



THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON ASSOCIATION N·E·W·S·L·E·T·T·E·R

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WINTER 2009 – 2010

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Atlantic Salmon vs American Shad (and Other Fallacies)

By Robert A. Jones, President CRSA

During the decades of efforts to manage and/or restore American shad and Atlantic salmon in the Connecticut River, actions have been undertaken and statements have been made that have proven to be inappropriate or untrue. Perhaps the earliest of these was the effort in 1867, when Seth Green, a renowned trout culturist, began original experiments in the artificial propagation of shad at Holyoke, Massachusetts. It was reported that 40 million shad fry were hatched and released that year. To his credit Mr. Green thought that this number “would be reduced by accidents and other causes before they could grow to merchantable size, and that they would cause little or no perceptible addition to the stock already in the river.” Due to a lack of understanding of the life history of shad at the time, Mr. Green was thought to be mistaken since, according to the Connecticut Fish Commissioners, “More young shad were seen the following year than ever before.” Unfortunately this apparent success and the coincidental large year classes during the next few years dictated a flawed management effort for shad in the river for the next 70 years.

A recent issue of the *Journal of the Massachusetts Audubon Society Sanctuary* contains an article regarding the restoration of Atlantic salmon and its impact on the American shad population in the Connecticut River. The author contends that the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission (CRASC), the interstate compact charged with managing the fisheries restoration program in the River, has somehow caused the shad population to be reduced. It is also suggested that the problems with shad passage at Turners Falls is being ignored by CRASC due to greater concern for the salmon returns. It is unfortunate that the writer ignored many of the facts associated with the Connecticut River Fisheries Restoration Program. The program had as its primary goal the restoration of American shad to their historical spawning grounds. Resident species and other anadromous species including Atlantic salmon were also included for consideration. A significant portion of the funds expended to date on this program was expended by power companies to construct the fishways required to pass American shad. With the com-

(See Salmon vs. Shad, page 2)



CRSA Vice President and Education Committee Chair Dick Bell, left, receives the CRSA President's Award from President Bob Jones at the 2009 Dinner. (STORY, see page 2) Photo: J. Carroll

Salmon vs. Shad (from page 1)

pletion of the fishway at Vernon Dam in 1981, the primary goal of the program was reached. Shad were returned to their historical spawning area and beyond.

CRASC has been well aware of the problems with shad passage at Turners Falls and has been in negotiation with the owner of the facility for some time. Part of the problem has been the repeated change of ownership at the Turners Falls complex. The *Sanctuary*

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut River Salmon Association (CRSA) is a nonstock, nonprofit Connecticut corporation. Our mission is to support the effort to restore Atlantic salmon in the Connecticut River basin, a joint undertaking by the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, together with the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the National Marine Fisheries Service, pursuant to an act of Congress in 1983.

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article states that CRSAC designed the Turners Falls fishway complex. Actually, this is not true. CRASC did not exist at the time of the Turners Falls fishway design. A US Fish and Wildlife Service fishway engineer provided each respective dam owner with a package of suggested design parameters to be used by the dam owner in the final design of its fish passage facility. Unfortunately, the owner of the Turners Falls facility, Western Massachusetts Electric Company at the time, chose to basically ignore the offered parameters and had their own engineers do the design work, patterned after west coast facilities.

The article somehow places the blame for the reduced shad population in the Connecticut River to salmon restoration efforts. For more than 100 years, from 1849 to 1955, shad were extirpated upstream from the Holyoke Dam. Even when the fish lift was installed at Holyoke, shad were unable to migrate past the Turners Falls Dam until fishways at that site were completed in 1980. Thus, the Atlantic salmon restoration program in no way was or is responsible for the reduction in the number of returning shad. Actually, the shad population along the entire East Coast is at a relatively low level and the causes are presently under study by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

During the early years of the restoration program, a major pump storage facility was constructed above Turners Falls. This facility utilized the Turners Falls Dam impoundment as its lower reservoir and had the potential of seriously disorienting migrating anadromous fish. Studies at the time indicated that disorientation did not occur and that entrainment was minimal.

