



noaa week

National Climatic Center

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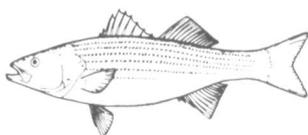
February 15, 1974

Volume 5 Number 8

There's a Whatzitsname!



Rockfish



Rockfish

While the name's the same, these fellows obviously aren't the same fish. The National Marine Fisheries Service is attempting to standardize fish names so there will be no confusion between the Rockfish of the West Coast (left) and the Striped Bass of the Atlantic.

See story on page 8.

Record Rock Shrimp Harvest Landed in Gulf Ports in 1973

Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishermen landed more than a million pounds of rock shrimp in 1973, primarily off the Contoy (Bay of Campeche, Mexico) shrimping grounds. This total, which is preliminary, sets a record for the recently established fishery, the National Marine Fisheries Service said.

Rock shrimp, long known as close relatives and neighbors of more popular Gulf varieties, generally have been ignored by shrimpers because of the hard-shelled crustacean until recently presented processing catching and propagation difficulties. A combination of reduced shrimp catches (caused by last year's spring flooding of Mississippi Delta regions) and an unusually large commercial demand (the result of a successful Federal-State-industry effort to popularize the underutilized resource) created a highly profitable market for the uncommon catch in 1973.

Fisheries experts with the NMFS Southeast Regional Office in St. Petersburg, Fla., have been working for three years with seafood processors and distributors toward the development of fisheries for rock shrimp. The species is known to be widely distributed in the

(Continued on page 6)

Coastal Management Conference Scheduled

Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent and Senator Ernest Hollings will highlight the roster of speakers at a national conference on coastal zone management to be held March 13 and 14, 1974, in Charleston, S.C. Industry, conservation and government leaders—including Elvis Stahr, President of the Audubon Society, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed—will also give major addresses.

The NOAA-sponsored conference will be aimed at defining the national interest in the coastal zone. Under the provision of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Federal government must ensure that participating coastal States include "adequate consideration of the national interest" in order for their State's coastal zone management programs to qualify for Federal approval. The conference is intended to provide insight into the handling of those major coastal issues that require a national perspective.

According to Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, "the Charleston Conference will bring together local, State, and Federal officials, as well as leaders of the private sector to work toward better understanding of the concept of the national interest in the coastal zone. We hope to develop agreement on how best to accommodate this concept under the provisions of the Act."

Entitled "The Coastal Imperative: Developing a National Perspective for Decision-Making," the conference will seek to develop areas of consensus concerning the definition of the national interest in the coastal zone. Among the

(Continued on page 7)

MIT Sea Grantees Make Discovery

A dramatic example of the often complex nature of coastal water movement has been provided by Sea Grant researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who have discovered that:

—Polluted water from Boston harbor moves seaward through Massachusetts Bay in "blobs," rather than as a continuous tongue or stream;

—The major fresh water flow into the bay comes down in

(Continued on page 5)

Senegal Ambassador Briefed on GATE



The Hon. Andre Coulbary (right), Senegal's Ambassador to the United States, was briefed recently on plans for the GATE (GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment) project by Dr. Douglas Sargeant, who heads the U.S. GATE Project Office. Operational headquarters for the experiment, to be conducted this summer, will be located at Dakar, Senegal.

NOS Reduces Prices Of Many Aero Charts

A price reduction for many National Ocean Survey aeronautical charts has been announced. The cuts range from 2 1/2 to 41 percent. A 50 percent reduction was also announced in the \$4 price of bathymetric nautical charts of ocean bottom topography.

The price reductions are in subscriptions for aeronautical instrument navigational charts, primarily radio facility and instrument approach procedure charts. The instrument charts make up about 80 percent of the 35 million aeronautical charts sold each year by the NOS.

The price reductions follow several years of substantial price increases in navigational charts. The law requires that prices charged for charts cover printing and distribution costs. The price cuts were made possible by the institution of more efficient printing, finishing, and distribution methods, said Frederick O. Diercks, head of the NOS Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography.

The price reductions in subscriptions ranged from 25 cents for some high altitude radio facility charts to \$17 for the Instrument Approach Procedure Charts for the conterminous (48) U.S. The price cuts for the Radio Facility Chart subscriptions ranged from 2 1/2 to 26 percent and those for Instrument Approach Procedure chart subscriptions from 7 to 20 percent.

