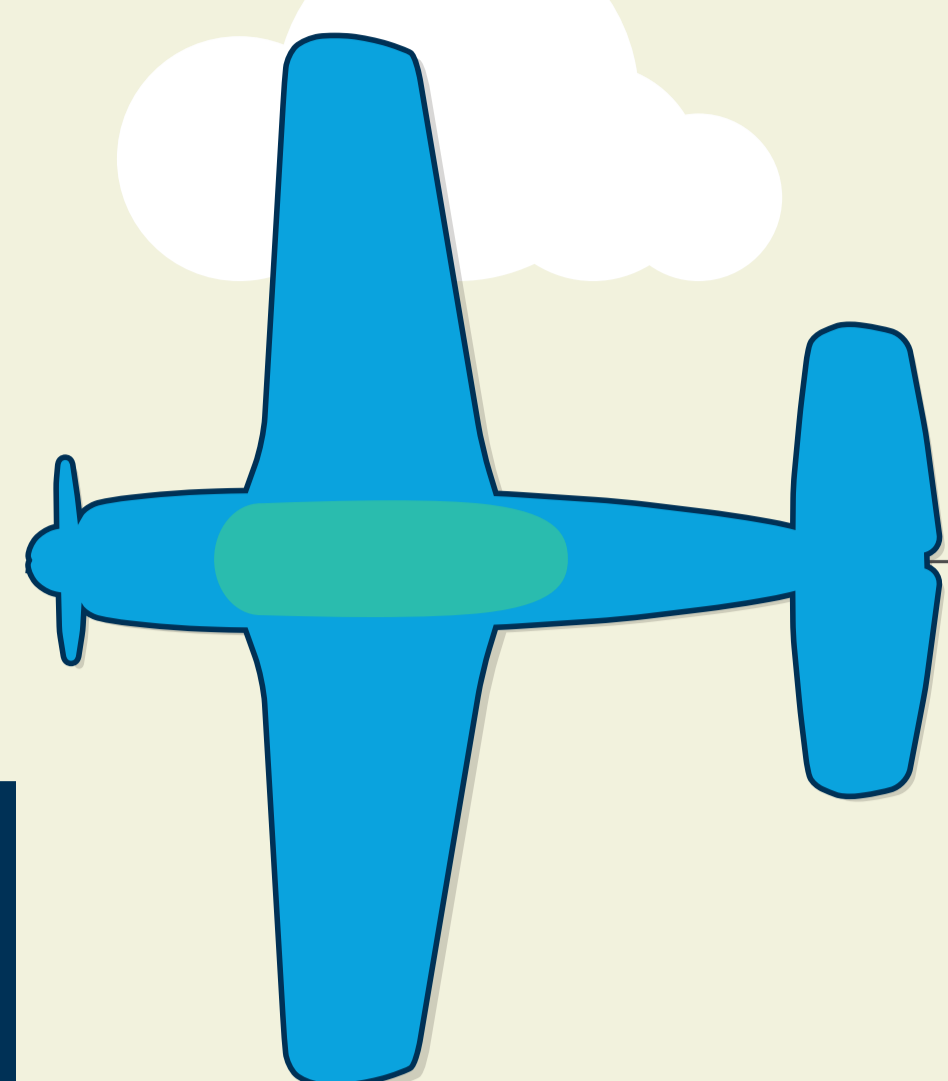


FAQ

Finny Asked Questions

Want to know more about where our tuna comes from?
You surfed the right page.



