

Fisheries **of the United States** **2001**

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology
Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division

Mark C. Holliday, Chief

Barbara K. O'Bannon, Editor

Silver Spring, Maryland

September 2002



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Donald L. Evans, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Conrad C. Lautenbacher Jr. Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.), Under Secretary

National Marine Fisheries Service

William T. Hogarth, Ph.D., Assistant Administrator

Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2001

This publication is a preliminary report for 2001 on commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States with landings from the U.S. territorial seas, the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and on the high seas. This annual report provides timely answers to frequently asked questions.

SOURCES OF DATA

Information in this report came from many sources. Field offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), with the generous cooperation of the coastal states, collected and compiled data on U.S. commercial landings and processed fishery products.

The NMFS Fisheries Statistics and Economics 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. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Data on U.S. commercial landings, employment, prices, production of processed products, and recreational catches are preliminary for 2001. Final data will be published in other NMFS Current Fishery Statistics publications.

The Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division of NMFS 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: Gregory Power, Scott McNamara, and Gene Steady for New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, Great Lakes States; Linda Hardy, Guy Davenport, and Maggie Bourgeois for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Patricia J. Donley, California and Hawaii; John K. Bishop, Oregon and Washington; and David Ham assisting Peggy Murphy of the Pacific State Marine Fisheries Commission for Alaska.

NOTES

The time series of U.S. catch by species and distance from shore included in this year's "Fisheries of the U.S." is estimated by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

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 exvessel; in the Review Section on important species, deflated exvessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Products Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 1992; 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 from the foreign country to the United States, and insurance; 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.

SUGGESTIONS

The Fisheries Statistics and Economics 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:

Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division, (F/ST1)
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
1315 East-West Highway - Rm. 12340
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282
PHONE: 301-713-2328 / FAX: 301-713-4137
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/>

Members of the Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Susan Abbott-Jamieson, Rob Andrews, Daryl Bullock, Tina Chang, Trish Clay, Vicky Cornish, Rita Curtis, Terri DeLloyd, Josanne Fabian, Karen Foster, Amy Gautam, Brad Gentner, Dennis Hansford, John Hoey, Deborah Hogans, Mark Holliday, Steven Koplin, Alan Lowther, Sharon Newman, Barbara O'Bannon, Elizabeth Pritchard, Marica Rosado, Tom Sminkey, David Sutherland, Glen Taylor, Margaret Toner, William Uttley, David Van Voorhees, John Ward, and Lelia Wise, and Patty Zielinski.

Contents

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii	Crabmeat	73
REVIEW	iv	Industrial	74
U. S. COMMERCIAL FISHERY LANDINGS:		U. S. SUPPLY:	
Species	1	Edible and nonedible.....	75
Disposition	5	Finfish and shellfish	76
Regions and states	6	All fillets and steaks	77
Ports	7	Groundfish fillets and steaks	77
Catch by species and distance-from-shore (thousand pounds)	8	Tuna, fresh and frozen	78
Catch by species and distance-from-shore (metric tons)	14	Canned sardines.....	79
U.S. Landings for territorial possessions	20	Canned salmon	79
U.S. Aquaculture production, estimated 1994-99	23	Canned tuna	79
U.S. MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHERIES:		King crab	80
Harvest by species	29	Snow (tanner) crab.....	80
Harvest by mode of fishing and species group ..	32	Canned crabmeat	80
Harvest by distance-from-shore and species group	36	Lobster, American	81
Harvest and total live releases by species group	40	Lobster, spiny	81
Finfish harvest and releases by state	45	Clams	82
Number of anglers and trips by state	46	Oysters	82
WORLD FISHERIES:		Scallops	82
Aquaculture and commercial catch	47	Shrimp	83
Species groups	47	Industrial	84
Countries	48	PER CAPITA:	
Fishing areas.....	48	U.S. Consumption	86
Imports and exports, by leading countries	49	Canned products	87
U. S. PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS:		Certain items	87
Value	51	World, by region and country	88
Fish sticks, fish portions, and breaded shrimp ..	51	U.S. Use	90
Fillets and steaks	52	VALUE ADDED.....	91
Canned	53	PRICES, INDEX OF EXVESSEL.....	93
Industrial	55	EMPLOYMENT, CRAFT, AND PLANTS.....	94
U. S. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS	56	FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION	96
U. S. IMPORTS:		MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (MFCMA):	
Principal items	61	General.....	97
Edible and nonedible	62	Optimum yield, U.S. capacity, reserve, and allocations	100
Continent and country	63	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION- NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	
Blocks	64	Administrative Offices	102
Groundfish fillets and steaks, species	64	Region Offices	104
Canned tuna and quota	65	Statistical Port Agents	106
Shrimp, country of origin	66	PUBLICATONS:	
Shrimp, by product type.....	67	NOAA Library Services	108
Industrial	67	Government Printing Office	108
U. S. EXPORTS:		National Marine Fisheries Service — National Technical Information Service	109
Principal items	68	SERVICES:	
Edible and nonedible	69	National Marine Fisheries Service: NMFS HomePages	116
Continent and country	70	Sea Grant Marine Advisory.....	118
Shrimp	71	Inspection	Inside back cover
Lobsters	71	GLOSSARY.....	120
Salmon	72	INDEX.....	124
Surimi	72		
Crab.....	73		

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 \$3.2 billion in 2001—an increase of 422.9 million pounds (up 5 percent) but a decrease of \$321.2 million (down 9 percent) compared with 2000. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 46 percent of the value. The 2001 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 34 cents compared to 39 cents in 2000.

