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- 17A. Field Crew in the early 1980s. Shown are: John Wesley ('West') Ogletree, Willie George Pitts, Willie James Pitts, Moses Washington, Earnest Dowdell and Lorenza Ray, Jr.**
- 17B. Field Crew in 1985. Photograph taken in front of the 'new' Field Office on the Soughahatchee Farm. Shown in the front row: Willie 'Younk' Levett, Mike Ward, Earnest Dowdell, Oliver 'Boo' Williams, Felix Grimmett, Claude Ellington and Willie Philpot. On the back row: Keith Jones, Tommy Chamblee, Henry Avery, Lorenzo Ray, Jr., Larry Ray, Willie 'Red' Reese and Ronnie Morgan.**
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57. **Fisheries Annex (Wire Road Labs).**
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activities. It contains a large classroom, two teaching labs, several faculty offices and a Visitor's Center (Figure 78C). It was designed to replace the 'Counting Shed' as the School's primary fish-handling facility (78D). It also contains the Public Fish Marketing Facility (78E). Pond number 4 of the 'B' Series is shown at the bottom of the Figure.

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123. Number of Rod and Reel Fishing Licenses sold annually in Alabama during the period 1960-2014.



Figure 1. Pond constructed by J. S. Newman soon after he became Director of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station in 1883. It was constructed to conduct research on carp production in small ponds. It was located on the present site of the Donald E. Davis Arboretum (AU Archives Photo).



Figure 2. Faye E. Guyton. Came to Auburn as an Entomologist in 1921. Instrumental in the establishment of the Auburn Outing Club. Made the first collection of fishes that would later become the 'base' for the establishment of the Auburn University Collection.



Figure 3. J. W. Webb and field crew prepare to broadcast fertilizer in Lake Auburn.



Figure 4. Marion J. Funchess – Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station in the early 30s. Bass were likely taken from the ‘Eureka’ Experiment in Farm Pond 4 in the early 40s.



Figure 5. Swingle (right) and Smith discussing the results of an experiment conducted on the South Auburn Farm.



Figure 6. Mules and slip-scrapes constructing the dam for Farm Pond 1.



Figure 7. Using mules and 'slip-scrapes' to complete the Farm Pond 1 dam. Picture was taken from the south. East University Drive would later be located on the 'brow' of the hill to the north. Note the galvanized water supply pipe protruding from the dam. Also note the steel rod attached to the 'pier' in the foreground. This rod was used to open and close the 'flap' valve employed in draining and filling the pond.



Figure 8. View of 'D' Ponds from the north end of the Farm Pond 1 dam. The 'brood' pond is in the upper right-hand corner. The 'C' Ponds will be constructed beyond the upper left-hand corner. Fence was constructed around the ponds in an effort to keep frogs from entering.



Figure 9. Edd 'T' and George Ogletree seining one of the 'D' Ponds in 1939.



Figure 10. The Miller House. Beginning in the late 30s, it contained offices and the limnology laboratory of the 'Fisheries Program.' One of the rooms contained a large collection of glassware that Swingle used in his research on the chemical control of insects. Note the 'top' of Comer Hall in the upper right-hand corner of the photograph.



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Figure 12. Members of the Field Crew seining fish from an experiment in Pond C-1.

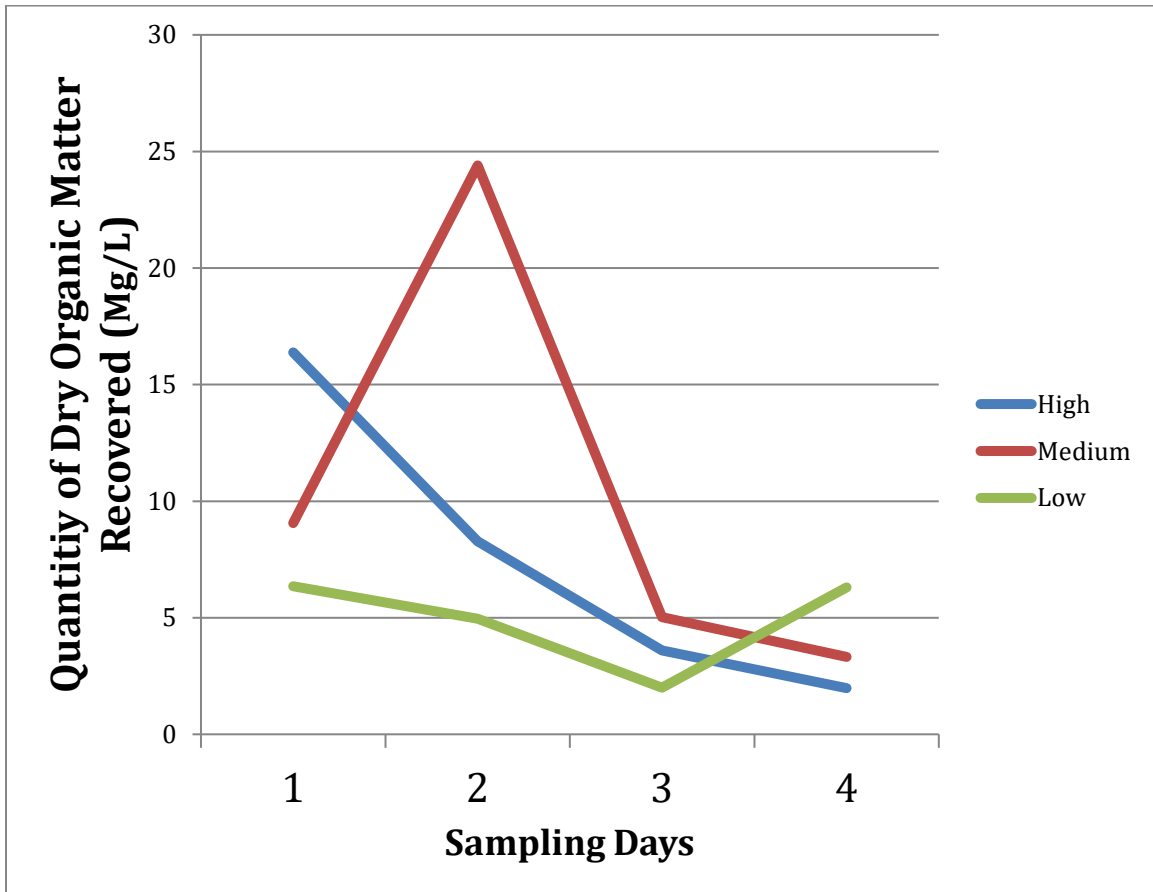


Figure 13. Quantity of dry organic matter recovered from water samples taken on four different sampling days from the 'D'- Ponds in 1935 (Experiment 1). Sample Days 1, 2, 3 and 4 were June 20, June 27, July 5 and July 18, respectively.

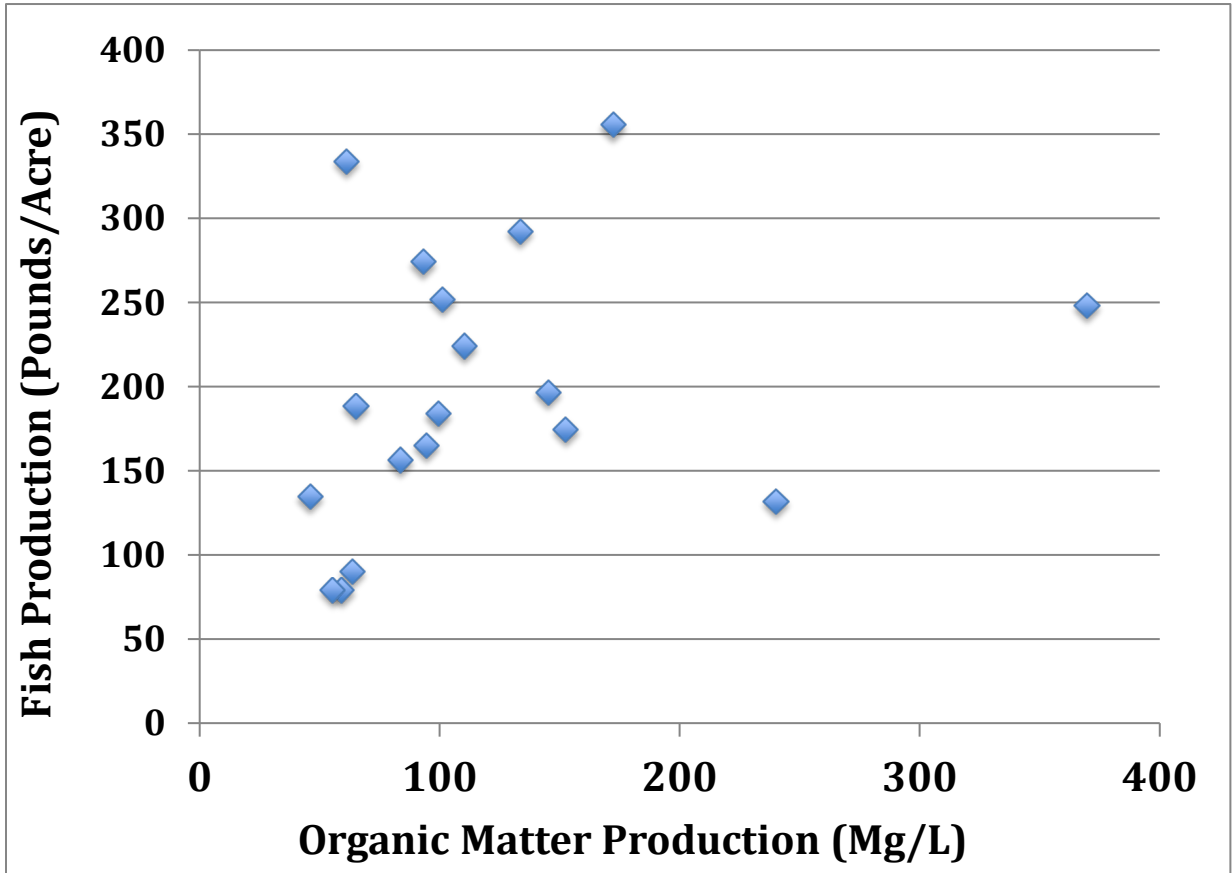


Figure 14. Results from an Experiment conducted in 1935 and 1936 on dry organic matter (mg/L) and bluegill production (Pounds/A) in 18 'D' Ponds, each stocked with 100 fish and receiving various fertilizer treatments.

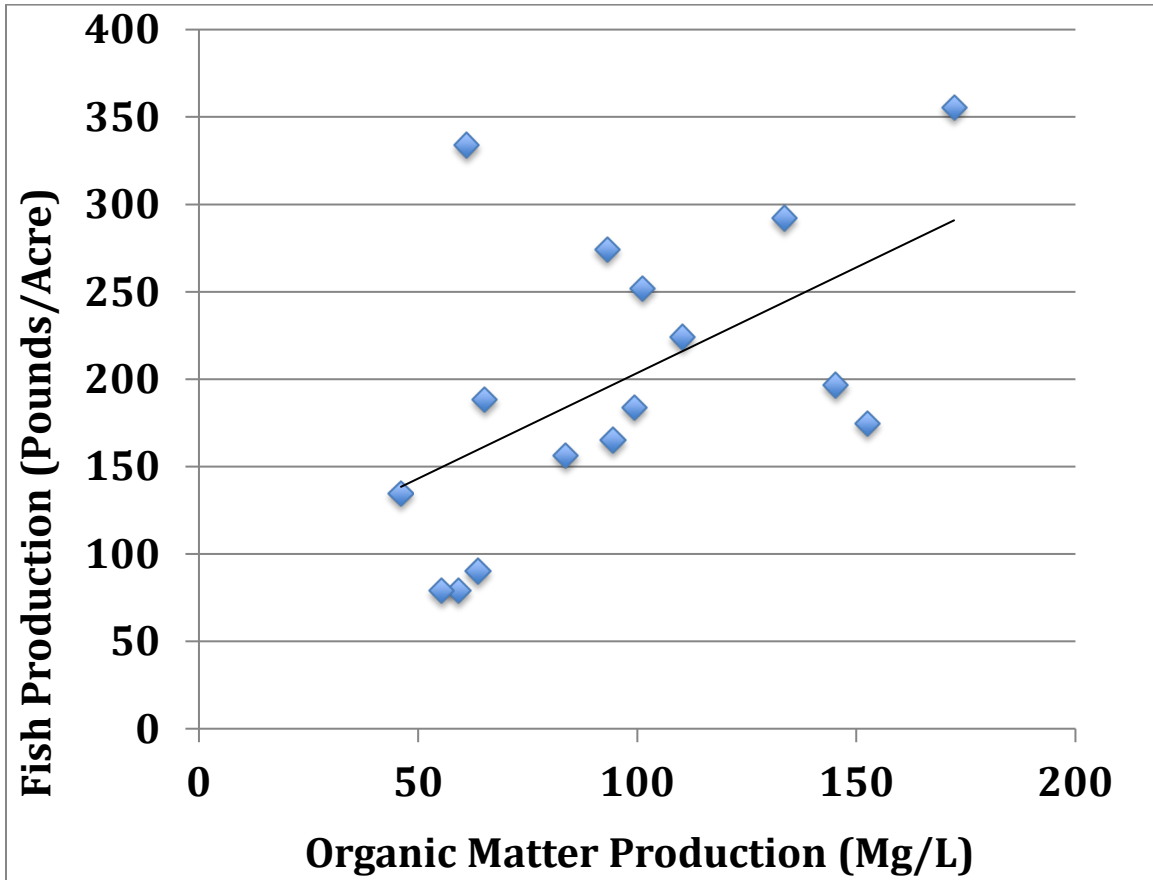


Figure 15. Data showing the relationship between dried organic matter production and bluegill production in 18 'D' Ponds; in an experiment conducted in 1935 and 1936. Remember that data from Ponds 12 and 19 have been removed.

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Figure 16. Much of the Swingle and Smith research on the evaluation of inorganic fertilizers in the production of plankton in glassware containers was conducted in these greenhouses. They were located directly behind Comer Hall.



Figure 17. Photograph of 1938 Field Crew made below dam on Farm Pond 1. Photo includes, from the left: Bo Tarver, John Henry Ogletree, Eddie T. Ogletree, Walter Greer, George Lee Ogletree, Paul Riggs, Doc Lamb and Wesley McGee.



Figure 17A. Field Crew in the early 1980s. Shown are: John Wesley ('West') Ogletree, Willie George Pitts, Willie James Pitts, Moses Washington, Earnest Dowdell and Lorenza Ray, Jr.



Figure 17B. Field Crew in 1985. Photograph taken in front of the 'new' Field Office on the Soughahatchee Farm. Shown in the front row: Willie 'Yunk' Levett, Mike Ward, Earnest Dowdell, Oliver 'Boo' Williams, Felix Grimmett, Claude Ellington and Willie Philpot. On the back row: Keith Jones, Tommy Chamblee, Henry Avery, Lorenzo Ray, Jr., Larry Ray, Willie 'Red' Reese and Ronnie Morgan.



Figure 17C. Field Crew in 1994 at birthday celebration for Earnest Dowdell. Shown on 'front' row: Willie 'Younk' Levett, Earnest Dowdell and Claude Ellington. Second row: Larry Ray, Oliver 'Boo' Williams, Randell Goodman, Keith Jones. Third row: Tommy Chamblee and Willie 'Red' Reese. At top: Mike Ward.



Figure 17D. Field Crew and Master of Aquaculture Students in 1995.
Shown on front row: Keith Jones, Kenny Brian, Emilio Sousa, Debbie Britt, Renee Beam, Andy Fralic and Lorenzo Ray, Jr. Second row: Mike Ward, Jenny Davis, Oliver 'Boo' Williams. Top row: Willie 'Young' Levett, Willie 'Red' Reese, Henry Avery and Larry Ray.

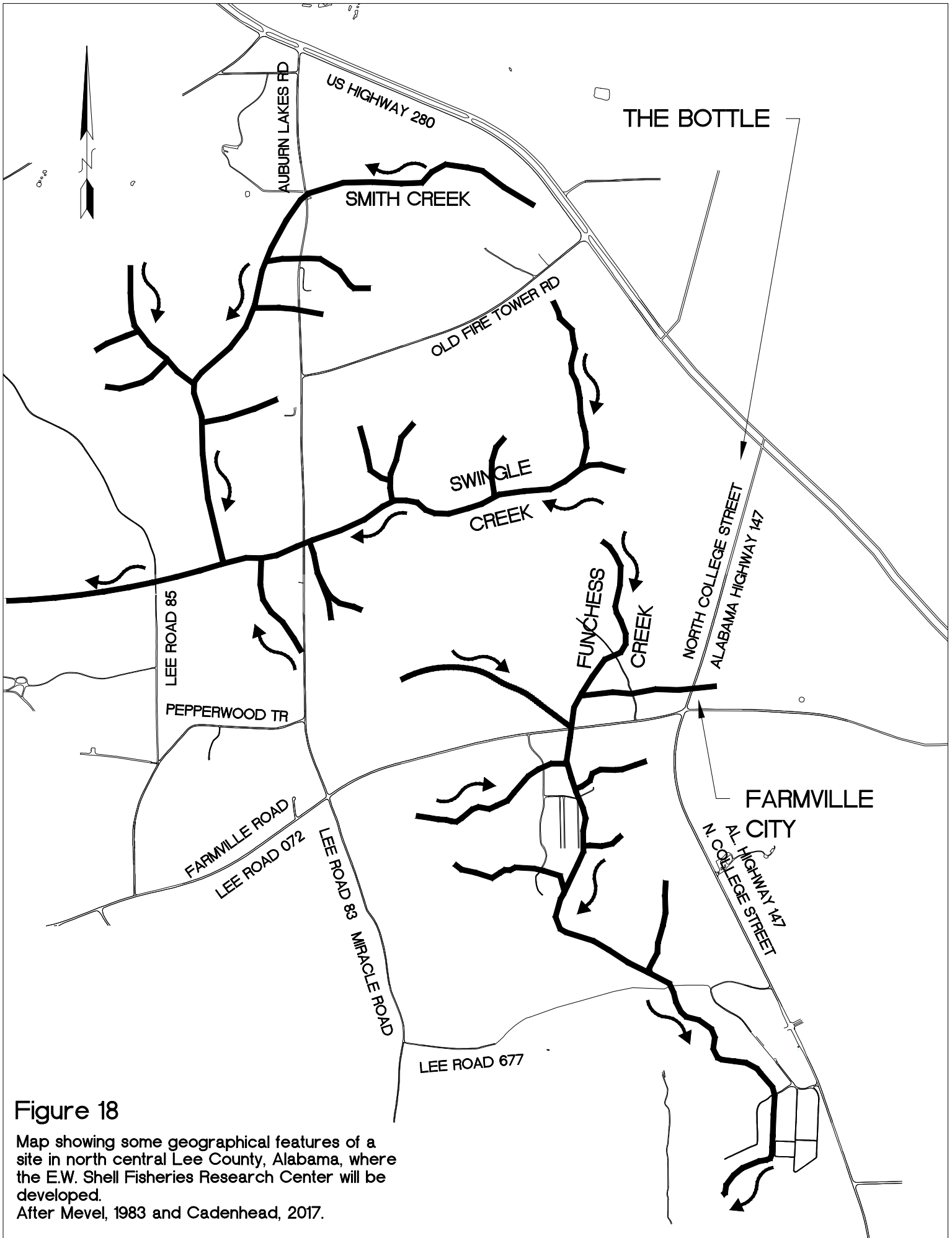
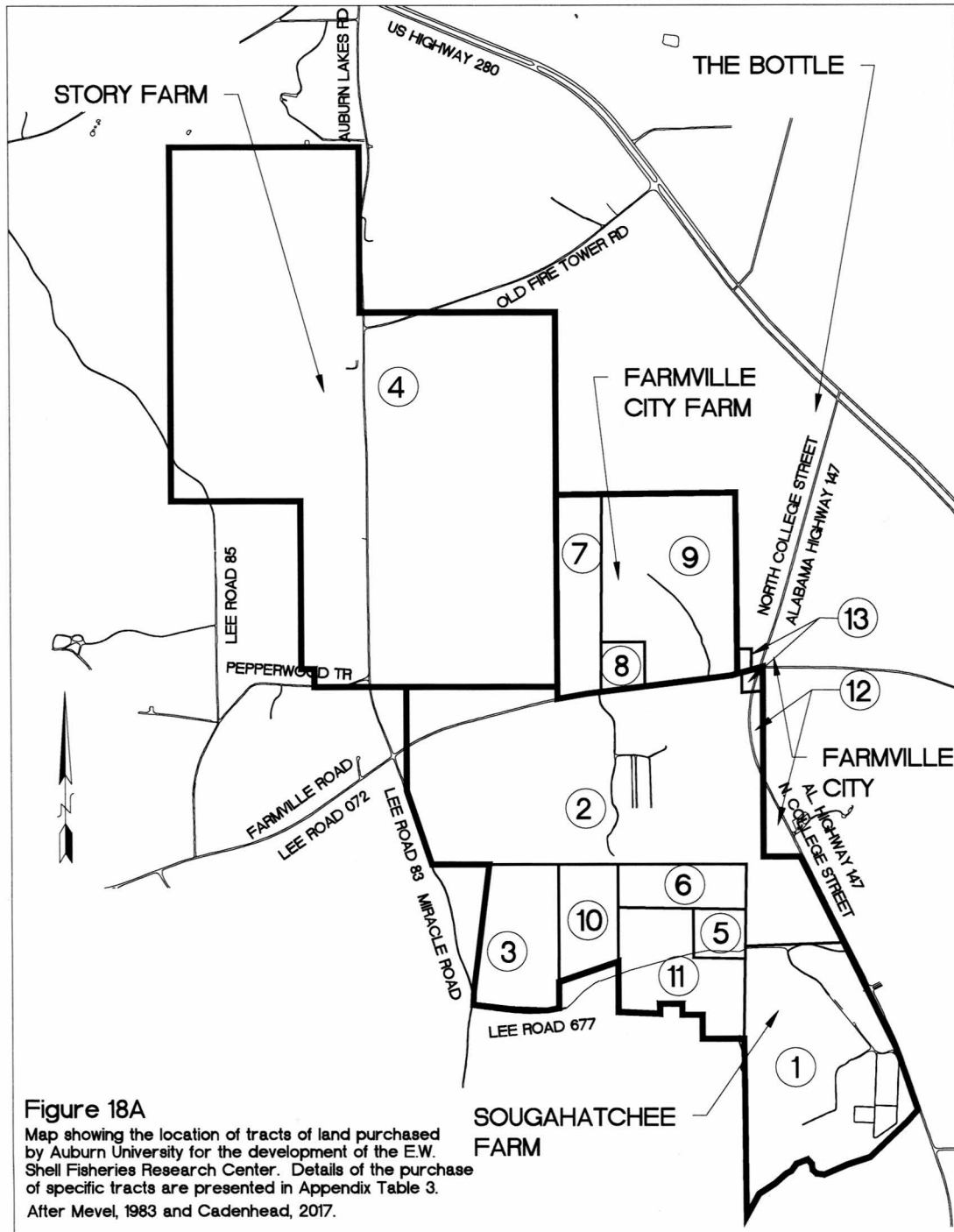


Figure 18

Map showing some geographical features of a site in north central Lee County, Alabama, where the E.W. Shell Fisheries Research Center will be developed.
 After Mevel, 1983 and Cadenhead, 2017.



