

Fisheries **of the** **United States** **2009**

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Office of Science and Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division
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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2009

This publication is a preliminary report for 2009 on commercial and a final report for 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 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. 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, and production of processed products are preliminary for 2009. Data on recreational catches are final for 2009. Complete final data will be published in other NMFS Current Fishery Statistics publications.

The Fisheries Statistics 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: David Ulmer, Ted Hawes, Joan Palmer and Joan Barry for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake states; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, for the Great Lakes states; David Gloeckner, Guy Davenport, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf states; Bill Jacobson, for California; David Hamm, for Hawaii and Pacific Islands; Geoff White, Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistical Program, for data from Maine to Virginia; Brad Stenberg, Pacific Fisheries Information Network, data for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Kohler, Alaska Fisheries Information Network, 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 2005; 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.

SUGGESTIONS

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.

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 7.9 billion pounds or 3.6 million metric tons valued at \$3.9 billion in 2009—a decrease of 458.5 million pounds (down 6 percent) and of \$501.6 million (down 11 percent) compared with 2008. Finfish accounted for 84 percent of the total landings, but only 47 percent of the value. The 2009 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 49 cents compared to 53 cents in 2008.

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 2009 and comprised nearly 30 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 390.2 million pounds (176,976 metric tons) valued at \$171.3 million. This was an increase of 55 percent, or 139.1 million pounds (63,090 metric tons) in quantity and \$81.4 million (91 percent) in value compared with 2008. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.0 billion pounds (2.7 million metric tons) in 2009—a decrease of 598.8 million pounds (271,629 metric tons) compared with 2008.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.8 billion pounds (831,296 metric tons) in 2009—a increase of 8 percent compared with 2008.

The 2009 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 390.8 million fish taken on an estimated 74.7 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 172.6 million fish weighing 212.1 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2008, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 142.3 million metric tons—an increase of 2.5 million metric tons compared with 2007.

China was the leading nation with 33 percent of the total harvest followed by India and Peru both with 5 percent. Indonesia was the fourth leading producer with just under 5 percent and Japan was fifth with 4 percent.

PRICES

The 2009 annual exvessel price index for edible fish decreased by 43 percent, shellfish decreased by 16 percent and industrial product decreased by 14 percent compared with 2008. Exvessel price indices increased for 7 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 24 species groups, and was unchanged for one species group. The Atlantic pollock price index had the largest increase (19 percent) while the yellowfin tuna price index showed the largest decrease (74 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2009 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$8.1 billion, \$855.5 million less than in 2008. The value of edible products was \$7.6 billion—a decrease of \$833.3 million compared with 2008. The value of industrial products was \$554.4 million in 2009—a decrease of \$22.2 million compared with 2008.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$21.8 billion in 2009—a decrease of \$6.6 billion compared with 2008. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.2 billion pounds valued at \$13.1 billion in 2009—a decrease of 64.4 million pounds and \$1.0 billion compared with 2008. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$8.7 billion—a decrease of \$5.6 billion compared with 2008.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$19.6 billion in 2009—a decrease of \$3.7 billion compared with 2008. United States firms exported 2.5 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.0 billion—a decrease of 103.8 million pounds and a decrease of \$277.1 million compared with 2008. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$15.7 billion, \$3.5 billion less than 2008.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.7 billion pounds in 2009—a decrease of 70.0 million pounds compared with 2008. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.3 billion pounds in 2009—an increase of 222.0 million pounds compared with 2008.