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 1.0 million metric tons in 2001 and comprised more than 25 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states along with Internal Water Processing (IWP) agreements (see glossary) provided an additional 305.5 million pounds (138,600 metric tons) valued at \$115.5 million. This was an increase of 5 percent, or 15.2 million pounds (6,900 metric tons) in quantity and \$26.6 million (30 percent) in value compared with 2000. Most of these landings consisted of halibut, sea herring and tuna landed in Canada, American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.3 billion pounds (3.3 million metric tons) in 2001—an increase of 402.0 million pounds (182,400 metric tons) compared with 2000.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.2 billion pounds (998,200 metric tons) in 2001—an increase of 1 percent compared with 2000.

The 2001 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 440.3 million fish taken on an estimated 84.3 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 186.7 million fish weighing 262.4 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2000, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture were 130.4 million metric tons—an increase of 3.8 million metric tons (up 3 percent) compared with 1999.

China was the leading nation with 31.9 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 8.2 percent; Japan, third with 4.4 percent; India, fourth with 4.4 percent; and United States, fifth with 4.0 percent.

PRICES

The 2001 annual exvessel price index for edible fish decreased by 6 percent, shellfish decreased by 5 percent, and industrial fish remained unchanged when compared with 2000. Exvessel price indices increased for 18 of the 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 11 species groups, were unchanged for four species groups, and weren't available for one species. The bay scallops price index had the largest increase (115 percent) while sockeye salmon and other shrimp price index showed the largest decrease (28 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2001 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.4 billion, \$731.5 million less than in 2000. The value of edible products was \$6.8 billion—a decrease of \$741.0 million compared with 2000. The value of industrial products was \$520.4 million in 2001—an increase of \$9.5 million compared with 2000.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$18.5 billion in 2001—a decrease of \$466.3 million compared with 2000. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 4.1 billion pounds (1.9 million metric tons) valued at \$9.9 billion in 2001—an increase of 123.8 million pounds but a decrease of \$189.6 million compared with 2000. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$8.7 billion—a decrease of \$276.7 million compared with 2000.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$11.8 billion in 2001—an increase of \$1.1

Review

billion compared with 2000. United States firms exported 2.6 billion pounds (1.2 million metric tons) of edible products valued at \$3.2 billion—an increase of 400.0 million pounds, and \$242.8 million compared with 2000. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$8.6 billion, \$809.3 million more than 2000.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 9.5 billion pounds (4.3 million metric tons) in 2001—a decrease of 621.7 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 2000. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.5 billion pounds (671,200 metric tons) in 2001—an increase of 51.5 million pounds (4 percent) compared with 2000.

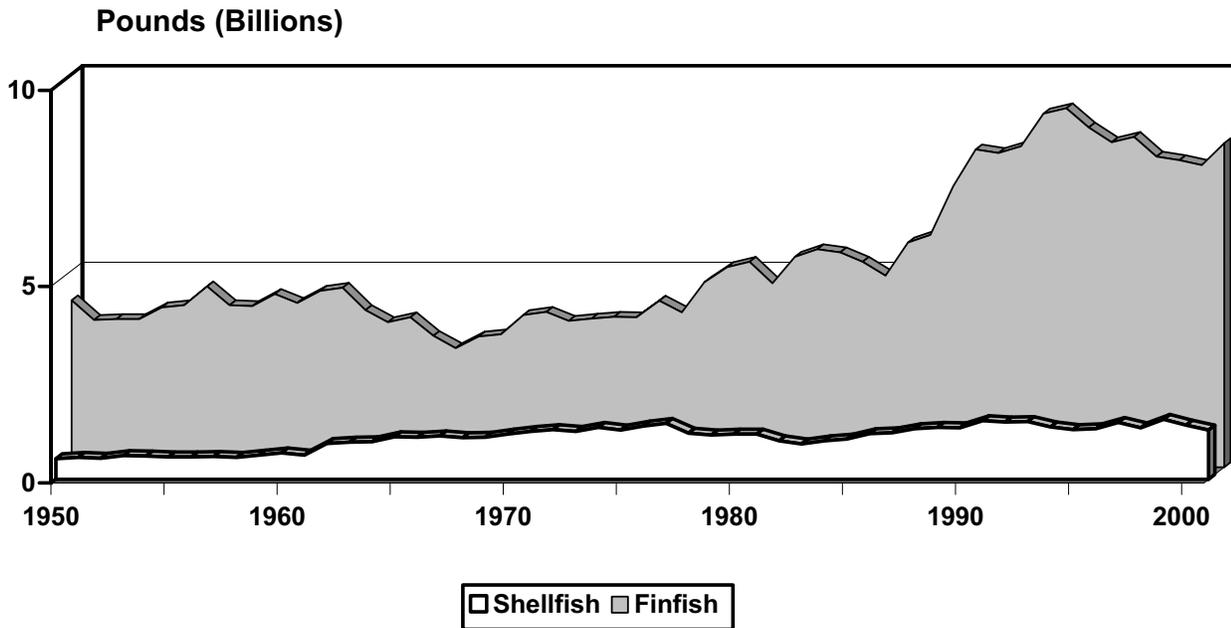
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 14.8 pounds of edible meat per person in 2001, down 0.4 pound from the revised 2000 per capita consumption of 15.2 pounds.

