

Fisheries Management Section

of the

American Fisheries Society

(<http://www.sdafs.org/fmsafs/>)



NEWSLETTER VOL. 21 #1

SPRING

✧ President's Message

Fisheries Management and Electronic Communications

Today, March 9, I'm writing to you from a quiet Little League baseball field dugout in the small town of Smethport, Pennsylvania. A few blocks away my father lives without a car, computer, VCR, tape player, or remote control. What a sad life. Or is it? Except for the car, his surroundings match pretty closely those I had back in the early 1970's when I began my professional career in fisheries. Before our very eyes, our profession has become an extremely complex and dynamic field.

You might think that three months without external e-mail or access to the internet should make me happy. After all, isn't it all those e-mail requests for information and 20-page newsletters that seemingly role in from all over that fill up our "in baskets" and "to read" folders? Haven't most of us become obsessed with our e-mail in the same way that our kids became obsessed with computer games? If the answer to that question is "yes", why am I not celebrating the fact that a judge caused the Department of the Interior, and as a result the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to 'disconnect' itself from the outside world since the beginning of December?

I think the answer is in the adage that "no man is an island unto himself", or something along those lines. I miss being able to share thoughts with my peers via e-mail; I certainly miss hearing from them (probably more than they miss hearing from me). Telephone tag has never been much fun, and it is even less so now for me. My days are filled with voice mail messages (both sent and received), faxing, attending meetings, and using the postal service. In many countries, the communication tools that I have at my disposal would be considered a luxury, but I definitely feel left out.

Personal, professional, and societal expectations in 2002 demand that a North American fisheries manager or administrator frequently and efficiently communicate through the internet. There is no way around it. We cannot go back, no matter how much some of us might want to revert to those days when carbon copies and an occasional phone call were dominant forms of communication with the outside world. It has become vital for us to communicate our management questions, discoveries and results with each other and with our stakeholder publics in an electronic fashion. We have to, because the future of support for fisheries resource management depends upon it.

-- Tim Hess (President)

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ISSUE FEEDBACK

The Issue:

- 1.) Should State or Federal fishery agencies attempt to control the density of anglers on water bodies?
- 2.) If yes, explain why, and how this is or should be done in your state or jurisdiction.
- 3.) If no, explain why not.



Bill James

Chief of Fisheries
Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife

No, not as a general rule.

If fishing regulations are applied effectively, then angler density shouldn't be a biological issue: it's a "social" issue in terms of crowding, quality of the experience or perhaps safety. Where necessary, these social issues should be addressed with fair and appropriate responses (group activity permitting, lake zoning or perhaps an occasional limited entry fishery to provide special opportunities for quality versus quantity fishing experiences). Beyond that, anglers should be allowed to sort out their own tolerance for crowding.



Douglas L. Stang

Chief, Bureau of Fisheries
NYSDEC

Good question, tough question. The issue of directly controlling angler density is one that is just starting to be raised and discussed. Currently, I do not believe we should directly control the number of anglers on a water body. Indirectly, we control the number of anglers by the size/ number/ capacity of the parking areas and boat launch sites available to anglers on a particular water and by the quantity of "public access" that we acquire and develop on a water. In many cases, angler densities are regulated via the opportunities provided by the quality of the fishery present in a water - more anglers attempting to ply their trade on those waters that provide

better opportunity or success (or are closer to home). I believe we should not directly control the number of anglers via a permit or lottery system for the opportunity to fish, but we may have to increasingly restrict the harvest of those anglers. To date, we have been managing fisheries via an "American model" whereby anyone (who purchases a license) has equal right to fish for recreation in a water as opposed to a "European model" where the opportunities to fish are relegated to a few with political or monetary stature. In order to sustain the quality of many of our fisheries we will increasingly utilize size limits, season lengths, creel limits to reduce harvest. I am a strong proponent of maintaining or increasing the opportunity to fish as a recreational pursuit while limiting the harvest of those anglers to maintain fishery quality. Our wildlife brethren have for some time now directly controlled hunter density via the use of permits, lotteries and drawings. They do not have "catch and release" available to them as a management strategy which fisheries managers current have and employ where such a strategy is acceptable to constituents.

