



NEWSLETTER

Fisheries Management Section American Fisheries Society

Don Duff, President

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President's Corner

The Section continues to be one of the most active and concerned units within the American Fisheries Society. This is not only by virtue of having the largest membership of any Section, but also by its active membership and cadre of volunteers willing to become involved in AFS concerns at the Section level. In the last newsletter, we asked for your interests and involvement in Committees so that the EXCOM can more fully expedite the business of the Section based on needs expressed both by the membership and by the parent society. Response was good and we have tried to include all respondees as appropriate within their area of expressed expertise and concern. Should any member still desire to participate, please contact any one of the EXCOM officers and/or Committee listed herein.

It seems, as with any organization, that volunteer time can be a limiting factor in conducting business. We must apologize to the membership for a seemingly slow turnaround time in newsletter receipt. Myself, as with the rest of the EXCOM, have found ourselves inordinately busy at regular agency jobs. This has correspondingly pushed back time schedules for reporting and newsletter preparation. We hope to do better in the near future and ask you to bear with us. However, at any time you have a newsworthy item or comment, please send it directly to Richard Wehnes, Newsletter Editor.

Several items of past business are significant. First, AFS has received a

proposal from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to sponsor an International Fish Tagging and Marking Technique Symposium. An initial funding (\$25,000) was made by FWS and FMS was asked to assist in cosponsorship with the Fisheries Administrators Section and the Western Division. We accepted and appointed Dan Ito, National Marine Fisheries Center, Seattle, to act as a local FMS liaison to the Steering Committee. The symposium will be held in Seattle, June 27 - July 1, 1988.

Second, AFS has set up an AFS-affiliated job search computer system (JOBSource) which would consist of a depository for potential employers (federal, state, private) to list current job opportunities. Job listings could be retrieved based on the prospective candidate's search description. These would then be printed as hard copies. Payment charges are based on whether members search with their own computers and phone modems, or whether JOBSource staff do the searching. The program is up and running, and you are urged to use the system if you are an employer, or if you are looking for employment.

Thirdly, the "Guidelines for Use of Fishes in Field Research" was discussed at length. These guidelines (from animal welfare-inspired groups) have been proposed by the National Institute of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and contain many inferences and restrictive language on the use and nonuse of fish in field research

situations. The EXCOM failed to approve the draft guidelines language prepared by NIH/NSF. AFS has been working with the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (ASIH) and at last word, were close to agreeing to a set of guidelines. We have a member on the AFS Fish Handling Guidelines Committee to work on this important issue, the outcome of which, in language, could affect field fisheries work by all agencies within the United States.

We will be coordinating with the parent society and the Computer User Section in setting up an electronic bulletin board. The FMS will then have within this system its own "bulletin board" whereby both EXCOM and membership can expedite and conduct business as well as general and technical fisheries informational needs. We will hopefully learn the operational instructions soon so we can relay it on to you.

We hope to keep you informed of Section and AFS activities through this newsletter. I encourage all of you to become involved and submit news items to the Editor, for this is YOUR newsletter. It's one of the best in AFS because YOU make it such... let's keep it that way! We look forward to hearing from you all soon!

Sincerely,

Don Duff

EDITOR'S NOTE: This President's Corner was written last fall, but has been updated to include some decisions that have been made in the meantime.

Section Business

AFS Lectureship Program

Dan Coble, Chairman of the AFS Lectureship Committee, sent me the following article regarding a new program that, by now, should be up and running.

AFS launched a lectureship program last year to offer AFS subunits the opportunity to have outstanding members of the profession as speakers at their meetings. Based on a study of similar programs in other scientific societies, an AFS

Lectureship Committee developed the following guidelines for operating the program, which were approved by the EXCOM in September, 1986.

Lecturers will be selected on the basis of general and logical criteria such as reputation, speaking effectiveness, and availability. They will be appointed to the lectureship panel for specific periods of time so that new speakers are added to the panel each year. The lecturers will choose their own topic(s), which may be concerned with specific fisheries questions or frontiers of research, or with general issues relating to fisheries, science or society.