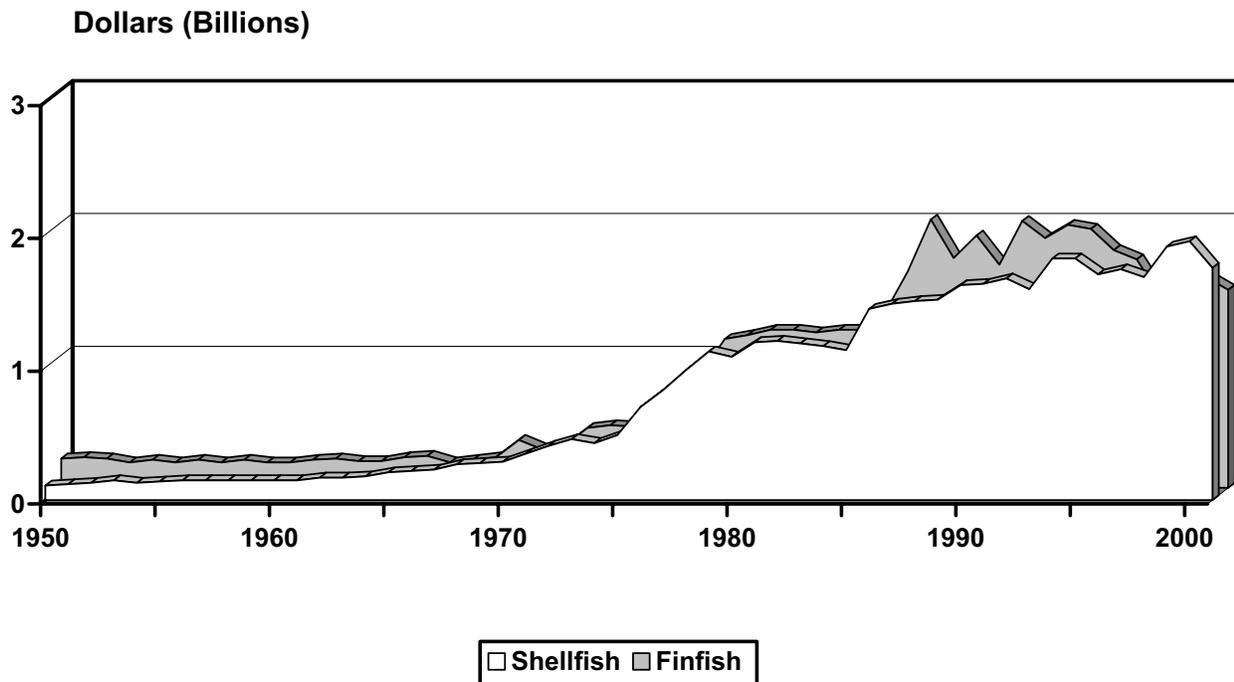
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$55.3 billion for fishery products in 2001. The 2001 total includes \$38.2 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$16.8 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$276.3 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 \$28.6 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1950 - 2001



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1950 - 2001



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.0 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.2 billion; Virginia, 561.7 million pounds; California, 526.0 million pounds and Washington, 377.2 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$869.9 million, followed by Louisiana, \$342.7 million; Massachusetts, \$281.1 million; Maine, \$251.4 million; and Texas, \$218.0 million.

Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska, was the leading U.S. port in quantity of commercial fishery landings, followed by: Reedville, Virginia; Empire-Venice, Louisiana; Cameron, Louisiana; and Intercoastal City, Louisiana.

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Dulac-Chauvin, Louisiana; and Brownsville/Port Isabel, Texas.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 279.3 million pounds. Halibut also were landed at ports outside the United States.

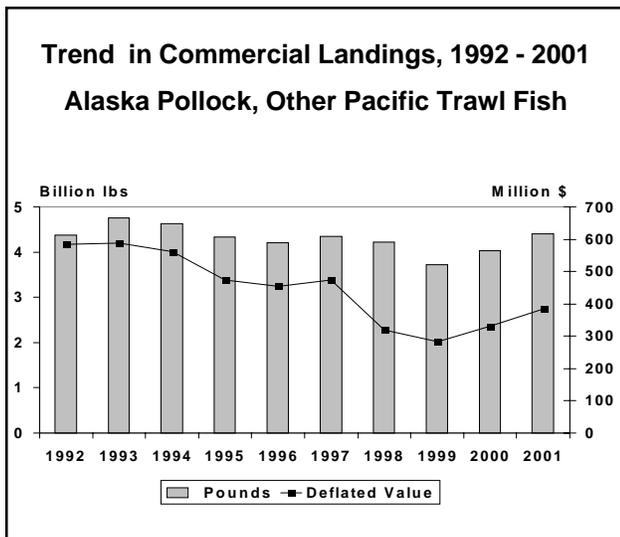
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2001 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,188,465	1	Shrimp	568,547
2	Menhaden	1,741,430	2	Crabs	381,667
3	Salmon	722,832	3	Lobsters	275,728
4	Cod	504,922	4	Pollock	236,923
5	Hakes	497,152	5	Salmon	208,926
6	Flounders	352,363	6	Scallops	175,416
7	Shrimp	324,481	7	Clams	161,992
8	Herring (sea)	300,488	8	Cod	150,157
9	Crabs	272,246	9	Halibut	115,169
10	Squid	231,699	10	Flounders	105,240

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 4.4 billion pounds valued at \$420.9 million—an increase of 9 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value compared with 2000.

Landings of Alaska pollock increased 22 percent to 3.2 billion pounds and were 622.5 million pounds more than their 1996 - 2000 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 471.7 million pounds — a decrease of 11 percent from 530.5 million pounds in 2000. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 379.3 million pounds (down 16 percent) valued at \$16.1 million (down 14 percent) compared to 2000. Landings of rockfishes were 43.9 million pounds (down 12 percent) and valued at \$21.2 million (down 9 percent) compared to 2000. The 2001 rockfish landings were 48 percent lower than the 5-year average.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 42.5 million pounds—an increase of 17.2 million pounds (68 percent) compared with 2000. Seven percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 93 percent were used for bait. We import all edible anchovies.

HALIBUT

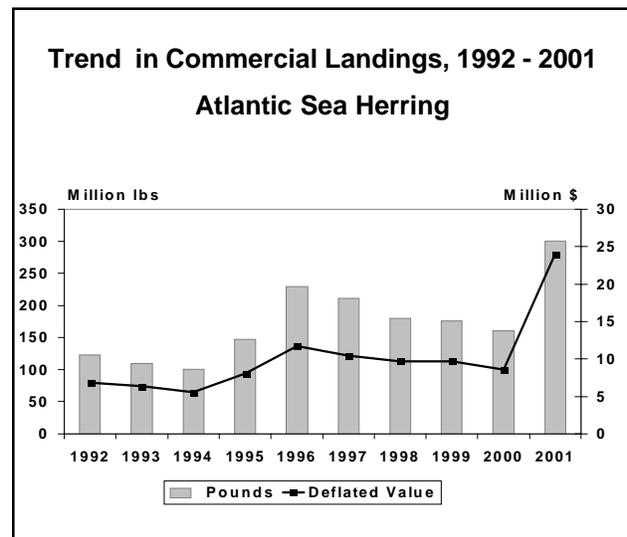
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 78.0 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$115.2 million—an increase of 2.8 million pounds (4 percent), but a

decrease of \$28.7 million (20 percent) compared with 2000. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 24,000 pounds of the 2001 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2001 was \$1.48 compared with \$1.91 in 2000.

HERRING, SEA

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 300.5 million pounds valued at \$26.2 million—an increase of 65.4 million pounds (28 percent), and \$4.2 million (19 percent) compared with 2000. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 209.2 million pounds valued at \$12.7 million—an increase of 48.9 million pounds (31 percent), and \$2.7 million (28 percent) compared with 2000.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 91.3 million pounds valued at \$13.5 million—an increase of 16.5 million pounds (22 percent), and \$1.5 million (12 percent) compared with 2000. Alaska landings accounted for 93 percent of the Pacific coast with 84.8 million pounds valued at \$10.4 million—an increase of 16.7 million pounds (25 percent), and 738,000 (8 percent) compared with 2000.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 94 percent, Oregon for 5 percent, and Washington for 1 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2001. Total landings were 8.5 million pounds valued at \$614,000—an increase of 5.6 million pounds (192 percent), and \$367,000 (149 percent) compared with 2000. The 2001 average exvessel price per pound was 7 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 27.2 million pounds valued at \$2.2 million—an increase of 14.7 million pounds (118 percent) and \$203,000 (10 percent) compared with 2000. New Jersey with 25.2 million pounds and Rhode Island with 1.1 million pounds accounted for 97 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound decreased to 8 cents in 2001 when compared to 16 cents in 2000.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 16.0 million pounds valued at \$1.2 million—a decrease of 31.1 million pounds (66 percent) and \$1.7 million (59 percent) compared with 2000. California accounted for 96 percent of total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 7 cents, an increase of one cent from 2000.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.7 billion pounds valued at \$102.7 million—a decrease of 19.1 million pounds (1 percent) and \$9.7 million (9 percent) compared with 2000. Landings increased by 119.7 million pounds (26 percent) in the Atlantic states, but decreased by 138.7 million pounds (11 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2000. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 572.3 million pounds valued at \$30.3 million. Gulf region landings were 1.2 billion pounds valued at \$72.4 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

