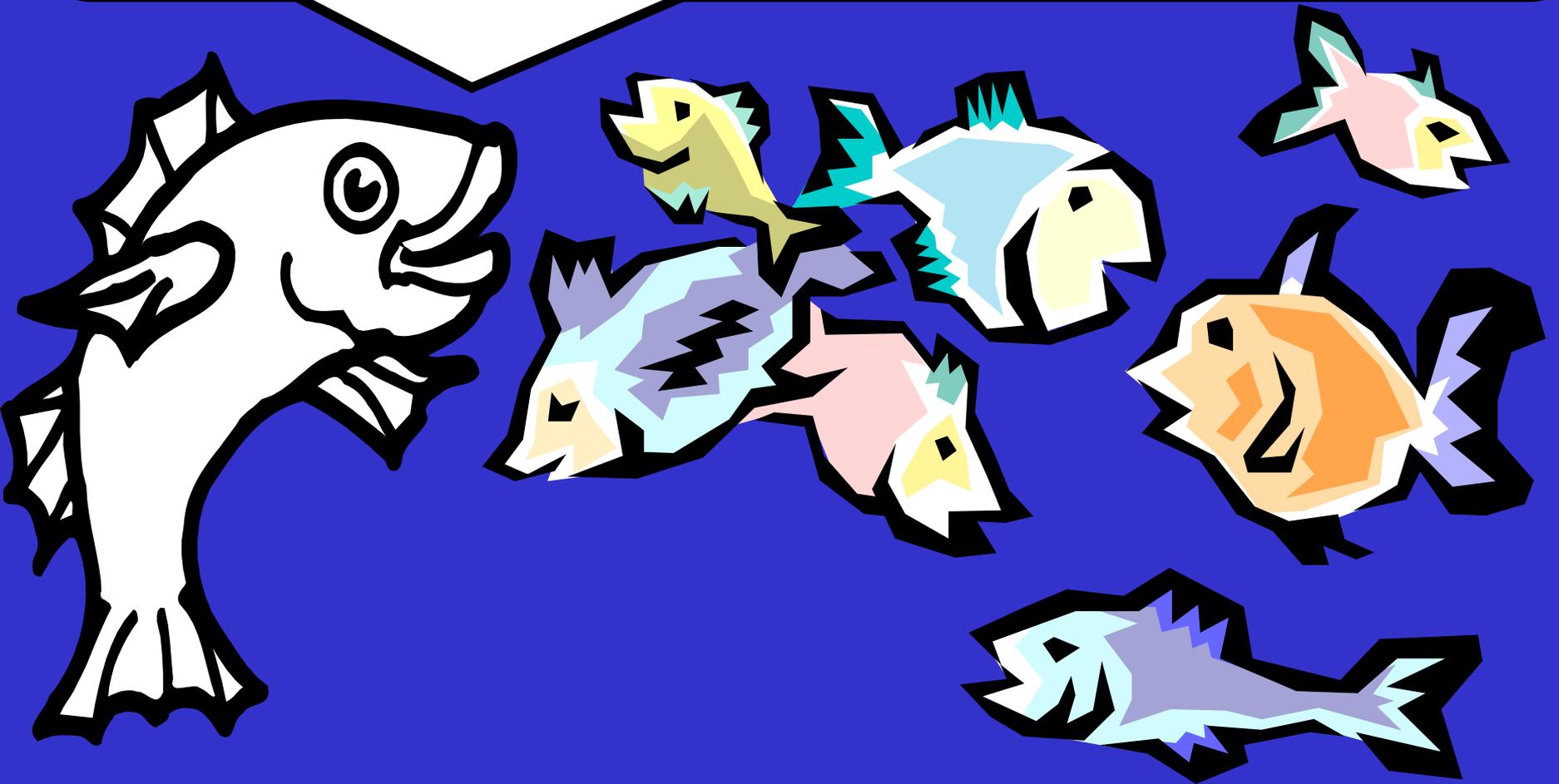


New England's

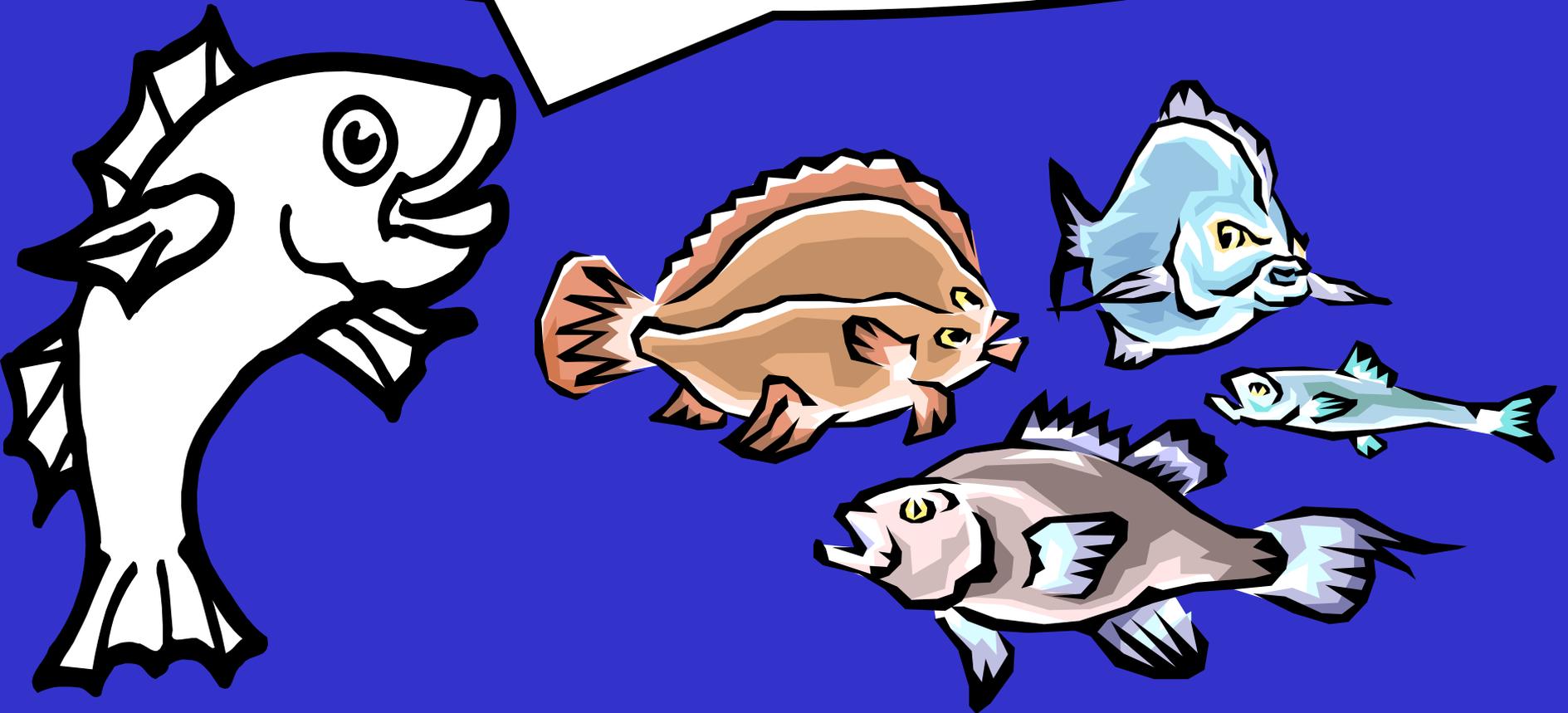


Fishing Industry

We're going to look at the significance of fishing to the economy of New England.



As we go, try to remember the
FIVE THEMES of GEOGRAPHY.
We'll use them to review
what we've learned!