Information about the lecturers and their topics has been published in the latest issue of Fisheries. AFS subunits-- chapters, sections, divisions--may contact speakers directly and make all arrangements. Subunits are expected to pay all travel expenses (unless the speaker requests otherwise) and an honorarium of \$150 to the lecturer as promptly as possible. The host subunit also is responsible for, and should give attention to, local arrangements such as advertising the lecture, the auditorium size and readiness, projection and audio equipment, informal meetings with local people, and tours of facilities.

The Society will establish a Lectureship Fund to which speakers may, but are not obliged to, donate all or part of their honoraria. Others may donate to the fund as well. The Lectureship Committee will administer the fund, which may be used to

subsidize speakers' fees for subunits having difficulty because of size or location, or units that have attracted large audiences or shown initiative in raising local funds. If desirable, the fund will also be used to develop a brochure describing the lectureship program.

The Committee wants to evaluate this new program as it develops. Subunits are asked to provide evaluations of speakers, and if the speaker requests it, to the speaker as well. Lecturers should report to the Committee on the lectures they give, and both hosts and speakers are

encouraged to identify problems encountered and include suggestions for improvement in their reports.

For more information on the AFS Lectureship program, contact Dan Coble, Wisconsin Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, College of Natural Resources, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

New Regional Editor

We welcome a new regional editor to the FMS newsletter staff. Dominic Baccante (his friends call him Nick) replaces Chris Brousseau as the Canadian Regional Editor effective with the next newsletter. Chris has taken a new position in a district that is so far north in Canada, that summer consists of a weekend in July (just kidding, Chris). Nick is anxious to develop some contacts with fish managers in Canada, and you all can help him by funneling information and articles directly to him. Address correspondence to Dominic Baccante, Walleye Research Unit, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 5000, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7C 5G6, or give him a call at 807/475-1636

News From The Regions

Canada

Chris Brousseau, Canadian Regional Editor
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The Glass Bottom Boat

A book about fisheries management in Ontario has just been released. Writer David Gilmore spent over 18 months researching The Glass Bottom Boat for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The book gives the reader an exciting backstage look at the young science of fisheries management: fish stocking, genetics studies, stream rehabilitation, game and fish enforcement. The book is about fish management in the province and a behind-the-scenes look at some of

Ontario's current fish management programs. Copies of the book can be obtained by sending a cheque or money order for \$12.95 (Canadian) to NC Press Ltd., 260 Richmond Street W., Suite 401, Toronto, Ontario M5V-1H8.

Walleye Research Unit News

Pete Colby (OMNR, Box 5000, Thunder Bay, Ontario, 805/475-1636) is heading up a Great Lakes Walleye Rehabilitation workshop for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to be held sometime in 1988-89. Members of the Steering Committee are: Carl Baker, Ohio DNR; a representative from the Michigan DNR; Joe Koonce, Case-Western Reserve University; Cheryl Lewis, Ontario MNR; and Terry Lychwick, Wisconsin DNR. This workshop is being held at the request of the Board of Technical Experts (BOTE), in order to "document the state of the major (walleye) stocks in the Great Lakes and the causes for any recent changes, especially (with respect to) eutrophication, fish community changes and stocking".

International Symposium on Electrofishing

It's been more than 20 years since the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Committee (EIFAC) held their symposium on "Electric Fishing" during the Fourth Session of the Commission in Belgrade. Then, the status of electric fishing as well as basic research in electrophysiology and gaps in knowledge were reviewed. Thereafter, commercial fishermen, managers of fish stocks and researchers started/continued to apply this fishing method and to improve

Since then, knowledge has increased, but no international coordination has been realized. Moreover, the application of electricity in the management of fishery resources has become more important for several reasons, such as the growing use of electrical fishing techniques for the biological examination of fish populations, commercial exploitation and intensified stock management. Therefore, the Institute of Fisheries Management in collaboration with the EIFAC and the Fisheries Society of the British Isles is organizing a symposium on fishing with electricity to be held in England in the spring of 1988.

The symposium aims to bring together experts in the field of electrical fishing in order to exchange expertise, review developments during the last 20 years and identify constraints and gaps in our knowledge; recommend action to be taken to diminish constraints on its use and to promote its safe application; encourage the development and discrimination of new technologies; and work towards the standardization of methodologies and reporting of results.

The symposium will be held over a period of three days. Review and experience papers will be highlighted. The symposium will be divided into a series of sessions, each of which will be guided by a panel of experts who will review submitted papers and present a synthesis of accumulated knowledge in its relevant area. Sessions include: electrophysiology of fish, electric fishing apparatus/electric field, environmental factors influencing electric fields, sampling with electric fishing, electric screens, safety requirements, experiences.

The symposium will be held from 12 - 16 April 1988 at the Humberside College of Higher Education, Hull, England. For more information, contact Dr. I. Cowx, Humberside College of Higher Education, School of Science, Cottingham Road, Hull, H46 7RT, England

North Central

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Illinois Reservoir Fisheries

Harry Wight is trying to increase the number, body condition and survival of young catfish and freshwater drum in Illinois' three Corps of Engineers reservoirs by stocking fingernail clams. Concluding that there is not enough forage for the young of these species, the Illinois Department of Conservation has established a brood stock of this very small mussel in a sewerage lagoon in one

of their state parks. Starting this field season, Harry will be stocking what he hopes will be a seed-bed of the fingernail clams in Carlyle Reservoir near Saint Louis, and Rend Reservoir near Carbondale.

Hopefully the fingernail clams will establish self-sustaining populations within five to seven years. Shelbyville Reservoir could follow if the stockings are successful in Carlyle and Rend.

Fishing pressure on the three waters far surpasses the supply. The Department is trying to reduce pressure on black bass and crappie by enhancing the population of the catfish and drum. The fingernail clams would provide a good forage base to assure this enhancement. This new approach is part of a much larger reservoir management program recently expanded as a D-J project (IL F-66-D). (Harry Wight, Reservoir Program Manager, Division of Fisheries, Illinois Department of Conservation, c/o Hazlet State Park, Carlyle, Illinois 62231; 618/594-3627).

Minnesota Aeration Projects

The Minnesota DNR is placing baffle aeration systems on typical winter-kill lakes in the south and southwestern parts of the state. The Fisheries Section has undertaken this work in a big way in the last few years in order to spread out the walleye fishing pressure and make better use of existing waters. Apple pie and motherhood, right? Maybe.

Waterfowl biologists within the DNR and waterfowl hunters within the state are alarmed at the increased conversion of winter-kill lakes to waters where fish can routinely survive year-round. Their concern is that the winter-kill lakes (prairie potholes) make exceptionally good production and feeding areas for resident and migrant ducks and geese. They are fearful that the aerators will cause the demise of habitat quality for waterfowl. Minnows will reduce the abundance of plankton and benthos, and carp will reduce water clarity and, therefore, macrophyte production. Anyone with data on this sort of thing could contact Ron Payer, Fisheries Management Chief, MN DNR, Box 12, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155; 612/296-3325.

Wisconsin: Native Americans and Fish

Recent Federal Court decisions have affirmed treaty rights of Chippewa Indians to hunt and fish on land ceded to the United States in the 1800's in northern Wisconsin. The subject is not reservation lands, but all public lands. The Wisconsin DNR and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission have been working out and implementing ways to affect the rights to hunt and fish for several years now. Things are not always smooth, particularly when angling groups get involved, but there is as yet a cooperative effort at regulations and a sense of progress.

A problem encountered by the DNR's Bureau of Fisheries Management and the Commission, however, is that there is no quantitative information available on the efficiency of the traditional fishing methods being used by the Chippewa. Further, and more surprising, there is apparently insufficient quantitative data on the impact of sport anglers on fish populations within the northern part of the state. The information is not currently sufficient to allow the DNR and the Commission to determine what impact the Chippewa vis-a-vis the sport angling are having on sport fishes. The gap in information makes it very difficult for the two parties to be entirely objective when negotiating treaty fishing regulations for each year.

