

ADDENDUM  
TO  
CARTERET COUNTY  
Code #503  
ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK  
July 1, 1973, - June 30, 1974

\*\*\* F I S H E R Y \*\*\*

Charles M. Harris, Assistant  
Extension Agent, Fisheries

Year 1973-74

County - Carteret (503)

Problem Area: Fisheries

Person Responsible: Charles M. Harris

Situational Statement: North Carolina is one of the largest producers of fin fish and shell fish in the U. S. It ranks fifth among the 50 states in continuous shore line and has more than 15,000 sq. miles of continental shelf and more than 2,500 sq. miles of bays, sounds and estuarine areas. In 1972 preliminary figures indicated landings in North Carolina of 175 million pounds values at \$12,000,000 plus, on an ex-vessel basis. This is more than 1/2 the landings for the complete Southeast Atlantic region. Over 1/3 of North Carolina landings entered Carteret County ports totaling in excess of 60,000,000 pounds and bringing an ex-vessel value of more than 5 million dollars.

Of approximately 55 species of fish found in North Carolina and considered of commercial value, about 38 species are now harvested in substantial numbers.

There are approximately 2000 vessels in Carteret County licensed in Commercial fisheries, of these more than 400 are full time or major time commercial boats. The industry employs more than 3,000 people in this county, either directly or in peripheral occupations.

The fisheries of North Carolina in general, and Carteret County in particular are characterized by the use of small vessels (usually under 100 feet in length) operating relatively close inshore and making trips of generally short duration. A notable exception to this is the menhaden fleet which sometimes uses much larger vessels. The firms and individuals engaged in packing and processing are also relatively small, again with the exception of the menhaden firms.

A wide variety of gear is utilized in these fisheries and it encompasses nearly every type of gear used in the commercial fisheries of the U. S. The "long haul seine", the "channel net" and the "calico scallop trawl", are three types of gear that are used here that are rarely if ever used in other parts of the Country. Principal types of gear in use listed in order of value of catch are otter trawls, purse seines, pound nets, gill nets, traps or pots, long haul seine and common haul seines.

The principal species harvested in Carteret County in order of value in 1972 were shrimp, scallops, flounder, crabs, menhaden, spots and grey trout. A number of other species were landed in substantial numbers by commercial fishermen and form an important part of the fishery. Sport fishermen also landed appreciable quantities of fish including several species that are not presently an important part of the commercial fishery but might be more extensively utilized in the future. Examples of these are king mackerel, snappers, groupers, porgies or scup, tuna, and amberjack. Exploratory work conducted by a number of research institutions had indicated that there may be a potential fishery based on other species not now harvested on a commercial basis. Because the North Carolina and Carteret County fishermen are generally restricted to relatively shallow water, close to shore, little attempt has been made to commercially utilize deep water species in the outer parts of our vast 15,000 sq. miles of continental shelf. Such currently unused (in N. C.) species as the jonah crab, red crab, and rock shrimp as well as certain finfish might prove to be very valuable additions to our fishery.

Situational Statement con't.

Mariculture offers an abundant promise as a future addition to Carteret County fisheries. Such species as shrimp, clams, dolphin and catfish are now being intensively studied for purposes of raising in saline waters, and preliminary results indicated considerable potential for commercial exploitation.

There are 95 individuals and firms licensed as wholesale dealers and packing plant operators in Carteret County. Of these the large majority might be considered primary wholesale dealers and nearly all are small in size. Approximately 12 individuals or firms might be considered secondary wholesale dealers and again nearly all operate on a relatively small scale. Basically marketing practices remain somewhat unsophisticated and although some progress has been made in recent years, the industry remains dependent on brokers in other states for distribution of a large portion of the catch.

The relatively small size of firms engaged in this industry both on the procurement and distribution levels has contributed to some of the problems facing the industry. The capital restrictions inherent in small business operations have hampered advancement in several ways and the shift to more sophisticated catching, processing, and marketing practices requires developing new management and technical skills among people who have been traditionally seafaring, conservative and self educated.

