

11-8-1973

The Knothole, November 8, 1973

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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ARCHIVES

THE

KNOTHOLE

VOLUME 24 NO. 10
NOVEMBER 8, 1973

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

FRESHMAN OFFICERS

It's about time somebody introduced the new freshman class officers. They are:

Steve Novak--President--F. Biology
Shelah LeDuc--Vice President--LA-ES
Anne Henderson--Secretary-Treasurer--
F. Biology
Scott Kartiganer--Social Chairman--F.
Engineering

Representatives to the Student Council
are: Steve Mader--F. Biology

James Tate--ES-LA
Wintrop Doolittle III--ES-LA

Steve Novak, President, is at this time trying to get some type of event together for the freshmen to get to know one another. One suggestion which the officers are looking into is a hayride. Steve will be putting a suggestion box in the Botany 100 lab. If you have any ideas or suggestions for the new officers, please let them know.

Steve can be reached at 478-9336, Flint Hall.

ML

CIVIL SERVICE ◆ SUMMER JOBS

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announced today the filing deadlines for 1974 summer jobs with Federal agencies. Those who file by November 23 will be tested between January 5 and 26; by December 28, between February 23 and March 9, at locations convenient to them.

The Commission said the earlier a student files and takes the test, the greater the chances for employment. Each summer about 10,000 positions are filled from a pool of more than 100,000 eligibles. About 8,000 of these are clerical jobs, and approximately

2,000 are aids in engineering and science occupations.

Complete instructions for filing and information on opportunities available are contained in CSC announcement No. 414, Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies, which may be obtained from Federal Job Information Centers, most college placement offices, or

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ZOOLOGY PROF. → ANTARCTICA!

A new research professor, Dr. Dietland Muller-Schwarze, will be leaving in mid-November for Antarctica to continue his studies in penguin behavior. Dr. Muller-Schwarze will be making his fifth trip with his wife to study and live among 300,000 penguins. The main purpose of this project will be to study social behavior and predation on the eggs and young of penguins. They will do follow-up studies on "bandit" birds, the main predator being the skaus.

Dr. Muller-Schwarze remarked that even though their outdoor lab and studying area is ecologically a very simple system, there is still an effect to be noted on the area. Tourists, DDT effects, pollution and other general conservation problems must be dealt with in their studies.

Dr. Muller-Schwarze has also been doing extensive research in the area of mammalian scent communication. Thursday, November 1, as a guest of the Zoology Club, he delivered an interesting slide show and lecture on black-tailed deer and prong-horned antelope. The lecture was extremely informative and elaborated on scent communications within these two species.

ES&F is proud to have Dr. Muller-Schwarze with us, and after his return in February we will be sure to have a follow-up on his trip.

Mary LaLonde

CIVIL SERVICE...

from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Unlike its practice in past years, the Commission will not automatically send forms to those who qualified in 1973 but who may wish to remain on the lists for consideration in 1974. Those who qualified for summer employment in 1973 must update their applications by submitting a form enclosed in the announcement. They are not required to repeat the written test.

The U.S. Postal Service is not participating in the summer employment examination for 1974. Inquiries regarding summer employment with the Postal Service should be directed to the post office where employment is desired.

★ U.N. ★ PHOTO CONTEST

The United Nations Environmental Program has extended the deadline for entering the World Environment Photography contest until December 31, 1973. The contest is open to both professional and amateur photographers. Prizewinning pictures will appear in a 1974 World Environment Day Photo Exhibit to be distributed all over the world. Winners of first prizes will be invited to Nairobi, Kenya, to attend the 1974 World Environment Day Celebrations at the new United Nations Environment Program Headquarters. All entries should reflect the two broad, main aims of the United Nations Environment Program itself--to identify and alert everyone to the problems of pollution in our global environment and to preserve and enhance that environment. For further information write: United Nations World Environment Photo Contest UNEP, Center for Economic and Social Information, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

From the ASPU Bulletin, October 15, 1973

Editorial Policy:

The Knothole appreciates any articles, short stories, poems, letters, etc. which anyone might be inclined to submit. However, all such literature must be signed. Name will be withheld on request of author.

?

DDT BAN LIFTED

This week the House Agriculture subcommittee voted unanimously to authorize Mr. Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, to order the Environmental Protection Agency to lift its ban on DDT. The reason for this is because of infestations of tussock and gypsy moths in many parts of the country. DDT is now banned on the national as well as the state level. If this bill is passed and made law, it will represent a major reversal in environmental legislation. Do the congressmen think that the ecological movement which gained national impetus with Earth Day 1971 is now dead? Rachael Carson, in her book Silent Spring, clearly brings out the dangers associated with using strong and persistent pesticides. Many useful insects as well as birds and mammals are harmed by these dangerous hydrocarbons.

Many hardwood and conifers are defoliated or killed by these moths. Nonpersistent, low toxicity compounds like Sevin are now sprayed on infested areas and quarantines are in effect to try to halt the spread. New biological controls are being formulated by using moth parasites or bacterial insecticides. Research is being done here at the College on viruses to control gypsy moths. Biological control is where the money should be spent; not on producing chemical insecticides that can really hurt many biotic communities.

Congress should be told this. If environmental legislation is repealed due to public apathy, then we are all faced with more decline in the quality of life in this country.

Tom Zelker

◆ MINI-COURSE ◆ ◆ FOLLOW-UP ◆

The lack of response to the Mini-course proposal has been most interesting. Perhaps no one reads the Knothole or everyone is really studying hard this semester. At any rate, I have discovered something that may help you.

Students can structure their own "mini-courses" at the present time! In fact, almost every department has a "course" entitled "Research Problem in..." or "Special Problems in..." or "Special Topics in..."

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OLLOW-UP...

The credit is usually 1-3 hours for these. The catalogue descriptions invariably emphasize the student as guiding the structure of these courses.

The student gets together with the instructor of his choice and works out a program of study. The range of freedom is quite wide. If you are interested in some particular area, look for courses numbered 496 or 498. From there it is up to you. There is also no reason why a group of students with similar interests couldn't get together and form a "class."

The present system offers a lot to those who are motivated enough to go where their interests lie.

Daniel R. Mahns

INCREASED ENROLLMENT - WHY?

Have you noticed how big your classes are this semester as compared to years previous? I must say I have and I don't like it either. When I applied to this college 3 years ago the point was made that the College of Forestry had a low student to faculty ratio. This was appealing to me. I find it hard to imagine anyone that would like it the other way, in fact.

However the admissions office has embarked on a procedure that will only destroy this Student-Faculty ratio, in my estimation, and will have an end result of a poorer and poorer education for we students. First of all, and this is a peculiarity to me, I just prefer classes that are smaller; they seem less impersonal. Sitting in the front row as I usually do in these large classes is a help, however. Secondly, larger classes are causing some headaches for faculty. Those of you taking surveying are well aware of this problem of sectioning which almost resulted in a Saturday lab. The same situation necessitated double sectioning for Dr. Craul's soils labs. This puts a strain on faculty and teaching assistants I'm sure. Another point that is raised is how to evaluate students in a class of over 200.

It seems to me that larger classes lower the quality of evaluation, in other words

Continued on p. 4

MOOSEWOOD'S NOTEBOOK VOL. 6 NO. 1

The Ghost Road

I-40, a polished ribbon,
Sweeps arrogantly up the silver-purple valley.
The new road, a confident lash,
Whips distance aside, so that
Flying cars, in hiss and snarl of wind,
And blinding glint of trim,
May flash past.
I-40 begs no quarter of dig or rise; but
With graceful shrug, mounts the shadowed purple hills
Through depth of wild timber and under
Gray frowning crag, and is lost
In far-off distance and stranger lands.

The old road, a forgotten lonely thing,
Creeps along, or in or out, and across,
Like some beggar touching the hem of the king's garment.
The wavering, unhurried course of it
Is broken by a line of old brown farmhouses
That rise out of the fragrant tasseling corn
In the inky shadows of the black-purple mountain.
Or perhaps it is but a ditch, sunken and stony,
And overgrown with vines and bushes, emerging
Into a scattered bridge abutment across a shadowy stream.

The twists and turns of the old road are mute.
The feet that walked the pathway of it
Are gone to the grave:
Ghostly lovers, shy and sensitive, pass from view.
And with a backward glance at the bend,
Catch hands and kiss eagerly in the shifting
Warm-cool winds of twilight.
Or a hill youth, face shining in the dewy sunrise,
Goes forth into the world to carve his name on the grim iron
Bark of it.
Or perhaps the ghost form of a stooped old man,
Watery of eye and quivering of lip,
Back bent and courage broken,
Returns in the sunset to his hill cabin to die.
Or a boy driving the cows up from the pasture,
Or a tall, brown, young girl waiting with her cedar milk pail,
Or a funeral moving slowly toward the old church half-hidden
In the woods at the mountain-base.
All, in some dim remembered mosaic of ghost-mist,
Of leisured times and seasons, trudging the forsaken ruts,
Or darting fearfully through the traffic gaps
Of the new black road.

And so from the pinnacle of the
Great blue-black mountain,

I look back down through the sunny haze
Into the golden peace of the valley,
Tracing the old ghost road in its
Haunting gropings after the new highway,
A meek shadow of the old—bowing and scraping
To the polished snobbery of the new.

—Mildred Y. Payne*

* University of Tennessee at Martin

EDITORIAL

Dogs are man's best friend. They are cute and lovable, and they make good companions. Or at least when one encounters them one at a time. But when one gets the amount of dogs we now have on this campus, they become a nuisance and a problem, and in some cases a health hazard.

This campus is experiencing dogs barking in classrooms, relieving themselves wherever and whenever they like, dog fights, and people being bitten. But no more.

According to Vice-President Anderson, the College policy towards animals of any kind has always been the same: any animal that is not restrained (i.e., on a leash) is not allowed in a classroom, or for that matter, in any building.

This policy has always been enforced, with the security guards keeping a lookout for unleashed animals. However, the situation has gotten out of hand, because of the great increase in dogs without a corresponding increase in security guards.

To facilitate enforcement of this policy, owners are being asked to remove their dogs from buildings. Contrary to some rumors, animals will not be taken to the city pound; if a dog is locked into a building at night, this constitutes inhumane treatment, and they are then taken to the SPCA.

The situation on this campus concerning dogs has reached the point where some faculty would like them removed from the quad, too. Dog fights and other miscellaneous incidents are just as disturbing to a class whether they are outside or inside:

So, just to be considerate of the security guards, faculty, and other students, if you have a dog, please don't bring it on campus. Your dog may be a great dog when he is by himself, but when dogs get together, they are just as bad as a bunch of little kids--screaming, yelling, crying, fighting--and you'll notice we don't have too many of them around.



To the Naked Stumpy:

We want very much to print your article but unless you tell us your name, policy forbids us to do so. Your name will be withheld if you so desire. Please, we are anxious to use your material.

The Knothole

ENROLLMENT...

grading, because faced by these sheer numbers the professor soon is making tests that are easy to correct and not necessarily the best evaluation of the student.

In some instances there are no facilities large enough to hold all the students. All you in Dendro I, be thankful that you only have to sit in the aisles once a week.

Finally, the more students we have, the more wear and tear that is inflicted upon the physical plant, especially, I might add, the quad, which I need not remind you, is looking pretty sick compared to August 27.

So, for all these drawbacks, why has registrar increased enrollment? I would hope they are not lowering admissions standards, as SU would do, just to get more money.

Roland R. Vosburgh



Courtesy of
WESTERN OUTDOORS MAGAZINE

"He refused to come..."

The Knothole is the student publication of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Published every Thursday. Any articles, notices, stories, letters, etc. to be published must be submitted in the Knothole mailbox in the basement of Marshall Hall before noon on Saturday, signed. Names will be withheld upon request. Anyone wishing to join the Knothole staff should contact one of our members. Staff meetings are Wednesday nights at 7:00 PM in the Library Conference Room.

Editor-in-chief: Mary Butler
News Editor: Roland Vosburgh
Features Editor: Stephen Forget
Layout Editor: Betsy Loope



TIME & FISHING



At a certain reservoir in Texas local residents talk about a school of fish that lives under a bridge, sort of like the troll in the Billy Goat Gruff fairy tale.

The fish don't eat goats, of course. Oh, they have been known to gobble a lure dropped by some unsuspecting passerby now and again but most of the time they mind their own business.

The fish are white bass and crappie and they appear as regularly as clockwork beneath this bridge almost every sunny summer day between 10 am and 2 pm. Nobody has ever counted the fish, which most people know only through the bleeps on sonar, but divers have said they must number in the thousands.

Apparently the fish aren't as interested in the bridge as they are in the shadow it casts. Hence their appearance mostly on sunny days and at the time when the sun's rays penetrate deepest into the reservoir's clear water.

Sometimes that school of fish provides good fishing, sometimes it doesn't, but that isn't what's important. What is important is how they demonstrate the importance of time of day in fishing. Time of day is more important in fishing, and more complicated, than most fishermen realize.