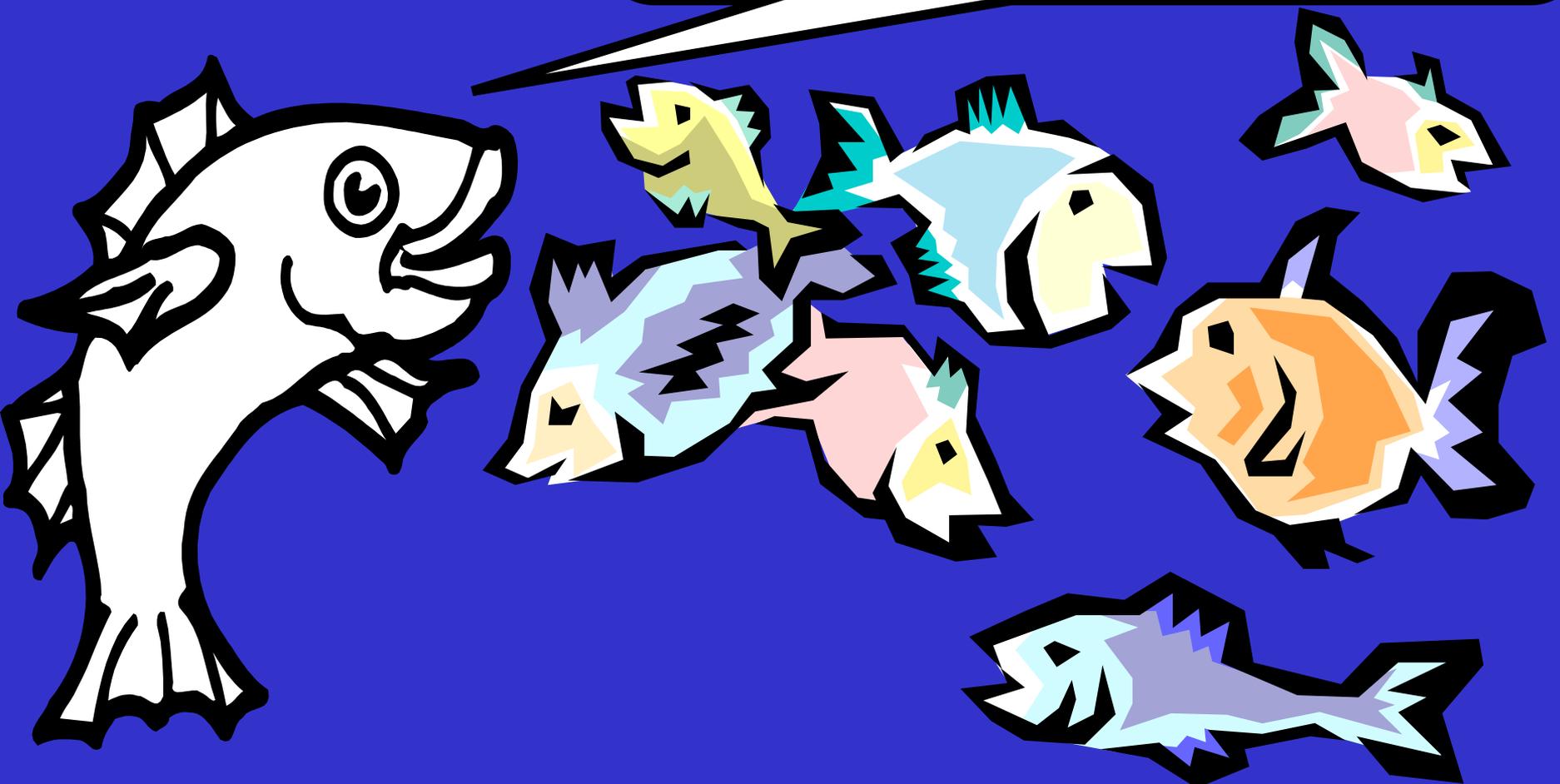
DO YOU REMEMBER THEM ?



LOCATION, PLACE,
HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION,
MOVEMENT, REGIONS



