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New England Fishery Management Council

50 WATER STREET | NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS 01950 | PHONE 978 465 0492 | FAX 978 465 3116  
John Pappalardo, *Chairman* | Paul J. Howard, *Executive Director*

February 26, 2009

Ms. Patricia A. Kurkul  
Regional Administrator  
NMFS, Northeast Regional Office  
55 Great Republic Drive  
Gloucester, MA 01930

**RE: Comments on the Lobster EFP Proposal**

Dear Pat:

The New England Fishery Management Council has no objection to the exempted fishery permit for the above-mentioned study as described in the *Federal Register* Vol. 74, No. 33 dated February 20, 2009.

If you have any question please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul J. Howard". The signature is written in a cursive style.

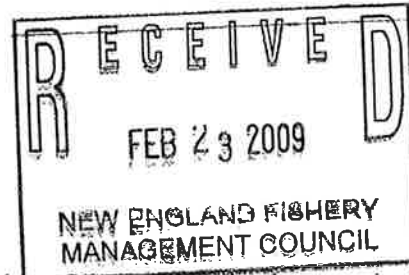
Paul J. Howard  
Executive Director



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
NORTHEAST REGION  
55 Great Republic Drive  
Gloucester, MA 01930-2276

FEB 20 2009

Paul J. Howard  
Executive Director  
New England Fishery Management Council  
50 Water Street, Mill 2  
Newburyport, MA 01950



Re: Experimental Fishery Proposal

Dear Paul,

A request to extend an ongoing exempted experimental American lobster fishing activity has been received by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The regulations on exempted experimental fishing activities at 50 CFR 600.745(b)(3) require that the Regional Administrator forward copies of an application for experimental fisheries to the Council(s), the U.S. Coast Guard, and the appropriate fishery management agencies of affected states, accompanied by the following information: (A) The effect of the proposed Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) on the target and incidental species, including the effect on any Total Allowable Catch; (B) a citation of the regulation or regulations that, without the EFP, would prohibit the proposed activity; and (C) biological information relevant to the proposal, including appropriate statements of environmental impacts, including impacts on marine mammals and threatened or endangered species. Therefore, in addition to the experimental fishery application submitted by the University of New Hampshire, we have attached the Federal Register notice which describes the proposed continuation of a project to allow three commercial fishing vessels with Federal lobster permits to conduct a monitoring and maturity study on a limited number of egg bearing female lobsters located at two designated study sites.

Preliminary environmental review suggests that, under the National Environmental Policy Act, this action would meet the requirements for a categorical exclusion at NOAA Administrative Order 216-6, Section C3(a)-Research Program. Therefore, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and Administrative Order 216-6, an Environmental Assessment has not been separately prepared to assess the impacts of this action on the human environment.

**Please respond to the following contact person with any comments you have on the experimental fishing proposal on or before March 9, 2009.**

Contact Person: Patience Whitten, Fishery Management Specialist  
State, Federal, and Constituent Programs Office  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930  
Phone: 978-281-9234; Fax: 978-281-9117

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Mears, Director  
State, Federal & Constituent Programs Office

Enclosures



must be in compliance with the National Research Council's "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals" which can be obtained from National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20055. In addition, such proposals must meet the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 *et seq.*), 9 CFR Parts 1, 2, and 3, and if appropriate, 21 CFR part 58. These regulations do not apply to proposed research using pre-existing images of animals or to research plans that do not include live animals that are being cared for, euthanized, or used by the project participants to accomplish research goals, teaching, or testing. These regulations also do not apply to obtaining animal materials from commercial processors of animal products or to animal cell lines or tissues from tissue banks.

**Limitation of Liability:** Funding for the programs listed in this notice is contingent upon the availability of Fiscal Year 2009 appropriations. NIST issues this notice subject to the appropriations made available under the current continuing resolution, H.R. 2638, "Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009" (Pub. L. 110-329). NIST anticipates making award for the programs listed in this notice provided that funding for the programs are continued beyond March 6, 2009, the expiration of the current continuing resolution. In no event will the Department of Commerce be responsible for proposal preparation costs if the NIST programs fail to receive funding or are cancelled because of Department of Commerce or NIST priorities. Publication of this announcement does not oblige the agency to award any specific project or to obligate any available funds.

