

Gulf Fishery News

A publication of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council



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Volume 38 Issue 2

Gulf Council Elects New Chair and Vice Chair, Reappointed Members Sworn In

Elections for the Chair and Vice-Chair for the 2016-2017 Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council were held during the Council's August meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Council elected Leann Bosarge of Mississippi, as its new Chair. Leann is currently serving her second term and previously served as Council, Vice-Chair.



Leann holds a Bachelor's degree in accounting and finance, and a Master's degree in Business from the University of South Alabama. Having been raised in the fishing industry, Leann helps to run her family's shrimping business, Bosarge Boats. She assists with the management of the family fleet and has helped to diversify the family business, which includes specialty trawling services and endangered species relocation work.



John R. Greene, Jr., of Alabama was elected Vice-Chair of the Council. Greene has been involved in fishery management since the late 1990s, and was appointed to the Gulf Council in 2009. He has served as Chair of the Artificial Reef, Marine Reserve, Habitat Protection, and the Ad Hoc Restoration Committees. He has also served as Chair of the Reef Fish Committee for the last two years. He is a longtime member of the Orange Beach Fishing Association and sits on its board of directors. He currently owns and operates Intimidator Charters in Orange Beach.

Doug Boyd of Texas was reappointed to the Council to serve a third term. He has served as Chair of the Habitat Protection, Administrative Policy, Law Enforcement, and Personnel Committees, as well as serving as Council Chair in 2013 and 2014. Doug has been involved with fishing advocacy and management since the early 1980s. He is a member of the Coastal Conservation Association (CCA), a recreational fishing advocacy group, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. Doug also sits on the Shrimp Advisory Panel for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.



Photo by Emily Muehlstein

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Did you know?

The Gulf Council encourages and accepts public testimony at every stage of the fishery management plan process. Comment opportunities go beyond scoping meetings and public hearings. The Council also takes open public comment during each Council meeting and accepts written comments throughout the process. Written comments can be emailed to: gulfcouncil@gulfcouncil.org or mailed to:

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
2203 N. Lois Avenue
Suite 1100
Tampa, Florida 33607

Questions?
Call Emily at
813-348-1630

Meet New Council Member, Dr. Tom Frazer

Do you ever wonder who makes fishery management decisions in the Gulf? The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council uses the best scientific information available and balances competing interests to make fishery management recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce. Each member of the Council is appointed to serve because they possess intimate knowledge and experience of some aspect of the fishery. Our newest Council member, Dr. Tom Frazer, the Director of the School of Natural Resources and Environment for the University of Florida, certainly fits the bill.



Photo: University of Florida

Tom's extensive passion for marine fisheries began in the waves off the coast of Southern California. As a surfer, Tom's passion for the ocean developed at an early age. He spent countless hours contemplating the beauty and complexity of the ocean while waiting to catch the next wave. Tom also grew-up an avid fisherman, targeting mostly largemouth bass from freshwater lakes and occasionally catching tuna on saltwater trips.

When it came time to choose his career path, Tom decided to turn his passions into a career. He attended Humboldt State University, the only school in California to offer a degree program in marine fisheries. While there, he spent his free days honing his fishing skills in search of steelhead and salmon and spearfishing for ling cod. By night, he worked as a fishery biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to monitor the Indian gill-net fishery on the Klamath River.

Tom then moved to Florida and began working as a biologist for the University of Florida where he focused on manipulating artificial reef structures to enhance productivity and maximize their ecological benefits. He also earned his Master's degree in fisheries and aquatic sciences, while continuing his work with Gulf species including stone crabs, sea bass, and triggerfish.

Tom returned to California to earn his doctoral degree and studied the effects of climate change on ice dynamics and the ecology of larval krill in the Antarctic. According to Tom: "My graduate studies really opened my eyes to the issue of scale as it relates to environmental issues," and thus motivated him to return to the Gulf after completing his Ph.D., to figure out what factors influence fisheries productivity in the Gulf of Mexico.