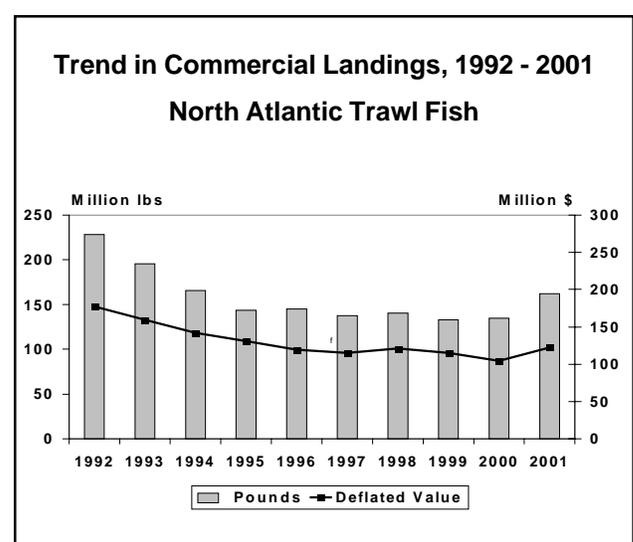
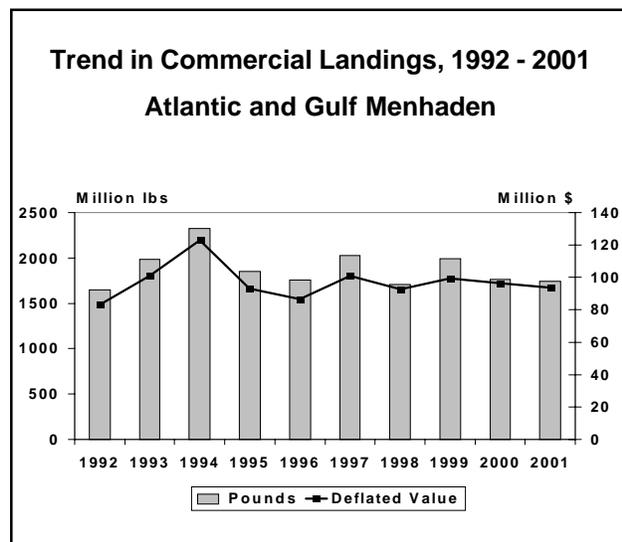
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 162.2 million pounds valued at \$134.5 million—an increase of 27.0 million pounds (20 percent), and \$12.5 million (10 percent) compared with 2000. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 35 percent of the total; followed by cod, 20 percent; and whiting, 18 percent.

The 2001 landings of Atlantic cod were 33.2 million pounds valued at \$32.1 million—an increase of 8.2 million pounds (33 percent) and \$5.7 million (22 percent) compared with 2000. The exvessel price per pound was 97 cents in 2001, down from \$1.05 per pound in 2000.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 16.1 million pounds—an increase of 831,000 pounds (5 percent) from 2000, and about 80 percent higher than its 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 12.8 million pounds (46 percent) and \$14.5 million (25 percent) compared to 2000.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 9.0 million pounds valued at \$6.2 million—an increase of 145,000 pounds (2 percent), but a decrease of \$828,000 (12 percent) compared with 2000.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 722.8 million pounds valued at \$208.9 million—an increase of 94.2 million pounds (15 percent) but a decrease of \$61.3 million (23 percent) compared with 2000. Alaska accounted for 95 percent of total landings; Washington, 4 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 170.1 million pounds valued at \$94.4 million—a decrease of 38.0 million pounds (18 percent) and \$65.2 million (41 percent) compared with 2000. Chinook salmon landings increased to 16.6 million pounds—up 491,000 pounds (3 percent) from 2000. Pink salmon landings were 381.5 million pounds—an increase of 173.3 million (83 percent); chum salmon landings were 116.2 million—a decrease of 46.2 million (28 percent); and coho salmon increased to 38.4 million—an increase of 4.5 million pounds (14 percent) compared with 2000.

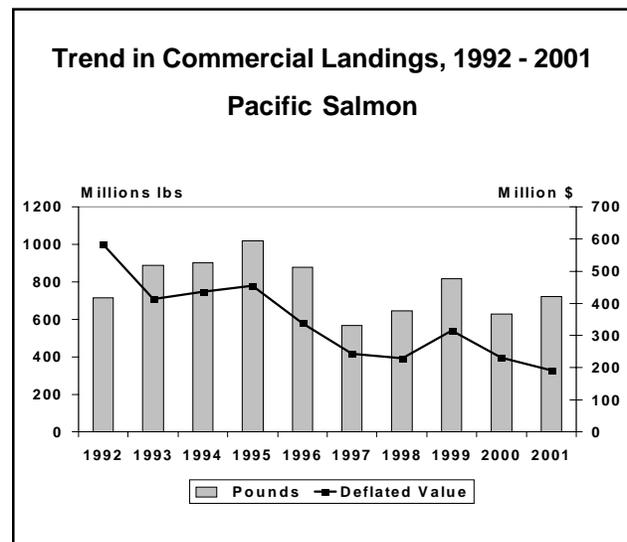
Alaska landings were 686.4 million pounds valued at \$188.5 million—an increase of 79.7 million pounds (13 percent) but a decrease \$58.1 million (24 percent) compared with 2000. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2001 was: pink, 378.4 million pounds (55 percent); sockeye, 168.6 million pounds (25 percent); chum, 101.8 million pounds (15 percent); coho, 32.1 million pounds (5 percent); and chinook, 5.4 million pounds (less than 1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 27 cents in 2001—a decrease of 14 cents from 2000.

