

PORT NORRIS, NJ¹

Community Profile²

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Regional orientation

The Town of Port Norris (39.25° N, 75.03° W) is located within Commercial Township in Cumberland County in the state of New Jersey. Port Norris is part of a complex of small communities associated with Delaware fisheries and oyster culture industry. The other communities are Bivalve, Shellpile, and Mauricetown. These towns are located in the south-central extremity of the County, about 2 miles above the point of entry of the Maurice River into the Delaware Bay proper (USGS 2008). The county has about 34 linear miles of bay shore, along which two small rivers and numerous marsh creeks feed into the Bay. Port Norris is located about 50 miles from Atlantic City on the ocean coast.³ This community was included in the profiling process because of its role in the seafood processing industry, rather than the importance of harvesting activities to the community.



Map 1. Location of Port Norris, NJ (US Census Bureau 2000a)

¹ These community profiles have been created to serve as port descriptions in Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for fisheries management actions. They also provide baseline information from which to begin research for Social Impact Assessments (SIAs). Further, they provide information relevant to general community impacts for National Standard 8 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and information on minorities and low income populations for Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 on Environmental Justice.

² For purposes of citation please use the following template: “Community Profile of *Town, ST*. Prepared under the auspices of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Fisheries Science Center. For further information contact Lisa.L.Colburn@noaa.gov.”

³ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

Historical/Background

Port Norris was once considered the “Oyster Capital of the World” (Ficcaglia 2001). The Lenni Lenape Indians first utilized the oysters from the Delaware Bay for food and the shells for decoration.⁴ The earliest European activities were associated with farming, boat building, forestry and activities related to marine trade activities (shipping, etc.). Subsistence oyster harvesting was probably practiced from the earliest times. It was not until the mid-1700’s that commercial oyster harvesting, and later traditional oyster culture, became a significant element in the local economy. Initially, harvest from natural oyster beds was pursued by local farmers using small vessels and tongs. In the late 1700s, with the infusion of the more advanced oyster harvest and culture strategies that had been utilized in northern New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, ever larger vessels, capable of dredging oysters in deeper water, were being built in bay-shore communities to serve the developing oyster industry (Smith 1765; Rolfs 1971; Ford 1997). With depletion of wild (natural) oyster beds, the industry employed more sophisticated resource management and culture strategies to enhance the yield of oysters and thus satisfy the expanding market.⁵ In 1876, the oyster trade grew even larger as the railroad came to the Maurice River, allowing shipping of oysters to far away markets, leading to towns with names like Bivalve and Shellpile which depended on shellfishing. The growing trade in and around Port Norris brought prosperity to South Jersey, and at the peak of the oyster industry in the late-1800s, Port Norris had more millionaires per square mile than any other New Jersey town (NJDA nd).

Demographics⁶

According to Census 2000 data⁷, Port Norris CDP had a total population of 1,507, down 11.4% from the reported population of 1,701 in 1990. (More updated census data may be obtained by contacting the Commercial Township office).⁸ Of this total in 2000, 52.1% were female and 47.9% were male. The median age was 37.3 years and 68.2% of the population was 21 years or older while 18.8% was 62 or older.

The age structure of Port Norris (see Figure 1) shows a larger population of females for all age categories except 10-19, where there are more males. The largest number of females is in the 30-39 age range, although there is not a large difference across all ages. The female to male ratios are closest for the 0-9, 40-49, and 70-79 age groups. Most notable is the large percentage of males between 10-19 and the dip in males aged 60-69. Port Norris also displays the trend seen in many fishing communities of a significant decline in young people in the 20-29 age grouping. Those youths may be leaving the community to attend college or seek jobs elsewhere.

⁴ Community Review Comments, Wendy, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, November 27, 2007

⁵ Community Review Comments, Wendy, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, November 27, 2007

⁶ While mid-term estimates are available for some larger communities, data from the 2000 Census are the only data universally available for the communities being profiled in the Northeast. Thus for cross-comparability we have used 2000 data even though these data may have changed significantly since 2000 for at least some communities.

