

Fisheries of the United States

2014

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**National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology**

**Fisheries Statistics Division
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NOAA FISHERIES PUBLICATIONS

Each year NOAA Fisheries produces three annual reports covering different aspects of the status of United States marine fisheries.

Status of Stocks is an annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. fisheries and is required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This report, which is published each spring, summarizes the number of stocks on the overfished, overfishing, and rebuilt lists for U.S. federally managed fish stocks and stock complexes. The report also shows trends over time, discusses the value and contributions of our partners, and highlights how management actions taken by NOAA Fisheries have improved the status of U.S. federally managed stocks. For example, the 2014 report shows the number of stocks listed as subject to overfishing or overfished is at an all-time low. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/fisheries_eco/status_of_fisheries/

Fisheries of the United States, published each fall, has been produced in its various forms for more than 100 years. It is the NOAA Fisheries yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States. It provides a snapshot of data, primarily at the national level, on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. In addition, data are reported on U.S. aquaculture production, the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although value of landings, processed products, and foreign trade are included. <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/fus/fus14/index>

Fisheries Economics of the United States, published each fall, provides a detailed look at the economic performance of commercial and recreational fisheries and other marine-related sectors on a state, regional, and national basis. The economic impact of commercial and recreational fishing activities in the U.S. is also reported in terms of employment, sales, and value-added impacts. The report provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues. Economic performance indicators for catch share programs are reported, which will be extended to non-catch share fisheries in the next edition. http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/feus/fisheries_economics_2012

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2014

This publication is the annual National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States for 2014. The report provides data on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value as well as other aspects of U.S. commercial fishing. In addition, data are reported on the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products.

SOURCES OF DATA

Information in this report came from many sources. Field offices of NMFS, with the generous cooperation of the coastal states and Regional Fishery Information Networks, collected and compiled data on U.S. commercial landings and processed fishery products.

The NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division in Silver Spring, MD, managed the collection and compilation of recreational statistics, in cooperation with various States and Interstate Fisheries Commissions, and tabulated and prepared all data for publication. Sources of other data appearing in this publication are: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Data in this publication are considered to be preliminary and are subject to revision as better information becomes available and updates are made by our regional partners. For the most current data please visit the data queries pages on our website: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/index>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Fisheries Statistics Division takes this opportunity to thank states, industry, and foreign nations who provided the data that made this publication possible. Program leaders of the field offices were: Greg Power, Ted Hawes, Victor Vecchio and Joan Palmer for the New England and Middle Atlantic states; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, for the Great Lakes states; David Gloeckner, Larry Beerkircher, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf states; Bill Jacobson and Craig D'Angelo, for California; Kimberly Lowe, Valerie Chan, and Matthew Dunlap for Hawaii and the Pacific Islands; Geoff White and Julie Defilippi, Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistical Program, for Maine to Virginia; Brad Stenberg, Pacific Fisheries Information Network, for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar, Rob Ames, and Niels Leuthold, Alaska Fisheries Information Network, for Alaska. We also wish to thank Stefania Vannuccini and Gabriella

Laurenti of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Robert Jones of the NOAA Aquaculture Program, and Brad McHale, Jackie Johnson-Cragg, and Dianne Stephan of the NOAA Office of Sustainable Fisheries.

NOTES

As in past issues of this publication, the units of quantity and value are defined as follows unless otherwise noted: U.S. landings are shown in round weight (except mollusks which are in meat weight); quantities shown for U.S. imports and exports are in product weight, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the value of the U.S. domestic commercial landings is ex-vessel; in the Review section, deflated ex-vessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 2009. The value for U.S. imports is generally the market value in the foreign (exporting) country and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight charges and insurance from the foreign country to the United States. The value for exports is generally the value at the U.S. port of export, based on the selling price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges. Countries and territories shown in the U.S. foreign trade section are established for statistical purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (International Trade Commission) and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Due to data availability aquaculture production data lags the rest of the publication by one year.

The Fisheries Statistics Division wishes to provide the kinds of data sought by users of fishery statistics, and welcomes comments or suggestions that will improve this publication.

Address all comments or questions to:
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Members of the Office of Science and Technology in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Heather Austin, April Bagwill, Amy Bowman, Ayeisha Brinson, Daryl Bullock, Rita Curtis, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, Jacqui Fenner, John Foster, Tim Haverland, Laura Johansen, Ryan Kitts-Jensen, Anjunell Lewis, Michael Lewis, Michael Liddel, Avi Litwack, Alan Lowther, Ron Salz, Tom Sminkey, David Van Voorhees, and Melissa Yencho.

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.5 billion pounds or 4.3 million metric tons valued at \$5.4 billion in 2014—a decrease of 394 million pounds (down 4%) and of \$43 million (down 0.8 p%) compared with 2013. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 44 percent of the value. The 2014 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 57 cents per pound compared to 55 cents per pound in 2013.

Catches of Alaska pollock, Pacific whiting and other Pacific groundfish that are processed at-sea aboard U.S. vessels in the northeastern Pacific are credited as “landings” to the state nearest to the area of capture. Information on landing port or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports is unavailable. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, exceeded 1.5 million metric tons in 2014 and comprised 36 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 644 million pounds (291,949 metric tons) valued at \$438 million. This was an increase of 15 percent, or 88 million pounds (39,888 metric tons) in quantity and a decrease of \$110 million (20%) in value compared with 2013. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports. Note that improved foreign port data collection in 2012 resulted in a more complete dataset, and thus higher numbers, than were historically available at the time of publication. Use caution when comparing data from before 2012 to those from more recent years.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were over 7.8 billion pounds (3.5 million metric tons) in 2014—a decrease of 225 million pounds (102,163 metric tons) compared with 2013.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.7 billion pounds (nearly 754,000 metric tons) in 2014—a decrease of 9 percent compared with 2013.

