The Mouth of the Bay

Hope Springs Eternal

As the days get longer and the threat of snow fades, things are starting to look up in many ways. After the past year we could all use some good news! My wife and I got our shots in March, and it was liberating. We can’t wait to go out to eat and have friends over for shared indoor meals, handshakes and hugs, and eventually to get rid of our #$@$ masks!

I expect that as increasing numbers of people all over the country become vaccinated and start to feel a similar sense of liberation, a substantial amount of pent-up restaurant demand will be released. I believe that restaurants will rebound nicely over the next two months—in fact, sales are already picking up as many states relax restrictions on indoor dining. It is even possible that you will have trouble getting a reservation at your favorite spot this summer!

Nevertheless, I hesitate to spike the ball right now since we’re not quite out of the woods yet. There’s always the threat of one or more variants putting us back in a bad spot, and I have concerns about the pace and breadth of the recovery.

It’s been widely reported that the pandemic was an extinction event for independent restaurants. The National Restaurant Association counted 100,000 closed in September, and many of my favorite raw bars have thrown in the towel. Statistics from NYC and Chicago have been bleak, and questions remain about how many high-paid workers will ever return to work in their city offices and order expensive meals. Open Table reports that restaurants that have re-opened (nationwide) were back to 70-80 percent capacity for sit-down meals in March compared to last year.

I wonder how many growers cut back on seed orders last year, and whether inventories will be able to keep pace with demand this summer. I worry that many growers, still reeling from the economic damage of the past year, might be putting expansion plans on hold for yet another year. I know lots of growers are sitting on some very large product, so fire up the barbecue and grill those jumbos. They are amazing eaten plain or paired with delicious sauces—if you need ideas check out the Recipes page of our website.

Since I have not heard of many farms for sale I remain hopeful that all the relief efforts we worked so hard for last year may have prevented what I was

— Continued on page 7

Member Profile:

Atlantic Capes Fisheries

by Robert Rheault, ECSGA Executive Director

I recently paid a virtual visit to Brian Harman, the manager of oyster aquaculture operations at Atlantic Capes Fisheries (ACF) in Cape May, N.J., which also runs several scallop boats and surf clam operations. They started farming oysters in Delaware Bay back in 1996 and use different grow-out methods at several sites, selling product under the brand names Cape May Salts, Stormy Bay Oysters, Elder Point Oysters and Jersey Gem Oysters. Their oyster farming operations currently employ around 20 people, but staffing varies seasonally.

When asked what made him want to get into the business, Brian explained that when he was in college he landed his first “oyster gig” at the Cape Shore hatchery location of Rutgers University’s Haskin Shellfish Research Laboratory (exit 6 for the Jersey-born).

“I needed money and didn’t want to pump gas, so I ended up growing oysters for Rutgers. At the time I had no vision of a career in aquaculture, but as I learned each step of the shellfish-farming process, from hatchery to grow-out, I realized this was something I could see myself doing for the long haul. Working outside, in nature, and always encountering something new are what keeps this work interesting,” Brian explained.

Grow-out

New Jersey has two very different ecosystems for growing shellfish: the coastal bays, which are rich lagoons protected behind barrier islands; and the vast, 780-square-mile expanse of Delaware Bay, which experiences 5-foot tides, a wide range of salinity and some wild seas. Although the Bay has a storied history of highly productive oyster fishing, it often delivers punishing farming conditions, complete with 4-foot seas and 6-foot-tall ice bergs.

Although every ACF oyster starts out in the nursery—a combination of FLUPSYs and land-based tank upwellers—grow-out methods differ. The Cape May Salt brand is grown out on Cape May’s intertidal flats in rack-and-bag gear, allowing workers to visually inspect all the shellstock daily, just by patrolling the rows. This is crucial to staying on top of developing problems before they cascade into disaster, which translates to
being overrun by *Polydora* worms. Brian noted that, “we have a species of *Polydora* that is super prolific in lower Delaware Bay, and if left unchecked for even a couple days too long, can snowball into a crop-smothering mess. So we keep a close eye all summer as the mud intensity comes and goes.”

