

I should draw attention to the fact that in the groundfish exports, saltcod has already been included with groundfish earlier in this paper; and if separated, salt cod might appear to be a relatively small share of the total, even of just the total cod processed. However, it is a very essential aspect of our province's way of life.

Uncertainties in many of the traditionally active saltcod markets have caused "some" restructuring of the salt cod trade during the recent past. In 1986 and 1987, the export markets looked like this (see Fig. 17); heavy salted dried 19 million pounds in '86, 11 million pounds in '87 with more emphasis having been placed on saltbulk in '87.

In 1987, as a matter of interest, (see Fig. 18), for heavy salted dried, Porto Rico and Portugal accounted for approximately 30%, and 28% respectively of the export quantity. For saltbulk, Portugal accounted for approximately 80% of the exports; for light salted dried category, Porto Rico accounted for slightly over 90% of the exports.

Hidden in some "other" category is lumproe. In contrast to the long history of saltcod, the production and export of lumproe is relatively new. Because its growth has been so spectacular in a few short years, lumproe deserves to be mentioned separately. In absence of export figures, I shall comment on the production of lumproe pickled in barrels, practically all of which would have been exported to Europe (mainly Germany). From around 8,000 barrels of production in 1985, production grew to over triple that in 1987.

IN price as well as volume, lumproe has come to be very valuable exports to a small sector of the industry. Through the 1987