⁷ These and all census data, unless otherwise referenced, can be found at <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html>; census data used are for Port Norris CDP (accessed Jun 2007)

⁸ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

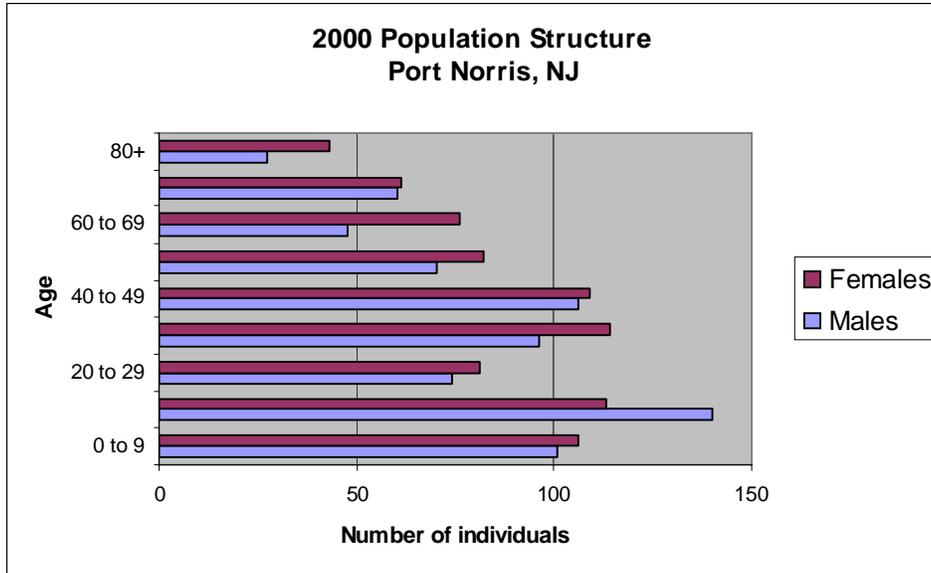


Figure 1. Port Norris population structure by sex in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

The majority of the population was white (59.9%), with 38.1% of residents black or African American, 0.1% Native American, 0.2% Asian, and none Pacific Islander or Hawaiian (see Figure 2). Only 4.6% of the total population is Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 3). Residents linked their backgrounds to a number of different ancestries including: Irish (11.6%), English (11.0%), German (10.1%), Italian (7.9%), and American (6.8%). With regard to region of birth, 80.2% were born in New Jersey, 17.0% were born in a different state and 0.3% were born outside of the U.S. (all of whom were not United States citizens).