ISSUE FEEDBACK



Michael D. Staggs

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
Bureau of Fisheries Management and
Habitat Protection

Controlling angling effort would be appropriate to limit harvest if other more traditional actions such as regulations are not successful. In Wisconsin we already do this in certain situations with seasonal no-fishing refuges and limited entry or effort restricted commercial fishing. We are also considering instituting a permit lottery for a popular lake sturgeon ice spearing fishery in which we have not been able to otherwise adequately control the harvest of mature females with open participation. Most would agree, however, that limiting effort in a sport fishery will be a controversial, last resort action.

However, here in Wisconsin the issue of angler density is also imbedded in a larger and more pressing issue of how much overall recreational use our waters can sustain. Anglers compete with power boaters, water skiers, jet skiers, paddlers, swimmers, bird watchers, and even those just out to enjoy scenic beauty for the space to enjoy their preferred activities – and many believe we are already exceeding “load limits” for many waters.

Some things have already been done. We have a state law that limits the number of parking spots that can be built at a state developed boat access. The limit is proportional to lake size and effectively serves as a limit to the number of anglers (and others) who can use the lake during busy times. Also there is pending legislation to give our agency the authority to limit the number and size of fishing tournaments to address lake use conflicts. I believe government agencies indeed will very soon need to be ready to address the problem of too many water users.

Benjy Kinman

Fish Chief
Kentucky Department of Fish
and Wildlife Resources

No, to your question as presented for most public waters. I do not believe our “customers” (anglers) are prepared for this level of government intervention. Size and creel limits should be tailored to high pressure water bodies to maintain acceptable or quality fishing. Also many times, “saturation” on a water body is related to other recreational boaters, not only anglers. Capacity of parking areas at access sites assists with these problems.

Density control should be considered as a management option on speciality fishing areas or perhaps at organized aquatic education fishing events. A limited-entry trophy fish (bass) lake on a state owned/controlled lake would be an excellent and unique fishing opportunity to offer to our anglers.

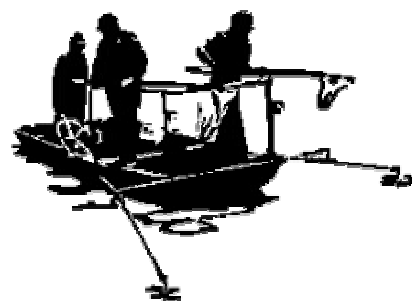


Kim E. Erickson

Chief, Fisheries Division
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife
Conservation

If states have adequate and reasonable biological, social or economic data to support promulgation of regulations designed to “control (or manage) the density of anglers on water bodies”, then yes.

Fisheries management involves management of people, now more than ever. Decisions by our agency that affect people have to be addressed through an administrative procedures process that incorporates public and legislative involvement in the decision making.



ISSUE FEEDBACK



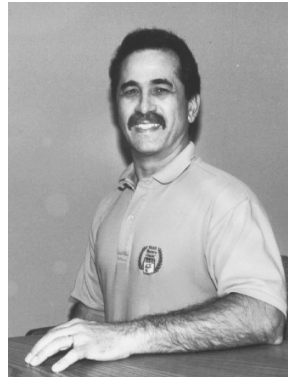
Dennis Unkenholz

Fisheries Program Administrator
South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks

The answer to this question depends on management objectives for the waters in question. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks staff has approached this question philosophically saying entry should not be limited but rather regulate angler harvest as the management option of choice. Angler use of South Dakota waters is manageable and when fisheries require protection; size restrictions, daily creel limits and combination of the two have been successful. Angler use of South Dakota fisheries is not dense by most standards and in some cases fisheries are underutilized.

The paddlefish fishery in South Dakota is a limited entry fishery as an annual quota guides the number of paddlefish to be harvested. This fishery is shared with Nebraska and tagging systems in both states provide the process for managing the number of anglers allowed to participate in the fishery. This is a unique fishery in South Dakota and the only fishery that requires application and drawing for tags. In this case angler density is controlled to achieve management objectives of a particular species.

See Unkenholz page 7...



Terry Steinwand

Chief, Fisheries Division
North Dakota Game and Fish Depart.

The question of controlling the density of anglers on water bodies brings up the issue of resource management vs. people management. There are those that would say if it doesn't harm the resource what business does a natural resource agency have in controlling who can or cannot fish on a certain body of water. From the perspective of a state agency we not only manage the resource but those that use it. In essence this would be a regulation no different than a closed season, a length limit or whatever it might be. Regulations do not regulate the resource but rather the people that use them. Granted, the regulations we impose are based on resource issues and how the fishery resource reacts to harvest and use but ultimately regulations are based on human use and we impose limits as necessary.

