

TABLE 25

Ports	Number of boats reporting	Species of fish most commonly taken	Types of fishing
Eureka.....	1	Salmon.....	Trolling for salmon
San Francisco.....	52	Salmon, rockfish, lingcod, cabezone.....	Trolling for salmon, bottom fishing with cut bait
Bodega Bay.....			
Princeton.....			
Monterey.....	19	Rockfish, lingcod, cabezone, salmon.....	Bottom fishing with cut bait or with jigs
Santa Cruz.....			
Capitola.....			
Morro Bay.....	13	Rockfish, lingcod, cabezone.....	Bottom fishing with cut bait or with jigs
San Simeon.....			
Avila.....			
Santa Monica Bay to San Clemente.....	174	Barracuda, kelp bass, California halibut, albacore, white sea bass, Pacific mackerel, yellowtail	Live bait used to take all species, some trolling for barracuda, albacore, and marlin
San Diego.....	27	Same as above except yellowtail most prized	Same types of fishing as in Los Angeles region

TABLE 25

been reported each year, which show that the sportsmen averaged approximately 20 pounds of fish per day. Two of the most prized fish in the sport catch, barracuda and rock bass, have consistently exceeded the commercial catch made in California waters. In number of pounds taken, barracuda holds number one position of importance in the sport catch every year. In second position are the rock basses, better known to the sportsmen as kelp bass and sand bass. In addition a large percentage of the total catch of yellowtail, California halibut and white sea bass are taken each year by sportsmen.

During 1947, the fare on the sport fishing boats ranged from \$2 per person on the barges to \$7.50 on the regular day boats. Prices for charter boats ranged from about \$35 to at least \$100 per day for the larger vessels. A million and a half dollars is a conservative estimate of the amount spent by sportsmen for boat fare alone. In addition, an enormous amount of money was spent for fishing tackle, transportation, and food. Thus marine sport fishermen take a considerable quantity of fish each year and their expenditures for recreation means a great deal to the economy of the State.—*Robert D. Collyer.*

References (see page 210): 51, 133.

2.56. LIVE BAIT FISHERY

Fishing for live bait, as it exists today, evolved from fishing methods locally introduced in 1910 by Japanese albacore fishermen. The original nets used were known as "blanket" nets. The term "blanket" is descriptive of the shape of the net. Such nets were made to agree with the length of the boat from which they were to be used. Two long poles, one at each end, were lashed securely to the net to facilitate operation. Two operators, one at each end of the boat, would lower the "blanket" into the water and hold it below and as nearly parallel to the surface as the poles would allow. Bait fish were chummed over the net and, when a sufficient school had been attracted, each operator would raise the pole at his end of the net, concentrating the fish in the bag between the two poles. This method was not able to supply the amount of bait needed by either the