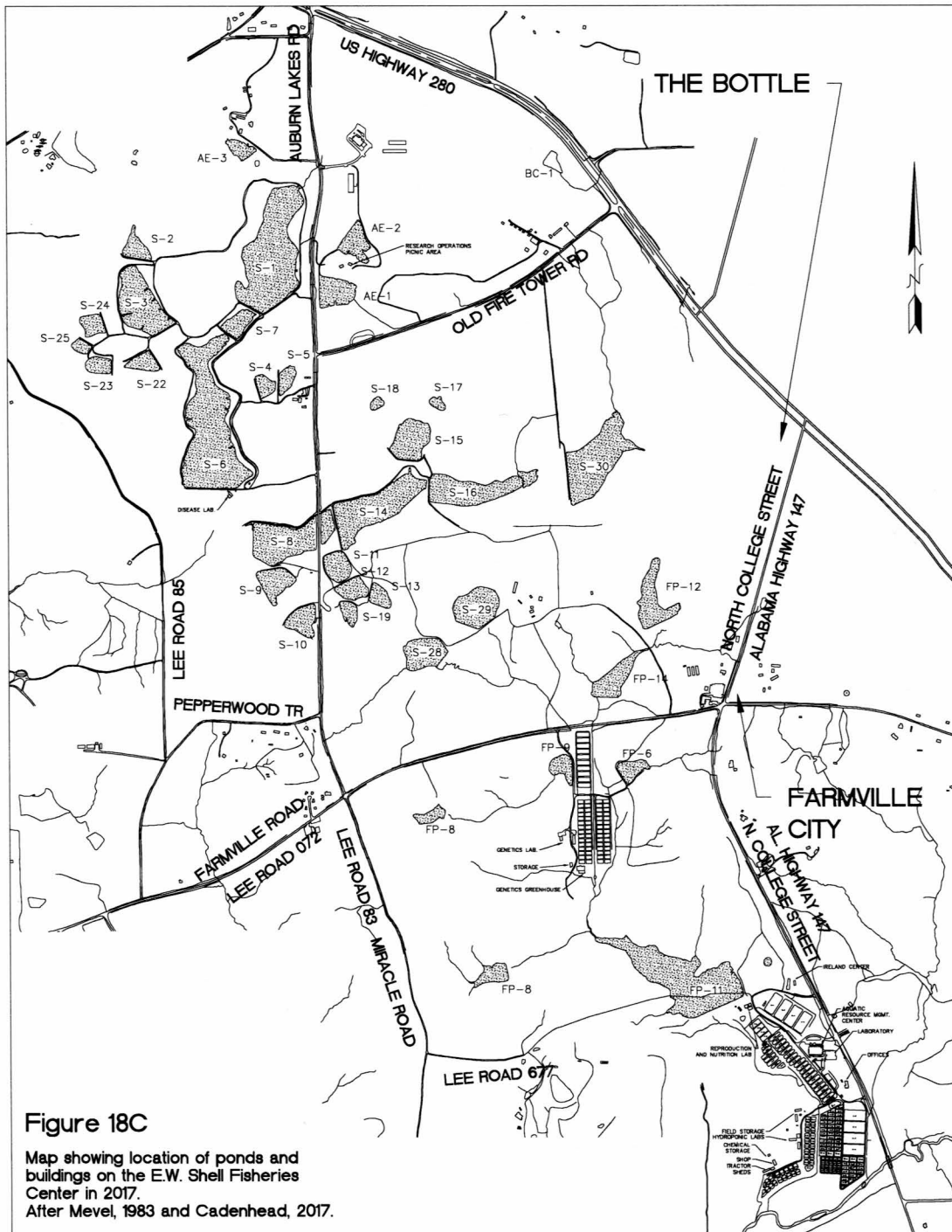


Figure 18C

Map showing location of ponds and buildings on the E.W. Shell Fisheries Center in 2017.
 After Mevel, 1983 and Cadenhead, 2017.

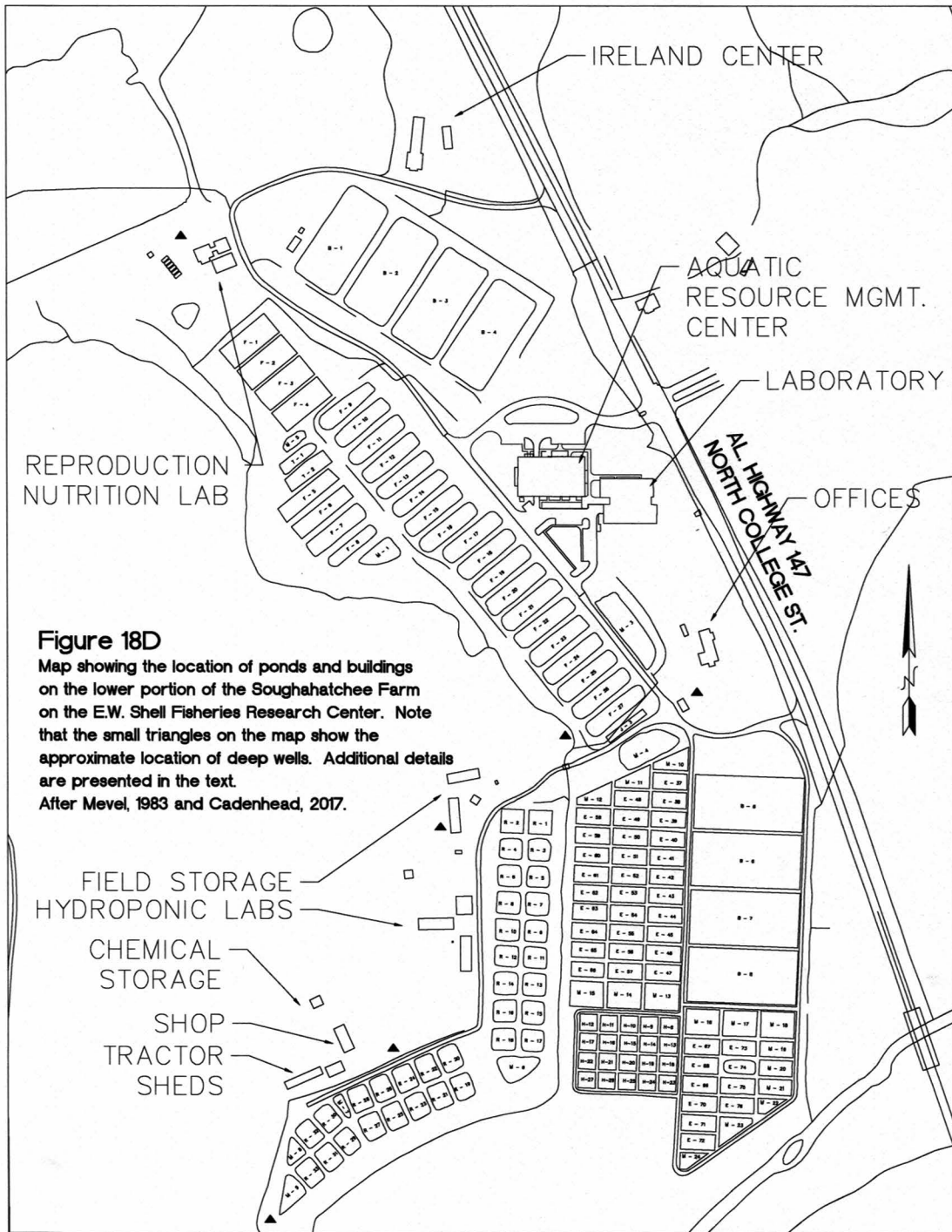




Figure 18E. Diversion ditch east of Pond S-6. Construction was initiated in 1947. The 'upper' end of Pond S-6 is in the background.



Figure 19. Aerial view of the 'E,' 'F,' 'H' and 'M' Ponds on the Soughahatchee Farm in 1940. Note the diversion 'ditch' along the eastern margin of part of the 'F' Series. State Highway 147 is shown along the right-hand margin. Dr. Sturkie's experimental bamboo plots are located in the upper right-hand corner. The 'farm road' and Dwelling 9 are shown nearby.



Figure 20. Construction of the 'low-head' dam on Funchess Creek. The small reservoir created by the construction of the dam raised the water level of the creek so that it would flow into the diversion ditch, supplying water to for the 'E,' 'F' and 'M' Ponds.



Figure 21. View of the 'F' Series construction site in 1940. View is from north to south. Soughahatchee Creek is at the far south end of the clearing. The small dam has been completed on Funchess Creek, to the extreme right. Water from the small impoundment is flowing through the diversion ditch in the foreground. Ponds F-1 through F-15 are filling. Core trenches for the dams on the remainder of the Series are being dug and filled with heavy clay.



Figure 22. Original 'Counting Shed,' moved from the campus R.O.T.C. facility to Soughahatchee Farm in 1947.

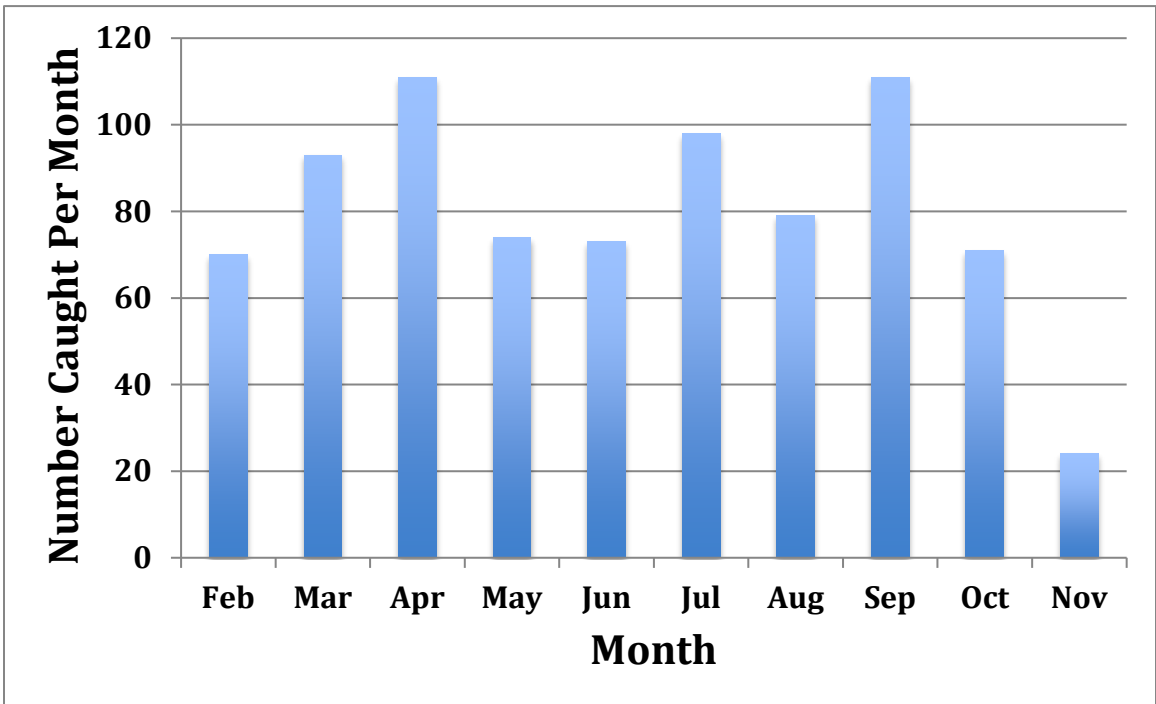


Figure 23. Number of bluegills taken from Farm Pond 4 by fishing in 1940.

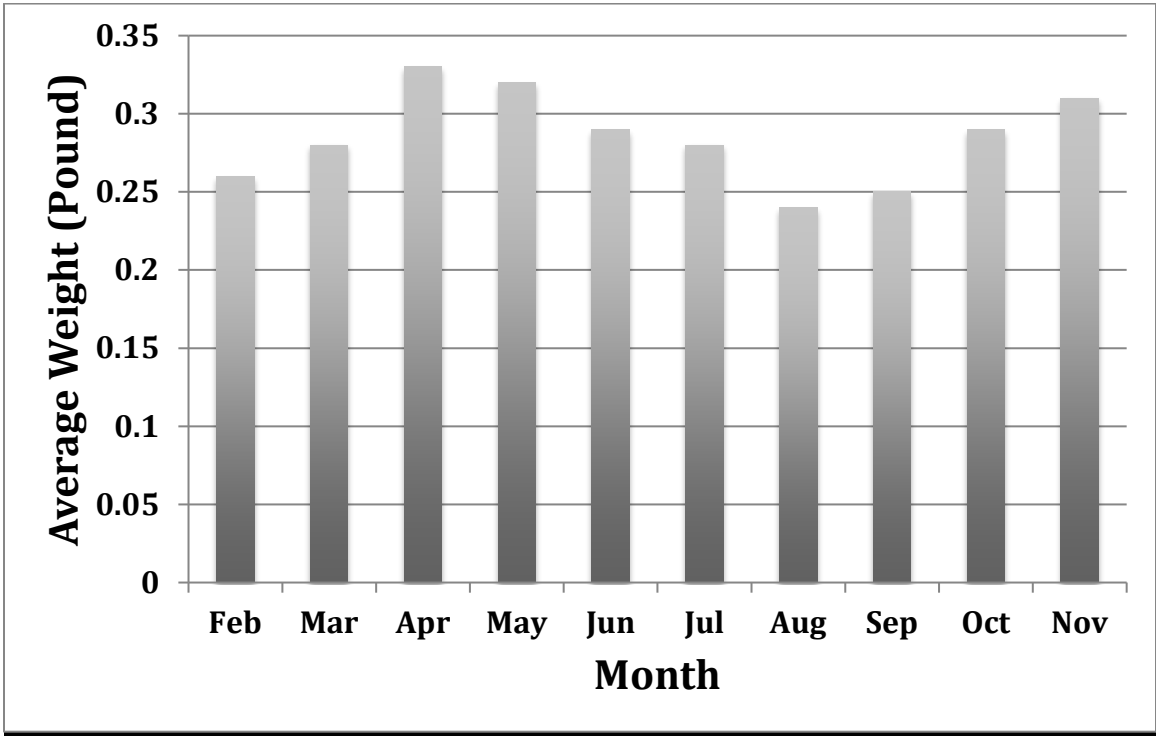


Figure 24. Average weight (Pound) of bluegills taken by fishing from Farm Pond 4 each month in 1940.

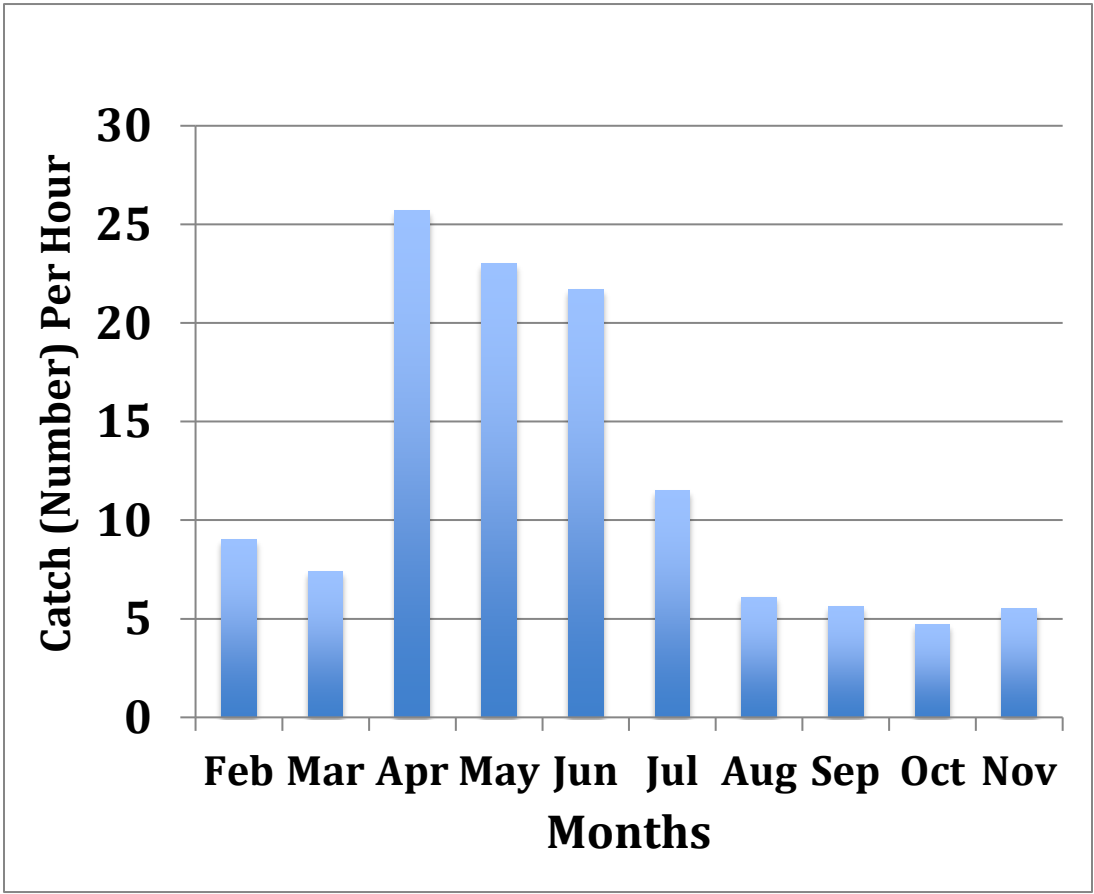


Figure 25. Average number of bluegills caught per hour of fishing (CPUE) in Farm Pond 4 each month in 1940.

