

country (demersal fishery) and in the pelagic fishery of the south-central part of the country. (Lat. 37° S).

The Chilean fishing industry is composed mainly of four types of fisheries:

Pelagic , species living from the surface to around 100 m. deep (ex. sardine);

Demersal (white flesh fish and crustaceans of deep waters);

Benthonic (shellfish and seaweeds attached to the ocean floor);

Aquaculture (intensive culture of various fish, shellfish and seaweeds).

During the 80's, the investment increased. In general, investment has occurred in places where the fishing industry was developing, mainly in the VIII through XII Regions in the South ( Fig.3). That has been reflected in the fleet, processing plants and in the aquaculture industry.

New investments to produce "Prime Grade" fish meal have taken place in the VIII Region. The main objective has been the increase of protein content to obtain "prime grade" fish meal for salmon feed. The industry has invested in "state of the art" fish meal processing plants. The industry also has invested in larger fishing boats. The fleet are fitted with the most modern technologies available in trawling, seiner and long-liners and are capable of landing species well suited for human consumption. They also can sail beyond the traditional range. These changes have meant a tremendous improvement, situating the Chilean fleet, as one of the most efficient and modern in the world.