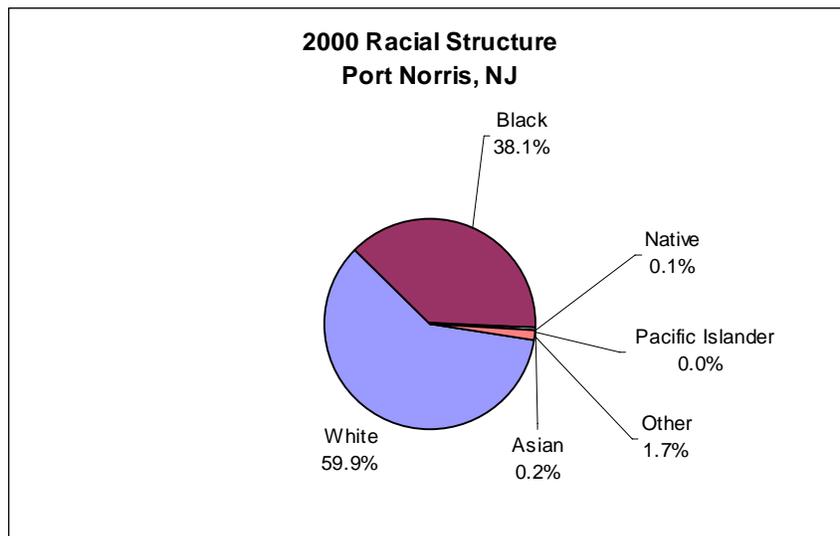


Figure 2. Racial Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

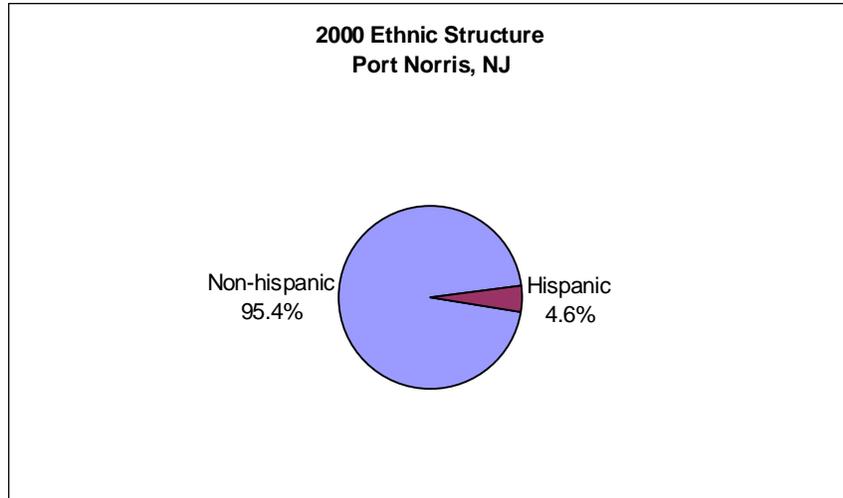


Figure 3. Ethnic Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

For 94.0% of the population 5 years old and higher, only English is spoken in the home, leaving 6.0% in homes where a language other than English is spoken, and including 3.8% of the population who speak English less than “very well” according to the US Census Bureau.

Of the population 25 years and over, 65.8% are high school graduates or higher and 8.8% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 11.2% did not reach ninth grade, 23.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 37.0% completed high school, 15.1% had some college with no degree, 4.9% received an associate’s degree, 6.4% earned a bachelor’s degree, and 2.4% received either a graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through the U.S. Census, according to the Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) in 2000 the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Cumberland County was Catholic with 19 congregations and 33,491 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were: United Methodist (37 with 6,473 adherents), Assemblies of God (7 with 3,031 adherents) and American Baptist Church (7 with 2,882 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 8.0% from 1990 (ARDA 2000).

Issues/Processes

The oyster has contributed significantly to the prosperity of Port Norris since its early beginnings. However, in the 1950s, a parasite referred to as MSX (*Haplosporidium nelsoni*) struck the oyster beds and, although harmless to humans, resulted in massive die-offs of oysters. The population recovered intermittently until 1990, when another parasite, known colloquially as Dermo (*Perkinsus marinus*), expanded its incursion into the Bay populations, again causing heavy oyster losses. The die-offs hindered the local economy, leaving fewer jobs, deteriorating boats and wharves, and a diminished market for local oysters. Scientists, oystermen and state environmental officials have been working to restore the resource using different methods, including transplanting through the Oyster Rehabilitation Task Force Report (Canzonier 2004).

The state in general is facing threats from a growing population. “Growing urbanization, suburban sprawl and rapid growth of vacation communities are increasingly pressuring not only the fishing and aquaculture industries but also environmental and water quality in the state. This growth leads to competition for open space and skyrocketing real estate costs and taxes. As in the past, the industry must adapt to its changing surroundings” (NJDA nd).

