



The Pelican Post

Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation Newsletter

Summer 2001



Koty Boothe (left) and Seth Boothe (right) with their parents Shelby and Ronald Mayo of Loxley show off part of their catch. They have participated in all three Kids Fishing Fun events at the Reserve.

Hundreds Enjoy Kids Fishing Fun

Parents, grandparents, friends and 227 children participated in the Third Annual Kids Fishing Fun Day at the Weeks Bay Reserve on Saturday, April 28. The Safe Harbor RV Park pond, located just across Highway 98 from the Interpretive Center, was stocked with 1,500 pounds of catfish for the event.

"The crowd grows every year," says **John Borom**, event organizer. "We especially want to thank all our sponsors who help make this day

possible. More than 500 people enjoyed a beautiful day at the Reserve."

According to **Joe Zolczynski**, District Fisheries Supervisor with the Alabama Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, Kids Fishing Fun is held throughout the state. "The program is designed to provide a fishing experience for parents and children, especially those who have not had an opportunity before," Zolczynski says. "Fishing is a wonderful way to enjoy our beautiful natural resources in Alabama. Our surveys show that about 25 percent of the children who participate have never gone fishing before."

There is no charge to register for Kids Fishing Fun. Fishing poles and bait were provided for children who did not bring their own. The Coca Cola Bottling Company offered free soft drinks. Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) staff, along with volunteers from the Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation and the Safe Harbor RV Park, were on hand to assist the young anglers.

Kids Fishing Fun at the Reserve is a project of ADCNR's Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, the Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation, and the Reserve. The event is partially funded by the

Federal Sport Fish Restoration Program.

Other local sponsors included ADCNR's Coastal Programs, the Baldwin County Commission, Citizens Bank, Coca Cola Bottling Company, Compass Bank, Danny's Fried Chicken, Eastern Shore Children's Clinic, Eastern Shore Optimist Club, Mobile Bay National Estuary Program, and SouthTrust Bank.

Watch for news about the Fourth Annual Kids Fishing Fun next spring!

Photo Contest Deadline Approaching

July 15 is the entry deadline for the Second Annual Weeks Bay Reserve and Foundation Photo Contest. Photos taken between July 16, 2000 and July 15, 2001 are eligible for entry.

This year's contest has been expanded to include photos taken within the entire Weeks Bay watershed. The watershed, which is the large land area that drains into Weeks Bay, represents approximately 126,000 acres or 200 square miles in Baldwin County.

Last year's contest drew 81 entries in the categories of flora (plants, trees, shrubs, flowers), fauna (animals, birds, fish, insects), and habitats (outdoor scenes). Each category also has an Open and a Junior division.

Jeff Cernyar of Bay Minette won first prize in last year's Flora category with a photo of pitcher plants taken at the Reserve's bog off County Road 17. "I thought the plants were beautiful and amazing," he says. "I'm just always amazed at the design, craftsmanship and beauty that's in the details of the created world around us."

Cathy Rasin of Gulf Shores packed a picnic lunch and brought her sons **Casey**, **Ryan**, and **Jamie** to the Reserve for the first time last summer. After hearing about the photo contest, they were interested in seeing the Reserve. "We walked the trails and took pictures and it was fun," she says. The outing resulted in three prize-winning entries for the Rasinsens.

Contest organizers hope that even more area residents will be encouraged to visit the Reserve and enter this year's contest. "The photo contest is just one way we are trying to create more public

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WHAT A GREAT DAY IT WAS!

**THIRD ANNUAL
KIDS FISHING FUN
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 2001**



Photos: Karen M. Moore

Photo Contest *(continued from page 1)*

awareness of the great natural resources we have here at the Reserve and in Baldwin County and the real need to protect them," says **John Borom**, contest committee member. "All of our special events at the Reserve help focus attention on individual stewardship and a love for the environment."

The contest is also a great educational tool, according to **L. G. Adams**, Reserve Manager. "We especially want people to understand the importance of activities in the entire Weeks Bay watershed," he says. "Everything we do throughout the watershed has a direct impact on water quality in Weeks Bay." The watershed boundaries are outlined on a map included on the entry form.

Cash prizes for this year's contest include \$100 for first place and \$50 for second place in each category of the Open division and \$30 for first place and \$20 for second place in each category of the Junior Division. Weeks Bay T-shirts will be presented for honorable mention awards.

There is no entry fee to participate. You may submit up to two entries per category. For further details, see the green entry form enclosed in this issue of *The Pelican Post* or call the Reserve at 928-9792.

To see samples of last year's entries, visit the Foundation web site at www.weeksbay.org and review past issues of the newsletter.

NEWS BRIEFS

River Clean-up

More than 75 volunteers gathered at the Reserve on May 19 for the 2001 River Cleanup. Coordinated by Citizens Advisory Committee member **Frank Leatherbury** and Reserve Stewardship Coordinator **Bob McCormack**, the Fifth Annual event focused on Fish River, Magnolia River and Weeks Bay.

Special thanks to **Schlinkert Sports Associates** for the donation of an 11-ft. kayak. T-shirts and lunch were provided free to all volunteers.

Mark your calendars now for Saturday, September 15 for national Coastal Cleanup.

Boating Safety Courses

Record crowds attended the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary's Boating Safety courses held at the Reserve on March 3 and May 19. These training courses are offered to help registrants prepare for the license exam. A license is now required to operate a powered craft in Alabama waters.

New national CD-ROM training materials were used for teaching the classes. For more

information on future dates and sites, contact the Auxiliary at 928-6982. The next course at the Reserve is scheduled for September 8.

Earth Day

The Foundation and the Reserve shared an exhibit at Earth Day on April 22. More than 3,000 area residents attended the event at the Fairhope Pier and Park. Our activities (right) included identifying mammal and bird prints.



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Examining issues and providing information for responsible decision making are part of the educational outreach effort of the Reserve and the Foundation. In this issue, Dr. John Borom looks at mercury toxicity, mercury in the environment, and its effect on the food chain.

Mercury in the Environment

Mercury occurs naturally and is distributed throughout the environment by both natural processes and human activities. Solid waste incineration and fossil fuel combustion facilities contribute approximately 87% of the emissions in the United States. According to the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, coal burning electric power plants release about 40 tons of mercury annually. Approximately 15.6 tons of mercury are released annually when contaminated steel, recovered from scrap automobiles, is melted in electric arc furnaces.

Other sources of mercury releases to the air include mining and smelting, cement production, pulp and paper mills, leather tanning and chemical manufacturing. Sources of mercury in soil include direct application of fertilizers and fungicides and the disposal of solid waste, including batteries, thermostats and thermometers, to landfills. The disposal of municipal incinerator ash in landfills and the application of sewage sludge to cropland result in increased levels of mercury in soil.

When mercury is released into the air, it falls down directly into the water or is deposited on land where it can be washed into the water. Bacteria in the water cause chemical changes that transform mercury into a highly toxic form—methylmercury. Methylmercury accumulates in fish, with larger, older

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VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT



Mert and Doris Jacobs

His quest is to become a "Certified Southerner," while hers is to relax and enjoy the area. Meet **Merton and Doris Jacobs** from Michigan.

This lively couple moved South from Michigan after raising a family of five and retiring from two successful careers. Mert taught electrical engineering for more than 30 years at the General Motors Institute while Doris enjoyed a career as a fifth grade school teacher/reading specialist.

After frequent visits south to the Pensacola area where one of their children resides, Mert and Doris "made the move" and settled in Lillian. The Jacobs are quite fond of the South. "We wouldn't live anywhere else," says Mert who vows he will become a "Certified Southerner" one day.

Mert and Doris joined the volunteers about five years ago when they met L.G. Adams at an ESILL workshop. When they learned more about the Reserve they were eager to become involved. The Jacobs do water sampling once per month. "The sampling gives us a chance to see all of south Baldwin county. It's beautiful," says Mert.

In their free time the Jacobs enjoy a variety of activities including volunteering for other organizations. The Jacobs also volunteer at the Naval Air Museum in Pensacola. Mert considers himself a "dedicated electronic hobbyist" because of his love of computers. Doris enjoys an interest in music and is currently taking organ lessons. On August 1 the Jacobs look forward to celebrating their 55th wedding anniversary with a family gathering in Michigan.

NEWTON SCHOOL WETLAND POND PROJECT



A group effort to construct a wetland pond complete with native vegetation provided a great educational opportunity for seventh and eighth grade Science Club students at Fairhope's Newton School. The former agricultural area was restored to its natural wetland habitat and will act as a filter for water runoff, as well as an outdoor classroom. Sponsors of the project included the Reserve, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Northern Gulf Coast Wetlands Partnership. Several local businesses also donated materials and services.



Photos: Rhonda Wilkinson

RESEARCH AT THE RESERVE

Graduate Research Fellowships are awarded through the NERR system federal office at NOAA. The Weeks Bay Reserve hosts two fellows annually through this important program that funds new research projects.