One has to assume that the option of controlling the density of anglers is a result of excessive harvest or a conflict between anglers. In either case, the options need to be reviewed as to what action or actions should be taken to remedy the problem.

See Steinwand page 7...



Marion Conover

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

The density of anglers on a particular body of water can impact both angler harvest and the quality of the fishing experience. We do not believe it is advisable and we have not taken any conscious steps to control angler density. To the contrary we are doing all we can to promote fishing and attract more fishing participation in Iowa. I just do not hear much complaint from our customers that our lakes and rivers are too crowded. Our fish management program is dependent on fishing license sales. Income can be generated by one of two ways; increasing participation (license sales) or increasing license fees. I believe the former is preferable because it builds a greater constituency of support for conservation programs.

Restrictive regulations are used to control exploitation where needed. No-kill areas, length limits, bag limits, and seasons are effective means to limit exploitation. Our highest fishing densities of 500 hours per acre are where fishing is best. The habitat and water quality in these lakes and streams is superior to that found in waters where fishing quality is diminished. Our focus is and should be on improving water quality and physical habitat of fish environments.

ISSUE FEEDBACK



Don Gabelhouse

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

We already control angler densities in Nebraska in a few cases. We set a quota on the number of paddlefish we want to see harvested by archers and snaggers annually from the Missouri River. For the last three years, Nebraska and South Dakota have limited the number of individuals who can pursue paddlefish, by requiring archers and anglers to apply for paddlefish tags (currently free in Nebraska). Before this system was implemented, snaggers crowded into the Gavins Point Dam tailwaters and heaved lead in a mad rush to harvest a paddlefish; the quota was met or surpassed in a couple of days. Now, snaggers have almost the whole month of October to take a paddlefish. They often catch and release several fish (without harm) before keeping one and the experience is much more enjoyable and safer.

Some lakes in Nebraska are off limits to angling in the interest of waterfowl management. A few lakes owned by the Game and Parks Commission are closed to fishing in the fall so they can serve as a refuges for waterfowl. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allows fishing on only certain lakes in the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge and others are closed to fishing year round.

Keeping some lakes off limits to anglers during the spring waterfowl and nesting season may be appropriate, but it doesn't make sense during the winter. Ice fishing is no more obtrusive than upland game bird hunting, which is allowed around these lakes.

See Gabelhouse page 7...



Gary Martel

Inland Fisheries Chief
Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries

Yes.

Access development in underutilized areas. Educational information on both low and high angling areas and times. Angling density is not as significant an issue for us as boating safety/density.



Doug Nygren

Fisheries Section Chief
KDWP

My answer is Yes, but a qualified Yes. I wouldn't want to undertake a statewide quota system on every water, it would be a major expense and a logistical nightmare.

However, I do believe special events such as large tournaments should be regulated to avoid over crowding of facilities. Limiting the number of large organized events is prudent and we are doing that in Kansas.

Also, I believe an indirect approach may be helpful too. In Kansas we have launched a private water access program in which we lease streams and impoundments from private entities for public fishing access. This can have a positive impact by spreading peak fishing use (April, May, and June) over more locations. The program is especially beneficial for those who are willing to fish these leased waters. Many times they may be the only one using the area on a given day.

We also have tried to inform anglers about days of the year when our lakes are heavily used. We post all special events permits on our web site. This warns users wanting to travel to a location of high use days, days they may want to avoid. This promotes self regulation amongst users.

The time may come when more direct controls are warranted, but Kansas isn't there yet.

ISSUE FEEDBACK



Phil Durocher

Director of Inland Fisheries
Texas Parks and Wildlife

Yes, I can foresee a time when controlling numbers may be necessary on some popular water bodies, particularly those near major metropolitan areas. I would like to caution against focusing on fishermen but instead focus on all user groups. In many cases the recreational boaters, particularly personal watercraft users, are a bigger problem than fishermen, in terms of overcrowding. In Texas, I don't believe we're at that point yet. State agencies certainly need to be a part of discussions on how this might be done.

From the angler surveys we've conducted, one of the major reasons people fish is to be outdoors in a relaxing, natural environment. As more people recreate on reservoirs, the quality of that experience will diminish. In some locations, it's already reached a point where fishermen have either quit fishing all together or moved to other lakes.

How to limit numbers is another problem. That's why I stated earlier I'd like to be part of discussions on how this might be done. Since most reservoirs in Texas have numerous access points, both public and private, some sort of permit or lottery system would be needed. The logistics of administering and enforcing the limits would be staggering.



