the following boundary concerning net fishing--- "Louisiana Highway 82 from Texas-Louisiana boundary to its junction with the Intracoastal Waterway at Forked Island, the Intracoastal Waterway from Forked Island to Bayou Baratavia; Bayou Baratavia to the Harvey Canal; the Harvey Canal to the Mississippi River; the Mississippi River to the Industrial Canal; the Industrial Canal to the Intracoastal Waterway the Intracoastal Waterway to the Rigolets in Orleans Parish to the Louisville and Nashville railroad bridge, the Louisville and Nashville railroad right of way from the Orleans Parish line to the Mississippi State line".

The following nets are legal south of this line: Hoop nets with a mesh of not less than 2 inches square, seines with a maximum mesh of not more than 1-inch square and less than 1200 feet long, trammel nets with the inner wall being not more than 1-inch square and less than 1200 feet long

Gill nets with a minimum mesh size of 2 inches square and not more than 1200 feet are also legal south of this line. However, Monofilament trammel nets, gill nets and trammel nets or gill nets constructed of four or less strands of monofilament twisted or bound together are illegal south of this line and in Lakes Ponchartrain, Toledo Bend, Maurepas, St. Catherine and Calcasieu including that part of the Calcasieu ship channel which is next to Lake Calcasieu. The fine for use of Monofilament nets is \$500 and loss of licenses for one year.

The act also states that sport fishermen shall be limited to a total of 50 speckled trout or redbfish in any combination. The possession limit is a 2 day limit. No sportfisherman can keep more than 2 redbfish over 36 inches long daily. The fine for this is \$50-\$500 and loss of license and fishing tackle.

The Act also prohibits taking of salt water shrimp with any seine with a mesh size larger than 1 inch bar or smaller than 3/4 inch bar and it also gives the maximum length of a shrimp seine as 3000 feet. Also prohibited are beam trawls and butterfly nets with a mesh size less than 5/8-inch square (1 1/4-inch stretch) and double beam trawls and butterfly nets having nets over 12 feet in diameter or single beam trawls and butterfly nets over 22 feet in diameter.

The saltwater commercial license fees will be \$10 for each fish seine, gill net or trammel net under 600 feet long and \$20 for each net over 600 feet long, except for menhaden nets which will be \$50.

The law states that to sell any commercial fish caught on a rod and reel, the fishermen must first be a validly licensed commercial fishermen and then pay a \$250 commercial angler's license.

If you have any questions concerning this legislation feel free to call me and I'll attempt to answer them.

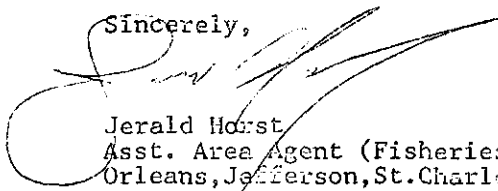
THE GUMBO POT
Shrimp Mold

1 1/2 lb. shrimp	1/2 cup onion (chopped)
1 can tomato soup	1/2 cup celery (chopped)
2 packs knox gelatin	1/2 cup bell pepper (chopped)
1 cup mayonnaise	pinch of soda
3 oz. Philadelphia Cream Cheese	

Boil and season shrimp well and chop finely. Heat soup and cheese over double boiler till melted. Add soda. Dissolve gelatin in 1/2 cup of water. Add to soup mix and allow to cool. Mix shrimp, celery, onion and mayonnaise. Add cooled soup mix to this. Add salt and red pepper to taste. Mold and chill.

I must thank Claudia Fowler for this recipe. It is absolutely delicious when spread on chips or crackers of your choice.

Sincerely,



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

The Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service follows a non-discriminatory policy in programs and employment.