**OKAY!
LET'S GO FISHING !**





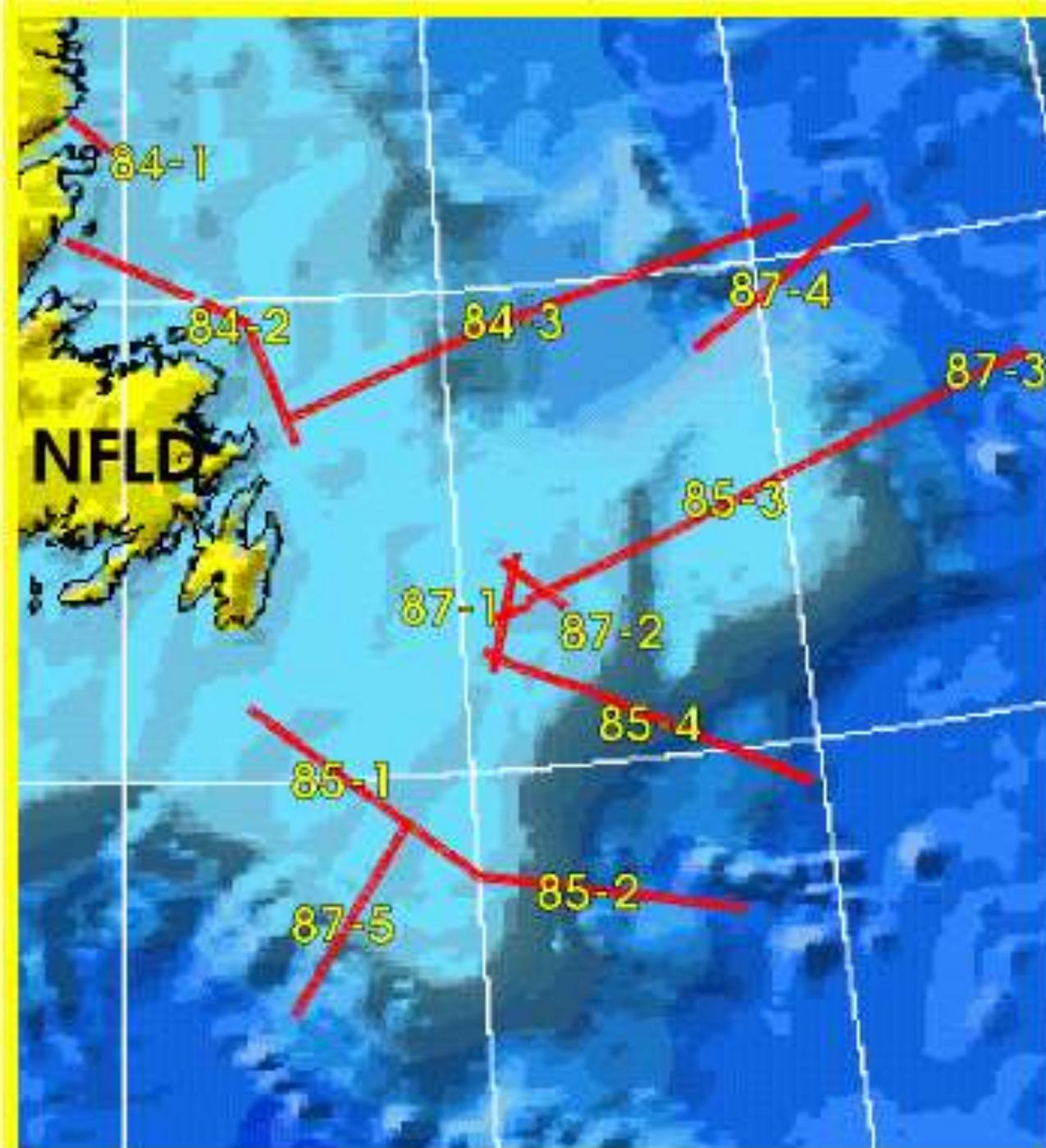
Coastal New England is rich in maritime history. The whaling industry had its home base in much of the coastal areas.

