



MEDS 22 Rev June 1973

MARINE ECONOMICS DATA - 34-FOOT BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON TROLLER $^{\underline{\alpha}/}$

Description

\$14,600 market value, 34 feet by 11 feet, 6-ton capacity, 150 HP gasoline engine, radio, fathometer, automatic pilot, and 8-spool hydraulic gurdies.

	1./	Price		Production d/		
Fishery	Effort b/(days)	Per ton (\$)	Per 1b. (\$)	Low (tons)	Medium (tons)	High (tons)
Troll salmon	. 54	1,540	•77	3.04	3.9	4.56
(1) Gross returns.	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••	\$4,682	\$6,006	\$7,022
Variable costs						

Variable costs	Season total with:		
	Low production	Medium production	High production
Vessel and equipment repairs Fuel	\$ 768 673 461 353 120 180 234	\$ 768 673 512 353 120 180 300 \$2,906	\$ 768 673 563 353 120 180 351 \$3,008
Fixed costs			
Depreciation Insurance Moorage	\$1,123 275 210	\$1,123 275 210	\$1,123 275 210
(3) Total fixed costs	\$1,608	\$1,608	\$1,608

Opportunity costs g/			
	Low production	Medium production	High production
(4) Operator's labor (30% of gross)	\$1,405	\$1,802	\$2,107
(5) Operator's management (10% of gross)	468	601	702
(6) Total investment (\$14,600 @ 7%)	1,022	1,022	1,022
Summary			
Return to labor, management, and investment (1 less 2 and 3)	\$ 285	\$1,492	\$2,406
Return to labor and management (1 less 2, 3, and 6)	-737	470	1,384
Return to investment (1 less 2, 3, 4, and 5)	-1,588	-911	-403

Original data developed by British Columbia Department of Fisheries and Forestry, 1968. Vessel characteristics, costs, landings, and price have been adjusted to reflect changes since the original data were developed.

 $[\]frac{D}{C}$ Actual days at sea.

Prevailing prices during the 1972 season.

Low and high are 20% below and above medium.

Costs that vary with fishing effort. May include unpaid crew, operator, and family labor. Some costs, such as gear repair and crewshare, also vary with production.

Costs that do not vary with fishing effort.

Opportunity cost of labor is the estimated value of this operator's time, or what could have been earned working for someone else. Opportunity cost of management is the estimated value of this operator's management (decision-making and risk), or what could have been earned managing another similar business. Opportunity cost of investment is the estimated fair return to total investment in the business, regardless of the actual amount of debt.