On the opposite end of the spectrum, Stormy Bay, Elder Point and Jersey Gem oysters are grown out on a subtidal farm located in the middle of Delaware Bay, which makes for rough conditions in the non-summer months. Large steel cages containing plastic trays sit on the bottom in roughly 20 feet of water, and crews periodically haul the cages onto the decks of the work boats for tumbling. Brian explained that this system had to be specially designed for the rough open waters of Delaware Bay, but that these growing conditions “produce a very fat oyster with a medium brine and pleasantly sweet notes.”

Like many industry members, over the past two decades ACF has been constantly making changes to their methods. “We’ve never really done things the exact same way two seasons in a row. There’s always something to be learned, and tweaked or changed each season,” Brian said. He’s excited about the recent addition of a rotating bottom cage that uses the passive energy of the tides in Delaware Bay to turn the oysters each day. ACF is currently working on an intertidal version of this technology in hopes of keeping the Cape Shore *Polydora* under control without the need for near-constant manual washing.

COVID

Brian talked about how COVID impacted his farm this year. “I won’t sugar coat it. The pandemic has been painful. We had a hefty crop of beautiful oysters ready for sale in the spring of 2020, just as the half-shell market essentially vaporized as restaurants were forced to close last March. With the clock ticking towards warmer waters and the start of our growing season, I had to scramble to find alternative outlets to offload product to avoid overburdening our resources on the farm. We had to send a pile of product to be shucked so we had room in our gear for the upcoming season.”

Brian related that one of his biggest challenges this year has been trying to get the general public to feel comfortable eating oysters at home. “We’ve always known that oysters are primarily consumed in restaurants, shucked and served to patrons on a plate of ice.” But with so many restaurants closed or at reduced capacity, ACF has been trying to open the minds of consumers to the simplicity and ease of enjoying oysters anywhere. “If you take a few minutes to learn the process of safe handling and shucking, you can now enjoy your favorite oysters in your kitchen, backyard BBQ, at the beach, kids’ soccer practice—wherever. Focusing much of our energy on retail business has certainly been beneficial for us,” Brian said, “and it’s safe to say we’ve progressed in this sector much faster than we would have in a non-pandemic landscape.”

Brian is optimistic about improving oyster markets in the coming season. “I’m fairly certain we’ll see excellent business along the Jersey coast and beyond this summer, as folks are eager to get outside and do things after such a difficult and draining winter, and
As if the pandemic weren’t bad enough, our industry had a few other curve balls thrown our way this year. In September the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced it was rolling out new traceability rules that could pose significant challenges to growers and dealers. We still don’t know whether the shellfish community will get an exemption, but if we don’t, at least we will have four years to figure out how to come into compliance. Stay tuned!

Then in November the former administration announced it was rolling out revisions to the Nationwide Permits (NWPs), and gave us a month to comment on over 100 pages of Federal Register fine print. After weeks of conference calls and research, we submitted eight pages of comments with 80 references, trying to guide the revision of the Army Corps of Engineers’ NWP 48 Aquaculture rule. A few weeks later the Corps responded with a 110-page decision document that effectively ignored our comments. We worked hard on those comments in order to make sure the Corps incorporated scientific publications showing how shellfish farming is compatible with eelgrass.

You may recall that around two years ago, after environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) sued the Seattle District Army Corps, the Ninth Circuit Court invalidated around 1500 shellfish aquaculture permits in Washington State. The NGOs alleged that the Corps had failed to properly consider individual and cumulative impacts of aquaculture on protected resources such as threatened species and essential habitat (e.g., eelgrass). The Corps lost the lawsuit and the appeal was denied, so now all the shellfish farms in Washington State are rushing to get re-permitted in time for planting season. At last tally only a few dozen had been re-permitted—only 500 more to go!