Washington salmon landings were 27.9 million pounds valued at \$9.6 million—an increase of 15.7 million pounds (128 percent), and \$422,000 (5 percent) compared with 2000. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 2,000 pounds in 2000 to 3.2 million pounds in 2001. Washington landings of chum salmon were 14.3 million pounds (up 367 percent); followed by coho, 4.9 million pounds (up 32 percent); chinook salmon 4.0 million pounds (up 78 percent); and sockeye 1.5 million pounds (down 53 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from 75 cents in 2000 to 34 cents in 2001.

Oregon salmon landings were 5.3 million pounds valued at \$5.9 million—an increase of 2.1 million pounds (68 percent) and \$1.8 million (45 percent) compared with 2000. Chinook salmon landings were 3.9 million pounds

valued at \$5.5 million; coho landings were 1.4 million pounds valued at \$406,000; sockeye landings were 3,000 pounds valued at \$4,000; pink landings were only 1,000 pounds valued at \$1,000; and chum landings were less than 500 pounds value less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon decreased from \$1.29 in 2000 to \$1.11 in 2001.

California salmon landings were 2.8 million pounds valued at \$4.7 million—a decrease of 3.1 million pounds (53 percent) and \$5.4 million (53 percent) compared with 2000. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the State. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2001 was \$1.72 compared with \$1.74 in 2000.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 44.0 million pounds valued at \$80.4 million—a decrease of 5.7 million pounds (11 percent) and \$20.8 million (21 percent) compared with 2000. Landings decreased in Alaska to 31.3 million pounds—a decrease of 12 percent compared with 2000. Landings decreased in Washington to 3.6 million pounds (down 4 percent) and in value to \$553,000 (down 8 percent). The 2001 Oregon catch was 5.7 million pounds (down 9 percent), and \$1.3 million (down 14 percent) compared with 2000. California landings of 3.4 million pounds and \$4.2 million represent a 17 percent decrease in quantity and a 20 percent decrease in value from 2000. The average exvessel price per pound in 2001 was \$1.82 compared with \$2.04 in 2000.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 331.1 million pounds valued at \$207.3 million—a decrease of 5.6 million pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$27.3 million (15 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2001 was 63 cents compared with 53 cents in 2000.

Bigeye landings in 2001 were 13.0 million pounds—an increase of 401,000 pounds (3 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.15 in 2001 the same price as was reported in 2000.

Skipjack landings were 196.3 million pounds—a decrease of 18.5 million pounds (9 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound was 36 cents in 2001, compared to 25 cents in 2000.

Yellowfin landings were 76.3 million pounds—an increase of 734,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound was 68 cents in 2001 compared with 70 cents in 2000.

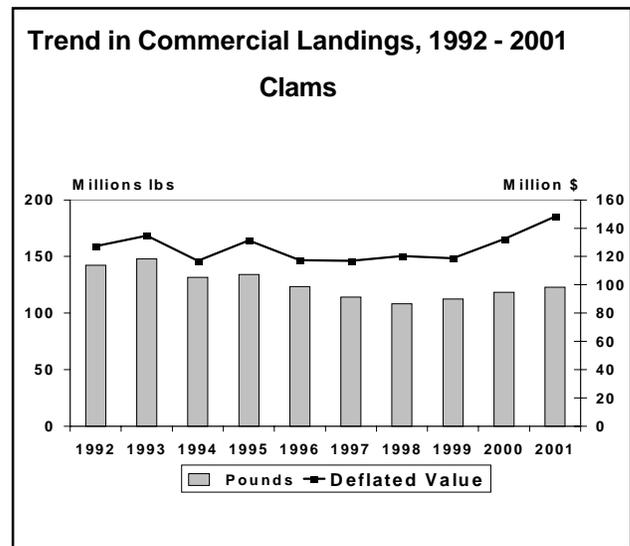
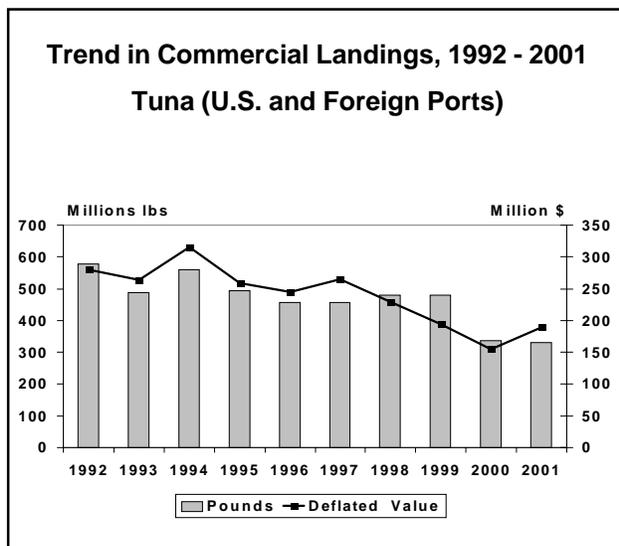
Bluefin landings were 3.4 million pounds—an increase of 249,000 pounds (8 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound in 2001 was \$5.56 compared with \$5.98 in 2000.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 122.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$162.0 million—an increase of 4.3 million pounds (4 percent), and \$8.0 million (5 percent) in value compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound in 2001 was \$1.32 compared with \$1.30 in 2000.