John Lehrter - Graduate Research Fellow

University of Alabama PhD student **John Lehrter** is conducting research to determine the effects of land use and land cover as they relate to nitrogen cycling in our estuarine systems. John's research will measure nitrogen amounts in area tributaries to help understand how much nitrogen is ending up in Mobile Bay.

John's interest in denitrification or the process of nitrogen removal from the water by bacteria led him to pursue this particular area of research. "Nitrogen is an essential element for plant growth in our estuarine systems," says Lehrter, "however, excessive amounts of nitrogen or nitrogen loading can affect the natural process of denitrification." Too much nitrogen is often the cause of decreased aquatic vegetation and increased algae blooms. This leads to ponds and streams being overgrown with algae producing a "scummy" appearance and affecting other plant growth.

Since January of 2000 John has been taking bottle samples of water at 29 sites across the three tributaries to Mobile Bay: Weeks Bay, Dog River and Fowl River. Each of these tributaries was chosen because of its particular land use pattern. Weeks Bay exhibits primarily an agricultural pattern while Dog River is urban and Fowl River is the more "pristine" or natural. John and his research technician visit many sites

around Weeks Bay including Camp Beckwith, Pelican Point, and Magnolia River.

At the time of publication, John reported that Weeks Bay was measuring up to his predictions with exhibiting higher levels of nitrogen, presumably due to agriculture.

John's research is an example of long-term monitoring. Though his research project ends in December of 2001, he hopes more researchers will continue this type of study. "Long-term monitoring helps us understand what man is doing to the environment versus what is occurring naturally."

Research is an integral part of the mission and programming at the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. As part of a nationwide system of 27 sites, the Reserve supports a variety of research projects that further our understanding of fragile estuarine ecology and help preserve natural habitats for future generations.

Dr. Richard Brown - Mississippi State University

The study of insects is his passion as well as his career for **Dr. Richard Brown**, an entomologist from Mississippi State University. He recently visited the Reserve with his graduate level Insect Taxonomy class. The group came on a collecting expedition, scouring the grounds of the Reserve and the Pitcher Plant Bog to identify all types of insects and even discover new species.

"The results are fascinating," says Dr. Brown. "The Weeks Bay Reserve area is home to more than 4,000 different species of insects and more than 700 species of moth, of which at least 20 new unnamed and undescribed species exist. What we find at the Pitcher Plant Bog may be entirely different than what we find across the street." His primary interest and current area of study is a moth that feeds down in the stems of plants.



Dr. Richard Brown (above) and his MSU students



(right) collect and identify insects at the Reserve.

One of the many interesting creatures Dr. Brown has seen at the Reserve lives right under the boardwalks. A "Snare-Net spider" is the layman's term he uses to describe this spider that rests on his web by using his back legs to brace his body while using his front legs to hold out a square of net to "snare" his own insects. If the spider doesn't catch anything, he simply pulls the silk net back in and reuses it.

Dr. Brown looks forward to returning to the Weeks Bay Reserve, especially at different times of the year.

CALENDAR

The Weeks Bay Reserve Interpretive Center is open to the public Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. Trails and boardwalks are open until sunset, even on holidays. For more information, call the Reserve at (334)928-9792.

JUNE

Fragrant water lilies (Nymphaea odorata) are in bloom in the small stream along the Boardwalk behind the Interpretive Center.

Dime size, white heads of hatpins (Eriocaulon decangulare) are in bloom on long stems along the Kurt G. Wintermeyer Boardwalk.

- 5 Lunchtime lecture. "Oyster Gardening" presented by **Holly Hall** of the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.
- 5 Citizens Advisory Committee of the Weeks Bay Watershed Project meeting. Tuesday, 6 p.m. at the Reserve.
- 14 Weeks Bay Reserve Advisory Committee meeting. Thursday, 2 p.m. at the Reserve.
- 19 Lunchtime Lecture. "Seafood Safety Facts" presented by **Nan Steedley** of the Ala. Dept. of Public Health. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.
- 21 - 22 Basic Certification Training for Alabama Water Watch Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring. For more information, call the Reserve at 928-9792.
- 27 Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation Annual Meeting. 9 a.m. at the Reserve.

JULY

Secretive, dark brown marsh rabbits (Sylvilagus palustris) can be seen near strands of saw grass (Cladium jamaicense) along the Boardwalk behind the Interpretive Center.