Having heard about the pain that the industry in Washington was enduring with the double whammy of the pandemic and permit revocations, I was concerned we might see a similar lawsuit on the East Coast. I figured it might happen in New York, where one NGO was threatening to sue the Corps over mechanical-harvest issues. A few weeks ago I learned that the Center for Biological Diversity, the Center for Food Safety and the Sierra Club had filed a Notice of Intent to sue the Corps nationally! Just what we need. The Notice alleges that the Corps failed to properly consider the impacts to protected resources (threatened/endangered species and critical habitat) in issuing 12 of the 50 NWPs they use. NWPs simplify the permitting of dozens of activities that meet certain minimum criteria designed to ensure no significant impacts to protected resources. They save thousands of hours for both permitting agencies and permittees, with the categories of permits covering activities as diverse as installing power lines and pipelines, to dredging, to putting a driveway over a vernal stream; and of course NWP 48 for shellfish aquaculture.

This suit won’t have any impact on the five New England states, because instead of NWPs they use state-based Regional General Permits. Talking to NOAA’s policy people and NOAA’s Protected Resources Division I learned that they don’t think our situation is as dire as I had initially feared. All of the East Coast Corps districts have adopted Regional Conditions that further guide the issuance of NWP 48 permits. These Regional Conditions mandate that applicants consider potential impacts to protected resources, and if a proposed lease could impact sea turtles or sturgeon or eelgrass, then the Corps has to seek what is called a “Section 7 Consultation” under the Endangered Species Act from NOAA’s Protected Resources Division. That Consultation will determine whether the proposed activity is likely to have a significant adverse impact, whether a project can go forward or if special conditions or mitigation measures are required.

Since the East Coast Corps districts typically don’t allow shellfish farming in eelgrass anyway, and our farms don’t have substantial impacts on threatened and endangered species, NOAA’s policy folks seem confident that the Corps will win the suit (at least when it comes to NWP 48 and aquaculture). Let’s just hope they’re right.
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**The Best Part**

Like many other shellfish farmers, Brian believes that the best part of his job is working outdoors. “I get to work outside on a beautiful tidal flat with killer views.” His credo: Enjoy life, be kind to others and get out of your comfort zone. Brian is encouraged by the continuous growth of oyster operations over the past decade. “I can see consumers in New Jersey really gaining an increased appreciation for local shellfish, raised and harvested from our waters. It seems more folks are waking up to the fact that some of the best shellfish available on the market are harvested a stone’s throw from their beach house.”

Atlantic Capes Fisheries was one of the first companies to sign up as an ECSGA member, and Brian voiced his appreciation for the benefits of membership. “Farm operations, sales, and raising a family can pull you in all directions, and it’s nice to know that the association is looking out for us and keeping us updated on threats and opportunities that affect our business.”

Visit capemaysaltoysterfarms.com for more info or to order shellfish, merch, etc; and don’t forget to check out some of the fantastic photos taken by Jay Rutkowski, the media producer responsible for ACF’s social media and website content, at the farm’s Instagram account, @CapeMaySaltOysterFarms.
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Product Spotlight: Industrial Plankton’s Photo Bioreactors a Game Changer for Hatcheries

Industrial Plankton produces photo bioreactors (PBRs) designed to grow algae for shellfish hatcheries. Our vision is to help stabilize the foundation of shellfish aquaculture by making the process of producing plankton more reliable, compact and bio-secure using technology. We love the shellfish industry and are truly proud to be working with such an amazing and diverse group of people. Following are the stories of just a few hatcheries using our algae-growing equipment.

Steve Malinowski and his wife, Sarah, founded Fishers Island Oyster Farm in 1981 and were some of the earliest pioneers of modern aquaculture. Steve has been using his PBR 1000L to help provide algae for his hatchery since 2016. The family-run farm relies on the hatchery to produce seed that is either sold to other farms or grown out to market size and sold to restaurants.

To learn more about the hatchery visit www.fishersislandoysters.com/oyster-hatchery.


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Cultures in any of our algae bioreactors. Their shellfish restoration work is focused on enhancing native shellfish populations to improve local water quality; this is certainly something everyone at Industrial Plankton is excited to be helping with. To learn more about the project visit [Shellfish Restoration Project](http://www.shellfishrestorationproject.org).