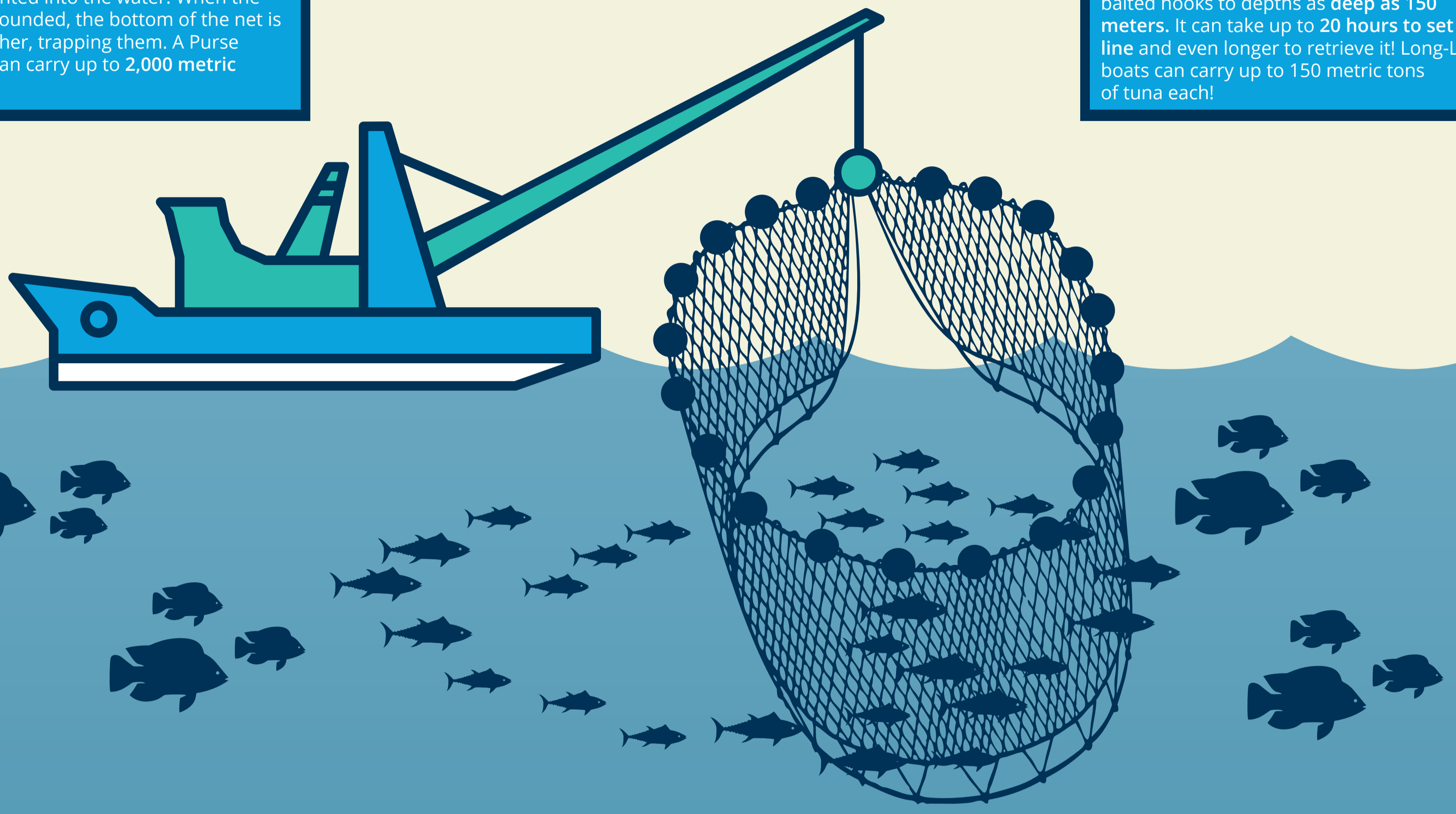
Tuna Fishing Types

Purse Seining

Purse seining accounts for 80% of all light meat tuna catches. A net is drawn out from the boat around a school of tuna, then one edge is weighted into the water. When the fish are surrounded, the bottom of the net is drawn together, trapping them. A Purse Seine boat can carry up to 2,000 metric tons of fish.

Long-Lining

Long-Lining is how Albacore tuna is caught. A long line is supported by floats and marked with flags, then set out from the boat. Branch lines attached to the long line are sunk with baited hooks to depths as deep as 150 meters. It can take up to 20 hours to set a line and even longer to retrieve it! Long-Line boats can carry up to 150 metric tons of tuna each!

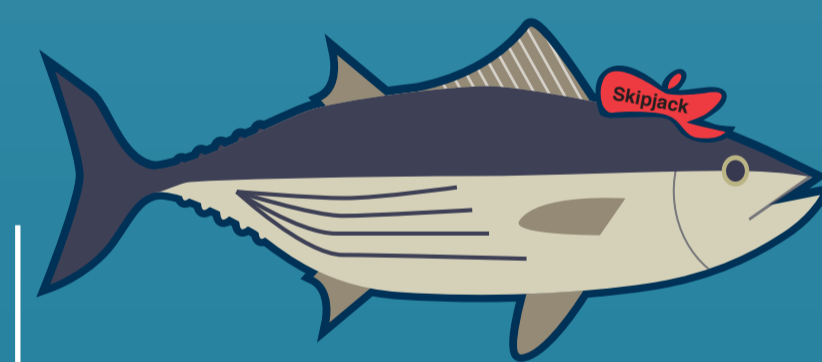


Types Of Tuna

Skipjack

Katsuwonus Pelamis

Skipjack is the smallest tuna and typically weighs 6 to 12 pounds. Skipjack make up the largest share of tuna caught and eaten by people around the world. In fact, the majority of U.S. canned tuna is packed with skipjack. Skipjack live in warmer water temperatures and can be found in the central belt of water throughout the world.