The reductions covered all Radio Facility Chart subscriptions for enroute conterminous United States charts and all Instrument Approach Procedure Chart subscriptions. A 20 percent reduction was also announced in the price of Standard Terminal Arrival Route Chart subscriptions.

Copies of the new price list can be obtained from the Distribution Division (C44), National Ocean Survey, Riverdale, Md. 20840.

NOAA Corps Flight Program And Mission Established

Rear Admiral Harley Nygren, Director of the NOAA Corps, has announced the creation of the NOAA Corps Flight Program and Mission to support NOAA's objectives through flight and flight-related activities.

A NOAA Corps Aviation Advisory Board, headed by Captain James Randall, has also been established. The board will keep abreast of NOAA's aviation requirements, advise the director on flight personnel matters, and submit recommendations on qualifications and training. A NOAA Corps Aviation Handbook will govern personnel training, certification, qualifications, proficiency, entitlements and aircraft op-

erations.

NOAA has flight requirements for aerial mapping photogrammetry, atmospheric research, severe storm research, quality control for aeronautical charting and air weather services, severe hazard and storm track reconnaissance and photography, shipboard support, geophysical survey and special administrative support.

The NOAA Corps has officers trained in the operation of fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.

In addition to commissioned personnel, a number of civil service personnel are also authorized to operate NOAA planes.



Captain Randall



Commander Saladin



Lt. Commander Genzlinger



Lieutenant (j.g.) Hudes

NOAA has 21 commissioned officers qualified to fly its coastal mapping, research, weather, airport survey and aeronautical chart inspection planes. Included among those actively engaged in carrying out these missions (shown above) are Commander Gerald C. Saladin, Lieutenant Commander Lowell J. Genzlinger, and Lieutenant (junior grade) Peter S. Hudes. Others assigned to the missions, but not shown, include Commander Robert L. Sandquist, Lieutenant Commander Thomas E. Gerish, Lieutenant Commander Leslie H. Perry, Lieutenant Commander Bernard N. Mandelkern, Lieutenant Commander Melvyn C. Grunthal, Lieutenant Charles N. Whitaker and Lieutenant Arthur N. Fiori. Named to head the NOAA Corps Aviation Advisory Board is Captain James P. Randall (shown above).

NOAA and NASA Discuss Interagency Weather Studies

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration/NOAA meeting held January 22 at NOAA Weather Service headquarters to discuss interagency cooperation and participation in agricultural meteorological weather studies being conducted by both organizations. Representatives from the Johnson Space Center, NASA Headquarters, NOAA Headquarters, NWS and the Environmental Data Service attended an exploratory session.

NASA is presently working on a Large Crop Inventory Project. One of its goals is to develop the capability to assess wide production of crops and projected output through satellite products and yield models.

NOAA's proposed program in this area is similar. It includes not only weather data but other agricultural data. NASA has requested support for meteorological data determination of a crop yield model.

EDS will assume the role for NOAA.

LSC Makes Flood Studies

A Lake Survey Corps Vertical Control Section field party, headed by F. Kulp, Jr., with Arnold Ryback as party chief, Edward Iwasko and Arthur N. Christenson, will conduct flood hazard studies in the Lake St. Clair shoreline and near shore areas during February. The Macomb County, Wayne County areas, include the Michigan communities of Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, and St. Clair Shores, which are covered in this study as part of the preparation for establishing Federal flood insurance rates for structures.

Use of Satellites For Disaster Warning System Is Studied

NOAA and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are cooperating in a "Feasibility Study of Using Satellites for a Disaster Warning System." A contract has been awarded to Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) to make this study.

Samuel O. Grimm, Jr., Chief of the Emergency Warning Branch of the National Weather Service Weather Analysis and Prediction Division at NWS Headquarters, and Jack H. Puerner of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Office of Systems Engineering attended CSC's midterm briefing on this study in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29. CSC is comparing an all terrestrial system with a satellite or satellite/terrestrial system.