Early in the restoration program, it became clear that even though American shad provided for a major sport fishery and a viable commercial fishery, the public had far more interest in salmon restoration. The completion of fish passage facilities at Vernon, Vermont, in 1981 allowed shad back into their historic spawning ground for the first time since 1798, but this

Richard Bell Honored at 2009 CRSA Dinner

At the annual CRSA dinner last January, Richard G. Bell was honored, to his surprise, by his selection to receive the CRSA President's Award for his long, dedicated and effective service to the CRSA.

This award is made at the sole discretion of the president of the association. It is usually made to an individual or organization who has made an unusual contribution to the CRSA or to the furthering of the welfare of Atlantic salmon. It is not an award given on an annual schedule.

At the dinner, CRSA president Robert Jones said, "Richard Bell has been extraordinary in his service to the CRSA. He has been our vice president for many years, organized and continues to direct the very successful Salmon-in-Schools program, and has served as president of the Western New England Atlantic Salmon Council, which represents Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, on the board of the Atlantic Salmon Federation. His wise counsel has helped the CRSA countless times. It is my pleasure to present him with this special, engraved fly box along with my personal thank you."
— James Carroll

accomplishment went virtually unnoticed by the public. As public interest in the Atlantic salmon became more intense, legislation was drafted which, when enacted by all four basin states and ratified by the US Congress, created CRASC. Work that has been done in this program since the beginning has been accomplished by the state and federal fisheries agencies with regular operating funds and with existing staff. And herein lays a part of the problem: flat funding for many years, unfilled staff vacancies, and deteriorating infrastructure.

(See Salmon vs. Shad, page 4)

ASF FINANCES

Like most nonprofit organizations, ASF has been hit hard by the worldwide economic downturn. Donations, returns from special events and membership income are all down. Staff is working hard to cut unnecessary costs and find ways to increase revenue.

Management anticipated the troubles ahead about one year ago and was in contact with a management consulting group that specializes in advising nonprofit organizations. This group suggested that ASF perform an introspective review of their Strategic Plan so that ASF could:

- a. Clarify their mission
- b. Determine their priority objectives
- c. Determine financial and human resources needed
- d. Set milestones to measure success

This is a process of streamlining the organization by focusing on the most worthwhile objectives that can be met in an economical manner. By doing so ASF will be able to present itself to the giving community as a well managed organization that has identified its goals and is in a position to move ahead.

Since the idea was put forth, there have been working meetings of staff, officers, Regional Council Presidents and others. There was a goodly amount of time spent on the Strategic Plan Review at the Toronto meetings and there will be further meetings between now and the November Board meetings, when a revised Strategic Plan will be adopted. ♦

MEET THE SCIENTISTS

In this column, we profile the fisheries scientists and managers who constitute the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission Technical Committee. Members of the Technical Committee are assigned by their respective state and federal agencies that make up the Commission. The Committee's charge is to provide sound scientific and management advice to the Commission and to develop, update and implement a management plan for the restoration effort as approved by the Commission. Each member of the Technical Committee conducts work on the Committee in addition to regular duties assigned by his or her own agency.



MATTHEW A. CARPENTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Matthew A. Carpenter is New Hampshire's member of the CRASC Technical Committee, which is responsible for providing important technical support for diadromous fish programs and some environmental projects in the Connecticut River basin.



Matt graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1997 with a Bachelor's degree in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. After college he worked at a variety of jobs, including about 10 months on swift fox restoration as a volunteer for the Cochrane Ecological Institute, near Calgary, Alberta. His first fisheries-related job was with the Marine Division of the New Hampshire Fish and Game

Department in 2001. The work provided him with experience in a wide range of projects from fish ladder monitoring to lobster sampling aboard commercial fishing boats.

