Brief history of the Maine syster

Ancient shell heaps (or middens) left by ancestors of the native Wabanaki people and fossil oyster shells are evidence that oysters were once much more widespread in the Gulf of Maine. Oyster populations declined due to natural environmental change and pollution from human activities, although remnant populations survived into the twentieth century. In 1949, the state began efforts to re-establish oyster populations, by introducing the European oyster, an effort that was largely unsuccessful. UMaine researcher Herb Hidu brought hatchery technology to the Darling Marine Center in the 1970s and trained Maine's first oyster farmers. In the 1990s, faculty and students re-focused on the native species, Crassostrea virginica, developing ways to breed oysters that were better adapted to Maine's cold waters.

The Maine oyster today
Oysters are now an industry worth over \$8 million in Maine, with over a hundred farms producing more than 11 million oysters. Maine has two commercial shellfish hatcheries; oyster farmers purchase juvenile oyster 'seed' or 'spat' from them, and raise the oysters to market size, using a number of different techniques. Some place the juvenile shellfish in plastic mesh bags or cages that float on the water surface; others suspend oysters in trays or cages in the water. Some growers may take small hatchery seed and grow it bigger in bottom cages or bags before free planting on the bottom. They are ready to harvest in two to three years. In several areas, cultured American oysters have reproduced on their own, leading to wild populations that are harvested by licensed commercial fishermen.

Keep oysters cold!

Purchased oysters should be stored in the refrigerator, packed loosely and covered with a damp towel. Eat within 14 days.

Oysters in the market and on the menu are safe, when purchased from a certified shellfish dealer. The old adage about not eating oysters in months without an "R" comes from the days when refrigeration was much less available than today.

Water quality is one of the biggest concerns of the oyster farmer. While the filter-feeding oysters themselves actually help to keep the water clear, oysters are vulnerable to bacterial pollution, chemical contamination, and harmful algal blooms (red tide), especially spring through fall. Check with the Department of Marine Resources for shellfish growing area closures; 800.232.4733 or 207.624.7727.

Eating raw oysters presents some risk of exposure to viruses and bacteria, especially for people with compromised immune systems.

Where to eat

List is not complete; check oystertrailmaine.org for the latest updates!

Roberts Maine Grill, Kittery Hurricane Restaurant, Kennebunkport

Earth at Hidden Pond, Kennebunkport 50 Local, Kennebunk

Jumpin Jakes, Old Orchard Beach

Black Point Inn, Scarborough O'Oysters, S. Portland

555, Portland

Street & Co. Portland

El Rayo Taqueria, Portland

Old Port Sea Grill & Raw Bar, Portland

Eventide Oyster Co., Portland

Fore Street, Portland

Boone's Fish House and Oyster

Room, Portland Scales, Portland

BP's Shuck Shack, Portland

J's Oyster Bar, Portland

Katahdin, Portland

Union in the Press Hotel, Portland

Hot Suppa!, Portland

Central Provisions, Portland

Royal River Grillhouse, Yarmouth

Bistro 233, Yarmouth

Tao Yuan, Brunswick

Brunswick Inn. Brunswick

Salt Pine Social, Bath

Anchor Bar and Grill, Georgetown Robinhood Free Meetinghouse,

Georgetown

Gray Havens Inn, Georgetown Mine Oyster Raw Bar, Boothbay Harbor

Newcastle Publik House, Newcastle

Shuck Station, Newcastle

Schooner Landing, Damariscotta

King Eider's Pub, Damariscotta

Damariscotta River Grill.

Damariscotta

The Anchor, Round Pond

The Slipway, Thomaston

Cafe Miranda, Rockland

Suzuki's Sushi Bar, Rockland

Landings, Rockland

Nebo Lodge, North Haven

18 Central Oyster Bar, Rockport

Waterfront, Camden

Rhumb Line, Camden

McLaughlin's, Lincolnville

Three Tides, Belfast

Blaze Restaurant, Bangor

Aragosta, Stonington

Arborvine/Deepwater Brewing,

Blue Hill

The Barnacle, Bar Harbor

Fish House Grill, Bar Harbor

Blaze Restaurant, Bar Harbor Sweet Pea's Cafe, Bar Harbor

Crocker House Country Inn, Hancock

Ironbound, Hancock

Corea Wharf Gallery, Corea

Where caw I buy Maine oysters?

Maine oysters are available year-round, directly from some oyster farms

(indicated by a \$ on the map) and from local seafood markets, including:

JP Shellfish, Eliot

Harbor Fish Market, Portland Browne Trading Market, Portland Free Range Fish & Lobster, Portland Fisherman's Catch, Damariscotta

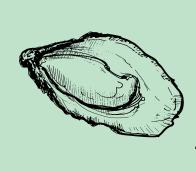
Jess's Market, Rockland

Maine Maritime Products, Belfast Peekytoe Provisions, Bar Harbor

About the Oyster Trail

The Oyster Trail of Maine is an ongoing initiative of Maine Sea Grant, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Maine Aquaculture Association, Maine Aquaculture Innovation Center, and In A Half Shell. Learn more and access an online map at oystertrailmaine.org.













oystertrailmaine.org



4 Ster rail The native American or Eastern

oyster is produced primarily via aquaculture. In 2018, over 100 commercial oyster farms leased or licensed approximately 650 acres of coastal water from the state. Some farms may have multiple lease sites.

Spruce Islan

Gay Island \$

Weskeag I

Aphrodite



Wheeler Bay See inset "B" Marsh River Fitch Cove Deer Landing **Horse Point** Westport Sheepscot Southport Island Georgetown Island \$7 **Dingley Cove Hermit Island Cape Small Sandy Cove** Harpswell Sound

Oyster Trail of Maine farm locations

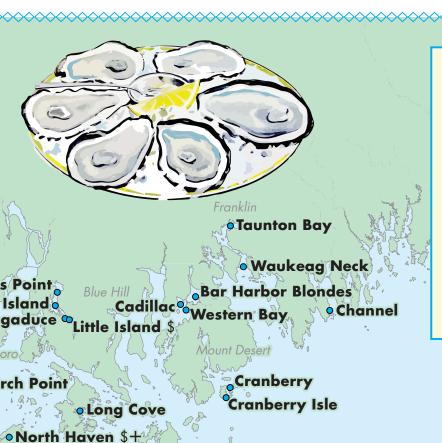
- \$ Direct sales from the farm
- + Offers tours (contact company for details)

Pope's Creek

lease wite... Oyster farms are private businesses. Please call

ahead before visiting and be respectful of farmers at work on the water.

Cape Neddick



Most Maine oyster farms grow the same species, Crassostrea virginica, although some production of the European flat or Belon oyster (Ostrea edulis) also occurs. Oysters vary widely in appearance due to their growing conditions. Oysters feed by filtering algae and other particles from the water. The look and taste of oysters varies from river to river depending on what kind of algae they eat, culture technique, and water flow, temperature and salinity. Maine's clean, cold waters produce high quality oysters. Market names vary, though typically correspond to the growing location.

iver \$
Oysters \$
Island





Explore the Oyster Trail

Explore the Oyster Trail ~ learn where to eat and buy Maine oysters, take a tour of an oyster farm, and learn more about this \$8 million industry that is part of Maine's working waterfront.

Visit Oystertrailmaine.org for details.

Produced by Maine Sea Grant; design by Kathlyn Tenga-González, Maine Sea Grant. Map by College of the Atlantic GIS Laboratory. Map not intended for navigation. For more information on lease holders and locations, visit maine.gov/dmr/aquaculture/index.html