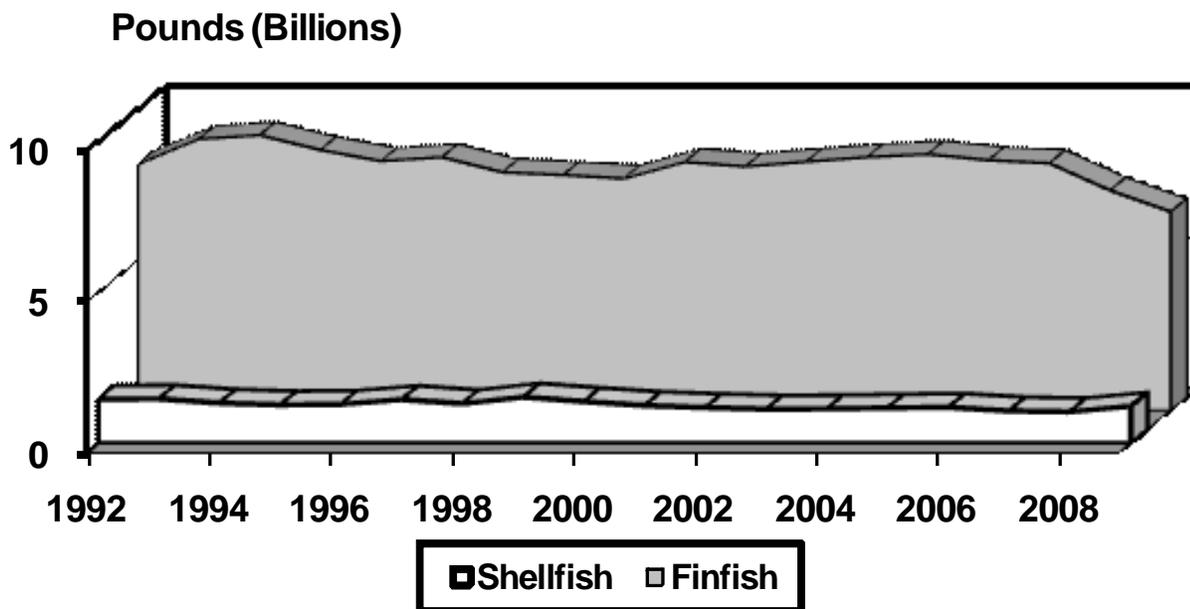
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.8 pounds of edible meat per person in 2009, down 0.2 pounds from the 2008 per capita consumption of 16.0 pounds.

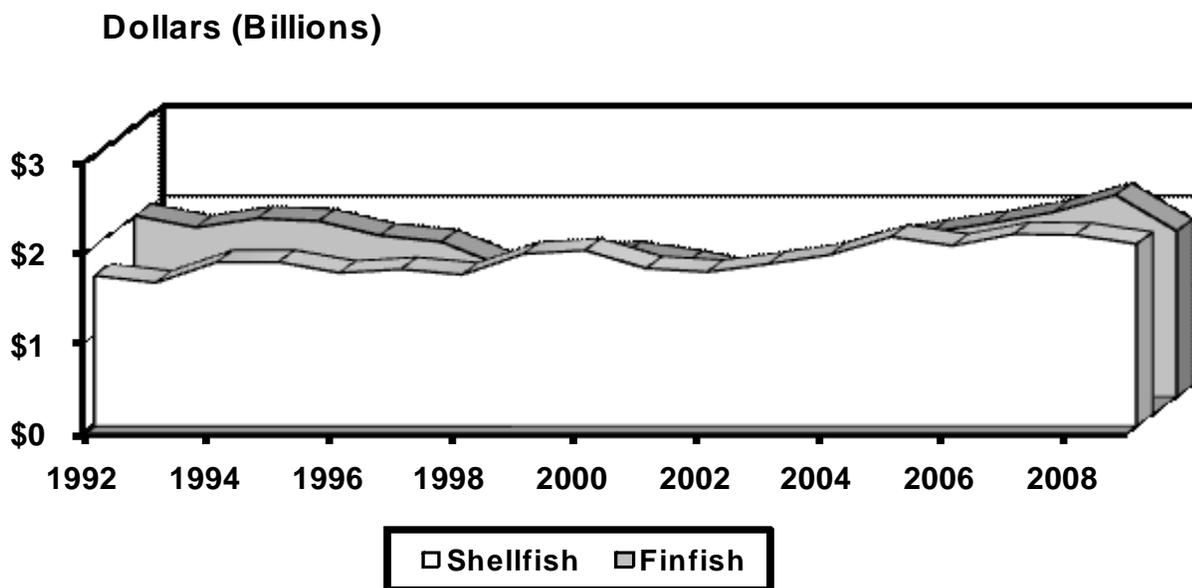
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$75.5 billion for fishery products in 2009. The 2009 total includes \$50.3 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$23.8 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$1.4 billion for industrial fish products. By producing and marketing a variety of fishery products for domestic and foreign markets, the commercial marine fishing industry contributed \$38.4 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1992- 2009



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1992 - 2009



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 4.1 billion pounds; followed by Louisiana's 1.0 billion pounds; Virginia 417.4 million pounds; California 383.6 million pounds; and Massachusetts 356.0 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.3 billion; followed by Massachusetts, \$400.0 million; Maine, \$282.8 million; Louisiana, \$280.7 million; and Washington \$227.5 million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Naknek-King Salmon, Alaska; and Cape May-Wildwood, New Jersey.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 390.2 million pounds.