In 1997, the State legislature requested the formation of a taskforce composed of representatives from the producer community, regulatory agencies and the technical community to examine all the factors inhibiting production of oysters. In January 1999, the report of the Oyster Industry Rehabilitation Taskforce was finalized (available from the NJ Dept. of Agriculture). This report presents a detailed analysis of the structure of the industry and impediments to the current production system, and makes a series of recommendations as to how these might be addressed.⁹

Cultural Attributes

Oyster culture and associated industries have been a significant element in the social structure of Port Norris and adjacent communities for at least the last 150 years. There are multiple local cultural elements imbedded in the language and customs of the residents. Some of these are preserved in food recipes and decorative items, as well as esoteric “antiques” traded in local shops. In addition, there is the annual Seafood Festival in Port Norris each year, organized by local fire companies, which draws large numbers of attendees from local and distant population centers (CT, NY, and PA).¹⁰

The historical importance of the oyster culture can be seen in the festivals held in Port Norris and the surrounding areas. [Delaware Bay Days](#) is the largest free festival in the tri-state region and is held every summer along the Maurice River. The festival is held in Port Norris and the towns of Bivalve and Shellpile. The festival celebrates the maritime history, culture, and natural resources of Delaware Bay. The distinct maritime theme begins with a parade through Port Norris and progresses to include events such as an oyster shucking contest, horseshoe crab mask making, multi-cultural music, and cooked seafood.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Economy

Though but a small fraction of its output during its peak, the oyster industry is still a significant element in the local economy. According to the Oyster Production Economic Analysis in 2006, fishing and oyster culture industry-related jobs accounted for nearly ten percent of the jobs in the Port Norris area.¹¹

According to the U.S. Census 2000¹², 55.6% (663 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over were in the labor force (see Figure 4), of which 3.6% were unemployed, none were in the Armed Forces, and 52.0% were employed.

Although not a significant industry in terms of value, salt hay farming is an old tradition that continues today along Delaware Bay. The hay is shipped to New England, Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey for use in nurseries, construction and insulation for septic tanks. Only a few salt hay farmers are left along the Delaware Bay and several along the Atlantic Coast, with the largest farmers cutting only several hundred acres of marshland (Sebold 1992).

⁹ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

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¹² Again, Census data from 2000 are used because they are universally available and offer cross-comparability among communities. Some statistics, particularly median home price, are likely to have changed significantly since 2000.



Figure 4. Employment Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

According to Census 2000 data, jobs in the census grouping which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining accounted for 53 positions or 8.5% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounted for 27 positions or 4.4% of jobs. Educational, health and social services (24.8%), manufacturing (15.3%), public administration (12.1%), and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (9.8%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Port Norris was \$38,194 (up 74.4% from \$21,897 in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and per capita income was \$16,195. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately 39.3% more per year than females.

The average family in Port Norris consists of 3.36 persons. With respect to poverty, 14.0% of families (down from 20.7% in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and 16.1% of individuals earn below the official US Census poverty threshold. This threshold is \$8,794 for individuals and ranges from \$11,239 through \$35,060 for families, depending on number of persons (2-9) (US Census Bureau 2000b). In 2000, 41.7% of all families (of any size) earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Port Norris had a total of 596 housing units of which 86.2% were occupied and 89.2% were detached one unit homes. Over half (54.7%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes, boats, RVs, vans, etc. accounting for 3.4% of the total housing units; 5.5% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median value for a home in this area was \$71,600. Of vacant housing units, 1.7% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Of occupied units 16.1% were renter occupied.

Government

Port Norris is a census-designated place (CDP) and unincorporated area within the Commercial Township in Cumberland County. Commercial Township is responsible for Port Norris government affairs.¹³ Cumberland County is governed by a 7 member "Board of Chosen

¹³ Community review Comments, Robert Brewer, Port Norris County Planner, Administrative Building, 790 E. Commerce Street, Bridgeton, NJ 08302, September 29, 2007

Freeholders", elected at-large by the registered voters Cumberland (Cumberland County 2008). The local administration is a function of a Township Committee, composed of three elected members, one of whom is designated as "mayor".¹⁴