Upon his return to Florida, Tom discovered that some very basic information about primary production (the bottom of the food chain) was lacking for large parts of the Gulf region. In an effort to better understand the drivers of primary production and a healthy ocean ecosystem, he designed and implemented a water quality sampling program along the central Gulf coast of peninsular Florida.

Over the years, Tom researched and worked his way to the top of the food chain at the University of Florida's School of Natural Resources and Environment where he currently serves as Director. His recent research activities are focused on coral reef ecosystems. He has spent the last several years working specifically with invasive lionfish in an effort to provide information that will help limit impacts on key fishery species and other living marine resources.

Dr. Frazer answered some questions to give us insight into his perspective as the newest manager of our Gulf fishery:

What motivates you to serve on the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council?

"I'm incredibly excited to serve on the Council and hope to play a key role in ensuring that knowledge generated as part of the scientific process is effectively translated into reasonable and logical management measures that ensure the health of the ecosystem and sustain our fishing communities."

Continued on next page



New Council Member continued...

What is the most important issue in the fishery today?

"One of the biggest issues we're facing at the moment is uncertainty in fisheries data and how it's dealt with. If we can find ways to reduce uncertainty in our fisheries independent data as well as our harvest data, then we can manage fishery resources in the Gulf with more confidence. Another issue we face is a decline in fishing opportunities. I would like to explore novel solutions that maximize access to the resource without compromising sustainability. I think that we are all in this for the long haul."

Can you share a favorite fishing moment with us?

"Well....I've fallen off a boat more than a few times in my life, but only intentionally followed a rod into the water once and ONLY to learn that a large shark was attached to the business end of the gear. Probably shouldn't have done that, but I still have the rod!"

Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Announced

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council awarded the 2015 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year award to Sergeant Nicholas Guillory with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Division. Sergeant Guillory was presented the prestigious award by Council Chairman Kevin Anson of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

"Presenting the Gulf Council's first ever Officer of the Year award is an honor and a privilege," said Anson. "Thank you, Sergeant Guillory, for your hard work and dedication."

The Council's Officer of the Year award acknowledges service above and beyond duty requirements and recognizes distinguished service, professionalism, and dedication to enforcing federal fishing regulations in the Gulf of Mexico. Nominees may be submitted from each of the five Gulf State Law Enforcement agencies, the U.S. Coast Guard, and NOAA Fisheries' Office for Law Enforcement.

Sergeant Guillory began his career with Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in 2008. Within three short years, he was promoted to Sergeant due, in part, to his dedication and commitment. In 2015, he recorded 444 hours of patrol, enforcing Federal fish regulations in the Gulf of Mexico and issued 29 citations.

Most notable of Sergeant Guillory's efforts this past year include his actions during a stormy day in September. He received a call that a vessel was caught in the storm and taking on water. As he made his way out to the vessel, he came across a man stuck in waist-deep muck and pulled him aboard his boat.

Minutes later, Guillory saw a different boat also taking on water and quickly rescued those passengers as well. He took the three passengers to safety, along with the sinking boat, and headed back out to find the original people in need of help, but before he could get to them, he came across two more vessels in need of help. By the end of the day, Sergeant Guillory rescued eight people and safely recovered three vessels.

"Sergeant Guillory is a professional in everything he does. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Division is proud to have him as an Agent," said Captain Chad Hebert, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Division.



L-R: Kevin Anson, Sgt. Nicholas Guillory, Patrick Banks. Photo by Emily Muehlstein



Exempted Fishing Permit Request for Research Study

At the August 2016 Council meeting, the Gulf Council voted to recommend that NMFS approve an exempted fishing permit request submitted by the Florida Keys Commerical Fisherman's Association (FKCFA) titled "Cooperative Lionfish Containment Device Testing Program in the Southeastern United States."