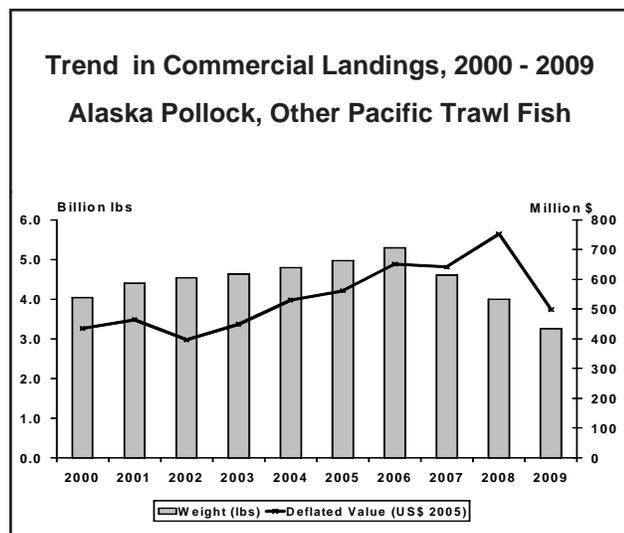
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2009 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	1,882,646	1	Crabs	485,372
2	Menhaden	1,404,259	2	Scallops	384,452
3	Salmon	705,202	3	Shrimp	370,240
4	Flatfish	575,119	4	Salmon	370,052
5	Cod	510,851	5	Lobster	319,959
6	Crabs	326,217	6	Pollock	280,606
7	Herring (sea)	313,051	7	Clams	191,074
8	Shrimp	301,077	8	Cod	158,934
9	Hakes	275,456	9	Flatfish	153,261
10	Squid	266,292	10	Halibut	139,415

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 3.2 billion pounds valued at \$546 million—a decrease of almost 20 percent in quantity and a decrease of 33 percent in value compared with 2008.

Landings of Alaska pollock (1.9 billion) decreased from 2008 and were over 1.2 billion pounds under their 2004 - 2008 5-year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 491.1 million pounds—a decrease of almost 1 percent from 494 million in 2008. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 253.1 million pounds (down 52 percent) valued at \$14.1 million (down 76 percent) compared to 2008. Landings of rockfishes were over 35.3 million pounds (up 1 percent) and valued at over \$16.3 million (down 4 percent) compared to 2008.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 7.8 million pounds—a decrease of almost 24.6 million pounds (76 percent) compared with 2008. 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

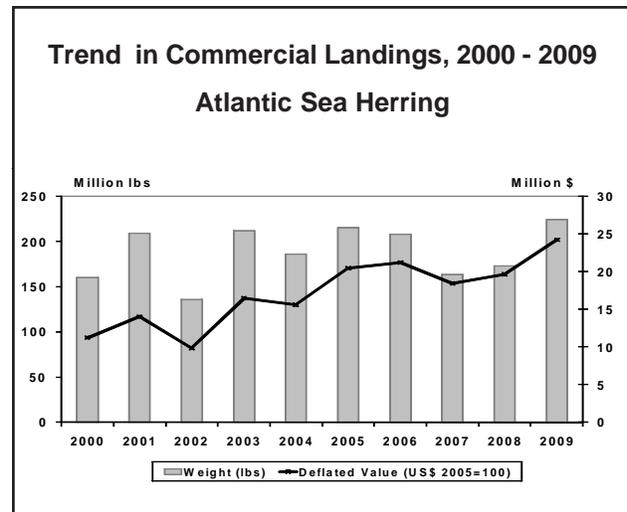
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were almost 59.7 million pounds (round weight) valued at more than \$139.4 million—a decrease of 7.2 million pounds (11 percent) and over \$78.3 million (36 percent) compared

with 2008. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 98,000 pounds of the 2009 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$2.33 compared with \$3.25 in 2008.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 313.1 million pounds valued at over \$56.3 million—an increase of almost 53.6 million pounds (21 percent), and over \$11.2 million (25 percent) compared with 2008. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were over 224.3 million pounds valued at almost \$26.6 million—an increase of 51.1 million pounds (30 percent), and almost \$5.3 million (25 percent) compared with 2008.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were almost 88.7 million pounds valued at nearly \$29.8 million—an increase of 2.5 million pounds (3 percent), and \$6 million (25 percent) compared with 2008. Alaska landings accounted for 98 percent of the Pacific coast with 87 million pounds valued at over \$29.3 million—an increase of almost 3.2 million pounds (4 percent), and nearly \$6.4 million (28 percent) compared with 2008.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for nearly 99 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2009. Total landings were 265,000 pounds valued at \$18,000—a decrease of 358,000 pounds (57 percent), and \$40,000 (69 percent) compared with 2008. The 2009 average exvessel price per pound was 7 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 51 million pounds valued at nearly \$9.6 million—an increase of almost 3.1 million pounds (6 percent), and nearly \$2.7 million (39 percent) compared with 2008. Massachusetts with over 31.3 million pounds and New Jersey with over 10.3 million pounds accounted for more than 81 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was 19 cents compared with 14 cents in 2008.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were over 11.2 million pounds valued at nearly \$1.1 million—an increase of almost 3.4 million pounds (43 percent), and \$384,000 (54 percent) compared with 2008. California accounted for 100 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2009 was 10 cents compared with 9 cents in 2008.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were more than 1.4 billion pounds valued at \$89 million—an increase of nearly 62.8 million pounds (5 percent), but a decrease of nearly \$1.7 million (2 percent) compared with 2008. Landings decreased by 12.2 million pounds (3 percent) in the Atlantic states, while increasing by 75 million pounds (8 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2008. Landings along the Atlantic coast were almost 401.7 million pounds valued at more than \$28.4 million. Gulf region landings were 1 billion pounds valued at almost \$60.6 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