When Cherrystone Aqua-Farms was expanding their clam hatchery in Willis Wharf, Va., in 2017, they looked to Industrial Plankton to augment algae production, purchasing the first two PBR 1250Ls (Industrial Plankton’s first full-LED photobioreactors). With their space-age look, Kari Rapine and staff named the pair of PBRs after Star Wars siblings Luke and Leia. They use the PBRs in their hatchery to support larval clam production.

It has been a pleasure working with and supporting Kari and the team at Cherrystone. Starting last year they began shipping directly to customers, so you can order some excellent clams started on PBR algae at [clamandoyster.com/collections/our-products](http://www.clamandoyster.com/collections/our-products).
Update from the Gulf of Mexico

by Bill Walton, Director, Auburn University Shellfish Lab, Dauphin Island, Ala.

Though still a relatively small industry, off-bottom oyster aquaculture has grown rapidly in the Gulf of Mexico in the past decade. By 2020 Alabama had 18 farms harvesting 2.2 million oysters. Building off a successful clam aquaculture industry, expansion in Florida has grown even more quickly, with scores of farms in waterbodies from Pensacola Bay to Tampa Bay harvesting 4.9 million oysters in 2019.

Not to be outdone, Mississippi has established a large oyster aquaculture park near Biloxi, with dozens of new farmers raising oysters there. Louisiana has nearly a dozen productive farms in the state, with several around Grand Isle. Texas recently adopted legislation to allow off-bottom oyster farming, and plans to permit farmers to raise oysters in the state’s coastal waters this year. Like growers in other parts of the country, these Gulf Coast farmers are producing world-class oysters destined for the half-shell market, selling and promoting an ever increasing number of brands.

What has propelled the rapid growth of this industry? First, the productive waters and warmer temperatures of the Gulf result in fast-growing animals. In my experience, it’s typical to have oysters reach market size within 9-12 months (or even sooner) after spawning, while still producing an oyster with a deep cup and thick shell.

Second, while there was some initial hesitation by regulatory agencies, most states have adopted (or in Florida’s case, adapted) permitting systems allowing the industry to move forward. Each state from Louisiana to Florida also implemented oyster-farming parks (called by different names in different states), areas zoned and pre-permitted for off-bottom oyster culture.

Third, the industry has worked closely with academic researchers and extension specialists to answer critical questions, with a substantial investment in competitive funding from state and national Sea Grant programs. Notably, the integration of applied research with strategic extension efforts (permitting, business planning, assessing markets, helping with marketing strategies, engaging the seafood restaurant industry, etc.) appears to have been essential to the success of the Gulf oyster aquaculture industry.

Nevertheless, oyster aquaculture in the Gulf still faces several critical and substantial hurdles. In terms of the oyster-growing environment, the benefits of warm, food-rich waters are countered somewhat by the challenges of heavy bio-fouling—oysters aren't the only organisms that grow quickly in these conditions. On top of that, many growers face difficulties posed by wide swings in salinity. Heavy rains typical in the region lead to drops in salinity that can pose a threat to crop survival (depending on the timing and duration of storms), trigger closures for conditionally approved waters, and adversely affect marketing of the product.

Of course, growers in the region also are vulnerable to tropical storms. Despite constructing infrastructure with these storms in mind and developing “storm strategies,” severe weather events can be devastating. Ensuring that growers develop and implement storm plans can help minimize losses, but the threat of catastrophic loss is always there. The potential effects of climate change (warmer temperatures, more frequent and severe storms, lower dissolved oxygen, etc.) also can’t be ignored, and growers are aware of the need to adapt to changing conditions.

Gulf growers also have suffered very high oyster mortality events on their farms. These die-offs, associated with oysters going into their second calendar year in the spring/summer, have been devastating. They have been associated with triploids, similar to what has been seen in Virginia, though the precise cause remains unknown.

— Continued on page 15
Aquaculture and Birds Webinar Summary on ECSGA.org

USDA’s Wildlife Services hosted a discussion on aquaculture and bird interactions. Topics covered bird predation, protected resources concerns, and water quality impacts from guano.