The 2014 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch, including fish kept and fish released (discarded) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts (including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico), was an estimated 392 million fish taken on an estimated 68 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 155 million fish weighing 186 million pounds.

AQUACULTURE

In 2013, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 653 million pounds with a value of \$1.38 billion, an increase of 59 million pounds (10%) in volume and 145 million (12%) in value from 2012. Atlantic salmon was the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture, with 41.6 million pounds produced essentially unchanged from 2012. Atlantic Salmon produced was valued at \$105 million (up 36%). Oysters have the highest volume for marine shellfish production. (35 million pounds, up 1%)

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that nearly half of the world’s consumption of seafood comes from aquaculture. Globally, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production volume with 89 percent of the global total of 70.2 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, with 62 percent of the global total; India, 6 percent; Indonesia, 5 percent; Viet Nam, 5 percent; and Bangladesh 3 percent. The United States ranks fourteenth in production.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2013, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 163 million metric tons—an increase of 5.0 million metric tons compared with 2012. Aquaculture production increased by 3.7 million metric tons while fishery landings increased by 1.3 million tons.

China was the leading nation in both fishery landings and aquaculture production accounting for 37 percent of the total harvest. Indonesia is the second leading producer with 6 percent. India was the third with just under 6 percent. Viet Nam was fourth with 4 percent. Peru was fifth also with 4 percent. The United States follows in sixth with 3 percent

PRICES

The 2014 annual exvessel price index for edible fish decreased by 6 percent. Shellfish increased by 9 percent and industrial products remained unchanged compared with 2013. Exvessel price indices increased for 15 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 15 species groups, and 2 product groups were unchanged. The flounders price index had the largest increase (76%) while the Bluefin tuna price index showed the largest decrease (55%).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2014 domestic production of edible and nonedible processed fishery products was \$10.1 billion, down 2.0 billion (16%) from 2013. The value of edible products was \$9.3 billion—down 2.0 billion (18%) compared with 2013. The value of industrial products was \$781 million in 2014—up 28 million (3.6%) from 2013.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$35.9 billion in 2014—an increase of \$2.6 billion (8%) compared with 2013. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.6 billion pounds valued at \$20.2 billion in 2014. Volume remained essentially constant, with a decrease of 48.9 million pounds (<1%), while value increased by \$2.1 billion (12%) compared with 2013. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$15.6 billion—an increase of \$484 million (3%) compared with 2013.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$30.0 billion in 2014—an increase of \$853 million (3%) compared with 2013. United States firms exported 3.4 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$5.8 billion—volume increased slightly, with an increase of 78.1 million pounds (2%), while value increased \$168.9 million (3%) compared with

2013. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$24.2 billion, \$684 million (3%) more than 2013.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.9 billion pounds in 2014—an increase of 405 million pounds compared with 2013. The supply of industrial fishery products was 336 million pounds in 2014—a decrease of 230 million pounds (40.6%) compared with 2013.

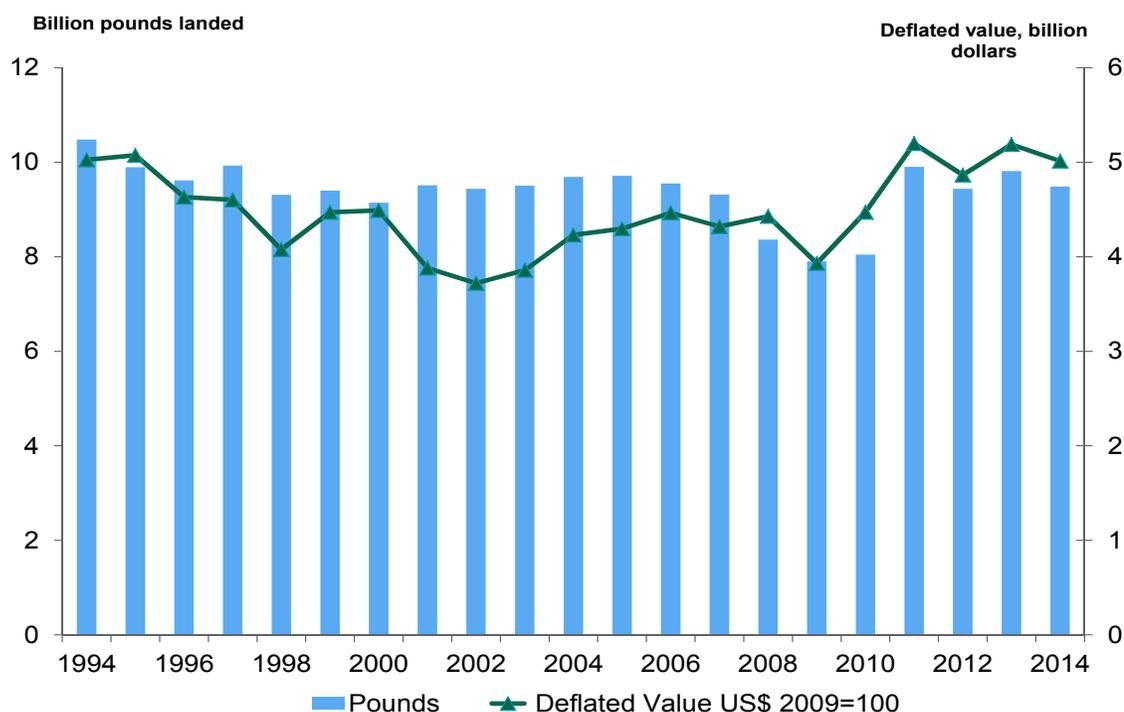
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Estimated U.S. per capita consumption of fish and shellfish was 14.6 pounds (edible meat) in 2014. This total was essentially unchanged from the 14.5 pounds consumed in 2013.