Eric Schwaab

Maryland DNR

Very good reasons exist to restrict angler density on water bodies. Protecting resources from overuse, providing a quality recreational experience, protecting the rights of nearby private property owners and ensuring public safety are a few of the most common reasons to limit use. Carrying capacity limits for recreational fishing activities are defined in various ways. From permanently trampled shorelines to frayed nerves of fishermen standing shoulder to shoulder, both biological and social limits can be evident.

One of the most common forms of restriction used by our agency is a limit on available parking. Controlling trailer parking spaces at launch ramps and placing limits on available car parking on public lands are effective passive controls to limit usage. These types of limits can reduce both foot and boat traffic to acceptable levels. Limits on boat types, size and power sources can also extend the capacity of an area. Access to some backcountry areas is managed through permit systems to protect the wilderness experience.

See Schwaab page 7...



Bill Reeves

Chief, Fisheries Division
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

I think the question may very well be "When should the density of anglers be controlled" as opposed to whether or not it "should" be done. I believe many waters and managers across our country will face this inevitably in the next decade or two.

Tennessee is generally not considered a very populous state (approximately 6M) but we have public waters near urban areas that receive very heavy fishing pressure (>70 hr/ac/yr). This pressure is reflected in the size and age structure and abundance of sport fish populations available to anglers, particularly black bass. More rural and larger bodies of water generally have lower fishing pressure, a wider range of sizes and greater abundance, particularly of larger fish. So after an agency has exhausted all commonly used and accepted restrictions to harvest (creel and size limits) and a particular body of water still does not provide a minimal level of quality experience (assuming growth, recruitment and mortality are adequate), what is the next step? Do we restrict access, either through seasons or to the water and thereby limit angler fishing pressure?

See Reeves page 7...

ISSUE FEEDBACK

Unkenholz (continued)...

South Dakota does use water zoning as a means to manage boating activities and therefore control density of anglers in certain situations. For example, giant Canada goose feeding and crop depredation management areas may be zoned "no boating" during critical time periods as it relates to goose management. The purpose for the restrictions have nothing to do with the protection of the fishery but rather associated management of another species, in this case Canada geese.

The overall management goal of South Dakota fisheries is to maximize fishing opportunity while managing the fisheries with harvest size restrictions and/or creel limits.

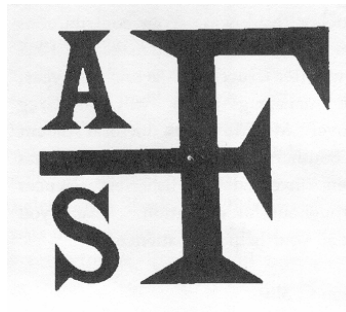
Schwaab (continued)...

In a more proactive manner, providing multiple and diverse fishing opportunities is a great way to spread angler usage. Angler demand is considered when trout stocking schedules are developed, and numbers of trout and trout stocking schedules are shifted to reduce overcrowding. Finally, marketing of underutilized resources is another effective way to reduce densities and enhance the fishing experience for all anglers.

Steinwand (continued)...

In North Dakota, with a population of about 640,000 people and about 30% of those being licensed anglers, it doesn't appear to be a problem. However, as with fish and wildlife resources, random distribution of anglers rarely occurs and clumped distribution is the norm. We also have concentrations of anglers, whether it be open water or ice fishing, and it can result in over-harvest or conflict amongst anglers.

Although not done for the pure purpose of controlling angler density current regulations have worked toward the purpose of managing the resource for sustainability and to fairly and equitably distribute the use and resource. We use creel limits, length limits, closed seasons and other such regulations that effectively distribute use and ultimately reduce conflict and over-harvest, which also controls angler density.



Reeves (continued)...

Do we try to referee access by deciding who can fish on a particular day to achieve some modeled annual pressure value? Do we allow access but further restrict harvest and fish use and possibly even gear? Do we attempt to manage by access or harvest quotas as in commercial fisheries? None of these options make anglers or managers particularly happy, but these questions will have to be addressed by managers in the not too distant future. After all, our human population continues to increase and some of this increase will be reflected in more license sales and user hours. But an even bigger and more complicated question is looming on the horizon. Limiting all aquatic resources users, beyond just our anglers.

Gabelhouse (Continued)...