NWS requirements for the system were discussed in a follow-up meeting in Silver Spring, Md., on February 1, by Mr. Grimm; Mr. Puerner; Walter D. Castle, of the Office of Program Integration in NOAA's Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction; and Herbert J. Thompson, Hydrologist in the Operations Division of the NWS Office of Hydrology.

GSA Administrator Urges Promotion Of Telecommunications Instead of Travel

The GSA Administrator has requested agency heads to promote the use of telecommunications as a substitute for travel. He says: "The Federal Telecommunications System is, of course, already essential to Federal operations; over 116 million long distance calls were placed last year over FTS. However, the system can be further exploited to reduce the need for face-to-face

Andrew Smith Selected For New Training Program



(From left) ERL Director Dr. Wilmot N. Hess and J.A. Kemper, Director of Research Support Services, ERL, congratulate Mr. Smith.

Andrew Smith is the first to be selected for participation in the Boulder, Colo., Administrative Trainee Program sponsored by the Environmental Research Laboratories. ERL initiated the program this month with help from other Department of Commerce agencies headquartered in Boulder, and in cooperation with the NOAA headquarter's Administrative Trainee Program in Rockville, Md.

The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for upward mobility to selected employees with a high degree of administrative management potential, and to provide trained personnel for a variety of administrative positions.

Mr. Smith, a library technician in Research Support Services, was selected for the 1974 program through a

merit selection procedure among employees who had at least two years previous administrative, professional or investigative experience or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Following completion of the two-month NOAA headquarters basic orientation class he is presently attending, he will undergo a period of orientation and special assignments in the Boulder area. He will then select a preferred specialized area of administrative service, and arrangements will be made for him to continue training and experience in that area.

Mr. Smith joined ERL in 1970 after working as a real estate consultant in Detroit, Mich., and spending 13 years in quality control work in the automobile industry. He attended the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

Literature Sought

The Personnel Relations Branch of NOAA Personnel is broadening its program "Focus on Understanding." Part of the program includes a large display of books on race relations.

The Branch will welcome any books (hard or paper back), magazines, pamphlets, or articles dealing with race relations NOAA employees are willing to donate to the program. Donations may be sent to John Wetstine, NOAA Personnel (AD42).

Marine Mammal Application Hearing Set

A public hearing on an application for a display permit under provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 is scheduled to be held in Seattle, Wash., at 10:00 a.m. (local time) on February 20, 1974. The hearing will take place in the Fourth Floor Conference Room of the Lake Union Building at 1700 Westlake Ave., North.

The purpose of the hearing is to consider an application from Sea World, Inc., to capture four killer whales for exhibition at Sea World of Florida, in Orlando. The animals would be captured from the following ocean areas in order of preference: Canadian offshore waters in and around Vancouver Island, near the mainland; the area from the City of Vancouver north through coastal Alaskan waters; coastal waters off the northwestern United States; or offshore Alaskan or Mexican waters.

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and associated regulations, no marine mammal may be taken except under a permit issued by the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Applications are reviewed by the Marine Mammal Commission before permits are issued.

Individuals and organizations may express their views or opinions by appearing at the hearing or by submitting written comments for the official record if they are received by midnight, March 7, 1974. Written comments or inquiries concerning the hearing should be directed either to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235, or the Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Duval Building, 9450 Gandy Blvd., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33702; to the Regional Directors, National Marine Fisheries Service.