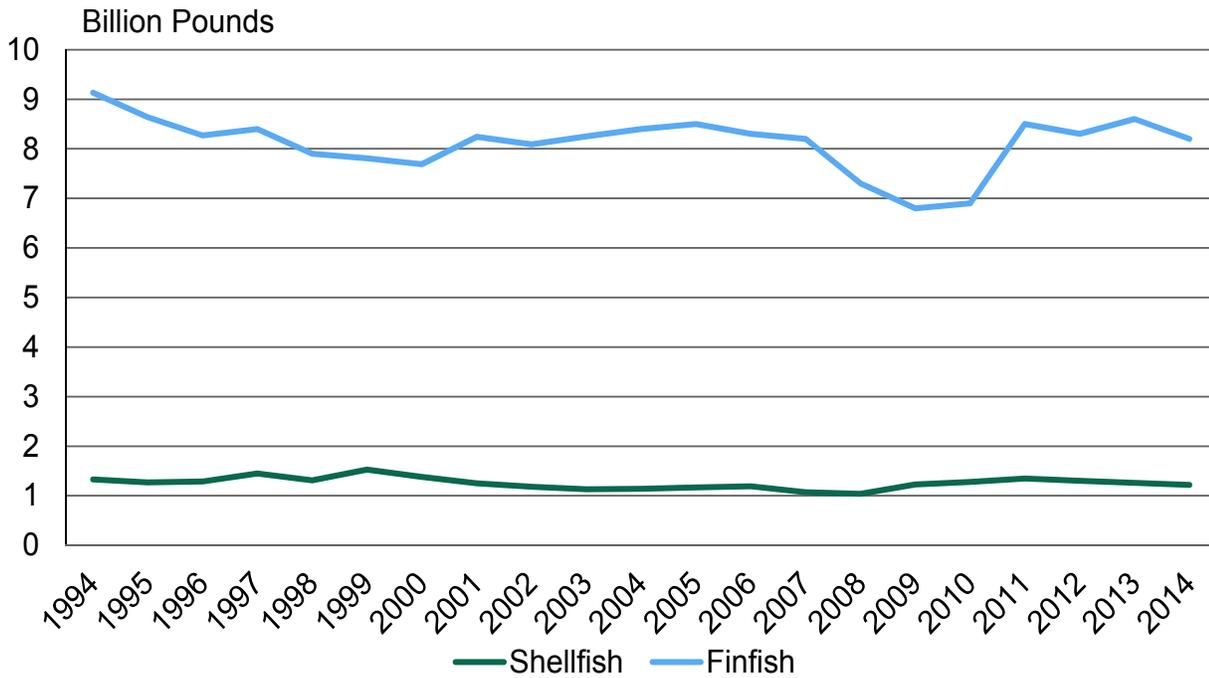
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$91.7 billion for fishery products in 2014. The 2014 total includes \$61.4 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$29.9 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$375 million for industrial fish products. By producing and marketing a variety of fishery products for domestic and foreign markets, the commercial marine fishing industry contributed \$45.3 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

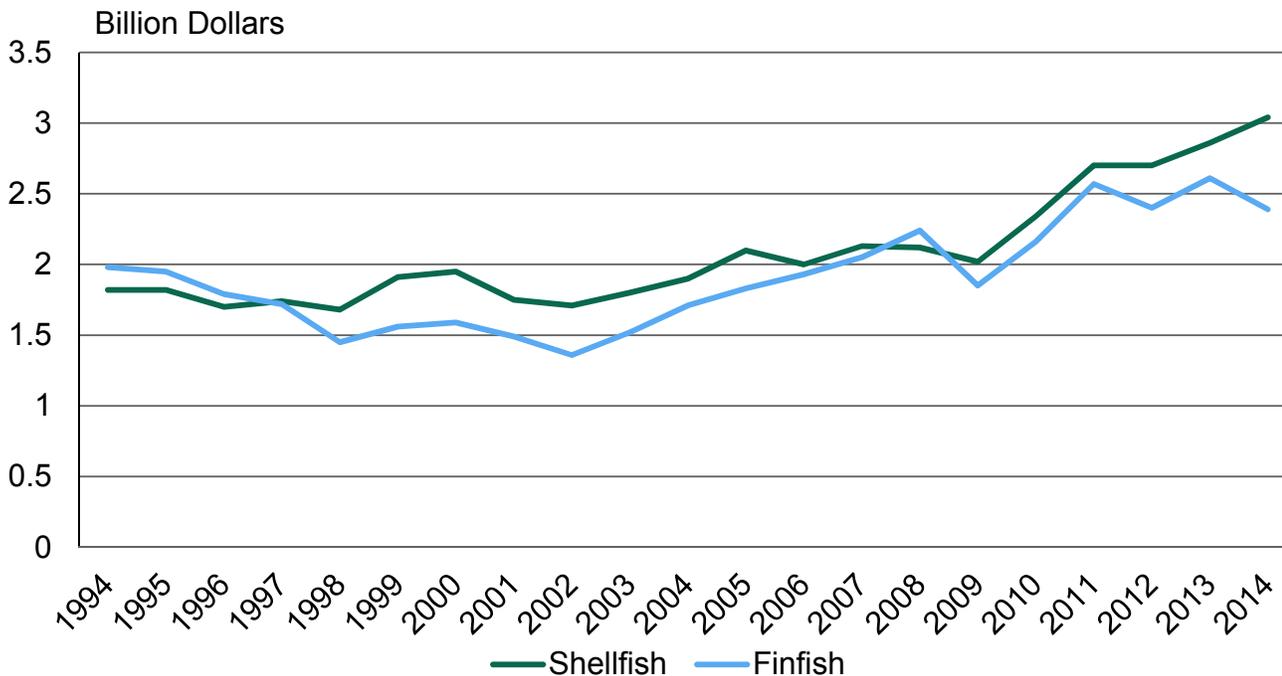
Trend in Commercial Landings 1994 to 2014 National Landings and Deflated Value



Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1994-2014



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1994-2014



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.7 billion pounds, followed by: Louisiana, 870.5 million pounds; Washington, 555.3 million pounds; Virginia, 398.1 million pounds and California, 366.1 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.7 billion, followed by: Maine, \$547.7 million; Massachusetts, \$524.7 million; Louisiana, \$449.2 million; and Washington \$358.3 million.

Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was the leading U.S. port in quantity of commercial fishery landings, followed by: Kodiak, Alaska; Aleutian Islands (Other), Alaska; Empire-Venice, Louisiana; and Reedville, Virginia.

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Naknek, AK; and Empire-Venice, LA.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 568.0 million pounds.

**Major U.S. Domestic Species Groups Landed in 2014
Ranked by Volume and Value**

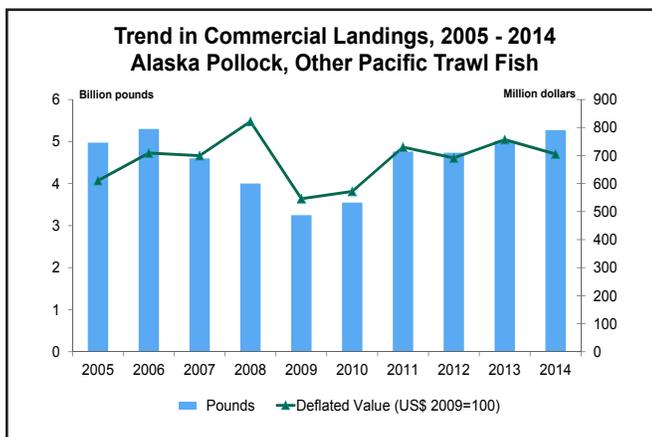
Volume of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Pounds
1	Pollock	3,155,630
2	Menhaden	1,256,192
3	Flatfish	736,815
4	Cod	722,718
5	Salmon	720,201
6	Hakes	596,715
7	Sea Herring	308,903
8	Shrimp	295,329
9	Crabs	295,224
10	Squid	274,938

Value of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Dollars
1	Crabs	685,703
2	Shrimp	681,421
3	Lobster	624,896
4	Salmon	616,658
5	Scallops	428,403
6	Pollock	410,662
7	Flatfish	290,219
8	Oysters	240,301
9	Clams	214,779
10	Cod	163,082

ALASKA POLLOCK AND OTHER PACIFIC TRAWL FISH

U.S. landings of Pacific trawl fish (Pacific cod, flounders, hake, Pacific ocean perch, Alaska pollock, and rockfishes) were over 5.3 billion pounds valued at more than \$766.5 million—an increase of 5 percent in quantity and a decrease of over 5 percent in value compared with 2013.

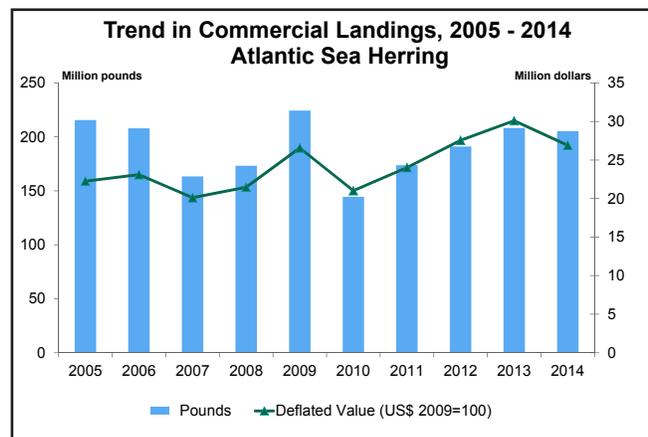
Landings of Alaska pollock (3.1 billion) increased from 2013 and were 645.6 million pounds over their 2010 - 2014 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 717.5 million pounds — an increase of 5 percent from 682.2 million in 2013. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 574.9 million pounds (up 14%) valued at almost \$58.6 million (down more than 4%) compared to 2013. Landings of rockfishes were almost 39.6 million pounds (up almost 2%) and valued at nearly \$16.9 million (down 7%) compared to 2013.



SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 308.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$41.9 million—an increase of 10.5 million pounds (almost 4 %), but a decrease of \$7.3 million (nearly 15 percent) compared with 2013. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 205.2 million pounds valued at \$29.2 million—a decrease of more than 3 million pounds (more than 1%), and \$2.9 million (9%) compared with 2013.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were almost 103.7 million pounds valued at \$12.6 million—an increase of almost 13.6 million pounds (15%), but a decrease of nearly \$4.4 million (26%) compared with 2013. Alaska landings accounted for more than 93 percent of the Pacific coast with 96.8 million pounds valued at \$11.5 million—an increase of 11.7 million pounds (nearly 14%), but a decrease of nearly \$4.8 million (more than 29%) compared with 2013.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were more than 23.4 million pounds—an increase of 10 million pounds (75%) compared with 2013. One percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 99 percent were used for bait. The U.S. imports all edible anchovies.

