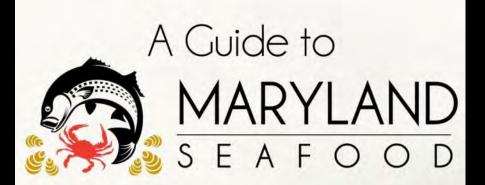


Tidal Fish Advisory Commission



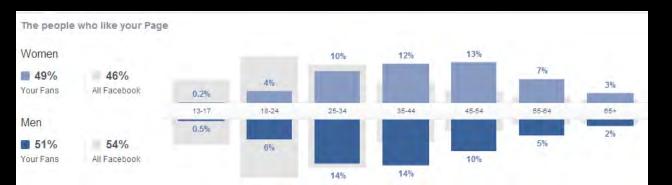


The History and Tradition of the Chesapeake Bay

facebook



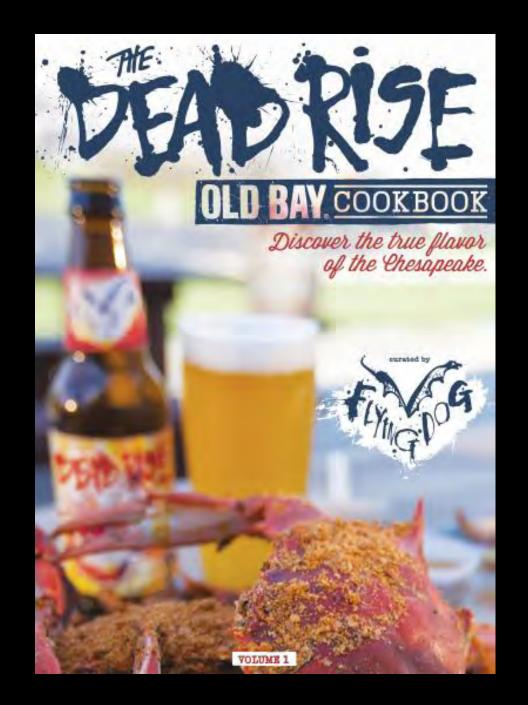
facebook



Published	Post	Type	Targeting	Reach	Engagement
04/23/2014 11:19 am	Show your us your seafood imagination for a chance to win a pound of Jumbo Lump Crab meat! Check		0	1.2K	185
04/23/2014 10:44 am	Did you know a male blue crab will cradle a female for more than 12 hours before mating and then	6	0	3.5K	267 288
04/21/2014 12:00 pm	Meet Brian McComas owner of Ryleigh's Oyster Federal Hill and Ryleigh's Oyster Hunt Valley. They	ė	0	2.1K	447 67
04/21/2014 10:01 am	Dont forget about out Spot the True Blue logo contest! We have had about 15 entries so far from a	6	0	4.6K	172 158
04/20/2014 10:00 am	Ruth Herring Bair, one of the winners from the Conrad's Crabs & Seafood Market crab cake contest	6	0	2.4K	99

City	Your Fans		
Baltimore, MD	905		
Washington, DC	285		
Cambridge, MD	283		
Annapolis, MD	230		
Salisbury, MD	191		
Easton, MD	185		
Pasadena, MD	150		
Hagerstown, MD	99		
Ocean City, MD	87		
Glen Burnie, MD	83		
Frederick, MD	79		
Stevensville, MD	74		
Crisfield, MD	69		
Elkton, MD	65		
Waldorf, MD	64		
Bel Air, MD	61		
Chestertown, MD	59		
Centreville, MD	59		
Westminster, MD	54		

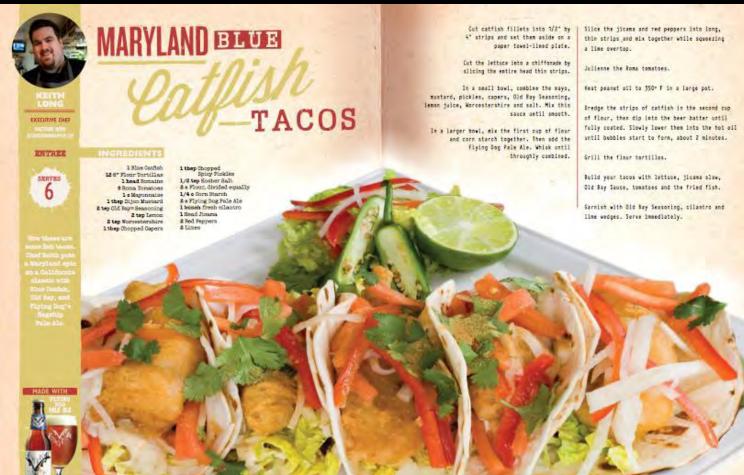












Seafood Fraud May Be an Even Bigger Problem Than You Thought

Rachel Tepper - Associate Food Editor Apr 22, 2014 Photo credit: StockFood/Riess Studio

Do you know where your fish comes from? A new study suggests that up to 32 percent of all seafood imported in the United States is caught illegally, which, if true, would mean that sustainability efforts are being torpedoed right under the noses of government inspectors.