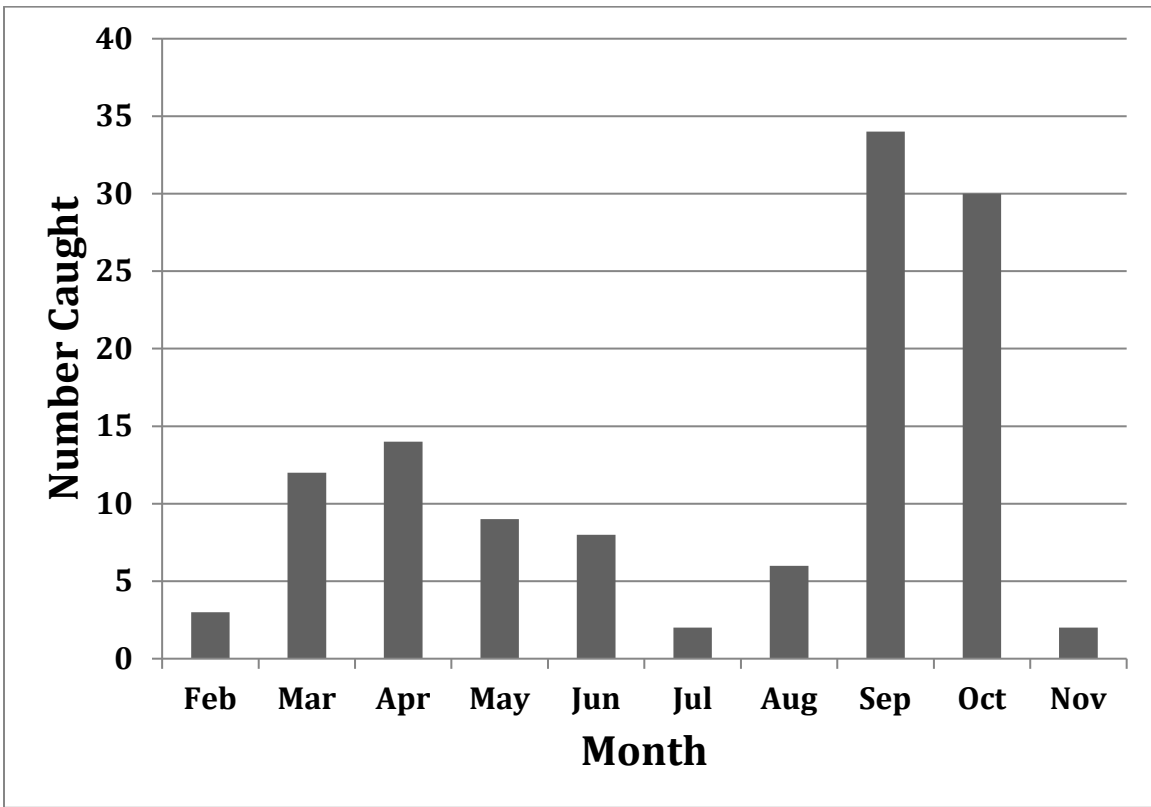


Figure 26. Figure 26. Number of largemouth bass removed by fishing each month from Farm Pond 4 in 1940.

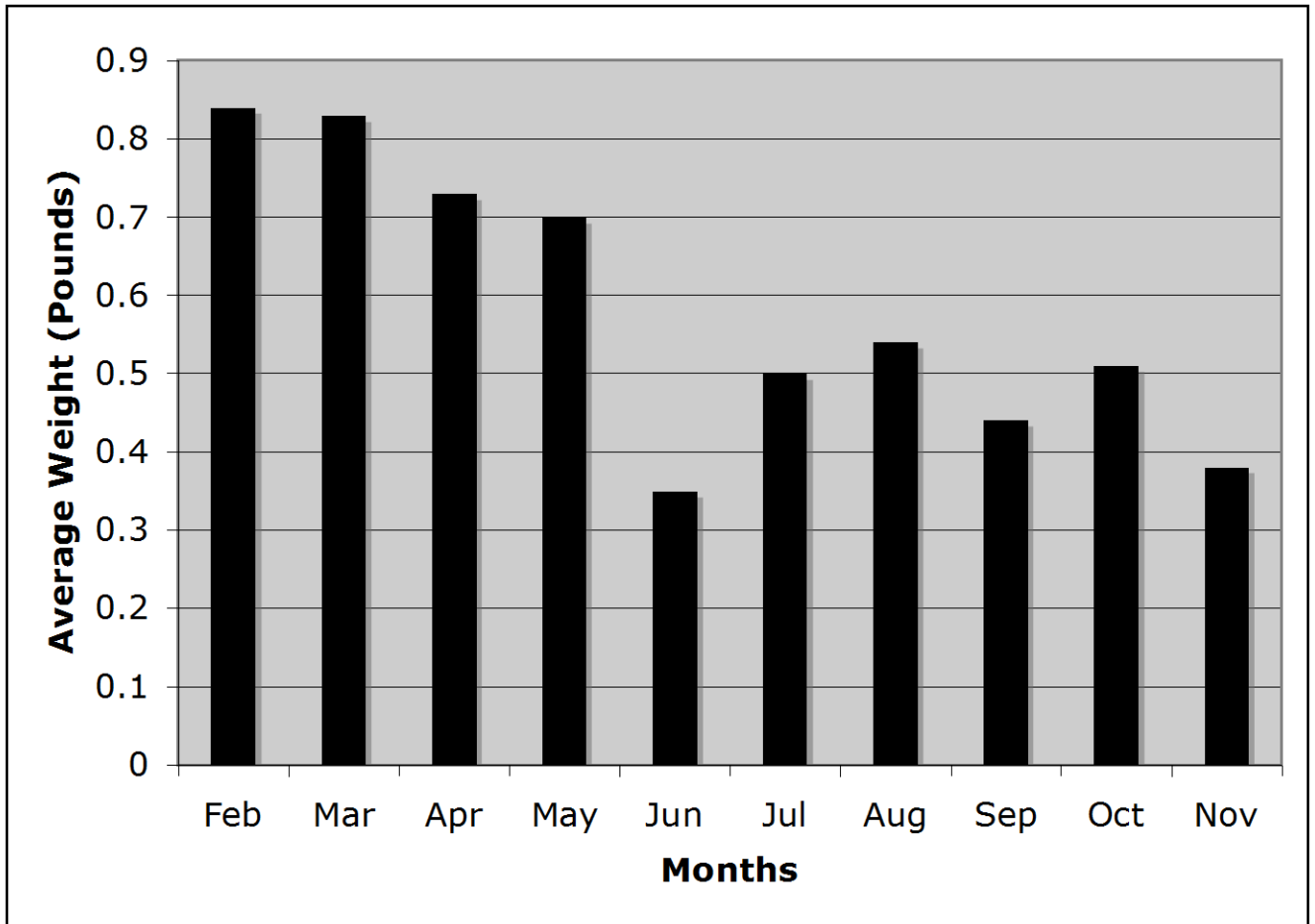


Figure 27. Average weight (Pound) of largemouth bass caught from Farm Pond 4 each month in 1940.

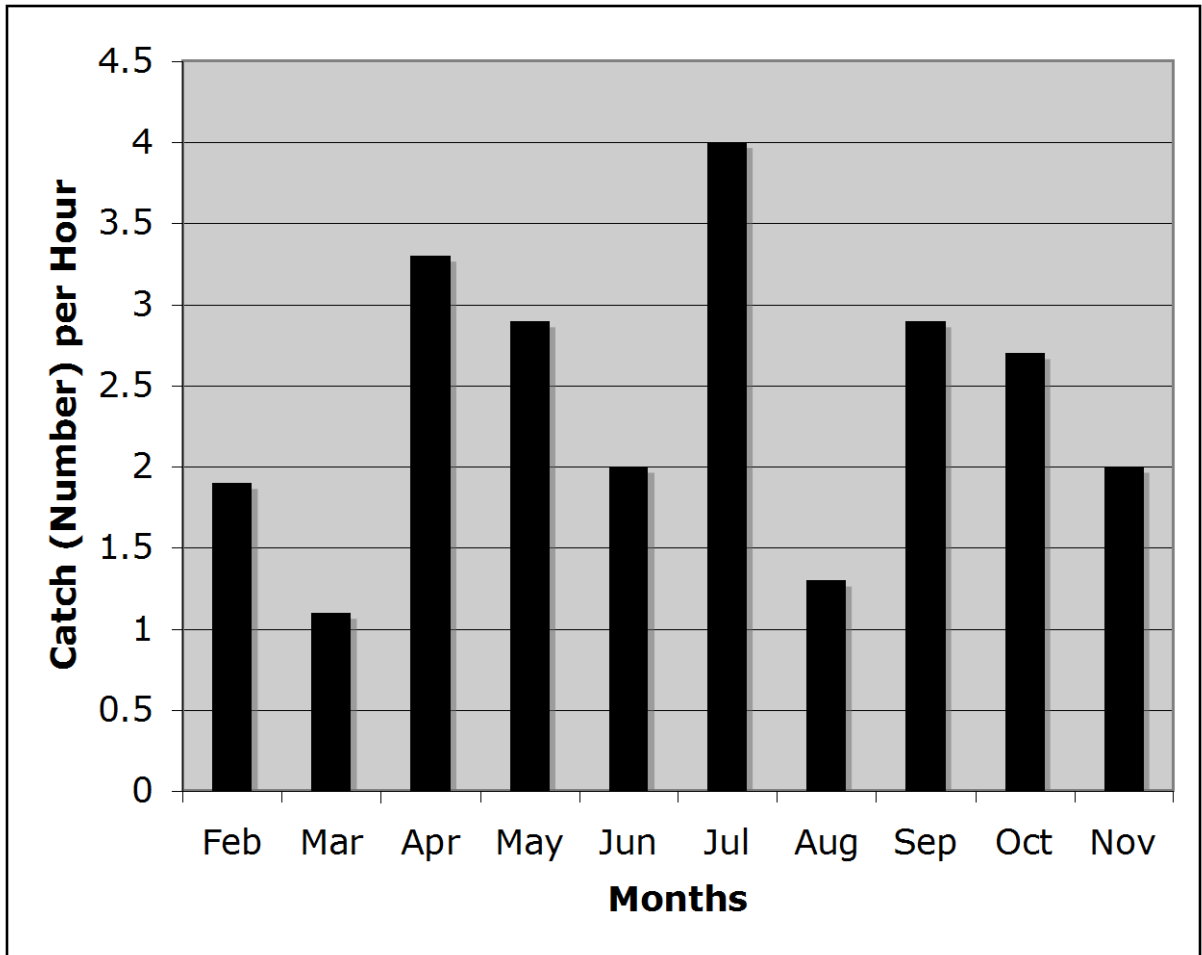


Figure 28. Number of largemouth bass removed per hour of fishing from Farm Pond 4, each month in 1940.



Figure 29. John Lawrence holding a camera film pack.



Figure 30. Ellis Prather with 'string' of bluegills and shellcrackers.



Figure 31. Bo Tarver 'pushing-up' dam on Farm Pond 6 using the 'Funchess' bulldozer.

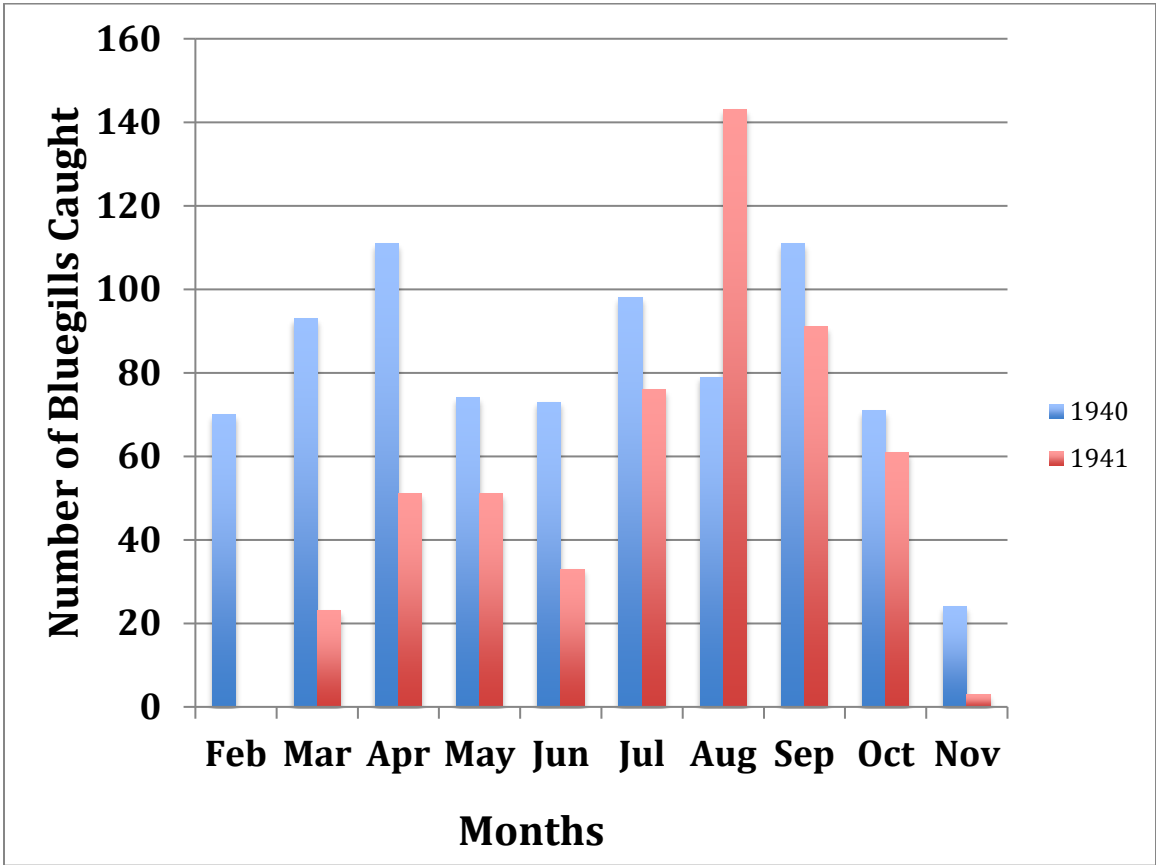


Figure 32. Number of bluegills caught in Farm Pond 4 in 1940 and 1941.

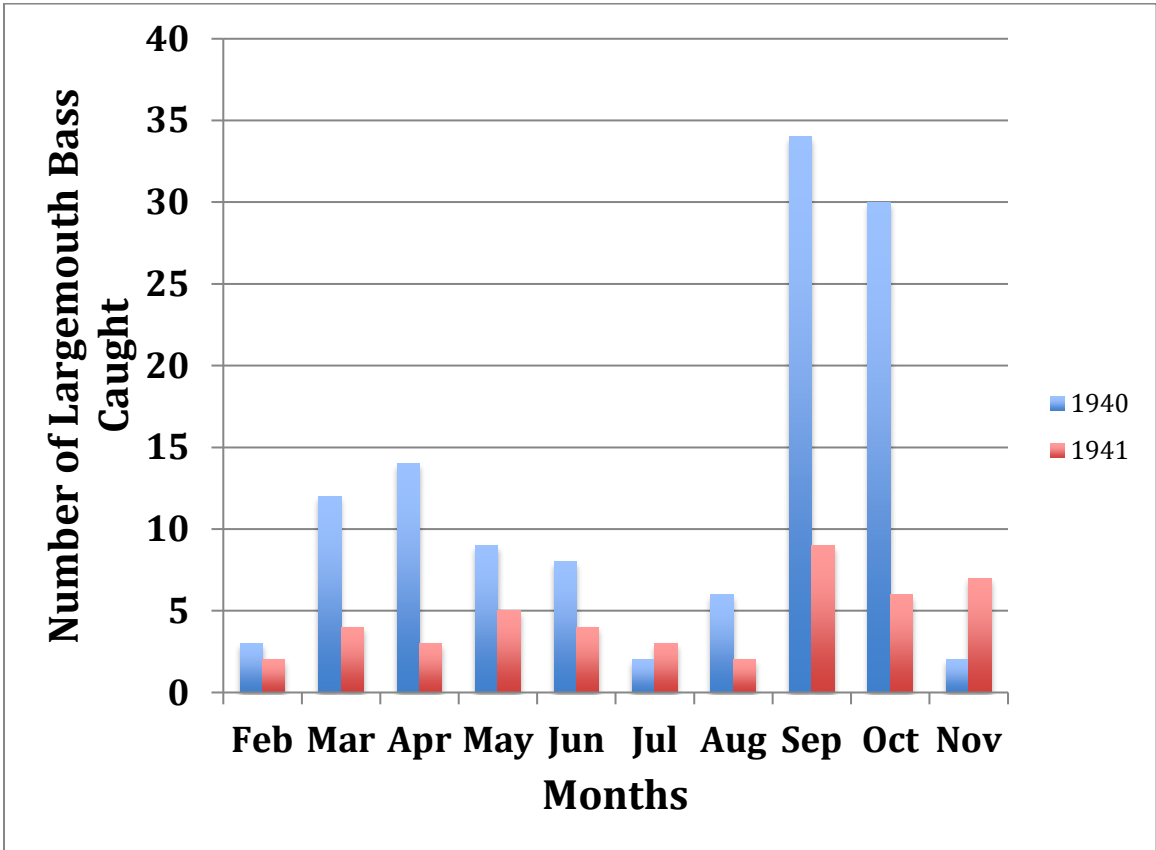


Figure 33. Number of largemouth bass caught in Farm Pond 4 in 1940 and 1941.

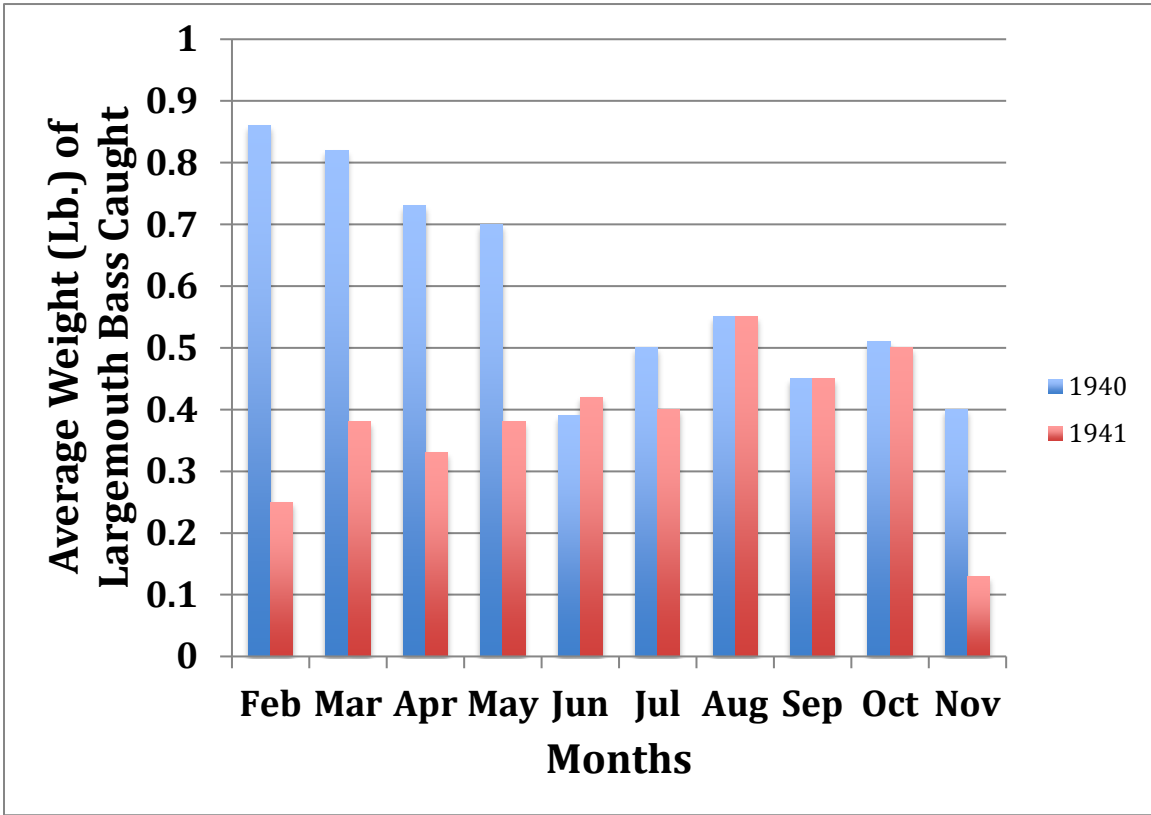


Figure 34. Average weight (Pound) of Largemouth Bass caught in Farm Pond 4 in 1940 and 1941.