HALIBUT

U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were over 23.2 million pounds (round weight) valued at nearly \$114.9 million—a decrease of 6.8 million pounds (almost 23%) and almost \$2.1 million (nearly 2%) compared with 2013. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 101,000 pounds of the 2014 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$4.94 compared with \$3.89 in 2013.

JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for over 47 percent, Oregon for 38 percent, and Washington almost 15 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2014. Total landings were almost 3.7 million pounds valued at \$357,000—an increase of more than 1.3 million pounds (58%), and \$144,000 (68%) compared with 2013. The 2014 average exvessel price per pound was 10 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 13 million pounds valued at over \$3.2 million—an increase of almost 3.4 million pounds (nearly 35%), and \$1.3 million (nearly 68%) compared with 2013. Massachusetts with nearly 10.9 million pounds and New Jersey with 29,000 pounds accounted for almost

84 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was 25 cents compared with 20 cents in 2013.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 17 million pounds valued at nearly \$2.1 million—a decrease of 6.8 million pounds (more than 28%), and \$553,000 (21%) compared with 2013. California accounted for 70 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2014 was 12 cents compared with 11 cents in 2013.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were nearly 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$117.4 million—a decrease of nearly 210.8 million pounds (more than 14%), and \$11.9 million (over 9%) compared with 2013. Landings increased by nearly 21.9 million pounds (nearly 6%) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by almost 232.7 million pounds (21%) in the Gulf states compared with 2013. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 391.4 million pounds valued at \$33.6 million. Gulf region landings were 864.8 million pounds valued at nearly \$83.8 million.

Menhaden are used primarily for the production of meal, oil, and solubles, while small quantities are used for bait.

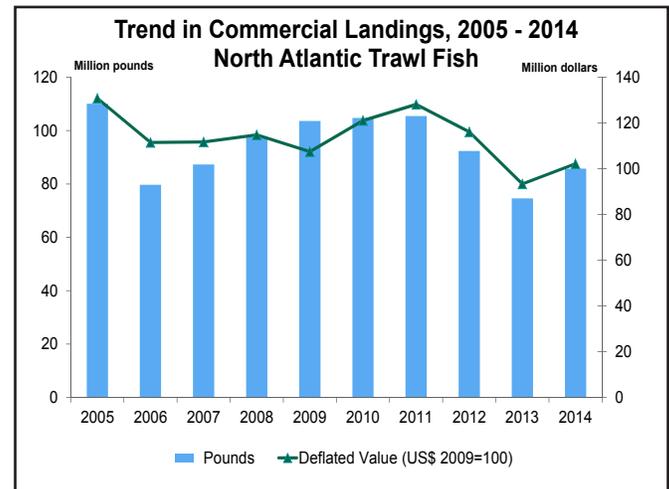
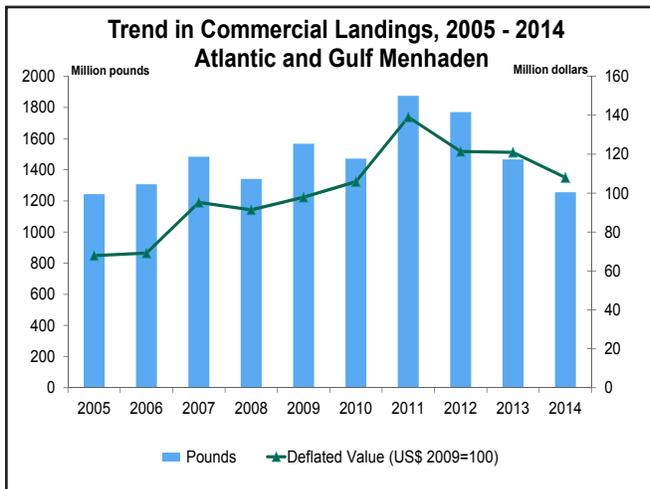
Atlantic Regions) were almost 84.7 million pounds valued at nearly \$104.9 million—an increase of 9.3 million pounds (more than 12%), and almost \$5.1 million (5%) compared with 2013. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 43 percent of the total; followed by haddock, nearly 11 percent; and whiting (silver hake), nearly 11 percent.

The 2014 landings of Atlantic cod were almost 5.2 million pounds valued at almost \$9.4 million—an increase of 180,000 pounds (almost 4%), but a decrease of \$1.1 million (almost 11%) compared with 2013. The exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$1.81 compared with \$2.10 in 2013.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 3.9 million—an increase of nearly 1.1 million pounds (almost 39%) from 2013 and were nearly 7 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 10 million pounds (up more than 140%) and more than \$11.5 million (up nearly 91%) compared to 2013.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 10 million pounds valued at nearly \$10.8 million—a decrease of over 1.1 million pounds (10%), and \$618,000 (more than 5%) compared with 2013.



NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of the New England and Middle

PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were over 720.2 million pounds valued at almost \$616.7 million—a decrease of nearly 348.9 million pounds (almost 33%) and \$139.9 million (more than 18%) compared with 2013. Alaska accounted for nearly 95 percent of total landings; Washington, nearly 4

percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for over 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were almost 250.6 million pounds valued at \$349.5 million—an increase of 71.8 million pounds (40%) and nearly \$63.9 million (more than 22%) compared with 2013. Chinook salmon landings increased to 21.6 million pounds—up 3.6 million pounds (20%) from 2013. Pink salmon landings were almost 309.6 million pounds—a decrease of 369.6 million (more than 54%); chum salmon landings were 89.1 million pounds, a decrease of more than 64.4 million (42%); and coho salmon increased to 49.4 million—an increase of 9.7 million (almost 25%) compared with 2013.