Time of day affects fish and fishermen in many ways, but the most obvious is through the light and heat of the sun.

Almost all fish are sensitive to light. For one thing, they don't have eyelids. For another, their skins are photo-sensitive--thanks to specialized cells concentrated mostly long the lateral line.

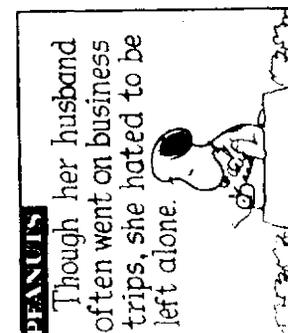
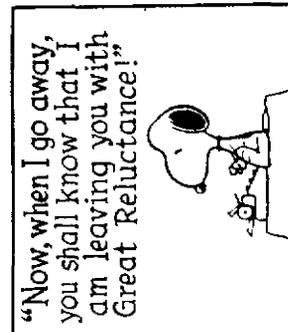
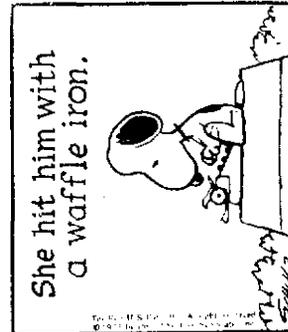
Some fish are more sensitive than others. Walleye, for example, are highly sensitive. Catfish may be even more so. Some of the sunfish are relatively insensitive while the true basses seem to fall somewhere in between.

What this sensitivity means to the fisherman is that he should consider it in his fishing plans. Clear, bright days making fishing for walleye and catfish tough, especially on calm days when there is no chop on the water. Waves distort the "lens" that is the water and prevent the sun's full rays from getting through. (Incidentally, most

experienced anglers know that the best time to fish for walleye and catfish is at night. This sensitivity to light is probably primarily responsible.)

Seldom are bass found in very shallow water on those clear, bright, still days--at least not on lakes with very clear water.

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FORGOT TO PUT GLYCERINE ON THERMOMETER
SLIP TURN AND
GET A
NEW
ONE

YOUR SOLUTION IS GREEN
EVERYONE ELSE'S IS
ORANGE. GO BACK

7

THE PERSON NEXT TO YOU IS
USING A BUNSEN BURNER.
BECAUSE YOU ARE USING
SKIPP ONE TURN

TREW OUT WRONG LAYER IN
SEPARATORY FUNNEL.
RETURN TO START

BOT PRODUCT FROM FRIEND
SNEAK AHEAD 3

ADDED TOO MUCH SODIUM
ACETATE. SULFATHIAZOLE
WON'T CRYSTALLIZE OUT.
SKIP TURN

WATER BACKED UP INTO
APPARATUS FROM GAS
TRAP GO BACK 5

TIPPED OVER BEAKER
RETURN TO START

CANT FIND MANOMETER
SKIP TURN

FINALLY GOT A CRYSTAL.
IT WONT MELT. RE-
CRYSTALLIZE AND SKIP TURN

FORGOT TO HAND IN
INTERMEDIATE
GRADE - F

ADJUSTED pH WRONG
GO BACK 3

SULFATHIAZOLE DONE
3 CHEERS!

LET THERMOMETER IN
MELT-TAP AND SOMEONE TOOK
IT. SKIP TURN + REPLACE

DRIED CRYSTALS IN OVEN SET
AT 240° CRUISED
MELT AT 250°
GO BACK 5

DID NOT GET ENOUGH
ACETOPHENONE. GO BACK
3

2 SPACES OR TAKE
3 TURNS TO
FINISH IS
DONE

POURED ACETOPHENONE
AND ACID INTO HOT TOO
FAST. IT EXPLODED
GO BACK

REAGENTS NOT AVAILABLE
SKIP TURN

STAY LATE AND FINISH
AMINO THIOLE.
SKIP SUPPER

FRIEND WASHED BEAKER
WITH YOUR PRODUCT IN IT.
START OVER

PACETAMIDIC BENZYL SULFONIC
CHLORIDE HYDROLYZED
BETWEEN LAB SESSIONS.
RETURN TO START!

INHLED CHLOROSULFONIC
ACID FUMES. LEAVE LAB
TO RECOVER
SKIP NEXT TURN

ACETANILIDE DONE!
LEAVE LAB EARLY

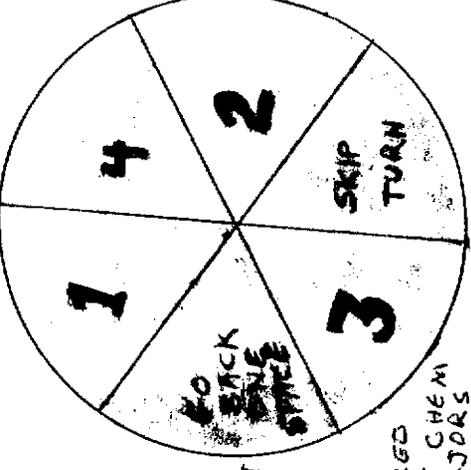
LAB INSTRUCTOR WILL NOT
BELIEVE YOUR REE CRYSTALS
ARE ANILINE
GRADE - F

ACETANILIDE WOULD NOT
RECRYSTALLIZE. ATQUE 1/2
NO. 1 SQUARES OF WAX
TURN

CHECKED IN SLOWLY
COULD NOT FINISH EXPT.
SKIP NEXT TURN

START
HERE

- INSTRUCTIONS -**
- 1- CUT A SPINNER CUT OF A 3x5 CARD
 - 2- STICK IT TO CENTER OF DIAL WITH AN INSECT PIN.
 - 3- TWIRL SPINNER AND MOVE NO. OF SPACES SHOWN ON DIAL.
 - 4- A PLAYER MAY DROP OUT AT ANY POINT IN THE GAME AND TRANSFER TO LIBERAL ARTS



END ANYONE WHO ARRIVES HERE WINS.

NOW PLAY THE GREAT NEW FUN GAME FICHEM 578

NOTE - THIS GAME IS REQUIRED FOR ALL FOREST CHEM MAJORS

F-CHEM 325

CHECK OUT OF LAB

COMPLETE ALL SYNTHESIS OR STAY TIL MIDNIGHT

IMPURE PRODUCT
POOR YIELD
GRADE - F

CANNOT CLEAN GLASS OUT OF FLASK.
SKIP TURN

BENZYL CHLORIDE IN AIR
LEAVE LAB TIL YOUR EYES RECOVER.
SKIP TURN

NOTHING CAME OUR DURING DISTILLATION.
GO BACK 10

LOST LAB INSTRUCTOR.
CONTINUE WORKING

STYRENE BOILED ABOVE DISTILLATION APPARATUS.
SKIP TURN AND POUR BACK

PHENYL ETHANOL DONE

CANNOT FIND COLE-CLARK TO PRESS PRODUCT DRY
SKIP TURN

DUMPED YOUR SODIUM METAL INTO SINK. SODIUM REACTED WITH HOT AND IGNITED THE TOLUENE.
SKIP TURN WHILE INSTRUCTOR WORKS REST OF LAB
WHAT NOT TO DO

WATER BACKED UP INTO BEAKER AND DESTROYED REACTOR AND FILTER PAPER.
SKIP TURN WHILE INSTRUCTOR WORKS REST OF LAB
WHAT NOT TO DO

DID NOT COMBINE ETHANOL WITH PARTNER. BEING DISTILLING.
PERSON TO TAKE 1/2 TURN WITH YOU
YES

NO ONE ELSE IS READY TO WORK WITH YOU, SKIP TURN AND WAIT

LET PRESSURE INTO MANOMETER TOO FAST. SLIP TURN UNTIL YOU HEAR MERCURY

ACETO PHENONE DONE
START PHENYL ETHANOL

BOTTLE NOT SHAKED ANHYDROUS. SLIP TURN AND FIND OUT

MAKE-UP LAB
GO AHEAD 2



A sour view of that sweet stuff.

America has turned into a nation of sugar addicts. In 1972 we consumed an average 126 pounds of caloric sweeteners per person. More than two pounds a week for each and every one of us. Enough sugar to cause serious danger to your teeth, general health and possibly even your heart.

If you think you're not eating as much sugar as the average American, you're probably mistaken. Much of our sugar intake is *hidden* in sweetened foods like snacks and soda pop, cakes and candy, desserts and cereals, and even in sauces and frozen vegetables.

It's high time we stopped the sweet talk about that sweet stuff. Here are some bitter facts from doctors, nutritionists and the U.S. government:

Sugar contains *no* vitamins, *no* minerals, *no* protein.