Fishermen are traditionally independent and conservative in nature and although some progress had been made in organizing and cooperation in the recent past, substantial progress in this area remains possible.

Business management practices as a whole encompass one of the principal problem areas of this industry. Because of the small size of most business here, and the "family" nature of most business, informality of operations has been the rule. Record keeping is generally poor or non-existent and is usually only the absolute minimum made necessary by the Internal Revenue Service. In many cases fishermen have been unable to make use of valuable government programs because of inadequate background information.

The advantages of the use of business credit are little known or understood and fishermen as a group usually refuse to divulge the information necessary to the establishment of a good line of credit. Most continue to operate on a strictly cash basis in day to day operations.

There are a number of financial assistance programs available to fishermen that are rarely used in this area. This lack of use results from both ignorance of the programs existence and lack of understanding of their advantages. It is further hampered by inability to produce the substantial background information usually required.

The failure to use financial assistance programs and lines of credit has restricted the ability of fishermen to develop and expand their operation into new and better means of production, processing and marketing. It forces a continued dependence on the seasonal and day to day fluctuations of the fresh and unprocessed seafood market.

Situational Statement con't.

Production practices continue to suffer from lack of improvement and form a substantial problem area. Awareness of the advantages of producing a top quality product is sometime lacking and available knowledge for the products' improvement sometimes is inadequately distributed.

Icing and chilling of fresh caught fish and shellfish on vessels is frequently inadequate and sometimes results in a product that is organoleptically unacceptable at dock side. The same conditions sometimes prevail in the sport fishing fleet and also result in poor quality products at times. Information on insulation and icing techniques and the use of salt to attain eutectic combinations capable of super chilling is sometimes poorly understood or its advantages poorly appreciated.

Appreciation of the need for environmental consideration is frequently poorly understood. Although, great progress has been made in this area in recent years much remains to be accomplished. Avoidance of production practices that produce environmental damage need encouragement and creating an awareness of the benefits and assistance given in achieving them.

Technological change is also a problem area of some significance. As new methods of production and processing are developed in other areas or by research institutions a considerable need for dissemination and expansion of this information is evident. Frequently the practices of the past have been inadequate in distribution and the industry has been hampered in development.

Finally, the fishermen badly need a means of communicating their needs and problems to the appropriate agencies and institutions. Frequently such problems as those above and others frequently mentioned by fishermen go unattended simply through lack of communication. Such problems as gear protection, shell planting, open and closed seasons, and production regulations are aggravated through lack of understanding and communication.

State Purpose Code: 220

Specific Problem: Fishermen have been traditionally independent and each man working for himself or in family groups and have had very little cooperative action between themselves and other fishermen, or other types of fishermen, marketing groups or research agencies. They have not established any close communication between themselves and others.

Teaching Objective No. 71 : To acquaint 25 fishermen with the advantages of cooperating together in identifying and solving local problems and assist in improving communications.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Wvaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER			Extension	Talks with Fishermen to evaluate attitude changes and count number that will meet as a group to discuss problems and solutions
	Discuss local problem that they have	Personal Contact	6		
	SECOND QUARTER			Economist	
	Hear about ways others solved similar problems	Visits meetings	6		
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Combine first and second	quarter	6		
	FOURTH QUARTER				
Same as in Third Quarter			6		

State Purpose Code: 190

Specific Problem: Because of the small size of most operation and the "family" nature of most business, operations are generally imformal and good record keeping is rare. Good business practices are not always followed.

Teaching Objective No. 72 : To acquaint 15 fishermen with the advantages of good record keeping and better business practices.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Method	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER			Ext. Economist	Talk with fishermen to see how well their records are kept and make note of questions received about better business management
	Discuss advantages of good practices	Personal Contacts	5		
	SECOND QUARTER				
	Assist in setting up records & bookkeeping systems	Personal Contacts	5		
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Same as in Second quarter			5	
	FOURTH QUARTER				
Same as in third quarter			5		

Year 1973-74

County - Carteret (503)

State Purpose Code 200 :

Specific Problem: There are a number of financial assistance programs available to fishermen that are rarely used in this area.