In the Gulf of Mexico, exempted fishing permits (EFPs), display permits, letters of acknowledgement (LOAs), chartering permits and scientific research permits (SRPs) are issued under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA). Issuance of these various permits may be necessary in situations where research activities would normally be prohibited by the regulations, i.e., possession of certain prohibited species or fishing during closures, among other reasons. EFPs, SRPs, and display permits can authorize collections of prohibited species, or use of prohibited gear, from Federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico for the purposes of scientific data collection and public display.

The proposed Cooperative Lionfish Containment Device Testing Program's primary goal is to test the effectiveness of lionfish containment devices (LCDs) to capture and remove lionfish in the southeast region. The one-year monthly sampling program would occur year-round aboard commercial fishing vessels. In addition, the research team will:

- *Develop a protocol for utilizing LCDs to slow lionfish invasion in the southeast;*
- *Assess the geographical distribution and relative population densities of invasive lionfish;*
- *Identify lionfish spawning aggregations;*
- *Establish a pilot lionfish tagging program; and*
- *Provide comprehensive education, outreach, and awareness on the lionfish issue.*

The requested EFP would exempt personnel associated with the research program from regulations prohibiting the use of fish traps. Retention of all federally managed species would be prohibited during sampling efforts and the study is not expected to further impact fish habitat or other non-target species, in a manner other than what has been considered in previous stock assessments or evaluations. Therefore, the project is expected to have minimal effects on federally managed fish stocks in the Southeast, marine mammals, threatened or endangered species, or essential fish habitat.



Photo by Emily Muehlstein

Indo-Pacific lionfish are a prime example of invasive species that have gained a foothold in the southeast. The range expansion of lionfish is adding stress to already highly stressed coral reef ecosystems and has potentially severe negative socioeconomic impacts to the commercial and recreational fisheries and eco-tourism industries of the southeast United States. The FKCFA project is a result of requests for a research study on a directed commercial species-specific trap fishery for lionfish control, as evidenced at the 2013 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Lionfish Summit, held in Coral Gables, Florida.

A NOAA Fisheries Federal Register notice requesting public comment on this EFP request will be forthcoming. For additional information on the request and issuance of EFP and other permits, visit the NOAA website at <http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/efp/index.html>



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October Council Meeting Reminder

The next Council meeting is scheduled for the week of October 17-20, 2016, at the IP Casino and Resort in Biloxi, Mississippi.

To help ensure that Council members have sufficient time to consider your written testimony for a specific Council meeting, please submit your comments at least seven business days prior to the start of the Council meeting.

Note that all written comments will be posted on the Council's website for viewing by Council members and the public.

Comments can be submitted online by clicking the thermometer on the Council's homepage - www.gulfcouncil.org. Find your topic of interest and click on the "Submit Your Comments here" link.

Materials submitted to Council members or staff for distribution prior to or during a Council meeting will be treated as all other written comments and will be posted to the web site.

Oral or written communications provided to the Council, its members, or its staff that relate to matters within the Council's purview are public in nature. These communications will be made available to the public in their entirety and will be maintained by the Council as part of the permanent record. Further, knowingly and willfully submitting false information to the Council is a violation of Federal Law.

A draft agenda will be posted on the Gulf Council web site at www.gulfcouncil.org.

2016 Federal Fishery Closures

Recreational Closures:

Greater Amberjack

The 2016 recreational greater amberjack season is projected to exceed its allowable harvest and, therefore, did not open on August 1. The recreational season will remain closed through December 31.

Gray Triggerfish

The 2016 recreational gray triggerfish season did not reopen as scheduled on August 1 because landings are projected to exceed allowable harvest. It will remain closed through December 31.



Photo: NOAA Libraries

Commercial Closures:

Greater Amberjack

The 2016 commercial greater amberjack season closed on July 17 after the annual catch target was projected to be met. It will remain closed through December 31.

Extension of Gulf Commercial Shrimp Permit Moratorium Announced

A new rule effective August 22, 2016 will extend the existing commercial shrimp permit moratorium for an additional 10 years, until October 26, 2026.

