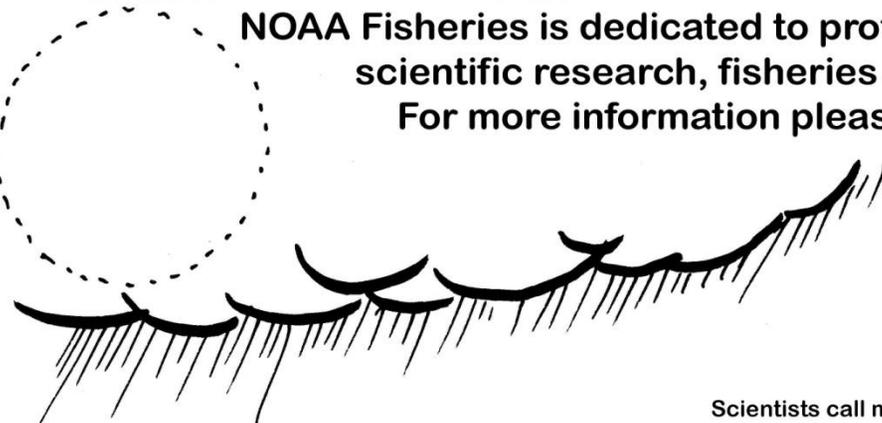


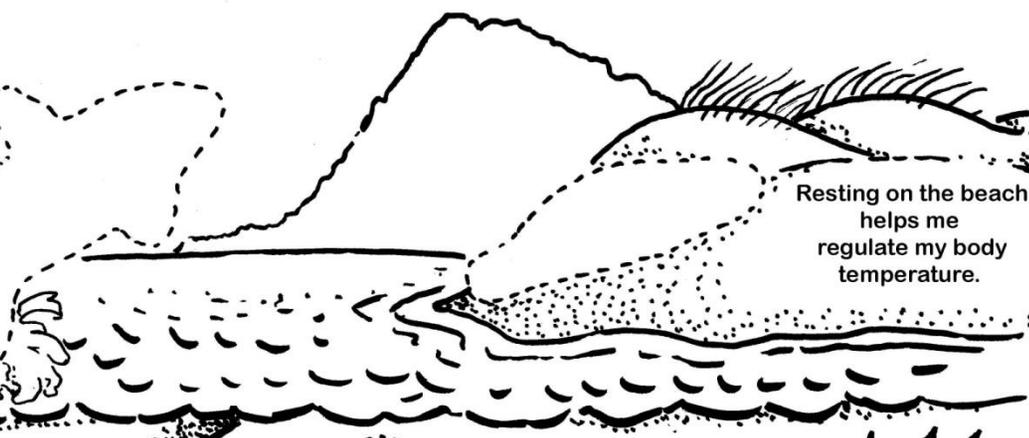
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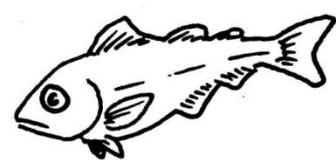
I fish for pollock, cod, sole and rockfish. Towing my nets through the water or across the bottom.



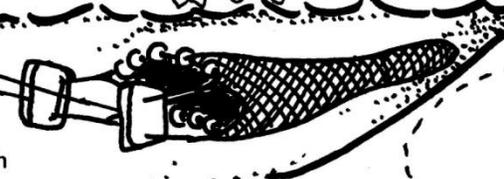
Scientists call me *Orcinus orca*. Have you seen any Chinook salmon? They are my favorite thing to eat.



Resting on the beach helps me regulate my body temperature.



I am the biggest flatfish in the ocean. I am very good at looking up because both of my eyes are on the same side of my head.



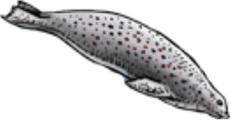
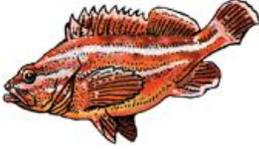
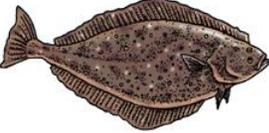
I am the biggest species of salmon in the Pacific Ocean. I can weigh more than 100 lbs.



I prefer deep water and I may live more than 100 years. I have bright colors and many pointy spines.

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	<p>The harbor seal is usually seen near shore where they haul out periodically to rest, give birth, and nurse their pups, but have been observed as far as 50 miles from land. They do not make long migrations, but tend to remain in local groups within 150 miles of their birthplaces throughout their lives, which for males may be 26 years and females 32 years. Harbor seals can dive to 1,500 feet and remain submerged for up to 40 minutes, and they feed on pollock, Pacific cod, capelin, eulachon, Pacific herring, salmon, octopus, and squid. They reach five to six feet in length and weigh up to 300 pounds.</p>		<p>Yelloweye rockfish are the largest of the group called scorpionfish in the Pacific, reaching lengths of three feet and weights of almost fifty pounds. They feed on pollock, cod, sand lance, herring, lump suckers and other rockfish, as well as crustaceans, such as rock crabs, shrimp and snails, and are prey to larger fish. Yelloweye are slow growing, territorial fish that inhabit the same area at depths of 300 to 600 feet for many months, and some live to be over 100 years old.</p>
	<p>Modern trawlers fish for pollock, cod, sole, rockfish, shrimp, and many other species by towing nets behind them in which the catch is trapped by the forward movement of the boat. The nets are towed through mid-water for some kinds of fish, and on the bottom for others. Trawlers fish in every ocean in the world.</p>		<p>In 2003, about seventy-five million pounds of Pacific halibut arrived in homes and restaurants, caught by fishermen who look forward to a long-term relationship with their work in a sustainable fishery. Pacific halibut are the biggest flatfish in the ocean; one of the largest caught was about 460 pounds.</p>
	<p>Killer whales, also known as Orcas, are found in every ocean on earth. They are toothed whales, related to sperm and pilot whales, and apex predators vulnerable only to large sharks. The big, beautiful, intelligent killer whales are the true celebrities of the sea, featured in every marine park, and beloved as the stars of several movies including the smash hit Free Willie. They prey on fish, birds, seals, sea lions, squid and even other whales, growing up to 32 feet long and weighing 18,000 pounds. They are threatened by pollution and other human activities in many parts of their range.</p>		<p>The king salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) is the biggest member of that ancient tribe, some growing to over 100 pounds. Also known as chinook, blackmouth, spring, tyee and hog salmon, kings are prized by sports anglers and commercial trollers, gillnetters, and seiners from California to the Alaska Peninsula. Its cousins in the salmon tribe are cohos (<i>O. kisutch</i>), sockeye (<i>O. nerka</i>), chum (<i>O. keta</i>), pink (<i>O. gorbuscha</i>), steelhead (<i>O. mykiss</i>), cherry (<i>O. masou</i>) and amago (<i>O. amago</i>).</p>

**For more information on species and sustainability please visit: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/speciesid/Sustainability.html>**