Click on Bird Interactions with Aquaculture on the drop-down menu under the Grower Resources tab on the main menu.

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This Spring Turn to Hoopers Island Oyster Company for Great Grow-Out Gear & Processing Equipment
Sitting near the tip of Cape Cod, the town of Wellfleet, Mass., relies heavily on shellfishing, with around 25 percent of the working-age population involved in the fishery. So when the COVID-19 pandemic struck back in March 2020, shuttering restaurants and decimating tourism, the town’s shellfish industry took a serious hit. In those early days, ECSGA Executive Director Bob Rheault conducted an informal poll of dealers and growers, estimating that oyster sales throughout the country had plummeted by at least 90 percent practically overnight.

In November, with winter on the horizon and no reprieve from pandemic restrictions in sight, Wellfleet Shellfish Constable Nancy Civetta spoke with the Selectboard, the town’s regulatory authority for shellfishing, about ways the town might be able to help shellfishermen, sharing her idea of starting a farmers market for shellfish. The Wellfleet Shellfish Department (WSD) worked closely with the Mass. Division of Marine Fisheries (MADMF) and the Mass. Department of Public Health to take her idea and create a shellfishermen’s “farmers market” with the goal of imparting the flavor—and financial impact—of direct sales, while still operating within the current regulatory framework mandating that shellfish must be sold to a licensed dealer.

However, persuading shellfishermen or dealers to also take on the marketing and promotion of selling product presented an obstacle. Enter Ginny Parker, president of the Wellfleet Shellfishermen’s Association (WSA), and Selectboard member Ryan Curley. Both had been involved with the project from the beginning, communicating with shellfishermen and providing feedback to WSD. Parker and Curley stepped up and took on the lion’s share of the work to conduct online advanced sales on behalf of the shellfishermen. They built a “one-stop-shop” website where consumers could browse and purchase various Wellfleet shellfish products. The pair created profiles with photos of the shellfishermen, launched a Facebook page, and published an eNewsletter to get the word out. Their combined efforts have been key to the market’s success.

To comply with state regulations, the market needed a dealer to accept the product and track information related to state reporting. Holbrook Oyster stepped in, agreeing to purchase product, keep it separated by harvester, and join the harvesters to distribute shellfish at the market.

Finally, on a grey Saturday in early December, the work of this collective was realized. Cars lined up bumper-to-bumper, eagerly waiting to pick up their Wellfleet shellfish. “One of the most satisfying parts of the market is that we started it shortly before the new year,” Curley said. “It was great to end the year with something positive, as we had an overwhelming outpouring of appreciation for Wellfleet’s shellfishermen.”

Thanks to the joint efforts of WSA, Holbrook Oyster and the harvesters participating at the market, consumers feel as if they are purchasing directly, meeting the shellfishermen who harvested their product and building strong community bonds. The market’s success has hinged on the outpouring of support from Wellfleet locals and surrounding communities. Consumers come from all over the state, with one customer making the trek from Shrewsbury, in central Massachusetts, to pick up orders for herself and her neighbors.

Running every Saturday from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m., the market features both wild-caught and farmed oysters and quahogs. Grower Evan Bruinooge was the first harvester to participate and was glad to get product off his farm. He said, “I was unsure if I would have any success, but it was worth a try!” Since the market’s beginning, almost two dozen different harvesters have been able to sell shellfish in this capacity. The market has

— Continued on page 14
National Shellfisheries Association Meeting Highlights

by Robert Rheault, ECSGA Executive Director

At the end of March the National Shellfisheries Association (NSA) held its 113th annual meeting virtually, and while my brain ached from hours on Zoom, I came away with the impression that we are incredibly fortunate to have hundreds of really smart people working hard to solve multiple problems and answer many questions posed by our shellfish friends. Conference organizer Sandy Shumway reports that 585 people from 29 countries registered, and 410 presentations streamed 5.2 terabytes of data over the course of the meeting.