calendar of events

- February 22,
Washington, D.C., Annual Meeting of Department of Commerce Federal Credit Union. Commerce Auditorium, 12:00 Noon.
- February 22-24,
Maple Valley,
Wash. Residential Seminar on Law of the Sea, "The Ocean: Who Gets What?" Sponsored by the University of Washington Continuing Education with cooperation of Washington Sea Grant Program. (Department of Residential Seminars, 325 Lewis Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195. 202-543-5280.)
- March 4-7,
St. Louis, Mo. National Conference on Weather Analysis and Forecasting, sponsored by the Committee on Forecasting of the American Meteorological Society. (Dr. William H. Klein, Director, NWS Techniques Development Lab., Rm. 1225-A, Gramax Bldg., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. 301-427-7768.)
- March 13-14,
Charleston, S.C. "The Coastal Imperative: Developing a National Perspective for Decision-Making," sponsored by NOAA. See story on page 1.
- March 20-22,
Houston, Tex. Artificial Reef Conference, sponsored by the Texas Coastal and Marine Council; the Center for Marine Resources, Texas A&M University; and the National Marine Fisheries Service. (Richard Stone, NMFS Atlantic Estuarine Fisheries Center, Beaufort, N.C. 28516. 919-728-4595.)
- April 24,
Washington, D.C. Annual Neptune banquet of the American Oceanic Organization. Details will be available at a later date. (Carolyn Stone, American Oceanic Organization, 777-14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-783-4434.)
- June 6-7,
Columbus, Ohio Coastal Problems Related to Water Level, Seventh Geodesy/Solid-Earth and Ocean Physics (GEOP) Research Conference, sponsored by American Geophysical Union, Defense Mapping Agency, NASA, NOAA, Ohio State University Department of Geodetic Science, and U.S. Geological Survey. Applications for attendance must be received by April 23, 1974. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1707 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202-293-1144.)
- June 11-14,
Basye, Va. Topical Conference on The Electrodynamics of Substorms and Magnetic Storms, sponsored by AGU and NASA. Preliminary registration forms due by February 22, 1974. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1707 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202-293-1144.)

(Continued on page 5)

Georgia Astronomy Survey Underway

A four-man National Geodetic Survey astronomical party is conducting a four-month survey at 40 sites in south central Georgia. The party, headed by Robert A. Pryce, is one of two highly specialized NGS survey teams operating throughout the U.S.

The teams measure the longitude and latitude—the distance from Greenwich, England, and from the poles, respectively—at each site by observing the stars with an instrument called the theodolite. This information serves two primary purposes: it helps in determining the actual shape of the earth and assists other NGS field teams in mapping the precise geographic positions of thousands of sites in the U.S. These positions, approximately 500,000 in number, comprise the national geodetic networks of elevations and distances on which all land measurements are based. The networks are maintained by NOAA.

The astronomic parties are using a method for determining positions on earth which dates back to antiquity. The ancient Hebrews correctly surmised that the earth was revolving around the sun and as early as 2000 B.C. used the sun and the other stars to determine positions. Their observations were rudimentary, as were those of the early Egyptians and Arabs. In Europe, however, scientists for centuries thereafter widely accepted the theory of Ptolemy the Greek that the earth was the center of the universe. It was not until Copernicus (1473-1543), the Polish astronomer, the father of modern astronomy, revived the ancient theory that scientists accepted the theory that the planets, including the earth, revolved around the sun. The German astronomer Kepler (1571-1630) continued the work of Copernicus, postulating the laws of planetary motion that are used to this day.

NOAA Display In Detroit

Tourism is one of Michigan's main industries and boat shows play an important role in the ever-growing boating/recreational sector of the industry. Lake St. Clair Center, National Water Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service personnel manned the NOAA exhibit which featured aousel-type projector playing NOAA activities. The Detroit Boat Show, which began January 28, was extended to February 2 after which the display was sent to Chicago for show on March 8th.

NOAA AFGE Elects Officers

Percy Johnson, Utilization Specialist in the Administrative Operations Division in Riverdale, Md., has been re-elected President of the 2703 of the American Federation of Government Employees. Aubrey Blum, Management Analyst in Records Management Section of AOD, Rockville, Md., was elected Vice-President; Mary Triplett, Supply Technician in the Property Supply Branch of Riverdale, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Annual Installation Dinner-Dance will be held March 22, 1974, from 7:00 to 12 P.M. at the Ramada Inn, 8400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Md. All employees are welcome. Tickets are \$15.00 per couple, which includes dinner, an open bar and entertainment by the Second Amendment Band. To make reservations call for more information contact Mary Triplett at 344-2666 or Justine Kreutter at 496-6666.

Louisiana Tax Change

Employees who are subject to state tax withholding for the State of Louisiana may notice a slight change in their state tax for the month of February 27, 1974.

M.I.T. Sea Grantees Discover Complex Coastal Water Movements

Continued from page 1)

long continuous tongue, rather than in "blobs," during the spring run-off. This water comes from the Merrimack River, which lies inside the bay and empties to the ocean 35 miles north of Boston harbor.