The dams of two Nebraska reservoirs are closed to fishing from sunset to sunrise, April 1-20 (during the walleye spawn). These restrictions are purely social and have provided no biological benefits.

In Nebraska, we rely primarily on length limits to avoid overexploitation of fish populations. But, we are not as densely populated as most states, and crowding is not a common problem for us. It would, however, be nice if we could limit the density of personal water craft on our waters!

FMS Nominations

Fisheries Management Section Seeks Nominations for Hall of Excellence

The Hall of Excellence (HOE) Committee is soliciting nominations for induction into the Fisheries Management Hall of Excellence located at the AK-SAR-BEN Aquarium in Gretna, Nebraska. Nominations should include name and current address, date of birth, and date of death (if applicable). Include the candidates significant contributions to fisheries management and location of the work. Selection to the HOE is the highest honor given by FMS. Nominations should be sent to:

Steve Rideout
Phone: (413) 863-3802
Fax: (413) 863-9810
Email: Stephen_Rideout@usgs.gov

Fisheries Management Section Seeks Nominations For Awards

The Fisheries Management Section is currently seeking nominations for its three awards. The application deadline for these awards is 30 May. Send nominations (letter outlining the accomplishments of the individual/organization that meet the qualifications of each award) to Tim Hess, Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife, 103 South Main Street, Building 10 South, Waterbury, VT 05671 or tim_hess@fws.gov.

The Conservation Achievement Award recognizes any significant action, program, or initiative by a nonmember individual, non-governmental organization, or state (provincial), local, or federal agency that contributes substantially to fishery conservation or fishery science.

The Award of Merit recognizes a singular accomplishment of an individual or group acting as a team or committee for contributions in fisheries management and research. The award can be given for outstanding leadership, administration, or project-related accomplishment in any aspect of the fisheries profession.

The Award of Excellence is given for inspirational leadership in the fishery profession and substantial achievements for AFS and the fisheries resource. The recipients must have effectively communicated their work at the national and/or international level. The Award of Excellence is given for cumulative accomplishments rather than a singular effort as recognized by the Award of Merit.

These awards will be presented to the recipients at the Fisheries Management Section's Annual Meeting held in conjunction with AFS's Annual Meeting.

(For more information visit: <http://www.sdafs.org/fmsafs/stuff/awards.htm>)

FMS Officer Nominations

Fisheries Management Section Accepting Nominations for Officers:

The Fisheries Management Section is accepting nominations for the offices of President-elect and Secretary-Treasurer, and Division Representatives for Northeast, Southern, Northcentral, Western, and Canadian 2003. **By May 30**, please send in your nominations to:

Ron Dent FMS Nominations Chair
1110 So. College St.
Columbia, MO 65201

phone 573-882-9880 ext 3205
fax 573-882-4517
e-mail at dentr@mail.conservaion.state.mo.us

Please help your section by volunteering for leadership positions within the Fisheries Management Section. This is a growth opportunity for each of us to make a difference in fisheries management by volunteering. The opportunity awaits you to be a part of this strong leadership team and provides growth and new challenges within your fisheries career. Voting for officers and division representatives will take place sometime before mid-July. Please specify position candidate is being nominated/volunteering for and include a professional biographic paragraph describing candidates qualifications and any prior services to AFS. Thank You.

Ron Dent



FMS Business

FMS Member Input on Strategic Planning Still Needed!

Tim apologizes that he was not able to receive any FMS Member Input on the Strategic Planning priorities as he had planned from early December until late March due to the internet disconnection that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service suffered. So we still need member input. We apologize to those of you that attempted to provide e-mail input during this period, but were unable. Please spend a few minutes and visit the FMS website at <http://www.sdafs.org/fmsafs/> and try again, please! Your input is important to the direction of the FMS.

Letter Regarding Mercury Sent to EPA

March 7, 2002

Honorable Christine Todd Whitman, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Whitman:

The recent lead article in USA Today (March 1) brought home once more our organization's deep concern with the high levels of mercury in fish. This situation has resulted in health advisories in most states that restricts the consumption of marine and freshwater fish. While we acknowledge that mercury is a natural substance in our environment, it is widely known that elevated levels of mercury have resulted from power plant and other industrial emissions.

The impacts of mercury on human health are broadly documented. The public health and scientific community understands and much of the larger public community is aware that the unintentional ingestion of mercury negatively impacts the central nervous system of developing fetuses and children.

