

Transportation

- ✧ Highways
- ✧ Waterways
- ✧ Railways
- ✧ Container ships



Highways



- ✧ Entire U.S. road system: 5.4 million miles:
 - ✧ 2.2 million paved miles
 - ✧ 45,500 miles of interstate highways
- ✧ Grain: Truck replaced rail as predominant grain-hauling mode around 1985.
- ✧ Produce: Trucks haul about 90% of refrigerated perishables.
- ✧ 6 key domestic distribution markets:
 - ✧ Atlanta
 - ✧ Chicago
 - ✧ Dallas
 - ✧ Denver
 - ✧ Los Angeles
 - ✧ New York

U.S. Interstate Highway System



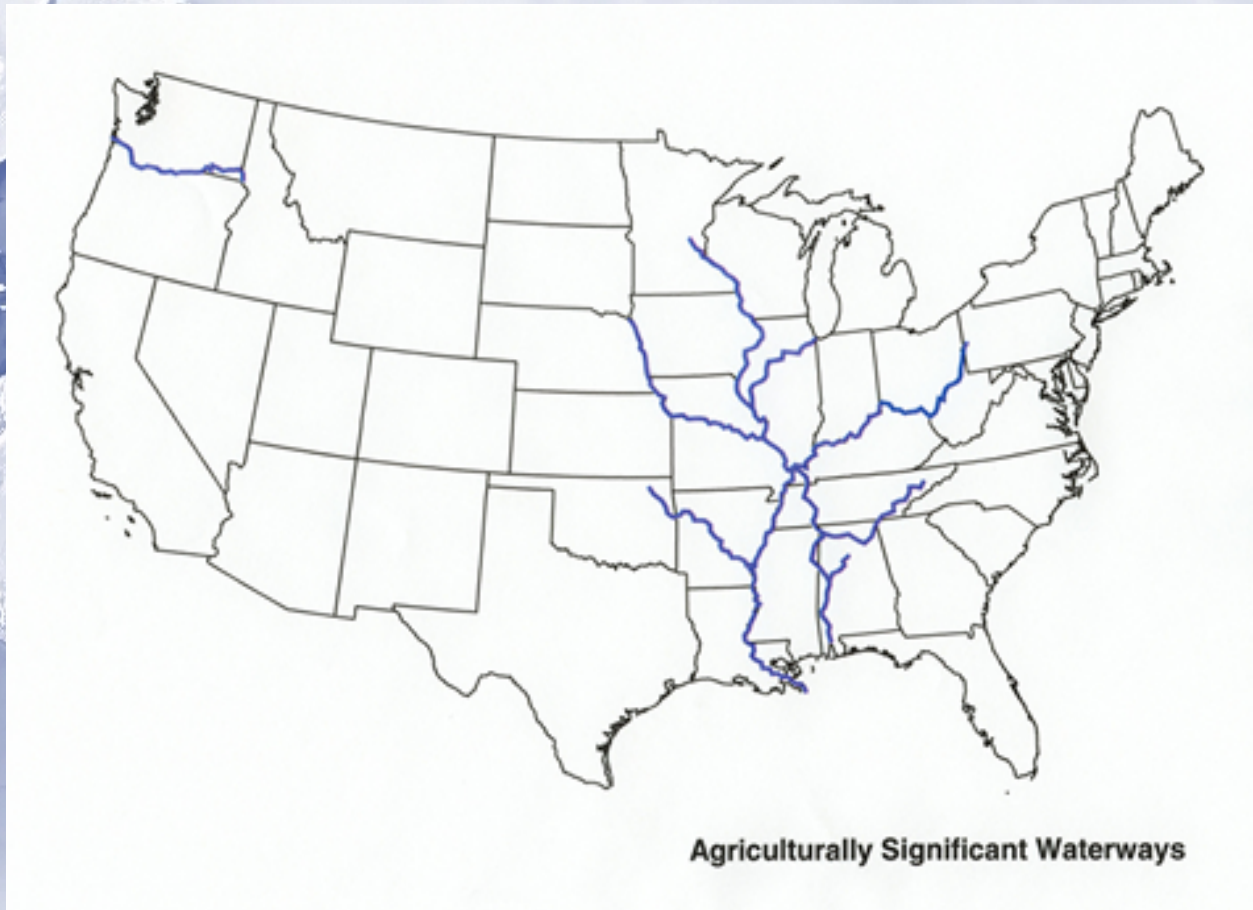
<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

Waterways



- ✧ Nearly 12,000 miles of commercially navigable inland and intracoastal waterways.
- ✧ In 2002, 62% of grain exports left from Louisiana ports.
- ✧ Louisiana ports receive 90% of exports by barge.
- ✧ Mississippi River port system world's largest in tonnage: 462 million tons of grain in 2002.
- ✧ Port of South Louisiana busiest in U.S., 3d busiest in world with 260 million tons.
- ✧ 11% of grain exports from Pacific Northwest via Columbia River.

Agriculturally Significant Waterways



Mississippi River & Tributaries in the Midwest
Columbia & Snake Rivers in the West

<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

Railways



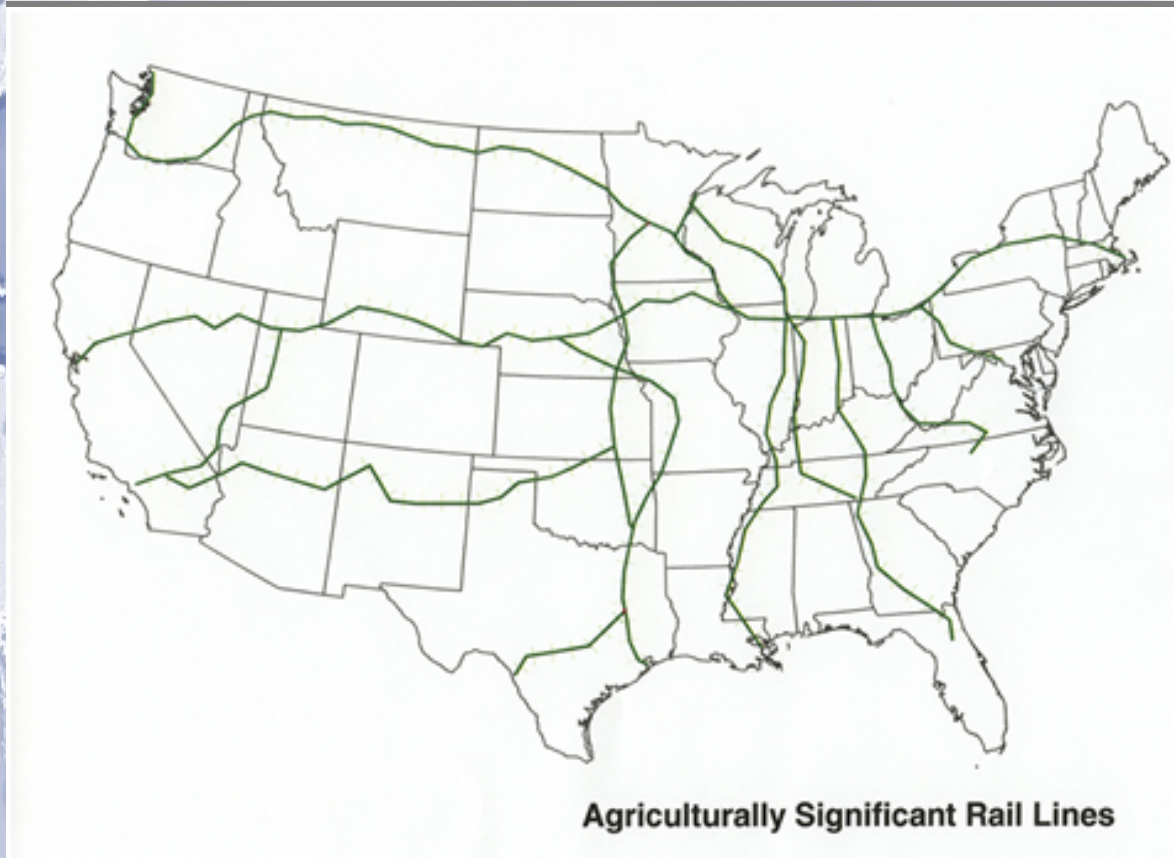
- ✧ More than 143,000 rail miles.
- ✧ 7 Class 1 railroads (98,000 miles or 68% of total):
 - ✧ Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)
 - ✧ Canadian National (CN)
 - ✧ Canadian Pacific (CP)
 - ✧ CSX
 - ✧ Kansas City Southern
 - ✧ Norfolk Southern
 - ✧ Union Pacific (UP)

Agricultural-Related Rail Shipments



- ✧ Total rail shipments in 2001: 2.184 billion tons
- ✧ Agricultural shipments around 20%
- ✧ Farm products: 160 million tons (98% field crops).
- ✧ Processed food: 124 million tons.
- ✧ Lumber/wood: 76 million tons
- ✧ Paper/pulp: 8 million tons.
- ✧ Agri-chemicals: 25 million tons

Agriculturally Significant Rail Lines



* CSX, Norfolk Southern and Illinois Central (part of CN) in the East
BNSF and UP in the West

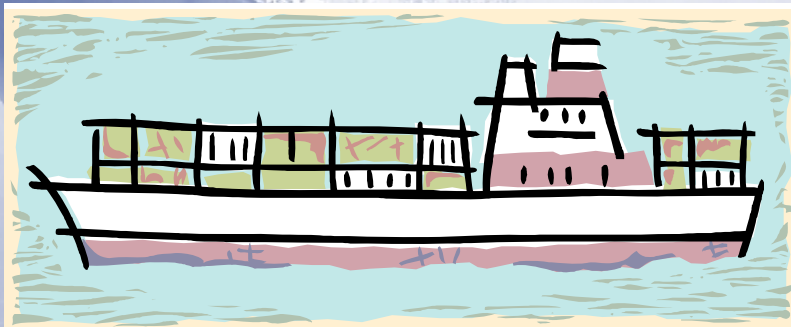
Container Shipments

✧ Exports

- ✧ Nearly 50% of U.S. ag trade is shipped by container.
- ✧ 1.1 million containers of ag product exported in 2001.
- ✧ 9% of containers held grain/grain products (animal feed).
- ✧ 42% of ag exports in temp-controlled containers.

✧ Top 5 ag products exported in containers:

- ✧ animal feed & hay
- ✧ prepared goods
- ✧ cotton
- ✧ meat/poultry
- ✧ fruits & vegetables





Container Shipments

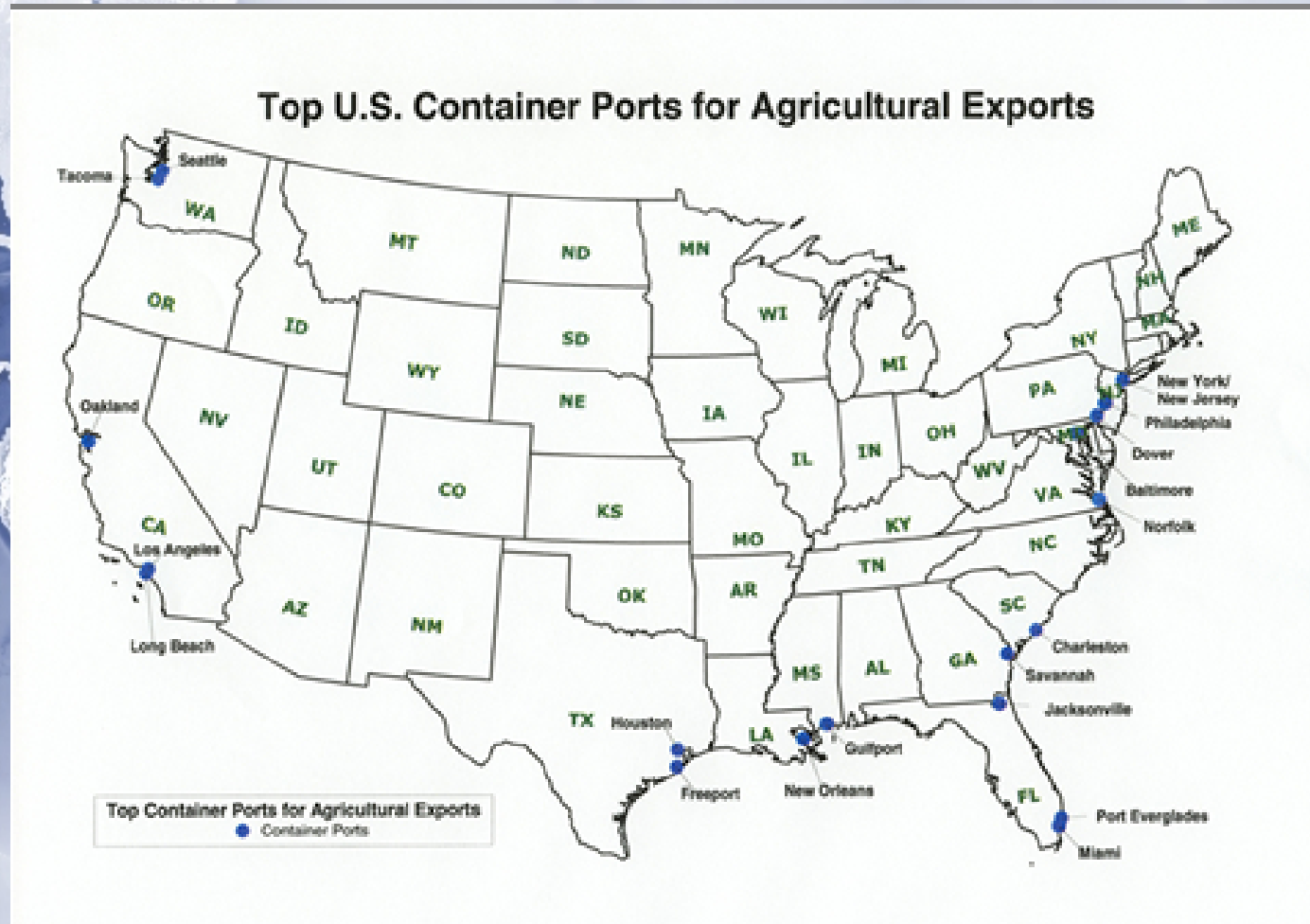
✧ Imports

- ✧ 731,000 containers of ag product imported in 2001.

✧ Top 5 ag products imported in containers:

- ✧ bananas
- ✧ coffee
- ✧ fruits & vegetables
- ✧ wine
- ✧ breads/cereals

Top U.S. Container Ports for Agricultural Exports



The Trade of Meat Products



The Dominant Meat Types Exported and imported by the U.S.



- ✧ Beef
- ✧ Pork
- ✧ Chicken
- ✧ Turkey

• Meat Inspection
Act

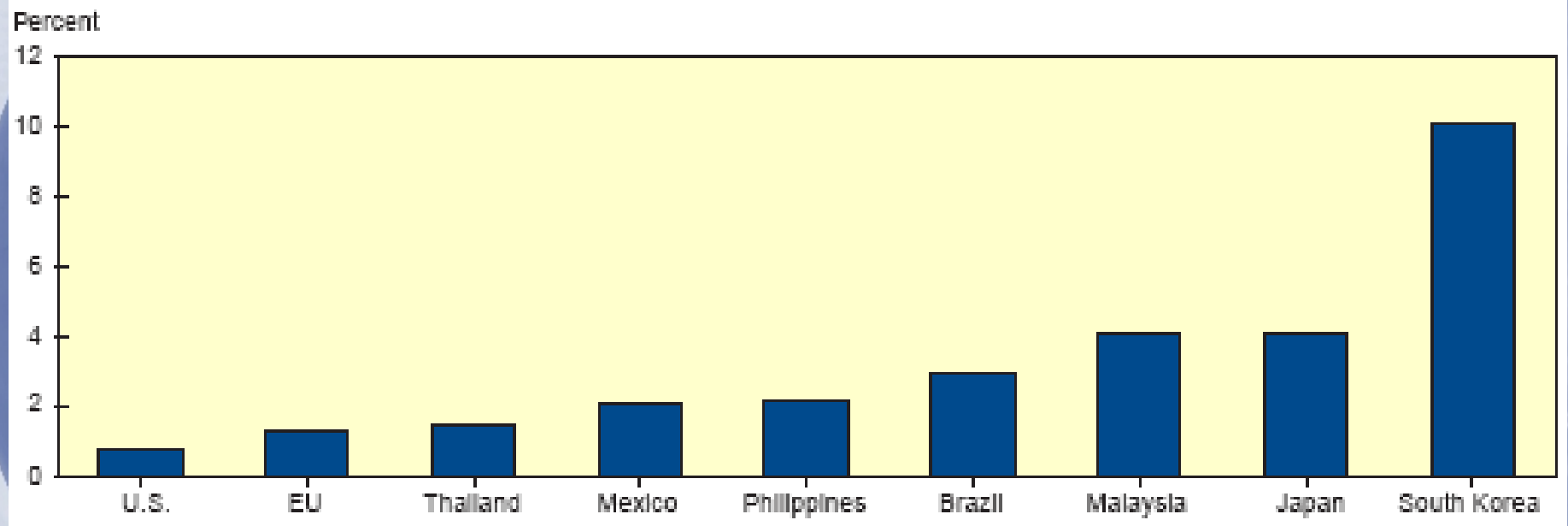
Meat Processing

Special Risk Material



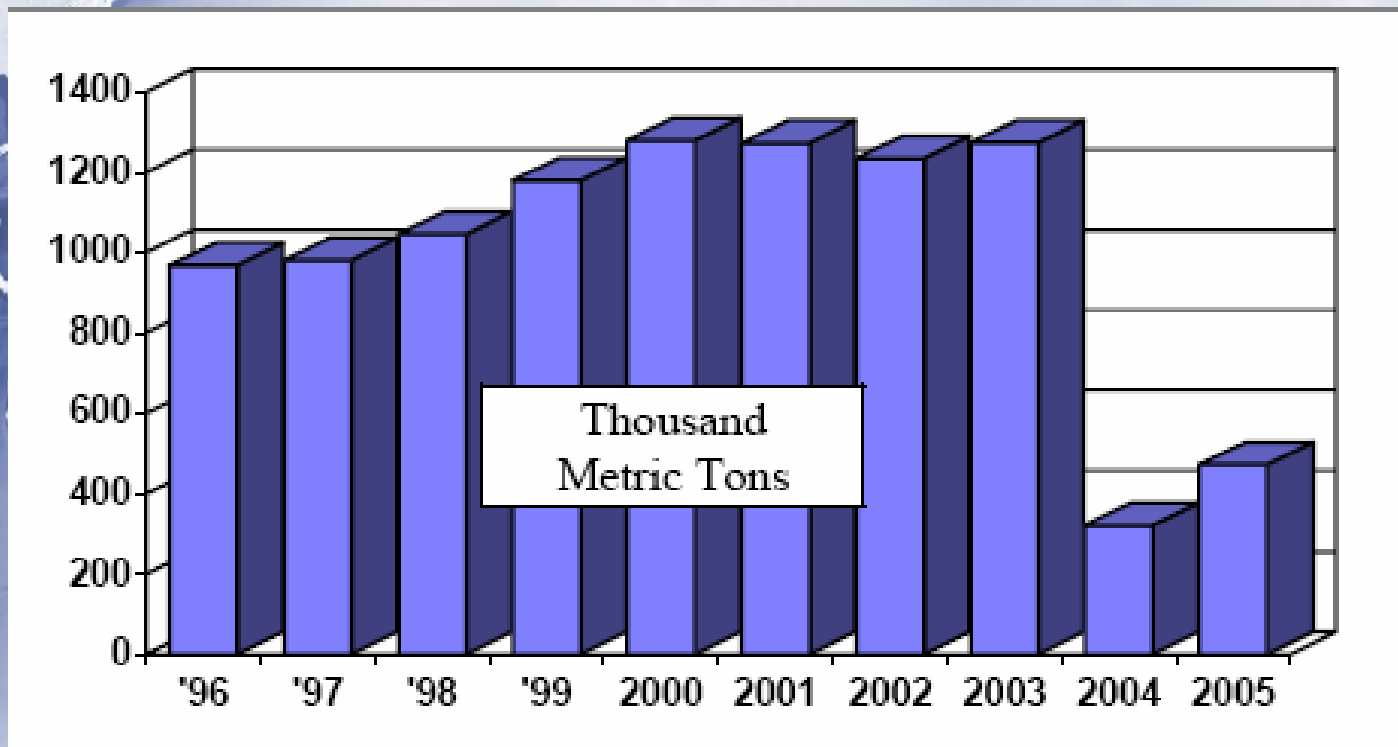
- ✧ Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
- ✧ Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE)
- ✧ Chronic Wasting disease
- ✧ Scrapie Disease
- ✧ Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