Surf clams yielded 68.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$39.6 million—an increase of 317,000 pounds (less than 1 percent) and \$1.6 million (4 percent) compared with 2000. New Jersey was the leading state with 52.9 million pounds (down 9 percent), followed by Maryland, 7.9 million pounds (up 88 percent) and New York, 7.5 million pounds (up 36 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 57 cents in 2001, up 4 cents from 2000.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 38.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$23.9 million—an increase of 5.2 million pounds (16 percent) and \$6.9 million (41 percent) compared with 2000. New Jersey had landings of 21.0 million pounds (up 42 percent) valued at \$11.9 million (up 86 percent) while Massachusetts production was 10.4 million pounds (down 16 percent) valued at \$5.5 million (up 6 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 83 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 52 cents in 2000 to 63 cents in 2001.



The hard clam fishery produced 9.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$47.3 million—a decrease of 1.6 million pounds (15 percent) and \$6.5 million (12 percent) compared with 2000. Landings in the New England region were 4.6 million pounds of meats (down 16 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.2 million pounds (down 20 percent); Chesapeake, 608,000 pounds (up 19 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 1.1 million pounds (down 8 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$4.81 in 2000 to \$4.95 in 2001.

Soft clams yielded 3.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$19.1 million—an increase of 869,000 pounds (32 percent), and \$7.5 (65 percent) compared with 2000. Maine was the leading state with 3.3 million pounds of meats (up 42 percent), followed by New York with 106,000 pounds (down 41 percent), and Maryland with 62,000 pounds (down 63 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.39 in 2001, compared with \$4.33 in 2000.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 272.2 million pounds valued at \$381.7 million—a decrease of 26.8 million pounds (9 percent), and \$23.3 million (6 percent) compared with 2000.

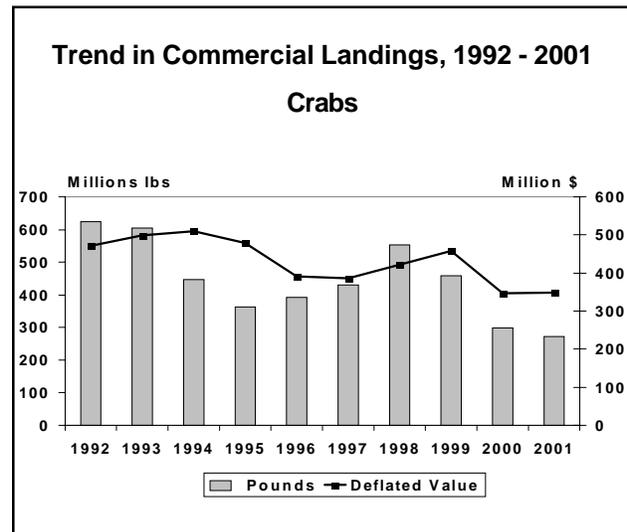
Hard blue crab landings were 151.0 million pounds valued at \$132.2 million—a decrease of 26.2 million pounds (15 percent), and \$3.4 million (3 percent) compared with 2000. Louisiana landed 27 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, 20 percent; Maryland, 16 percent; and Virginia, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 46.9 million pounds—a decrease of 3 percent; the South Atlantic with 41.7 million pounds decreased 22 percent; and the Gulf region with 52.7 million pounds decreased 21 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 9.7 million pounds valued at \$9.7 million had an increase of 808,000 pounds (9 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 88 cents in 2001, compared with 77 cents in 2000.

Dungeness crab landings were 36.4 million pounds valued at \$73.3 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (3 percent) and \$5.7 million (7 percent) compared with 2000. Washington landings of 18.9 million pounds (up 8 percent) led all states with 52 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 9.7 million pounds (down 12 percent) or 27 percent of the total landings. Alaska landings were 4.3 million pounds (up 55 percent) and

California landings were 3.5 million pounds (down 45 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.01 in 2001 compared with \$2.09 in 2000.

U.S. landings of king crab were 16.1 million pounds valued at \$65.6 million—an increase of 956,000 pounds (6 percent), and \$3.9 million (6 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound in 2001 was \$4.08 same as reported in 2000.