Eastern Bluebirds (Sialia sialis) can be seen around birdhouses and open areas along the Kurt G. Wintermeyer Boardwalk.

- 4 The Interpretive Center will be closed. All trails and boardwalks will remain open.
- 10 Lunchtime Lecture. "Marine Vessel Sanitation Education" presented by **Ed Poolas** of the Ala. Dept.

Of Environmental Management. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.

- 15 Deadline for entries in the Photography Contest.

- 24 Lunchtime Lecture. "Marine Debris—Getting the Trash Out of The Splash" presented by **Amy Peppers** of the Ala. Dept. Of Conservation and Natural Resources, Coastal Programs Office. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.

AUGUST

Spider lilies (Hymenocallis occidentalis) are in bloom along the intermittently flooded areas of the Boardwalk behind the Interpretive Center.

Tiny marsh grass shrimp (Palaemonetes pugio) are abundant in stands of smooth cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) during tidal inundation.

- 7 Lunchtime Lecture. "Discussion of a Pilot Sustainable Community Program" presented by **Jennifer Fidler** of the City of Fairhope. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.
- 21 Lunchtime Lecture. "Watershed Dynamics" presented by **Eve Brantley** of the Auburn University Marine Ext. And Research Center. 12 noon - 12:45 p.m. Faulkner State Community College Fairhope Campus, Dahlgren Hall. Pack a lunch, drink provided. Call **Lisa Adams** 990-0444.

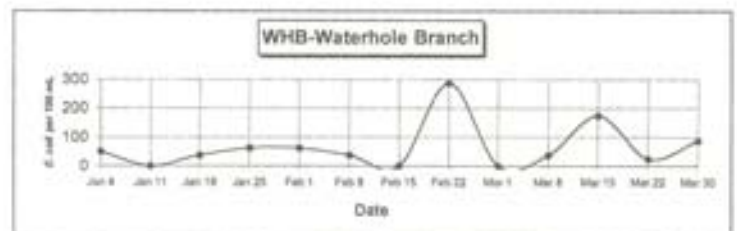
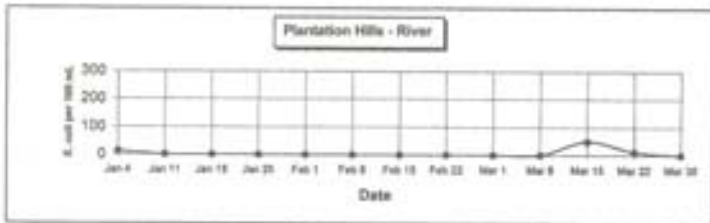
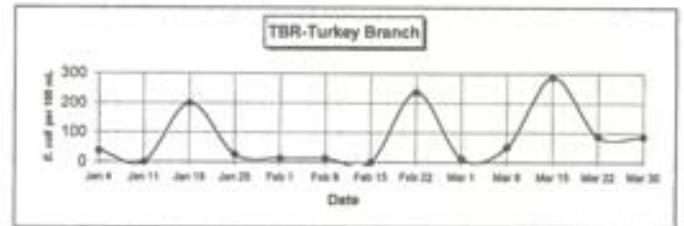
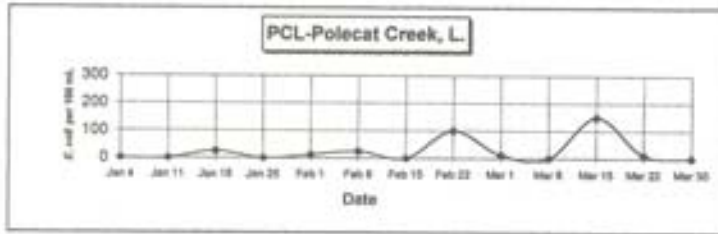
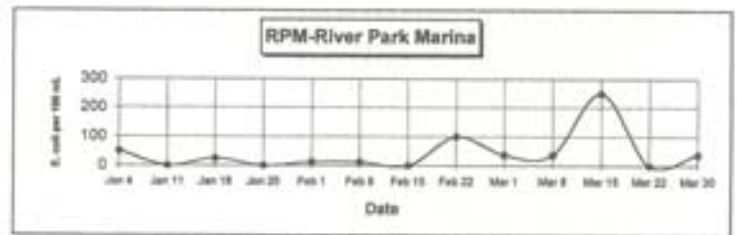
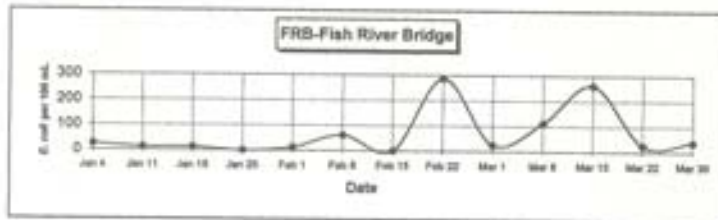
Foundation Guest Lecture Series



Dr. John Dindo of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab (left) shares his knowledge about coastal birds at the Foundation Guest Lecture Series May 8 presentation. The series will resume in September.