Hundreds of small fishing villages dotted the coastline of New England; their economy based on the fishing industry.



Portuguese fishermen fished the Grand Banks (east coast of Canada and Maine) as early as the 1400s. But it was not until after John Cabot's voyage to the New World in 1497 that knowledge of the Banks and their valuable fishing resources spread throughout Europe.





The Grand Banks are actually a series of submarine plateaus with a shallow water depth which allows extensive marine animal and plant life to flourish.



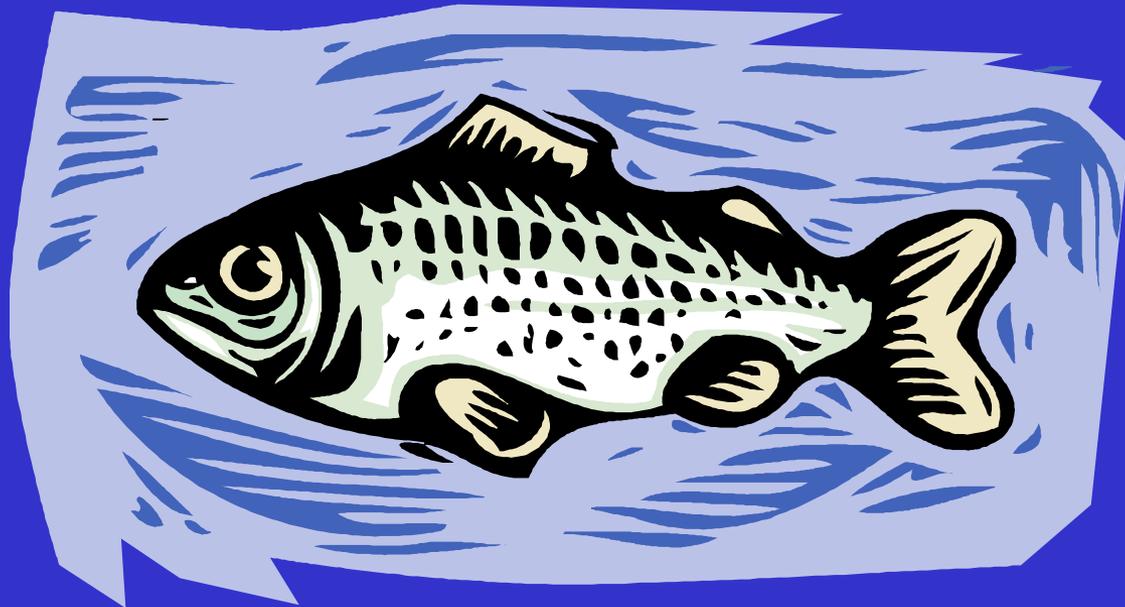
Fishing continues to play an important role in New England life today.