*Average annual change in meat
consumption per person, 1964-1999*



✧ <http://www.thepoultrysite.com/articles/80/current-structure-of-world-meat-trade>

Total U.S. Beef Exports 1996-2005



<http://www.usmef.org/TradeLibrary/Statistics.asp#histbeef>

Top Export Markets for U.S. Beef

Canada		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	48,860	209
2004	23,332	98
2003	91,902	331
2002	97,673	298
2001	95,728	287
2000	98,521	308
1999	96,082	281
1998	97,657	294
1997	104,569	318
1996	106,994	331

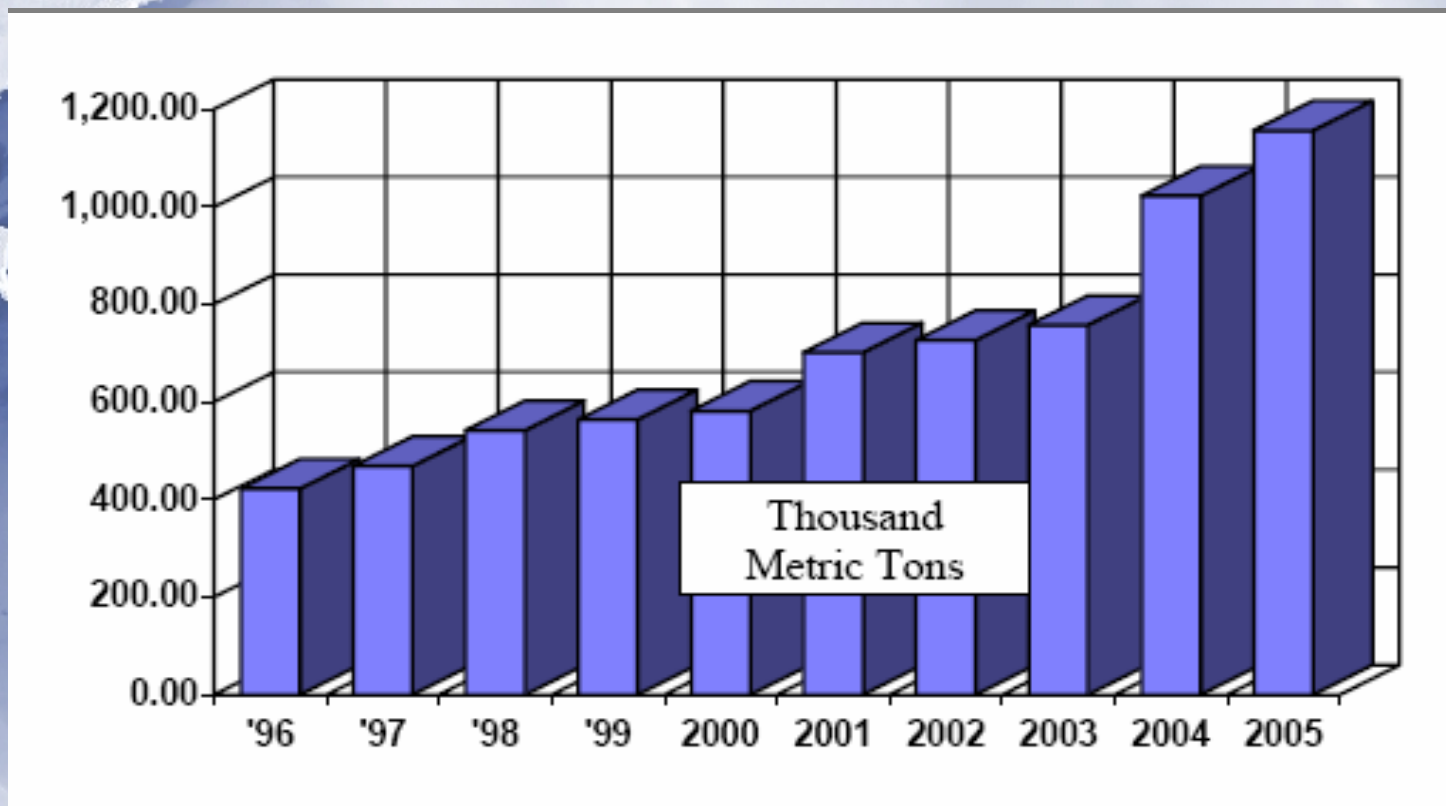
Japan		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	2,307	7.9
2004	797	3.7
2003	375,455	1,391
2002	332,197	1,028
2001	513,174	1,617
2000	546,010	1,814
1999	511,978	1,723
1998	481,997	1,602
1997	434,266	1,638
1996	515,373	1,931

China/Hong Kong		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	1,000	2.4
2004	1,960	3.7
2003	40,199	119
2002	39,790	102
2001	32,445	87
2000	37,007	95
1999	23,602	61
1998	21,869	55
1997	22,582	66
1996	22,722	68

Republic of Korea		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	2,106	1.2
2004	672	.930
2003	246,595	815
2002	238,001	648
2001	149,772	390
2000	159,238	512
1999	114,650	344
1998	58,272	149
1997	95,404	301
1996	81,206	254

- ✧ Japan
- ✧ China
- ✧ Canada
- ✧ Taiwan
- ✧ Mexico
- ✧ Korea

Total U.S. Pork Exports 1996-2005



<http://www.usmef.org/TradeLibrary/Statistics.asp#histbeef>

Top Export Markets for U.S. Pork

Hong Kong/China		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	92,255	111
2004	79,701	91
2003	56,667	60
2002	47,019	51
2001	57,759	66
2000	42,281	58
1999	45,701	59
1998	56,431	79
1997	48,736	77
1996	35,126	51

Japan		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	353,928	1,088
2004	313,574	979
2003	269,621	784
2002	271,071	848
2001	257,028	858
2000	208,870	751
1999	201,832	658
1998	190,095	620
1997	175,787	695
1996	183,772	758

Republic of Korea		
	Volume (MT)	Value (\$Millions)
2005	71,856	155
2004	27,876	56
2003	28,852	79
2002	23,776	41
2001	14,818	25
2000	15,216	31
1999	19,167	37
1998	9,918	20
1997	11,550	29
1996	11,091	26

- ✧ Japan
- ✧ China
- ✧ Canada
- ✧ Taiwan
- ✧ Mexico
- ✧ Korea

Export and Import

U.S. Is a World Leader in Meat Trade

Top 3 exporters

Beef & veal

Australia

U.S.

EU

Pork

EU

U.S.

Canada

Poultry

U.S.

EU

Brazil

Top 3 importers

Beef & veal

U.S.

Japan

Russia

Pork

Japan

Russia

U.S.

Poultry

China/Hong Kong

Russia

Japan

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000
1,000 tons

✧ <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/mar2000/ao269d.pdf>



Our beef is RRREALLY fresh!



Meat Transportation

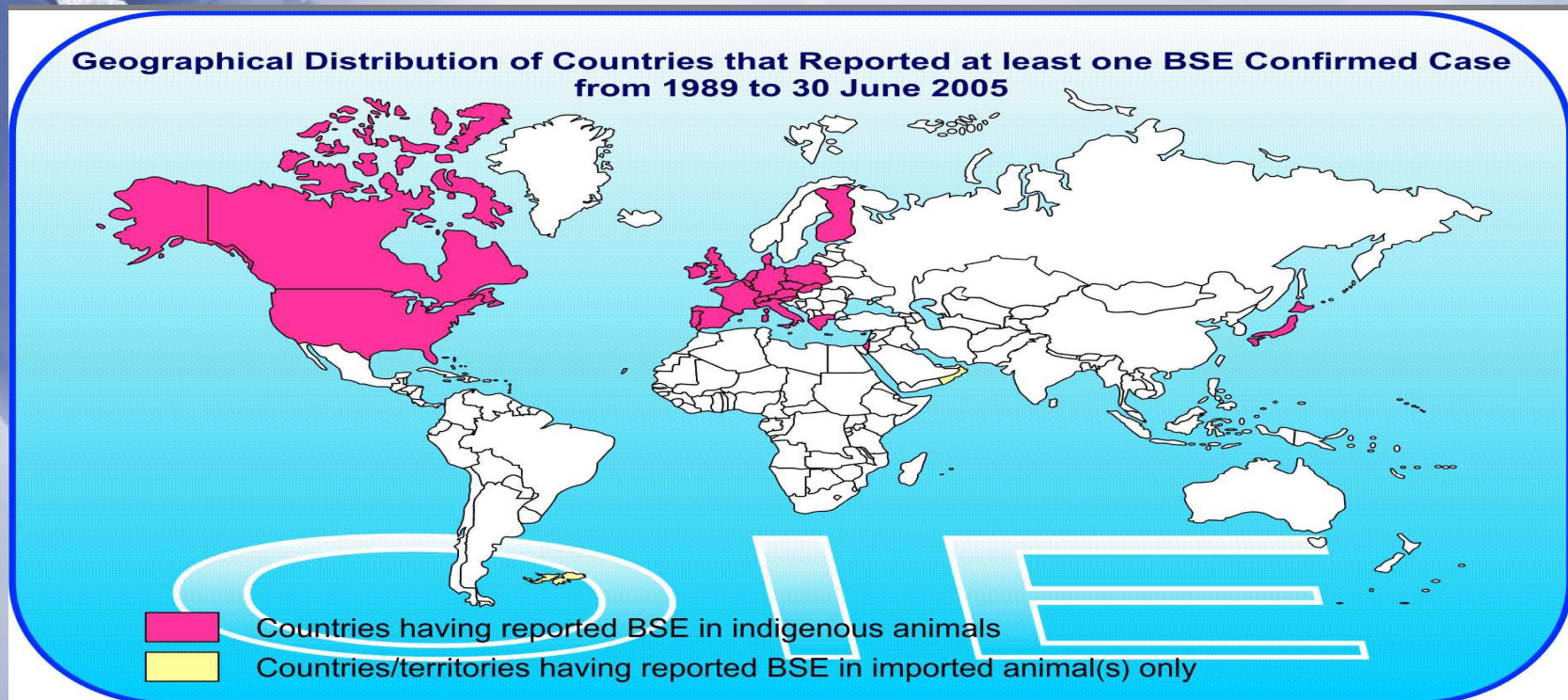
- ✧ Meat has a short shelf-life
- ✧ developed countries generally prefer to buy fresh meat
- ✧ Chilled meat, which is kept at quite low temperatures but never frozen, is a close substitute for fresh meat
- ✧ controlled-atmosphere refrigerated containers, vacuum packing

Closed borders

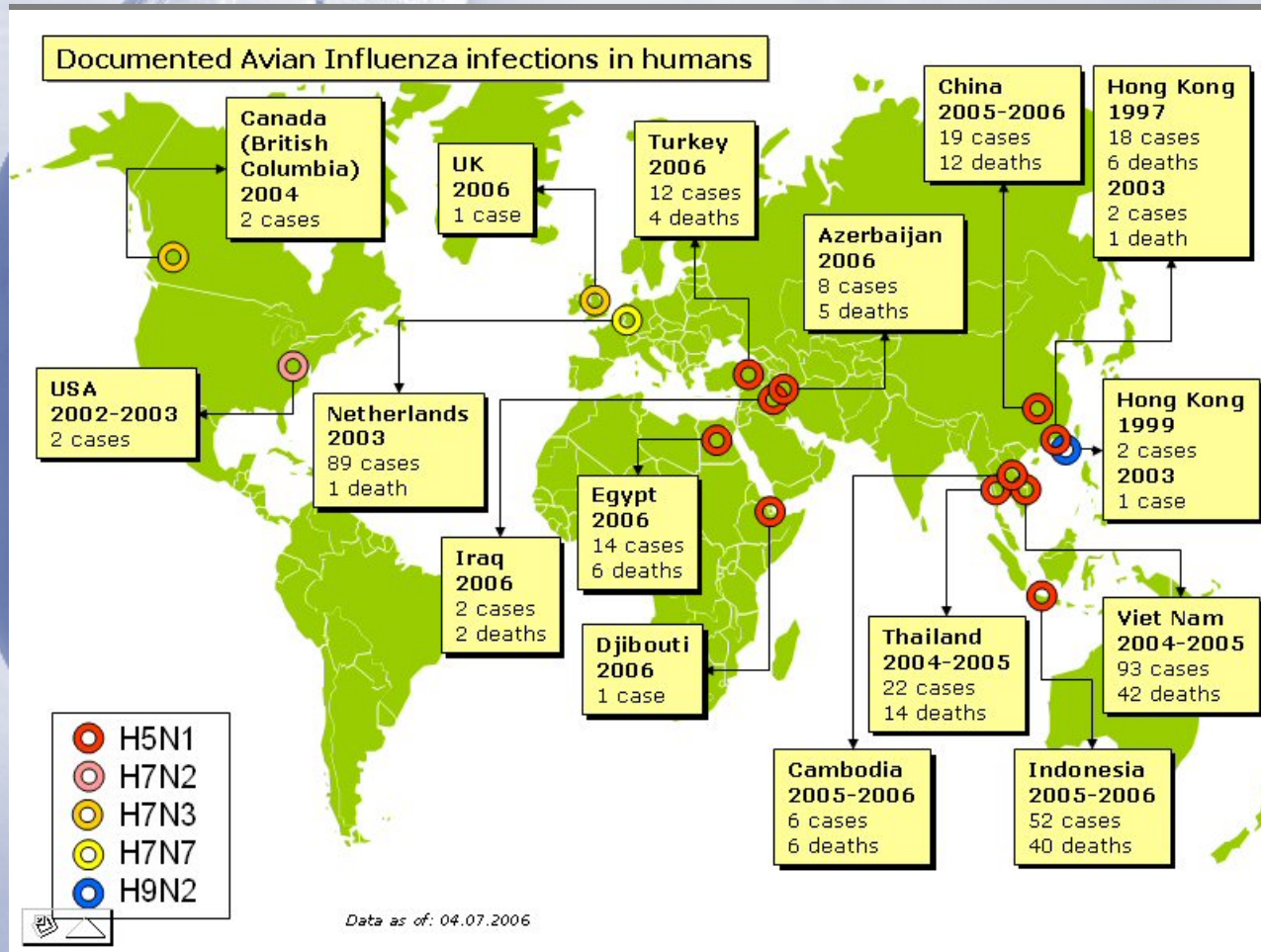
✧ Japan 2003

✧ Japan 2006

✧ Canada



Avian Influenza



✧ You can't become infected by eating poultry if it is cooked and prepared properly



Fruit and Vegetables

Bree Ueckert



Quick Facts

- ✧ 1/3 of all U.S. crop cash receipts (29%)
- ✧ 1/5 of all Ag. Exports (17%)
- ✧ Top crops: potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, sweet corn, onions, oranges, grapes, bananas, and pineapples
- ✧ 132,000 farms in 2002
- ✧ 100 separate commodities in production



The Vegetables and Melons *Outlook*

- ✧ Provides current intelligence and forecasts the affects of changing conditions in the market
- ✧ Dec. 06:
 - ✧ For fresh veggies production increased 16%
 - ✧ Melons increased 14%; import was 11%
 - ✧ Processing of Veggies: 10% increase
 - ✧ Imports: canned veggie 8%; frozen 7%; and dehydrated 19%

Figure 1. U.S. Fruit, Vegetable and Nuts Cash Receipts

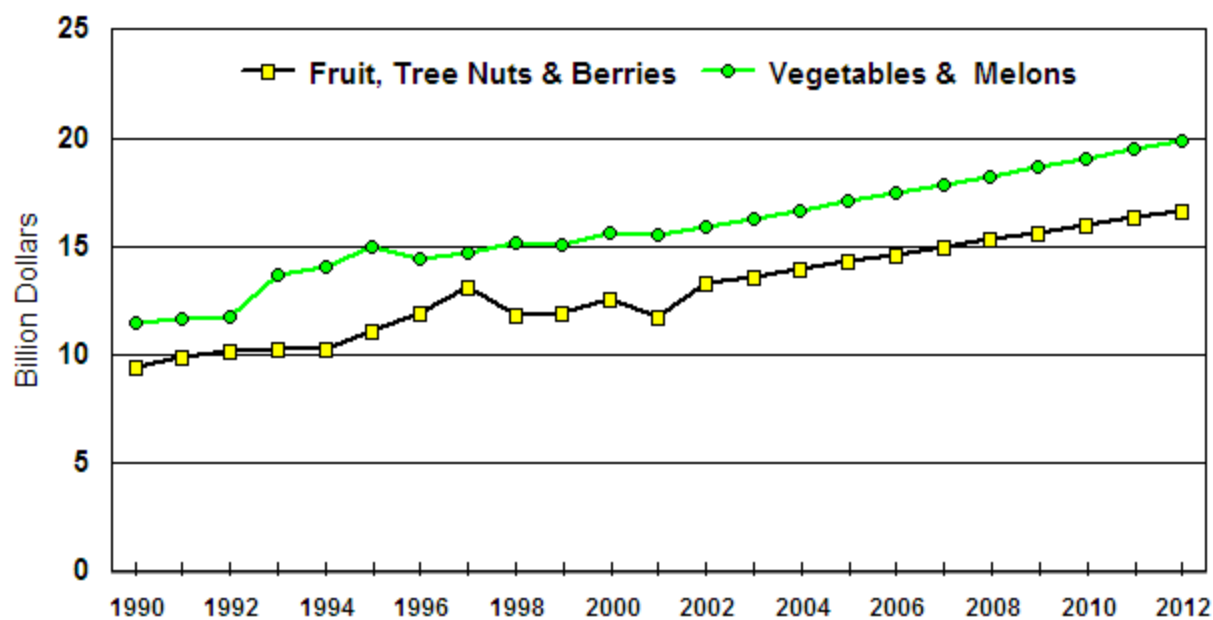
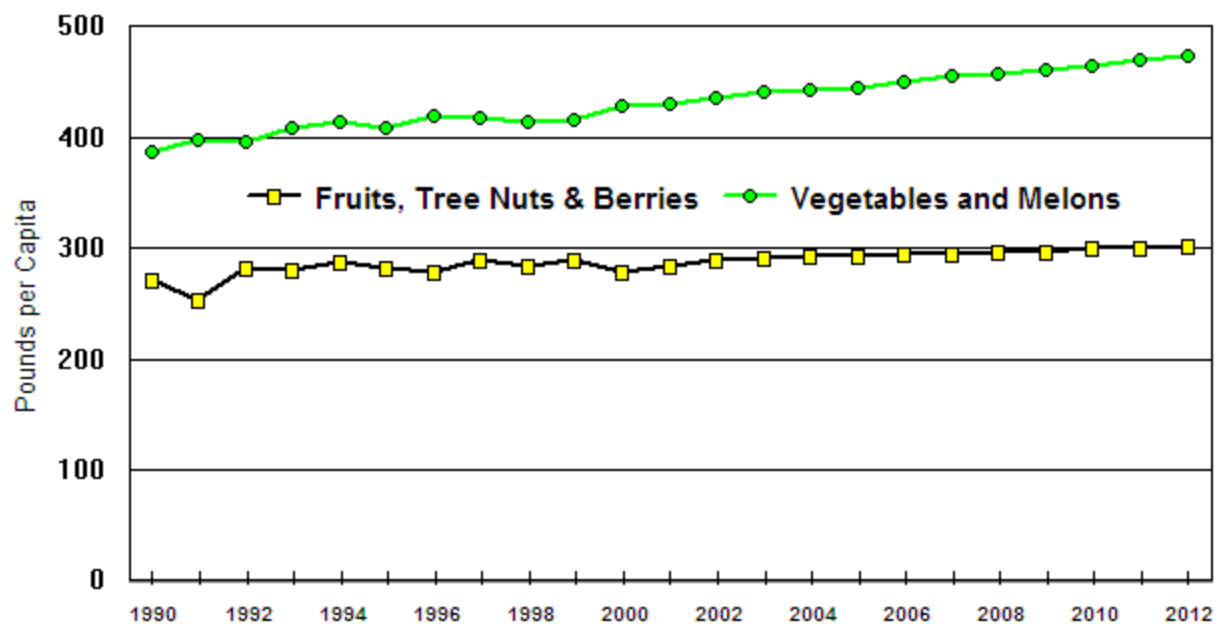


Figure 2. U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

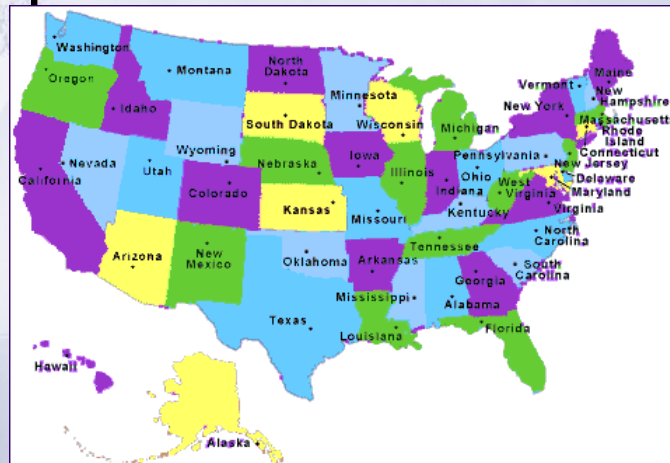


<http://nfapp.poly.asu.edu/Newsletters/2003/Q1-03.htm>

Supply and Demand

✧ Supply:

- ✧ 100 million short tones of fruit, nut trees, and veggies during 02-04
- ✧ Main States: CA, FL, TX, NY, AZ, OR, MN, MI, WS, and Wisconsin
- ✧ Summer and Fall: U.S. production
- ✧ Winter: imports, FL, CA, AZ, and TX





Supply and Demand

✧ Demand:

- ✧ Spent \$224 on average per person in '04
- ✧ Highest it's ever been; still below recommended level of consumption
- ✧ Leaning more toward fresh foods
- ✧ Accounts for 20% of all food retail

Demand a



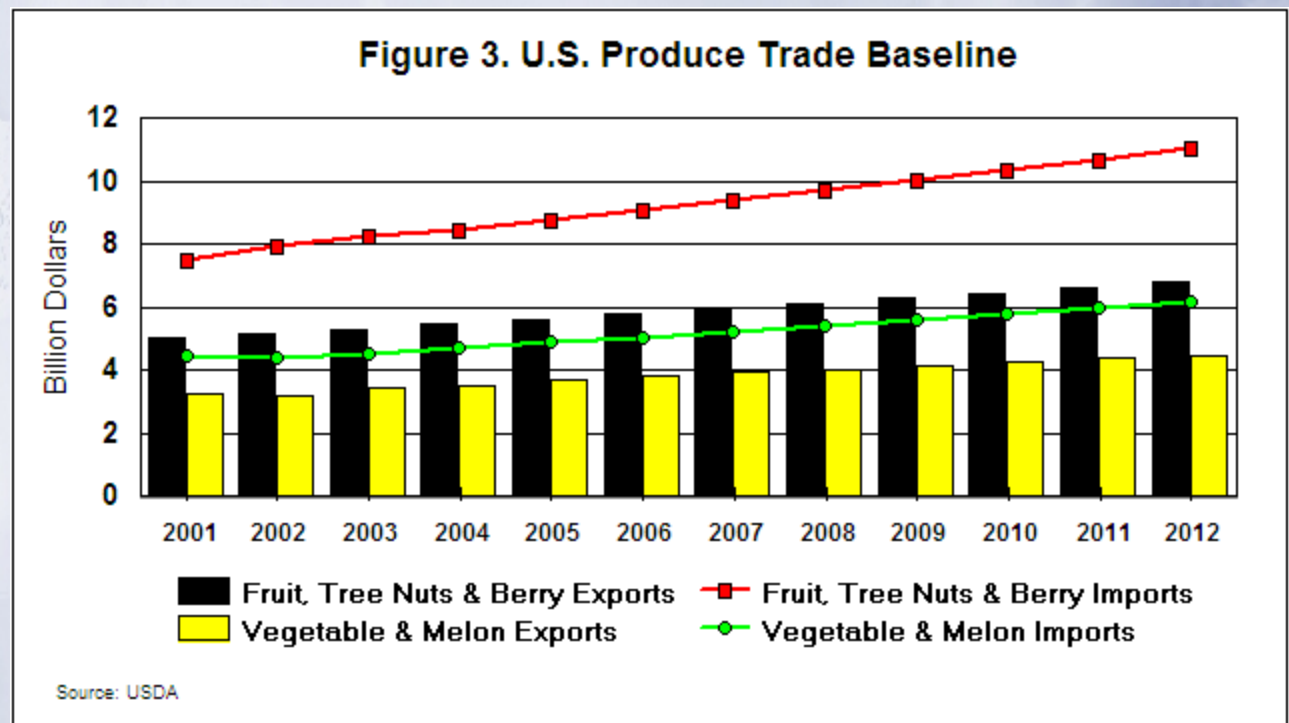
✧ Changes from 92-92 to 02-04:

- ✧ Fresh market sales increased - 22%
- ✧ Canned veggies – 16%
- ✧ Canned fruit – 9%
- ✧ Frozen veggies – 11%
- ✧ Frozen Fruit, juices, ades – 4%
- ✧ Dried – 7%
- ✧ Processed foods – 16%



Trade

- ✧ '05: \$10.0 billion in exports made; spent \$14.1 billion in imports
- ✧ Negative since 1998
- ✧ High-income countries





Trade

- ✧ Trade agreements
 - ✧ NAFTA; CAFTA; independent with Chili and Australia
- ✧ Tariffs
- ✧ Exports:
 - ✧ Up to 1/3 of major U.S. crops exported
 - ✧ Canada – 33%; Japan – 12%; Mexico – 9%;
Germany and Spain – 3%

Trade con't

✧ Imports:

- ✧ Driven seasonally
- ✧ 21% of consumption in '02-04
- ✧ Increased 44% in fruit and 16% in veggies
- ✧ Mexico and Chili for fruit

✧ Crops:

- ✧ Bananas - #1; from Guatemala, Ecuador, and Costa Rica
- ✧ Grapes - #2; from Chili



Horse Trade



✧ **AUSTRALIA**

✧ (Compiled July 2006)

✧ The approximate export value per kilogram in 2004 was \$3.30 compared with \$2.70 in 1999.[2] This translates to a great deal more on the dinner table, over US\$50/kg according to some sources.[3]

✧ It is not we Australians who are eating our horses because it is illegal to eat horsemeat here. It is diners mainly in Europe who are indulging, plus some Japanese

✧ Horse meat has about 40% fewer calories than even the leanest beef, while supplying 50% more protein and up to 30% more iron

\$40billion industry



- ✧ "Horses have a special place in American culture and history. They helped settle this country, and provided inspiration for the horsepower that now powers the vehicles that make this nation go," said T. Boone Pickens.
- ✧ House Majority Leader John Boehner, (R-Ohio), said the House will vote in September on a bill seeking to end horse-butchery for human cuisine, by outlawing the transport and sale of horses for slaughter.
- ✧ **\$40billion Industry**
- ✧ "Passage of this irresponsible bill would be devastating to the horse market and the \$40billion horse industry," said Dick Koehler, vice president of the meat processing firm BelTex

"The Big Picture"

- ✧ The U.S. exported some \$60million in horse meat in 2005, helping to improve the US trade deficit and "making a product of something that would otherwise go to waste".
- ✧ "How would Americans react if Hindus told us to stop eating beef because the cow is sacred?" he said.
- ✧ Many zoos use horse meat. Carnivores like it. It's cheaper and more abundant than zebra, giraffe or water buffalo and more nutritious than beef or chicken.
- ✧ "These animals are going to be abandoned and suffer. We're looking at the big picture," said Mr. Fouraker, whose zoo buys horse meat from the Dallas Crown plant in Kaufman. "People look at horses as pets. We just have to look beyond the pet emotion. ... It just provides a more humane end to many, many unwanted horses."

Shipment

- ✧ A federal court decision that upheld a Texas ban on horse meat for human dining has thrown the horse-slaughter industry into flux
- ✧ Representatives of Texas' two slaughter plants giving conflicting reports about whether they have temporarily ceased operations.
- ✧ American Airlines and Delta Air Lines said early Thursday afternoon that they had suspended transport of horse meat to overseas markets – mainly France, Belgium and Japan – where it is consumed.
- ✧ "We're not confident that it is legal to ship horse meat out of the state of Texas, so we're not accepting shipment," American spokesman Tim Wagner said.
- ✧ Delta spokeswoman Betsy Talton said the airline "has suspended shipment of this cargo, based on the recent ruling."

International Seafood Trade

- ✧ Seafood trade is one of the world's largest and fastest growing International Industries
- ✧ Worth more than \$60 billion a year
- ✧ Almost 200 countries supply fish and seafood products to the global marketplace, consisting of more than 800 commercially important species of fish, crustaceans and mollusks, including 30 species of shrimp alone
- ✧ Canned tuna to fresh boneless salmon fillets, from salted herring roe to dried shark fins, frozen Pollock block, individually quick frozen breaded cod portions, smoked mackerel, clam juice, live lobster, fish meals and oils

[Charts](#)

Total Value of U.S. Seafood Industry

- ✧ Commercial \$3.1 Billion
- ✧ Aquaculture \$1.0 Billion
- ✧ Processing \$8.3 Billion
- ✧ Total \$12.4 Billion
- ✧ Carp, oysters, clams, mussels, salmon, shrimp and tilapia. The United States primarily raises catfish, trout, crawfish, salmon, oysters and tilapia
- ✧ U.S. Imports are close to \$10 billion/year
- ✧ U.S. trade balance for fish and seafood products is just over \$3 in imports to every \$1 in exports



[Charts](#)

Salmonella

- ✧ Salmonella is a potential target for risk reduction
- ✧ Most Salmonella contamination problems in seafood are from shrimp
- ✧ International seafood markets will continue to expand and may become increasingly segmented

[Charts](#)

Food Safety





Food Safety

Food Borne Illness~ caused by consuming contaminated foods or beverages.

Center of Disease Control & Prevention

- 76 million cases of food borne disease occur annually
- 325,000 are hospitalized
- 5,000 deaths each year

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): domestic and imported food, except meat and poultry

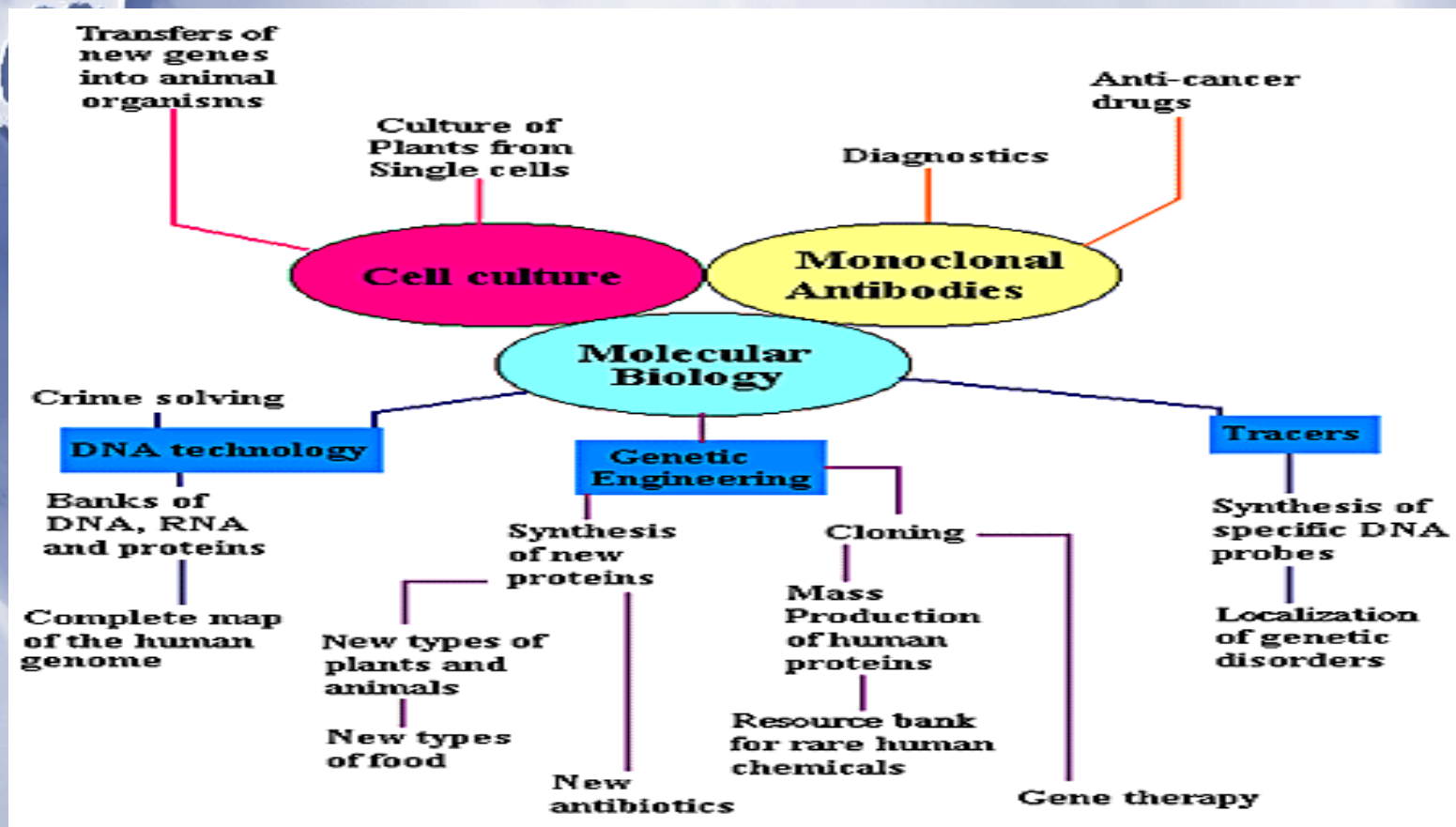
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): meat and poultry

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): drinking water, new pesticides, and toxic substances and wastes.

Source:
<http://www.fsis.usda.gov>

Food Safety Issues

- ✧ Pesticides
- ✧ Herbicides
- ✧ Biotechnology
- ✧ E. Coli 0157
- ✧ Salmonella
- ✧ Listeria
- ✧ Campylobacter
- ✧ Hepatitis A





American Consumers Food Safety Concerns

2001

- Bacterial Contamination %39
- Pesticide residues %38
- Chemical additives %33
- Hormones %30
- GMOs %26
- Antibiotics %23
- Irradiated Foods %21

1989

- Pesticide/Herbicide %82
- Antibiotics/Hormones %61
- Nitrates %44
- Additives/Preservatives %30
- Artificial Food Colors %28

Source: Cheeke, Peter. Contemporary Issues in Animal Agriculture, 3rd Edition. Table 9-1, 9-3

Food Safety Pathogen & Chemical

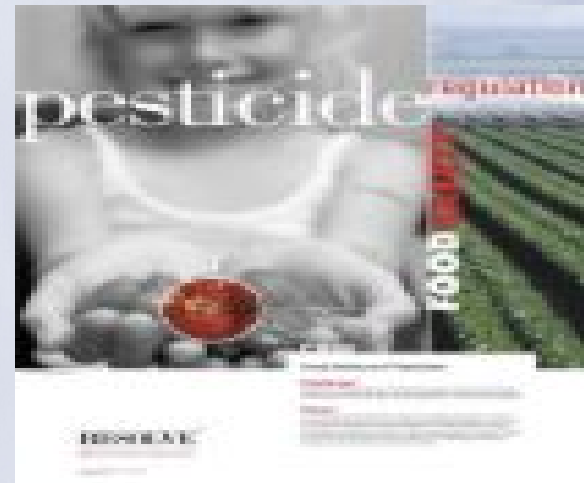
✧ **E. Coli 0157:H7~**

- ✧ Found in intestines of healthy cattle, deer, goats, & sheep
- ✧ Produces a powerful toxin
- ✧ 1st recognized in 1982 ~ contaminated hamburger
- ✧ Leads to severe cramping, bloody diarrhea, vomiting & death.
- ✧ Spinach & Taco Bell Outbreak

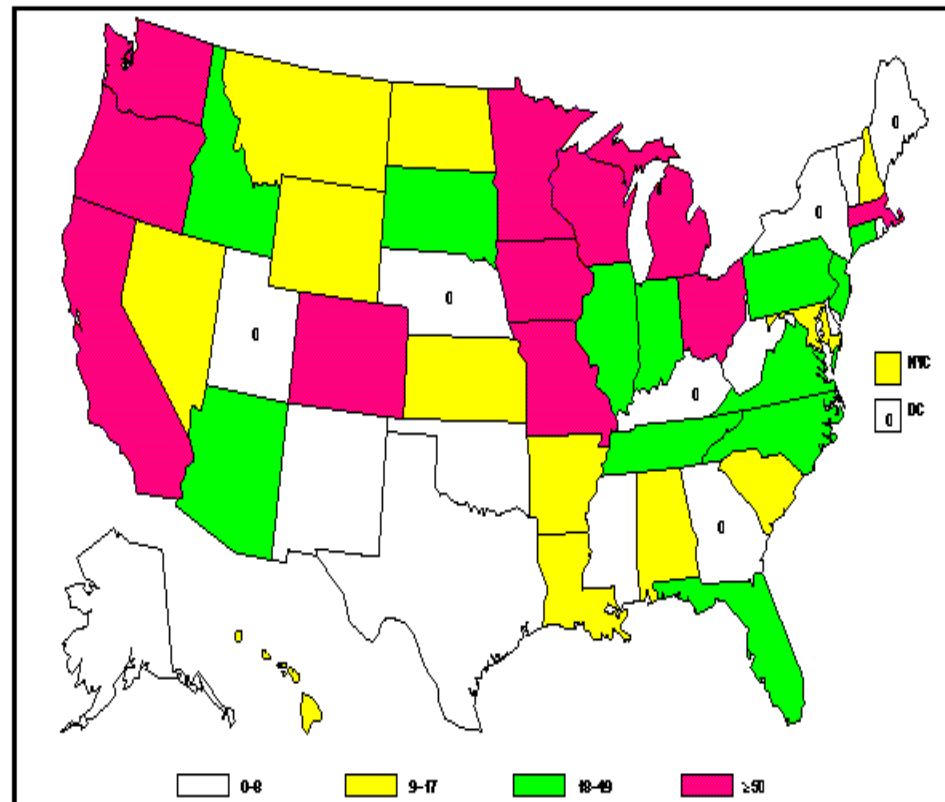


✧ **Pesticide**

- ✧ Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- ✧ EPA's tolerance to ensure food safety



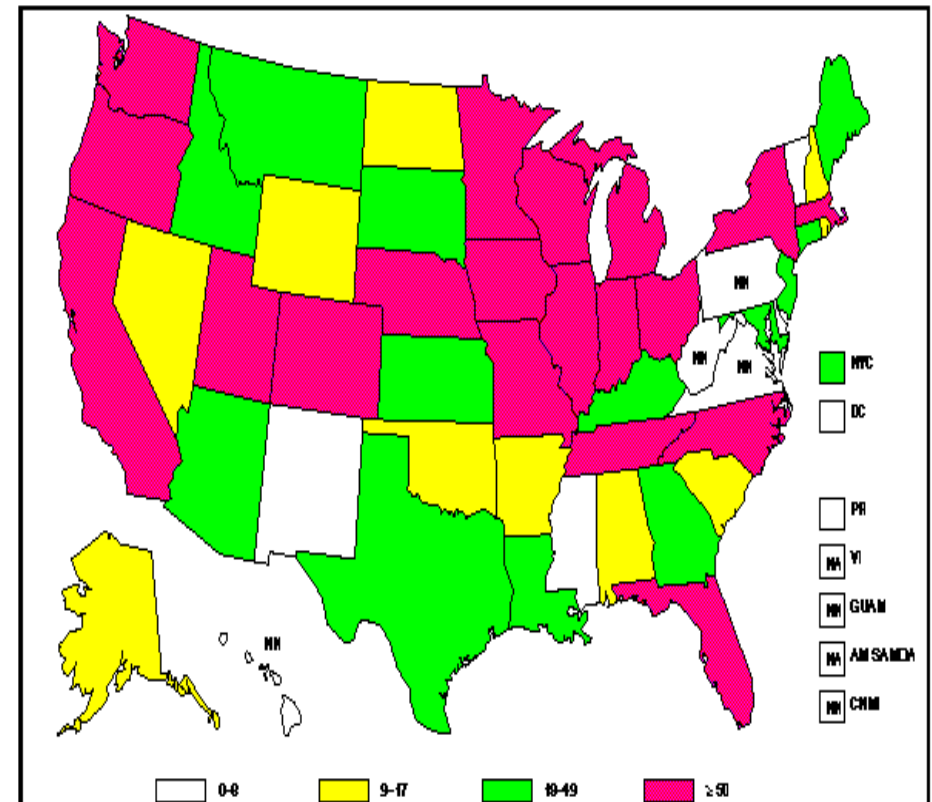
ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 — reported isolates,* United States, 1997



*Data from the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

Only *E. coli* O157:H7 isolates that are confirmed by a state public health laboratory are reported to PHLIS. Many public health laboratories are now able to subtype isolates using pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, a procedure that facilitates comparison of strains among states.

ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 — reported cases, United States and territories, 1997

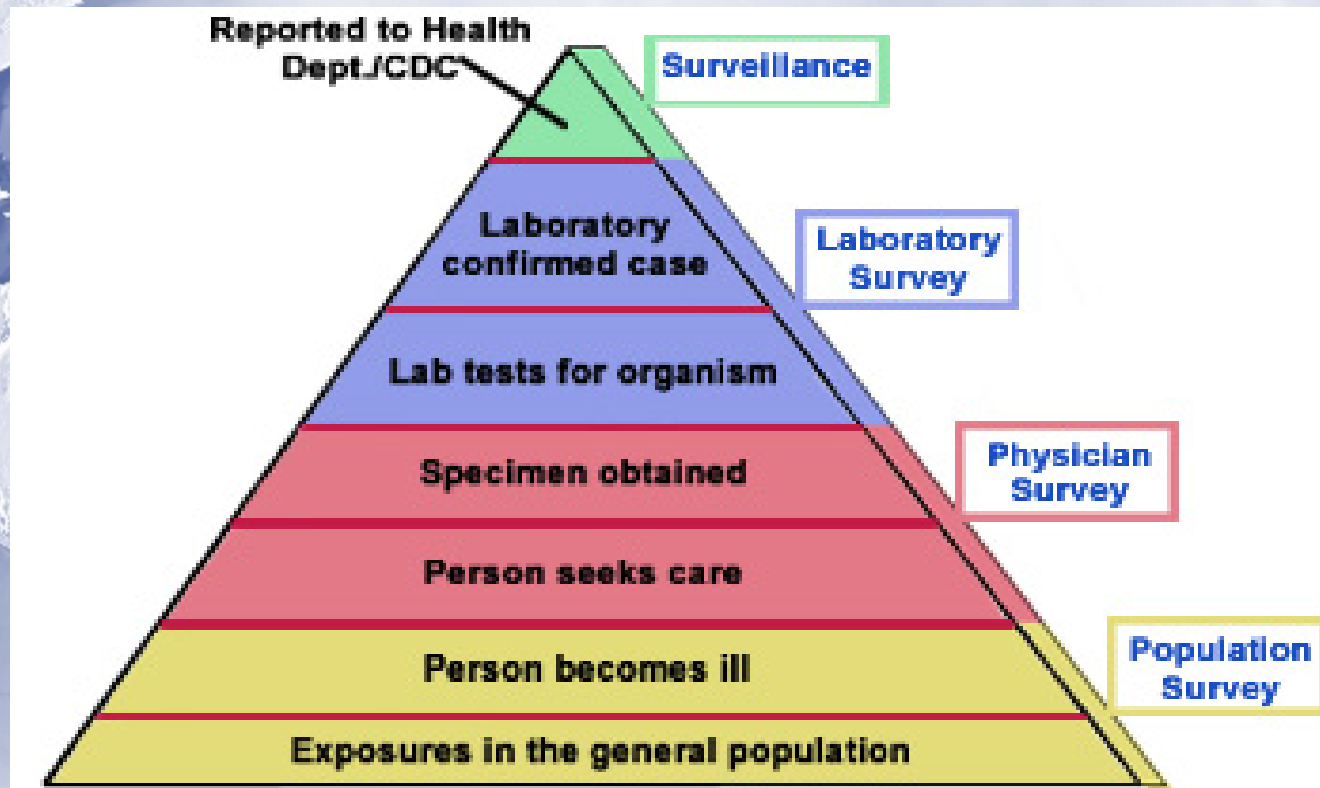


The number of states in which *E. coli* O157:H7 infection is a notifiable disease increased from 44 in 1996 to 46 in 1997. However, because <60% of clinical laboratories routinely test all stools — or even all bloody stools — for *E. coli* O157:H7, many infections are not recognized or reported.

Source: <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov>

Food Net Surveillance

FoodNet ~ network identifies and characterizes culture=confirmed infections that may be foodborne.



Source: <http://www.cdc.gov>

How Do We Keep Food Safe?

- ✓ Clean It
- ✓ Separate
- ✓ Chill
- ✓ Cook

- Education
 - Fight Bac!
 - National Food Safety Month

KEEP FOOD SAFE!
CLEAN

- Moisten hands with warm water, apply soap and rub hands together for 20 seconds before rinsing thoroughly.
- Wash work areas and utensils in hot soapy water after preparing each food item and before going on to the next one.
- Use plastic or non-porous cutting boards. Wash in dishwasher or with hot soapy water after each use.
- Use disposable towels or machine wash cloth towels with hot soapy water often.

SEPARATE

- Store raw meat and poultry on the bottom shelf of the refrigerator so juices don't drip onto other foods.
- Use one cutting board for raw meat products and another for salads and other foods which are ready to be eaten.
- Always wash work areas with hot soapy water after they have come in contact with raw meat or poultry.
- Never place cooked food on a plate which previously held raw meat or poultry.

CHILL

- Refrigerate or freeze perishables or prepared food within two hours.
- Never defrost food on the kitchen counters. Use the refrigerator, cold running water or the microwave.
- Divide large amounts into small, shallow containers for quicker cooling. Label and date containers.
- Don't pack the refrigerator. Cool air must circulate to cool food quickly.
- Keep cold foods at or below 40°F.

COOK

- Use a meat thermometer, which measures the internal temperature of cooked meat and poultry to make sure that the meat is cooked thoroughly.
- Cook ground beef and ground pork to 160°F, ground turkey and ground chicken to 165°F, chicken and turkey breasts to 170°F, whole poultry, legs, thighs and wings to 180°F.
- Re-heat cooked meats and food to 165°F, bring sauces, soups and gravy to a boil when reheating.
- Make sure there are not cold spots in food when cooking, stir often. Keep hot foods at or above 140°F before and during serving.

Don Lee Farms
DON LEE FARMS
INGLEWOOD, CA 90302
www.donleefarms.com

FIGHT BAC!
Keep Food Safe From Bacteria



Trade Agreements & Embargoes





Trade Agreements

✧ World Hunger

✧ Economics

✧ Biotechnology

(according to www.ustr.gov)



World Hunger

WTO

UNICEF

UN World Food Program

“Every 5 seconds a child's
life is lost because of hunger-related
disease: 18,000 a day, more than
6 million a year.” www.ustr.gov



Economics

- 1 in 3 acres in the US is planted for export.
- Agriculture exports support 926 thousand jobs in the U.S. (estimate for 2004 by Dept of Agriculture).



Biotechnology

- EU moratorium on US exports due to biotech
- US claims this is unreasonable
- WTO rules that the EU must allow US products after a reasonable scientific review to prove the products safety
- EU will allow products after review



Cons of Trade Agreements

- ✧ Loss of Jobs
- ✧ Environment
- ✧ Quality of Product/Life
- ✧ Proliferation of GMO's



Agricultural Trade Embargoes

✧ Cuba

✧ Soviet Union

✧ Contemporary Relations

Cuban Embargo



✧ 1962

✧ Economic

✧ Financial

✧ Commercial

✧ Democracy

✧ UN condemnation

✧ US support

Soviet Union



✧ Grain Embargo

✧ 1980

✧ Did not reduce grain in
Soviet Union

✧ Hurt American Farmer




Contemporary Issues

- ✧ Clinton Administration

- ✧ Selective Agricultural
Embargo Act of 1993

- ✧ House Agriculture Committee

- ✧ Cuba

The image features a blue-tinted view of Earth from space, showing the continents of North and South America. The text "The End" is overlaid in a black, italicized serif font. The background is a light blue gradient with faint, white, curved lines suggesting orbital paths or light rays.