"We thought a well-governed country like the U.S., with tighter controls, would be better [at preventing the import of illegal catch]," co-author Tony Pitcher recently told The Washington Post. The Post notes that the study, which will be published later this year in the journal Marine Policy, reveals that inspectors "are not required to ask for documentation that shows a bounty's origin," and are instead more concerned with sniffing out seafood that could sicken consumers. "It's quite clear that most consumers don't have an idea what's coming into the supply," Pitcher said.

But the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which operates the National Marine Fisheries Service, calls foul: "Any study like this depends on data-poor statistics," NOAA public affairs director Connie Barclay told us via email. "So, the accuracy of the claim that 20 percent to 32 percent of wild caught U.S. seafood imports are linked to [illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing] fishing is unverifiable."

Indeed, the researchers acknowledged that not all of the fisheries included had enough data for them to analyze. It notes that in those cases, data was supplemented by "interviews with industry experts and government officials to provide a more robust estimate of the [illegal and unreported] catches for the products concerned."

Regardless, Barclay stressed that "NOAA is doing a lot to combat [illegal, unreported and unregulated] fishing and the import of these products into the U.S. market."

Steve Vilnit, director of fisheries marketing for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, is reluctant to dismiss the study as readily as Barclay.

"It doesn't matter if [the amount of illegally caught seafood is] one percent or 100 percent—if any of it is being poached, we need to get to the bottom of it," he told us. Vilnit noted that the import of illegally caught seafood is a part of a broader problem with traceability; last winter alone, Natural Resource Police caught nearly a dozen different poachers harvesting oysters from protected Maryland sanctuaries. It's instances like these that contribute to oyster fraud and other types of seafood fraud, he said.

"We don't even have traceability from the fisheries on the Chesapeake Bay to the restaurants in Washington D.C.," Vilnit lamented. "How are we going to [precisely] track Chilean sea bass coming into the U.S.?"

The question of seafood sustainability must begin with traceability, he said, adding that steeper penalties for those who break the law are a necessity. Consider tuna, for instance. According to the study, tuna is one of the most common illegally caught imports. It's also among the most-consumed seafood products in the U.S, and an international appetite for it has led to dangerous overfishing with tuna stocks in the Northern Pacific Ocean dropping by up to 96 percent last year.

"Tuna can be harvested sustainably, it's possible," Vilnit said. "But it's like elephant tusks and ivory. The fines are too small and the payoff [for the poachers] is too big."

The issues outlined in the study are definite cause for concern, he continued. "It puts all of our sustainability efforts severely behind," he said. Without serious government action, seafood sustainability activists may just be spinning their wheels.





Apr 9, 2014, 12:35pm EDT

How to tell if the meat in your crab cake is actually from Maryland

Maryland's True Blue program certifies restaurants, caterers, hospitals, schools and other businesses that use real Maryland crab meat.

Sarah Meehan

Reporter- Baltimore Business Journal

Your Maryland crab cake might not come from Maryland, but there's at least one way you can tell if it does.

While many eateries serve Maryland-style crab cakes, few actually use local crab meat and it's hard to tell where the crab comes from. However, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources' True Blue program certifies restaurants, caterers, hospitals, schools and other businesses that use real Maryland crab meat.

The BBJ's James Briggs reported Monday on research Baltimore's National Aquarium is promoting by Oceana, which found one out of every three seafood samples it bought was mislabeled. But local seafood restaurant Ryleigh's Oyster wanted to make it clear that wasn't the case for all restaurants, so they tweeted at the Business Journal and Steve Vilnit, the DNR's fisheries marketing coordinator: "@SteveVilnit did you see this? Tell the @BaltBizOnline how you can tell who serves #MDTrueBlue."

I gave Vilnit a call to learn more about the True Blue initiative. The program launched two years ago and allows certified restaurants and other businesses to label their crab products with a True Blue logo — meaning their crab meat comes from the Chesapeake Bay.

When the program launched, only a few restaurants were using Maryland crab in their crab products. Now there are more than 200 registered restaurants, Vilnit said.

"It's the people that really care about the ingredients and it says more about the restaurant if they're willing to spend more on local crab meat," Vilnit said.

He expects more eateries to get on board this year. Last year Vilnit said the DNR did not push restaurants to join True Blue because the Chesapeake Bay's crab harvest was poor.

The restaurants and other businesses that are part of the program use 14,000 pounds of crab meat per week, or up to 7,000 bushels of crabs.

And now that the True Blue program is raising awareness of which restaurants are using real Maryland crab, Vilnit said he's noticed other restaurants joining the effort.

"There's a lot of social pressure," Vilnit said.









The Booth

















it's always the $\mathcal R$ ight time to eat an oyster!



the myth has been busted!

Eating oysters during months without an 'R' is not only safe but a sustainable choice. The 'R' rule once discouraged the consumption of oysters during the spawning season when the quality of the meat was inconsistent. New aquaculture technology, strict harvesting standards and modern refrigeration have debunked this myth and made our Chesapeake delicacy enjoyable year-round!





facebook.com/MarylandSeafood



twitter.com @md_seafood

www.marylandseafood.org