Generations of lobster and fishermen still make their livelihood on the Atlantic Ocean.

New England's fish stocks, cod in particular, have been subject to large-scale fishing for more than 400 years.



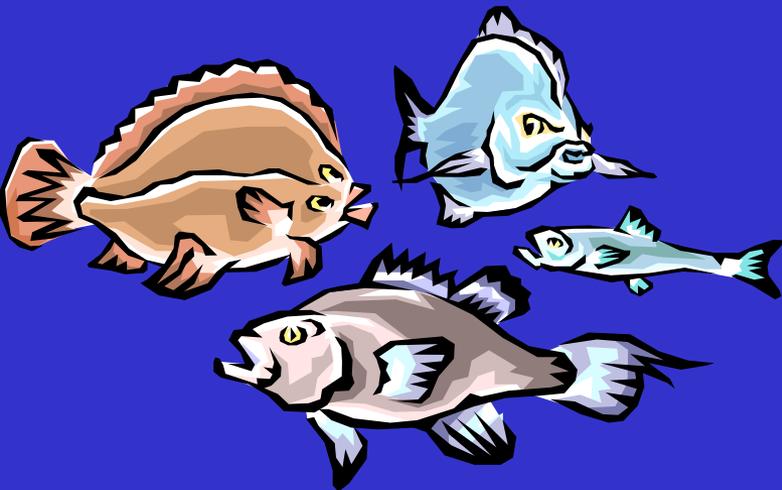
Many historians agree that the Puritans came to North America to fish cod as much as to flee religious intolerance.





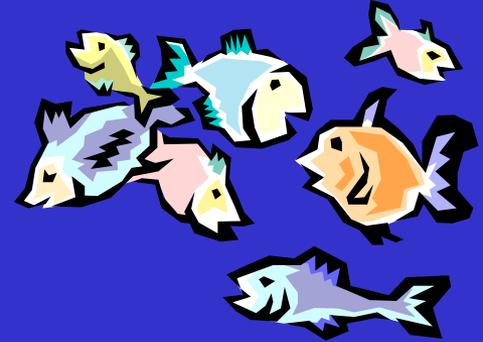
Total commercial fish “landings”
this year is estimated to be
6 million metric tons.
Approximately 1/3 will come from
the New England states.

WORLD PRODUCTION: National Rankings



(1,000 t)	
China	24,433
Peru	8,943
Chile	7,591
Japan	6,758
United States	5,634
India	4,904
Russia	4,374
Indonesia	4,118
Thailand	3,502
Norway	2,808

MAJOR TYPES OF COMMERCIAL FISH:



Principal Groundfish

Atlantic cod

Haddock

Redfish

Silver hake

Red hake

Pollock

Subtotal

Flounders

Yellowtail flounder

Summer flounder

American plaice

Witch flounder

Winter flounder

Windowpane

Top USA Fish-Producing Ports:

Port	Quantity		Port	Value	
	2000	2001		2000	2001
	<u>Million pounds</u>			<u>Million dollars</u>	
Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, AK	699.8	834.5	New Bedford, MA	146.3	150.5
Reedville, VA	366.8	488.0	Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, AK	124.9	129.4
Empire-Venice, LA	396.2	370.7	Kodiak, AK	94.7	74.4
Cameron, LA	414.5	324.1	Dulac-Chauvin, LA	68.1	60.9
Intracoastal City, LA	321.7	303.6	Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX	88.6	59.8
Kodiak, AK	289.6	285.5	Empire-Venice, LA	61.6	59.1
Los Angeles, CA	254.7	219.1	Hampton Roads Area, VA	52.8	56.8
Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS	199.9	196.0	Honolulu, HI	56.0	40.0
New Bedford, MA	89.0	106.9	Key West, FL	50.6	40.0
Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA	162.2	104.8	Bayou La Batre, AL	48.9	38.9
Astoria, OR	130.1	102.9	Palacios, TX	41.8	37.1
Newport, OR	102.3	93.2	Golden Meadow-Leeville, LA	44.9	36.9
Portland, ME	62.8	86.4	Port Arthur, TX	49.3	36.8
Cordova, AK	N/A	78.3	Galveston, TX	40.8	36.0
Gloucester, MA	40.1	75.3	Portland, ME	45.4	33.7
Beaufort-Morehead City, NC	68.4	67.5	Point Judith, RI	41.4	33.6
Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	59.9	66.5	Cape May-Wildwood, NJ	28.6	33.1
Sitka, AK	95.5	64.4	Cordova, AK	N/A	32.5
Moss Landing, CA	50.5	56.1	Seward, AK	35.8	30.5
Petersburg, AK	32.3	51.2	Los Angeles, CA	38.1	29.8

As the natural populations of whales were hunted to the verge of extinction by the end of the 19th century...