NOAA Fisheries, with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, developed Amendment 17A to the management plan for Gulf shrimp containing these management measures. The final rule implementing the regulations was published in the Federal Register on July 22, 2016.

You can read the amendment on our website at <http://gulfcouncil.org/docs/amendments/Final%20Shrimp%20Amendment%2017A.pdf>

Additional information is available at <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/>



Send us Your Fishing Photos

We're seeking new fishing and fishery-related photos! Whether from a spear fishing adventure, a charter trip, or a commercial effort, we'd like to see your photos and possibly use them on our website or in our publications.

Send us your photos and help us to continue building our photo library! To submit your photos, send an e-mail with "Photo Library" in the subject line to gulfcouncil@gulfcouncil.org.

Be sure to include your name, address, and phone number, along with a description and proper photo credit, then simply attach the image and send. Photo descriptions may be edited for grammar, clarity, and/or length. Photos must be in JPEG format and cannot exceed 1.5 MB (200 ppi).

NOTE: By submitting photos, you understand that your photo may be used on our website, in our newsletter, or other publications. Photo credit will be given.



Upcoming Public Hearings

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council will hold a public hearing via webinar on September 28, 2016, to take comments on the proposed Generic Amendment to Require Electronic Reporting For-hire Vessels. The Council is considering alternatives that would require electronic reporting of fisheries information from for-hire vessels harvesting Reef Fish and Coastal Migratory Pelagic species.

The Council recognizes that improved data reporting in these fisheries could reduce the likelihood that annual catch limits (ACLs) are exceeded and accountability measures are triggered. Additional data elements could also be collected using this technology that may improve estimates of discard and bycatch mortality. To register for the webinar go to <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3181204175348645889>



Photos: Gulf Council Library

Upcoming Committee and Panel Meetings

AP Meeting: Ad Hoc Red Snapper Charter For-hire -
September 26-27, 2016

Register for the Webinar: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1311490149983790850>

Technical Committee Meeting: Data Collection -
September 29, 2016

Register for the Webinar: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/5388009774335661059>

AP Meeting: Reef Fish -
October 4-5, 2016

Register for the Webinar: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1491461511931702273>



Submit Your Comments!

Submit your comments regarding any proposed fishery action online at http://gulfcouncil.org/fishery_management_plans/scoping-thru-implementation.php



Stay in the loop with *Gulf Currents*

Stay up to date on Gulf of Mexico Fishery issues - visit our blog - Gulf Currents.

Gulf Currents will keep you in the loop and prepare you to participate effectively in the fishery management process by educating you about current events, possible management considerations, regulatory changes, the fisheries management process, and more.

Check it out at: <http://gulfcouncil.blogspot.com/>



Gulf Council to Meet in Biloxi, Mississippi

The Gulf Council will hold its next meeting at the IP Resort Hotel in Biloxi, Mississippi, October 17-20. Here's a quick look at some of the issues the Council will consider:

Mackerel

The Council is slated to take final action of Framework Action 5 which considers eliminating restrictions unique to commercial king and Spanish mackerel permit holders. Currently, vessels with commercial permits for king or Spanish mackerel may not retain a recreational bag limit when the applicable commercial mackerel season is closed. However, dually permitted vessels with both federal for-hire pelagic permits and commercial permits can retain a recreational bag limit if operating as a for-hire vessel.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to watch the video](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)

The Council will review a public hearing draft of Coastal Migratory Pelagic Amendment 29, which considers allocation sharing strategies between recreational and commercial sectors and associated accountability measures for Gulf migratory group king mackerel. The Council expects to host public hearings on this amendment in late fall.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)

Gray Triggerfish

The Council will review the most recent draft of Amendment 46, which considers modifying the gray triggerfish rebuilding plan. A recent stock assessment indicated that the gray triggerfish stock continues to be overfished and the Council's scientific advisors revised the acceptable biological catch levels. Along with determining new catch levels for the stock, the Council will consider changes to the recreational bag limits, size limits, and closed season(s); and commercial trip limits.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)