Sugar contains *only* calories — as many as 30 per rounded teaspoon.

Sugar is *not* a necessary part of a balanced diet — you do *not* need to eat sugar at all since a healthy body converts all the energy it needs from other foods.

Sugar rots your teeth. Tooth decay afflicts 98% of Americans. And a dental bill can hurt even more than a toothache. Evidence indicates that sugar is the primary villain in causing tooth decay. The sour candy you suck on or the soda pop you suck up drenches your teeth in sugar.

Sugar can make you fat. When you eat sugar it's easy to take in more calories than you need because sugar is *nothing but* calories. And you only need a little sugar to get a lot of calories.

Sugar may affect your heart. Recent studies suggest a relationship between high sugar intake and heart disease. Some doctors believe that eating too much sugar could be as harmful to your heart as excess fat consumption.

Sugar interferes with good nutrition. If you substitute sugar for good nutritive foods, you dilute your nutrient intake. If you add sugar on top of a balanced diet, you'll probably get fat.

What should you do about this sour view of sweet stuff? Now that you know that sugar is not all sweetness and light, here are a few suggestions. Skip pre-sweetened cereals, try a little fresh fruit on regular cereal instead. Put less sugar — or none at all — in your coffee or tea. Stop using sweets as a reward to children for good behavior (or you run the risk of giving them a sweet tooth for life.) Switch to snacks and drinks like nuts, raw fruits, whole and skimmed milk and unsweetened fruit juices.

Actually, the best thing you could do is to completely stop adding sugar to your food. But that's a pretty tall order. What you and your family should do is *cut down on sugar*. You'll be amazed at all the fun things to eat that aren't sweet!

A public interest message brought to you by

Public Communication, Inc.

2005 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Health Research Group

2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

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CALENDAR

The ES&F Calendar of Events is a service of the Knothole intended to list all faculty and College related events for the week in one place. If your organization is having a meeting, speaker, movies, special event or whatever that you want publicized, contact Pat Casciere (3-3924) or the Knothole by student mail.

Thursday, November 8

4 pm, SU Biology Seminar--Dr. Michael G. Rossmann, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Purdue University. "Structure--Function Relationship in Dehydrogenases" 117 Lyman

Friday, November 9

8 pm--1 am, Coffee House sponsored by Sophomore class. Beer, wine, munchies. 25¢, Nifkin Lounge

Monday, November 12

Sign up for a Nov. 12 meeting with representatives of the Forest Service in 104 Bray.

Tuesday, November 13
Sadler Library

Thursday, November 15
Haven Penthouse

8:00 pm, Open forum for discussion of topics relating to the College, its programs and activities. All ES&F students in the immediate campus environs are invited to attend and participate. Dr. Payne and Mr. Finnegan will represent student affairs along with faculty from various schools on campus.

But heat and light of the sun do not tell the whole story of the effects of time of day on fishing. If it did, there would be no way to account for those splurges of good fishing which sometimes come at odd hours of the day or night. Every experienced fisherman has seen those outbreaks--sometimes they come at mid-day in the summer when heat and light topside would seem to be unbearable.

Fish, like all living creatures, possess a body clock. They, like men, follow cycles, and those cycles may or may not be synchronized with the sun.

Fish do feed in cycles--studies conducted with aquariums have shown this to be true. Just what triggers and regulates this phenomenon is poorly understood. No doubt it involves chemical processes in the body or brain of these complex, interesting little creatures. Someday, maybe, these processes will be analyzed and explained. Maybe they won't.

But all of this leaves unanswered the most obvious question: When is the best time to go fishing? Why, when you have time, of course.

Conservation News 10-1-73

FISHING...

This accounts, in part, for the tendency of bass to make their forays into the shallows to feed in the early mornings and late evenings and, again, at night.

The heat of the sun also plays a role in this consideration. Fish, being cold blooded, have no other way to control the temperature of their bodies than to seek out water of the temperature they find most comfortable.

When the rays of the sun warm the surface waters beyond their range of comfort, the fish have no choice but to leave. Generally the warming of water progresses through the day into late afternoon. Then it starts to cool again and cools, everything else being equal, until the sun rises the next morning. Cooling may take place through contact with the air mixing with cooler water from below.

This warming-cooling cycle is responsible for many of the movements of fish. It accounts for summertime fishing often not being too good on summer evenings--the water is usually still quite hot then.