...factory whaling vessels were converted into floating fish factories.





Large factory vessels capable of making long journeys are now a familiar feature.

The daily life of the modern fisherman has changed greatly over the past years.

Most do not own their own boats; they fish for huge corporations who own a fleet of fishing vessels.



The few fishermen who operate their own boats use vessels such as these.



(The "Lady Irene"- a 44-foot gill net fishing boat- is docked at the pier in New Bedford, Mass.)

This is the "wheelhouse" of the Lady Irene, and its captain who steers the boat and navigates ocean waters off New England's coastline.



The captain eases back into the captain's chair after turning on the autopilot during the five-hour trip to his first set of nets.





Near the "picking table" an hydraulic, drum-shaped net hauler, mounted on the side of the boat, brings the fish aboard.

Then fishermen pick the fish from the nets and toss them into bins based on species and size.



Commercial fishing can be a dangerous occupation, due to unpredictable ocean storms which can trap vessels fishing off the



outerbanks and into the North Atlantic Ocean anytime of the year.

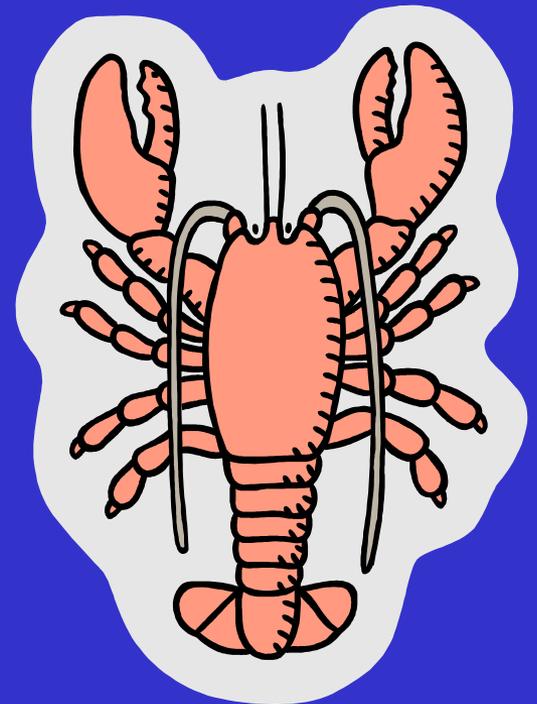
Improved radar on boats and weather satellite systems are reducing the risks of fishing.



After 15 hours at sea, the
Lady Irene heads back to the harbor
in New Bedford, Mass.



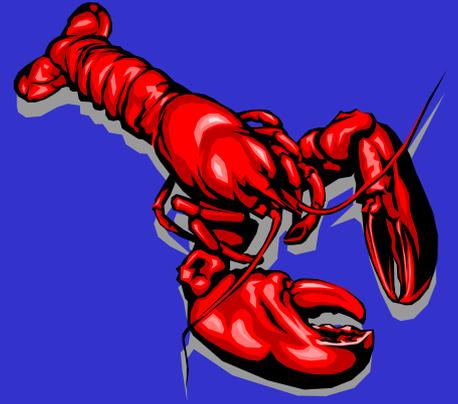
On specialized type of commercial fishing has made New England ports especially famous worldwide- the harvesting of a crustacean, the lobster.



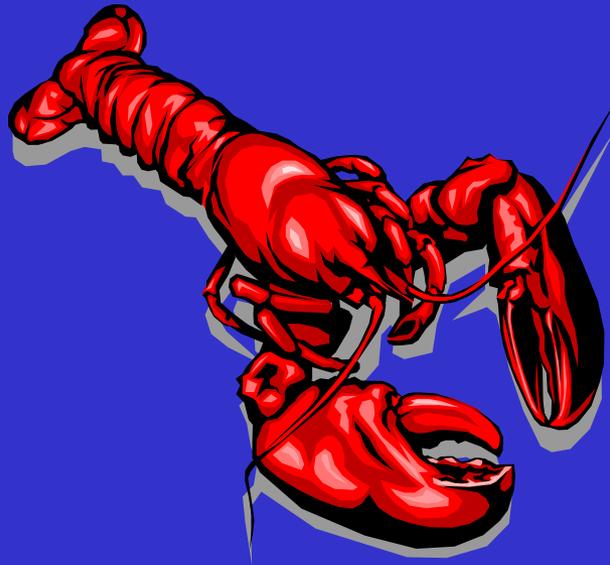
Some twenty years ago, the Maine lobster industry produced 20 million pounds of lobster annually. Today, they harvest about 50 million pounds.