These findings arose from related projects that are part of a major environmental study of Massachusetts Bay and adjacent waters, sponsored by NOAA through its Sea Grant program and by the Department of Natural Resources of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Results of the study, which is designed to provide information on the dynamics of water movement and sediment flushing in the bay, are planned to help coastal zone management officials make more informed decisions about waste disposal and other uses of the waters in the area.

Water outflow from Boston harbor was studied by Joseph Karpen of the M.I.T. Department of Meteorology, using the M.I.T. research vessel *R.R.Schrock* to collect chemical samples and take temperature, salinity, and density measurements.

Karpen discovered that relatively fresh, pollution-laden harbor waters protrude briefly in a long tongue out into the bay at low tide (low water). During flood tide, as the relatively salty, less-polluted bay waters flow toward the harbor mouth, the harbor and bay waters are mixed near the harbor mouth. The tongue of harbor water protrudes out in the bay is cut off, and remains essentially mixed.

At slack water, high tide, the harbor water mass in the bay has moved back slightly toward the harbor.

As the tide again ebbs, the harbor water "blob" out in the bay reverses its direction, moves seaward, and the tongue of harbor water again protrudes into the bay.

Mr. Karpen estimates the size of these "blobs" of water as 2000 to 4000 meters long and about 1500 meters wide. Their spacing out in the bay cannot yet be estimated.

The related M.I.T. Sea Grant project measured spring run-off of fresh water into Massachusetts Bay in 1973, and was undertaken by Veshpati Manohar-Maharaz and Dr. Robert C. Beardsley of the Department of Meteorology. They discovered that the Merrimack River accounts for about 90 percent of the total amount of fresh water discharge into the bay during the spring months. This water comes into the bay in the form of a tongue of low salinity water in the middle of the bay, and slowly spreads out to encompass the Boston Lightship to the west and as far out as Stellwagen Bank to the east.

During the early spring, the Sea Grant researchers found, the freshening effect of run-off is felt most in the upper 20 meters of water, while in the late spring the bottom waters start getting fresh. They also calculated that the maximum amount of fresh water in the bay was 2,450 million cubic meters, on May 25 at the height of the spring run-off.

For this project, Manohar-Maharaz and Beardsley used the M.I.T. research vessel *R.R.Schrock*. They obtained vertical profiles of salinity and temperature with depth, and a continuous record of surface salinity and temperature over their cruise paths.

Manohar-Maharaz and Beardsley found during their first cruise, March 29 and 30, that the effect of the spring run-off was already being felt in Massachusetts Bay with water from the Merrimack reaching almost 59 miles south of the river mouth. This was an unusually early time compared to an observation made on March 24, 1920, when no

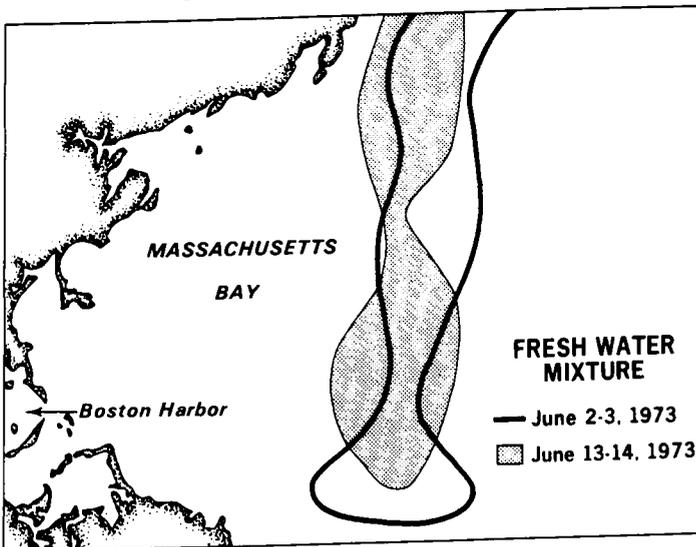
vernal freshening had been noted even at the innermost stations off Massachusetts.

By the time of the second cruise, April 21 and 22, Manohar-Maharaz and Beardsley noted, the tongue of fresh water from north of Cape Ann had moved about five nautical miles to the west.

By May 5-6, the full effect of the spring run-off

was observed, with the low salinity tongue from the Merrimack River moving an additional five nautical miles westward. Owing to the heavy run-off that year, salinity was as low as 2.8 percent over a major portion of the bay at that time.