Submerged aquatic vegetation

One session was devoted to presentations on the interactions of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and shellfish farming, and provided more evidence that the two are mutually compatible. Lisa Kellogg of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) described a controlled experiment done with floating gear placed over an existing eelgrass bed that found no significant impacts, except slightly longer blade length under the cages. That work will continue next summer, when the team plans to move some of the gear over part of the control plot and examine the reaction of the eelgrass both to having the gear removed, and to having gear placed over part of the control site. This sort of experiment, where researchers can compare conditions before and after an impact with a nearby control is really the gold standard in experimental design. If no strong effects are found it should be quite compelling evidence that aquaculture does not have deleterious impacts on SAV.

A meta-analysis conducted by Jennifer Ruesink and a team from the University of Washington examined dozens of studies evaluating the interactions of shellfish and SAV, looking for shellfish impacts on eelgrass and eelgrass impacts on shellfish. They found that, with few exceptions, these studies revealed only minor impacts (either positive or negative).

Aerial photographs presented by Melissa Southworth (also from VIMS) showed eelgrass and other types of SAV invading an aquaculture site for a few months of the summer. The fact that Rupia (an SAV species that, like eelgrass, is also protected) can come into a farm over the course of a summer and establish itself quite densely between the rows of cages is again strong evidence that the oyster cages are not having a deleterious impact on the SAV. Melissa will share a more in-depth analysis of her work in a future newsletter.

Other highlights

- Bassem Allam and his team at Stony Brook University’s School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences have established the East Coast Hard Clam Breeding Collaborative, and they have sequenced the clam genome and named the organism responsible for QPX. Now you will have to learn how to pronounce *Mucochytrium quahogii*. They are looking at identifying the genes associated with QPX resistance and heat stress.
- Rona Kobell of Maryland Sea Grant led a session on how to communicate with the media. The main takeaway was that the news media love a good story—and we have great stories to tell—so invite reporters and your local legislators out on the farm in order to tell your story before the anti-aquaculture jerks tell it for you! Great advice from a talented writer who has been covering our industry skillfully for many years.
- Kevin Parker and a team from Rutgers University compared the economics of rack-and-bag, small-scale bottom cages with large cages like those deployed by Atlantic Capes Fisheries (see story on Page 1). One of the many takeaways from the talk caught my eye: a mere 4-percent increase in survival (from 50 percent to 54 percent) in the large bottom cages doubled the profitability!
- Many presentations on microplastics—mostly showing little or no effect on shellfish.
- A dozen presentations on *Vibrios* taught me many really wonky things.

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**ECSGA Newsletter**

**Issue 2  April 2021**

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SOAR Buys 2.5 Million Oysters to Rebuild Reefs; Will Fund $1 Million in Resilient Aquaculture Projects

In October 2020, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and The Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew), in coordination with the shellfish industry and federal and state partners, launched the Supporting Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration (SOAR) program, with the dual goals of supporting oyster farmers affected by economic slowdowns associated with COVID-19 and rebuilding wild oyster reefs.

SOAR has focused on the immediate need to provide economic relief to oyster farmers by making $2 million available for an oyster-purchase program to rebuild 27 acres of imperiled native shellfish reefs across 20 restoration sites in seven states.

As of March 2021, TNC has purchased nearly 2.5 million oysters from 100 growers to restore 15 sites in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. This spring, SOAR will enter into phase 3 of the purchase program and will begin buying oysters and shell in Washington state. The program will also start a second round of oyster purchases across several of the East Coast states using funds remaining from the first round of the purchase program.

The SOAR program is also beginning to focus on addressing the long-term need to build a more resilient U.S. shellfish aquaculture industry by establishing the $1 million Shellfish Growers Resiliency Fund (Fund), in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service, state management agencies and shellfish growers associations.