Red Snapper Management for Federally Permitted Charter Vessels

The Council will discuss the latest draft of Reef Fish Amendment 41, which considers creating a red snapper management plan for federally permitted for-hire vessels fishing under the for-hire component of the recreational red snapper allocation.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)

Reef Fish Management for Headboat Survey Vessels

The Council will discuss a revised draft of Reef Fish Amendment 42 which considers creating a management plan for federally permitted headboats fishing for reef fish in the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, the Council will discuss the criteria participants must meet to vote in the referendum to determine if a proposed allocation-based program will be accepted.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)

Modifications to the Commercial Individual Fishing Quota Programs

The Council will review the latest draft of Amendment 36A which includes actions for hail-in requirements, inactivated shareholder accounts, and mid-year quota changes.

[Click here to view the document](#)

Data Collection

The Council is considering modifying the frequency and mechanism of data reporting, requiring trip notification, and discuss hardware/software requirements and the potential for location tracking. The Council will hear recommendations from the Data Collection Technical Committee, Ad Hoc Red Snapper Charter For-Hire Advisory Panel, Reef Fish Advisory Panel and review a summary of public comments on the amendment that considers making modifications to Charter Vessel and Headboat Reporting Requirements.

[Click here to view the document](#)

[Click here to submit comments](#)



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Carrie Simmons Deputy Director

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In the News - Lionfish (From Gulf Coast Lionfish Coalition)

Lionfish are beautiful and interesting fish, but you have probably heard about the lionfish invasion and the threats they pose to fisheries and marine ecosystems. Efforts are being made to educate the public about this invasive species and promote removal by divers, fishermen, and by increasing public consumption via restaurants, groceries, and seafood markets. According to the Gulf Coast Lionfish Coalition website, here are the basic facts:

- Lionfish (*Pterois* spp.) are non-native, invasive species originally from the Indo-Pacific and Red Sea.
- Lionfish possess 13 dorsal, 2 pelvic, and 3 anal spines that are venomous and can cause a very painful stick if not handled carefully.
- Lionfish have no natural predators in our area.
- Lionfish are very difficult to catch using traditional hook & line fishing methods.
- Lionfish are known to eat native fish and crustaceans in very large quantities.
- Lionfish stomachs can expand over 30 times in volume after consuming a large meal.
- Lionfish have been observed consuming prey up to 2/3 of their own length.
- Lionfish have been found to reduce average net juvenile fish recruitment by 79%.
- Lionfish are capable of long-term fasting, and have demonstrated the ability to withstand starvation for periods of up to 12 weeks.
- Lionfish in the Gulf of Mexico are capable of releasing up to 115,000 eggs (average: 27,000) as often as every 2-3 days.
- Lionfish are found in higher densities in the Gulf of Mexico compared to other invaded regions.

Adult lionfish in the Gulf of Mexico average about 9 inches long, and just over one-half pound in weight. The largest lionfish recorded in the Gulf of Mexico was 17.2 inches long. The world record lionfish (captured in Southeast Florida) was 18.5 inches long. There have been unverified reports of larger fish harvested in U.S. waters.

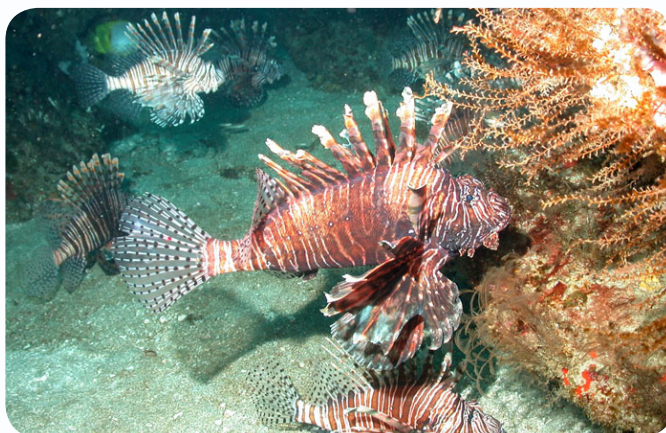


Photo courtesy of NOAA Libraries

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Lionfish continued...