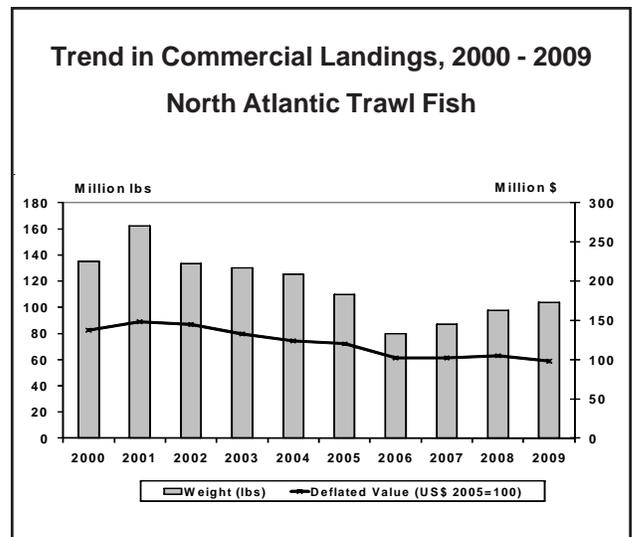
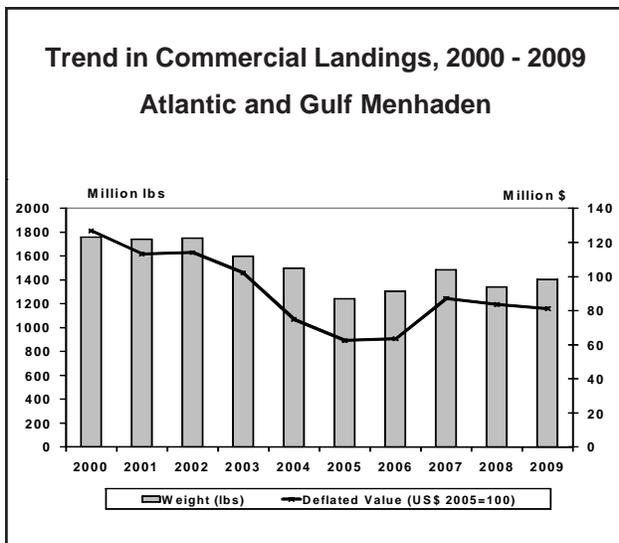
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were more than 97.4 million pounds valued at nearly \$101.8 million—a decrease of 182,000 pounds, and \$12.1 million (11 percent) compared with 2008. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for over 37 percent of the total; followed by cod, nearly 25 percent; and haddock, more than 13 percent.

The 2009 landings of Atlantic cod were almost 19.7 million pounds valued at over \$25.2 million—an increase of 633,000 pounds (3 percent), but a decrease of \$5.4 million (18 percent) compared with 2008. The exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$1.28 compared with \$1.61 in 2008.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 3.5 million—a decrease of 142,000 pounds (4 percent) from 2008 and were 52 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to nearly 12.8 million pounds (down 8 percent) and almost \$13.6 million (down 17 percent) compared to 2008.

North Atlantic pollock landings were more than 16.4 million pounds valued at \$10 million—a decrease of 5.5



million pounds (25 percent), and almost \$1.3 million (11 percent) compared with 2008.

