

Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, Environmental Data Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-

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*In Brief . . . .*

## Fishery Development, Catches, and Values

. . . **The International Oceanographic Foundation's 1975 Gold Medal Award** has been presented to Melville Bell Grosvenor "for his personal endeavors and support of the advancement of the scientific study of the oceans . . ." Grosvenor, Editor in Chief of *National Geographic* and Chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society . . . .

. . . **Alfred M. Beeton, associate dean for research administration** at the Graduate School, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, will become director of the Great Lakes and Marine Waters Center at the University of Michigan on 1 July 1976, the University of Michigan reports. Before joining the UW faculty, Beeton was chief of the Environmental Research Program at the Ann Arbor Biological Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service . . . .

. . . **The Solomon Islands has begun to develop its fisheries industry** to make it self-sufficient in fish by 1978 and then build an export market, *Australian Fisheries* reports. The Solomon Islands now has a live-bait skipjack tuna fishery which produced 11,000 tons of fish in 1974. Under study are projects on rock lobster stocks, offshore resources, fish smoking and preservation techniques, fish meal production, squid, etc. . . .

. . . **The value of Australia's fish, crustacean, and mollusk production** in 1973-74 was more than A\$100 million for the first time, according to an Australian Bureau of Statistics report in

*Australian Fisheries*. The rock lobster fishery remained most valuable at a value of over \$30 million, closely followed by the prawn fishery at \$29 million. The wet fish catch was valued at \$26 million, up \$3 million from 1972-73. Tuna was the top fish in both weight, 9,700 metric tons, and in value, \$3.6 million. Western Australia, with fish production valued at \$25 million, was the leading fishing state, followed by New South Wales, \$21 million, South Australia, \$17 million, Queensland, \$14 million, Victoria, \$11 million, and Tasmania, \$8 million. . . .

. . . **Norman Doelling has been named manager of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sea Grant Program's Marine Industry Advisory Service**, a new link to exchange ideas and information on marine business opportunities with industry. A main component, the Marine Industry Collegium, will keep participating businesses abreast of the latest opportunities in utilization of chitin and chitosan, farming and use of kelp as an energy source, conversion of waste water and sewage sludge into a resource, and others. . . .

. . . **Hatchery-reared trout and salmon released in the Great Lakes** and lower courses of tributary streams in 1975 totalled about 22.2 million, according to a report in *The Great Lakes Newsletter*. Total 1974 plantings were over 24 million fish. Principal species planted last year were chinook (7 million), coho

salmon (4.7 million), and lake trout (6.5 million)—18.2 million altogether versus 18.4 million in 1974. Since the start of the lake trout restoration program in 1958, over 66 million young fish have been released in the Great Lakes. About 2.1 million steelhead trout, and 1.1 million brown trout were planted, as were lesser numbers of splake, brook trout, and Atlantic salmon. . . .

. . . **A remote, underwater fish-tracking system** to test the reaction of migrating fish to pollutants from known point sources is being jointly developed by the Langley Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS), according to a VIMS news release. Underwater listening stations pick up sonic signals from tiny fish-tag sized transmitters attached to the fish. Data is transmitted to a base station and relayed to a computer which sorts the information and plots the fish's position as it migrates through the study area. Any change in migratory behavior as the fish enters the polluted area—such as slowing, swimming around it, or turning back—will be detected. . . .

. . . **Ownership of the R/V *Hernan Cortez* has been officially placed** with the Marine Research Laboratory of Florida's Department of Natural Resources, according to the *Florida Conservation News*. Built in 1964 by Desco Marine<sup>1</sup>, the vessel was loaned by that company to the DNR for fisheries research work. One of its major efforts was Project Hourglass, a 28-month systematic biological sampling program on the west coast of Florida. More recently, it has been involved in a search for commercial clam beds on the west coast of Florida, a 2½-year study of rock shrimp off Cape Canaveral, and other cruises. It is now being used in the Gulf of Mexico in an effort to detect red tides from satellites. . . .

<sup>1</sup>Mention of trade or commercial names does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.