Snow crab landings were 24.8 million pounds valued at \$38.3 million—a decrease of 9.7 million pounds (28 percent), and a decrease of \$26.2 million (41 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.55 cents in 2001, down from \$1.87 in 2000.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 73.6 million pounds valued at \$254.3 million—a decrease of 9.5 million pounds (11 percent) and \$47.0 million (16 percent) compared with 2000. Maine led in landings for the 20th consecutive year with 50.7 million pounds valued at \$161.1 million—a decrease of 6.5 million pounds (11 percent) compared with 2000. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 13.3 million pounds valued at \$54.5 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (9 percent) compared with 2000. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 87 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.45 in 2001, compared with \$3.62 in 2000.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.1 million pounds valued at \$21.4 million—a decrease of 2.4 million pounds (37 percent) and \$11.5 million (35 percent) compared with 2000. Florida, with landings of 3.4 million pounds valued at \$16.8 million, accounted for 82 percent of the total catch and 78 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 2.3 million pounds (40 percent), and \$10.8 million (39 percent) compared with 2000. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$5.24 in 2001 compared with \$5.09 in 2000.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 32.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$80.9 million—a decrease of 8.5 million pounds (21 percent) and \$9.7 million (11 percent) compared with 2000. The Gulf region led in production with 23.0 million pounds of meats, 70 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region with 6.4 million pounds (20 percent), principally Washington, with 4.6 million pounds (71 percent of the region's total volume); and the Chesapeake region with 1.5 million pounds (5 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.47 in 2001 compared with \$2.20 in 2000.

SCALLOPS

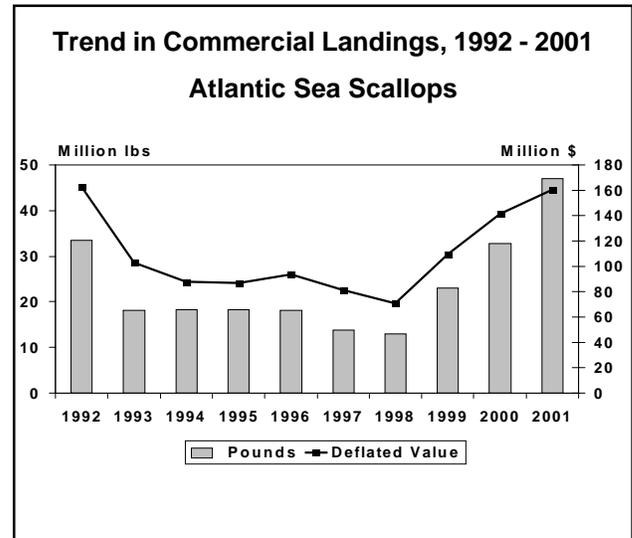
U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 47.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$175.3 million—an increase of 14.2 million pounds (43 percent) and \$10.7 million (7 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$5.02 in 2000 to \$3.74 in 2001.

Bay scallop landings were 6,000 pounds of meats valued at \$67,000—a decrease of 19,000 pounds (76 percent) and \$63,000 (48 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$11.17 in 2001 compared with \$5.20 in 2000.

Calico scallops landings in 2001 were confidential and cannot be publically released.

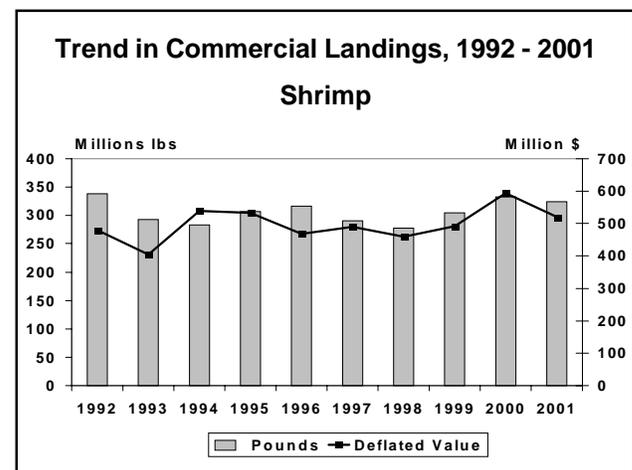
Sea scallop landings were 47.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$175.3 million—an increase of 14.2 million pounds (43 percent) and \$10.7 million (7 percent) compared with 2000. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 22.9 and 12.7 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 76 percent of the national total. The average exvessel

price per pound of meats in 2001 was \$3.73 compared with \$5.03 in 2000.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 324.5 million pounds valued at \$66.2 million—a decrease of 8.0 million pounds (2 percent) and \$121.9 million (18 percent) in value compared with 2000. Shrimp landings by region were New England down 48 percent; South Atlantic down 29 percent; Gulf down less than 1 percent and Pacific up 11 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.75 in 2001 compared with \$2.08 in 2000. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 256.2 million pounds and 79 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 124.8 million pounds (down 6 percent); followed by Texas, 82.2



million pounds (up 11 percent); Florida (West Coast), 17.5 million pounds (up 18 percent); Mississippi, 15.9 million pounds (up 8 percent); and Alabama, 15.9 million pounds (down 20 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 28.5 million pounds (up 12 percent); Washington had landings of 7.6 million pounds (up 41 percent); and California had 4.6 million pounds (down 3 percent); compared with 2000.

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 231.7 million pounds valued at \$40.5 million—a decrease of 85.3

million pounds (27 percent) and \$14.6 million (26 percent) compared with 2000. California was the leading state with 189.2 million pounds (82 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 22.8 million pounds (10 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 191.1 million pounds (down 26 percent); followed by New England, 25.0 million (down 17 percent); Middle Atlantic, 14.5 million pounds (down 45 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 902,000 pounds (up 32 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 17 cents in 2001 the same as reported in 2000.