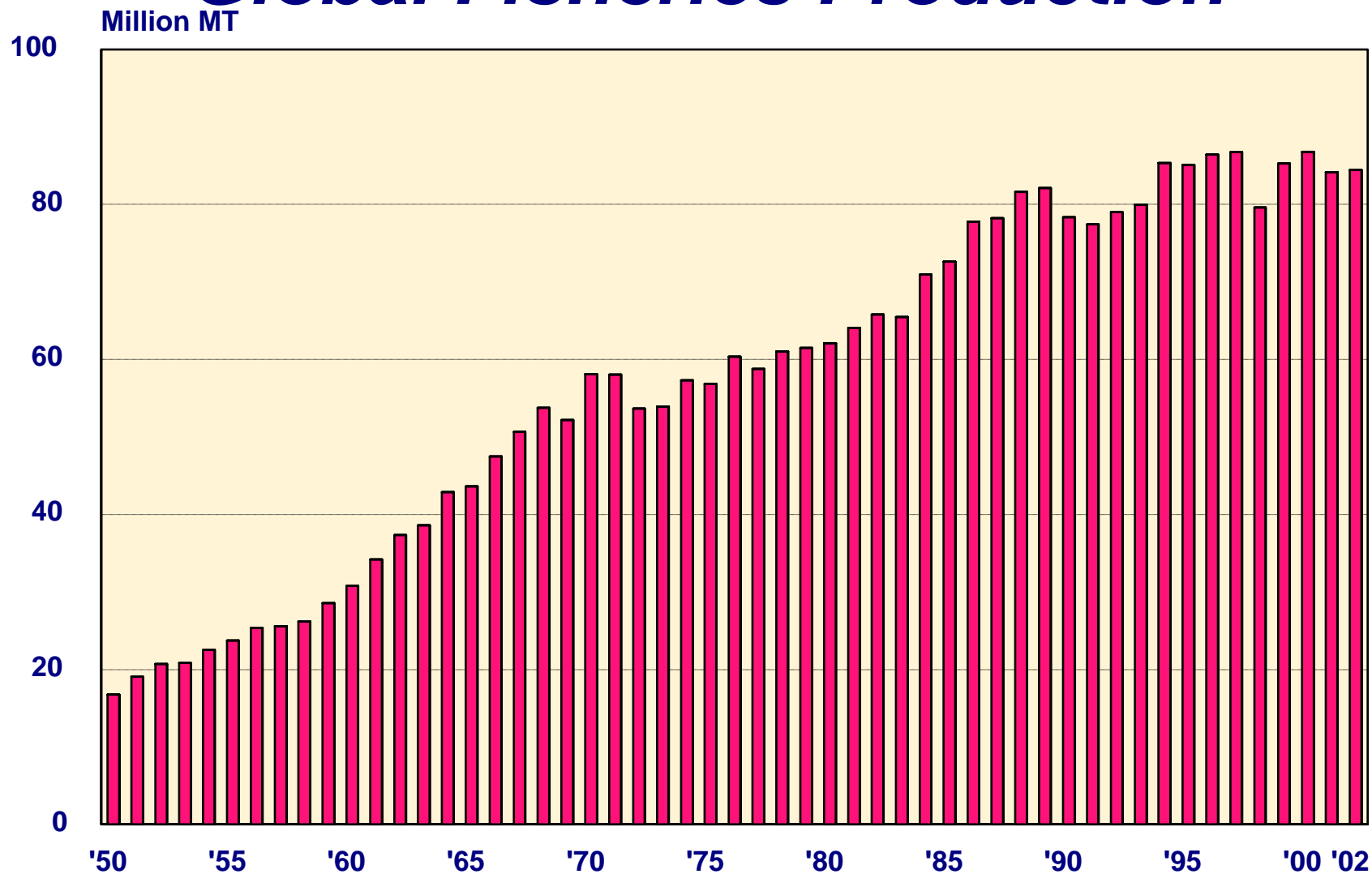
The End

SEAFOOD SUPPLY

AND

U.S. TRADE

Global Fisheries Production

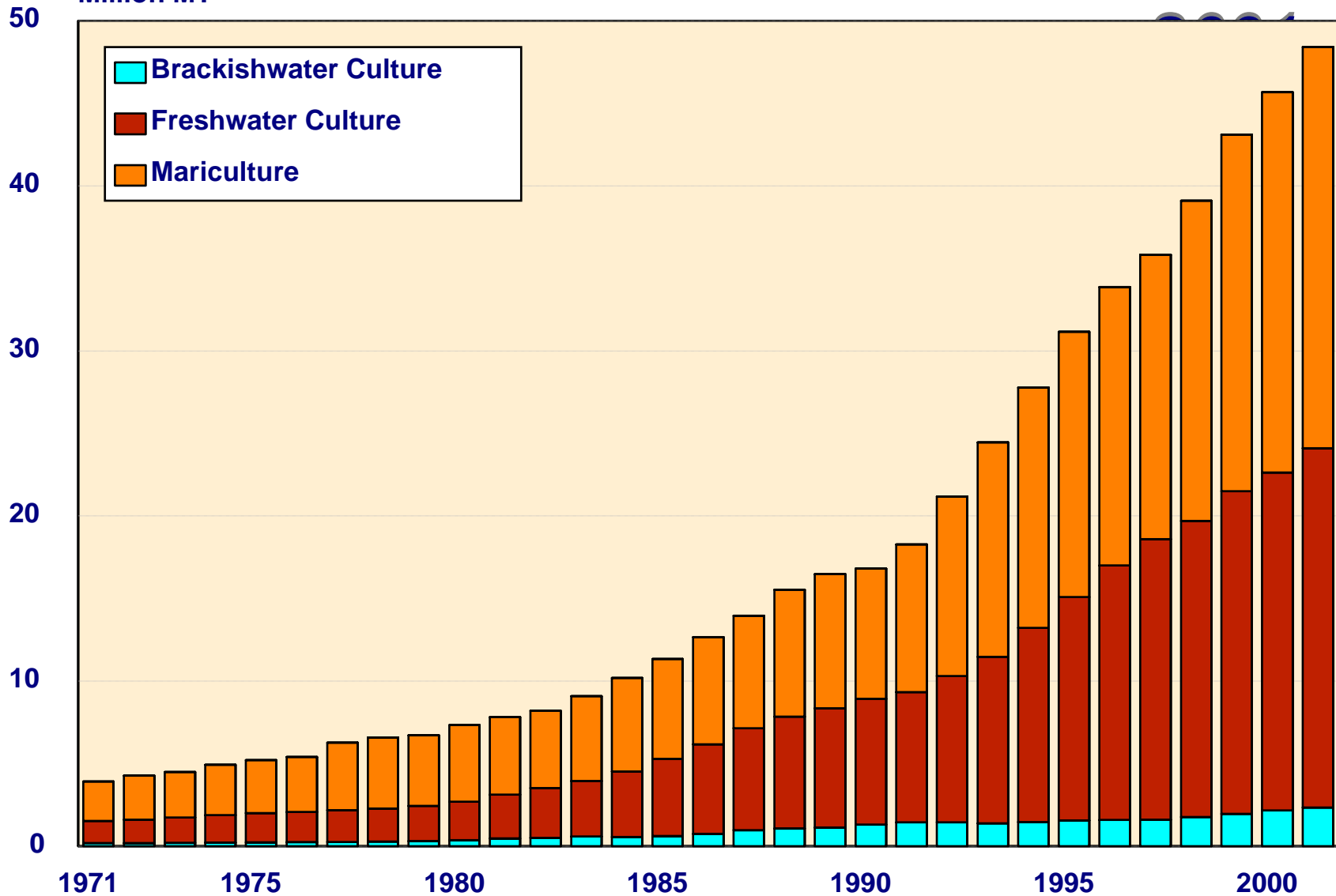


Source: FAO FishStat



Global Aquaculture Production, 1971 - 2001

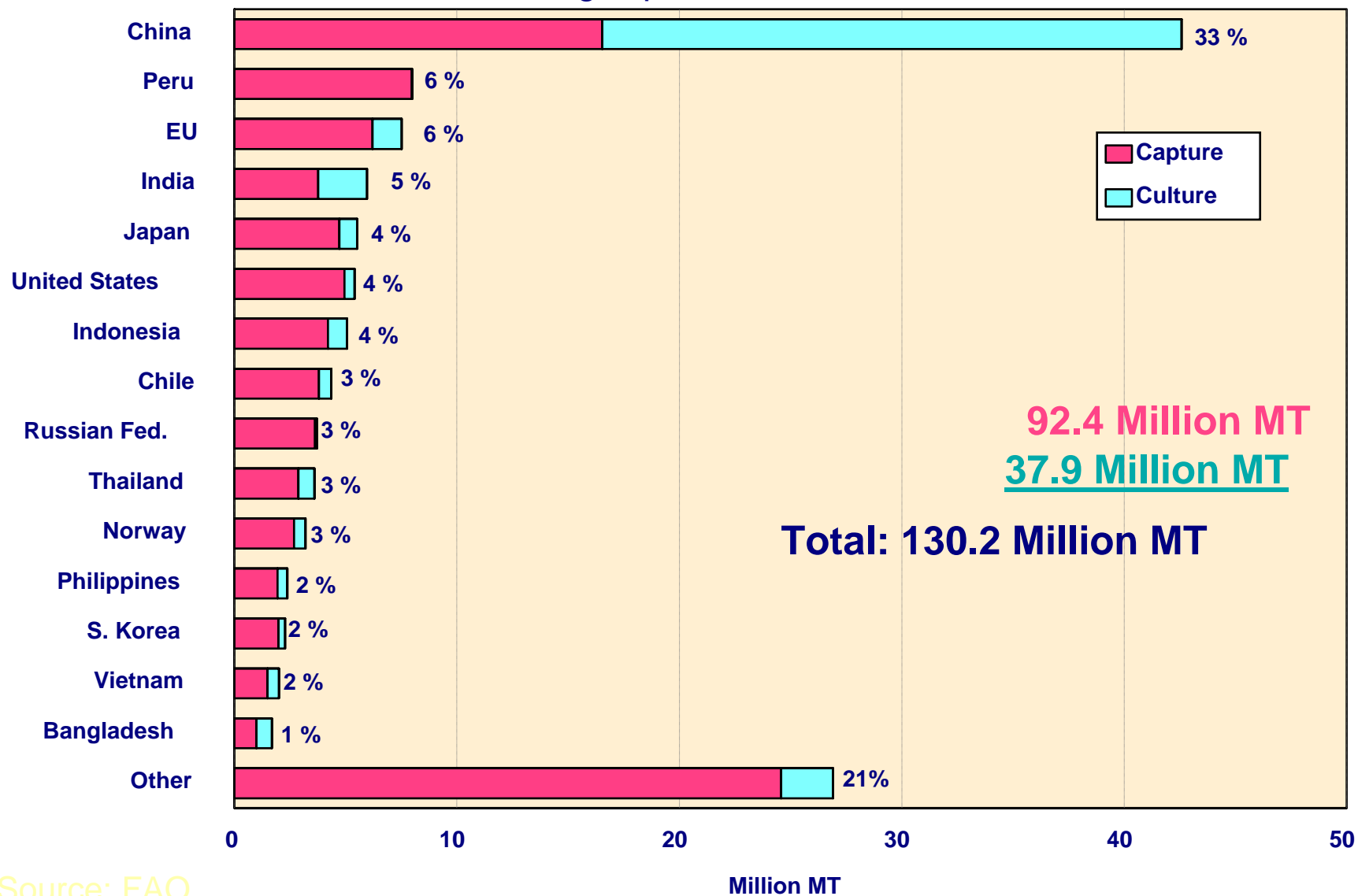
Million MT



SOURCE: FAO

TOP FISHERIES PRODUCERS, 2001

Including Aquaculture Production

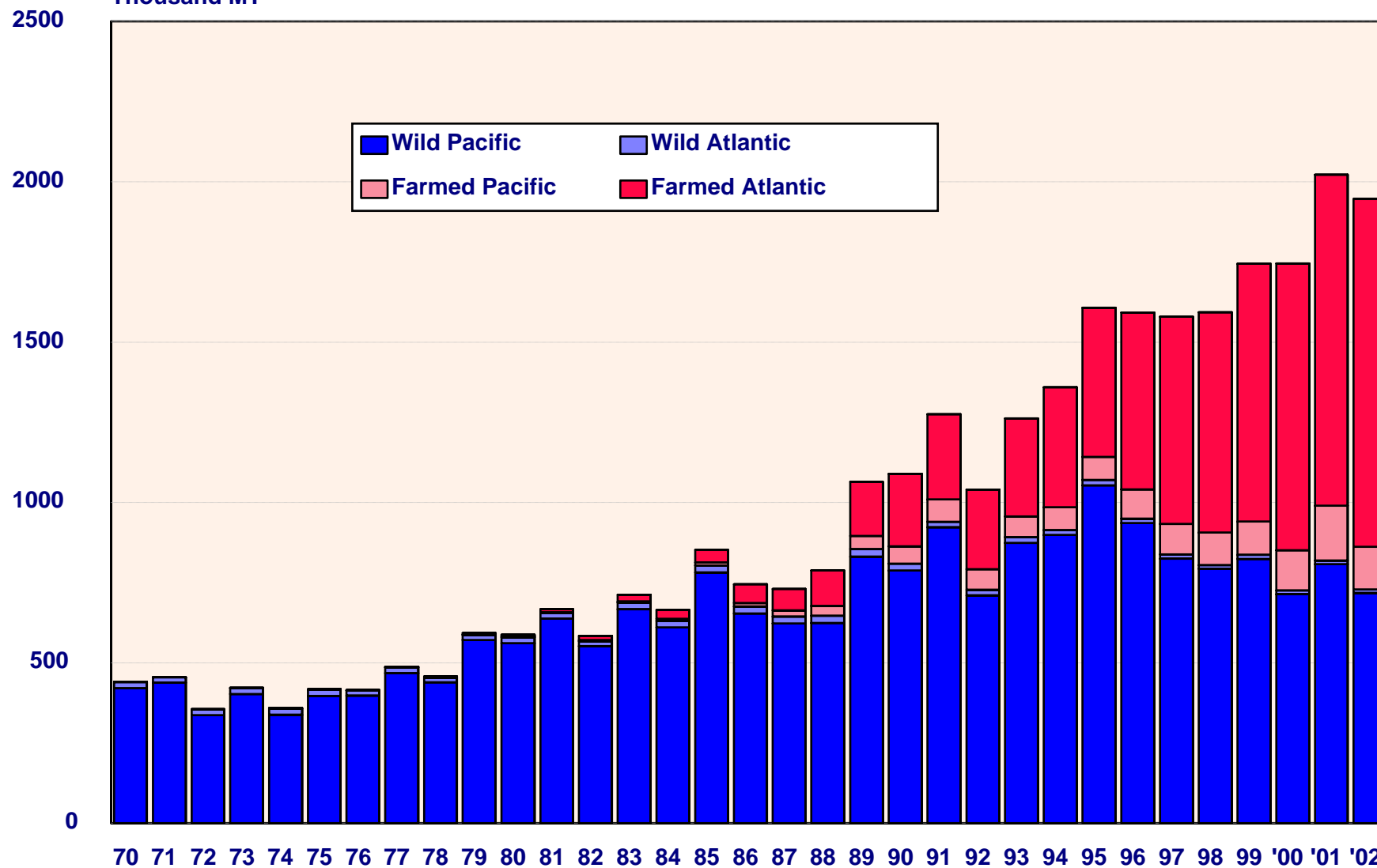


Source: FAO



GLOBAL SALMON PRODUCTION, 1970 - 2002

Thousand MT

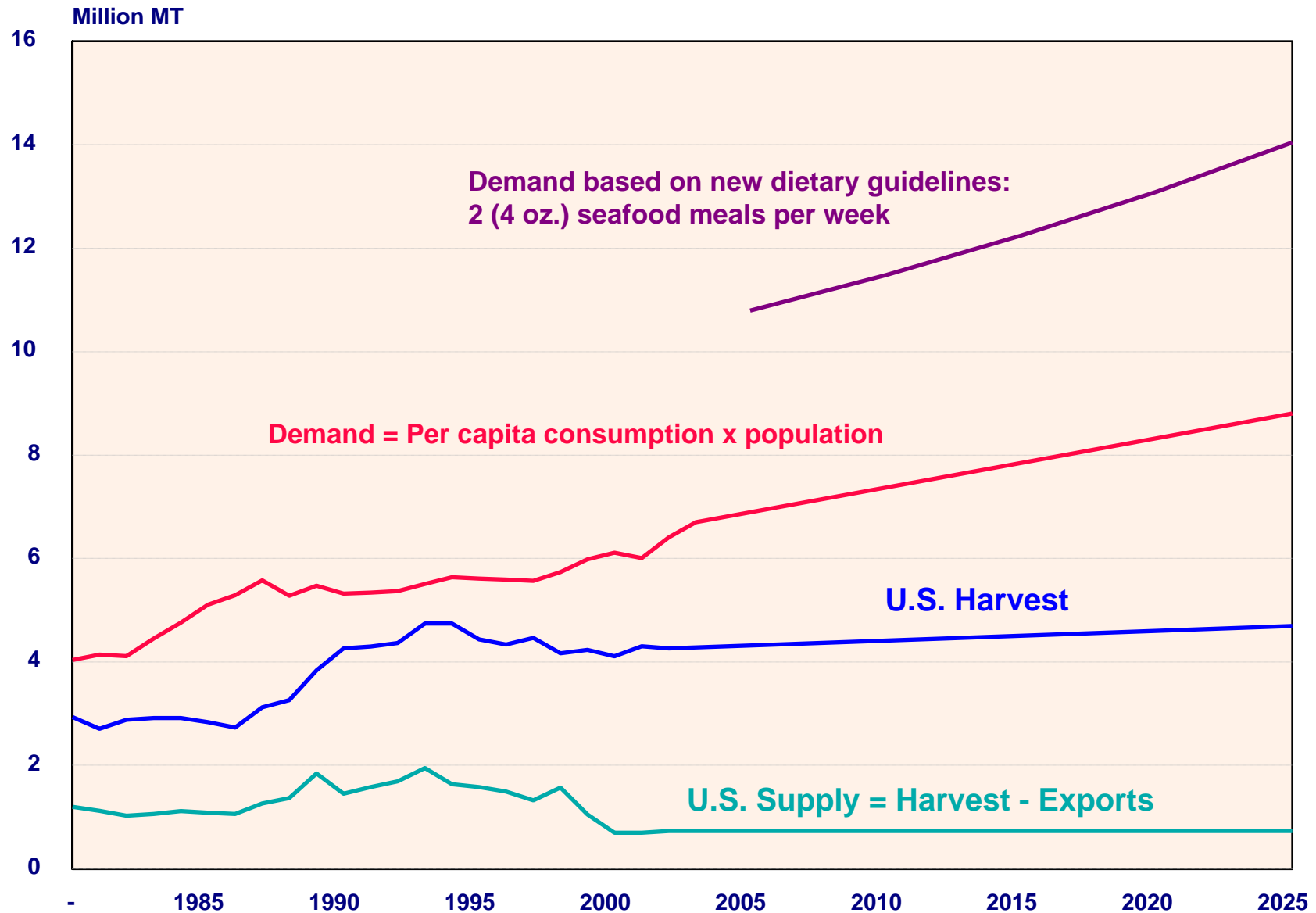


SOURCE: FAO FishStat

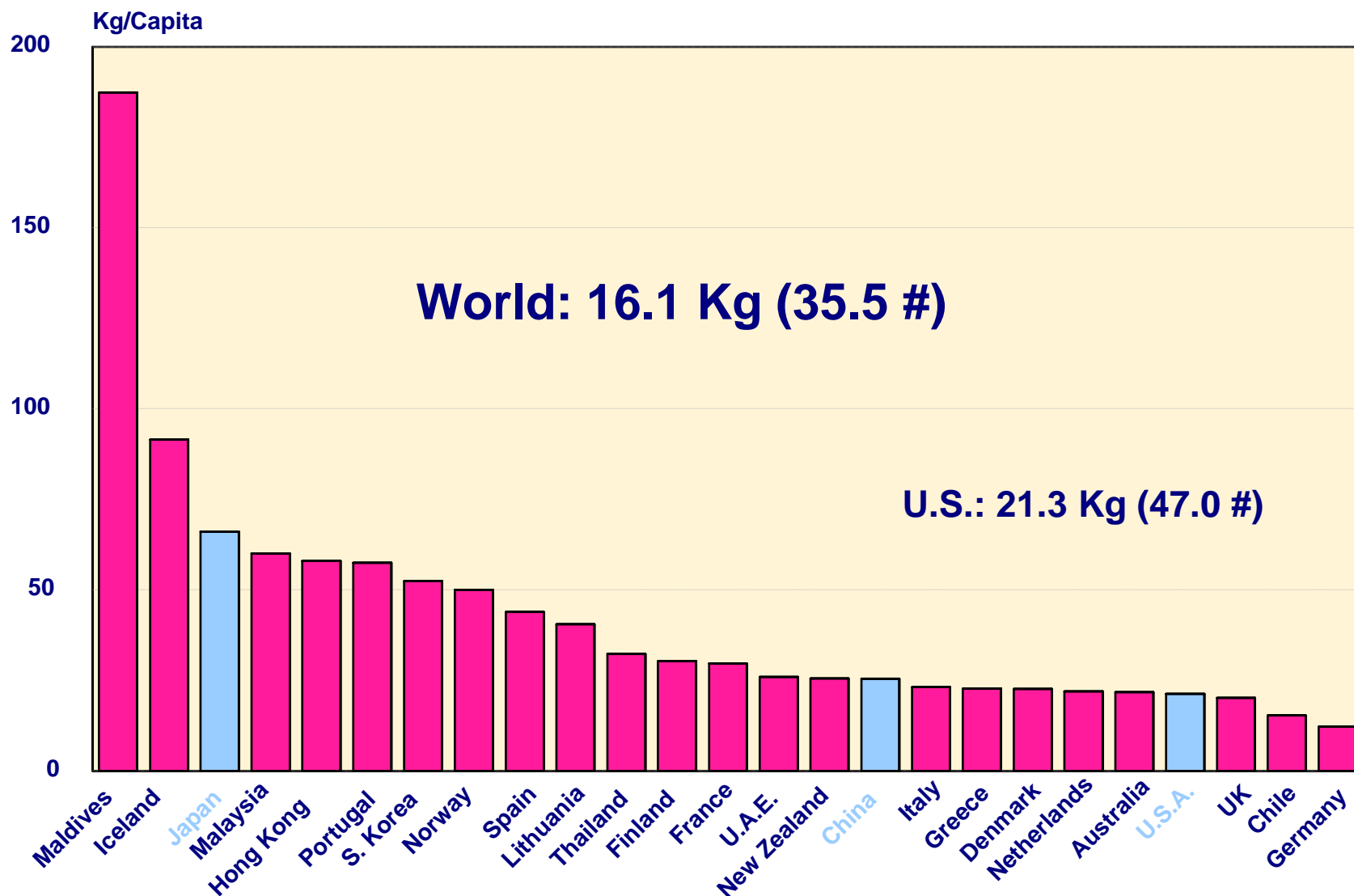


U.S. SEAFOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND: PAST AND PROJECTED

(Round Weight)



PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1999 - 2001

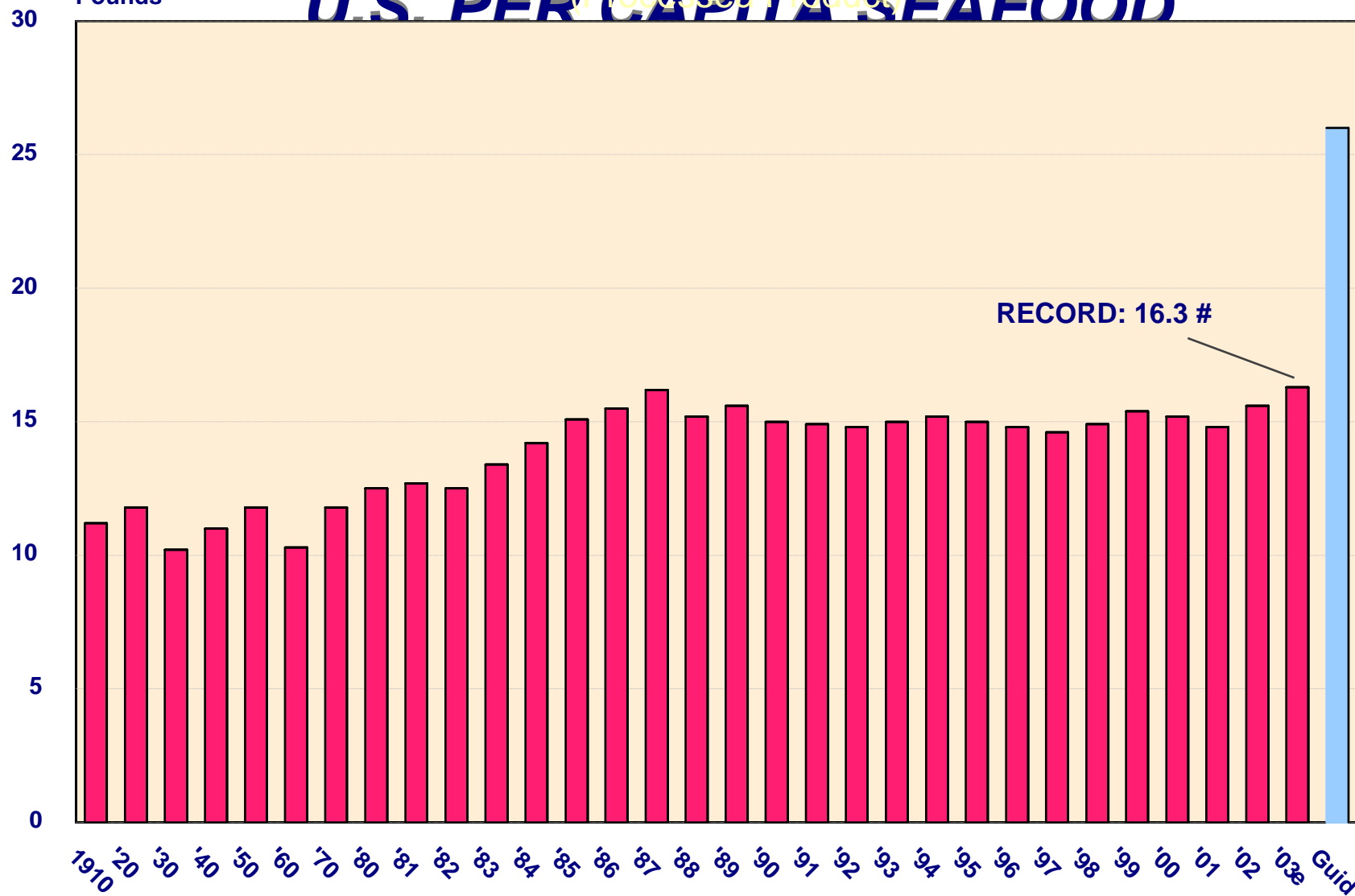


SOURCE: FAO

U.S. PER CAPITA SEAFOOD

(Processed Product)

Pounds



DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census

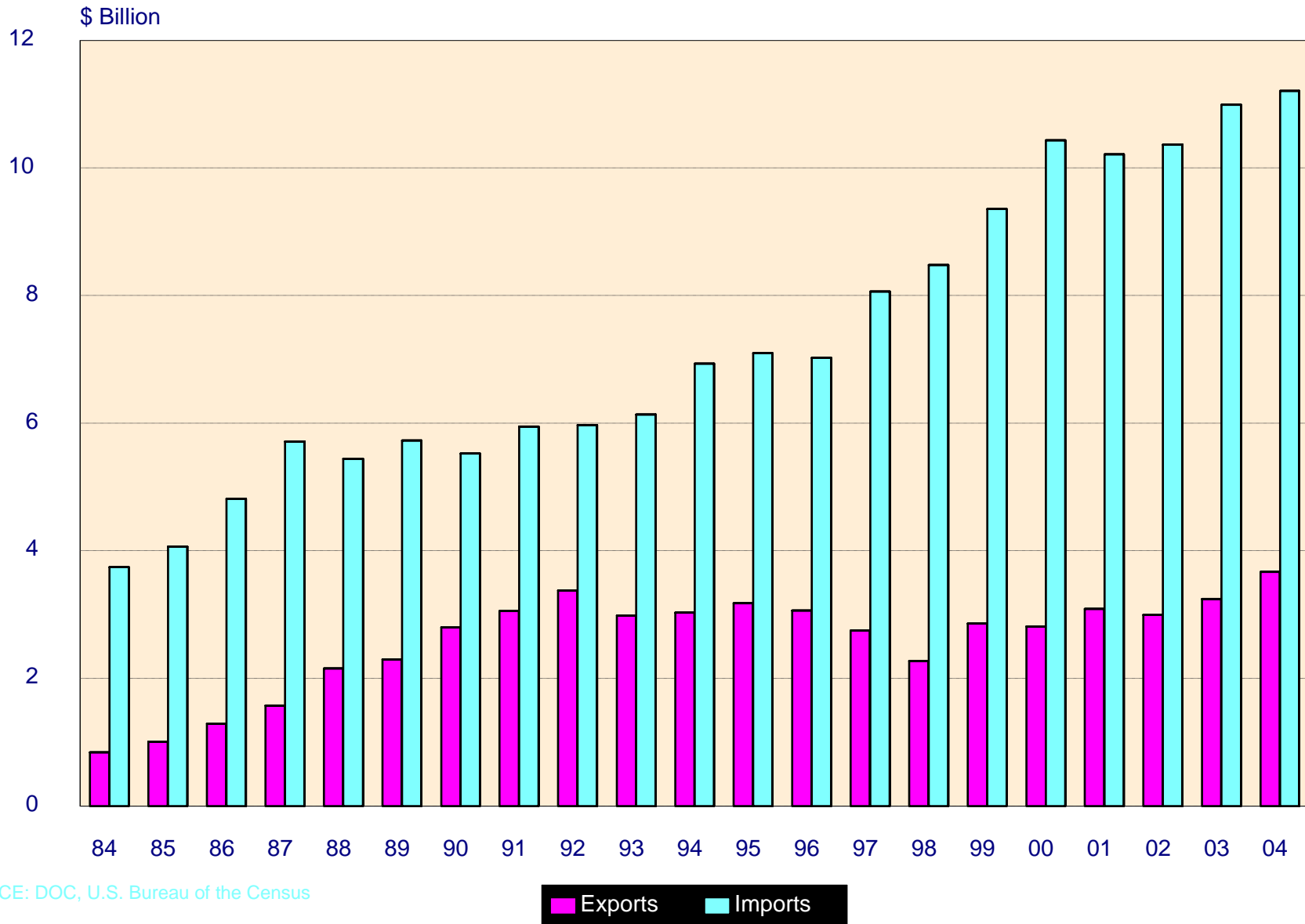




OVERALL U.S. SEAFOOD TRADE

VALUE OF U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

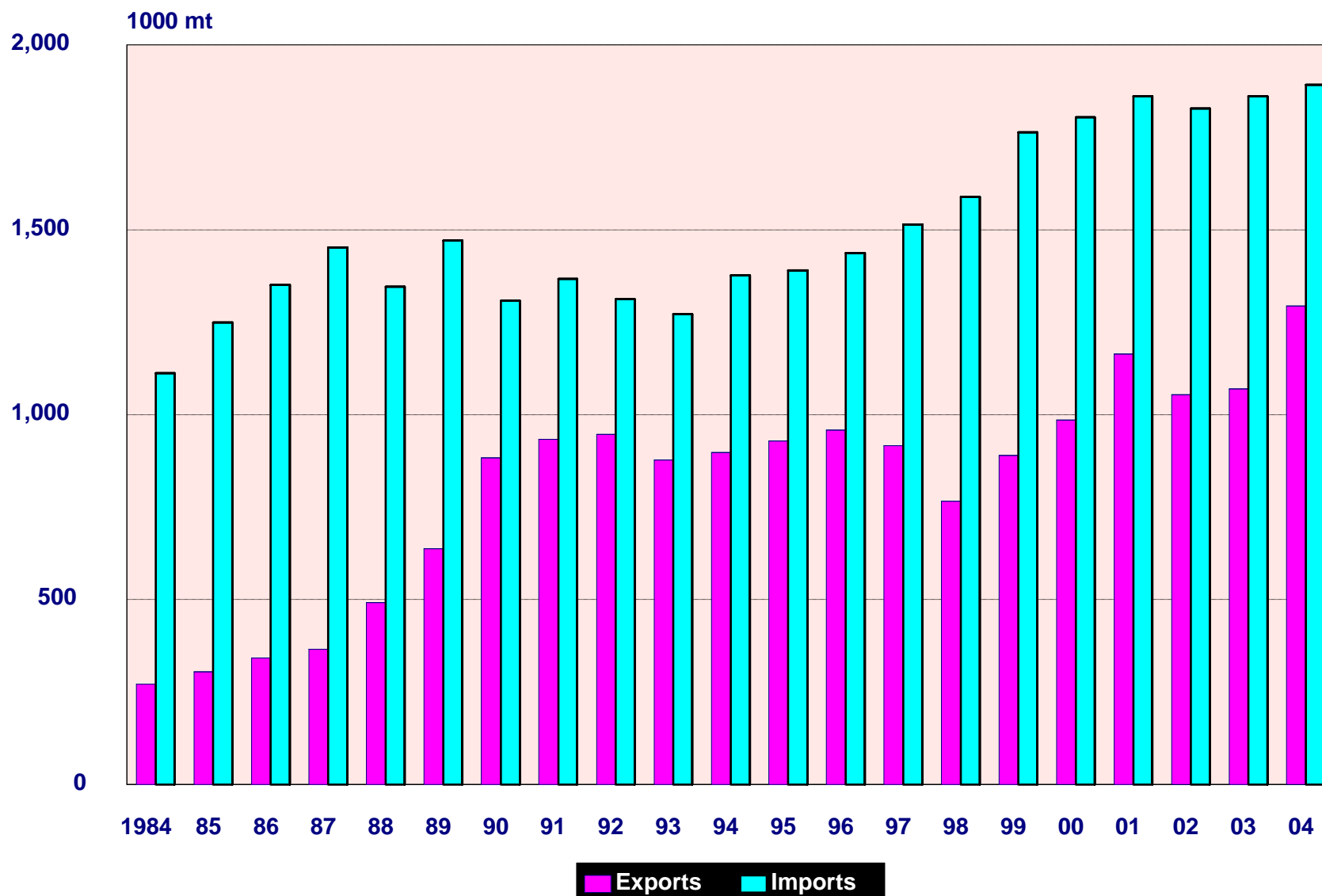
1984 - 2004



SOURCE: DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census



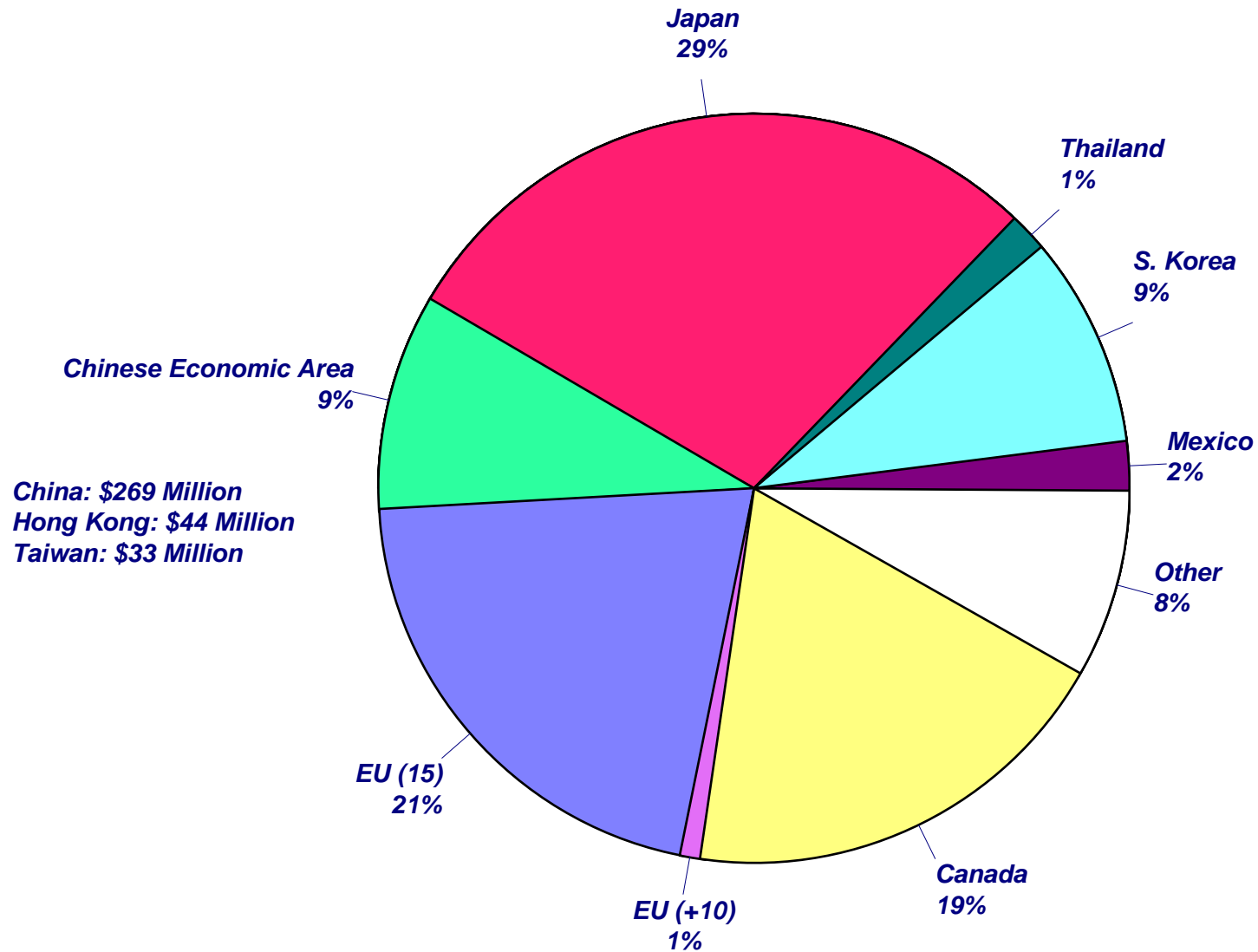
VOLUME OF U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1984 - 2004



SOURCE: DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census

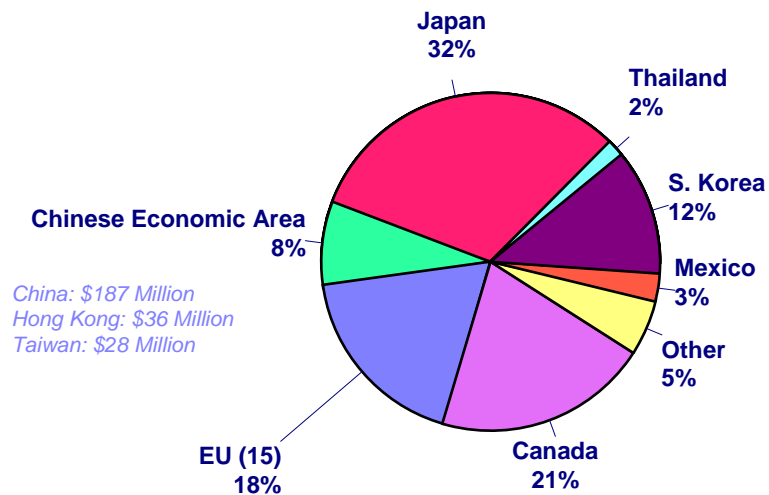


TOP U.S. EXPORT MARKETS, 2004

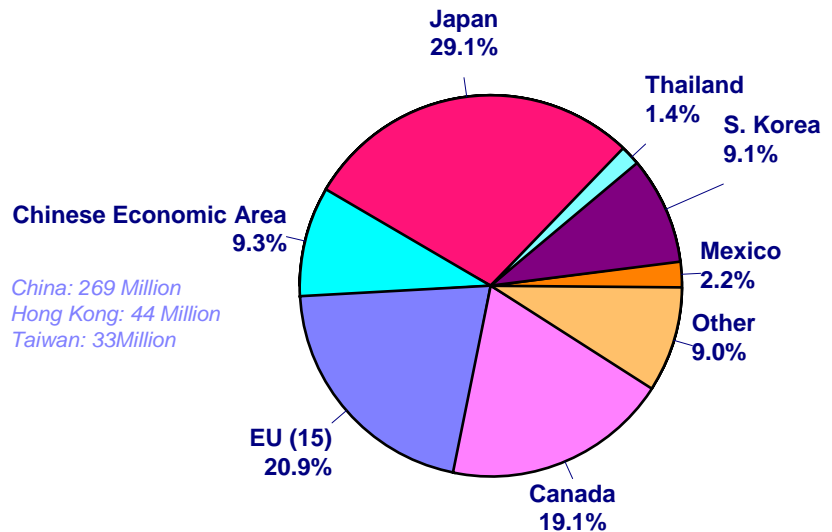


Total Exports: \$3.7 Billion

TOP U.S. EXPORT MARKETS, 2003 - 2004

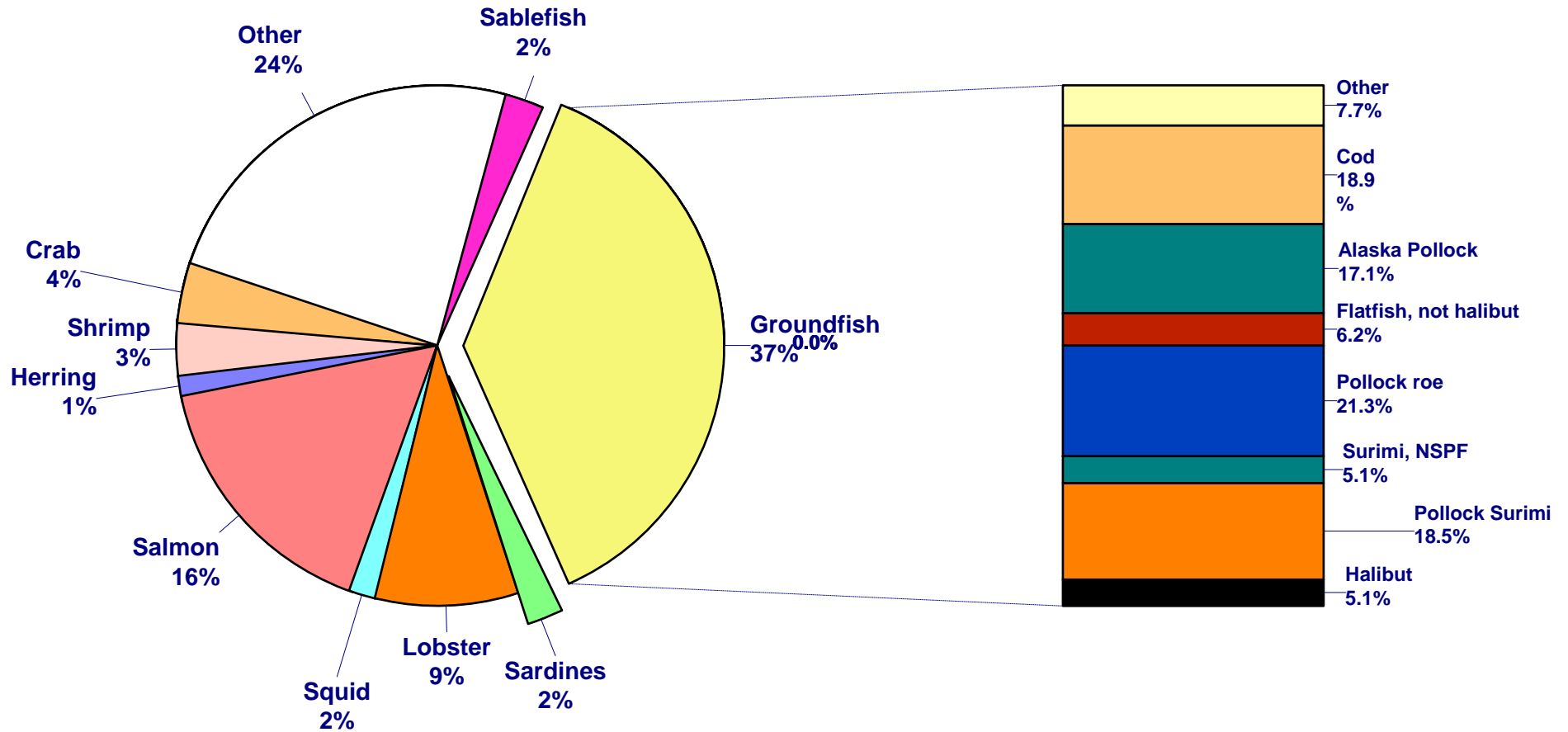


Total '03 Exports: \$3.2 Billion



Total '04 Exports: \$3.7 Billion

COMPOSITION OF U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS, 2004

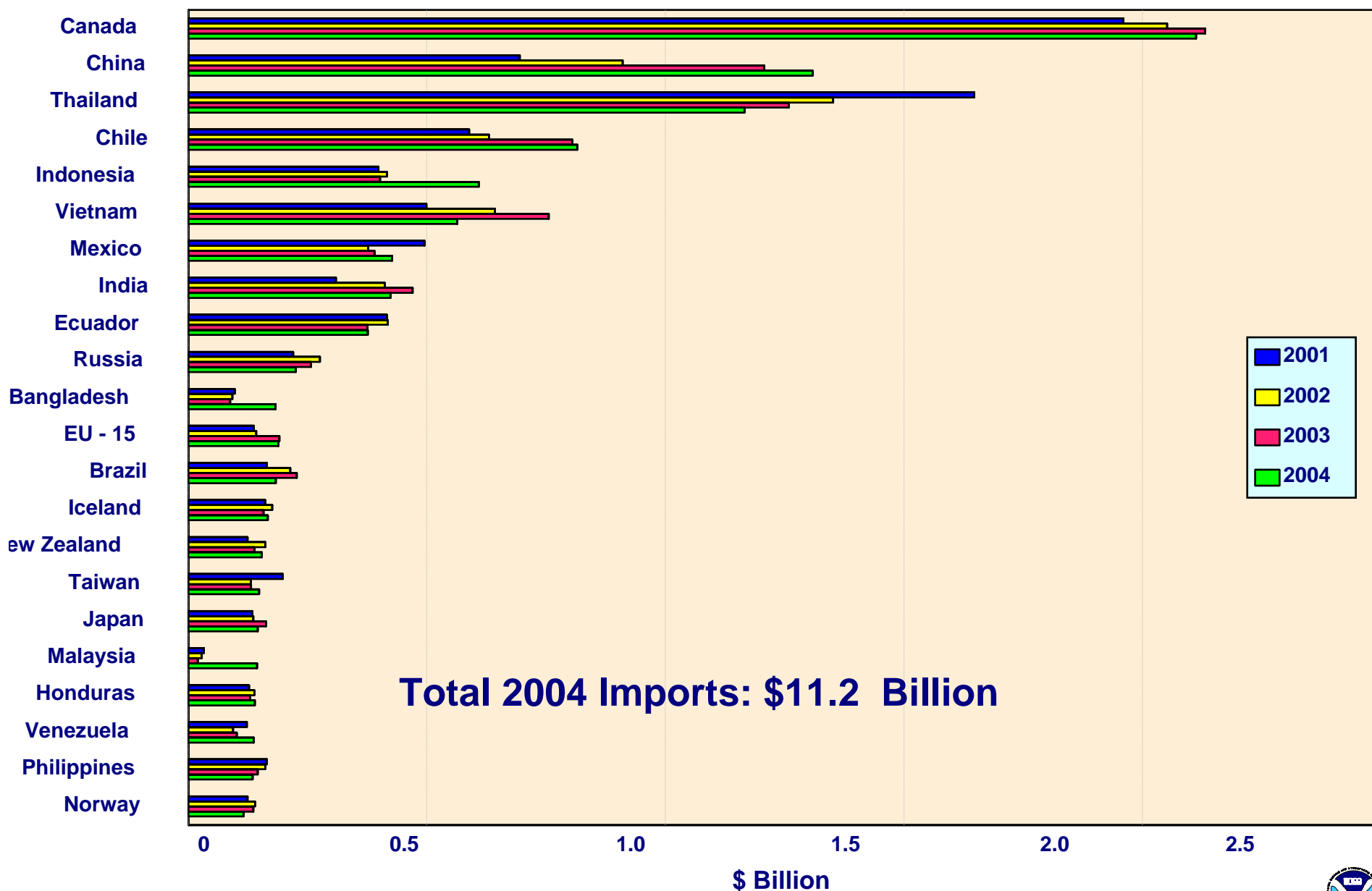


Total Exports: \$3.7 Billion

SOURCE: DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census



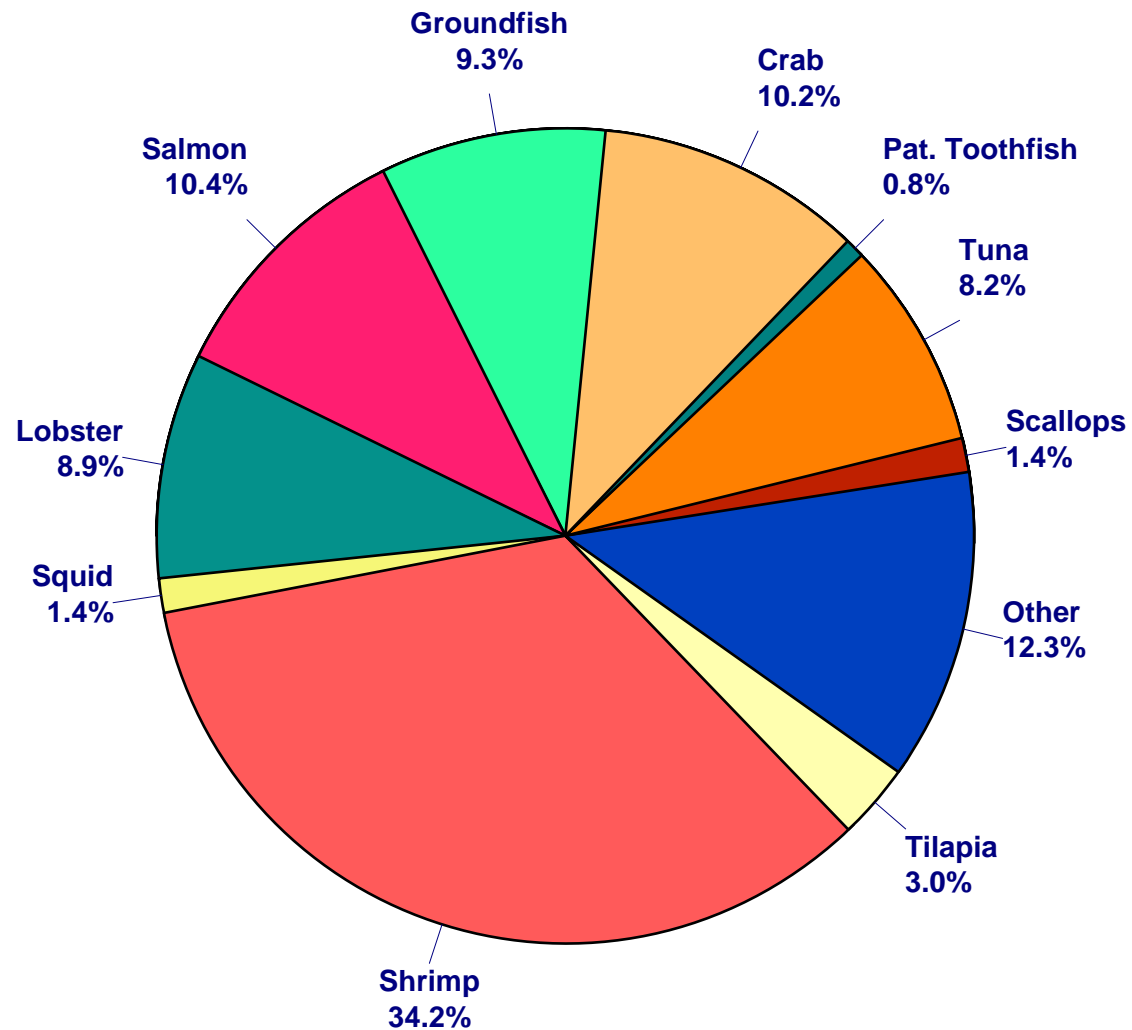
SOURCE OF U.S. SEAFOOD IMPORTS, 2001 - 2004