Long ago, lobsters were so plentiful that Native Americans used them to fertilize their fields. In colonial times, lobsters were considered "poverty food." They were harvested from tidal pools and served to children, prisoners, or indentured servants.



In Massachusetts, some of the servants finally rebelled. They demanded in their contracts never to have to eat lobster more than three times a week!



Harvesters spend their days many miles from the coast. Color-coded buoys mark each of the harvester's traps.

A generations-old honor system prevents anyone touching another lobsterman's traps.



Lobster harvesters work from dawn to dusk, typically hauling in 250 to 350 traps every day.



They carefully measure every single lobster to make sure each meets size requirements.



They also V-notch one tailfin on all egg-bearing females. They gently put them back into the water where they can grow and reproduce. Maine lobster harvesters have been committed to preserving the ocean environment of the lobster.



At the end of each day,
the harvesters re-bait
and re-set their traps.
Dealers then purchase
the lobsters for
shipment to markets
in the
United States,
Europe and Asia.



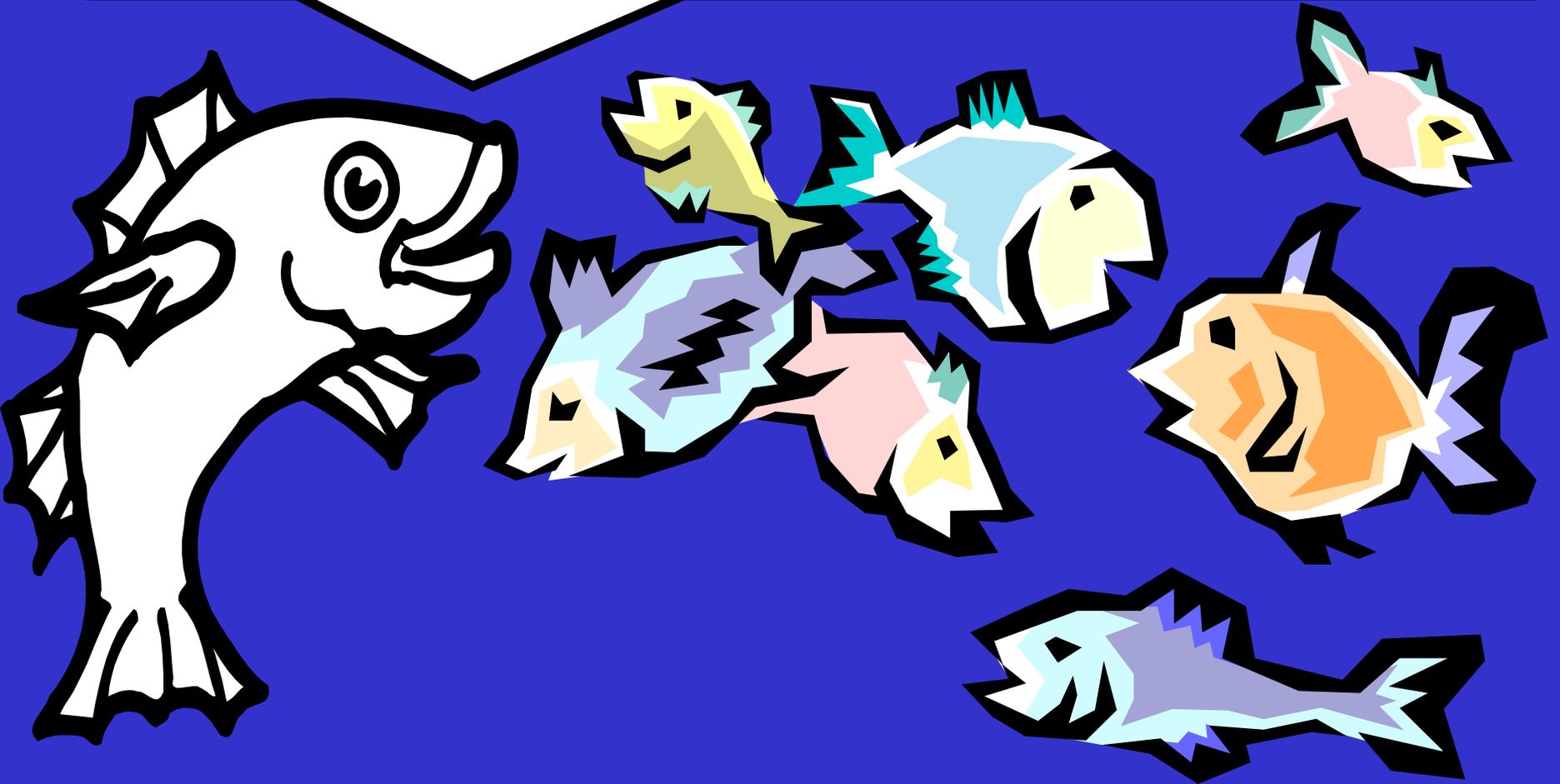
Now, let's review.
We'll answer by using the
"FIVE THEMES of GEOGRAPHY."