**Additional Consideration of Applications:** NIST programs are often cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary. If a NIST program official believes an application that is not selected for funding may be of interest to another NIST program(s), the official may forward the application to any other NIST program(s) that the program official believes may have an interest in the project, for potential consideration under the other NIST program(s) procedures. If, upon initial screening, the other NIST program(s) finds the application may be of programmatic interest, the application will proceed through the review and selection procedures described in this Notice for the program(s). If not, the application will be returned to the original program for final processing. Any applicant that

does not wish for its application to be considered by other NIST programs should indicate on its application that it would like consideration of the project to be limited to the program to which it originally submitted the application. Applicants will be notified if their applications have been forwarded to another NIST program(s) for potential consideration.

**Executive Order 12866:** This funding notice was determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

**Executive Order 13132 (Federalism):** It has been determined that this notice does not contain policies with federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

**Executive Order 12372:** Applications under this program are not subject to Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs."

**Administrative Procedure Act/Regulatory Flexibility Act:** Notice and comment are not required under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) or any other law, for rules relating to public property, loans, grants, benefits or contracts (5 U.S.C. 553 (a)). Because notice and comment are not required under 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, for rules relating to public property, loans, grants, benefits or contracts (5 U.S.C. 553(a)), a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required and has not been prepared for this notice, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

Dated: February 17, 2009.

**Richard Kayser,**  
*Chief Scientist, NIST.*

[FR Doc. E9-3665 Filed 2-19-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XN32

#### Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notification of a request to conduct experimental fishing; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This exempted fishing permit (EFP) application is a continuation of a collaborative project involving the

University of New Hampshire (UNH), Durham, New Hampshire (NH); the Lobster Conservancy, Friendship, Maine; the New England Aquarium, Boston, Massachusetts; and the Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association, Candia, NH. The EFP proposes to continue monitoring legal sized egg bearing female lobsters (berried lobsters) carrying early-stage eggs. This project will allow participating Federal lobster permit holders, fishing in designated study areas, to preserve a maximum of ten eggs from each berried lobster captured in commercial lobster gear, to allow researchers to determine what percentage of eggs are fertilized, and estimate the egg developmental stage and time to maturity. The berried lobsters will then be released unharmed. This project would not involve the authorization of any additional trap gear, and all trap gear would conform to existing Federal lobster regulations. There would be no anticipated adverse effects on protected resources or habitat as a result of this research. The EFP would waive the prohibition on removal of eggs specified at 50 CFR 697.7(c)(1)(iv) for a maximum of three participating vessels.

The Director, State, Federal and Constituent Programs Office, Northeast Region, NMFS (Office Director) has made a preliminary determination that the subject EFP application contains all the required information and warrants further consideration. The Office Director has also made a preliminary determination that the activities authorized under the EFPs would be consistent with the goals and objectives of Federal management of the American lobster resource. However, further review and consultation may be necessary before a final determination is made to issue EFPs. NMFS announces that the Office Director proposes to issue EFPs and, therefore, invites comments on the issuance of EFPs for this research.

**DATES:** Comments on this lobster EFP notification for berried lobster monitoring and data collection must be received on or before March 9, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be sent to Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Northeast Regional Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930-2298. Mark the outside of the envelope "Comments - Lobster EFP Proposal". Comments also may be sent via facsimile (fax) to 978-281-9117. Comments on the Lobster EFP Proposal may be submitted by e-mail. The mailbox address for providing e-mail comments is

*Lobster.April2009@noaa.gov*. Include in the subject line of the e-mail comment the following document identifier: "Comments – Lobster EFP Proposal".

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Patience Whitten, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9349, fax (978) 281-9117.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

The regulations that govern exempted fishing, at 50 CFR 600.745(b) and 697.22 allow the Regional Administrator to authorize for limited testing, public display, data collection, exploration, health and safety, environmental clean-up, and/or hazardous removal purposes, and the targeting or incidental harvest of managed species that would otherwise be prohibited. An EFP to authorize such activity may be issued, provided there is adequate opportunity for the public to comment on the EFP application, the conservation goals and objectives of Federal management of the American lobster resource are not compromised, and issuance of the EFP is beneficial to the management of the species.

