

Clams



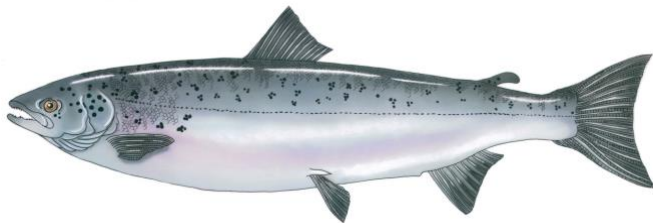
Clams are dug by hand with a clam rake. They are found in the intertidal zone, where the clams are covered by water at high tide and are exposed at low tide. They are most commonly sold as a fresh product.

Lobster


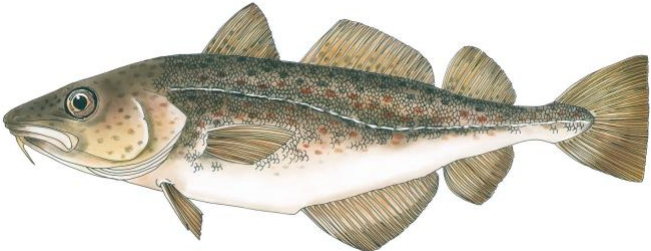



Lobsters spend their time on the ocean floor. They are caught by pots or traps made of wood or wire that have a cone-shaped tunnel where the lobster enters, but cannot escape.

Landlocked Salmon



Landlocked salmon live in freshwater (like lakes and streams) rather than saltwater. Some of the salmon populations that are fished from in Maine are wild, meaning they reproduce themselves, and some are supported by humans.

<p>Haddock</p> 	<p>Haddock are considered groundfish because they are caught on or near the ocean floor. Their size and population have decreased in the past several years.</p>
<p>Cod</p> 	<p>Cod are considered groundfish because they are caught on or near the ocean floor. In recent years their population size has decreased and this trend is expected to continue.</p>
<p>Alewife</p> 	<p>Alewives are an important part of Maine's food webs. They spend part of their life in freshwater and part of their life in saltwater. They are used as lobster bait and are a food source for other species like salmon and eagles.</p>

Lobster image courtesy of Scarlett Tudor, Research and Outreach Coordinator, UMaine Aquaculture Research Institute. Clam image courtesy of Melissa Malmstedt, Education and Outreach Coordinator for Center of Cooperative Aquaculture Research. Fish Illustrations by: Roz Davis Designs. Drawings provided courtesy of the Maine Department of Marine Resources Recreational Fisheries program and the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund.