## 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: to the north through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in Cecil County; and to the south through the mouth of the Bay between the Virginia capes.

### **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; 23,000 wet boat slips (1993 est.); 195 public State and local boat ramps and access points; 180,391 State-registered boats (174,296 pleasure boats; 3,153 commercial fishing boats; 2,942 others); 8,856 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

Maryland is a prominent producer and processor of seafood and a national leader in the production of blue crabs and soft clams. In 1992, dockside value of Maryland seafood products totaled about \$32 million, which in turn created over \$372 million in value-added products and provided jobs for 14,000 people.

1992 Landings	Dockside Value
Crabs 31,103,000 lbs.	
Finfish 9,250,000 lbs.	\$ 6,482,000
Oysters 197,000 bu.	\$ 4,081,000
Soft Clams 30,000 bu.	\$ 1,936,000

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

Nonfuel Minerals, 1991

Value

25,000

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Stone				
crushed (23,000,000 short tons)	\$1	23,5	00,0	000
dimension* (24,000 short tons)	\$	1,8	00,0	000
*stone cut to size specifications				
Sand, Gravel (14,000,000 short				
tons)	\$	79,8	00,0	000
Portland Cement (1,531,000 short				
tons)	\$	78,0	81,0	000
Clays (282,019 metric tons)				
(excludes ball clay)	\$	1,3	09,0	000
Total value		284,7	89,0	000
Fuel Minerals, 1990			V	alue
Bituminous Coal (3,487,000 short				
	Φ	01.0		000

tons) . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 91,000,000

Natural Gas (22,000,000 cubic feet) \$

## **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture remains the largest single land use in Maryland, with roughly 36% of total land area used for farming. In 1992, the estimated 15,600 farms in the State averaged 141 acres each. For every on-farm job, 10 farm-dependent jobs were created. Gross farm income for Maryland totaled a record high of \$1.58 billion in 1992.

Maryland's Top Farm Production	Values, 1992
Poultry & Eggs	5448,200,000
	\$403,900,000
eggs	44,300,000
Field Crops	\$273,500,000
soybeans	\$ 94,500,000
corn §	94,500,000
wheat	38,800,000
tobacco	\$ 20,900,000
hay	17,100,000
barley	\$ 7,700,000
Greenhouse & Nursery Products . S	\$208,700,000
Dairy Products S	\$200,800,000
Vegetables & Melons	\$ 67,300,000
Forest Products	\$ 29,300,000

# Fruit Nut Crops...... \$ 13,200,000 AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture, or fish farming, is a significant industry in Maryland. The wholesale value of aquacultural products grown in the State totaled nearly \$12.8 million in 1992. Aquaculture produces a variety of finfish, shellfish, and aquatic specialities. "Growouts," young fish (fingerlings) grown to marketable size, are the major type of aquaculture, but fingerling or seed production (young grown to feeding size) and hatcheries are also important.

## MARYLAND'S ECONOMY, 1982—1992

The services sector, with 30% of the total, is the largest employer in Maryland, followed by retail trades and government. From 1982 to 1992, Maryland's service industry grew at a rate of 75%, five times faster than other industries. This sector consists mainly of establishments such as computer firms, hotels, auto repair shops, janitorial services, and hospitals which provide services to individuals, businesses, and government. The largest concentration of service industries is found in Montgomery County, where in 1992, some 36.1% of the work force is employed in services.

Federal, State and local governments employed 394,232 in 1992 (19.3%). The State and local government workforce was 259,943, a decline from 281,174 in 1990. Maryland now ranks 45th among states in the number of government employees per 100,000 residents, down from 18th a decade ago. The 85,644 State employees comprise about 21.7% of the total government workforce.

By 1992, manufacturing ranked 4th after services, trade, and government, with 9% of total employment.