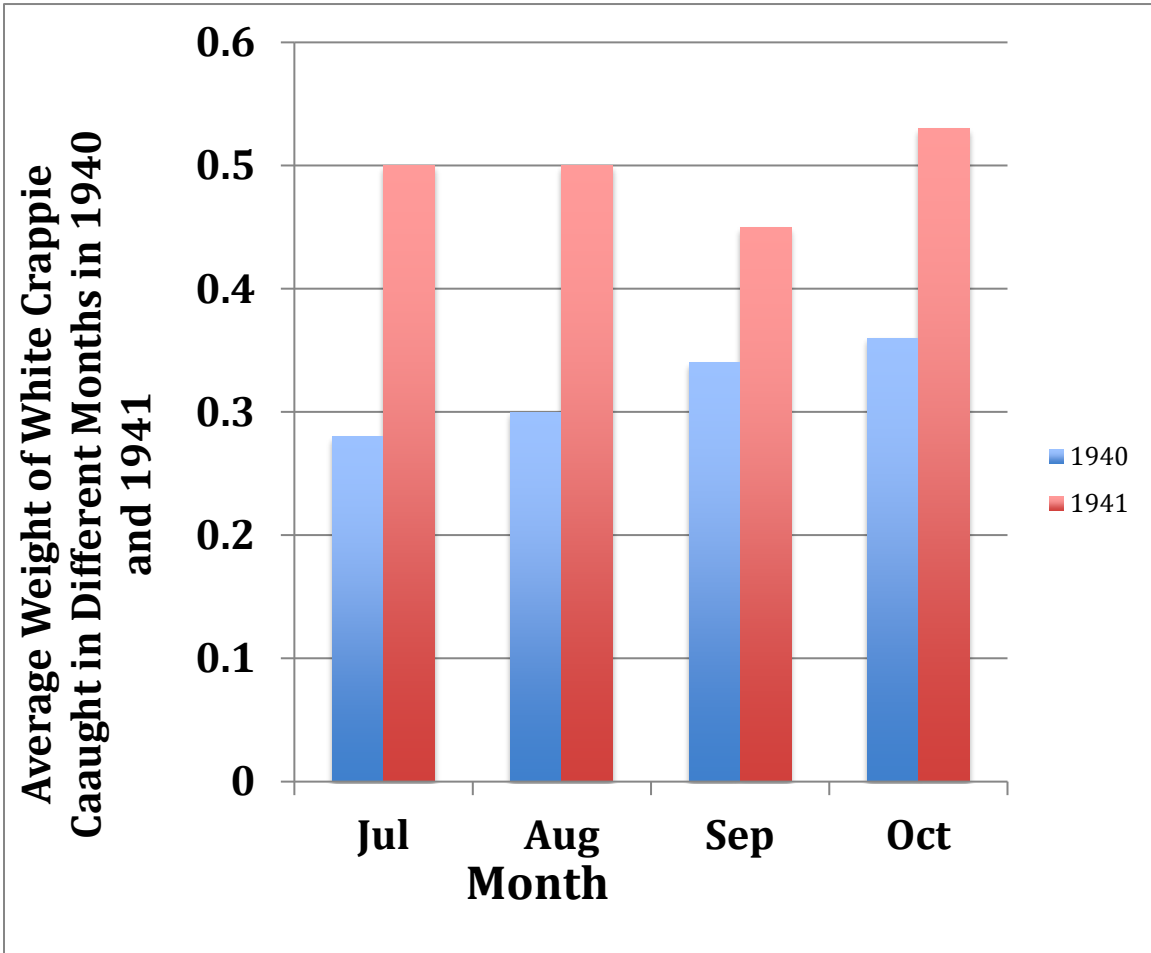


Figure 35. Average weight (Pound) of white crappie caught in Farm Pond 4 in different months of 1940 and 1941.



Figure 36. 'Fee' Fishermen fishing in the 'E' Ponds in the early 40s.

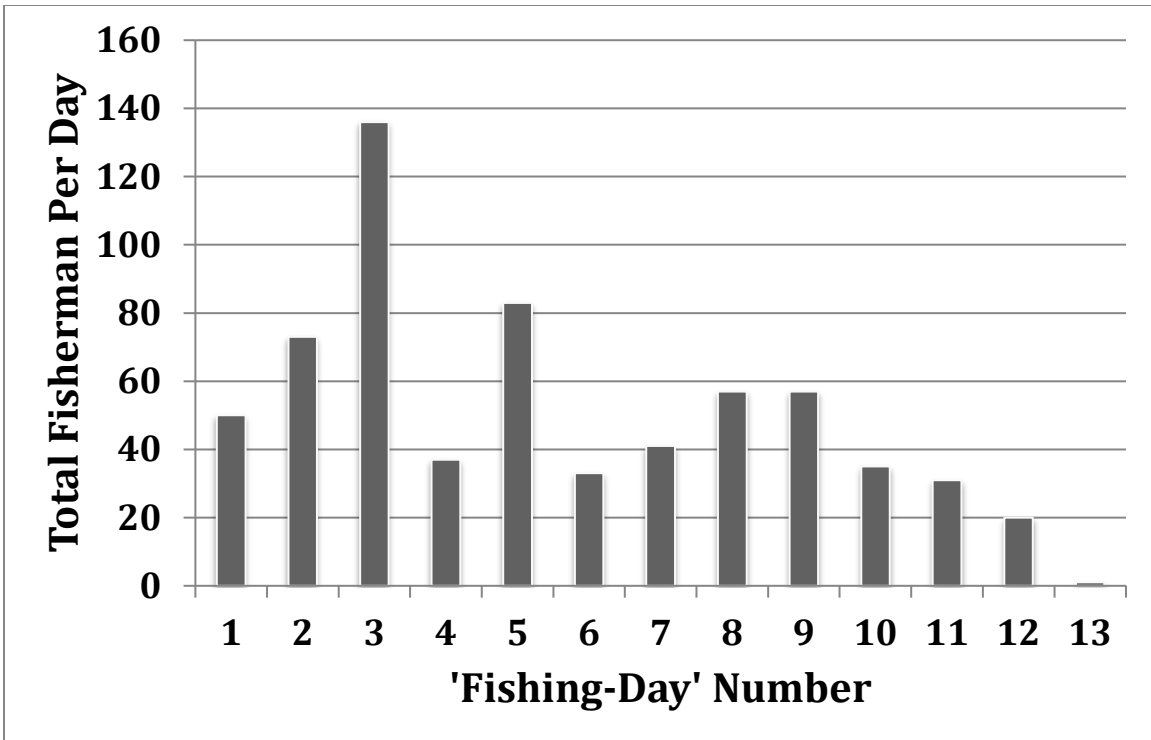


Figure 37. Number of fishermen purchasing permits to fish in four 'E' Ponds on 13 'half-days' during the period June 19, 1944 through August 4, 1944. Note that the data for the four ponds are summed for each day.

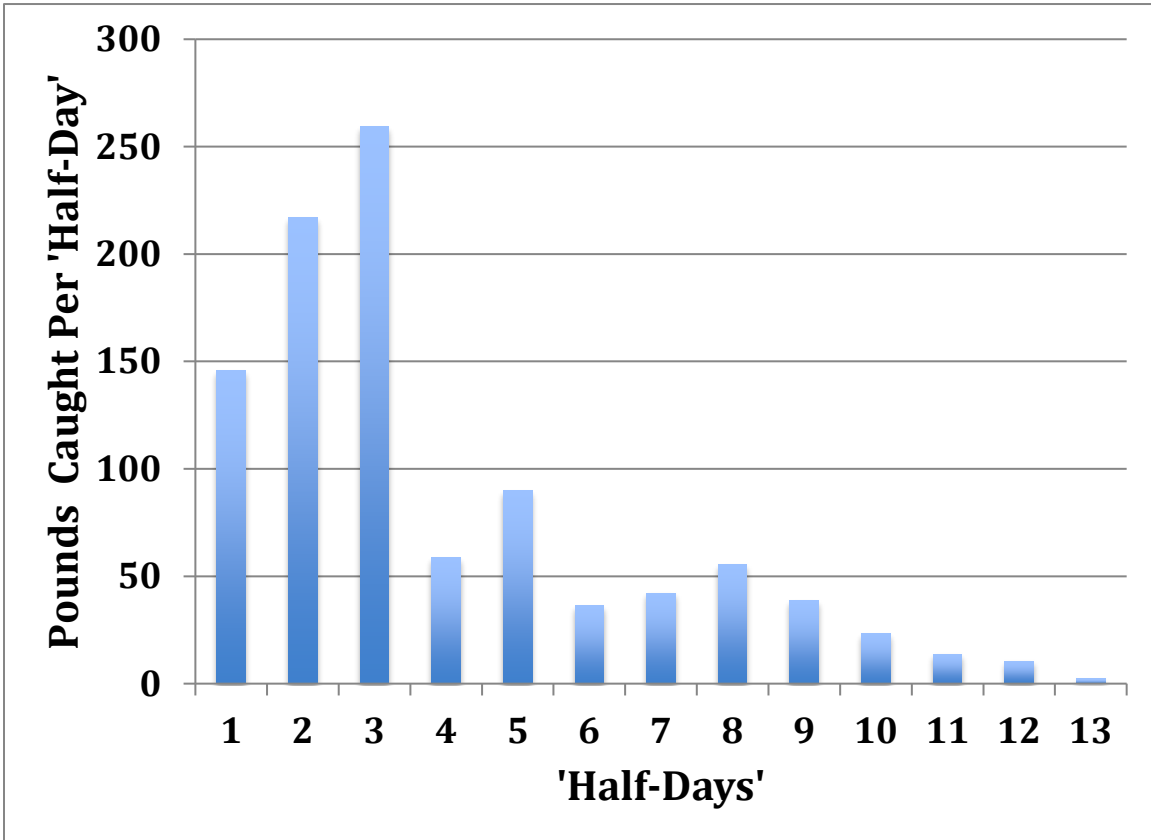


Figure 38. Pounds of fish of all species removed from four 'E' Ponds (E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4) by fishing on 13 'half-days' during the period June 19-August 4, 1944. Note that the data for the individual ponds are summed.

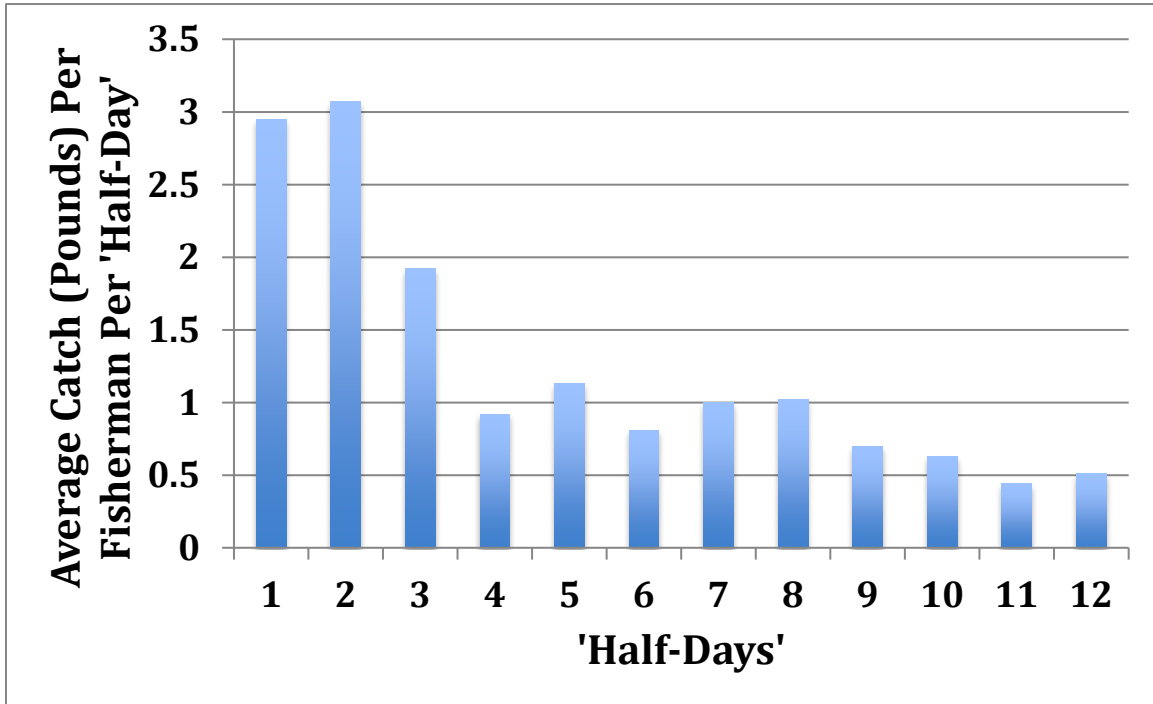


Figure 39. Average catch of fish (pounds) per person in four 'E' Ponds (E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4) in 12 'half-days' of fishing during the period June 19- August 4, 1944.

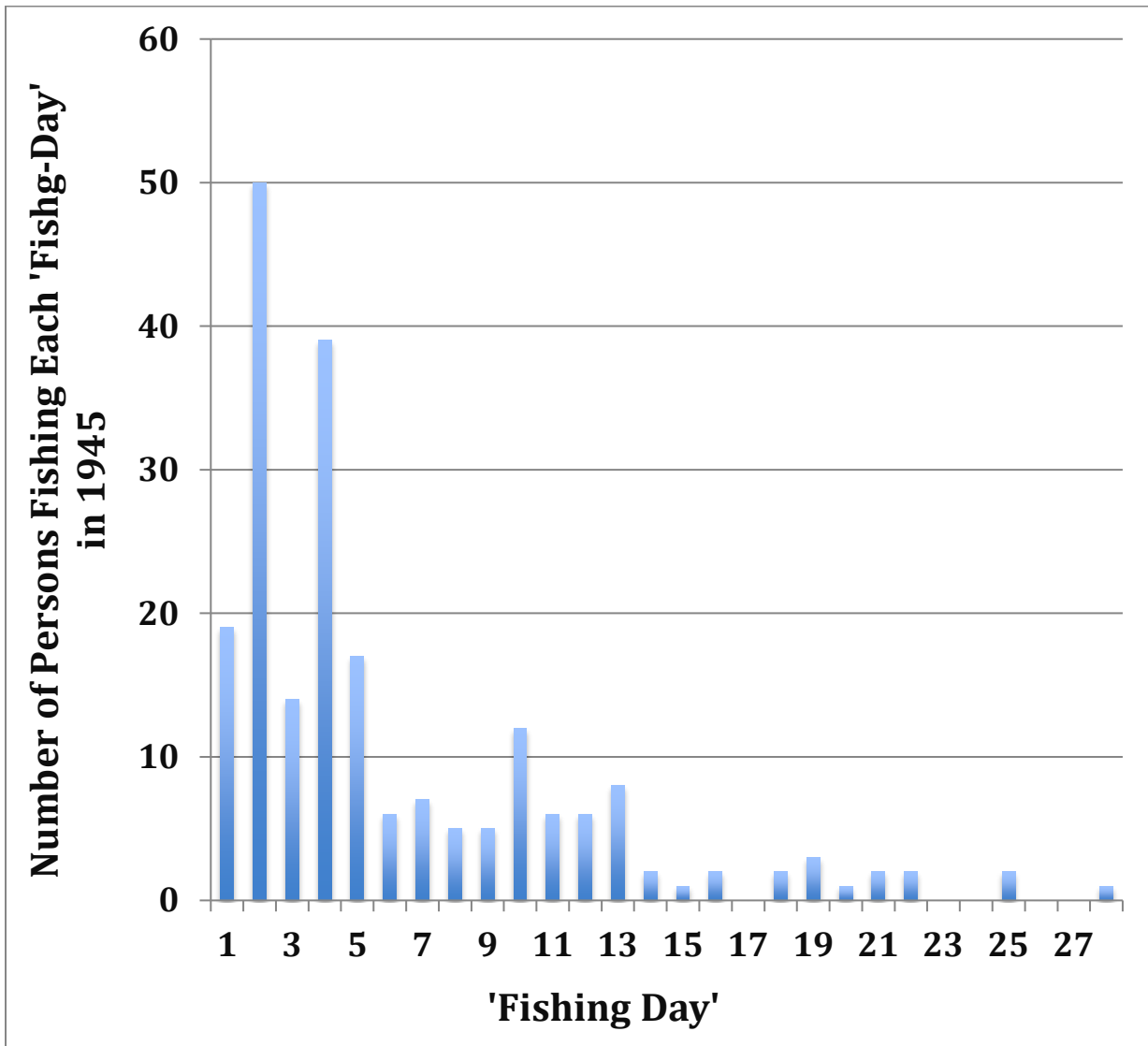


Figure 40. Number of fishermen fishing on 28 'half-days' of fishing in the four 'E' Ponds in 1945.

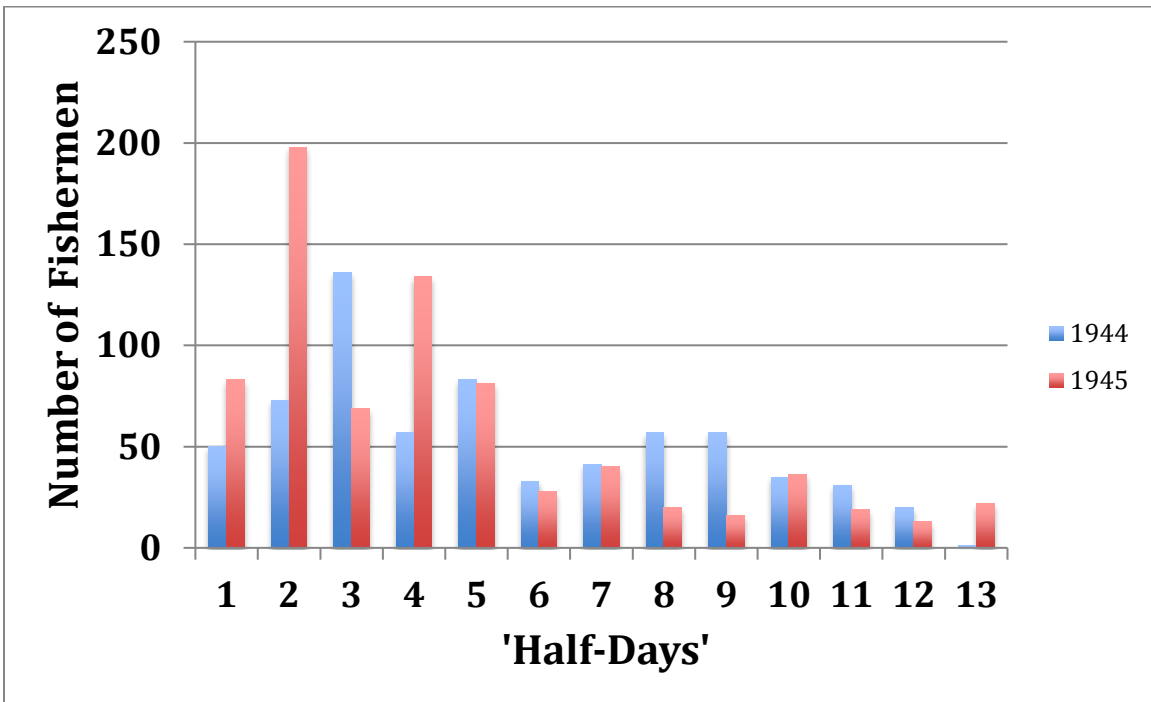


Figure 41. Number of fishermen fishing four 'E' Ponds on each of the first 13 'half-days' in 1944 and 1945. Note that the data for the four ponds are combined.

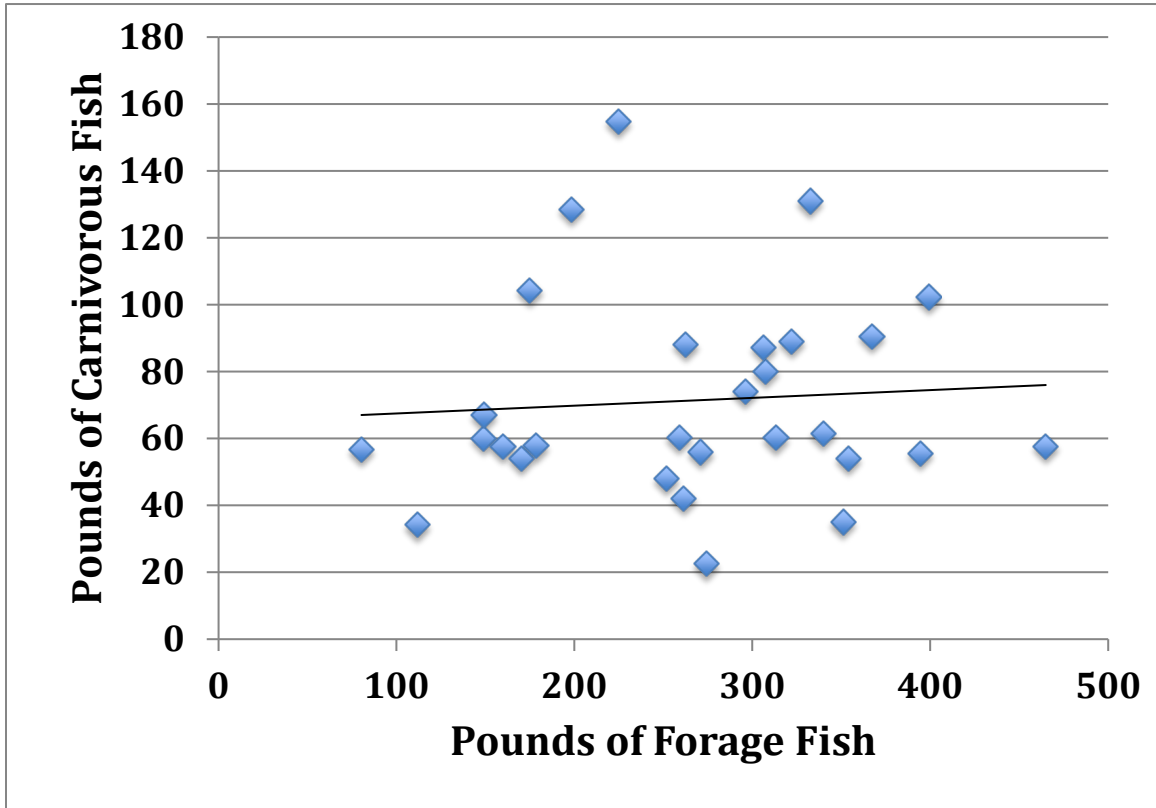


Figure 42. Relationship between pounds per acre of forage fish and pounds per acre of carnivorous fish in 28 'balanced' fish populations. Data taken from Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 274: *Relationships and Dynamics of Balanced and Unbalanced Fish Populations* (Swingle, 1950). Note the 'trendline' for the data set. The Correlation Coefficient is 0.0719.