In 2004, Matt was hired by the Inland Fisheries Department of New Hampshire Fish and Game, to help complete the aquatic section of New Hampshire's Wildlife Action Plan. For two years he worked with biologist Ben Nugent to assess the status of New Hampshire's freshwater fish and recommend conservation strategies where necessary. This work was incorporated in the revision of New Hampshire's Threatened and Endangered Species list. In 2007, Matt's responsibilities were expanded to include diadromous fish restoration, with a focus on projects in the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, as part of a new Fish Conservation Program.

Matt currently lives in Barrington, NH, with his wife, 3-year-old son, and 5-month-old daughter. He loves just about any outdoor activity including fishing, canoeing, and hiking, but if he had to pick just one, it would be backcountry skiing in the White Mountains. ♦

Sprankle Named New CRASC Coordinator

Ken Sprankle started work as the Connecticut River Coordinator for the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on May 11, 2009. Ken has worked as a fishery biologist in the USFWS' Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program (2003-09), an Assistant Project Leader for USFWS' Central New England Fisheries Resource Office in New Hampshire (2000-03), a fishery biologist for New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (1994-2000), and a fishery biologist with USFWS' Maine Anadromous Fish Coordinator's Office (1994).

Ken has a Masters degree in Fisheries Biology from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst and is a Certified Fisheries Professional with the American Fisheries Society. He began his career working for Steve Gephard on the Salmon Project as seasonal assistant with CT DEP fisheries. He also worked on the Long Island Sound Trawl Survey Project from 1987-1990.

Ken lives in Gill, MA with his wife Kim, two daughters Katie and Julie, and his trusty bird dog Gus. ♦

The CRSA "Salmon-in-Schools" Program

CRSA Salmon-in-Schools Program Marks 15th Year

By Dick Bell, Education Chair and Vice President, CRSA

This year, 2009-2010, will be the 15th consecutive year that CRSA has operated its Salmon-in-Schools Program in Connecticut. It all began with one tank in one class in one school back in 1995-96. The school was North Haven Middle School; the class was Marjory Drucker's 6th grade science class. It

6,000 Connecticut school children, from elementary school through middle school to high school, and coming from public, private, parochial and special student environments, were engaged. Among the teachers, and unmatched for her continued service, was Marge Drucker, now teaching at the Barnard

a qualified "lead" teacher. In schools with one tank, a "lead" teacher is the one responsible for the program in the school; that teacher is "qualified" if he or she has attended one of our Orientations. Other teachers assisting the lead teacher are encouraged to attend an Orientation but are not required to do so.

NEW for 2009! Online Registration Instructions for Teachers

1. Go to www.ctriversalmon.org/schools/teacher_registration.html
2. You will be prompted to log in to access this password-protected page. Please use the following login:

username = schools

password = frybaby

came about because CRSA Director and Treasurer Gerry Feinberg had a daughter, Jackie, in that class. Gerry was familiar with school-based salmon-rearing programs run under the name "Fish Friends" in Maine and maritime Canada. With Jackie, he put the question to Marge Drucker, who saw no reason why it couldn't be done here. The rest, as they say, is history.

Last year, the CRSA Salmon-in-Schools Program operated in 77 schools located in 58 Connecticut towns and villages, deploying 95 separate tanks. Over

Environmental Studies Magnet School in New Haven. Also included was Hannah Jacob at North Haven Middle School, which can claim institutional honors for longevity. We look forward to both schools returning in 2009-10.

This year, the registration process will be different from the past. It will be electronic, to save (hopefully) both time and paper. All veteran schools should proceed to register now; they will be automatically accepted assuming the provision of accurate and complete information and the presence of

In schools with multiple tanks, if one qualified lead teacher assumes responsibility for both or all tanks, that may suffice, but confer with me. It is better if the supervisory teacher for each tank in a separate school room is a qualified lead teacher. If both tanks are in the same room, one qualified lead teacher will ordinarily suffice.