The DNR has initiated a study at several lakes and streams affected by the treaty rights to try to provide the quantitative data needed to help determine relative impacts and to set yearly regulations. Contact Ron Poff, Bureau of Fisheries Management, Wisconsin DNR, Box 7921, Madison, WI; 608/266-2176; or Thomas Busiahn, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI; 715/682-661

Nebraska Instream Flows

On 14 April 1988, in Ainsworth, Nebraska, a public hearing was held concerning the instream flow application for Long Pine Creek requested by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Terry Maret attended the hearing and testified on his own time on behalf of the Nebraska Chapter AFS

which supports the Commission's application. Besides Terry Maret, two other parties testified in favor of the request: Larry Hutchinson of the Game and Parks Commission was questioned at length concerning methodology and procedures used to arrive at recommended flows for Long Pine Creek. There were four objectors to the application, including two private citizens, Ainsworth Irrigation District and the local NRD. The Game and Parks Commission is asking for approximately 80 - 100% of the annual median flow year round, however the NRD and the Irrigation District disapproved. Both agencies favored a point where increased flows did not increase habitat units proportionately. One private objector armed with a lawyer was opposed to any instream flow appropriations. Terry suggests that the general consensus of the hearing was that Long Pine Creek is deserving of instream flow appropriations but the level of flow remains unanswered! The outcome of the application was to be decided by Mike Jess, Director of the Department of Water Resources. (Terry Maret, Nebraska Water and Waste Management, 301 Centennial Mall, Lincoln NE 68508; 402/471-2186.)

Kansas: Group Assessing Grass Carp

In 1986, the Central States Small Impoundment Work Group (of which Kansas is a member) began an assessment of biological and chemical responses to grass carp introduction in a number of midwestern ponds and lakes. This study differs from others in that the number of grass carp stocked is based on the weight of vegetation present rather than the surface area of the impoundment or vegetation. This approach to grass carp stocking will hopefully result in control of vegetation yet avoid plant elimination by providing a more precise number of grass carp suited to the impoundment.

Included in the project is an evaluation of largemouth bass and bluegill responses to vegetation removal in 13 impoundments located in six states. The first year of the study, prior to stocking grass carp, amounted to an assessment of fish communities in weedy ponds and lakes. The highest quality largemouth bass and bluegill populations occurred in impoundments with moderate amounts of plant biomass and coverage. Despite the

fact that pond owners, anglers, and maybe fisheries biologists considered these impoundments to contain too much aquatic vegetation, only two ponds had so much vegetation that it interfered with predator-prey interaction. Several impoundments, containing too much vegetation from the human perspective, likely could have produced more and better largemouth bass and bluegills with more vegetation. The amount of vegetation tolerated by and even benefitting fish is thus much higher than the amount tolerated by anglers. Without harvest restrictions, the quality and quantity of fish communities may also decline as grass carp make fish (especially largemouth bass) more accessible to anglers through vegetation removal.

Kansas pond owners should be aware that chemical control or stocking grass carp in a pond that contains a sparse rim of aquatic vegetation deprives largemouth bass and bluegills of the environment they prefer and apparently need. Fishing weedy ponds from shore is often difficult, but the outer edge of vegetation concentrates fish and a small boat can help provide the angler better fishing than would occur if the vegetation was removed. (Don Gabelhouse, Kansas Fish and Game Commission, 832 East 6th, Emporia, KS 66801; 316/342-0658).

Items of Interest

Lake Meade Fertilization Project

Frank Doherty, an FMS member from Las Vegas, Nevada, wrote to describe a project that is quite possibly one of the largest lake enrichment projects in the United States, and perhaps the world. A broad-based effort involving citizens, agencies and the academic community came together to undertake a 5 year program to fertilize nearby Lake Meade.

Time was when Lake Meade was noted for producing large fish. But fishing declined, the condition of individual fish plummeted, and biologists agreed that fertility (mainly phosphorus) was too low to maintain an adequate forage base. The problem began in 1963 when Glen Canyon Dam was built 286 miles upstream of Lake

Meade, trapping most of the phosphorus that fertilized one arm of the lake. Then, as phosphorus was cut back in wastewater that was discharged into the lake in the 80's, production of algae, zooplankton and threadfin shad declined. As these went, so did valuable sport fisheries. Fishing bottomed out.