Figure 43. Aerial view of the 'terrace-water' ponds developed on a portion of the Story Farm.



Figure 44. View of 'war-surplus' construction equipment moving soil on the Story Farm.



Figure 45. Original 'Field Storage' building constructed on the 'Field Headquarters' Site on the Story Farm shortly after the tract was purchased in 1943. The small building attached to the right-hand end of the main building was added later to house the wood-working shop. Note that a second 'Storage' building once stood in the open space along the right margin of the picture. It housed the mechanical shop. It was demolished a number of years ago.



Figure 46. Concrete-block buildings constructed in 1952 on the Field Headquarters Area for the storage of fertilizer and feed. Part of the watershed for Pond S-5 is located just beyond these buildings. The A. L. Black home was located on the hill to the north.



Figure 47. H. S. Swingle serving as Chairman of the FAO-sponsored *Warmwater Fishculture Symposium*. Dr. T. V. R Pillay of FAO-Rome is shown on Swingle's left.

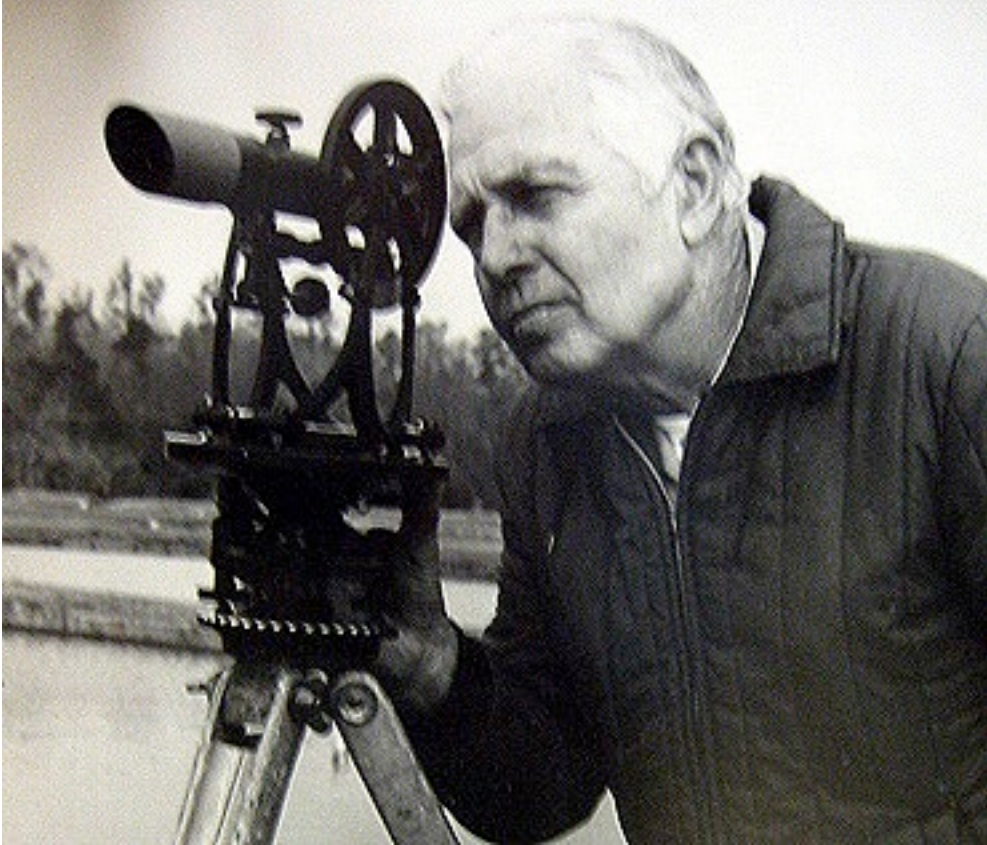


Figure 48. Lamar Black served as Superintendent of Field Operations from 1948 through 1985.



Figure 49. View of site where plastic pools of the 'L' Series are being installed. It was located on the hill west of Funchess Creek. Part of the new 'R' Pond Series will be installed southwest of these pools.



Figure 50. 'Track' arrangement for lifting 'tubs' of fish from the 'containment' area in the draining pond to the hauling truck on the dam above.



Figure 51. Back-hoe fish lifting system used to lift fish from the pond to a hauling tank. Note the 'in-line' fish weighing scale installed between the 'bag' and the 'boom.'

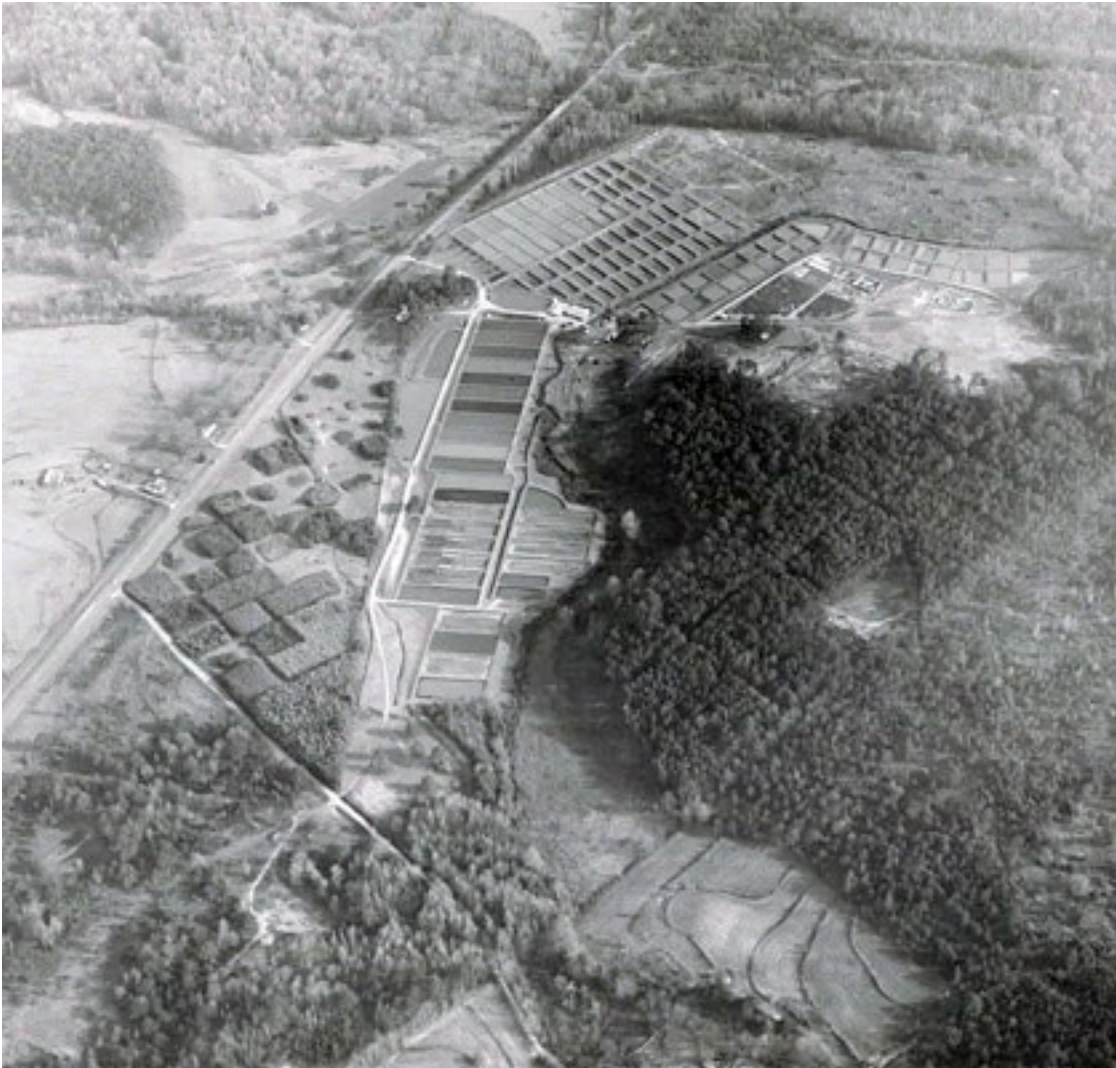


Figure 52. Aerial view showing the construction sites for the renovation of the 'E' Series and the new 'R' Series. Sturkie's bamboo research plots are shown east of the 'F' Ponds, adjacent to Highway 147.



Figure 53. Graves Center Dining Hall. Fisheries Program offices and laboratory in Miller House were moved here in 1953. Note the location of one of the 'Cabins' in the lower right-hand corner of the picture.



Figure 54. H. S. Swingle in one of the new labs developed in the renovation of Graves Center. The large glass jars were used in Lawrence's chemical weed control research.



Figure 55. Swingle Hall in 1975, shortly after it was occupied.



Figure 56. Fisheries Annex (Wire Road Labs).



Figure 57. Fisheries Annex (Wire Road Labs).



Figure 58. View of Farm Pond 11 from the southeast. Note the 4-foot water outlet in the lower left-hand corner.



Figure 59. Aerial view showing the construction site for some of the ponds on the Mellon Fish Breeding and Genetics Research Center. Note that Farm Pond 6 is shown at the top of the picture.



Figure 60. Confinement ponds for transgenic fish. Facility is located on the southeast corner of the Mellon Fish Breeding and Genetics area.



Figure 61. View of several of the re-constructed 'E' Ponds. Forest along Soughahatchee Creek is in the background. These ponds will be part of the 'B' Series (B-5, 6, 7 and 8).



Figure 61A. Ponds B-5, B-6, B-7 and B-8 as they appeared in early 2018.



Figure 61B. Pond B-7 as it appeared in early 2018. Note that the equipment (generators and blowers) required to support the research on 'in-pond' raceways has been installed.



Figure 62. Two of the 'Field Storage' buildings constructed at the rear of the old Field Headquarters Site on the Story Farm.



Figure 63. Fuel storage facility installed on the old Field Headquarters site on the Story Farm. Note that the abandoned 'Saw Mill' shed is shown in the background in the lower left-hand corner.



Figure 64. Field storage on the Soughahatchee Farm. It is located west of the abandoned 'Counting Shed' site.



Figure 65. Fuel storage facility on the Soughahatchee Farm. Note that the small chemical storage building is located near the left-hand margin of the picture.



Figure 66. Boat and tractor storage shed. It is located in the southwestern boundary area of the Soughahatchee Farm. Construction completed in 2009.



Figure 66A. Pole barn constructed on the Genetics Unit in 2017 for use by the Dunham Work Group. Note that Lee County Highway 072 (Farmville Road) is in the background.



Figure 66B. Pole barn west of Pond F-17 and Pond F-18 on the Soughhahatchee Farm. It was erected in 2017, to protect a series of 12 circular plastic tanks. It is for the joint use of Research Operations and the Peatman Work Group.



Figure 66C. Pole barn erected on the west side of Pond S-1 in 2013. It protects a series of circular plastic tanks. It was erected for the use of the Peatman Work Group. Note that the road to Pond S-3 is at the left of the barn.



Figure 66D. Pole barn erected of the east side of Pond S-1 in 2017. It is to Be used by the Peatman Work Group. It protects a series of large plastic troughs. The Pond S-1 dam is at the center right. Note that the 'ticket shed' used in research on the sale of fishing privileges is shown on the left margin of the Figure.



Figure 67. Storage Building constructed for the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit. Located north of the 'R' Ponds, near the western boundary of the farm. Completed in 2009.



Figure 68. Shop Building. Located north of 'R' Ponds, near the western boundary of the Farm. Completed in 2009.



Figure 69. Chemical Storage Building. Located north of the 'R' Ponds, near the western boundary of the Farm. Completed in 2009.



Figure 70. 'Chicken' houses on the Farmville City Farm. Over-the-years, they have provided excellent field storage for 'bulky' items.



Figure 71. View of the 'Counting Shed in 1987. At this point, it had been renovated to accommodate the eight new concrete holding tanks as well as the tilapia over-wintering facility. The ponds in the foreground (Left to right) are Ponds M-4, J-3 and F-27. Note the Fish Processing and Technology Laboratory is in the background.



Figure 72. Fish Processing and Technology Laboratory. Constructed under contract in 1975.



Figure 73. View of the Fish Reproduction Research Laboratory (on the right) and the Field Classroom (on the left). Constructed under contract in 1977. Funds from the Kresge Foundation and the sale of timber off the farms were used to pay for the construction. Later, the Fish Nutrition Laboratory would be added to the 'back-side' of the Field Classroom. The entire facility was renovated in 2017 to accommodate the recreational fishing Work-Groups. Note a view of one of the valves controlling the flow of water from Farm Pond 11 is located in the lower 'left-hand' corner of the picture.



Figure 74. View of the Ireland Center. Over the years, several additional structures have been constructed around the north side of the main building as our extramural program in fish management in 'public' waters has expanded.



Figure 75. Field Operations Headquarters Building. Completed on the Soughatchee Farm in 1990.



Figure 76. Genetics and Breeding Laboratory Building. Building was constructed with funds provided by the Mellon Foundation. It is located just south of County Highway 072 on the north end of the Soughahatchee Farm. It was completed under contract in 1990.



Figure 77. The genetics hatchery and holding facility. Part of it was completed in 1991. It was renovated and expanded in 2009.



Figure 78. Aerial view of the Center for Aquatic Resource Management (The Shell Center). Building 1, adjacent to the highway, was designed primarily for research. It contains analytical labs, environmental control labs (Figure 78A) and a large wet lab with aquaria and tanks (Figure 78B). Building 2, adjacent to the ‘F’ Ponds, was designed for some of the School’s teaching/outreach activities. It contains a large classroom, two teaching labs, several faculty offices and a Visitor’s Center (Figure 78C). It was designed to replace the ‘Counting Shed’ as the School’s primary fish-handling facility (78D). It also contains the Public Fish Marketing Facility (78E). Pond number 4 of the ‘B’ Series is shown at the bottom of the Figure.



Figure 78A. Aquaria in one of the 'wet' research rooms of Building 1 in the Shell Center. Several environmental characteristics can be controlled in these experimental containers.



Figure 78B. Various kinds and sizes of containers used for research in the large 'wet' lab in Building 1 of the Shell Center.



Figure 78C. Fish holding tanks in the fish handling lab in Building 2 of the Shell Center. Access to the 'Public Fish Market' is through the two doors shown at the top-center of the Figure.



Figure 78D. Visitors Center in Building 2 of the Shell Center.



Figure 78E. Interior of the 'Public Fish Market' located in Building 2 of the Shell Center.



Figure 79. Fish Health Laboratory, located below the east end of Pond S-6 dam.



Figure 79A. Floating research containers installed in Pond S-1. These were installed for use of the Peatman Work Group.



Figure 79B. Floating research containers installed in Pond S-6. These units were installed for use by the Peatman Work Group.



Figure 80. Old broiler houses on the Farmville City Farm. These old buildings provide valuable long-term storage space for 'bulky' items.



Figure 81. Aerial view of the Society Hill Road Farm research facility. Facility was given to the University by Wildlife International in 1996 after all contract requirements were completed. In 2017 the Board of Trustees agreed to sell the property.



Figure 82. Hand-pump over a shallow well located behind the feed shed on the Soughahatchee Farm. It was in place when this Tract was purchased from the Pittman Family. The 'F' Ponds are in the background. In the early years this was one of the few sources of fresh water on the entire Farm.



Figure 83. Hand-operated pump on a shallow-well on the Story Farm. Pump is located on the southwest shoreline of Pond S-3, approximately 50 feet south from the water line. Remains of the abandoned 'fish-fry' facility are scattered in the woods nearby.



Figure 84. Pump-house on Funchess Creek adjacent to the site of the demolished 'Counting Shed.' By activating the pump, water flowing down the Creek could be returned to the 'Closed System.'



Figure 84A. Low dam on the Diversion Ditch at Pond S-6. By placing a board in this dam, a small reservoir is created upstream. A pipe installed in the reservoir carries water by gravity overland to Pond S-8.



Figure 85. Pump-house at the eastern end of Pond S-8. Activating the pump lifted water over the 'divide' between the Swingle Creek and Funchess Creek Watersheds. Note the south end of the Pond S-14 dam in the background.



Figure 86. Stand of timber established by re-planting area south of Lee 72, between Farm Pond 8 and Farm Pond 9. Stand was established in 1975 after 'old' stand was removed.



Figure 87. Stand of timber established by planting loblolly pines in an open field adjacent to the road from Lee 46 to Pond S-6. This field had been part of a radar testing site established by the University during World War II.

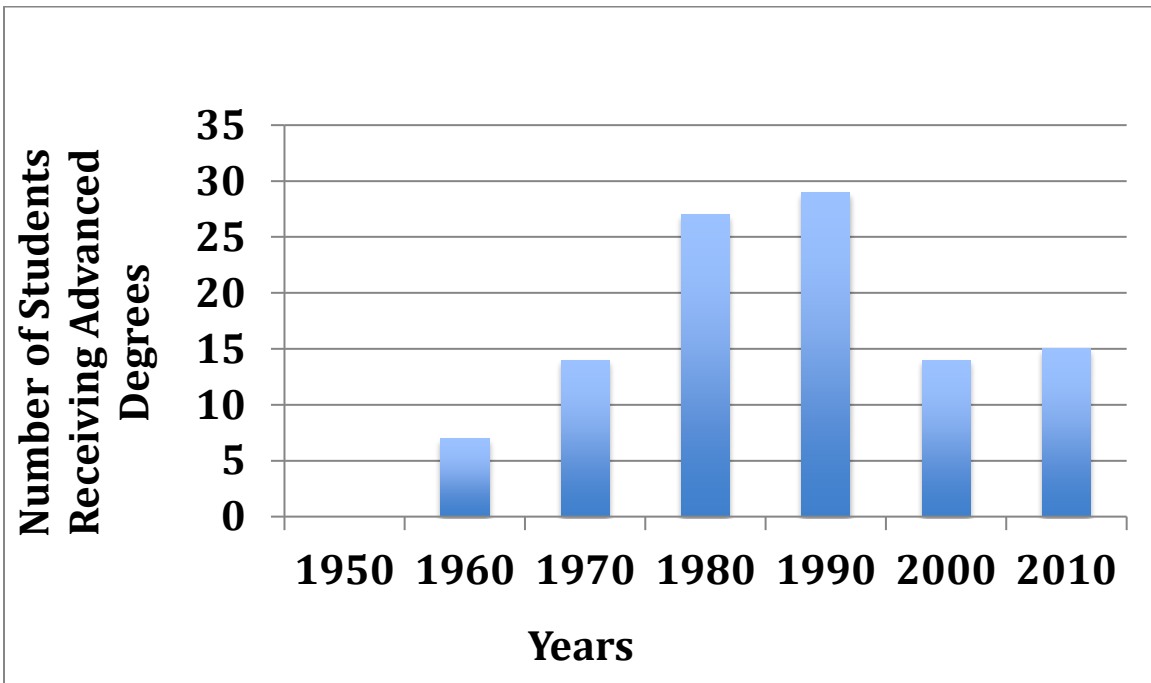


Figure 88. Number of students receiving advanced fisheries degrees from Auburn requiring the completion of a research project (M.S. and Ph.D.).



Figure 89. Swingle working with his cricket 'experiments' in the basement of the Miller House.



Figure 90. J. S. Dendy came to Auburn from TVA in 1947. He was employed specifically to assist with the establishment of a Fish Management Curriculum. Here he is shown with a basket of red swamp crayfish produced in a research project that he was conducting on culture of the species.

