

## Krill Studies, Fishery Meetings, and New Fishing Charts

. . . .A pilot krill processing plant, designed and developed in Norway, has been installed in a Soviet research vessel, the Norwegian Information Service reports. Trial fishing will be conducted in Antarctic waters and, if successful, orders for full-scale plant versions may follow. The plant produces krill paste, dried or frozen, for both animal and human consumption. . . .

. . . .Japan continued its krill studies in 1975, as the Government-sponsored Marine Resources Research Center sent the trawler *Daishin Maru No. 17* to the Antarctic on a third krill industrialization cruise, *Australian Fisheries* reports. Previous expeditions were made in 1972 and 1973. Such products as krill-mixed dumplings, meat balls, tempura, and frozen cooked krill blocks have been developed. . . .

. . . .A doubling in size of the South Carolina Marine Resources Center complex at Fort Johnson is expected by March 1977, according to that state's Division of Marine Resources. The College of Charleston is currently building a \$950,000 facility next to its Marine Biological Laboratory. Also under construction is a 32,000 square foot, \$3 million addition to the state's Lunz Building for marine-related classes and research, and a 45,000 square foot, \$4 million facility for the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southeast Utilization Research Center. Six small dormitories for marine science graduate students are also planned. . . .

. . . .Australia will limit the number of bluefin tuna purse seiners off parts of its southeastern and southern shores to vessels that fished there in 1974-75, according to *Australian Fisheries*. Vessel owners must get their licenses endorsed by the New South Wales State Fisheries and the South Australian Department of Fisheries to purse seine for bluefin tuna in the affected waters. No limits have yet been set on traditional pole and live-bait fishing. . . .

. . . .The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has awarded a \$3.68 mil-

lion contract to add 39,000 square feet to and improve its existing 20,000 square foot National Marine Water Quality Laboratory at Narragansett, R.I. to meet Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements. New, separate structures are planned for support services and storage of hazardous chemicals and compressed gases. The lab conducts research for development, substantiation, and updating of biological information on marine ecology, and develops water quality criteria for recreational marine waters and methods for management and monitoring of regulatory problem areas such as ocean dumping and power plant siting. . . .

. . . .An International Conference on the Handling, Processing, and Marketing of Tropical Fish, 5-9 July 1976, is being organized by the Tropical Products Institute, a scientific unit of England's Ministry of Overseas Development. Stressing post-harvest techniques and marketing of tropical fish, it will explore fish resources, quality control, handling and marketing of fresh and frozen fish, fish meal, processed fish, and shellfish exports. Details are available from the Tropical Products Institute, 56-62 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8LU England. . . .

. . . .Canadian fishermen are testing two prototype fisheries charts in the Browns Bank area off southwest Nova Scotia, Environment Canada reports. Developed by Canada's Hydrographic Service, the new charts use metric contour lines and color shading to portray sea-floor features, coded numbers to indicate bottom roughness and composition, and both Loran-A and Loran-C lattices to aid electronic positioning. Chart production and/or modification will depend on the results of the tests and comments. . . .

. . . .Guidelines to protect wetlands, marshes, and other waters from filling or dredge-spoil dumping problems have been issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Besides wetlands and marshes, the rules cover dis-

posal into coastal waters, rivers and tributaries, and other water bodies. In announcing the guidelines, EPA Administrator Russell E. Train noted estimates that "60 to 80 percent of our commercial and sporting fish are directly or indirectly dependent on (wetland areas) at some point in their life cycles." Applicable disposal permits are handled by the Army Corps of Engineers under the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act. . . .

. . . .Canada's 1975-76 Fisheries and Marine Service (FMS) budget, about Can\$208 million, would be a \$21 million increase over 1974-75, reports the *Canadian Fishermen and Ocean Science*. The FMS budget now accounts for 51 percent of the entire Department of Environment budget, compared with 47 percent in 1974-75. Capital investment expenditures are estimated at \$67.7 million for new research facilities, improved surveillance capabilities, and improved harbor facilities (\$35 million) for small craft. . . .

. . . .A South African marine industries exhibition, including symposia on fisheries, marine engineering, and navigation, will be held at Cape Town, 27-30 October 1976, the NMFS Office of International Fisheries reports. The exhibition, occupying more than 3,550 square yards of the Goodwood Showgrounds, will be internationally oriented and wider in scope than the first two South African marine exhibitions. . . .

. . . .Norway's sixth International Fisheries Fair, "Nor-Fishing '76," is scheduled for Trondheim, Norway, 9-15 August 1976, according to the Norwegian Information Service. Organized jointly by the Norwegian Fisheries Directorate and the Norwegian Trade Fair Organization, the event drew more than 43,000 professionals from 48 countries in 1974. . . .

. . . .Ten Japanese mothership North Pacific high-seas salmon fleets (in Area A, north of lat 45°N) ceased fishing on 25 July after meeting their 34,108 metric ton target according to Japanese newspaper reports. When the fleets began fishing on 21 May, stormy weather and slow warming of the waters hindered fishing; however, chum salmon fishing improved considerably in the final phase of operations. Catch composition of the fleets averaged 13 percent reds, 42 percent chums, 42 percent pinks, and 3 percent silvers and kings. . . .