Biologists theorized that a large scale fertilization project might turn the situation around. Small scale testing in 1986 determined that algae growth could be restored to moderate levels without polluting the lake. Could fertilization be carried out on a large scale? The only way to find out was to try it.

In May, 300 boats, each armed with 70 gallons of liquid fertilizer, applied the chemical to 20,000 acres of the Overton Arm of Lake Meade. Volunteers came out in droves...carrying out the application was only successful due to the hours donated by hundreds of volunteers.

It will take several years and annual fertilizer applications before fishing is restored to former levels. Frank and other volunteers will be out there again in 1988, helping apply the fertilizer again. Thanks to the expertise of Dr. Larry Paulson of the UNLV Limnology Institute, D-J funding through the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and volunteers such as Frank, the words "large scale" are not intimidating.

Anyone wishing more information on the project, contact Frank Doherty, 108 North 20th St., Las Vegas, NV 89101, 702/382-6640.

Delayed Harvest for Pennsylvania Trout

A recent article in the Sport Fishing Institute's Bulletin described a Pennsylvania method of taking the catch and release concept, expanding on it, and taking into account local conditions. Delayed harvest for Pennsylvania trout has been around since 1983. Streams that lose the capability to hold trout during part of the year are managed under no-kill regulations during the season when streams are in prime trout-holding condition, and then are opened up under a restrictive harvest regulation during low flows or

when water temperature problems arise.

Delayed harvest areas are sections of streams set aside for flyfishing or artificial lures only. They are managed as no-kill areas from March 1 to midnight, June 14. From June 15 until February 28, three trout per day, nine inches or more in length, are then allowed to be taken. This allows a fisherman year-round trout fishing--three and a half months of no-kill and eight and a half months of harvesting. By emphasizing the recreation aspect of fishing, Pennsylvania appears to be making the most of stocked trout. The angler has additional opportunities to fish over dense populations of fish for a longer period of time under catch and release, while still being able to harvest fish after June 15. Delayed harvest allows managing a given body of water closer to its ability to carry trout at a given time of year.

Do anglers like it? Many feel that the program allows the best of all worlds--a year-round season, high fish populations and trout harvest. But others object to not being able to harvest trout in the spring. Since delayed harvest areas are sections of a stream, and not the entire stream, those desiring to harvest trout outside the no-kill season can fish in streams open under statewide regulations that allow early season harvest. Delayed harvest may not be for everyone, but many positive comments on the program have been received.

Currently, there are 22 stream sections set aside for delayed harvest, 8 managed for artificials only, 14 managed under flyfishing only. Further refinements and expanding to other streams will no doubt follow. Other states or provinces with similar fisheries may find applications of this concept useful for providing certain types of fishing experiences in their areas.

Sinking in a Bull Market

According to the Sport Fishing Institute's Artificial Reef Development Center, a retired Florida resident has taken the bull by the horns, while taking stock in enhanced fish habitat.

Bill Donaldson recently applied a number of innovative approaches to funding artificial reefs. He secured a \$10,000 loan to purchase an old ship to be sunk and provide fish habitat. He is paying for the loan by selling shares of stock at \$1.00 each. In the first week of his stock offering, \$3,000 in donations for the project were taken in. But he didn't stop there...

In an effort to improve the habitat value of the barge, propane tanks were prepared by Florida Institute of Technology students and welded to the barge as a means of increasing reef height. Donaldson viewed the tanks as both a new source of profile and a few funding avenue. For contributions of \$100 or more, he inscribed the names of donors on the tanks as part of the reef deployment. The actual cost of toving the barge was paid by Martin County through a grant fund by the Florida DNR.

As a former mayor of Pontiac, Michigan and an expert artificial reef financial planner, Donaldson is a wealth of knowlege about funding projects for the public's benefit. Further information on the Martin County Artifical Reef Program and Donaldson's reef funding ideas can be obtained from the Board of County Commissioners, 50 Kindred Street, Stuart, Florida 33494. SFI's Artifical Reef Development Center also has available a technical report, "A Review of Funding Sources for Artificial Reefs" (\$8.00) that highlights successful reef funding systems used in different areas.