Fish consumption advisories not only suggest that our environment is unsafe, they also deprive all segments of our society from utilizing an otherwise healthy source of protein. It discourages many from 'catching supper', when this option should be open to them if they lived in a quality environment. As fisheries management professionals, we believe that it is vital for America, and therefore your Agency, to undertake actions that will reduce the impacts of this threat on our continued way of life. We stand ready to support and assist you in reducing the release of additional mercury into our atmosphere, and into the world's fish supply.

Thank you for your serious consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Tim Hess
President, Fisheries Management Section

cc: Governing Board, American Fisheries Society
FMS Executive Committee

FMS Financial Report

American Fisheries Society (AFS)
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SECTION
Interim Financial Report

Reporting Period: August 1, 2001 – March 1, 2002
Secretary/Treasurer: Clifton C. Stone

Balance forward as of August 1, 2001 **\$ 9,321.32**

Income:

Section dues (1 st quarter)	1,520.00
Interest	154.61
Electrofishing injury study (Federal Aid)	56,538.10
Textbook sales	
Inland Fish. Mgmt.	17,226.61

Total Income **75,439.32**

Expenditures:

Newsletter (printing & postage)	1,194.17
Travel and Meetings:	
Governing Board & 2001 Annual	25.00
Annual meeting refreshments (2001)	308.40
North Central Division meeting refreshments (2001)	211.62
Symposium Speaker Travel	358.65
Officer plaques (2001)	25.00
Electrofishing injury study	
Auburn University	18,118.91
MSU/MS Coop. Fish & Wild. Res. Unit.	38,419.19
IRS Form 990 preparation	212.00
Check Usage Fee (Merrill Lynch)	2.10
FMS Funding requests/grants	
AFS Inter. End. Fund	250.00
AFS Equal Opportunity Section	500.00
13 th International Salmonid Workshop	1,000.00

Total Expenditures **60,625.04**

Balance as of August 1, 2001 **\$24,135.60**

Funds Committed – not yet spent

FMS White Bass Symposium Module	1,000.00
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Second Call for Fisheries Papers

56th Annual Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Conference

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources invites you to the 56th Annual Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Conference at the Hunt Valley Marriott in Baltimore, Maryland, October 26-30, 2002.

To make this conference a success, we need your help! We are setting up a great meeting site, lots of fun socials with live music, an evening trip to BASS Pro Shops newest megastore (with free food and merchandise discounts), and a closing banquet buffet featuring blue crab picking with instructions! What we need from you is not just attendance but participation! Take advantage of this opportunity to share your research and work by publishing in a peer reviewed publication or through a poster presentation. We are again encouraging the submission of case history manuscripts, focusing on the interplay of science and human dimensions in the fisheries management process. In keeping with our conference theme "From the Chesapeake Bay to the Gulf- Keeping it Wild: Managing Our Resources in the Face of Increasing Development we would like to extend a special invitation for papers, posters, and workshops that discuss fishery management issues in relation to the loss of aquatic habitat and declining water quality brought about by increasing development and urbanization.

The fisheries session will include posters and oral presentations of peer reviewed manuscripts on marine, estuarine, and freshwater fisheries topics, including but not limited to, management, research, and culture. Case histories are particularly encouraged, guidelines for writing a case history are described below. Poster abstract submissions are limited to one typewritten page, and poster size cannot exceed 4' x 8'. A styrofoam backboard and easel will be provided. Written manuscripts are peer-reviewed and if accepted will be orally presented at the annual meeting and published in the annual SEAFWA peer-reviewed proceedings.

The deadline for manuscript and poster abstract submission is May 10, 2002. Manuscripts must follow SEAFWA instructions to authors guidelines, available in past issues of the annual proceedings, at the Maryland SEAFWA 2002 website (www.seafwa2002.org, click on "Call for Papers" icon), or by contacting the Fisheries Associate Editor (Dr. John Galvez, new e-mail address: galveji@juno.com) or Fisheries Program Chair (Alan A. Heft). Please submit four hard copies of your manuscript or one hard copy of your poster abstract to the Fisheries Associate Editor. Submissions must include the title, author(s) names, work address and telephone number, and e-mail address of the contact author.

Come join us at the 56th Annual Conference for great technical sessions, lots of Maryland hospitality, good food (crabs!), and a special social event at the newest BASS Pro Shops megastore!

Fisheries Associate Editor

John I. Galvez, Ph.D.