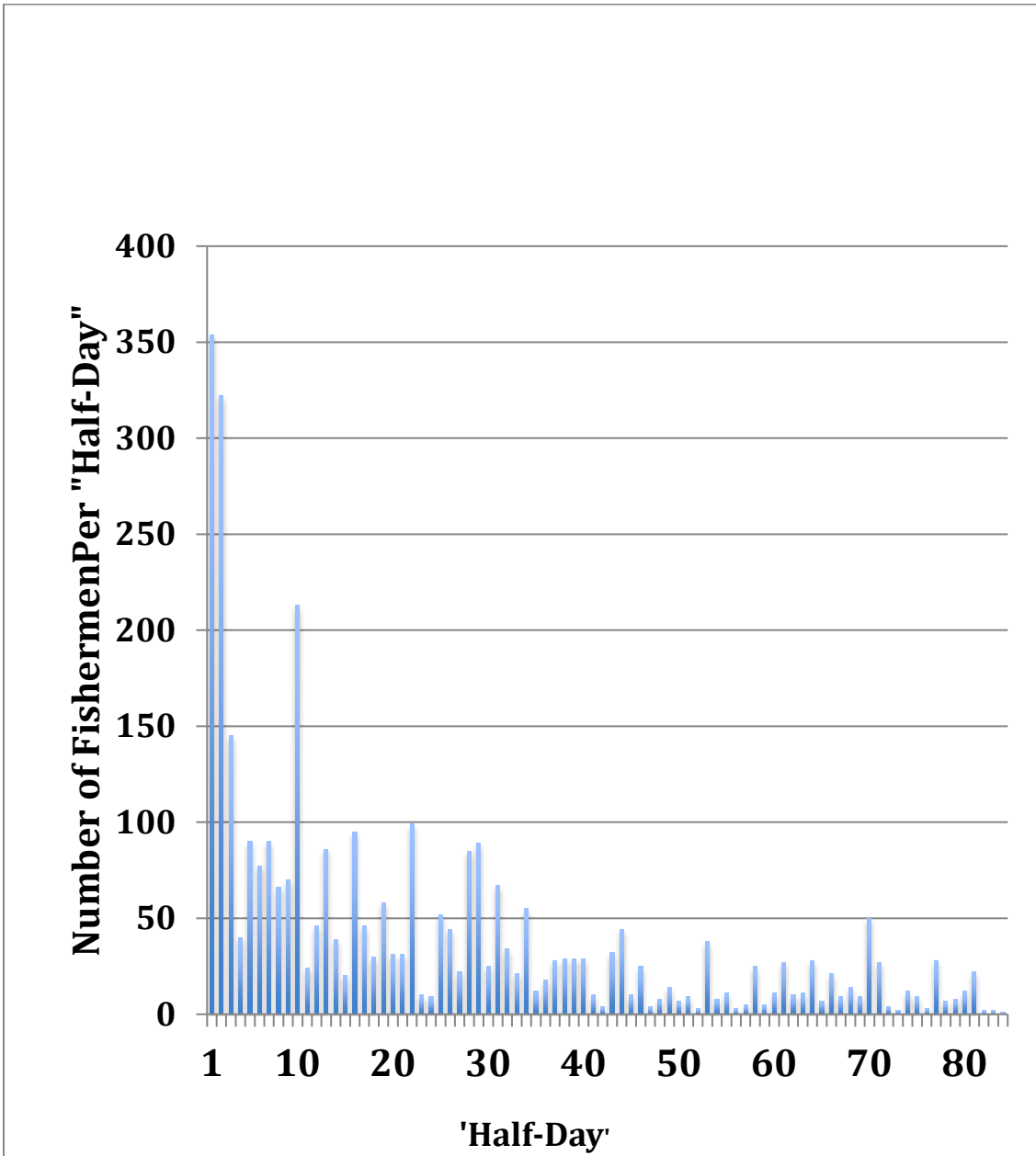


Figure 91. Total number of fishermen fishing Pond S-6 on each of 84 'half-days' during the period July 6 and mid-October, 1948.

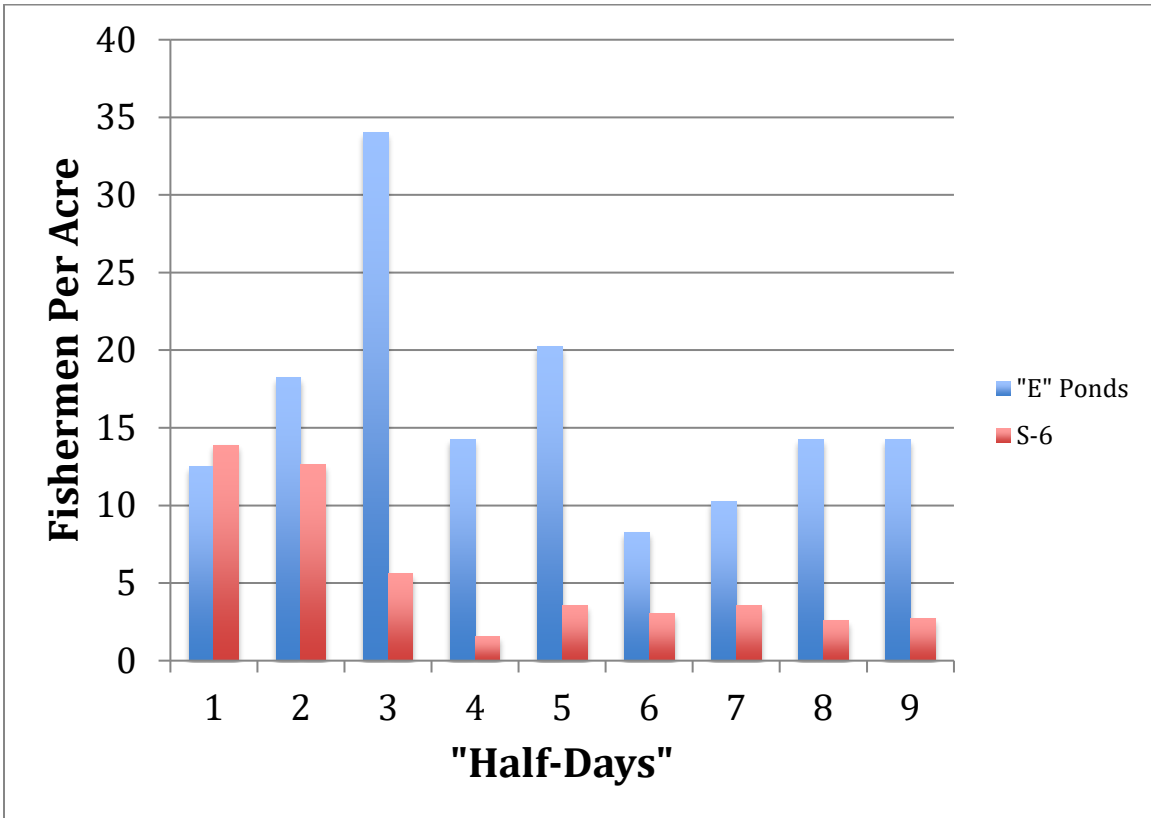


Figure 92. Number of persons fishing (per acre) in the 'E' Ponds in 1944 and in Pond S-6 in 1948, in the first nine 'half-days' of fishing.



Figure 93. Fishermen with their channel catfish 'catch' on Pond S-1.

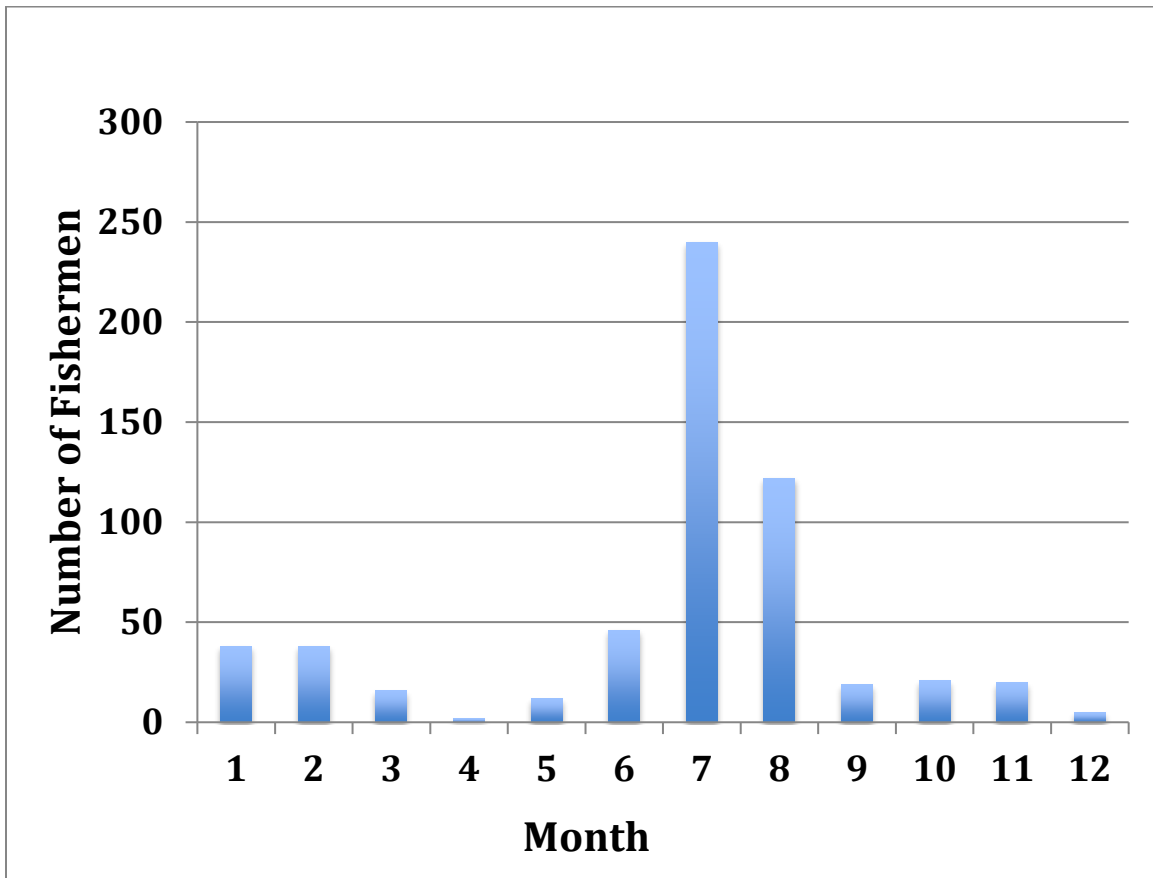


Figure 94. Number of persons fishing in Pond S-14 in four months in 1958 and eight months in 1959 (twelve months total). Month 1 was September, 1958. Month 5 was March, 1959.

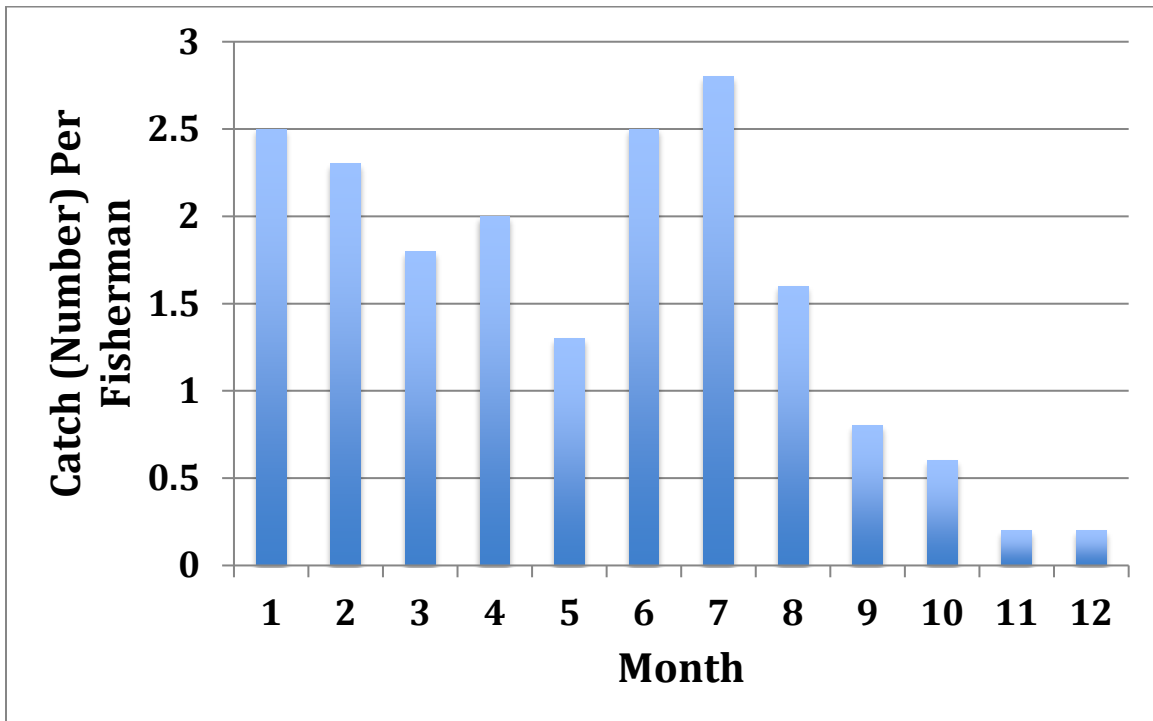


Figure 95. Average number of channel catfish caught per fisherman in Pond S-14 in 12 months of fishing during the period September, 1958 through October, 1959. Remember that the 'limit' was three fish per \$1 permit. Note that data from 1958 and 1959 are combined. Month 1 was September, 1958. Month 5 was March, 1959.

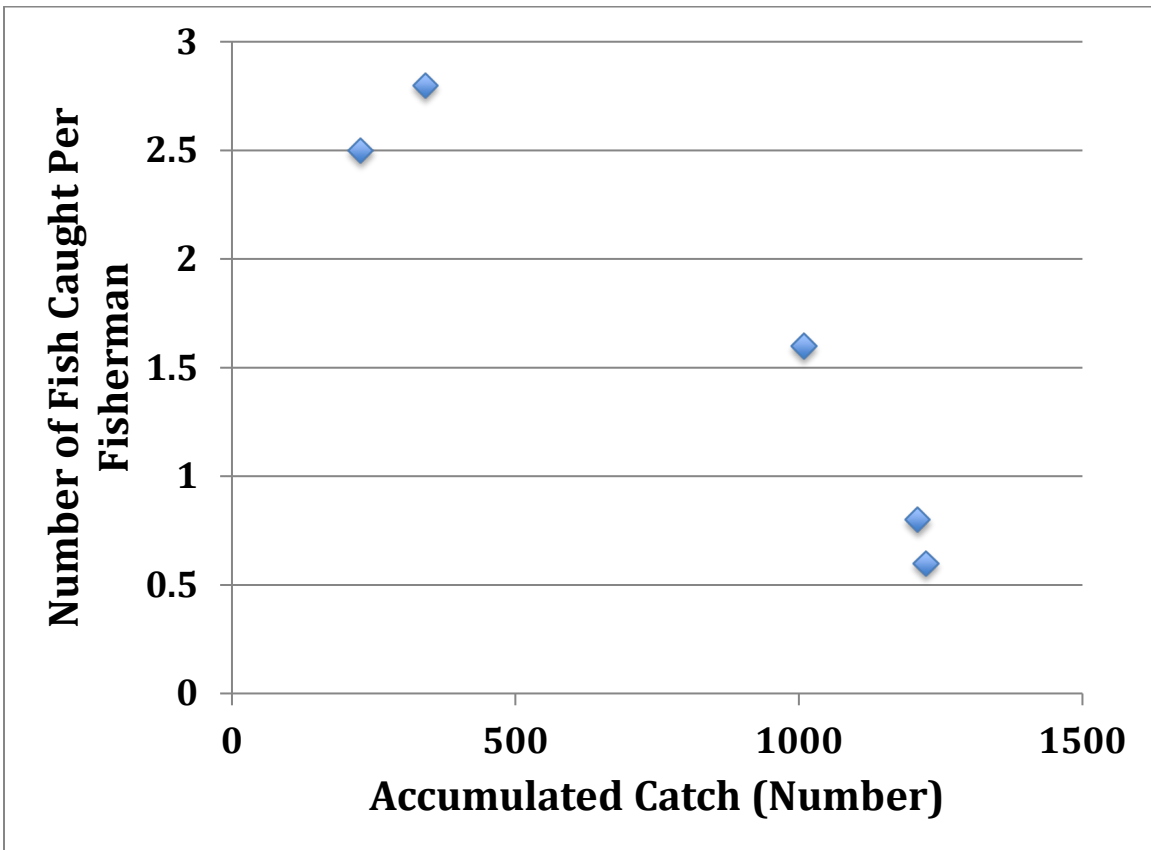


Figure 96. Relationship between 'Accumulated Catch' and the 'Number of Fish Caught per Fisherman' in Pond S-1.



Figure 97. The Claude Petee Mariculture Center in south Baldwin County. The Inter-Coastal Waterway is located south of the ponds.



Figure 98. Modern-day operation to return discarded oyster shells to an oyster reef in Mobile Bay.



Figure 99. Oyster 'gardening.' Oysters are held in baskets between the posts.



Figure 100. The Auburn University Shellfish Laboratory. It is located on the eastern end of Dauphin Island as part of the Dauphin island Sea Lab Campus. The building was dedicated in 2003.



Figure 101. Commercial, 'off-bottom' oyster farm in Porterville Bay in south Mobile County, using the 'adjustable long-line production system.'

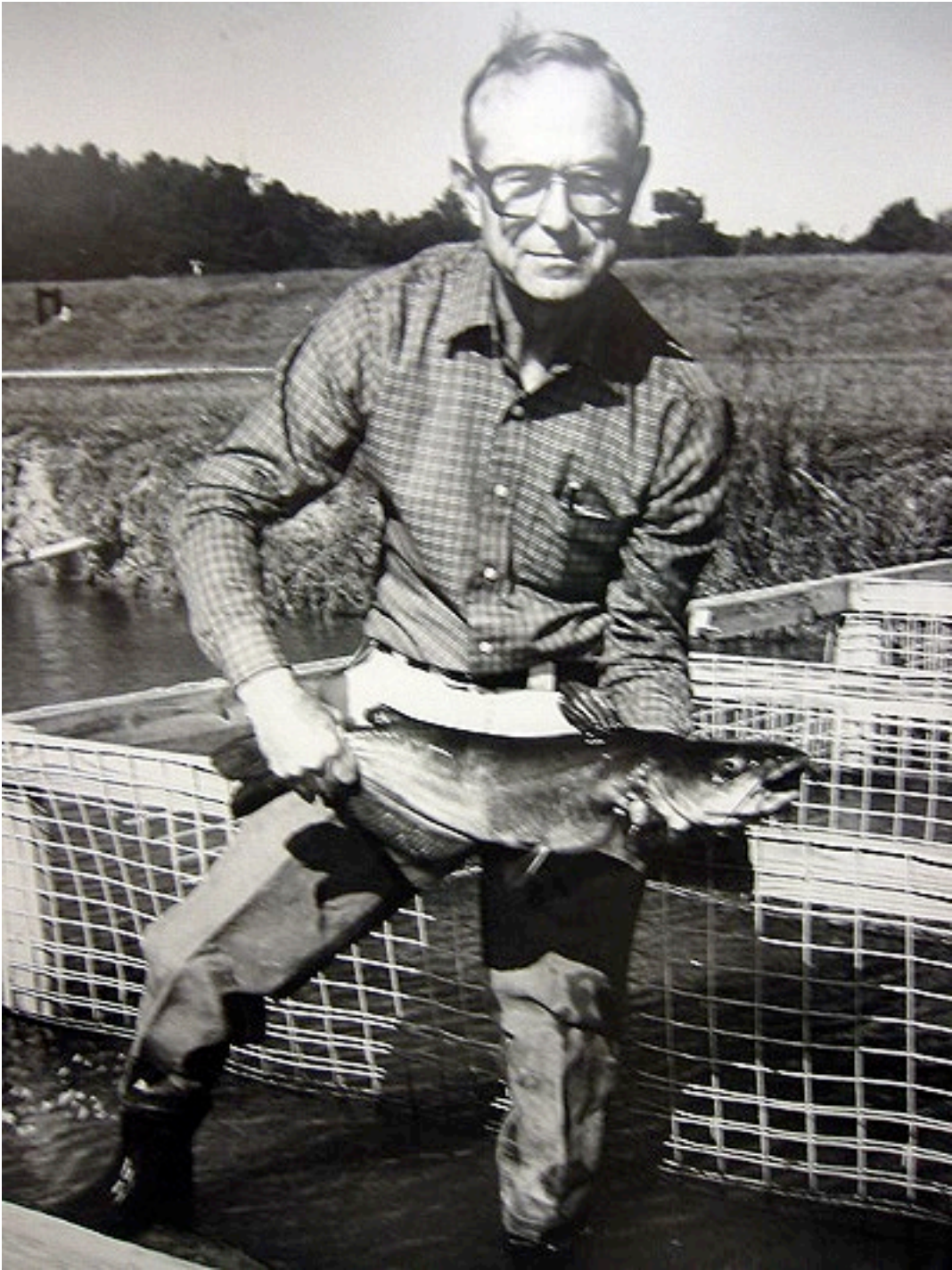


Figure 102. Ellis Prather holding a large channel catfish brood fish. Spawning pens with spawning boxes are in the background.



Figure 103. Ray Allison was instrumental in the establishment of the Cooperative Fish Disease Project at Auburn. He also conducted research on fish production in recirculating water systems.