The American lobster fishery is one of the most valuable fisheries in the northeastern United States. In 2007, approximately 75 million pounds (34,107 metric tons) of American lobster were landed with an ex-vessel value of approximately 350,000 million dollars. Operating under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's interstate management process, American lobster are managed in state waters under Amendment 3 to the American Lobster Interstate Fishery Management Plan (Amendment 3). In Federal waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), lobster is managed under Federal regulations at 50 CFR part 697. Amendment 3, and compatible Federal regulations, established a framework for area management, which includes industry participation in the development of a management program which suits the needs of each lobster management area while meeting targets established in the Interstate Fisheries Management Program. The industry, through area management teams, with the support of state agencies, have played a vital role in advancing the area management program.

American lobster experience very high fishing mortality rates throughout their range, from Canada to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Although harvest and population abundance are near record levels due to high recent recruitment and favorable environmental conditions, there is

significant risk of a sharp drop in abundance, and such a decline would have serious implications. To facilitate the development of effective management tools, extensive monitoring and detailed data on the biology and composition of lobsters throughout the range of the resource are necessary. To facilitate effective management, this proposed EFP would monitor egg growth and development of berried lobsters in two study areas using traditional lobster trap gear.

**Proposed EFP**

The EFP proposes to continue the collection of statistical and scientific information as part of a project, originally announced in the **Federal Register** on October 21, 2004 (69 FR 19165), that is designed to monitor berried lobsters to collect data that will assist in the assessment of the lobster resource and in the development of management practices appropriate to the fishery. Previous data collected in 2007 and 2008 from tagged berried lobsters that were monitored for egg-development stages, indicated a percentage of berried females are carrying eggs that are not fertilized. This continuation of the research will focus on quantifying fertilization success, and monitor egg growth and development.

Each of the maximum of three commercial fishing vessels in possession of Federal lobster permits involved in this monitoring and data collection program would collect a maximum of ten eggs from each berried lobster harvested, up to a maximum project total of 100 berried lobsters per vessel, using traditional lobster trap gear. Removal of a maximum of ten eggs from each berried lobster should have no impact on the health or survival of the lobsters, since lobsters typically experience significantly greater rates of daily egg loss throughout their thirteen month incubation period, with cumulative egg loss as high as thirty six percent. Participating vessels would collect data from each of the two general study areas in the vicinity of the northern edge of Georges Bank and in the vicinity of Veatch and Hydrographer Canyons along the southern edge of Georges Bank. The participating vessels may retain on deck egg-bearing female lobsters, in addition to legal lobsters, for the purpose of collecting a maximum of ten eggs from each berried lobster to allow researchers to determine what percentage of eggs are fertilized, and to estimate the egg developmental stage, and time to maturity. All berried lobsters would be returned to the sea as quickly as possible after data collection. Pursuant to 50 CFR 600.745(b)(3)(v), the

Regional Administrator may attach terms and conditions to the EFP consistent with the purpose of the exempted fishing.

This project would not involve the authorization of any additional lobster trap gear. All traps fished by the participating vessels would comply with all applicable lobster regulations specified at 50 CFR part 697. To allow for the removal of a maximum of ten eggs from each berried lobster, the EFP would waive the American lobster prohibition on removal of eggs specified at 50 CFR 697.7(c)(1)(iv). All sample collections would be conducted by a maximum of three federally permitted commercial fishing vessels, during the course of regular commercial fishing operations. There would not be observers or researchers onboard every participating vessel.

This project, including the lobster handling protocols, was initially developed in consultation with University of New Hampshire scientists. To the greatest extent practicable, these handling protocols are designed to avoid unnecessary adverse environmental impact on lobsters involved in this project, while achieving the data collection objectives of this project.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: February 17, 2009.