Lionfish are typically white, with maroon stripes, but they have the ability to shift colors to blend in with their environments over time, and it's not unusual to find specimens that are almost completely white or black.

Lionfish have venomous dorsal, pelvic, and anal fin spines that are needle-sharp, and easily penetrate wet suits. While lionfish venom is not known to cause fatalities, it is very painful, and may cause severe swelling to the affected areas of the body.

The best treatment for a lionfish envenomation seems to be submersion in non-scalding hot water.



Photo John Stevely via Florida Sea Grant Library



Photo courtesy of NOAA Libraries

Over-the-counter anti-inflammatory or analgesic medications may also be helpful in reducing the pain and swelling associated with a lionfish sting. Allergic reactions or shock symptoms should be considered an emergency situation that requires immediate medical treatment.

For more information about lionfish in the Gulf, visit the Gulf Coast Lionfish Coalition website at <http://www.gulfcoastlionfish.com/index.html>



How is Florida Handling Invasive Lionfish?

(posted by PBS Newshour, 08/21/2016)

Florida's southern coast is one of the most popular dive spots in the world, home to the only tropical coral reef in the continental U.S. But hundreds of fish species here are in danger from the worst-known case of an invasive species: lionfish. PBS Newshour has posted a video featuring Weekend Special Correspondent Yasmeen Qureshi with the story.

Watch the broadcast video [here](#).

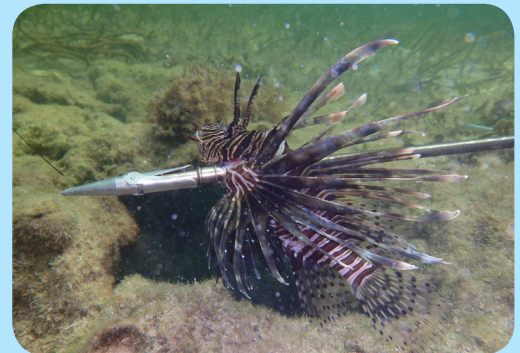


Photo by Emily Muehlstein



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Filleting the Lion

When it comes to the invasive lionfish, say NOAA scientists, 'If we can't beat them, let's eat them!'

The lionfish, a native of the Western Pacific Ocean, is a venomous, voracious predator that's flourishing in coastal waters of the U.S. Southeast and the Caribbean. In North Carolina alone, local densities have increased 700 % between 2004 and 2008, according to scientists from NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science.



Photo provided by Brian Clark

This invasive species has the potential to harm reef ecosystems because it is a top predator that competes for food and space with overfished native stocks such as snapper and grouper. Scientists fear that lionfish will also kill off helpful species such as algae-eating parrotfish, allowing seaweed to overtake the reefs.

In the United States, the lionfish population, which inhabits the coast from North Carolina to South Florida, will likely continue to increase in the coming years. This

is largely because lionfish have no known predators and reproduce all year long; a mature female releases roughly two million eggs a year.

NOAA's 'Eat Lionfish' Campaign

Fortunately for our coral reefs, the flashy lionfish has caught the attention of the hungriest predators of all: People! Once stripped of its venomous spines, cleaned, and filleted like any other fish, the lionfish becomes delectable seafood fare.

NOAA scientists researching the lionfish's spread and impact are encouraging a seafood market as a means of mitigating the species' impacts on reef communities. To promote awareness of the lionfish as a good mate for one's dinner plate, scientists developed the "Eat Lionfish" Campaign, which is aimed at education and promotion of the consumption of lionfish. A lionfish fact flyer with contact information for the campaign can be found at

<https://rmportal.net/library/content/global-fish/web/Site/images/tales/docs/LionfishOnePager.pdf>

For more information on lionfish, visit the Invasive Lionfish web portal at <http://lionfish.gcfi.org/index.php>