The Fund aims to pave the way for a more resilient and sustainable U.S. shellfish industry that benefits the ocean and the communities relying on it. The priorities for the Fund were established with the support of a diverse steering committee made up of representatives from government agencies, growers, aquaculture associations, academia and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

On March 29, 2021, the Fund issued a request for proposals (RFP) for small- and large-scale awards. Funding will be open to applicants in the United States and will be distributed equitably among the West Coast (including Hawaii and Alaska), East Coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

The small award will fund one-year projects (up to $20,000) and will target shellfish growers, shellfish aquaculture industry associations and closely linked supply-chain companies supporting aquaculture. The application deadline for the small RFP is May 17, 2021, with a second round closing in June 2021. The exact dates for the second round will be made available on the SOAR website soon.

The large award will fund two-year projects (up to $100,000) and will target shellfish growers, academic organizations, non-profit organizations engaged directly in the support of shellfish aquaculture, supply-chain companies supporting aquaculture and shellfish aquaculture industry associations.

The application deadline for the large RFP is June 14, 2021. The small and large awards have different eligibility requirements, application and reporting requirements, priorities and deadlines. To learn more about the Fund and the application guidelines, please visit the SOAR website. An online informational webinar and Q&A session regarding the RFP will be hosted on April 28, 2021. Details will be available online in the coming weeks.

For more info about the purchase program or the Fund, contact Christina Popolizio (c.d.popolizio@tnc.org) or visit nature.org/soar.
Bill Walton from Auburn University led a team of researchers down in Florida who looked at the potential of co-culturing green sea urchins with oysters. They were investigating the potential for culturing urchins for roe, and what effects the presence of urchins had on the oysters. The results were amazing! The urchins act like little Roombas, eating most of the fouling and cleaning the shells and the bags. Better yet, both oyster and urchin seemed to benefit from the partnership. The urchins developed fat, yellow roe sacs and the oysters ended up with deeper cups, heavier shells and a higher meat weight. A win-win!

BMPs for Regulators on ECSGA.org

Watch a 40-minute Zoom presentation on best management practices to help regulators design aquaculture regulations that are fair, equitable and comprehensive. It’s a good overview of the permitting lessons learned from 14 East Coast states that are still working this out.

Click on Best Management Practices for Regulators on the drop-down menu under the Regulations and Permitting tab on the main menu.

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The Shellfish Growers Climate Coalition brings together 200+ shellfish businesses from across the country and supply chain. Join us in sharing stories of climate impacts, advocating for smart climate policies, and helping sustain the shellfish industry by adding your name to our growing roster of members.

“We got into oyster farming because we feel it’s our duty to take care of the planet. But we need to do more to address climate change to ensure oysters can continue positively impacting the environment. The coalition strengthens our voice, our advocacy, and the viability of the shellfish industry.”

Taryn Brice-Rowland
Regal Oysters

Bill Walton, from Auburn University, led a team of researchers down in Florida who looked at the potential of co-culturing green sea urchins with oysters. They were investigating the potential for culturing urchins for roe, and what effects the presence of urchins had on the oysters. The results were amazing! The urchins act like little Roombas, eating most of the fouling and cleaning the shells and the bags. Better yet, both oyster and urchin seemed to benefit from the partnership. The urchins developed fat, yellow roe sacs and the oysters ended up with deeper cups, heavier shells and a higher meat weight. A win-win!
Sæplast Multipurpose Containers for a Cleaning and Purging Solution

Sæplast DWS352 PUR wet-storage containers are ideal for in-plant, short-term cleaning and purging of grit and dirt from oysters, clams and mussels prior to packaging or placing into a live well for longer-term storage. Usually 24-48 hours is enough time for the animals to completely rid themselves of sand and grit.

The containers can be stacked four or five high under a continuous flow of water raining down from above. When the top box fills up, the water spills into two patented water channels located in opposite corners, flowing into the container below. When the bottom box in the stack fills up, it overflows through the legs, running into a ditch channel leading to the water treatment area or out of the plant. It is also possible to connect the bottom box to a plumbing system using the exterior drain-holes. This system provides a continuous flow of clean water and oxygen to the shellfish in all the containers.