By early June the bay had begun to "salt up" again as the spring run-off diminished.



calendar of events

(Continued from page 4)

September 9-13,
Santa Barbara,
Calif.

Symposium on Atmospheric Diffusion and Air Pollution, co-sponsored by the American Meteorological Society and the World Meteorological Organization. See call for papers, AMS Bulletin, Vol. 54, page 1286, December 1973. Deadline for title and abstract, March 1. (Chairman of the Program Committee: Dr. S.R. Hanna, Atmospheric Turbulence and Diffusion Laboratory, Environmental Research Laboratories, NOAA, P.O. Box E., Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830. FTS-615-483-4301.)

September 23-25,
Washington, D.C.

10th Annual Marine Technology Society Conference and Exposition, "National Needs and Ocean Solutions." Deadline for submitting abstracts of proposed papers is March 8. A possible one-day briefing on the June-to-August law of the sea conference is being discussed for September 26. (Mrs. Mary Ann Paturis, MTS, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202-659-3251.)



CLAM 'N PASTA CASSEROLE

- 2 cans (7 to 7½ ounces each) minced or chopped clams
- 2 tablespoons melted margarine or cooking oil
- 2 tablespoons flour
- Dash pepper
- 1 can (10½ ounces) condensed mushroom soup
- ¼ cup milk
- 1 package (8 ounces) spaghetti, macaroni, or noodles
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
- ½ cup dry bread crumbs

Blend flour and pepper with melted margarine or cooking oil. Add soup, milk, and clams; cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cook spaghetti, macaroni, or noodles as directed on package; drain. Combine with clam sauce. Place in a well-greased 1½ quart casserole. Combine melted butter or margarine with bread crumbs; sprinkle over casserole. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 10 minutes or until brown. Makes 6 servings.

Next Week's Best Fish Buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be pollock fillets and Maine sardines along the Northeast Seaboard; Spanish mackerel and speckled trout

in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen breaded fish sticks and fresh cherrystone clams in the Midwest; fillets of ocean perch and fresh Columbia River smelt in the Northwest; and turbot fillets and whiting in the Southwest.

Record Rock Shrimp Harvest

(Continued from page 1)

Gulf and off the east coast of Florida. Surveys by the NOAA research vessel *George M. Bowers* in recent years confirmed local fishing lore—that the rock shrimp is generally found near other shrimp grounds but at greater depths (15 to 30 fathoms) and on a rougher, more pebbly bottom than its more commonly caught cousins. Most Gulf shrimps tend to inhabit smooth, sandy substrate in shallow inshore water.

Because rock shrimp occur near the same areas as pink, white, and brown shrimp, shrimp fishermen can fish for them between seasons—before and after the summer catches of pink and white and the winter catch of browns. This gives Gulf shrimpers almost a year-round fishery.

Fishermen reported enormous quantities of rock shrimp on the Contoy grounds in late 1973. The shrimp boat captain said his recording chart showed shrimp schooling in vertical layers measuring about 10 to 12 feet thick. Shrimp catching records were shattered last November off Contoy when four boats averaged catches of 6,400 pounds per night. One boat landed 30,000 pounds in two nights—a spectacular total in view of the fact that ordinarily 1,000 pounds of shrimp per night is considered an unusually large catch. The fishery in north-west Florida (around Apalachicola) also set a record in 1973, reaching an unverified total of 300,000 pounds.

Gulf fishermen have for years taken small quantities of rock shrimp for personal consumption, but not for the commercial market. Fishing for the species is somewhat more demanding than ordinary shrimp fishing, as trawls tend to tear, and collect other organisms from the rocky, uneven substrate, along with the rock shrimp. Rock shrimp catches, always made at night when the

shrimp are active, they require more handling, sorting than catches over smooth, sandy bottoms. Recent invention of an automatic splitting and cleaning machine for tough-shelled species helped open the door to this new fishery.

In the early 1970s, shrimp processing companies called upon NMFS for assistance in developing testing rock-shrimp procedures, assessing potential buying action, developing markets, and expanding customer demand to a point where it could sustain a new fishery.

