Longlines, some exceeding 100 kilometers with thousands of baited hooks, lure sea birds, turtles, marine mammals, and nontargeted fish species to their death. Drift nets intercept and kill everything from turtles and dolphins to jellyfish and diving birds.

In 2003 Canadian scientists Ransome Myers and Boris Worm reported in *Nature* that after 50 years of increasingly aggressive industrial fishing only 10 percent of all large fish remain in the sea. Myers remarked in a report by SeaWeb, “From giant blue marlin to mighty bluefin tuna, and from tropical groupers to Antarctic cod, industrial fishing has scoured the global ocean. There is no blue frontier left.” Worm added, “These are the mega-fauna, the big predators in the sea, and the species we most value. Their depletion not only threatens the future of these fish and the fisheries that depend on them, it could also bring about a complete reorganization of ocean ecosystems. with 

Global Overfishing: Humans' growing appetite for marine wildlife has driven powerful new technologies to find, capture, and transport to market more than 70 million metric tons of ocean wildlife each year. Many once-common species have been taken in such large numbers that their future commercial value—and their future existence on Earth—may be in jeopardy. This has led to “fishing down the food web,” the systematic depletion of entire trophic levels. The collapse of such species as bluefin tuna reflect the frontline of this new wave of exploitation.