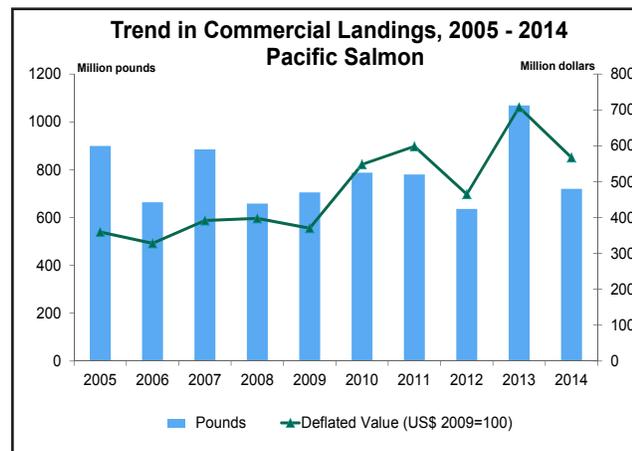
Alaska landings were over 683.3 million pounds valued at \$546 million—a decrease of 329.3 million pounds (almost 33%) and almost \$133.5 million (almost 20%) compared with 2013. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2014 was: pink, almost 309.6 million pounds (over 45% of Alaska salmon landings); sockeye, almost 246.4 million pounds (36%); chum, almost 77.7 million pounds (more than 11%); coho, 43.1 million pounds (over 6%); and chinook, 6.5 million pounds (1%). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 80 cents in 2014—an increase of 13 cents from 2013.

Washington salmon landings were almost 27.6 million pounds valued at \$38.1 million—a decrease of 20.8 million pounds (43%) and over \$3.3 million (8%) compared with 2013. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from nearly 23.9 million in 2013 to 6,000 pounds in 2014. Washington landings of chum salmon were 11.4 million (down more than 23%); followed by chinook, at more than 7.3 million pounds (up 17%); coho, 4.7 million pounds (up 47%); and sockeye, almost 4.2 million pounds. The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from \$0.86 in 2013 to \$1.38 in 2014.

Oregon salmon landings were almost 6.4 million pounds valued at \$20.1 million—an increase of 2.9 million pounds (almost 82%) and nearly \$7.7 million (nearly 62%) compared with 2013. Chinook

salmon landings were 4.8 million pounds valued at over \$18.2 million; coho landings were 1.5 million pounds valued at \$1.8 million; sockeye landings were 4,000 pounds valued at \$9,000; pink landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500; and chum landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$3.70 in 2013 to \$3.79 in 2014.

California salmon landings were almost 2.6 million pounds valued at \$12.2 million—a decrease of nearly 1.8 million pounds (nearly 41%) and nearly \$10.9 million (47%) compared with 2013. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2014 was \$4.73 compared with \$5.29 in 2013.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were over 35.3 million pounds valued at nearly \$110.8 million—a decrease of 4 million pounds (10%), but an increase of almost \$9.2 million (9%) compared with 2013. Landings decreased in Alaska to almost 25.7 million pounds—a decrease of 15 percent compared with 2013. Landings increased in Washington to almost 2.4 million pounds (up 19%) and almost \$7.3 million (up over 49%). The 2014 Oregon catch was nearly 3.3 million pounds (down over 14%), but value increased to nearly \$8.1 million (up over 6%) compared with 2013. California landings of 4 million pounds and \$8.9 million represent an increase of almost 22 percent in quantity and 27 percent in value from 2013. The

average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$3.14 compared with \$2.59 in 2013.

TUNA

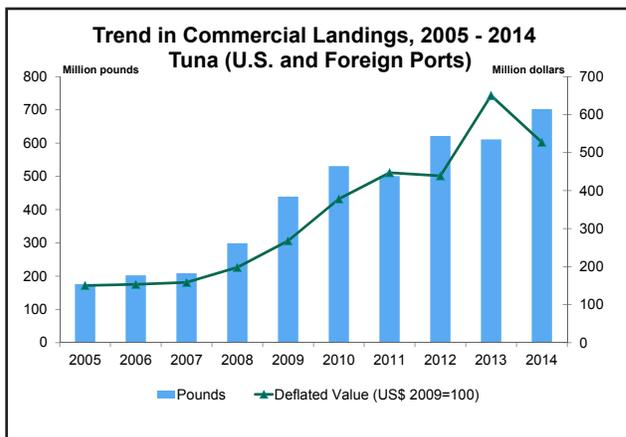
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in the United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were more than 702.4 million pounds valued at \$573.1 million—an increase of 91.1 million pounds (nearly 15%), but a decrease of \$122 million (almost 18%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2014 was \$0.82 compared with \$1.14 in 2013.

Bigeye landings in 2014 were 23.3 million pounds—a decrease of almost 3.2 million pounds (over 12%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.08 in 2014, compared to \$3.03 in 2013.

Skipjack landings were almost 587.7 million pounds—an increase of 78 million pounds (over 15%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound was 68 cents in 2014, compared to \$0.99 in 2013.

Yellowfin landings were almost 59.7 million pounds—an increase of 17 million pounds (almost 40%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound was \$0.96 in 2014, compared with \$1.39 in 2013.

Bluefin landings were more than 2.1 million pounds—an increase of nearly 1.3 million pounds (more than 150%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$3.67 compared with \$6.67 in 2013.