Progress of the rock shrimp fishery was from year to year—faster customer reaction to the product (said to taste like a combination of lobster and shrimp) triggered substantial orders from a processor and a popular restaurant chain, and a processing plant was built at Cocoa, Florida, to process a large 1971 catch of rock shrimp, landed by a 12-boat fishing fleet off Florida's east coast in a four-month stretch. Bad weather struck down the fishery in 1972, but it recovered in 1973. Meanwhile, customer demand for rock shrimp encouraged development of additional fisheries in the Contoy region of the Florida Panhandle, as well as the establishment of another processing plant in St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1972. Negative reaction to the failure of the east coast fishery was short-lived; market demand held and production increased. In the Contoy area off Florida's east coast, the northwest (Apalachicola) region. Historical catches show a catch of 208,000 pounds in 1970, 208,000 in 1971, 407,000 in 1972, more than a million in 1973. In the same period, prices to the processor ranged from less than 10 cents per pound to over a dollar a pound.

Among the nearly 500 representatives of some 28 countries who attended the recent International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics/International Association of Physical Sciences of the Ocean meeting in Melbourne, Australia, were the following NOAA scientists: (From NOAA Headquarters) Morton J. Rubin, Director of Program Integration in the Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction; (From the Environmental Research Laboratories) Dr. Tetsuo Shimazaki, Physicist in the Theoretical Studies Group in the Office of the Director in Boulder, Colo.; Dr. Donald E. Barrick, Program Chief of Sea State Studies, and Dr. Freeman F. Tall, Program Chief of the Atmospheric Acoustics Program at the Wave Propagation Laboratory in Boulder.; Dr. David Halpern of the Pacific Marine Environment Laboratory in Seattle, Wash.; Dr. William R. Holland, Oceanographer at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J.; and Feodor Stapoff, Director of the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla.; (From the National Environmental Satellite Service) Dr. Sigmund Fritz, Chief Scientist at NESS Headquarters in Suitland, Md.; Dr. William L. Smith, Chief of the Radiation Branch of the Meteorological Satellite Laboratory in Suitland; and Dr. David Q. Bark, Research Meteorologist at the Satellite Experiment Laboratory in Suitland; (From the National Weather Service) Roderick S. Sizoo, Research Meteorologist in the Development Division at the National Meteorological Center in Washington; and Dr. Raymond Jensen, Director of the Environmental Science Study Center at Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.

Dr. John R. Proni of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Miami, Fla.-based Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories has been invited to instruct a two-week environmental acoustics course in Colombia, South America, this summer.

The ERL scientist—an oceanographer with AOML's newly formed Ocean Remote Sensing Laboratory—will present the course in Spanish to Colombian government, university, and navy scientists in Cartagena.

The invitation was the result of interest expressed by the Colombian government after AOML's recent participation in the Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR) program. Dr. Proni's course will be funded jointly by the Colombian government and the Organization of American States.



Mr. Snellman

Leonard W. Snellman, Chief of Scientific Services Division, NWS Western Region, has been appointed to a five-year term on the American Meteorological Society Board of Certified Consulting Meteorologists. This five-member board has the responsibility of closely reviewing the qualifications of applicants through written and oral examinations and other means and determining their worthiness for certification by the AMS. Mr. Snellman is an AMS Fellow and is an Associate Editor of the AMS' Journal of Applied Meteorology.

Robert Buchholz and Fred Weldon of the National Weather Service Overseas Operations Division have departed for Managua, Nicaragua, where they will install a weather satellite ground receiving station (APT) and a facsimile receiving station under the World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Assistance Program.



Mr. Hull

Arnold R. Hull, the Environmental Data Service's Associate Director for Climatology, has been appointed Co-Chairman of the U.S. Committee for Extension to the Standard Atmosphere (COESA). Mr. Hull replaces Dr. Sidney Teweles who retired December 31, 1973. COESA was reactivated in September 1971 to consider the current va-

lidity of the U.S. Standard Atmosphere of 1962 and the supplements issued in 1966. Problem areas currently being studied by COESA include improving the "standard" thermodynamic data above 50 km and of "supplemental" data at 30 km and above for high latitudes. The Committee has determined that the 1962 standard significantly underestimates the average density near 90 km, where lower boundary data are needed for thermospheric models used in satellite orbital predictions.