**Emily H. Menashes,**  
*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*  
[FR Doc. E9-3643 Filed 2-19-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[Docket No. 0811251527-9165-02]

RIN 0648-ZB55

**Availability of Grants Funds for Fiscal Year 2009; Amendment**

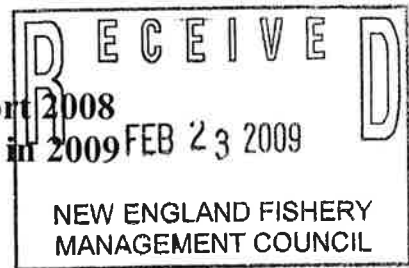
**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

**ACTION:** Notice of funding availability; amendment.

**SUMMARY:** NOAA publishes this notice to amend the solicitation "NOAA Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program," which was originally announced in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, December 16, 2008. Due to technical difficulties, potential applicants may have experienced problems when attempting to submit applications for the "NOAA Bay

**NOAA EFP Summary Progress Report 2008  
and Request for Permit Continuation in 2009**

December 22, 2008



**Project:** Remove and possess eggs from berried female American lobsters, *Homarus americanus*.

**Principal Investigator:** Dr. Win Watson  
Professor  
University of New Hampshire  
Dept Zoology  
Durham, NH 03824  
Phone: 603-862-1629  
Fax: 603-862-3784  
Email: [win@unh.edu](mailto:win@unh.edu)

**Project Participants:**

**Subcontract:** Bonnie Spinazzola, Executive Director  
Atlantic Offshore Lobstermens Association (AOLA)  
54 Chatham Drive  
Bedford, NH 03110

**Project Assistant:** Jason Goldstein, PhD. Graduate Student  
Zoology Department  
University of New Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824

**Participants:** 13 commercial fishing vessels under EFP

**Report Submitted To:** NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Northeast Region, One Blackburn Drive  
Gloucester, MA 01930-2298  
Attn: Bob Ross ([bob.ross@noaa.gov](mailto:bob.ross@noaa.gov))

## **I. Background and Scientific Significance**

As stated in our original proposal, sperm limitation and its ramifications have received considerable attention lately by scientists and managers concerned with the sustainability of different heavily exploited commercial crustacean fisheries (Waddy and Aiken, 1990; Hankin *et al.*, 1997, Paul and Paul, 1997; MacDiarmid and Butler IV, 1999; Kendall *et al.*, 2001). Although many factors may contribute to sperm limitation (*e.g.*, sperm viability and allocation, too few males, relative sizes of males vs. females, nutritional condition, and skewed sex ratios), the actual mechanisms limiting sperm supply, and thus reducing recruitment below potential, remain unclear (Saint-Marie, 1993; MacDiarmid and Butler IV, 1999; Kendall *et al.*, 2002). During several recent coastal studies, we obtained data suggesting that sperm limitation could be occurring within certain areas of the American lobster fishery. The goal of the proposed study is to test this hypothesis and, if it turns out to be true, investigate some of the possible underlying mechanisms.

Several aspects of the fishery could lead to sperm limitation in American lobsters. Because egg-bearing ('berried') females are protected in the fishery, a potential asymmetry could result between males and females, giving rise to both a skewed sex ratio (more females than males) and a skewed size distribution (not enough large males) (see Little and Watson, 2003 and 2005). As result, fewer sexually mature females than available might reproduce in a given year, resulting suboptimal recruitment.

## **II. Objectives**

Our overall goal for this project is to determine if lobsters in certain areas of the offshore fishery are carrying unfertilized eggs, which would indicate that they were capable of reproducing, but failed to find suitable mate. We propose to sample small batches of egg samples from lobsters offshore and then process those samples in our lab at UNH. Our specific objectives are as follows:

1. Obtain survey data and size structure for egger samples.
2. Develop a lab-based egg incubation assay to determine the percent of egg samples that are unfertilized.
3. Develop a lab-based nuclear staining protocol to take early-staged eggs and determine if they are fertilized.

This has been successful and our goals and objectives for 2009 remain the same as originally stated above.

## **III. Approach and Work Plan**

### Offshore Surveys

Commercial offshore lobster boats collected egg samples from offshore locations (canyons and Georges Bank areas) under our current NMFS EFP. Vessels were given a sampling kit which included pre-labeled sample vials, waterproof data sheets, calipers, and pencils. Boat captains were contacted by phone and email to receive specific instructions and protocols for conducting these fall surveys. Fall surveys were deemed an appropriate and consistent time frame for collection of samples for this study.

