Core Sound Waterfowl Museum & Heritage Center

SOUNDSIDE LEARNING

THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

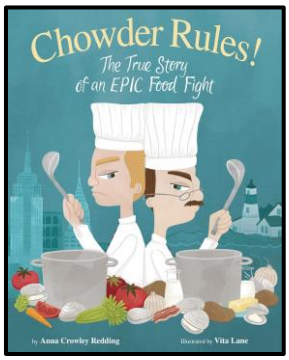
October 2, 2023

COMING UP AT CORE SOUND…

- **Wednesdays:** Preschool Mornings @ 10 AM
- **November 25:** Christmas Market 2023 -- *Vendors of all kinds … Click Below for more information!*

[Christmas Market Info]

Sound Reading Material For You and Your Child



Chowder Rules!

The True Story of an Epic Food Fight

By Anna Crowley Redding

Cleveland Sleeper loved steamy, creamy clam chowder. Thoughts of tomatoes in his chowder made him see red. So, he proposed a bill to make it a crime to add tomatoes to clam chowder. Some folks were offended! A war of words raged, until finally a duel of chefs settled the matter once and for all. This is the story behind the great chowder cook-off of 1939!

Pages: 32
Grades: 1-4

Slick Cam

Now that I'm older, I realize that while growing up here I took many special occurrences for granted. Slick cam waters were one of those things. If you ever hear locals say it's *slick cam*, you will also detect happiness in their voices. You see, these types of waters are smooth and perfect for boating! *Cam* rhymes with *ram* and derives from dropping the letter "l" from the word *calm.*

Our waters are never completely still. Waves are created by energy passing through water, causing it to move in a circular motion. However, water does not actually travel in waves. Waves transmit energy, not water, across the ocean and if not obstructed by anything, they have the potential to travel across an entire basin.

Waves are mostly caused by wind. Wind-driven waves, also called surface waves, are created by the friction between wind and surface water. As wind blows across the surface of a body of water, the continual disturbance creates small wave crests. Turbulence in the air lifts tiny areas of water surface randomly. When this water "texture" happens, the wind develops "ridges" to hold on and transfers energy. Water starts moving in the same direction as the wind and begins to "grow." Waves begin as miniscule ripples, but if the wind consistently blows hard enough for long enough, waves will become HUGE. The bigger waves are, the faster they move. Gigantic waves can travel over a thousand miles, getting lower, longer, and faster as they spread.

So, waves start from wind that was blowing somewhere else a while ago. Waves may arrive at a place a thousand miles away from the wind two days later, where there is no wind at all producing nice surfing. And if there has been hardly any wind in a consistent direction within a couple of thousand miles for a few days, there will be no waves arriving. Where we live, this doesn't happen every day, but when it does, it's slick cam.

photos taken by Davina Lynn in Sea Level

The Scoop on Clams

Chroniclers of the Roanoke voyages of the 1580s noted the abundance of shellfish, including clams and other bivalved mollusks, in North Carolina's waters. We have many edible clam species. One of the greatest commercially valued clams from our area is the northern quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). Around here, this clam is sold live in the shell.

Catching clams has changed very little since the nineteenth century. Clams are found in sandy to muddy habitats and are dug up with rakes or by hand in shallow waters. They are also caught with tongs and larger bull rakes in deeper water and are dredged in Onslow and Carteret Counties.

In markets, there are differentiating names for different sizes of this species of clam. The smallest legally harvestable clams are called countnecks or peanuts, next size up are littlenecks, then topnecks. Above that are the cherrystones, and the largest are called chowders.

There is no “season” for clamming in our area, so you can harvest them at any time of the year. No license is required for recreational clamming; however, clams should be at least 1” thick. Also, there is a 100 clam per person per day limit that cannot exceed 200 clams per vessel per day.

photos from https://www.carolinacountry.com

Making Waves

SCIENCE for YOU

- Fill a clear bowl with water about one inch from the rim.
- Gently blow across, not into, the surface of the water.
- Stop blowing and observe how the ripples spread throughout the bowl’s surface.
- The harder you blow, the “rougher” the surface will become.