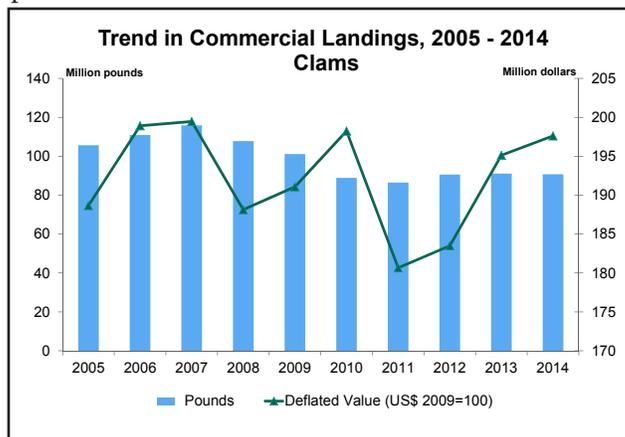
CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 90.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$214.8 million—a decrease of 347,000 pounds (less than 1%), but an increase of more than \$6.1 million (nearly 3%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$2.37 compared with \$2.29 in 2013.

Surf clams yielded 43.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$31 million—a decrease of 866,000 pounds (2%) and \$688,000 (2%) compared with 2013. New Jersey was the leading state with more than 19.4 million pounds (nearly 4% compared with 2013), followed by Massachusetts, more than 19.4 million pounds (down 9%); and New York, almost 2.5 million pounds (down over 28%). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 72 cents in 2014, unchanged from 2013.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 31.4 million pounds of meats valued at nearly \$23.8 million—a decrease of 875,000 pounds (almost 3%), but an increase of \$185,000 (nearly 1%) compared with 2013. New Jersey had landings of 17.5 million pounds (up almost 2% compared with 2013) valued at nearly \$12.8 million (up 6%) while Massachusetts production was more than 13.4 million pounds (down over 7%) valued at \$9.8 million (down 4%). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for almost 99 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2014. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 73 cents in 2013 to 76 cents in 2014.

The hard clam fishery produced almost 8.1 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$49.6 million—an



increase of almost 1.2 million pounds (almost 17%), but a decrease of \$186,000 (less than 1%) compared with 2013. Landings in the New England region were 1.6 million pounds of meats (up nearly 1%); Middle Atlantic, 4.6 million pounds (up almost 1%); and the South Atlantic region, 1.8 million pounds (up 210%). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$7.21 in 2013 to \$6.16 in 2014.

Soft clams yielded nearly 3.6 million pounds of meats valued at nearly \$25.8 million—a decrease of 154,000 pounds (4%), but an increase of \$1.8 million (over 7%) compared with 2013. Maine was the leading state with nearly 2.1 million pounds of meats (down nearly 9%), followed by Washington, 936,000 pounds (up nearly 50%), and Massachusetts, 395,000 pounds (down more than 41%). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$7.21 in 2014, compared with \$6.44 in 2013.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were over 295.2 million pounds valued at almost \$685.7 million—a decrease of over 37.3 million pounds (over 11%) and over \$28.2 million (4%) compared with 2013.

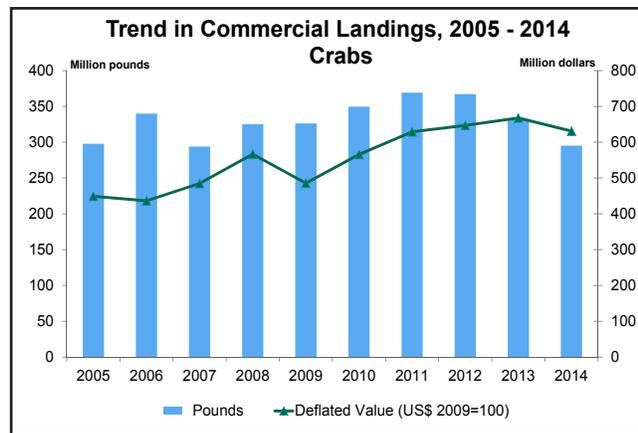
Hard blue crab landings were almost 133.6 million pounds valued at almost \$205.7 million—a decrease of 129,000 pounds (less than 1%), but an increase of nearly \$13.8 million (7%) compared with 2013. Louisiana landed almost 30 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, almost 20 percent; Maryland, almost 19 percent; and Virginia, over 17 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the South Atlantic with almost 33.6 million pounds increased almost 3 percent; and the Gulf region with nearly 46.8 million pounds increased more than 1 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 53.1 million pounds valued at more than \$87.5 million had a decrease of nearly 1.6 million pounds (nearly 3%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.54 in 2014, compared with \$1.44 in 2013.

Dungeness crab landings were 54.5 million pounds valued at \$209.5 million—a decrease of 32.8 million pounds (almost 38%) and \$42.5 million (nearly 17%)

compared with 2013. Washington landings of over 19.3 million pounds (down 30% from 2013) led all states with more than 35 percent of the total landings. California landings were 18 million pounds (down 42%) or 33 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were nearly 11.9 million pounds (down over 54%) and Alaska landings were more than 5.3 million pounds (up almost 97%). The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.84 in 2014, compared with \$2.88 in 2013.

U.S. landings of king crab were almost 16.7 million pounds valued at almost \$85.6 million—an increase of over 1.2 million pounds (8%) and \$2.7 million (over 3%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound in 2014 was \$5.14 compared with \$5.37 in 2013.