Money for Tagged Mackerel

According the the Gulf Fishery News, the Southeast Fisheries Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service is offering rewards to fishermen who provide information on tagged mackerel. Spanish mackerel have been tagged in the Panama City area of the Florida panhandle, and king mackerel are being tagged in south Florida. Each tag will be worth \$10 if returned, and a chance at winning a \$1,000 drawing.

An internal anchor tag contains reporting information, and is identified by an orange streamer protruding from the fish's

abdomen. Fishermen catching tagged fish are urged to send information on tag number, where and when the fish was caught, the gear used, and the fork length of the fish...in addition to the angler's name, address and telephone number, in case more information is needed.

Using sport fishermen, researchers hope to gather important information on migratory patterns, growth, stocks, and perhaps some information on exploitation rates. Fishermen catching fish are urged to write to the address listed on the tag, or phone William Fable at the Southeast Fisheries Center's Panama City, Florida Laboratory (904/234-6541).

Upcoming Events

April 12-16, 1988. International Symposium on Fishing with Electricity. Humberside College of Higher Education, Hull, England. For more information, contact Dr. I. Cowx, Humberside College of Higher Education, School of Science, Cottingham Rd., Hull HU6 7RT, England.

April 26 - 30, 1988. 43rd Annual Convention of the National Fisheries Institute. Marriott Marquis Hotel at Times Square, New York City, New York. For more information, contact the National Fisheries Institute, 2000 M Street, N.W., Suite 580, Washington, D.C. 20036; 202/296-5090.

April 28 - 30, 1988. Brown Trout Biology, Use and Management: Putting the Puzzle Together. Great Smokies Mountain Hilton, Asheville, North Carolina. For more information, contact T. Wayne Jones, Division of Boating and Fisheries, 512 N. Salisbury St., Archdale Bldg., Raleigh, NC 27611.

May 15-17, 1988. Annual Meeting of the Fisheries Administrators Section of AFS. Niagara Falls, New York. For more information, contact Bruce Shupp, New York Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany NY 12233; 518/457-5420.

May 22-25, 1988. Symposium on Coastal Water Resources. Hilton Hotel,

Wilmington, North Carolina. For more information, contact Dr. Raymond J. Burby, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Hickerson House 067A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, 919/962-3074.

May 31-June 3, 1988. Symposium on Management Schemes for Inland Fisheries. Goteborg, Sweden. For more information, contact Dr. R.L. Welcomme, FAO, DIRD-F.229, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

June 7 - 8, 1988. National Recreational Fisheries Conference. Old Colony Inn, Alexandria, Virginia. For more information, contact Gary Edwards, Deputy Assistant Director, Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240; 202/343-6394.

June 27 - July 1, 1988. International Symposium and Educational Workshop on Fish-Marking Techniques. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. For more information, contact Nick C. Parker, Southeastern Fish Cultural Laboratory, Route 3, Box 86, Marion, AL 36756; 205/683-6175.

July 10 - 13, 1988. Annual Meeting of the Western Division AFS. Holiday Inn, Journal Center, Albuquerque, New Mexico. For more information, contact Nancy MacHugh, 303 Extension Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; 503/754-4431.

September 9 - 15, 1988. The 118th Annual Meeting of AFS. Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario. For more information, contact Carl R. Sullivan, Executive Director, AFS, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814; 301/897-8616.

September 11 - 17, 1988. The Third International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes. Keszthely, Hungary. For more information, write Congress Bureau MTESZ, H-1372 Budapest, POB 451.

October 24 - 28, 1988. Fisheries Bioengineering Symposium. Columbia River Red Lion Inn, Portland, Oregon. For more information, contact David Owsley, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dworshak

National Fish Hatchery, P.O. Box 18, Ahsanhka, ID 83520; 208/476-4591.

November 6 - 9, 1988. Annual Meeting of the Southern Division of AFS. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Hilton Head, South Carolina. For more information, contact Larry Cartee, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202; 803/734-3991.

December 4 - 7, 1988. Annual Meeting of the North Central Division of AFS. University Hilton Inn, Columbus, Ohio. For more information, contact Dr. Tony J. Peterle, Ohio State University, Room 104, Botany and Zoology Building, 1735 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210; 614/292-5520.