Manufactured at the Sæplast facility in Saint John, New Brunswick, Sæplast DWS352 PUR multi-purpose containers:

- do not require external pipe or drain connections, so they’re equally at home in both closed- and open-looped systems;
- high water-flow rate is suitable for shellfish cleaning during purging;
- easy-to-replace wear pads on bottoms prevent premature wear and extend the life of the units;
- can be personalized with customer logos and with a variety of tracking options, including barcodes, QR codes and RFID tags to meet all your identification requirements.

Water rains down onto the top box and flows down through each box in the stack, exiting at the bottom. Four easy-release drain plugs allow for rapid draining, crucial in keeping shellfish alive in case of a power failure.

Working in conjunction with key partners for water treatment, storage of water, cooling and filtering, Sæplast is your passport to food safety peace of mind.

For more info, contact us at +1-800-567-3966 or sales.sj@saeplast.com.

Containers are made of double-walled, food-grade polyethylene filled with polyurethane and are ergonomically designed for maximum strength and ease of handling.

A false-bottom grid allows mud and dirt to wash away from shellfish, and securely locks into place along all four sides to ensure animals don’t fall through into the mud.

Gradient lines molded into the inside walls at four even levels from the grid plate prevent over-filling, which could cause mortalities if product is kept out of the water for too long. (Note: lines enhanced for illustration purposes)

Patented integrated water channels optimize flow from container to container, washing away dirt and providing oxygen to keep the animals as healthy and calm as possible.

Built-in lifting handles in the top four corners allow containers to be used for harvesting on the water, transporting to the plant and moving around within the plant for purging—all in one container system.
— Continued from page 8

Gulf Coast Update

Certainly, the industry cannot thrive without solving this problem, either by developing better triploids, using diploids, and/or adapting farm-management practices to reduce die-offs.

In addition to environmental challenges, the industry faces hurdles outside those found on the farms. First and foremost, growers struggle with seed supply. With all the Gulf states prohibiting importation of seed from the Atlantic Coast, growers must depend on hatcheries located in the region, with additional barriers to seed movement on a state-by-state basiscompounding the difficulties of obtaining seed. Many of the area hatcheries are new, or new to raising oysters, and many are working to build reputations as consistent seed suppliers.

There’s also the question of market demand. What is the ceiling on demand for Gulf farm-raised oysters, both regionally and nationally? The industry’s rapid growth has led to an increase in the number of restaurants serving farm-raised oysters on the half-shell, but there is certainly interest in developing new markets.

On the bright side, the diverse group of new growers in the region, from traditional oyster harvesters to entrepreneurs with varying backgrounds, have established a strong community that is working together to address industry issues and needs. We see good participation in regional workshops and the annual Oyster South Symposium, which has grown from just over 100 attendees in its first year to well over 300 in 2020 (just before the world shut down due to COVID). While Oyster South provides a venue for exchange of information, as a charitable foundation it is prohibited from lobbying.

Recognizing the need for an amplified voice with regulators and lawmakers, a number of growers banded together and formed the Gulf Chapter of the ECSGA, with the board of directors’ approval. I have been fortunate enough to serve as the first Gulf states representative on the ECSGA board but with my term ending, I am pleased to announce that John Supan of Navy Cove Oysters in Fort Morgan, Ala., has been elected to serve as the new Gulf Chapter representative. I have every confidence that both the chapter and the Gulf industry will continue to grow.
ECSGA Membership Categories and Dues

Growers, dealers and equipment suppliers enjoy full voting rights. (If you are both a grower and a dealer simply ask yourself where most of your revenue comes from.) If you don’t fall into one of these industry categories please consider joining as a non-voting associate member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Type</th>
<th>Gross Annual Sales</th>
<th>Dues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower $0 to 50,000</td>
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<td>Non-voting Associate</td>
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</table>

Because ECSGA is a 501(c)(6) non-profit trade organization, a portion of your membership dues may be tax deductible as a business expense; please contact us for details.

You can pay online using PayPal or your credit card on our website ECSGA.org or mail this form with your check to:
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Member Type and Level*________________________________

* Rest assured your sales information will be closely guarded and will not be shared!

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