exports value and 28% of our herring exports value.

As for the U.S., in contrast to groundfish, exports of pelagics to the U.S. is low, the value hovering around the $8 million range.

Our export value to the U.S.S.R. may not show up as overly significant on a graph (see Fig. 12) but in terms of fishing jobs and an outlet for our herring (salted round) and mackerel (frozen round), it is of considerable consequence at this time.

Under the category which we have simply labelled shellfish, crab was the largest contributer in volume (see Fig. 14) and value (see Fig. 15) in 1986, (4.5 million pounds exported - the export value amounting to approximately $27 million). Note the rise in both volume and value of shrimp in 1986, however.

I have to make special reference to the figures for lobster, (see Fig. 14). We cannot show them any higher on this graph as the numbers are officially the numbers exported on paper. In essence, the majority of our lobsters (probably over 80%) are exported to the U.S.; however, they are not exported directly out of the province but via other Atlantic provinces. This would be in a live form. Significantly smaller amounts would be shipped live and frozen in shell to Europe and an even smaller amount beginning to be tried for Japan.

Again, re shellfish, in exports by receiving country, (see Fig. 16), we note the influence on our export value from the U.S. figure in 1986. (Crab, mostly in the meat pack, would be an important factor in the U.S.). Nonetheless, we also note the Western European and Japanese rise in 1987 of all our shellfish exports.