

**STATE PARKS & RECREATION AREAS**

Forty-seven operational State parks covering 87,670 acres; 15 State-owned lakes and ponds open to public fishing; 9 State forests and portions of 15 State parks open to public hunting; 36 wildlife management areas, covering 88,348 acres, open to public hunting; 6 natural environment areas containing 7,676 acres.

**CHESAPEAKE BAY**

195 miles long with 1,726 square miles in Maryland and 1,511 square miles in Virginia. Varies in width from 3 to 20 miles. Navigable for ocean-going ships; two outlets to the Atlantic Ocean, one through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and one through the mouth of the Bay between the Virginia capes. The William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge (Chesapeake Bay Bridge) spans 4.2 miles between Sandy Point, Anne Arundel County, and Kent Island, Queen Anne's County.

**CHIEF RIVERS**

Potomac, Wye, Patuxent, Susquehanna, Choptank, Nanticoke, Elk, Magothy, Patapsco, Sassafras, South, Severn, Gunpowder, Tred Avon, Bush, Miles, Chester, Northeast, Wicomico, Pocomoke, and Great Bohemia.

**BOATING WATERS**

Twenty-three rivers and bays with more than 400 miles of water tributary to the Chesapeake Bay; Chincoteague Bay with 35 miles of water accessible to and from the Atlantic Ocean; 34,340 boat slips (1990 est.); 693 State and local boat ramps and access points; 177,396 State-registered boats (171,330 pleasure boats; 3,086 commercial fishing boats; 2,980 others); 8,297 federally documented vessels principally used in Maryland.

**WATER FRONTAGE**

Sixteen of the 23 counties and Baltimore City border on tidal water. Length of tidal shoreline, including islands, 4,431 miles.

**SEAFOOD PRODUCTION, 1989**

Maryland is a prominent producer and processor of seafood and a national leader in the production of blue crabs and soft clams. In 1989, dockside value of Maryland seafood products totaled \$55 million, which in turn created over \$400 million in value-added products and provided jobs for 14,000 people.

**1989 Landings**

	<i>Dockside Value</i>
Crabs . . . . . 44,113,000 bu. . . . .	\$26,061,000
Finfish . . . . . 8,635,000 lbs. . . . .	\$2,481,000
Oysters . . . . . 395,000 bu. . . . .	\$7,365,000
Soft Clams . . . . . 336,000 bu. . . . .	\$10,292,000
Other . . . . . 20,000,000 lbs. . . . .	\$7,000,000

**MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1989**

*Mineral*

*Value*

Stone (33,400,000 short tons) . . . . .	\$175,400,000
Sand & Gravel (18,500,000 short tons) . . . . .	\$92,500,000
Bituminous Coal, 1988 (3,229,000 tons) . . . . .	\$82,630,110
Portland Cement (1,800,000 short tons) . . . . .	\$88,700,000
Clays (excludes ball clay) (442,439 short tons) . . . . .	\$2,157,000
Total value all nonfuel mineral production . . . . .	\$367,016,000

**AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture remains the largest single land use in Maryland, with roughly 40% of total land area used for farming. In 1989, the estimated 15,600 farms in the State averaged 147 acres each. For every on-farm job, 10 farm-dependent jobs were created.

Farm cash receipts for Maryland totalled a record high of \$1.346 billion in 1989.

*Maryland's Top Farm Production Values, 1989*

Poultry & Eggs . . . . .	\$511.6 million
broiler chickens . . . . .	\$448.9 million
eggs . . . . .	\$58.0 million
Field Crops . . . . .	\$237.2 million
soybeans . . . . .	\$93.8 million
corn . . . . .	\$67.8 million
wheat . . . . .	\$30.5 million
tobacco . . . . .	\$20.7 million
hay . . . . .	\$15.7 million
barley . . . . .	\$6.7 million
Dairy Products . . . . .	\$197.8 million
Greenhouse & Nursery Products . . . . .	\$174.0 million
Vegetables & Melons . . . . .	\$50.0 million
Forest Products . . . . .	\$22.0 million
Fruit Nut Crops . . . . .	\$13.7 million

**AQUACULTURE**

Aquaculture, or fish farming, is a newly developed industry in Maryland. The 1990 sales value of aquacultural products grown in the State totaled nearly \$10.6 million. Aquaculture produces a variety of finfish, shellfish, and aquatic specialities. "Growouts," young fish (fingerlings) growing to marketable size, are the major type of aquaculture operation, but fingerling or seed production operations (young growing to feeding size) and hatcheries are also significant.