



Going Down For The Third (and Last) Time

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Obviously, the most top-of-mind danger that all mariners face is drowning. We live, work and play in a marine environment – a hostile marine environment, if one is not careful. And, even you are careful, things happen. This column is about that.

An Ounce of Prevention

Is better than a pound of cure so bear the following in mind. First, we must all be wary of hypothermia (see SSP, "Surviving Hypothermia", 2/14/07.) The symptoms to look for in others or yourself are the actions of someone who seems to have been drinking heavily – except they haven't been. Clumsiness, slurred speech, poor fine motor skills, crankiness... Actions you can take to prevent getting hypothermic are:

1. Keep dry, spare clothes aboard. They can even be added on top of wet clothing if need be...
2. How'd your clothes get wet? Could be from "working the boat" in foul weather or, worse, you fell overboard. The only thing worse than falling overboard is not getting back aboard! More on this below...
3. To help yourself immeasurably, always wear your life jacket. Inhaling cold water is a killer and that will be very hard NOT to do if you are under water...
4. Stay away from booze, period. Unlike the St Bernard rescue dog stories, booze doesn't help you survive hypothermia.

He Fell Off The Dock And Never Came Back Up

How many stories have you heard of over a lifetime where a seemingly minor event, like falling off a dock due to stumbling and landing in cold water, results in an almost incomprehensible death by drowning? It happens and it shouldn't. How come the victim couldn't help themselves?

Cold Shock/Gasp Reflex/Dry Drowning

Years ago, while training with my son to be part of a USCGAux Cold Water team, we all received a workshop on a developing understanding of something called "Cold Shock" or the "Gasp Reflex." Scientists and doctors were just becoming aware of why someone could drown "instantly" upon hitting the water. Basically, in water below 70-degrees F, which we are certainly boating in during the early months of the Spring and late months of the Fall, a number of nearly instant and deadly things can go wrong, even if you fall just a few inches from the dock to the water:

1. Even with your head above water, a splash of cold water in your face from a boat's wake as it cruises by you can cause you to involuntarily inhale water, which is a killer. Not swallowing, in down your throat into your stomach, but inhaling it into your lungs. This is the "gasp reflex."
2. In some people, the reaction doesn't get that far into their bodies. They hit the cold water and, as soon as it touches the back of their throat, it closes up. The spasm stops the water from getting into the body, which is the biological intent, but it also stops air from getting to the lungs. The person bobs back to the surface (their lungs are full of air) and they suffocate in the open water, unable to breathe due to a blocked air passageway. This is what is now called "dry drowning." There is no water in the lungs. Nor is there any oxygen. I've seen a BoatUS report that stated that 15-20% of all drowning are "dry drowning's."
3. When the difference between your body temperature and the water temperature is greater than 30-degrees, the chance of a heart attack from the sudden immersion goes up dramatically.
4. Even something as simple as a racing heart from shock and fear can create hyperventilating on the part of the victim. Dizziness followed by unconsciousness results as the ratio of oxygen/carbon dioxide changes in the victim's blood system.

So, if you survive all this, then you will have to deal with the potential effects of hypothermia. Remember, despite all our advances in science and technology, our bodies can survive only in a pretty narrow range of internal core temperatures. How about those aches and pains you feel in your muscles when you get cold? A drop of only 1.5 degrees from good ol' 98.6 is all it takes. A few more degrees, say 5 or 6, and you'll stop shivering because now your body can't shiver anymore – there isn't enough energy in your body to shiver, much less climb into a boat or onto a dock. Another 4 or 5 degrees from there and the heart is now struggling to gather enough energy from your internal core to beat...

So, if you fall in, get out..!

BTW, if you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at JoinUSCGAux@aol.com or go direct to the D1SR Human Resources department, who are in charge of new members matters, at DSO-HR and we will help you "get in this thing..."



by TONY SALERNO

FISHING WITH TONY

THE MOST IMPORTANT FISH IN THE SEA

Menhaden have been called "the most important fish in the sea" because of the critical roles they play in the ecosystem of Atlantic coastal waters. Menhaden are a key link in the food chain; menhaden serve as food for a wide variety of commercially and recreationally valuable fish including striped bass, bluefish, summer flounder and weakfish. Marine mammals also feed on menhaden, as do many sea birds including ospreys, bald eagles, pelicans, royal terns, and loons. The disease problem facing Chesapeake striped bass has been linked to lack of menhaden for food. Menhaden are "filter feeders"; menhaden feed on tiny plants and animals called plankton filtering them from the water; since they filter up to 4 gallons per minute, menhaden help clear the water of these tiny plants and animals that, because of excess nutrients, can be over-abundant in bay waters.