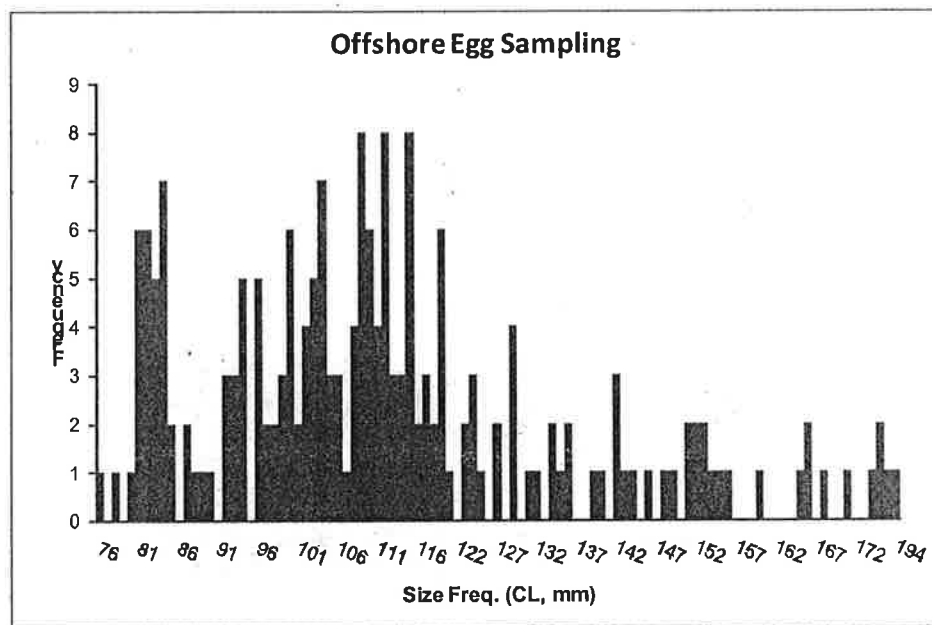
### Egg Collections

We proposed to collect eggs and size data from ovigerous lobsters (eggers) in offshore locations using commercial lobster boats that were permitted under the NMFS EFP. Lobster size data and egg samples were collected by fishermen and sent back to our lab at UNH for processing. Egg samples would be processed according to the objectives above.

### **IV. Work completed to date**

#### Offshore Surveys

In the fall of 2007 four participating EFP commercial fishing vessels were asked to collect preliminary egg data for us to analyze back at our lab at UNH. Only those vessels actively participating in surveys were given an EFP. We obtained a total of 12, 15, 10, and 5 egg samples from each of the four vessels respectively. We have used these samples to help us establish our baseline data for our laboratory techniques for determining fertilization in early-staged lobster eggs. In the fall of 2008 two participating vessels were asked to collect significantly more samples for us. Boat captains were given a detailed written protocol for surveying eggers and collecting eggs in the field. We instructed these captains to only remove early-staged eggs (10-15 eggs/female) which are typically dark green in color. Participating vessels surveyed a total of 195 eggers for this study in each of two trips per vessel, for a total of four survey trips between September and November, 2008. Survey areas included Georges Bank (n=120 eggers) and Veatch Canyon (n=75 eggers) (Figs. 1 and 2). Captain and crew recorded the following data for us: lobster carapace length, abdominal width, v-notch, egg color, and egg sample vial.



**Figure 1.** Size frequency distribution of eggers for both Georges Bank and Veatch Canyon in the fall of 2008. Graph represents a total of 195 eggers of which 105 egg samples were taken.