Snow crab landings were nearly 53.8 million pounds valued at more than \$115.4 million—a decrease of almost 11.7 million pounds (nearly 18%) and \$17 million (nearly 13%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.14 in 2014, up from \$2.02 in 2013.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were nearly 147.8 million pounds valued at \$566.6 million—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (1%), but an increase of more than \$106.4 million (23%) compared with 2013. Maine led in landings for the 33rd consecutive year with 124.1 million pounds valued at \$458.7 million—a decrease of almost 3.1 million pounds (more than 2%) compared with 2013. Massachusetts, the second

leading producer, had landings of over 15.3 million pounds valued at \$68.4 million—an increase of 66,000 pounds (less than 1%) compared with 2013. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced more than 94 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.83 in 2014, compared with \$3.08 in 2013.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were nearly 4.8 million pounds valued at \$58.3 million—a decrease of nearly 1.4 million pounds (almost 23%), but an increase of \$478,000 (nearly 1%) compared with 2013. Florida, with landings of 3.8 million pounds valued at \$40.1 million, accounted for 80 percent of the total catch and nearly 69 percent of the value. This was a decrease of nearly 1.6 million pounds (over 29%) and nearly \$3.9 million (nearly 9%) compared with 2013. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$12.21 in 2014, compared with \$9.37 in 2013.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 34.1 million pounds valued at over \$240.3 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds, but an increase of \$47.3 million (nearly 25%) compared with 2013. The Gulf region led in production with more than 16.4 million pounds of meats, nearly 48 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with almost 10.6 million pounds (31%), principally Washington, with nearly 9.1 million pounds (almost 86% of the region’s total volume); and the Middle Atlantic region with almost 5.3 million pounds (more than 15%). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$7.04 in 2014, compared with \$5.45 in 2013.

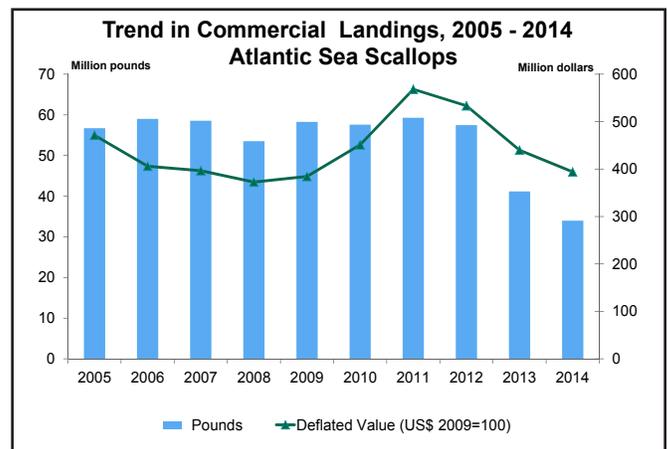
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 34 million pounds valued at more than \$428.4 million—a decrease of nearly 7.2 million pounds (more than 17%) and nearly \$41.9 million (nearly 9%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$11.42 in 2013 to \$12.61 in 2014.

Bay scallop landings were 167,000 pounds valued at \$4 million—a decrease of 54,000 pounds (more

than 24%), but an increase of \$985,000 (33%) compared with 2013. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$23.69 in 2014, compared with \$13.44 in 2013.

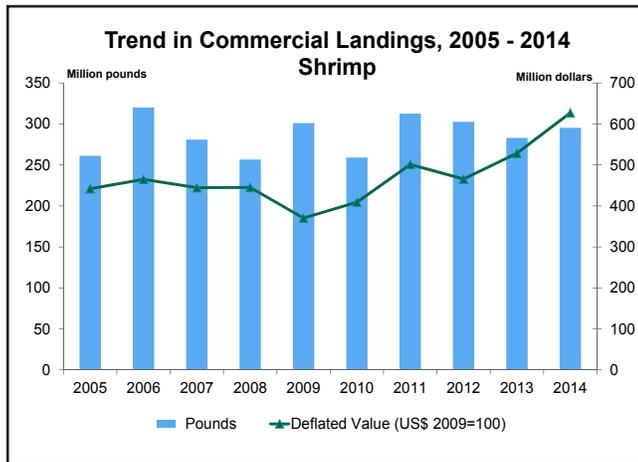
Sea scallop landings were nearly 33.8 million pounds valued at more than \$424.4 million—a decrease of more than 7.1 million pounds (more than 17%) and nearly \$42.9 million (9%) compared with 2013. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with more than 21.4 million and over 7.1 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing over 84 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2014 was \$12.55 compared with \$11.41 in 2013.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were over 295.3 million pounds valued at more than \$681.4 million—an increase of 12 million pounds (over 4%) and more than \$116 million (nearly 21%) compared with 2013. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up nearly 44 percent; South Atlantic up 20 percent; Gulf down nearly 6 percent; and Pacific up almost 31 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$2.30 in 2014 from \$2.00 in 2013. Gulf region landings were the nation’s largest with more than 185.4 million pounds and nearly 63 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with almost 107.7 million pounds (up over 11% compared with 2013); followed by Texas, nearly 40.9 million pounds (down 40%); Alabama, almost 17.7 million pounds (up 19 percent); Florida

West Coast, nearly 9.9 million pounds (up 13%); and Mississippi, nearly 9.2 million pounds (up 4%). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 51.7 million pounds (up 9% compared with 2013); Washington had landings of 31.4 million pounds (up over 120%); and California, almost 9.6 million pounds (up over 4%).



SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 274.9 million pounds valued at almost \$104.6 million—an increase of 10.4 million pounds (nearly 4%) and nearly \$1.8 million (almost 2%) compared with 2013. California was the leading state with nearly 226.9 million pounds (almost 83% of the national total) and was followed by Rhode Island with almost 25.0 million pounds (over 9% of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were nearly 228.9 million pounds (down 1% compared with 2013); followed by New England, nearly 28.8 million pounds (up almost 58%); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 17.1 million pounds (up almost 17%); followed by the Gulf region with 66,000 pounds (down nearly 30%); and the South Atlantic region with 49,000 pounds (down over 44%). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 38 cents in 2014, compared with 39 cents in 2013.