Publications of Interest

Diadromous Fishes

Diadromy (anadromous, catadromous and amphidromous fishes) is fascinating, as well as mysterious. The evolution of diadromy still remains a speculative subject, and complete knowledge of the needs of these fishes is needed if stocks are to be effectively managed and problems prevented. The phenomenon of diadromy was the focus of a major international symposium sponsored by the Northeastern Division AFS and held in Boston in 1986. The experiences and insights of experts from 10 countries have been brought together, and appear in a published proceedings, Common Strategies of Anadromous and Catadromous Fishes, edited by M.J. Dadswell, R.J. Klauda, C.M. Moffitt, and R.L. Saunders.

Diadromy is exhibited in 180 species distributed among 32 families, and is a complex phenomenon. Each diadromous fish must change its physiology at least twice in its lifetime to cope with sudden and large changes in salinity. Diadromous fishes need separate environments for growth and breeding and they traverse still other environments during migration. If any of these environments is degraded, the life cycle can be broken. As a life history strategy, diadromy is far from risk free, yet human activities (dams, diversions, pollution, intensive fishing, etc.) increase these risks. Common

Strategies helps us better understand diadromy so that sound conservation and mitigation policies can be devised to protect these fish resources. The book goes a long way in advancing understanding by blending review papers and original research with resource management experience so that the theory and our knowledge of diadromy from a global perspective is expanded. All fishery workers, but especially those involved in managing diadromous stocks, will gain much from this book. The book carries a \$45.00 price tag (\$40.00 for AFS members) and can be obtained from The American Fisheries Society, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Age and Growth of Fish

The proceedings of a 1985 international symposium on the age and growth of fishes has recently been published. Age and Growth of Fish, edited by Robert C. Summerfelt, managing editor, and Gordon E. Hall, technical editor, contains 40 chapters of age and growth information. Research findings as well as methods and procedures for determining age and growth developed since the last symposium (1973) are included. Implications for future advancements in resource management and evaluation of exploited fish populations are considered. Major section headings include: History, Problems and Current Status; Characterization of Growth; Variability, Error and Bias; Validation; Methods; Larval and Juvenile Fish; and Applied Studies. All aspects of contemporary age and growth research on freshwater, marine and anadromous fish of temperate and tropical latitudes are covered. More than 200 tables, black and white photographs, charts, graphs and line illustrations along with end-of-chapter references, a glossary of terms and both subject and taxonomic indexes make this a one-of-a-kind, invaluable sourcebook. Managers involved with age and growth determinations will find this a handy reference. Age and Growth of Fish is available for \$34.95. plus postage and handling from Iowa State University Press, 2121 South State Avenue, Ames, Iowa 50010; 515/292-0140.

Editor's Corner

As is embarrassingly obvious, this newsletter is late--too late. As Don Duff mentioned in his President's Corner, we all have other jobs, and we volunteer what time we can spare. Unfortunately, my employer took up a great deal of my evening and weekend spare time this past 9 months or so. So, you members did not receive what you have the right to expect, a regular newsletter. For that I ask your forgiveness; I'm sorry I couldn't be more timely with this newsletter.

In large part thanks to D-J Expansion, many of us have expanded jobs to do. This is an enjoyable type of problem, because the profession as well as the resource

will benefit greatly from more fishery work. In my own case, however, I will not be able to continue being newsletter editor much longer, and I have notified Don Duff that I intend to resign about the time he leaves office this fall. I promised Don that I would see his administration through. If anyone would like to serve as newsletter editor, I urge you to contact President-Elect Jim Addis.

The section needs as aggressive editor, as well as a number of regional editors to pass information along. This will help all section members keep current with what your colleagues, as well as your section, is currently involved in. I urge you to consider serving; it's a most satisfying task.

The Fisheries Management Section Newsletter is a publication of the Fisheries Management Section, American Fisheries Society. Address all correspondence to Richard E. Wehnes, Editor; P.O. Box 180; Jefferson City, MO 65102; 314/751-4115.

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