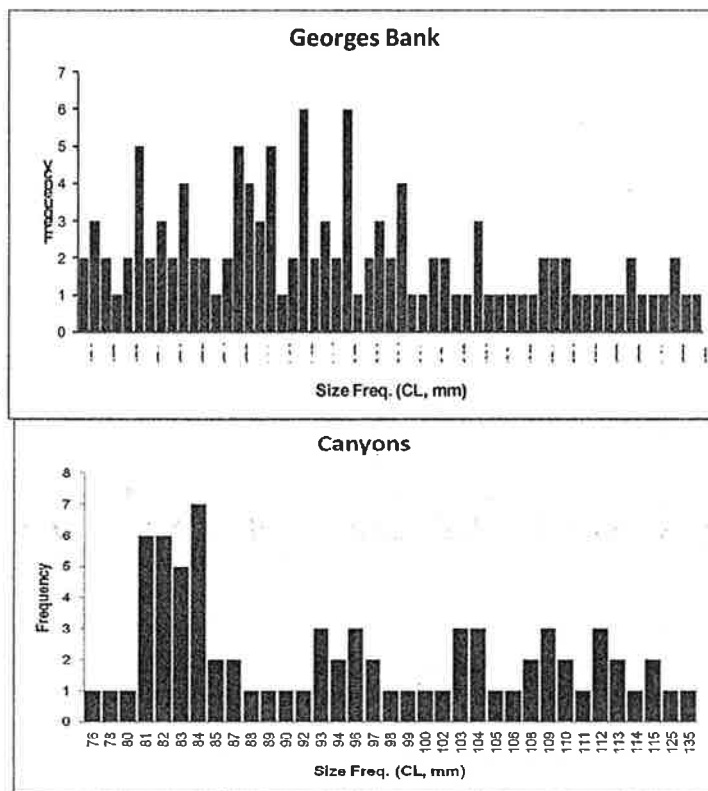


Figure 2. Size frequency distribution of eggers for both Georges Bank and Veatch Canyon in the fall of 2008. A total of 120 and 75 eggers were surveyed at Georges Bank and Veatch Canyon, respectively.

Egg Collections

In the fall of 2008 we received a total of 105 egg vials, 60 and 45 vials were sampled from Georges Bank and the Canyons, respectively. Eggs were placed in small pre-labeled 2.0 ml Eppendorf tubes and filled with sterile seawater to keep eggs as clean as possible before we received them. We instructed samplers to collect only those eggs that were visually not fertilized (*i.e.*, dark-colored or no eyespot visible) (Fig. 3). At the conclusion of each trip, boat captains were instructed to send us the egg tubes along with their data sheets via express mail to our UNH laboratory.

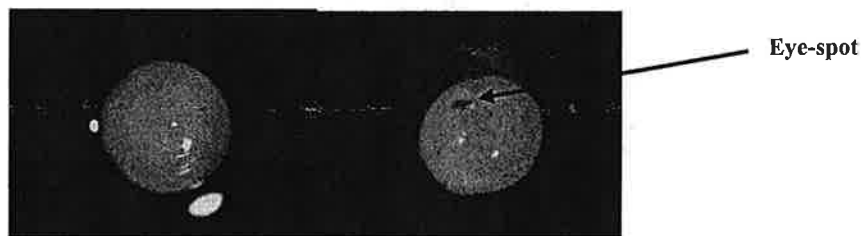


Figure 3. pictures of a an early-staged egg (left) and later-staged egg (right) showing the black oval eyespot. We are trying to determine if eggs like the ones on the left are fertilized at a very early stage before they fall off. These eggs are stained yellow-orange because they were fixed in a 4% formalin and sterile seawater solution.

**A. Egg Incubations**

Approximately 50 egg samples were placed in a 190 l artificial seawater tank at 18°C and 30 ppt salinity. Eggs were removed from their sample vials and placed into 50 ml centrifuge tubes that whose sides were cut out and replaced with window-screen mesh. These tubes were allowed to incubate for a total of 10 days at which point we removed eggs from each tube and examined

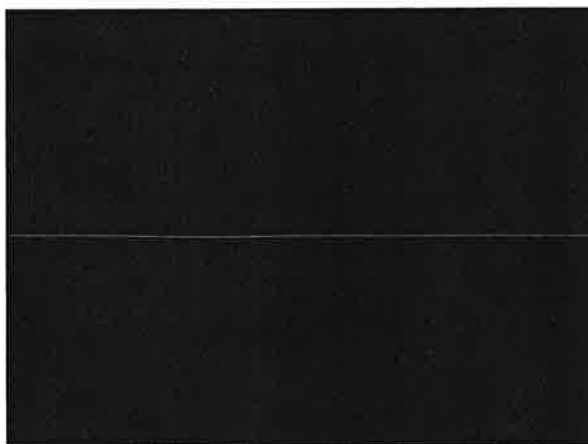


them for the onset of eye pigmentation under a dissecting microscope (see Fig. 3). Of the 50 samples we subjected to this method, ~30 (60%) were positively identified as fertilized, 10 samples (20%) were already fertilized, and the remaining 10 samples (20%) were assumed to be unfertilized as evidenced by the lack of eye-spot formation in addition to fouling. Fouling usually included a color change to yellow or light green. We hope to confirm this methodology more substantially using more egg samples while cross validating them with the egg staining methods described below.

