HARVEST OF NONFOOD, MARINE INVERTEBRATES

1985

A collecting permit from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is required to take intertidal nonfood invertebrates from permit areas or in excess of the personal bag limits (10 animals). Upon expiration of a permit, harvesters are required to report kinds and numbers of animals taken by areas.

Collecting reports are analyzed to determine commercial and educational harvest and number of animals taken by taxonomic groups by area. Collecting trends are determined by analyzing index species, harvest and number of collectors.

Results and Discussion

In 1985, 135 marine invertebrate collecting permits were issued. Collecting reports were returned by 64 percent of the permittees. (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Nonfood, Marine Invertebrate Collecting Permits Issued, Collecting Reports Returned, and Harvests Reported, 1985.

	Educat No.	ional X	Commer No	rcial
permits issued	123		12	
collecting reports returned collecting reports showing a harvest collecting reports showing no harvest	78 61 17	63 78 22	8 5 3	67 63 37
animals harv ested	13,166		2267	bs

Commercial Harvest

Twelve permits were issued in 1985. Only five were actively used to harvest 2267 pounds of animals, most of which came from central coast areas (Table 2). Similar to last year, tubeworms of the EUDISTYLA genus, used for fishing bait, made up 94.7% of the total harvest. Table 2. Commercial Harvest (pounds) of Nonfood, Marine Invertebrates Harvested along the Oregon Coast, by Area and Taxonomic Group, 1985.

An imal Group	North Coast	Centra) Coast	South Coast	Total	Per cent age
Annelida Mar ine worms	-	2144	-	2144	94.6
Arthropoda Shore, spider & Kelp crabs	-	-69		69	3.0
Other groups (Gooseneck barnacles)		54		54	2.4
Total	404 1	2213	-	2213	
Percentage		100			

Educational Harvest

A harvest of 13,166 animals was taken by 61 collectors. Similar to last year, the miscellaneous species catagory made up a large part of the harvest (35.2%) due to a large collections of amphipods. Ghost shrimp, and snails and limpets were the next highest catagories harvested (Table 3).

The areas of harvest were very similar to last year, with most of the harvest (58.8%) coming from the open areas of the central coast. The number of animals collected from within all the permit areas except Sunset Bay-Cape Arago was up from last year. Yaquina Head continues to have the largest harvest (Table 3) and is the most frequently used area (Table 4).

Table 3. Nonfood Marine Invertebrates Harvested By Educational Collectors Along The Gregon Coast, By Area And Taxanomic Group, 1985

Animal . Group	Haystack Rock	Boiler Bay	Shell Cove (Depoe Bay)	Yaquina Head	Neptune State Park	Sunset Bay-Cape Arago	Harris Beach	North Coast(1)	Central Coast(2)	South Coast(3) Total	Percentage
Colelenterata Sea añemones		10		61	4	. 17		30	18	2	142	1.08
Annelida Marine worms		13		36		4		1	144	1000	1198	9.10
Arthropoda Hermit & porce- lain crabs		- 44		140	2	51		12	51		308	2.28
Ghost & mud shrimp Shore, spider		14		5 101		73		52	1910 15	10	1925 255	14.62
Mollusca Chitons Snails, limpets Sea slugs or		22 279 18		58 239 44	2	22 68 7	30	30 30 8	409 548 116	525 1200	543 1719 1393	4,12 13,06 10,58
Echinodermata Sea stars or star fish		_26		62		20		16	13		137	1.04
Sea urchins Sand dollars Brittle stars Sea cucumbers		153 2 5		411 3 6		162		26 10 3	7 4 6	25 100	784 100 19 20	5.95 .76 .14 .15
Other groups		1		49		65			4495	21	4631	35.17
Total Percentage	0 0.0	587 4.5	0 6.0	1,215 9.2	8 ,1	489 3.7	30 .2	218 1.7	7,736 : 58.8	2,883 21,9	13,166	

(1) Columbia River to Tillamook Bay

(2) Tillamook Bay to Coos Bay

(3) Coos Bay to California border

Location	Permitees Collecting in Area	Percentage
Boiler Bay	11	13.9
Yaquina Head	30	37.8
Neptune State Park	t	1.3
Sunset Bay-Cape Arago	12	15.2
Harris Beach	1	1.3
North Coast		
(Columbia River - Tillamook Bay	5	6.3
Central Coast		
(Tillamook Bay <mark>- Co</mark> os Bay)	15	19.0
South Coast		
(Coos Bay - California border)	4	5.1
TOTAL	79	

Table 4. Educational Collecting Intensity by Area, Oregon Coast, 1983.

To get a more accurate indication of collecting trends, a separate analysis of the data was made, eliminating such "annual" species as amphipods and isopods. Most of the chosen index species are of general interest and can be accurately counted. An estimate of the unreported harvest was make by calculating the number of index animals reported per collecting report returned. This value was then applied to the number of permits unreported. This estimated catch is probably high. Past data indicates a larger portion of the permitees that did not return reports also did not collect, as compared to those that filed reports. The harvest of index species by educational collectors was up (84.2%) from last year (Table 5) which was slightly under the ten year average (Figure 1).

	Educational Catch		
	Number	Percentage	
Coelenterata	azortakan un alaji mingi ji minan ana minan kana mayampi	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Sea anemones	142	2.7	
Arthropoda			
Hermit & porcelain crabs	300	5.6	
Shore, spider & Kelp crabs	255	4.8	
Mollusca			
Chitons	543	10.2	
Snails, limpets	1719	32.4	
Sea slugs	1393	26.2	
Echinodermata			
Sea stars	137	2.6	
Sea urchins	784	14.8	
Brit tle stars	19	.4	
Sea cucumbers	20	,4	
Subtotal	5,312		
Estimated unreported catch	3,060		
Grand total	8372		
Per cen tage change from previous year	+84.2		

Table 5. Selected Groups of Nonfood Marine Invertebrates Harvested By Educational Permit Holders Along the Oregon Coast, 1985.



Figure 1. Number of Selected Invertebrates Harvested Along the Oregon Coast by Educational Permit Holders, 1975-1985.