Where is the best fishing
located in the
United States?



Describe the physical features (PLACE) of the New England coast and the North Atlantic ocean which foster a prosperous fishing industry.



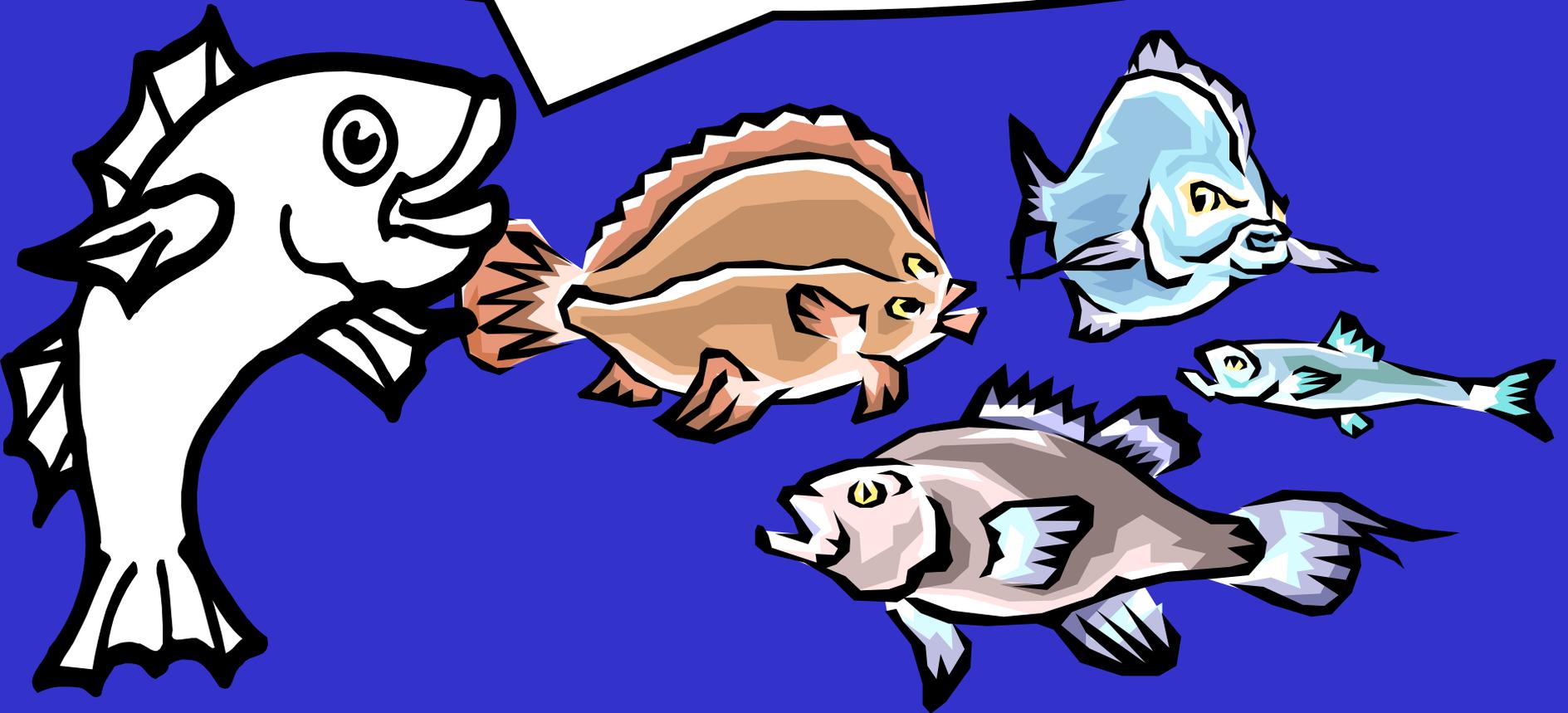
Describe the movement of the average fisherman or lobster harvester during a normal day.



Give an example of the impact of humans interacting with their environment which has affected the fishing industry.



What other regions of the USA
or the world
have significant fish catches
to support their economy?



Great Job!

Can you think of other ways you can remember about New England fishing, using the Five Themes of Geography?



New England's



Fishing Industry