Fishery involvement in government

Traditionally, there has been at least one representative of the oyster culture industry or related activity on the Township Committee. The Committee frequently serves as the disbursing conduit for County, State and Federal funds, plus a source of technical assistance dedicated to the temporary needs of the shellfish industry.¹⁵

The state Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife's Bureau of Shellfish manages 17,000 acres of oyster seed beds on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Bay, with input from the Delaware Bay Shellfish Council (NJDEP nd). In 1999, an oyster transplanting program sought to foster recovery of oyster beds and was industry funded. Oystermen paid \$2.00 for every bushel they harvested and marketed from public oyster beds. The money went to the state which then paid \$1 for each bushel moved (NJDEP nd).

Institutional

Fishing associations

The Delaware Bay Watermen's Association is based in Port Norris (Stevenson nd). In addition, there is the New Jersey Oyster Planters and Packers Association, established in 1933, supports oyster activities in the area. The Maurice River Oyster Culture Foundation is also in Port Norris and has been around since 1987.¹⁶ The Foundation is a consortium of "aquatic product culturists" with the goal to use new technologies to rehabilitate the oyster industry in Delaware Bay. The Foundation also works in collaboration with the Haskin Shellfish Research Lab and several government agencies.¹⁷

[Garden State Seafood Association](#) in Trenton is a statewide organization of commercial fishermen and fishing companies, related businesses and individuals working in common cause to promote the interests of the commercial fishing industry and seafood consumers in New Jersey.

The [Jersey Coast Anglers Association](#) (JCAA) is an association of over 75 saltwater fishing clubs throughout the state. Founded in 1981, the purpose of the organization is to unite and represent marine sport anglers to work towards common goals. The JCAA website (www.jcaa.org) also provides links for many NJ anglers associations.

Fishing assistance centers

Although it is not an official fishery assistance center, the [Haskin Shellfish Research Laboratory](#) (est. 1921), a unit of the NJ Agricultural Experiment Station and the Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences of Rutgers University, in nearby Bivalve is a place where fishermen and oystermen come to talk with researchers regarding current issues. Scientists and fishermen have developed rapport and established working partnerships.

¹⁴ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

¹⁵ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

¹⁶ Community Review Comments, Wendy, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, November 27, 2007

¹⁷ Maurice River Oyster Culture Foundation, brochure, sent by Walt Canzonier, September 9, 2007

The [Rutgers Food Innovation Center](#) is “a unique business incubation and economic development accelerator program, which provides business and technology expertise to small and mid-sized food companies in New Jersey, and utilizes its outreach capacity to reach food and agribusinesses throughout the nation.” The Center provides business development help, training, and quality assurance systems to the seafood industry.

Other fishing related organizations

Rutgers University has the [Haskin Shellfish Research Laboratory](#) in Bivalve, Cumberland County, which works on issues relating to the areas shellfish industry. The [Bayshore Discovery Project](#) in Port Norris is an environmental education program focusing on New Jersey’s bayshore ecology and history. The project manages the A.J. Meerwald, originally a Delaware Bay Oyster Schooner, now a museum vessel whose home port is Bivalve, NJ (NPSMHP 2005).

Physical

Port Norris is situated south of interstate 495, interstate 295, and the NJ Turnpike. It is located approximately one hour west of Atlantic City and one hour south of Philadelphia, on the Maurice River of Delaware Bay. The nearest major airports are Atlantic City International and Philadelphia International, both approximately 50 miles from Port Norris (Google nd). [NJ Transit](#) operates regular public bus services in Cumberland County, including Port Norris. There are several marinas in Port Norris including: King’s Wharf and Marina, Longreach, and Port Norris Marina & Restaurant (Cumberland County 2008).

INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST FISHERIES¹⁸

Commercial

Port Norris is considered one of New Jersey’s six major fishing ports and is a bay oriented fishery that supported some 500 active fishermen harvesting primarily oysters, blue crabs, and grey sea trout in the mid-1990s (Bacek and O’Dierno 1994). Port Norris is one of the region’s largest suppliers of oysters and crabs. Oysters are either directly harvested from the wild or raised through aquaculture.¹⁹ There are 84 licensed oyster vessels alone, plus at least 20 smaller vessels used for tonging. The vessels, while not reflected in the Federal landings, may be state registered vessels, as oysters are not included in federal landings or permitting data. There are also a large number of polyvalent vessels used in the finfish, crab, and bait fisheries

¹⁸ In reviewing the commercial landings data several factors need to be kept in mind. 1) While both federal and state landings are included, some states provide more detailed data to NMFS than others. For example, shellfish may not be included or data may be reported only by county and not by port. 2) Some communities did not have individual port codes until more recently. Before individual port codes were assigned, landings from those ports were coded at the county level or as an aggregate of two geographically close small ports. Where landings were coded at the county level they cannot be sorted to individual ports for those earlier years, e.g., prior to 2000. 3) Where aggregated codes were used, those aggregate codes may still exist and be in use alongside the new individual codes. Here the landings which are still assigned to the aggregate port code cannot be sorted into the individual ports, so port level data are only those which used the individual port code. 4) Even when individual port codes exist, especially for small ports, landings may be coded at the county level. Here again it is impossible to disaggregate these to a port level, making the port level landings incomplete. 5) In all these cases, the per port data in this profile may under report the total level of landings to the port, though all landings are accounted for in the overall NMFS database.

¹⁹ Community Review Comments, Wendy, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, November 27, 2007

that use Port Norris complex as a “homeport”, though they may be registered in other ports, or not listed as “registered” vessels by the Coast Guard.²⁰ Due to the very low productivity in the last 25 years, the physical infrastructure (vessels, landing docks/equipment, and processing facilities) have suffered heavily from lack of maintenance. However, renovation of this infrastructure is an ever-greater liability confronting the industry that must eventually be addressed if the production is to return to cost-effective levels. There is only one functional shucking house left, of the more than two dozen that were operating 50 years ago in the area.²¹

In 1999, Port Norris brought in 3.4 million pounds of oysters and crabs (\$4.9 million), according to the NJ Department of Agriculture (NJDEP nd). Oyster resources are not federally managed in the New Jersey portion of the Delaware Bay. Management is the purview of the Bureau of Shellfisheries in collaboration with the Delaware Bay Section of the NJ Shellfisheries Council. There are several seafood suppliers in Port Norris, including Bivalve Packing Company providing whole and canned shucked oysters; Hillard Bloom Packing Co. Inc. distributing steamers, hard clams and oysters; Peterson Packing Company selling oysters and clams; and King’s Crab Ranch, providing crabs, oysters, conch and fish (NJDA 2004).

Surf clams (*Spisula solidissima*) and ocean quahogs (*Arctica islandica*) have not been “landed” in the Port Norris complex for many years. In addition, Port Norris is considered too far up Delaware Bay for any significant surf clam/ocean quahog landing and any landings of these species are the exception and not the rule.²² These are products of ocean fisheries and are landed in coastal ports such as Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Point Pleasant Beach, plus several ports outside the State. However, a major portion of the portion of the NE coast landed ocean quahogs are transported by truck to Bivalve for processing by Surfside Products, a division of LaMonica Fine Foods. This processing facility is a major element in the local economy.²³

The Federally managed species with the highest average dollar value in terms of landings between the 1997 and 2006 in Port Norris were in the “Other” category, which may represent oysters and/or crabs. Surf clams and ocean quahogs accounted for some value during the average between 1997-2006, however, did not generate any value in 2006, which may be a result of shellfish disease. Other species represented were bluefish and squid, mackerel, and butterfish (see Table 1).