All new lead teachers must first clear with me before registering. They must also attend the forthcoming CRSA Orientation, scheduled for November 9 at the Northeast Utilities corporate headquarters in Berlin, CT.

Incidentally, virtually all of our communications will be by email this year, so make sure we have the most convenient and direct email address for you on your registration. ♦

NASCO (continued from page 3)

Iceland has been so severe that the International Monetary Fund has, in effect, bailed out the government of Iceland and made austerity demands of the government that required it to withdraw from all such activities that had expenditures. This has complicated the issue of the presidency. Arni Issakson of Iceland began his term as the new NASCO president in 2009. The convention states that only representatives of member Parties may serve as president, which means that Arni must step down. The vice-president is Mary Colligan of the United States (NOAA-Fisheries, Gloucester) and she will assume the presidency in January. I assure you that NASCO will be in capable hands. Meanwhile, Iceland has applied for fast track acceptance to the EU and if accepted, Iceland will be represented at NASCO in the future by the EU.

Next year's meeting will be in Quebec, perhaps in the area of Quebec City. ♦

Salmon vs. Shad (continued from page 1)

Issues such as those generated by the *Sanctuary* article also take place on an international level. In order to gain knowledge as to the behavior of Atlantic salmon at sea, scientists have been studying salmon on their feeding grounds on the west coast of Greenland. These studies depend on the cooperation of local fishermen in Greenland to allow scientists to examine their catch. Through what appears to be a series of misunderstandings, Greenland fishermen were told not to cooperate with the scientific program. Consequently a year of important scientific information was lost. Assurances have been again put forth that the scientific program will not impact the total harvest allowed the Greenland fisherman and hopefully the scientific sampling will be on track this year. ♦

Atlantic Salmon Federation Report

By Robert Wolter, President, Western New England Council and Director, CRSA

The Atlantic Salmon Federation's US and Canadian Boards of Directors met at The Royal York Hotel in Canada on April 28-30, 2009. The meetings were well attended and were highlighted by The Toronto ASF Salmon Dinner where \$46,000 was raised for the Smolt Tracking project in addition to the other fund raising.

The Standing Committees met and discussed various pertinent items. On the last day, there was a joint meeting of both Boards of Directors. Some of the specific topics discussed included the following:

THE PENOBSCOT RIVER RESTORATION

Permits of ownership of the three dams are expected to come through this year and the Trust is raising the \$25 million needed to remove two of the dams. Even though at that time, the federal government had not announced whether the Atlantic salmon in the Penobscot, the Kennebec and the Androscoggin would be considered endangered or threatened, the governor of Maine cancelled the spring catch and release season on the Penobscot. This is considered a bad move as the previous two seasons had renewed great interest in the local fishing clubs and fishermen are needed to carry out many of the salmon conservation efforts. The only things we are losing faster than Atlantic salmon are Atlantic salmon fishermen.

GREENLAND CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Since this agreement was first put in place in 2001 there have been an increasing number of returning salmon to North American rivers. 2008 was especially encouraging. In 2001, 600,000 Atlantic salmon returned to our waters. In 2008 this jumped to 800,000 returning fish.

The Greenland Agreement allows for a certain amount of salmon to be harvested for local consumption in Greenland, scientific research and recreational fishing. In 2008 this quota was 26 metric tons (about 80% of which were North American salmon). ASF and the Atlantic Salmon Fund have been negotiating to lower this quota but have been encountering resistance from the Greenland Fisherman who point out that Labrador takes about 36 tons per year commercially, the St.-Pierre - Miquilon fishery takes about 3 tons, recreational fishing in Canada accounts for 83 tons and the First Nations fishery in Canada is estimated to take 62 tons. The Greenland fishermen are saying, in effect, we should clean up our act before complaining too much.

The total take listed above—210 metric tons—represents about 45,000 Atlantic salmon, a very substantial number in consideration of the number of returning fish.