Hugh J. Dolan, who has been Acting Deputy General Counsel of NOAA for the past year, has been appointed Chairman of the Appeals Board of the Department of Commerce. This Board serves as an impartial body to consider appeals to the Secretary of Commerce; from decisions made by Contracting Officers; in connection with administrative actions under the Export Administration and other administrative actions referred for its review.

Mr. Dolan had been with NOAA and its predecessor, the Environmental Science Services Administration, since 1966.

Coastal Zone Management Conference

(Continued from page 1)

coastal issues involving the national interest that will be addressed are:

- Siting of offshore and coastal power facilities;
- Siting of deep-water ports;
- Living marine resource development and protection;
- Coastal recreation, including access and ownership of beaches.

The first session of the conference will present the views of senior Federal officials on the "national coastal interest" in such areas as energy, environmental quality, and marine resources conservation. The

second session will be devoted to presenting the views of leaders in the private sector, and the third session will be given over to spokesmen for State governments to discuss the views.

Closing sessions will summarize the results of the earlier discussions and outline steps that the coastal zone managers might take to adequately provide for the national interest in their respective State programs.

The conference will be held at the Mills Hyatt House Hotel in Charleston, and attendance is by invitation.

Fisheries Service Seeks Standardization of Fish Names

Common names of various species of fish have long presented problems of identification and labeling of fishery products because the same species may be known by different names in different parts of the country, or even in the next county.

On parts of the east coast "rockfish" refers to what elsewhere is known as striped bass, but on the west coast "rockfish" is the common name for more than 20 other species. Along the Atlantic coast, the fish known as alewife or bunker in Chesapeake Bay is called by its more common name, menhaden, elsewhere and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

The problem is receiving special attention from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

NMFS points out that several thousands of marine food species have taxonomi-

cally accurate scientific names that are recognized throughout the world by fisheries scientists, but because of different common names in different locales, the situation leads to confusion in the marketplace, is not in the public interest, and defies regulatory controls. The problems are accentuated in that many nutritious products are available from species known by names that are commercially objectionable.

NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning said that confusion exists concerning naming and labeling new product forms manufactured from multiple ingredients and various species of fish. Mr. Schoning said that the regulation of matters dealing with common or unusual names of foods is the primary responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration. De-

terminations on permissible names for fishery products generally have been reached through formal and informal agreements on a case-by-case basis. One of the basic problems, Mr. Schoning said, is that the uncertainty with respect to product names inhibits technology and commerce in fishery products especially with species that are abundant, but not fully utilized in U.S. markets.

Mr. Schoning said that under existing statutes NMFS is responsible for grade standards and descriptions of fishery products, and among other things, conducts an extensive consumer education program. He said that a logical and necessary extension of these activities would cover matters pertaining to market nomenclature for fishery products and to providing an improved procedure for establishing or

changing legally accepted names.

As a first step, Dr. Schoning said he would point an expert in the to coordinate development of an improved procedure to achieve the nomenclature objectives. The coordinating contact and work with interested parties in the public and private sectors, and maintain close liaison with the FDA.

Mr. Schoning has received the views, recommendations and comments of all interested parties with an interest in clarifying the nomenclature of fishery products. He said that because of the interest received, the closing date for comments has been extended from February 11 to February 29, 1974. The February 29, 1974, date appeared in an original notice published in the *Federal Register* on December 17, 1973.

U.S., U.S.S.R. Scientists Discuss Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea Fish



U.S. scientists, led by Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle, Wash., and U.S.S.R. scientists, led by Professor P.A. Moiseev, Deputy Director of VNIRO, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, held their eighth annual meeting at the Center in January to discuss fishery resources of the Northeast Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. Shown here, from

the left are, Dr. Alan Beardsley, NMFS, Kodiak (with back to camera); James Meehan, Oregon Fish Commission; Thomas Dark, Seattle; Ross Lavroff, U.S. interpreter; Dr. Francis Fukuhara, Seattle; Dr. Alverson; Y. Ryazantsev, U.S.S.R. interpreter; Fadeev, Vice-Director of U.S.S.R.'s Pacific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO); Dr. Y. Yermakov, and Dr. Moiseev.



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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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