Figure 104. Two different configurations of 'paddle-wheel' aerators. The one on the left is the 'older' one.



.Figure 105. Pond aeration device designed by Boyd and his Work Group.



Figure 106. Nylon net fish production 'cage' suspended within a 'PVC' frame.



Figure 107. Hydroponics laboratory on the Soughahatchee Farm. Building is located just south of the Fish Processing and Technology Laboratory.



Figure 108. 'Fixed' production raceway constructed in Pond S-10 (a 'terrace-water' pond) on the Story Farm (Figure 18C). Raceway was constructed in 2005 to facilitate fish harvest. It was converted to a production raceway in 2016.



Figure 108A. In-pond raceway showing construction details.



Figure 109. Personnel of the Auburn Fisheries Program and the Alabama Department of Conservation conducting a fish population survey on the Tombigbee River near Eutaw, Alabama in the summer of 1952.



Figure 110. The R.V *Mary Lou* was purchased for the Auburn University Marine Extension and Research Center (AUMERC) in 2005 for use in their Extension and Research Programs.



Figure 111. Group picture of attendees at a Pond Management Short-Course for Biologists conducted by Auburn Fisheries Faculty in the summer of 1948. Biologists from 16 states attended. A list of attendees is given in Appendix Table 5.

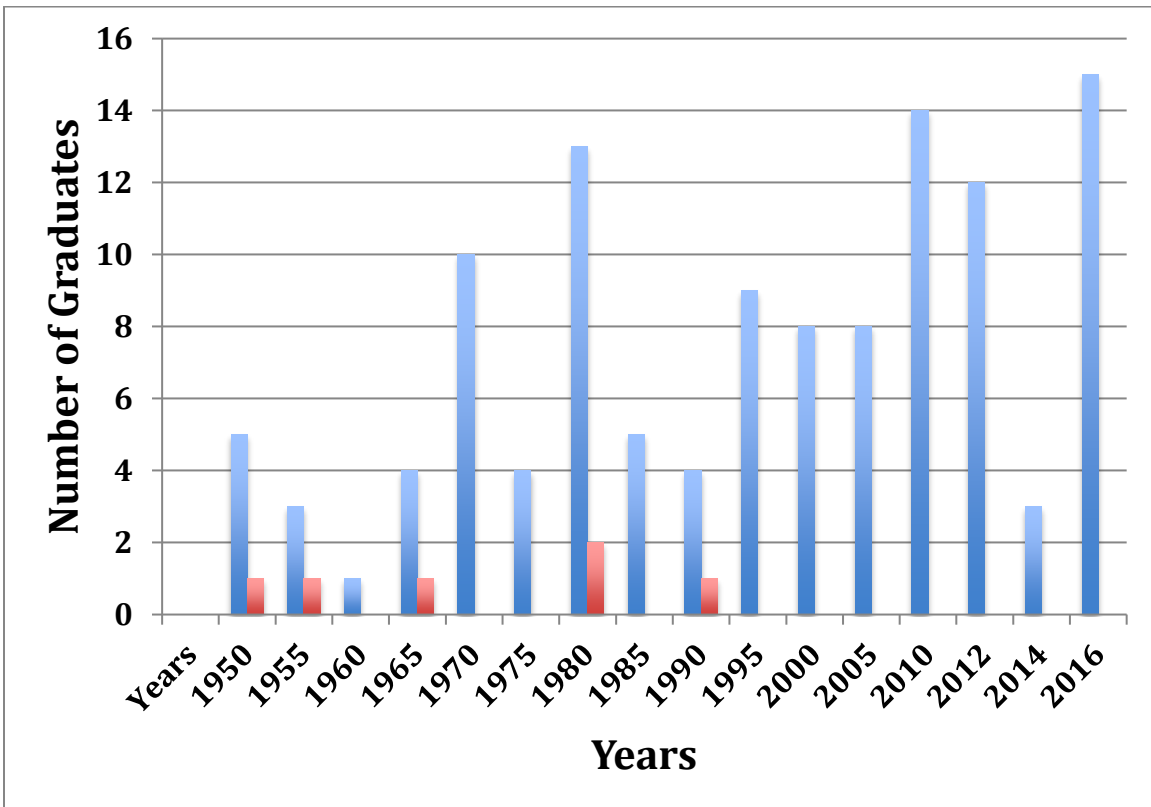


Figure 112. Total number of students ('Blue') and the number of international students ('Red') receiving Bachelor of Science Degrees in several years, during the period 1950 through 2016.

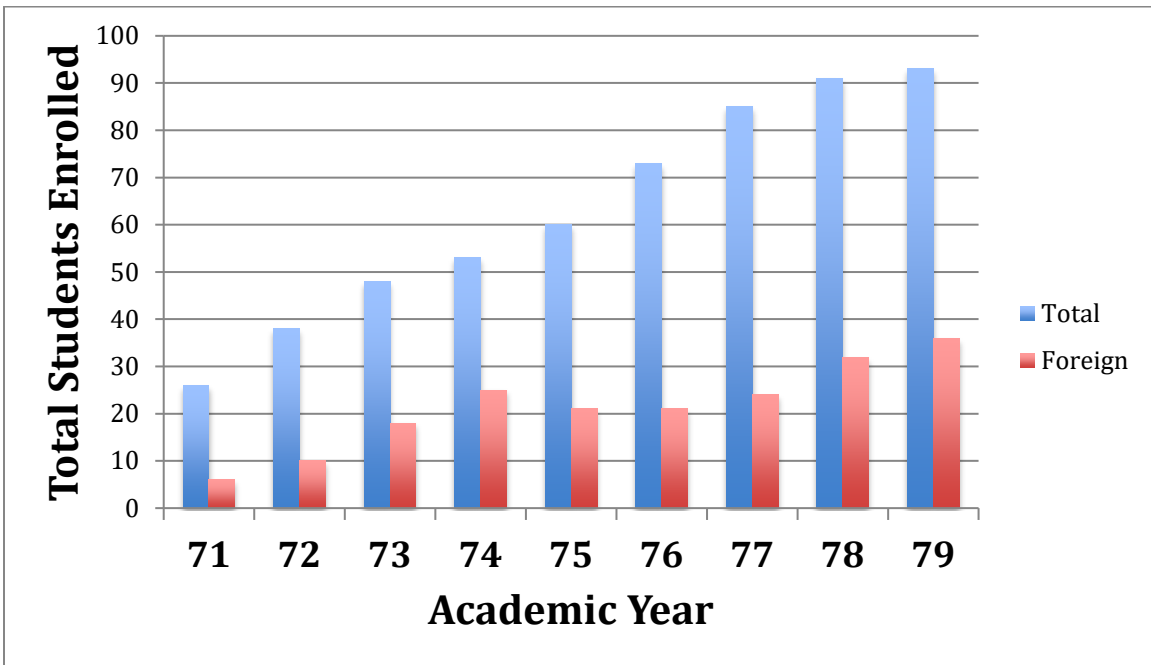


Figure 113. Average number of all graduate students and foreign graduate students enrolled each quarter in nine Academic Years.

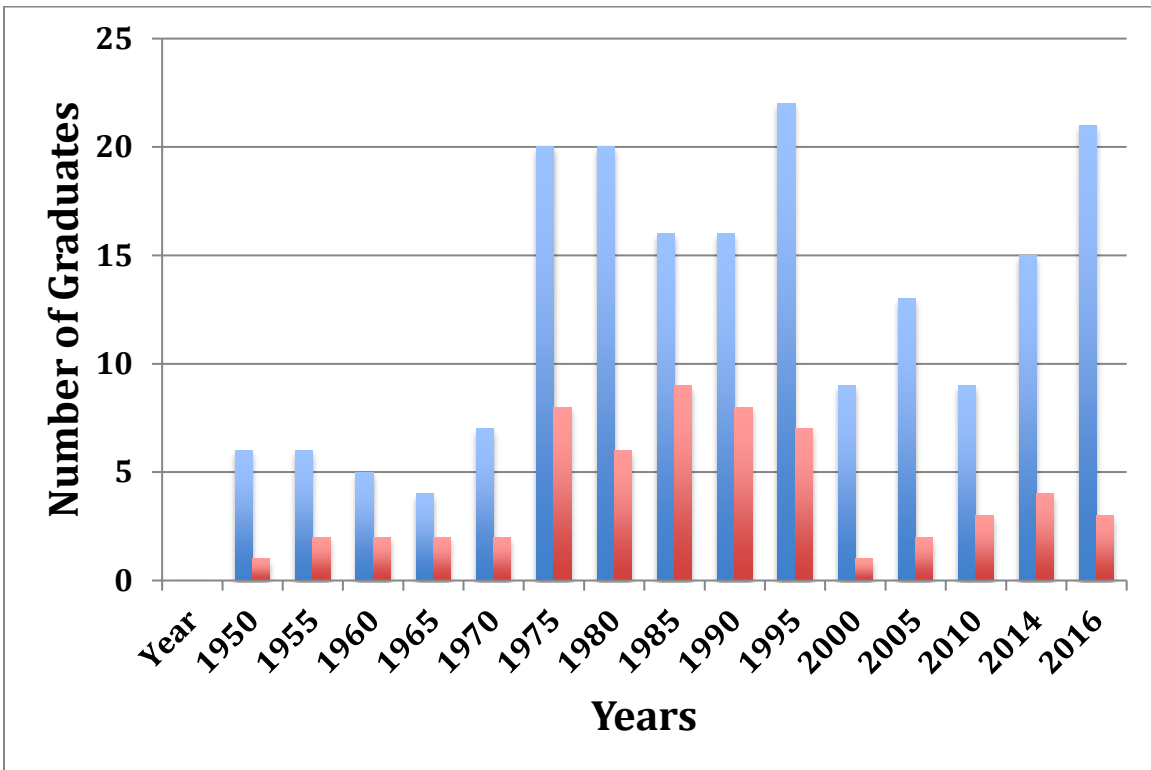


Figure 114. Total number of students ‘(Blue)’ and the number of international students ‘(Red)’ receiving the Master of Science Degree in several years, during the period 1950 through 2016.

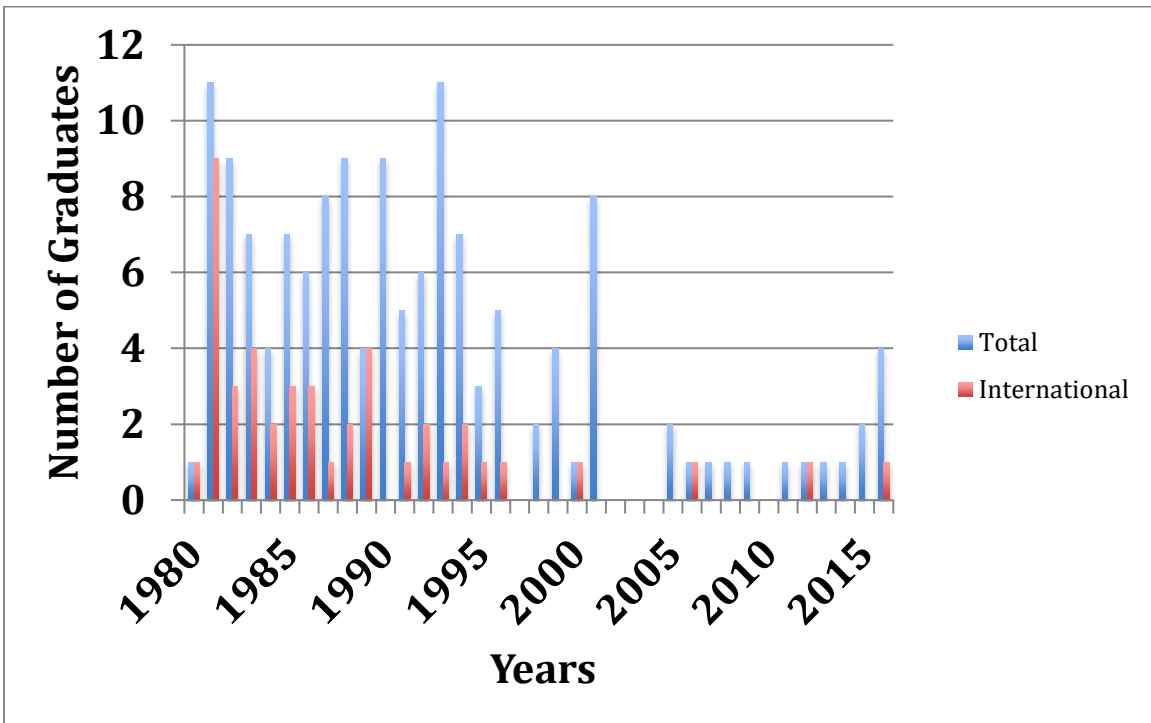


Figure 115. Total number of students and the number of international students receiving the Master of Aquaculture Degree each year during the period 1980 through 2016.

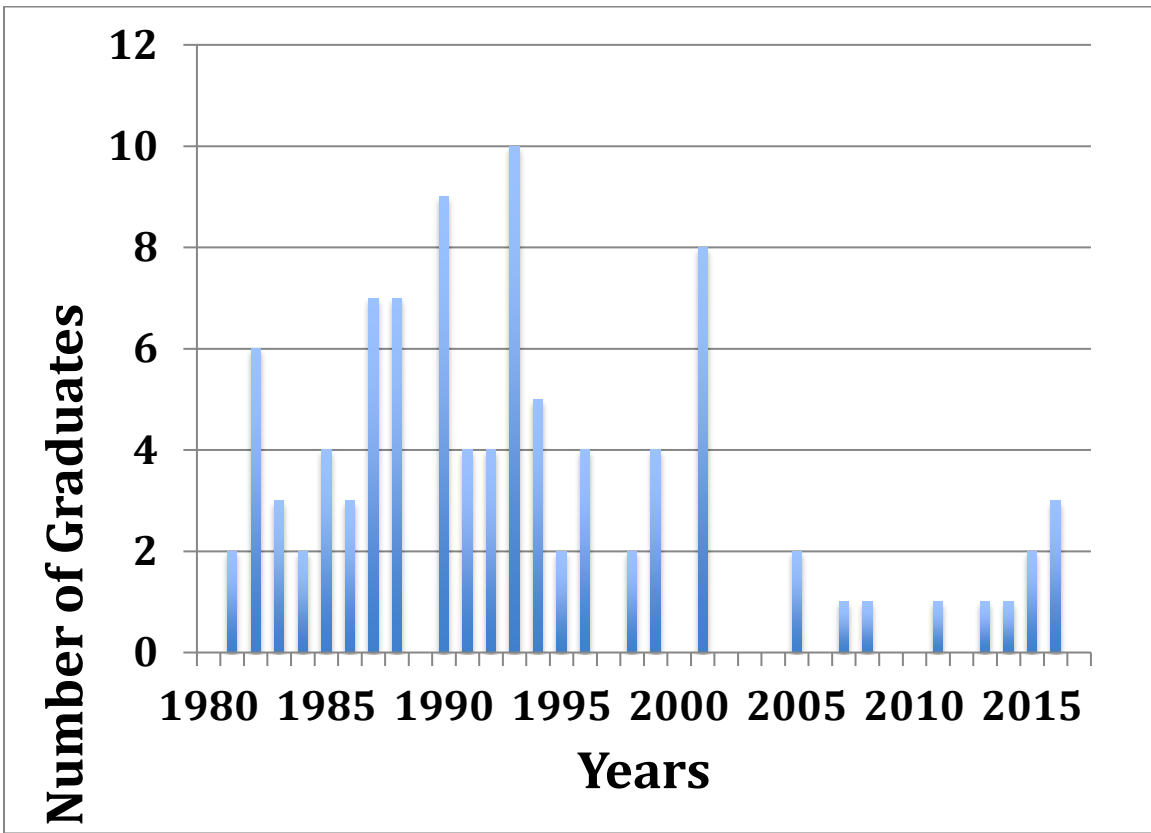


Figure 116. Number of U.S. students receiving the Master of Aquaculture Degree annually during the period 1980 through 2016.

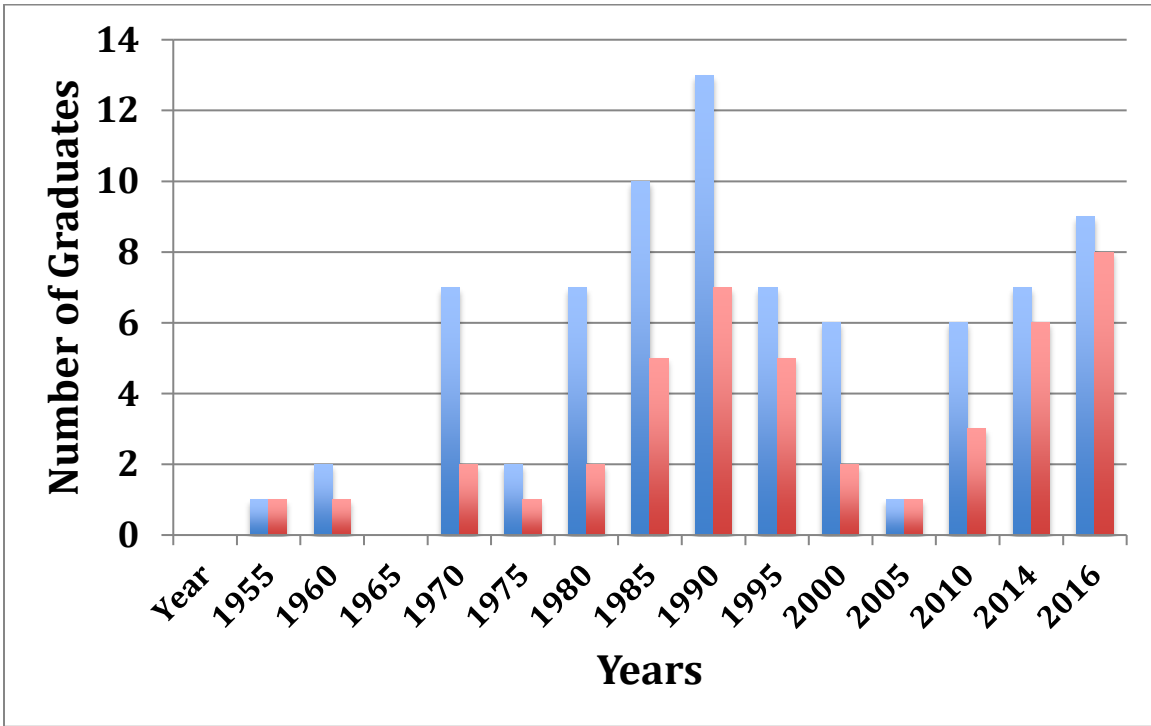


Figure 117. Total number of students ('Blue') and the number of international students ('Red') receiving Ph.D. Degrees in different years, during the period 1955 through 2016.

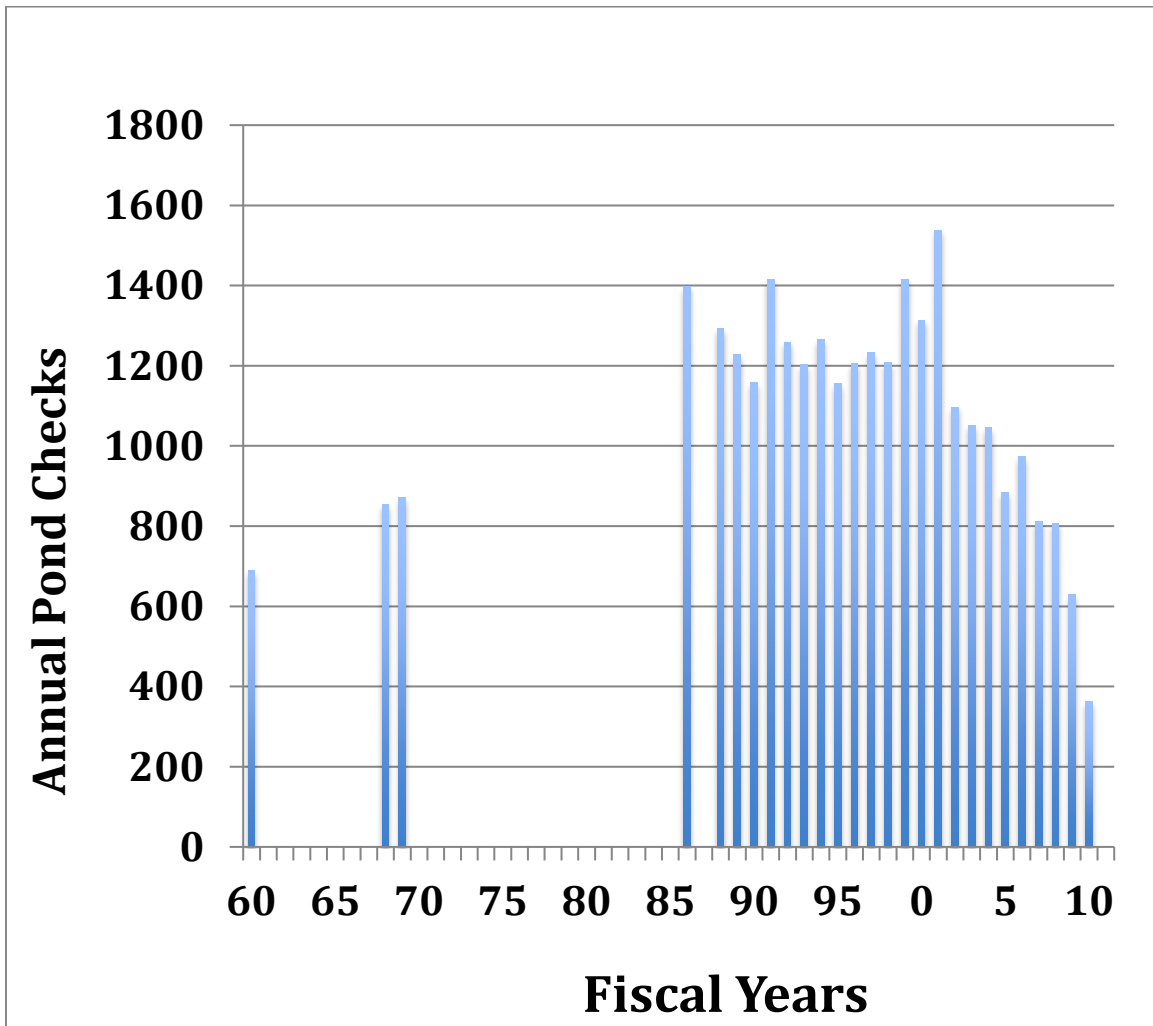


Figure 118. Number of balance 'checks' on private ponds conducted by Fisheries Section Biologists in different Fiscal Years during the period 1960-2012. Blank spaces on the graph indicate that either data were not available or that it was not comparable with other data from preceding years.

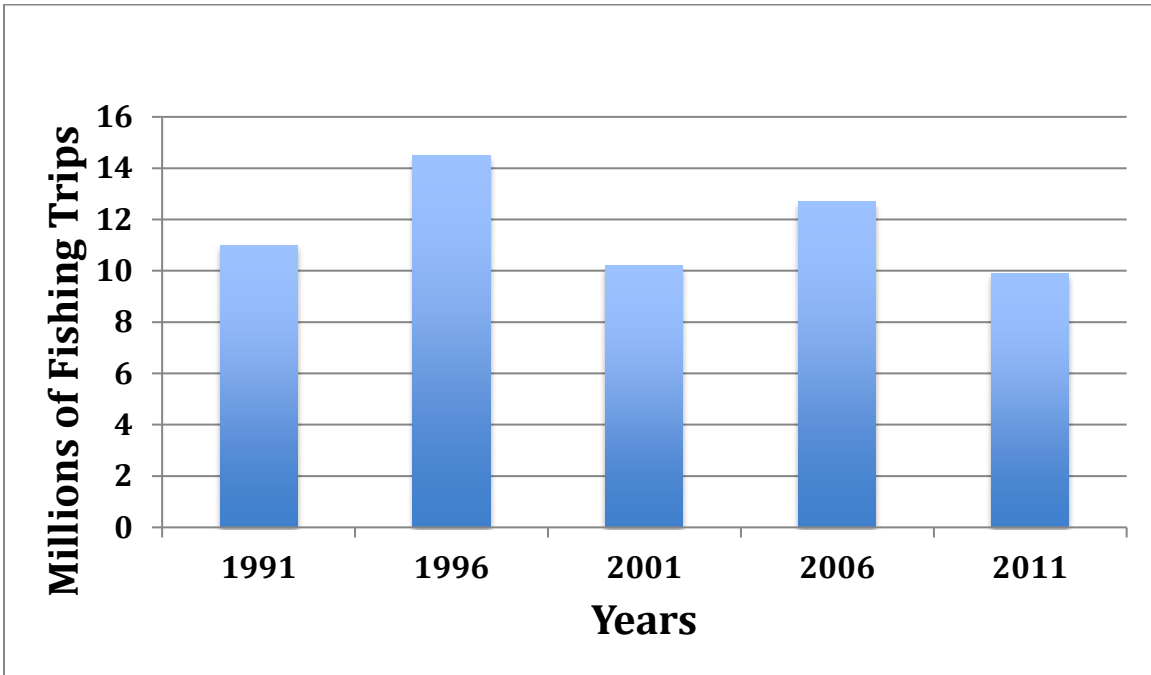


Figure 119. Estimated total number of fishing trips (Millions) completed by Resident Anglers in Alabama in 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011. Data obtained from the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation.

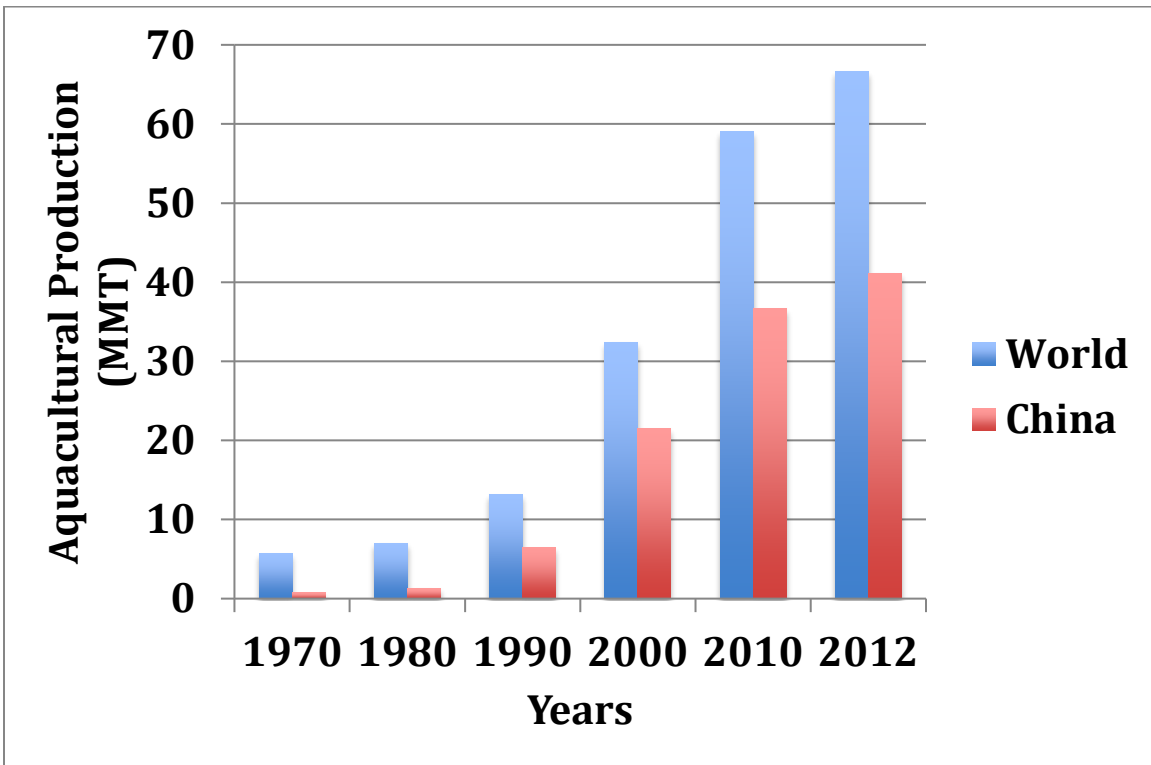


Figure 120. Aquacultural production in the world and China (millions of metric tons) in different years during the period 1970 through 2012.



Figure 121. The Judge Richard Avery Building in Greensboro, Alabama (Hale County). It was dedicated in May, 1992. It was designed to provide the space required for the Alabama Fish Farming Center in their efforts to provide for the technology needs of the commercial catfish farming industry.



Figure 122. Laboratory 'on-wheels' for use by Alabama Fish Farming Center personnel operating away from the Avery Building.

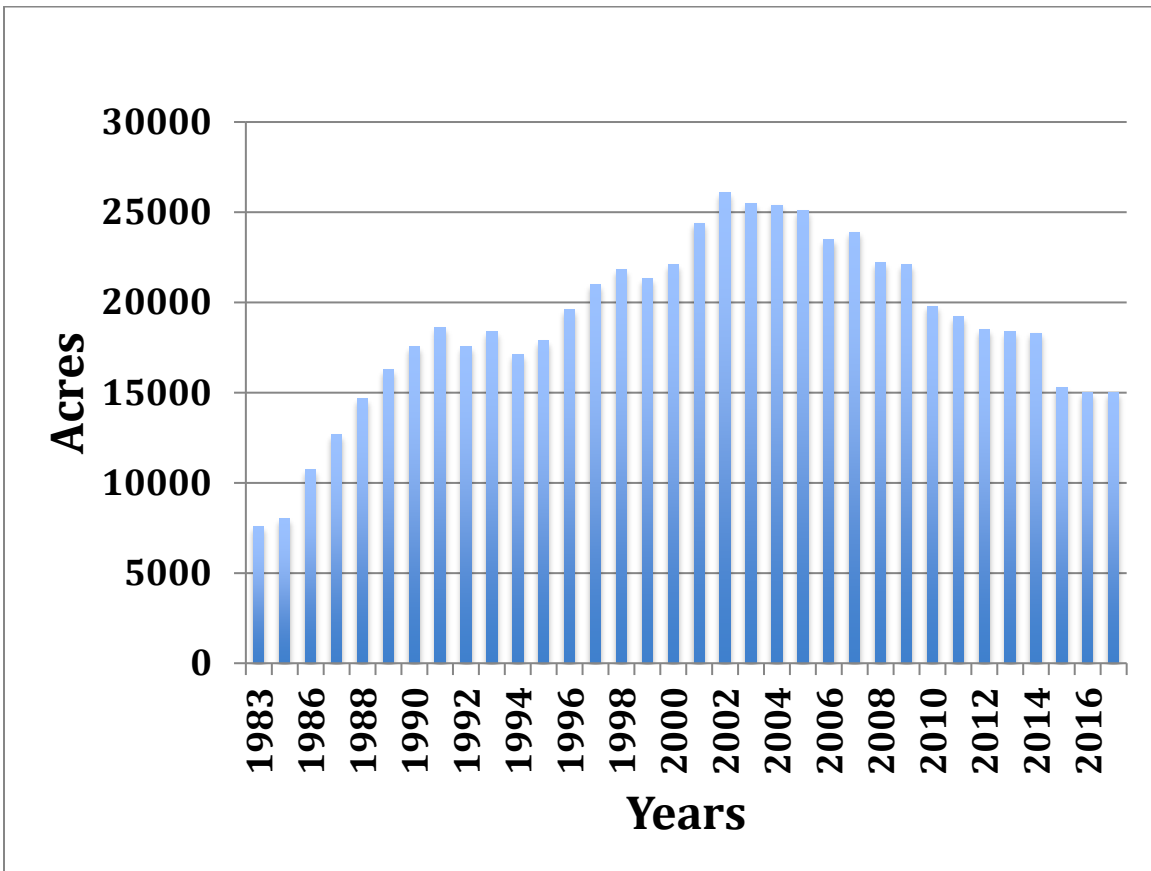


Figure 122A. Estimated acreage of ponds devoted to commercial catfish production in different years, during the period 1983 through 2017. Note that data for 1985 is not available. Data provided by the Alabama Fish Farming Center.

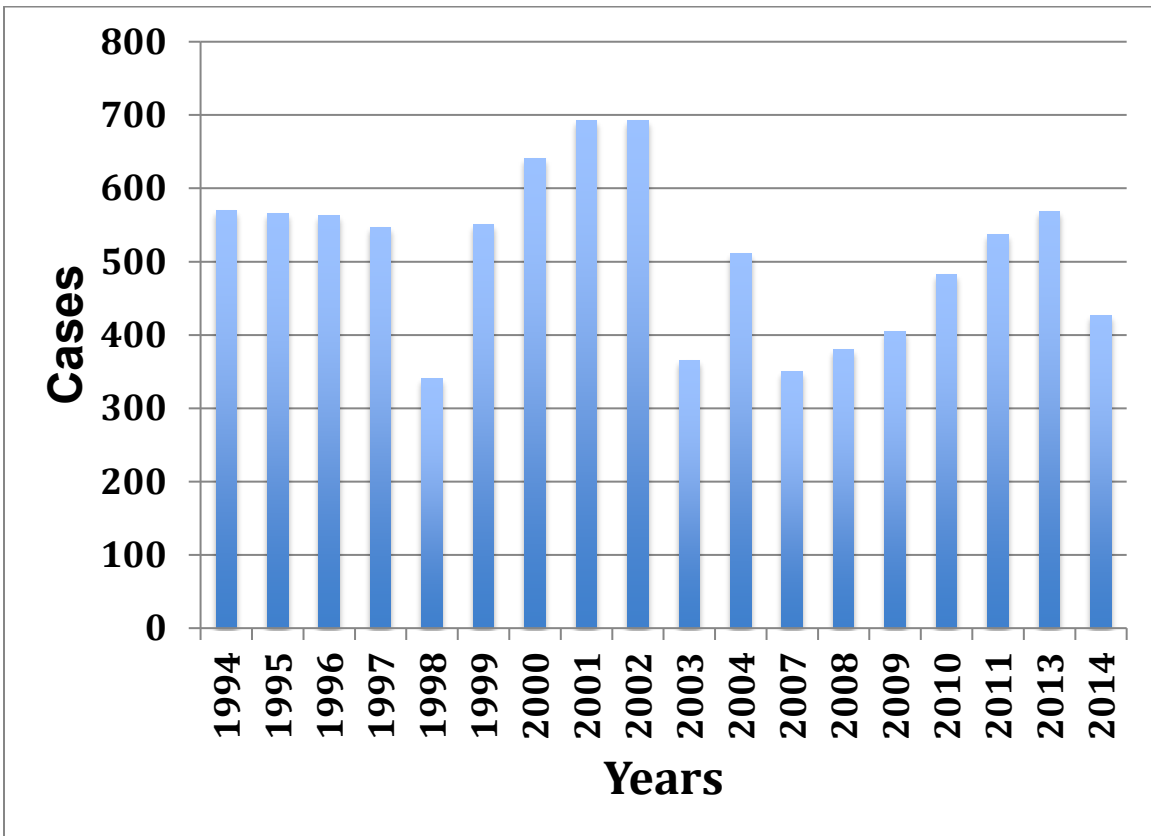


Figure 122B. Number of fish disease cases handled by the Fish Health Specialist at the Alabama Fish Farming Center in different years, during the period 1994 through 2014. Data provided by Center personnel.

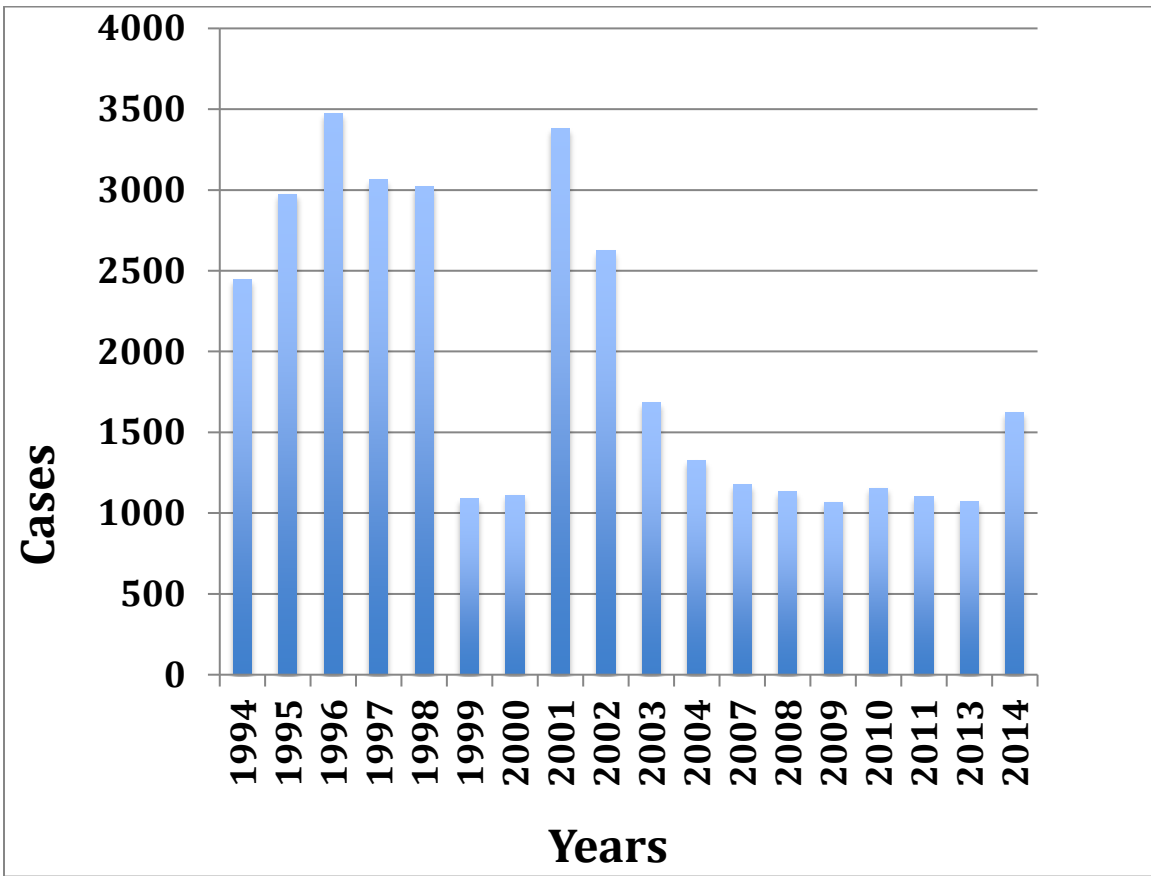


Figure 122C. Number of water quality analyses performed by personnel of the Alabama Fish Farming Center, during the period 1994 through 2014. Note that data for 2004, 2005 and 2012 are not available. Data provided by Center personnel.

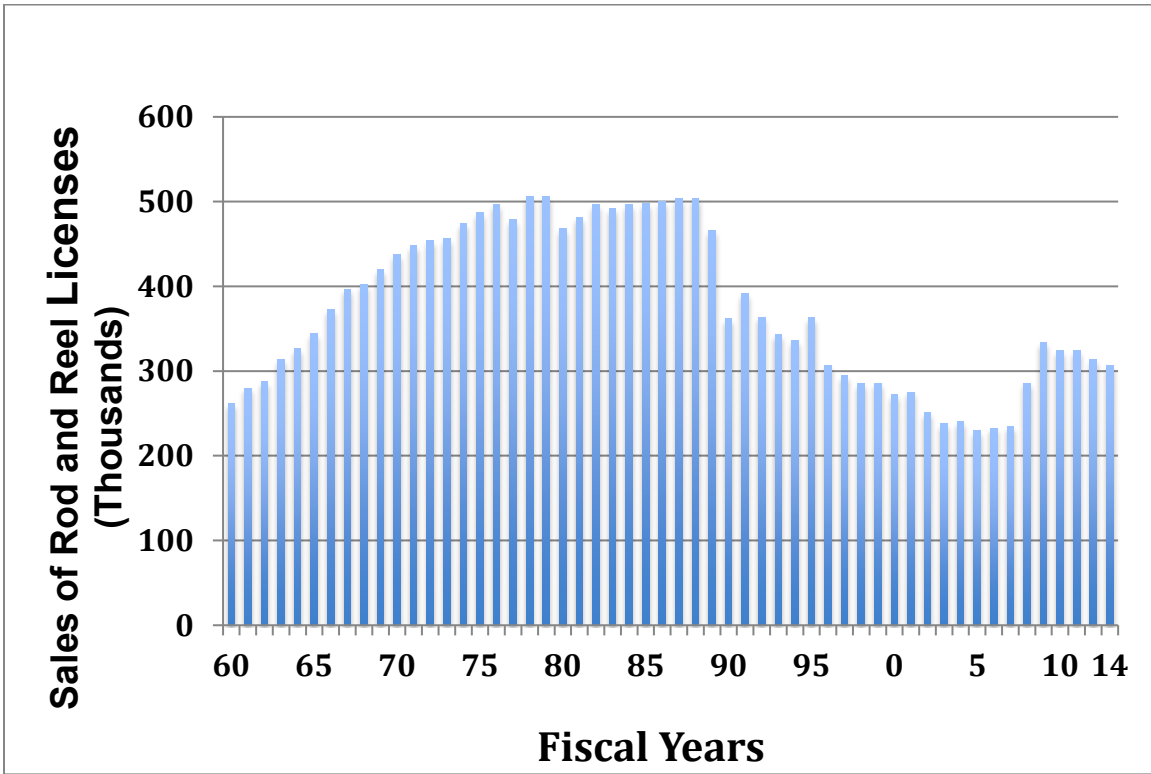


Figure 123. Number of Rod and Reel Fishing Licenses sold annually in Alabama during the period 1960-2014.