Weeks Bay Watershed E. Coli Counts: January - March, 2001

The Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation monitors *E. Coli* counts weekly at 20 sites in the Weeks Bay Watershed. EPA *E. Coli* limit is 295 colonies per 100 mL for moderately used swimming areas. Some of the results of this water quality monitoring program from January - March 2001 are summarized in the following graphs.



THE WEEKS BAY RESERVE FOUNDATION THANKS OUR NEW AND RENEWING MEMBERS AND DONORS

Spring 2001

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Nature's Calendar



Mottled Duck
Anas fulvigula

The Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*) is the "summer duck", a species well known to birders along the Alabama Gulf Coast, where it is an uncommon permanent resident. It is the only wild duck likely to be encountered away from Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) habitat in mid-summer.

It is a large, surface feeding duck that resembles two of its close relatives that also occur here. Both sexes have pale black-brown plumage which is lighter than the American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) yet darker than the hen Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Females have dull orange bills flecked with black, while males have bright yellow bills with a black spot at the base. The head and neck are lighter than the body, the speculum is greenish and the legs are reddish.

This is the only duck that breeds in numbers in Alabama coastal meadows, wet prairies, brackish and freshwater marshes. Most ducks migrate far to the north and west to hatch their young, but not Mottled Ducks. They begin pairing in the marshes around Mobile Bay in January or February. By the end of March, Mottled Ducks are building their well-concealed nests of grasses, softly lined with feathers and down plucked from their breasts, and laying 8 to 11 greenish-white eggs. The neat nests are often hidden away in a great expanse of rushes, cord grasses and reeds some distance from open water. Nests are sometimes on dry points near small meandering tidal streams. However, in agricultural lands, nests have been found in tomato fields and in rice fields.

Mottled Ducks are limited to the Gulf Coast from southern Florida to southern Texas. Food habits vary geographically but they are primarily vegetarians. Animal foods such as insects, snails, crustaceans and a few fish account for about one-third of the diet in summer. Numbers decrease in Alabama in winter, when the bulk of the population possibly moves down along the Texas coast or even into Mexico.

Good places to look for Mottled Ducks in Alabama include the Mobile Bay Causeway, Blakeley Island, Dauphin Island (west end), Bayou La Batre marsh, Point Aux Pins and the Grand Bay Savanna.

Did You Know?

Nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus mexicanus*) are quite common at the Reserve, and to most people, they are of little value. Due to their burrowing habits, they are becoming classified as pests by many farmers and gardeners. However, their burrows serve to aerate soil and provide refuge for many small animals.

Odd though it may seem, armadillos are used in research and might someday help cure leprosy. Biologists have discovered that the core body temperature of the armadillo is low enough to favor the growth of the leprosy-causing bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. Because the bacillus only tends to grow in cooler parts of the body, such as the hands, feet, nose and ears, large amounts of bacteria could not be grown in previously studied animals. The armadillo, however, has a lower body temperature than most mammals, resulting in rapid development of the disease following inoculation. Because of the armadillo, scientists have been able to develop a vaccine against leprosy. It has become the principle source of *Mycobacterium leprae* in biochemical and immunological research.

Because of their unique double-twinning, armadillos are also studied to learn more about multiple births and other reproductive issues.



Nine-banded Armadillo
Dasypus novemcinctus mexicanus

Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation T-Shirts and Caps for sale

at the Weeks Bay Reserve Information Desk.
Several designs are available including
pelicans and pitcher plants.



ATTENTION MEMBERS!

Help the Foundation build an even stronger base.
Recruit new members!
Copies of the Foundation brochure are available
for distribution at civic club, professional
or community organization meetings.

Contact the Foundation office
at 990-5004 for brochures.

Mercury in the Environment *(continued from page 3)*

fish generally accumulating higher levels. It is an international problem. As bigger fish eat smaller fish, the bigger fish get higher levels of methylmercury. The longer the big fish's lifespan, the more likely that it will accumulate methylmercury.