The Greenland Agreement continues through 2013 and is costing ASF approximately \$250,000 per year. In addition to this, the ASF is actively working to put pressure on local

and federal Canadian government agencies and First Nation tribes to lower the commercial and recreational fishing take, and has an extensive "Catch and Release" program being implemented.

FISH FRIENDS

In the five provinces of Canada and the six US states where Fish Friends is offered, there are presently 637 schools, 681 classrooms and 20,000 students participating and more than 240 volunteers are devoting their time to make the program work. We estimate that in the Western New England Council, there are 230 schools with 260 tanks participating. The CRSA's Salmon-in-Schools program operates 95 tanks in 77 schools in 58 cities and towns in Connecticut.

ASF estimates that since its inception in 1993 over 260,000 students have participated in the program. ASF is developing a Fish Friends website for teachers and students to share their experiences.

LOW MARINE SURVIVAL

ASF's major financial and scientific thrust to determine what is causing the mortality at sea of Atlantic salmon is the smolt and kelt tracking programs. Over \$300,000 per year is presently being spent on this effort and will increase after the \$35 million of funds that the Canadian government has earmarked for the deployment of the acoustic receiver equipment of the Ocean Tracking Network, seated at Dalhousie University in Halifax, has been spent. In addition to the present receiver line covering the Strait of Belle Isle between Labrador and Newfoundland, lines will be run 70 km out to sea from Halifax, across the Cabot Strait from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia and a line will be placed in Diski Bay, Greenland.

Dr. Fred Whoriskey and his group of scientists are in the process of surgically implanting transmitters in smolts and kelts and releasing them in the study rivers in Canada. They will be awaiting the marked fish at the receiving lines so that they can gather additional information from the existing receiving lines that will help clarify the migration patterns of these fish and the relationship between kelts and smolts. The latest results should be available in the autumn of 2009.

WILD ATLANTIC SALMON POLICY

Due to financial market contractions, the endowment fund has been reduced to about CAN \$25 million. In 2009 there were 46 applications for the \$250,000 that was available from the endowment. ASF received \$25,000 for smolt tracking and the remainder was evenly divided between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It is expected that there will be no more than \$250,000 available for 2010.

(See ASF, page 7)

CRSA Board Welcomes Three New Directors

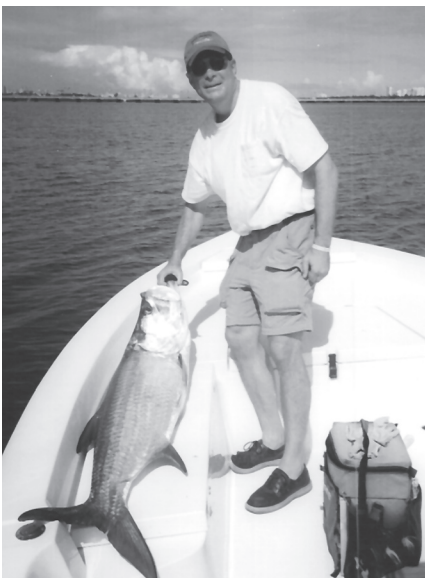
By Jim Carroll, CRSA Secretary

Thomas Chrosniak, Elizabeth Kendall and Roger Plourde became directors of the Connecticut River Salmon Association this year. Kendall and Plourde were selected by the Nominating Committee, placed by the directors on the annual meeting notice and proxy, and elected by the membership at the annual meeting on January 31, 2009.

At the same time, it was voted to leave one position vacant for the directors to fill during 2009. Thomas Chrosniak was selected by the board to fill that vacancy at the board's March meeting.

TOM CHROSNIAK was born in St. Paul, MN. His family lived in St. Paul and West Hartford, CT. He attended St. John Fisher College in Rochester, NY, receiving a BA in English. Tom and his wife Roxanne live in West Hartford with their two daughters.