The number of vessels home ported in Port Norris increased between 2000 to 2006, with the largest value in 2005 for both vessels and level of fishing home port. The number of vessels whose owner’s city was Port Norris followed a similar trend, however the level of fishing landed port experienced high values in 1999-2001 with a significant decline in 2003 to 2004 where the value was zero (see Table 2). While the number of vessels whose home port was Port Norris is reported at zero for federal landings, it is suggested that there were over eighty vessels engaging in wild oyster harvest in 1997 and 1998.²⁴

²⁰ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

²¹ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

²² Community Review Comments, Walter Makowski, Port Agent, August 8, 2007

²³ Community Review Comments, Walter Canzonier, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, September 21, 2007

²⁴ Community Review Comments, Wendy, Bivalve Packing, 6957 Miller Ave., Port Norris, NJ 08349, November 27, 2007

Landings by Species

Table 1. Dollar Value of Federally Managed Groups of landings in Port Norris

	Average from 1997-2006	2006 only
Other ²⁵	10,782	0
Surf Clams, Ocean Quahog	1,792	0
Bluefish	11	0
Squid, Mackerel, Butterfish	1	0

Vessels by Year²⁶

Table 2. All columns represent vessel permits or landings value combined between 1997-2006

Year	# Vessels (home ported)	# Vessels (owner's city)	Level of fishing home port (\$)	Level of fishing landed port (\$)
1997	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	confidential
2000	5	4	0	30,163
2001	7	4	0	33,365
2002	5	2	252	12,824
2003	9	7	1,165	5,718
2004	15	13	0	0
2005	17	16	473,819	17,920
2006	12	10	66,784	0

Vessels home ported = No. of permitted vessels with location as homeport

Vessels (owner's city) = No. of permitted vessels with location as owner residence²⁷

Level of fishing home port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries associated with home ported vessels

Level of fishing landed port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries landed in location

Confidential = Value information is confidential in ports with fewer than three vessels

Recreational

There is considerable recreational fishing activity in Cumberland County, with fishermen targeting blue crab, weakfish, striped bass, fluke, sea bass, and tuna. Charter fishing companies operate seasonally out of Port Norris. The most prominent company is [Bodacious Sport Fishing](#) out of the Port Norris Marina, offering Bay and open ocean fishing trips for up to 115 passengers.

In New Jersey, the charter/party fleet is the largest on east coast. Many vessels are over 120ft long and carry over 150 people.²⁸

²⁵ "Other" species includes any species not accounted for in a federally managed group

²⁶ Numbers of vessels by owner's city and homeport are as reported by the permit holder on permit application forms. These may not correspond to the port where a vessel lands or even spends the majority of its time when docked.

²⁷ The Owner-City from the permit files is technically the address at which the owner receives mail concerning their permitted vessels, which could reflect the actual location of residence, the mailing address as distinct from residence, owner business location, or the address at which a subsidiary receives mail about the permits.

Subsistence

Information on subsistence activity in Port Norris is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

FUTURE

Port Norris could see opportunities in the agri-tourism or eco-tourism arenas in the future. A 1996 eco-tourism plan designed by Cumberland County leaders identified maritime characteristics as an important factor influencing eco-tourism growth. However it would take a concerted effort to provide the amenities needed to accommodate tourists in Port Norris (NJDA nd).

There is concern that government budget cuts in research will set Port Norris back in its progress towards rebuilding the oyster fishery. The Rutgers Haskin Shellfish Research Lab experienced a 50 percent budget cut in 2004. In addition to the oyster industry, the completion of Route 55, a highway that connects the Philadelphia area to the Maurice River, has created environmental pressures on the wetlands along the river. Although the wetlands are protected from development, there are upland areas that are being considered for development projects which may have environmental impacts.

Delaware Bay has had and continues to have outstanding potential for the production of high quality oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*). Currently, that potential is not being realized, some believe through a combination of biological impediments due to parasites and poor recruitment.

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²⁸ Community Review Comments, Bruce Freeman, NJ Coast Anglers Association, 1201 Route 37 East, Suite 9, Toms River, NJ 08753, October 2, 2007

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