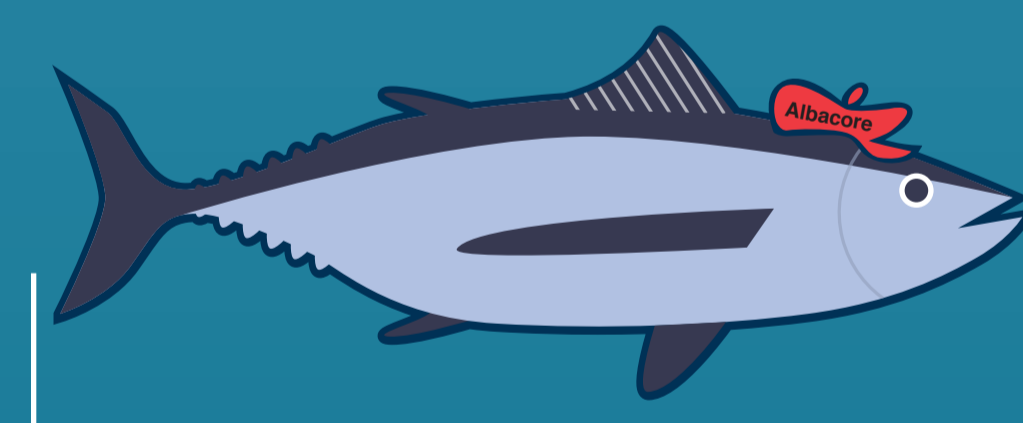


38" Long

Albacore

Thunnus Alalunga

The Albacore is the only kind of tuna that is classified as "white meat tuna" in the U.S. market. These fish typically weigh between 10 to 50 lbs. Albacore usually migrate across the Pacific Ocean from Japan and up the coast of North America.

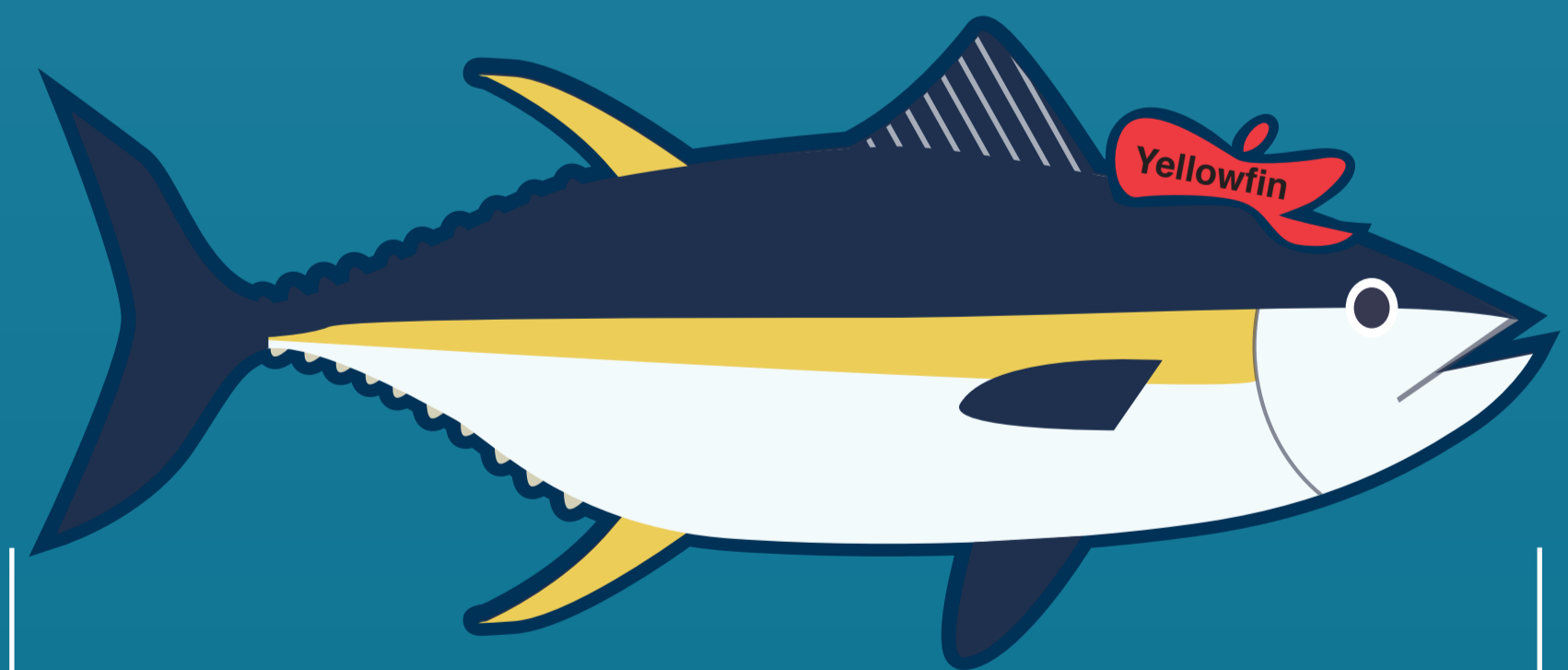


48" Long

Yellowfin

Thunnus Albacares

Yellowfin gets its name from the bright yellow color of its fins. This tuna can range in size from 30 up to 400 pounds.



81" Long

Did You Know?

Because of their high demand for oxygen, tuna must never stop moving to force water over their gills.

X 1Sec.
Tuna's minimum speed is one body length per second.

Albacore tuna has been tracked travelling the 5,300 miles from California to Japan at the rate of 16 miles per day!

Most fish are cold-blooded, but tuna are able to keep their body temperature several degrees warmer than the water they swim in.

Tuna eat other fish, mollusks and crustaceans.

Tuna can eat up to 5 percent of their own weight every day.



Tuna has been harvested for over 6,000 years by early Europeans around Sweden, by Native Americans near British Columbia and by the Jomans near Japan.