He is a Major Account Representative for Eastern Bag & Paper Company of Milford, CT. Tom started fishing in Minnesota at age three and has done both fresh and salt water fishing all his life. He is currently a member of Trout Unlimited, the Atlantic Salmon Federation and the Connecticut Fly Fishing Association.



Tom Chrosniak with a Puerto Rican tarpon
[Photo: T. Chrosniak]



Elizabeth Kendall and Roger Plourde at the 2009 CRSA Dinner [Photo: J. Carroll]

ELIZABETH KENDALL, who lives in North Granby with her husband and two sons, has broad experience in education and aquaculture education. She has been a teacher, a grant writer and a program coordinator. Last academic year, Elizabeth worked for the Connecticut Region Education Council as a Special Education teacher at the Hartford GMAS magnet school. Elizabeth previously was the coordinator for the Bloomfield based River-to-the-Sea Exploring Diversity Program, the successful aquaculture project with some dozen inner city and suburban schools conducted over a number of years in central Connecticut, that has used the CRSA Salmon-in-Schools program as a teaching tool. Last summer she took an Aquaponics course at the University of the Virgin Islands to further her knowledge of aquaculture.

Born and raised in Hartford and a graduate of Prince Technical School, **ROGER PLOURDE** is semi-retired after a successful career in the residential and office construction industry in New England. He and his wife are residents of Plainville. Roger is well known among New England salmon fly fishing circles for the exquisite feather wing, exhibition-quality Atlantic salmon flies he ties. He has appeared at many fly fishing shows as a tyer. He is a member of the CRSA, the Farmington River Anglers Association, the Catskill Fly Fishing Museum, the American Museum of Fly Fishing and currently is program chairman for the Connecticut Fly Fishermen's Association. He has successfully salmon fished on his favorite Canadian river, the Restigouche, many times. ♦

The Connecticut River Salmon Association

2009 Dinner Donors and Contributors

Without the support of the following organizations and individuals, our fundraising dinner and many of our activities would not be possible. Our thanks to each for their contribution and their support of Atlantic salmon restoration.

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UpCountry Sport Fishing
White House Liquors
("Crazy Bruce")

NASCO Sets New Multi-Annual Harvest Measures for West Greenland

By Stephen Gephard, US Commissioner to NASCO

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) held its 2009 annual meeting in Molde, Norway, June 2–5. Molde is in the beautiful fjord region of western Norway. Once again, Pat Kurkul, Regional Director for NOAA-Fisheries in the Northeast headed the US Delegation.

The meetings typically begin with reports from the scientists at ICES to describe the status of the salmon stocks and the fisheries of the past year. The catch of salmon in 2008 was second lowest of record and farmed salmon harvest was about 900 times the catch of wild salmon, worldwide. In regard to 2008 West Greenland fishery, ICES reported that the North Atlantic Salmon Trust (NAST) bought out the commercial fishery in West Greenland again in 2008. This is after NASCO had set a zero ton quota for the fishery. The NASCO agreement allows a subsistence fishery and so does the buy-out of the NAST. In the 2008 subsistence fishery, 26 tons were harvested, and of that, half were sold and half were consumed directly by the harvesters. None can be exported. A total of 260 licenses were issued but only 57 were actually used. Of the harvest, 86% of the salmon were of North American origin and 14% were of European origin. This is typical for recent years. For 2009, ICES developed a new model that lowered the estimated Pre-Fishery Abundance (PFA) to 107,500 fish. This figure is near the bottom of all PFAs for recent years. No catch options for the West Greenland fishery would achieve a 75% probability that Conservation Limits would be achieved in home waters. (This is the major criterion on which NASCO bases its harvest quota.) The Framework of Indicators developed by ICES to gauge the likelihood of changes in upcoming years demonstrated little chance of any upward change in the PFA during the next three years.

With the ICES report provided, NASCO had to come up with a new harvest quota (or 'regulatory measure') for the West Greenland fishery. The previous three-year regulatory measure (zero commercial harvest but a minimal subsistence harvest allowed) expired in 2008. After some discussion and in light of ICES's catch advice, another three-year regulatory measure (2009–2011) was adopted with the same features. [Once again, the Northeast Atlantic Commission of NASCO chose not to adopt a quota for the Faroese fishery. However, no harvest is anticipated. No North American salmon are caught at the Faroe Islands.]

Everyone agrees that more research on salmon in the sea is essential to understanding the long decline. NASCO parties, under the leadership of Tim Sheehan of the United States, were prepared to collect additional biological samples from harvested salmon at West Greenland in 2008 as part of the SALSEA effort. However, when the NAST (which bought out the fishery) heard of it, it ordered the fishermen not to cooperate and no sampling was done. The NAST feared that the enhanced sampling would result in an increased harvest beyond what is allowed for in the buyout. This was despite

assurances that it would not and statements by NAST that it would allow the sampling. In principle, this has all been straightened out for the summer of 2009 sampling but complications could still arise.

Here are some other things NASCO is working on:
Unreported Catch: Unreported catch is an estimate provided by the various countries of how many salmon they think are being caught but not reported. This is always a concern and Parties are working toward improving catch reporting and reducing the level of unreported catch.

St. Pierre and Miquelon: These two islands between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are a French Territory and France was invited to join the treaty and participate in NASCO to represent St. Pierre and Miquelon. This was desired because there is a poorly documented interceptor salmon fishery on the islands. Under the proposal, the EU would continue to represent France just as it does Denmark, but France would represent its territory just as Denmark represents Greenland and the Faroe Islands. NASCO received a letter from France indicating that France has declined the invitation. Efforts to bring them into NASCO will continue.

Best Management Practices: NASCO develops positions and guidance on many salmon-related topics, and in 2009 it reviewed guidelines for best management practices for Atlantic salmon fisheries. Most proposed guidelines were good but one statement included the provision that "fishing of stocks that were not achieving Conservation Limits was acceptable if closing the fishery would create economic or sociological hardships." The United States objected strenuously to this clause, arguing that it seems to excuse any over-fishing. Other Parties supported the statement because "we know that in the real world this occurs." The United States responded by acknowledging that it occurs but that such a statement had no place in a best management practice guidance document. Ultimately, the United States lost the argument but will remain a strong voice for conservation-based management practices.

Website: In an effort to improve communications, NASCO has upgraded its website. It is intended to be of increasing value to the public (not just NASCO itself) and more attractive. It remains a good site to find old reports and summary of regulatory measures. However, you can also find a database of all Atlantic salmon rivers in the world, life cycle information, and more. This would be an excellent resource for students doing papers on Atlantic salmon. I encourage you to visit it at www.nasco.int.

Iceland: After the annual meeting, NASCO received word from Iceland that it is leaving NASCO and withdrawing from the treaty. Iceland still supports the conservation and management objectives of NASCO, but the financial collapse in

(See NASCO, page 4)

Not a Member Yet?

If you are not a member of CRSA, then you are receiving this complimentary copy of our Newsletter in the hopes that you find it informative and that you will consider joining our organization. Publishing this Newsletter is not inexpensive and our income is limited to membership dues and receipts from our Annual Dinner. By becoming a member, you not only help support this Newsletter, our School Program, and our web site, but you will also be adding your name to the list of individuals dedicated to the health and welfare of the Connecticut River and the restoration of Atlantic salmon and other fisheries resources. We need your help. Please use the membership application below and send your check today!

Application for CRSA Membership

NAME _____

PATRON: \$500

ADDRESS _____

LIFE: \$250

SUSTAINING: \$100

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

SPONSORING: \$50

TELEPHONE _____

CONTRIBUTING: \$25

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REGULAR: \$20

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON ASSOCIATION

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Visit us at www.ctriversalmon.org