The latest science describes a bleak picture of the menhaden population. They are being over fished and have been for 32 of the last 54 years; about 80% of the catch is processed into oil and meal that is sold for (ironically) fish and livestock food and nutritional supplements; the other 20% is used for bait in commercial and recreational fisheries. Their population is at the lowest level on record. There are only 8% of the menhaden there once were. Independent scientists who reviewed the science are recommending tighter standards for menhaden fishing in order to increase the population

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC), which sets the standards for menhaden fishing, is seeking public comment on several options for more conservatively managing the menhaden fishery ASMFC will consider adopting a new fishing rate Threshold and Target at their upcoming November meeting.

Thresholds – this is the upper limit of the allowable fishing rate. The options are Status Quo (i.e., not changing the threshold), or 15%MSP (maximum spawning potential), which reduces the upper limit for allowable fishing rate. CBF recommends adoption of "Option 2 – 15%MSP" Targets – this is the desired rate of fishing. It is set far enough from the threshold so that harvest and population variability from year to year do not push the rate over the threshold causing over fishing. The options are Status Quo, 20%MSP, 30%MSP and 40%MSP. Some scientists recommend at least 40%MSP for a forage fish like menhaden, and we believe that should eventually be the target. But it would require a 45% cutback in the fishery, which may be difficult. As an interim target, CBF recommends, "Option 3 – 30%MSP." As the population increases, the target should be increased to at least 40%MSP.

Tides for Moriches Inlet starting with November 2, 2011

Day	High/Low	Tide Time	Height Feet	Sunrise/Sunset	Moon Time	% Moon Visible
Wed. 2	High	12:43 AM	2.8	7:22 AM	Rise 1:40 PM	41
2	Low	6:37 AM	0.5	5:47 PM		
2	High	1:02 PM	3.0			
2	Low	7:25 PM	0.3			
Thur. 3	High	1:40 AM	2.7	7:24 AM	Set 12:30 AM	52
3	Low	7:47 AM	0.6	5:45 PM	Rise 2:10 PM	
3	High	1:57 PM	2.9			
3	Low	8:24 PM	0.3			
Fri. 4	High	2:35 AM	2.7	7:25 AM	Set 1:32 AM	62
4	Low	8:50 AM	0.5	5:44 PM	Rise 2:36 PM	
4	High	2:51 PM	2.9			
4	Low	9:16 PM	0.3			
Sat. 5	High	3:30 AM	2.8	7:26 AM	Set 2:31 AM	71
5	Low	9:45 AM	0.5	5:43 PM	Rise 3:01 PM	
5	High	3:45 PM	2.8			
5	Low	10:00 PM	0.2			
Sun. 6	High	3:21 AM	2.9	6:27 AM	Set 2:30 AM	79
6	Low	9:32 AM	0.4	4:42 PM	Rise 2:26 PM	
6	High	3:37 PM	2.8			
6	Low	9:41 PM	0.2			
Mon. 7	High	4:08 AM	3.0	6:28 AM	Set 3:27 AM	86
7	Low	10:17 AM	0.3	4:41 PM	Rise 2:51 PM	
7	High	4:25 PM	2.8			
7	Low	10:20 PM	0.1			
Tues. 8	High	4:50 AM	3.2	6:30 AM	Set 4:25 AM	92
8	Low	11:00 AM	0.2	4:40 PM	Rise 3:18 PM	
8	High	5:09 PM	2.9			
8	Low	10:59 PM	0.1			
Wed. 9	High	5:28 AM	3.3	6:31 AM	Set 5:23 AM	96
9	Low	11:42 AM	0.1	4:39 PM	Rise 3:49 PM	
9	High	5:49 PM	2.9			
9	Low	11:38 PM	0.1			
Thurs. 10	High	6:03 AM	3.3	6:32 AM	Set 6:22 AM	99
10	Low	12:24 PM	0.1	4:38 PM	Rise 4:23 PM	
10	High	6:28 PM	2.8			
Fri. 11	Low	12:17 AM	0.1	6:33 AM	Set 7:19 AM	99
11	High	6:37 AM	3.3	4:37 PM	Rise 5:03 PM	
11	Low	1:04 PM	0.1			
11	High	7:06 PM	2.7			