(Article reposted from NOAA website: <http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/news/weeklynews/june10/eatlionfish.html>)



Photo: NOAA Libraries

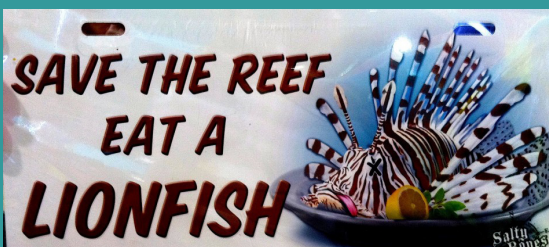


Photo by Erin Spencer, National Geographic.

Gotta Eat 'Em to Beat 'Em!

National Geographic Young Explorer Erin Spencer spent one month in the Florida Keys documenting efforts by beachside locals to contain a recent and dangerous influx of invasive lionfish. Follow along with The Lionfish Project on Erin's project [website](#), [Facebook page](#), and [Twitter](#).

Recipe Rewind

Grilled Lionfish with Mango Pineapple Salsa and Volcano Rice

Ingredients (feeds 4)

1 1/2 pounds of lionfish

1 large ripe mango cut into small chunks

1 – 2 cups of chopped pineapple

1 pint of heirloom grape tomatoes cut in half

1/2 large red onion chopped

1 cup of chopped red/purple cabbage – I like it for the texture

OPTIONAL for HEAT: 1 Scotch Bonnet Pepper seeded and chopped finely (be VERY careful handling this pepper – I recommend using plastic gloves) – you can use less according to how much heat that you want to add or use your fave pepper for heat

2 gloves of garlic pressed/minced

handful of Cilantro chopped

juice of two limes

Salt and Pepper to taste

generous drizzle (about a quarter cup) of Grapeseed Oil for the salsa

generous drizzle of Olive Oil and/or a pat of butter for the grill pan for the fish



Directions:

MANGO PINEAPPLE SALSA (can be prepared hours ahead and refrigerated): Combine all salsa ingredients (not the fish) in a bowl. Drizzle the Grapeseed Oil and mix in. Allow to meld for approx 2 hours in the refrigerator.

RICE: Prepare as directed and to be timed to serve with the fish.

FISH: Brush each lionfish fillet with Olive Oil. Add salt and pepper to taste. Grill on a medium hot grill (or medium hot grill pan) for approx 2-3 minutes each side or until done through the middle. Two minutes is all that is needed for smaller filets. Allow to rest for a few minutes before serving. Serve on rice with generous scoops of salsa. ENJOY!



Download the Free Federal Fishing Regulations App

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council offers a fishing regulations App for the Android and the iPhone - both are available for download.

The Apps are free and provide immediate access to the most up-to-date commercial and recreational federal fishing regulations for species managed by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. The Apps also provide information on fish identification, measurement guidelines, sanctuaries and closures, and important telephone numbers.

Visit the App Store or Android Market to download the App - or simply scan the appropriate QR code on the left with your iPhone or Droid to begin downloading the Gulf Council's free regulations App!



Droid



iPhone

Free QR Code Reader Apps are available in both the App Store and Android Market.

For more information on federal fishing regulations, visit www.gulfcouncil.org



The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council

Protecting our marine resources

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The Gulf Council would like to hear from you! Please contact us regarding fishery questions, comments, or concerns you would like to see covered in the Gulf Fishery News. Anyone interested in submitting information, such as articles, editorials, or photographs pertaining to fishing or fisheries management, is encouraged to do so. Submissions may be mailed to Emily Muehlstein, Fisheries Outreach Specialist, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 2203 N. Lois Avenue, Suite 1100, Tampa, FL 33607. Materials can also be sent via fax to 813-348-1711, or by e-mail to emily.muehlstein@gulfcouncil.org.

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council is one of eight regional fishery management councils established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Council is responsible for the development and modification of fishery management plans (FMPs) that are designed to manage fishery resources in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Mexico from state boundaries to the 200-mile limit.

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