SOURCE: DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census



COMPOSITION OF MAJOR U.S. SEAFOOD IMPORTS, 2004

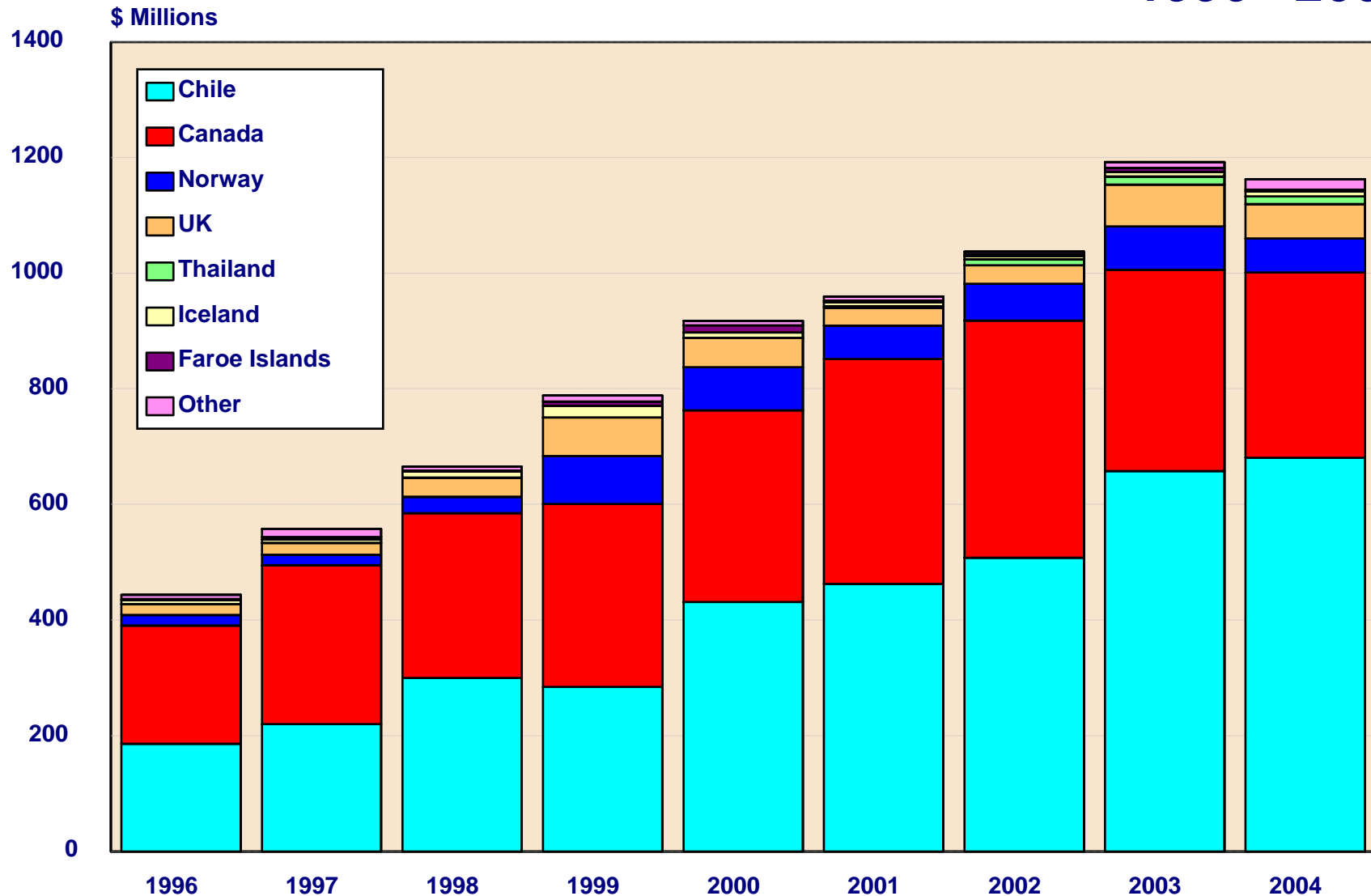


Total Imports: \$11.2 Billion

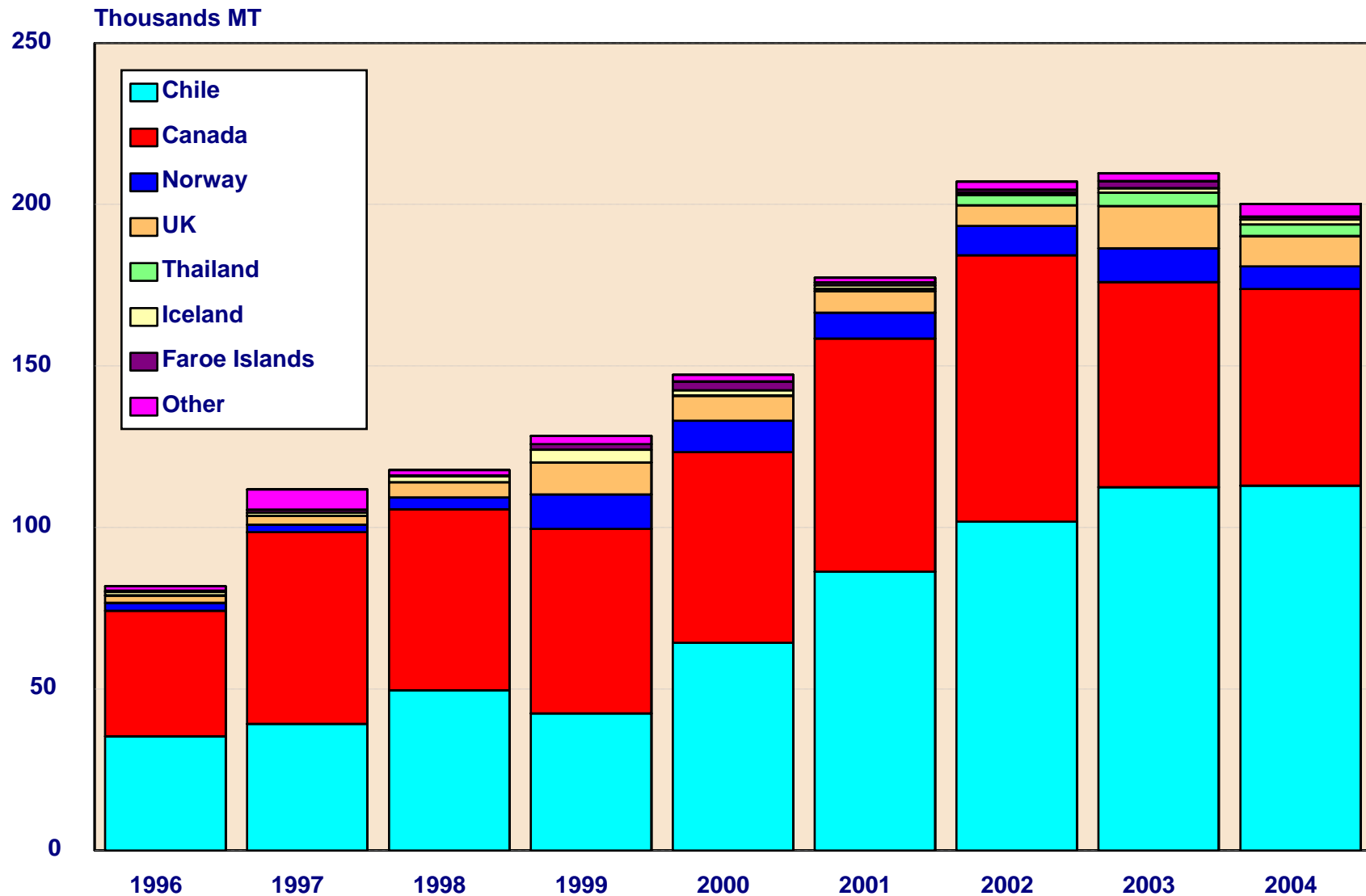
SOURCE: DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census



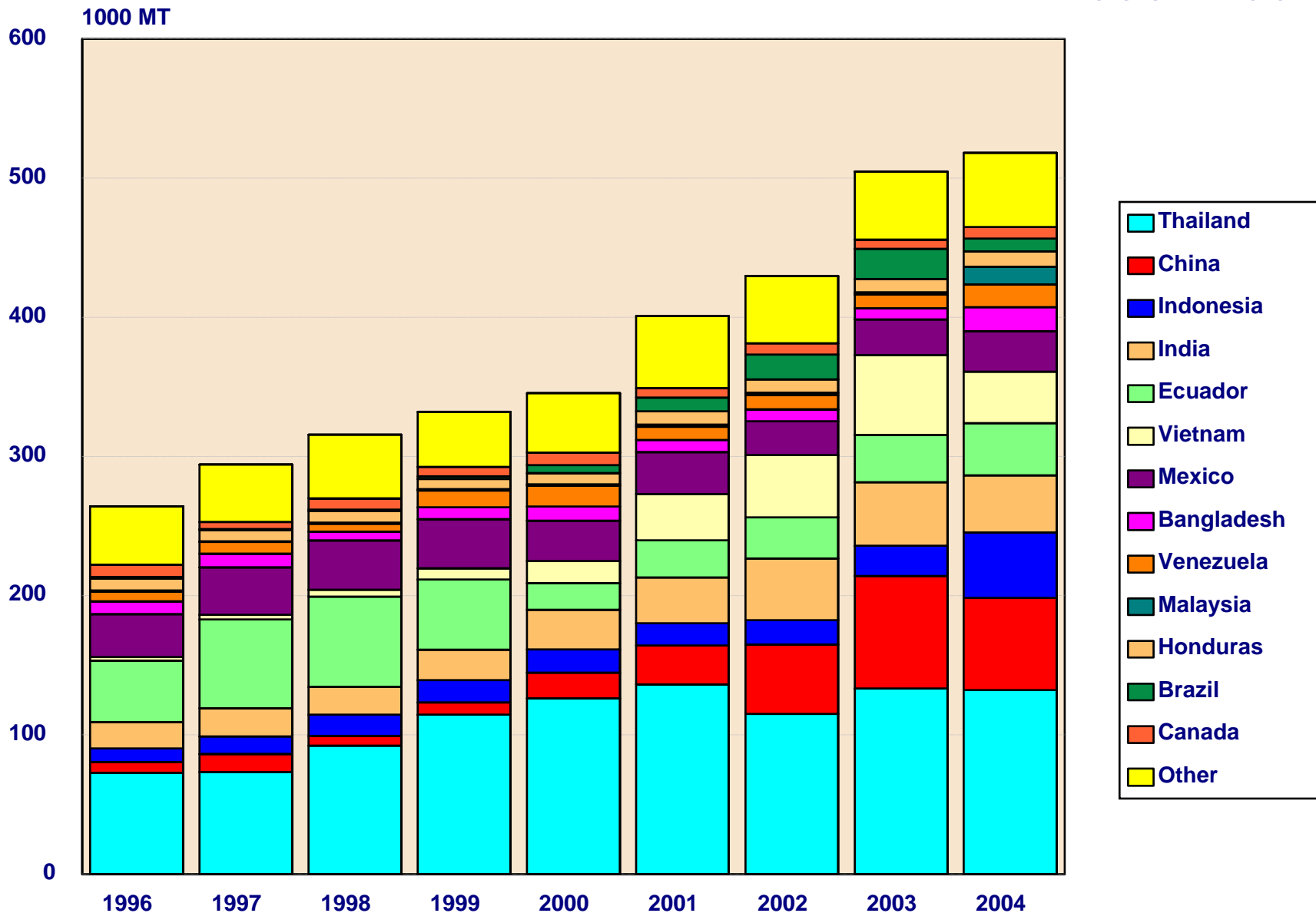
SOURCE OF US FARMED AND WILD SALMON IMPORTS, 1996 - 2004



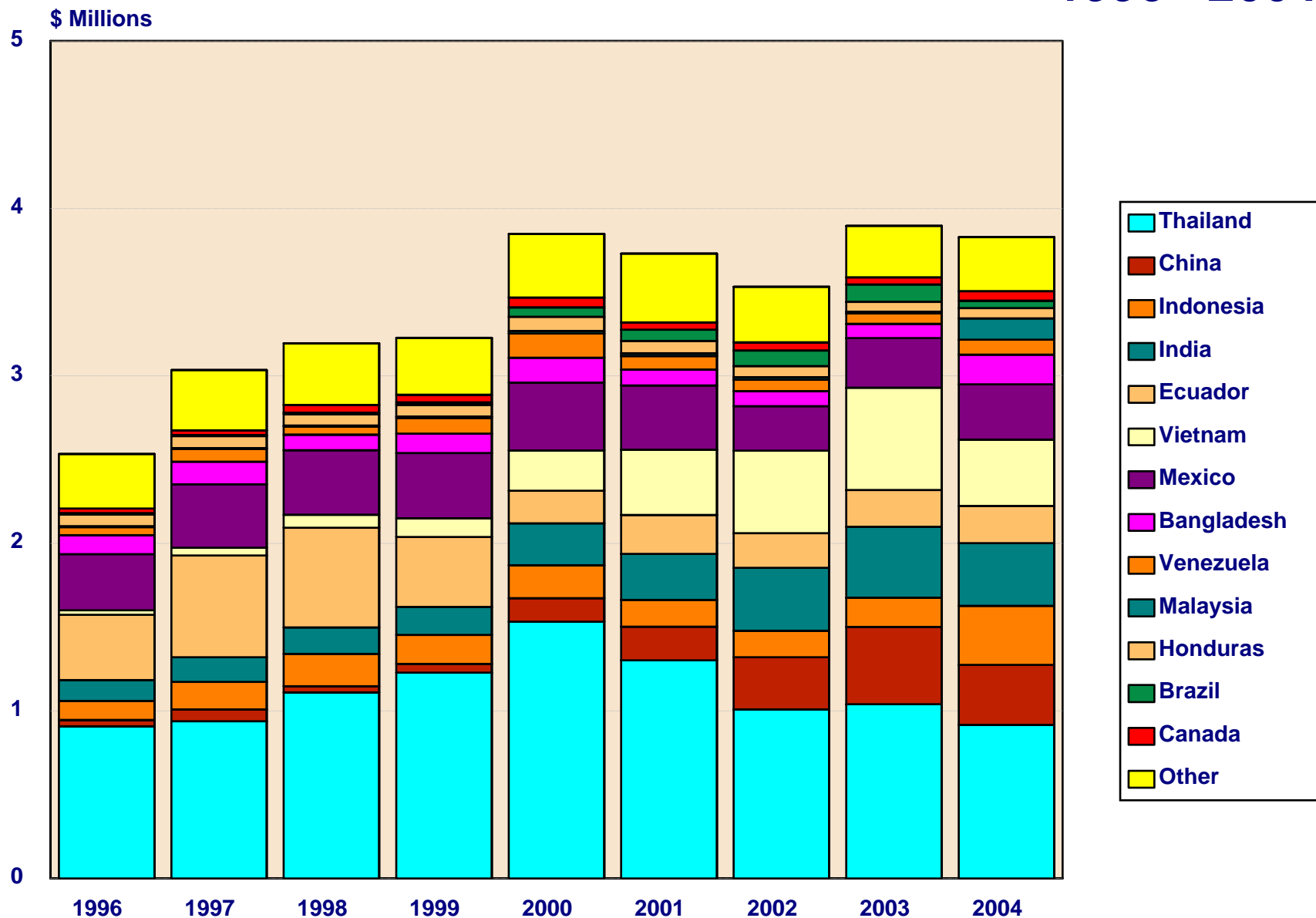
SOURCE OF US FARMED AND WILD SALMON IMPORTS, 1996 - 2004



SOURCE OF US FARMED AND WILD SHRIMP IMPORTS, 1996 - 2004



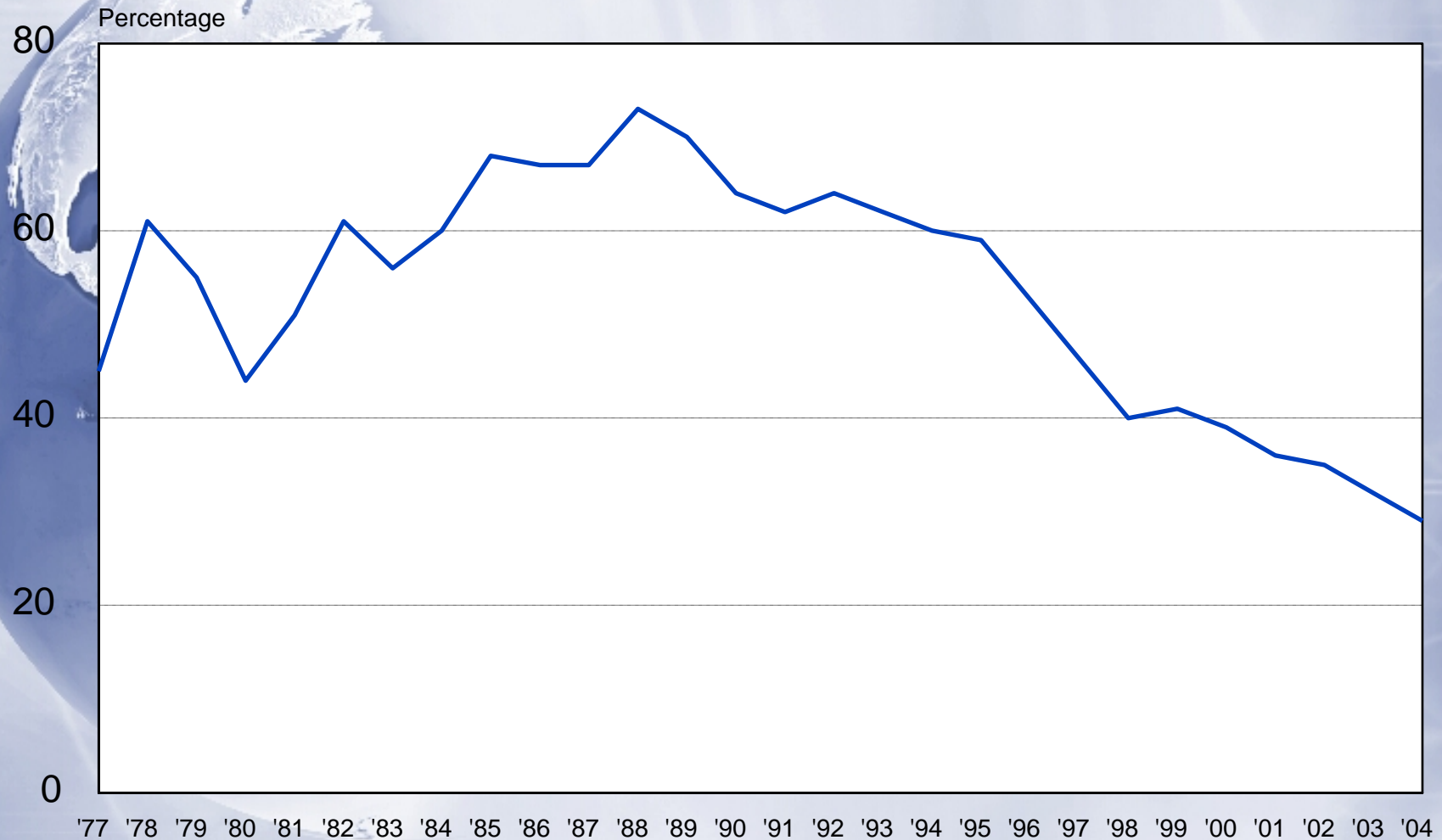
SOURCE OF US FARMED AND WILD SHRIMP IMPORTS, 1996 - 2004