### B. Egg Staining

It is challenging and time consuming to keep lobster eggs alive long enough to assess if they are fertilized, especially from offshore trips that might take > 7 days. Thus, we are striving to develop a method for determining if fixed eggs are fertilized. The method we are developing involves using stains that cause nuclei to fluoresce. If there are multiple nuclei the eggs are fertilized and have divided.

We have used an assortment of histological techniques to develop a nuclear stain assay to evaluate if lobster eggs are fertilized. Our most recent strategy is based on a nDNA stain developed and used for the eggs of snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) by Sainte-Marie and Carriere (1995). Figure 4 is an example of one of our lobster eggs that was processed and stained using this method. While we have been successful, there are still some details we need to work out. For example, we need to determine if this method works with eggs that have been in fixative for a week.



**Figure 4.** Egg stained with Hoechst dye and viewed with an epifluorescent microscope using a DAPI filter.

### V. Renewal request of EFP for 2009

We would like to formally request a renewal of our previous exempted fishing permit (EFP) issued in accordance with the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act provisions (50 CFR 687.22) and Magnuson-Stevens Act provisions (50 CFR 600.745). Previous work over the last year in cooperation with offshore commercial lobstermen has been successful and further studies are warranted. We seek permission to conduct additional sea-sampling surveys and remove and possess small numbers of lobster eggs from berried female lobsters, *Homarus americanus*. Below, are a few modifications of our original request.

### A) Modifications to surveys

Surveys will be conducted in two general offshore regions, Georges Bank and the Canyons, (see study site descriptions below) during the fall of 2009 when a large percentage of berried lobsters with visibly freshly extruded green eggs (no eyespots) are typically at high densities. A total of 50 berried lobsters (per vessel/per trip x 2 trips/ea) will be sampled randomly from conventional double-parlor trap trawl sets that lobstermen fish regularly. From each berried lobster sampled a total of 10 eggs (3,000 total, see Table 1) will be removed and fixed in small plastic 1.5 ml Eppendorph tubes. This process should take no more than 1 minute and have no impact on the health and survival of the lobster. Lobsters typically experience significantly greater rates of daily egg loss than this throughout their normal 9-13 month incubation period with cumulative loss as high as 36% (Perkins, 1971; Kuris, 1991). Therefore, the few eggs removed for this study would fall within the normal range of egg loss experienced when berried females are captured and released.

<i>Participant vessels</i>	<i>Lobsters sampled / vessel</i>	<i>Total lobsters sampled</i>	<i>Eggs/lobster</i>	<i>Total eggs sampled</i>
3	100	300	10	3,000

**Table 1.** Proposed sampling numbers for berried female lobsters in offshore waters located in Georges Bank and the Canyons areas. Note that no lobster would be sampled more than once.

The proposed sampling areas would encompass offshore waters near George's Bank (~ between 41° and 42° latitude and 66° to 67° longitude) and offshore waters near Veatch and Hydrographer canyons (near 39° 50 latitude and 69° 50 longitude). This request for EFP specifically addresses the two sites located in federal offshore waters.

### B) Participating vessels

Based on our success with the three vessels during the last sampling period, we would like to scale down our sampling efforts to include just these three vessels (Table 2). We request the following 3 participants to handle berried females and remove small numbers of eggs as outlined in the methodology sections above. We view these vessels as integral to the success of this project.

<i>Vessel Owner</i>	<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Hull #</i>	<i>Permit #</i>
Nick Jenkins	F/V Carol Coles	1027964	321031
Cote Fisheries Inc.	F/V William Bowe	679879	320683
Spencer Fish & Lobster Inc.	F/V Nathaniel Lee	623839	330458

**Table 2.** Requested participants for EFP renewal

## VII. Literature Cited

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