Teaching Objective No. 73 : To acquaint 25 fishermen with the advantages of certain financial assistance programs and to assist some of them in their utilization.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER			PCA Representative Paul Gallagher  Banker	Questions asked and  new sources of finances used
	To acquaint fishermen with the nature of the various programs and their advantages and assist in applying	Personal Contacts	8		
	SECOND QUARTER				
	Same as in first quarter	Visits & Meetings	6		
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Same as in second quarter		8		
	FOURTH QUARTER				
Same as in third quarter		8			

State Purpose Code: 200

Specific Problem: Production practices sometimes fail to keep pace with those in other areas and to keep up with new methods.

Teaching Objective No. 74 : To teach 5 fishermen the advantages of and how to use butterfly nets and new type of crab traps.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER				Number of new type nets and traps being used  Amount of interest shown or questions asked by fishermen
	Discuss advantages of new methods	Personal Contacts	7		
	SECOND QUARTER				
	Same as in first quarter		9		
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Hear about and see these methods in operation	Personal contacts & visits with producers	9		
	FOURTH QUARTER				
Same as in third quarter		7			

Year 1973-74

County - Carteret (503)

State Purpose Code: 230

Specific Problem: Icing and chilling of fresh caught fish is frequently a problem on both sports and commercial boats.

Teaching Objective No. 75: To acquaint 10 fishermen with the advantages of using proper icing and insulation techniques in preserving quality of catch.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER			Norman Angel	Questions asked and Interest shown
	Hear about advantages & see better methods of operation	Personal visits & seeing good insulated boat (field trips) seeing types of insulation	6		
	SECOND QUARTER			Ted Miller	Number who actually improved methods
	See types of insulation & discuss	Same as in first quarter	10		
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Cost & profit advantages	Same as in first quarter	8		
FOURTH QUARTER					
	Same as in third quarter		10		

State Purpose Code: 900

Specific Problem: The need for environmental protection is frequently poorly understood and production practices that cause environmental damage are sometimes followed.

Teaching Objective No: 76: To acquaint 25 fishermen with the benefits of selective gear use and by-product utilization, and to acquaint them with the advantages of avoiding ecological damage.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER			Norman Angel	Fishermen who make improvements in gear and begin to more fully utilize their catch
	Discuss environmental protection and reasons for its necessity	Personal contacts	6		
	SECOND QUARTER			Dr. Thomas	
	Same as in first quarter	visits & meetings	10		
	THIRD QUARTER			Ted Miller	
	Same as in second quarter		10		
FOURTH QUARTER			Jim Brown		
Same as in third quarter		6			

Year 1973-74

County - Carteret (503)

State Purpose Code: 230

Specific Problem: Fishermen catch substantial numbers of sturgeon in Carteret County. They receive generally very low prices and the roe or caviar is little utilized.

Teaching Objective No. 77: To acquaint 5 fishermen with the advantages of properly handling their catch so as to utilize the roe as caviar.

Audience	Learning Exp.	Teaching Methods	Est. Man Days	Resource Person Needed	Plans for Evaluation
Fishermen	FIRST QUARTER				Study catches and determine if correct methods are being followed
	Discuss better ways & means of handling the catch	Personal contacts	3	Frank Thomas	
	SECOND QUARTER				
	Hear about ways this product is handled in other areas	Personal contacts & Meetings	6	Ted Miller	
	THIRD QUARTER				
	Same as in second quarter		2		
	FOURTH QUARTER				
Same as in third quarter		1			



N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

SEMIS

ANNUAL PLAN OF WORK SUMMARY

Year: July, 1973- 1974

County Code 503

County: Carteret

PURPOSE	INCOME CHARACTER- ISTIC	TASK	PRIMARY SUBJECT	PRIMARY AUDIENCE	PRIMARY TEACHING METHOD	START MONTH	COMPLETE MONTH	EST MAN DAYS
220	1	71	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	24
190	1	72	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	20
200	1	73	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	30
200	1	74	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	32
230	1	75	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	34
900	1	76	1640	17	01	7/73	6/74	32
230	1	77	0620	17	01	7/73	6/74	12