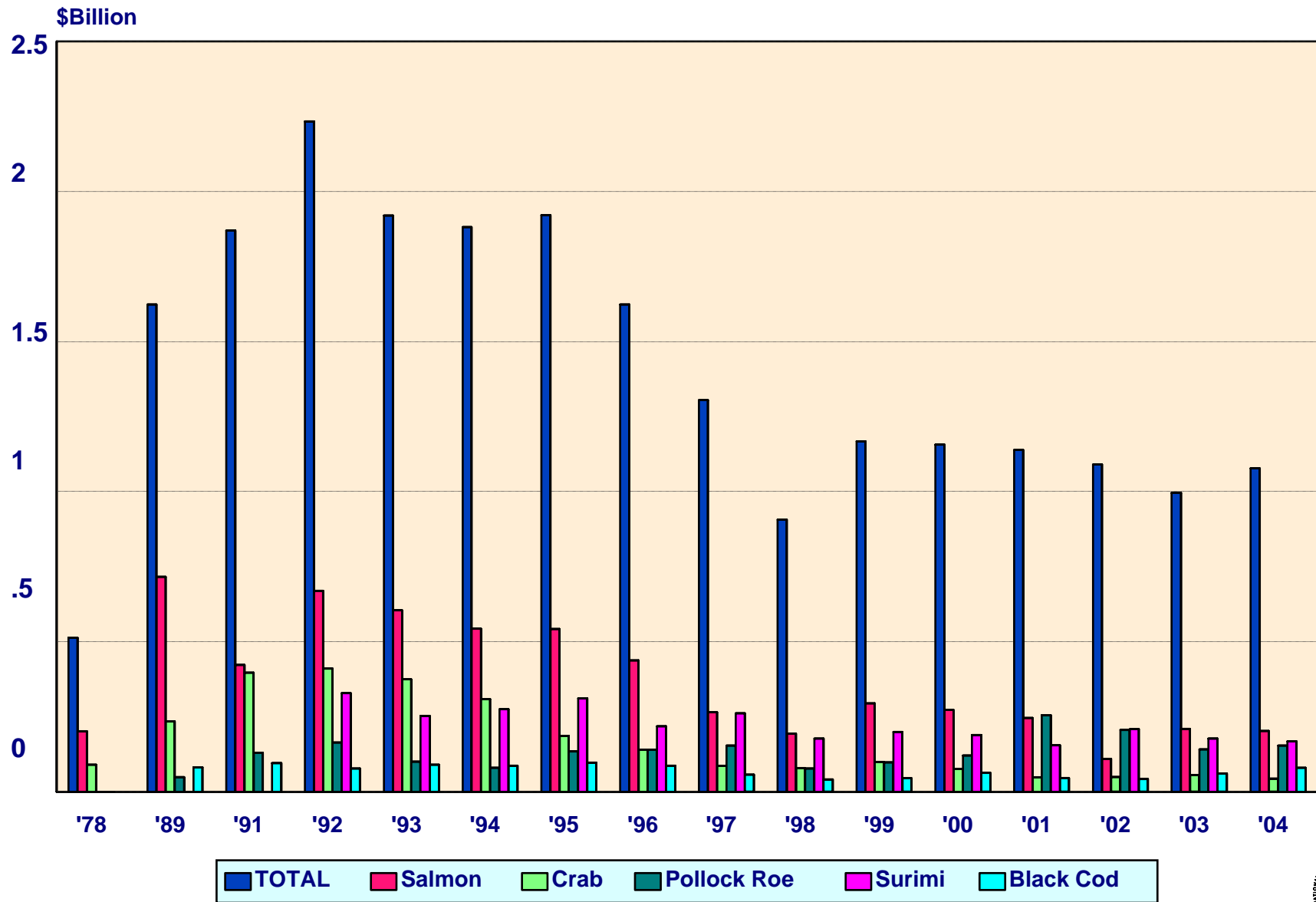


U.S. EXPORTS TO JAPAN

SEAFOOD EXPORTS TO JAPAN AS A % OF TOTAL SEAFOOD EXPORTS

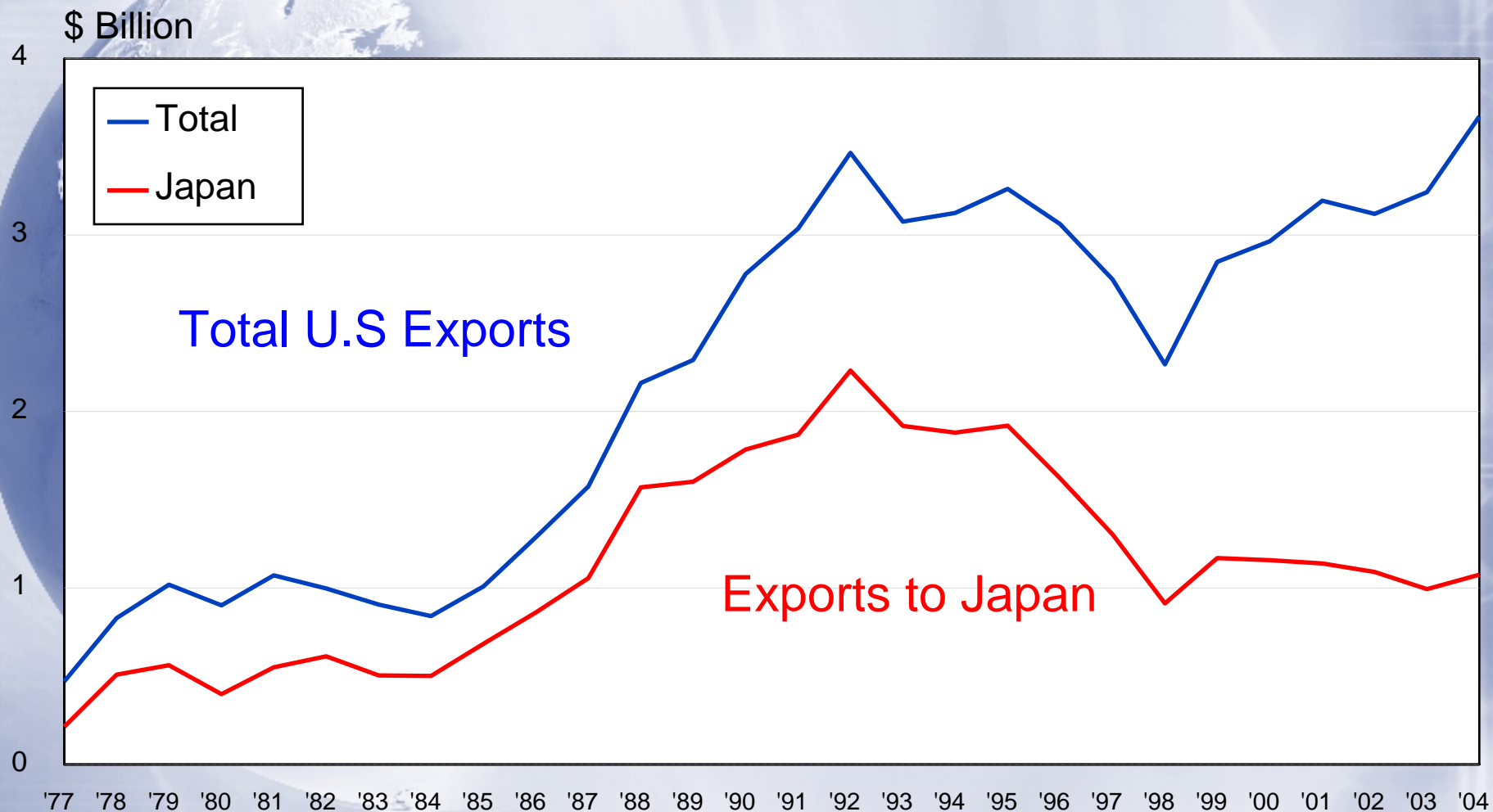


U.S. EXPORTS TO JAPAN, 1991 - 2004



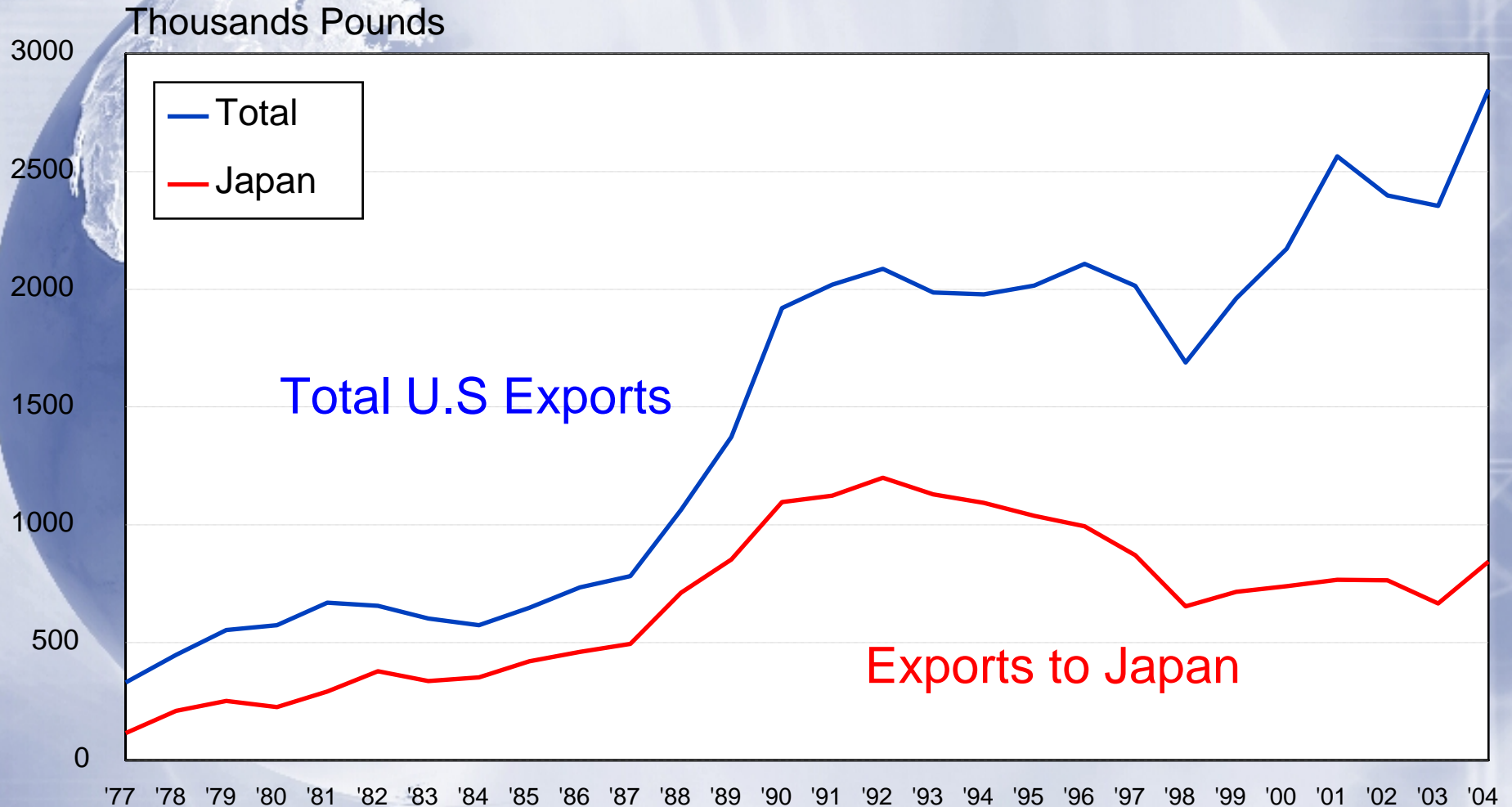
U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS, 1970-2004

TOTAL AND TO JAPAN



U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS, 1970-2003

TOTAL AND TO JAPAN





SEAFOOD TRADE ISSUES

TRADE ISSUES

Market Access

Tariffs

Non - Tariff Measures

 Import Quotas

 Import licensing

 Sanitary standards

 Inspection Requirements

 Labeling

Subsidies

Anti-dumping cases

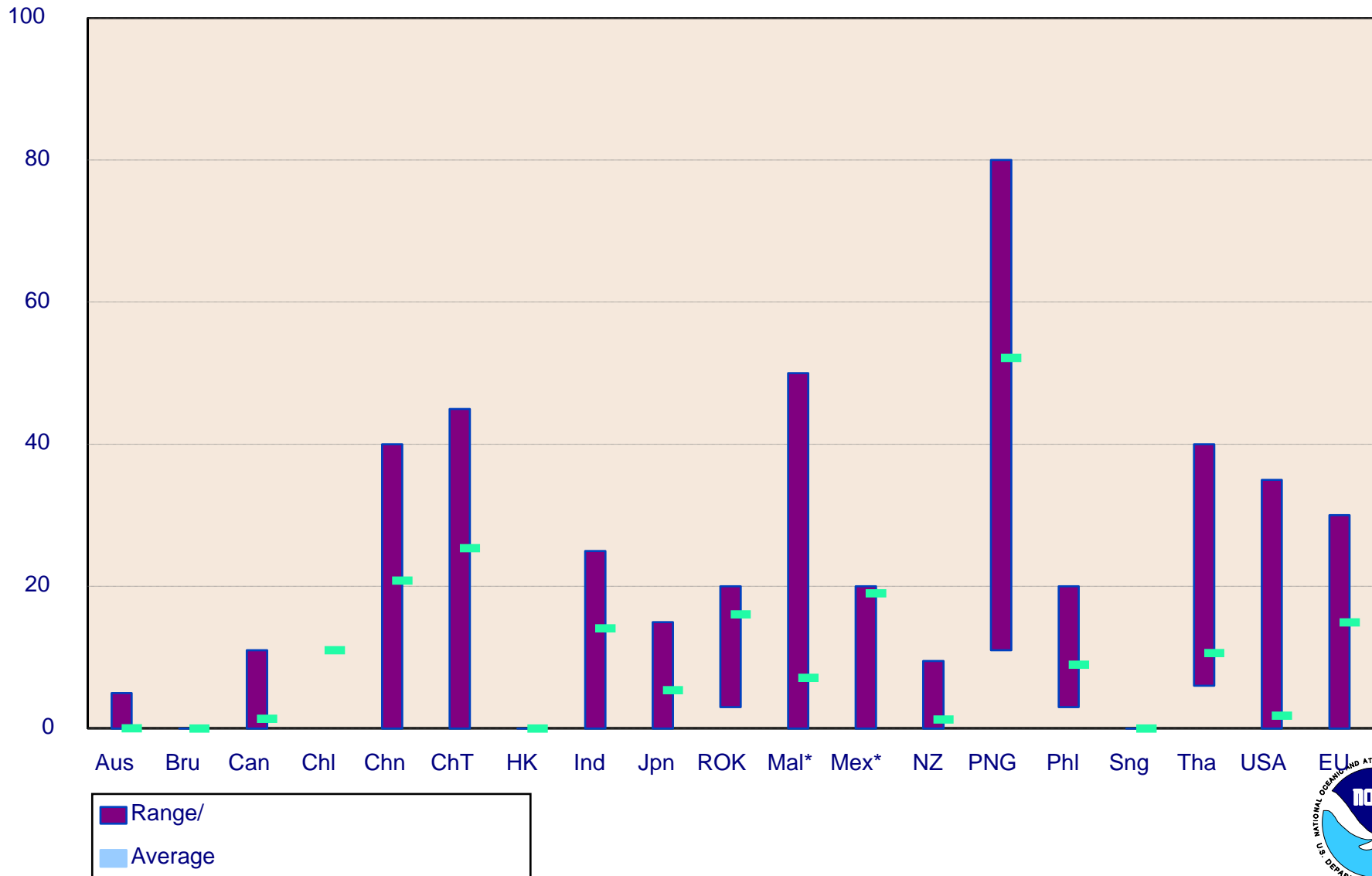
 Shrimp

 Catfish

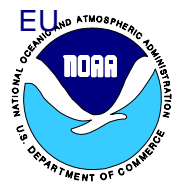
 Salmon

1998 APEC AND EU TARIFFS (%)

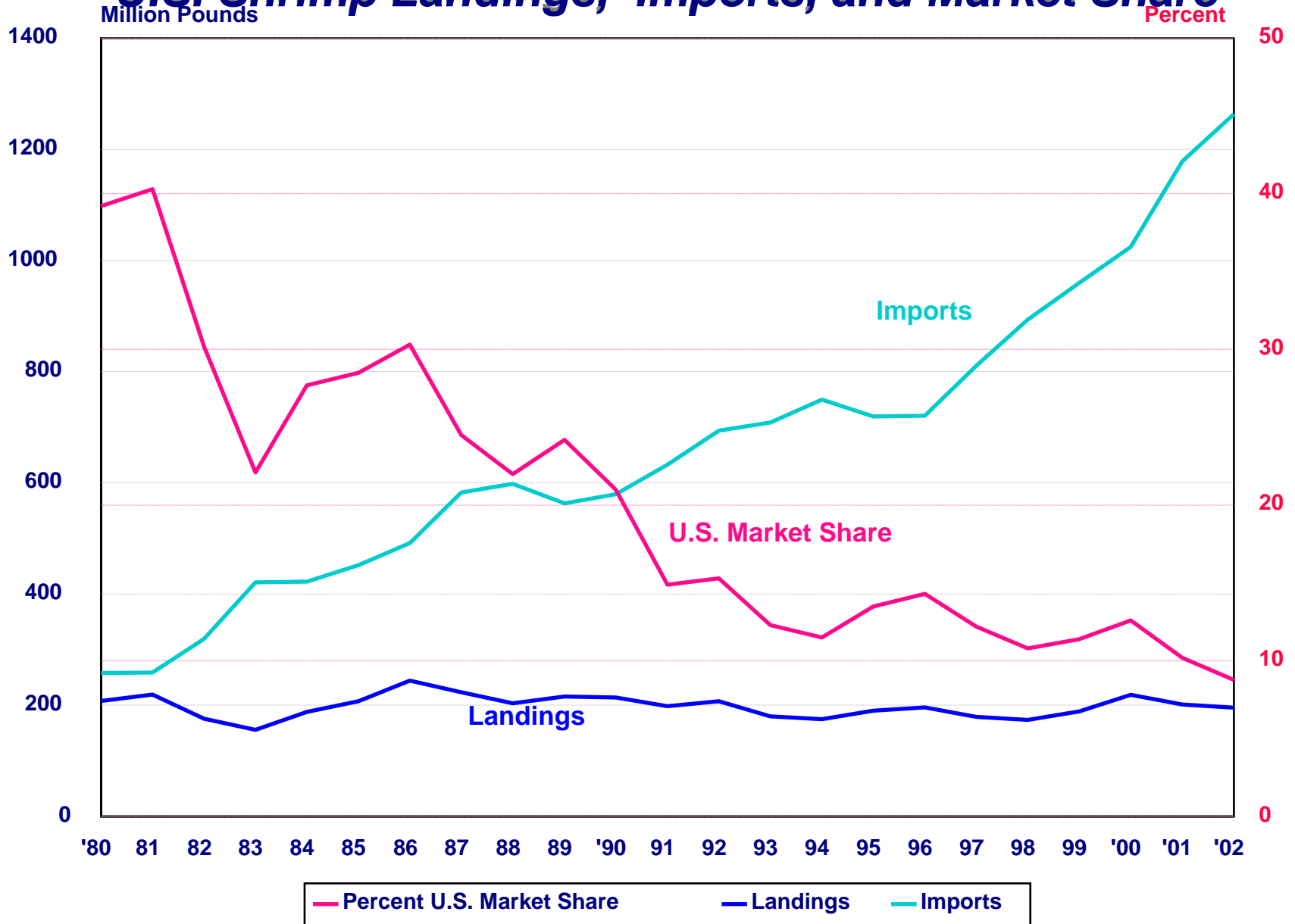
Ranges and Averages



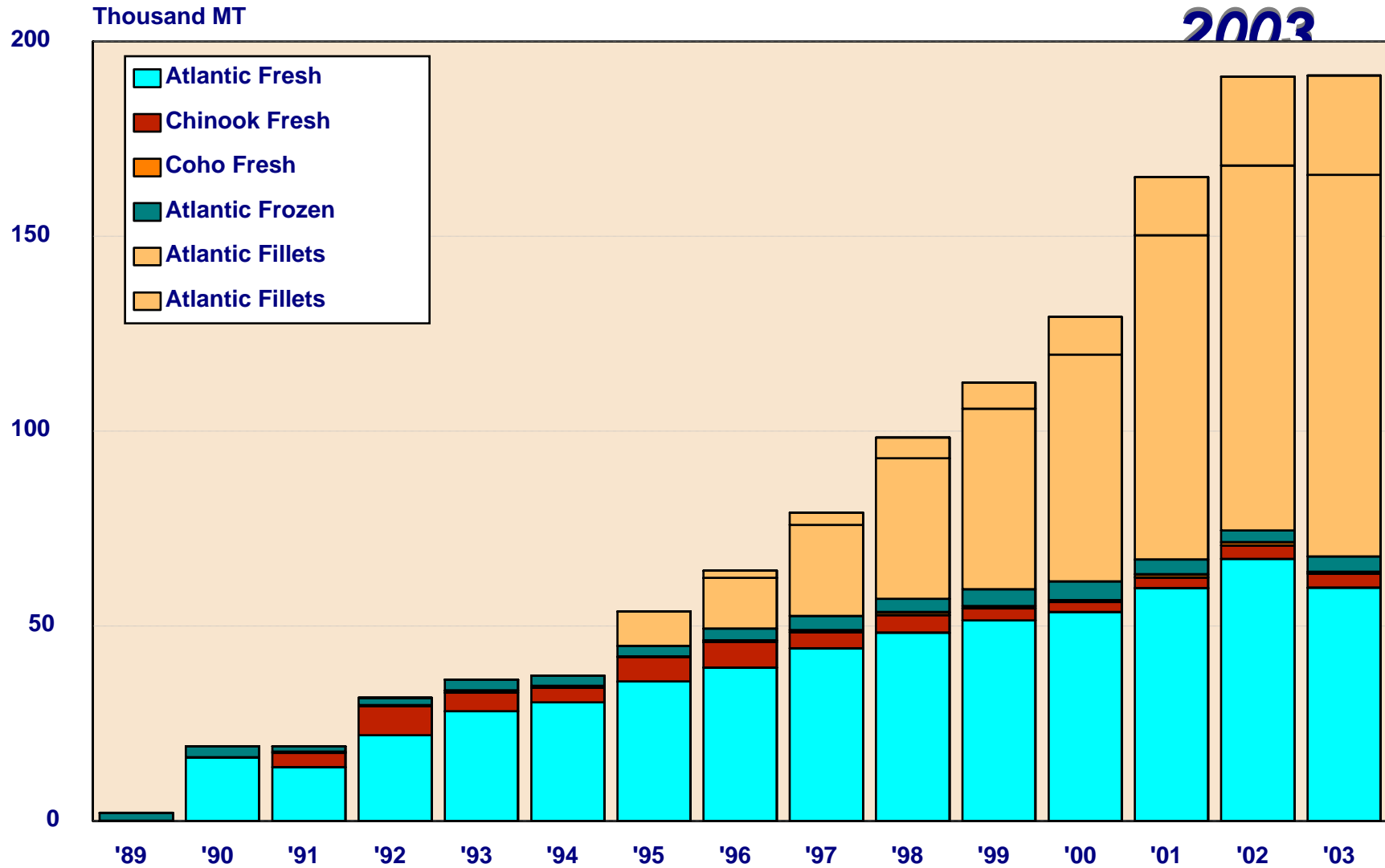
* Data for Malaysia and Mexico is based on 1995 tariffs.



U.S. Shrimp Landings, Imports, and Market Share



US IMPORTS OF FARMED SALMON, 1989-2003



U.S. SEAFOOD EXPORTS TO EUROPE, 2004

TOTAL: \$807 Million



DOC, U.S. Bureau of the Census



FISHMEAL AND SOLUBLES PRODUCTION