Mercury Toxicity

In July 2000, the **National Academy of Sciences (NAS)** reported that methylmercury exposure is a widespread and persistent problem in the environment, and may cause neurological problems in 60,000 children born in the United States each year. The report confirms EPA studies regarding methylmercury toxicity and supports strict regulations on mercury emissions.

The report says there is strong evidence to link low-dose methylmercury exposure to neurological problems, including learning disabilities, such as delayed development and cognitive deficits, language difficulties, and problems with motor function, attention, and memory. Children of women who consume large amounts of fish and seafood during pregnancy face a much higher risk of developing neurological problems because of low-level methylmercury contamination prior to birth.

Fish Advisories

The states have the primary responsibility for protecting their residents from the health risks of consuming contaminated noncommercially caught fish. They do this by issuing consumption advisories for the general population to inform the public that high concentrations of chemical contaminants have been found in local fish. The advisories recommend either limiting or avoiding consumption of certain fish from specific waterbodies.

As of December 1998, methylmercury was responsible, at least in part, for the issuance of 1,931 fish consumption advisories by 40 states. Five Gulf Coast states (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas) have statewide methylmercury advisories for king mackerel in effect for their coastal marine waters. The **Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services** issued a statewide health advisory for limiting the consumption of sharks from all coastal and estuarine waters in 1993. This health advisory included guidelines for the amount of shark certain individuals should eat. Of course, sharks do not know state boundaries.

A no consumption advisory means that everyone should avoid eating the designated species of fish in the defined area. A limited consumption advisory means that women of reproductive age and children less than 15 years old should avoid eating the designated species of fish from these areas. Other people should limit their consumption of the particular species to one meal per month.

In March 2000, the **Alabama Department of Public Health** issued the following advisories in Baldwin and Mobile Counties because of methylmercury. There are no consumption advisories for largemouth bass in Bay Minette Creek, Chickasaw Creek, Mobile River, Fowl River and Fish River. There is a no consumption advisory for all species in Cold Creek Swamp, a no consumption advisory for Atlantic croaker in Three Mile Creek, and a no consumption advisory for king mackerel over 39 inches for the entire Gulf Coast and for striped bass and spotted sea trout for Three Mile Creek.

In addition, the **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** has issued advice on methylmercury in fish bought from stores and restaurants, which includes ocean and coastal fish as well as other types of commercial fish. FDA advises that women who are pregnant, nursing mothers and young children not eat shark, swordfish, tilefish or king mackerel.

Is it Safe to Eat Fish?

Concentrations of methylmercury in predatory fish at the top of the food chain, such as king mackerel and shark are, on average, approximately 7 million times higher than the concentrations of dissolved methylmercury found in surrounding waters. Methylmercury is found primarily in the fish muscle (fillets) bound to proteins. Skinning and trimming the fish does not significantly reduce methylmercury concentration in the fillet, nor is it removed by cooking processes. Because moisture is lost during cooking, the concentration of methylmercury after cooking is actually higher than it is in the fresh uncooked fish.

Most people have no reason to limit their fish consumption. However, the developing nervous system of a baby and young child is more sensitive to the harmful effects of methylmercury than the more fully developed nervous system of an older child or adult.

EPA is recommending that women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, nursing mothers, and young children limit their consumption of fish caught by family and friends to one meal per week (six ounces cooked fish or eight ounces uncooked fish per adult; two ounces cooked fish or three ounces uncooked fish per young child). Other family members do not need to follow this advice, but everyone should follow recommendations of their state health department.

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Suggestions and comments from readers on future topics of interest are welcome. If you know of others who would be interested in receiving this newsletter, call the Foundation at 990-5004. *The Pelican Post* is produced quarterly by PRADCOM, Inc. of Fairhope, AL, Karen McGuire Moore, President. Funds for publication are provided by members of the Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation.

JOIN US!

Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation

Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation is a non-profit organization whose members provide assistance and support to the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve's goals and programs.

As a member, you will be joining a group of people with similar interests and concerns for natural resources. You can become directly involved with the Reserve's research and educational programs by volunteering to help with field trips, seminars, cultural events, newsletters, and special projects.

You will be regularly informed of Reserve activities through newsletters, special mailings, and meetings. The opportunities for involvement are unlimited. Whatever your talents or interests, the Reserve can use your support. You, the environment, and your community will benefit as a result of your membership. If you are not a member and would like to join, please mail this form along with your tax-deductible donation.

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John Sawhill

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American Swallow-tailed Kite
Elanoides forficatus