Project Leader- Fisheries Res. Office

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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Maryland DNR, Fisheries

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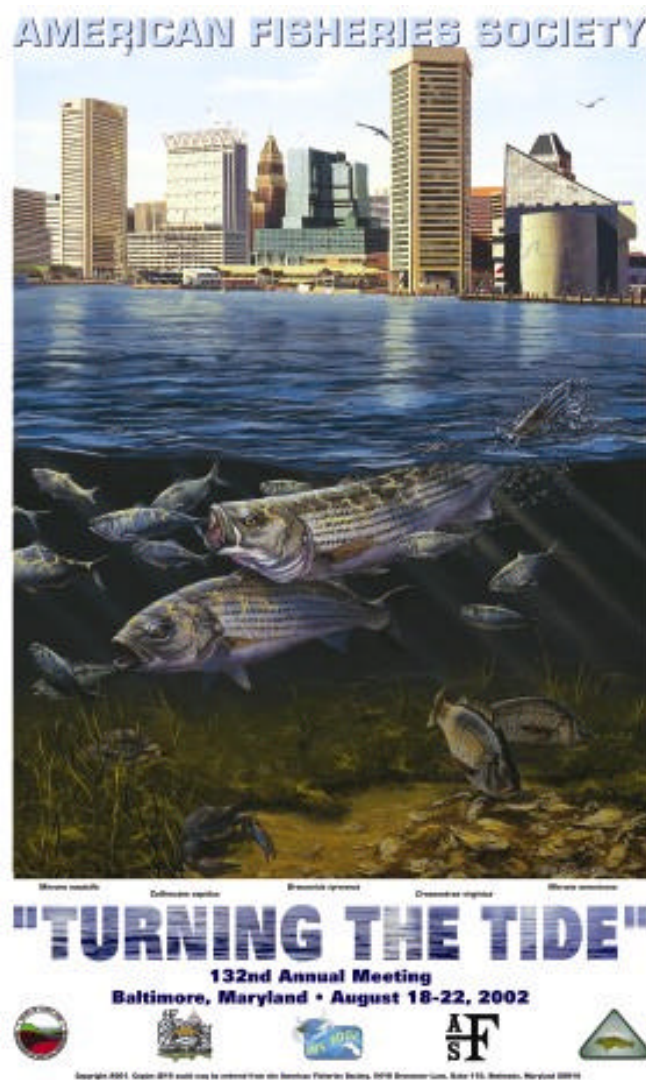
Case History Guidelines

Case history manuscripts comprise a broad category of papers that will focus less on the technical methodology and analysis of data and more on the interplay of science and human dimensions in the fisheries management process. Papers may include the examination and analysis of long term datasets, the interplay of science and politics in determining the selection and results of management activities, or tell a timely and relevant fish management story of interest to resource managers. Authors are encouraged to submit papers on management situations even where robust data is lacking, allowing the authors to describe the all too familiar process of having to make management decisions in the absence of complete data. However, theorizing on assertions outside the bounds of the situation being described or without supporting data is discouraged. All papers will be peer reviewed. Format for the manuscript will be flexible, depending on the topic, but should follow the standards for style as described in the SEAFWA Guidance to Authors (www.seafwa2002.org, click on "Call for Papers" icon).

Case History manuscripts must have the words "case history" in the introduction and provide a clear description of the scope of the problem. The reviewer needs to be clear that he/she is reviewing a case history and not a technical manuscript. Case history manuscripts must also have a "lesson learned" section. This is an important part of the conclusions section where the authors report valuable information to current and future fishery professionals and managers.

valuable information to current and future fishery professionals and managers.

Announcements



**2002
American Fisheries Society
Annual Meeting
“Turning the Tide: Forging Partnerships to Enhance Fisheries”
August 18 – 22, 2002
Baltimore, Maryland**

**Hosted by:
Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Potomac and Tidewater Chapters of the American Fisheries Society
(For more information visit: <http://www.fisheries.org/annual2002/>)**

FMS INFORMATION

2001-2002 Fisheries Management Section Leadership

Officers

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Reminder

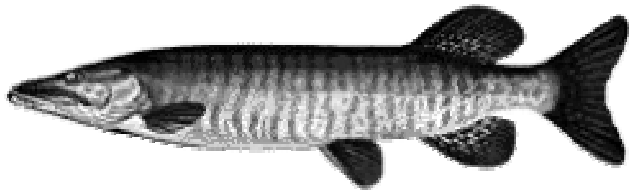
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