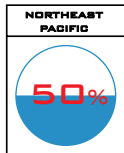


VACUUMING

THE WORLD'S OCEANS

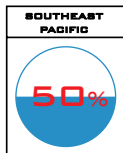
Humans presently catch and use about 85 million tons of fish and marine invertebrates each year. Advances in fishing technology have increased the world catch to keep pace with rising population and increased demands for seafood. Today, international commercial fishing operations include about 1 million industrialized fishers, many on huge, high-tech ships capable of processing over a ton of fish an hour, in addition to 20 million smaller-scale fishermen.

Fishing has become so intensive and efficient that populations of many species have been depleted and cannot recover quickly enough to sustain continued exploitation. Furthermore, the use of trawlers, drift nets, gill nets, and lines of baited hooks up to 80 miles long, plus mechanical dredges and suction devices, removes and kills far more species than just those that are commercially valuable.

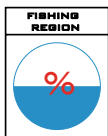


king crab
salmon

abalone
albacore
shrimp



herring
anchoveta
pilchard



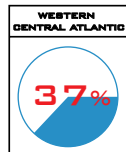
PERCENTAGE OF REGION'S POPULATIONS THAT ARE FULLY FISHED, OVERFISHED, OR DEPLETED

large coastal sharks

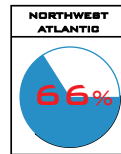
redfish

conch

nassau grouper

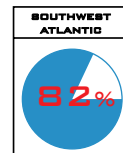


shrimp
sardinella
tuna



hake
haddock
plage
atlantic swordfish

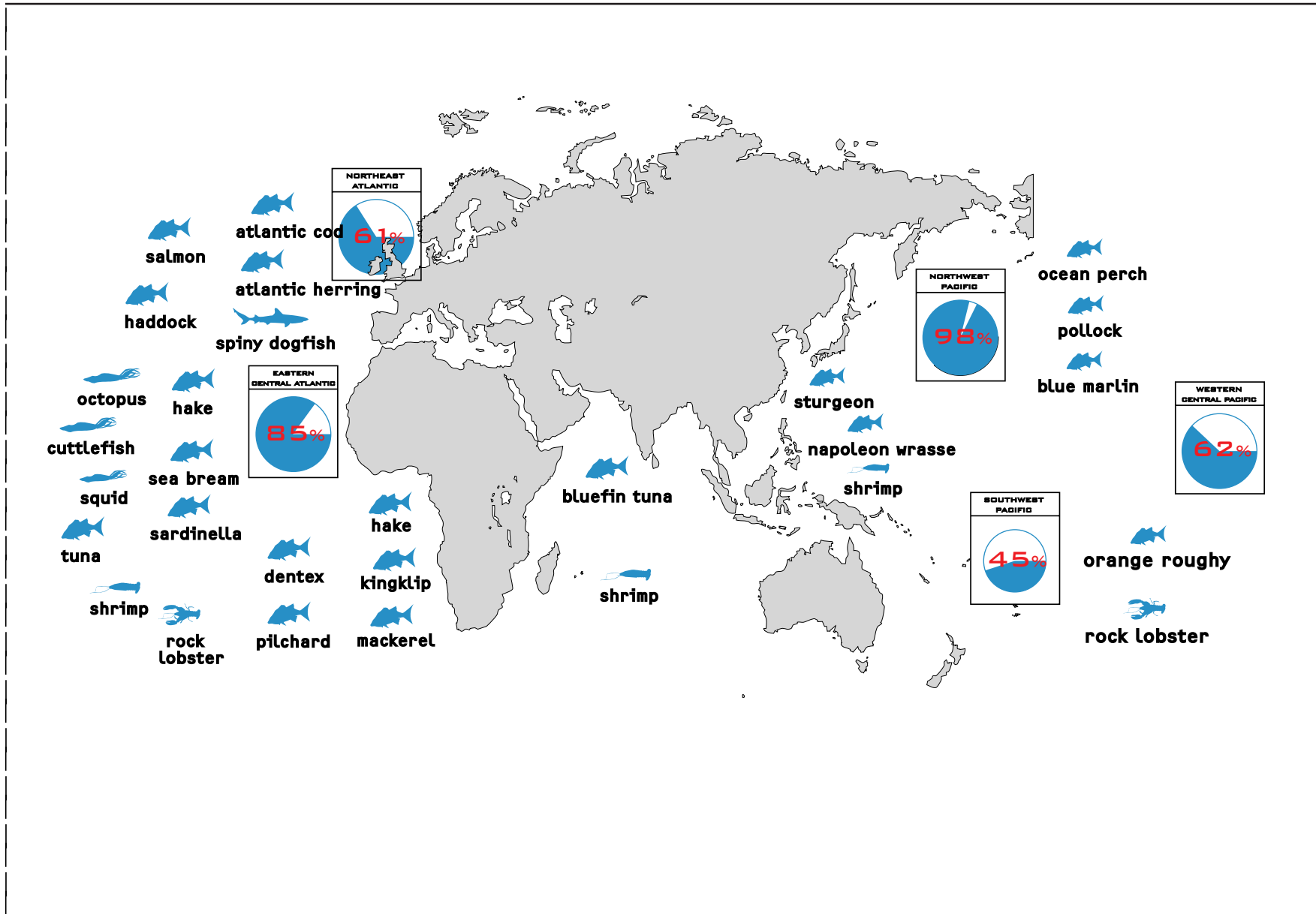
grunt
spiny lobster



Please attach me to eastern hemisphere

SOME OVEREXPLOITED FISH AND INVERTEBRATE POPULATIONS

Please attach me to western hemisphere



1990s