PACIFIC SALMON

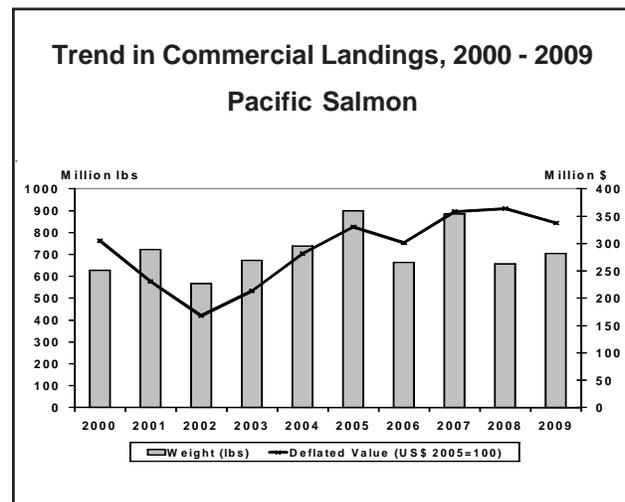
U.S. commercial landings of salmon were over 705.2 million pounds valued at \$370.1 million—an increase of nearly 46.9 million pounds (7 percent), but a decrease of almost \$24.5 million (6 percent) compared with 2008. Alaska accounted for 95 percent of total landings; Washington, more than 4 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for under 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 256.1 million pounds valued at more than \$204.4 million—an increase of over 31.3 million pounds (14 percent) and more than \$28.4 million (16 percent) compared with 2008. Chinook salmon landings increased to 9.9 million pounds—up 97,000 pounds (1 percent) from 2008. Pink salmon landings were nearly 293.8 million pounds—an increase of over 33.3 million (13 percent); chum salmon landings were more than 112.4 million pounds—a decrease of more than 13.4 million (11 percent); and coho salmon decreased to nearly 32.9 million—a decrease of nearly 4.5 million (12 percent) compared with 2008.

Alaska landings were 671.2 million pounds valued at almost \$344.7 million—an increase of 31.1 million pounds (5 percent), but a decrease of almost \$23.6 million (6 percent) compared with 2008. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2009 was: pink, nearly 276.8 million pounds (41 percent); sockeye, 256.1 million pounds (38 percent); chum, almost 106.5 million pounds (16 percent); coho, almost 26.7 million pounds (4 percent); and chinook, nearly 5.1 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 51 cents in 2009—a decrease of 7 cents from 2008.

Washington salmon landings were almost 31.6 million pounds valued at nearly \$21.8 million—an increase of over 15.3 million pounds (93 percent), but a decrease of \$380,000 (2 percent) compared with 2008. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 3,000 pounds in 2008 to 17 million pounds in 2009. Washington landings of chum salmon were 5.9 million (down 34 percent); followed by coho, over 5.2 million pounds (up 45 percent); chinook, 3.4 million pounds (down 3 percent); and sockeye, 44,000 pounds (down 88 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from \$1.35 in 2008 to 69 cents in 2009.

Oregon salmon landings were nearly 2.3 million pounds valued at \$3.5 million—an increase of 443,000 pounds (24 percent), but a decrease of \$657,000 (16 percent) compared with 2008. Chinook salmon landings were almost 1.3 million pounds valued at over \$2.2 million; coho landings were over 1 million pounds valued at \$1.3 million; sockeye landings were 4,000 pounds valued at \$6,000; pink and chum landings were both less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon decreased from \$2.70 in 2008 to \$1.76 in 2009.

California salmon landings were 1,000 pounds valued at \$6,000. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2009 was \$6.00, unchanged from 2008.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were nearly 42.8 million pounds valued at almost \$128.6 million—a decrease of 482,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of over \$4 million (3 percent) compared with 2008. Landings decreased in Alaska to 27 million pounds—a decrease of nearly 11 percent compared with 2008. Landings increased in Washington to nearly 3.5 million pounds (up 18 percent) and \$8.7 million (up 19 percent). The 2009 Oregon catch was over 7.2 million pounds (up 11 percent), and nearly \$15.9 million (up 16 percent) compared with 2008. California landings of nearly 5.1 million pounds and \$9.8 million represent an increase of 45 percent in quantity and nearly 57 percent in value from 2008. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$3.00 compared with \$2.88 in 2008.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were over 439.2 million pounds valued at nearly \$267.8 million—an increase of more than 140.5 million pounds (47 percent) and over \$65.3 million (32 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2009 was 61 cents compared with 68 cents in 2008.

Bigeye landings in 2009 were nearly 21.8 million pounds—a decrease of 1.4 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.13 in 2009, compared to \$2.43 in 2008.

Skipjack landings were almost 344.6 million pounds—an increase of more than 133.4 million pounds (63 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound was 44 cents in 2009, compared to 38 cents in 2008.

Yellowfin landings were 42.2 million pounds—an increase of 4.5 million pounds (12 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound was 76 cents in 2009, compared with 83 cents in 2008.

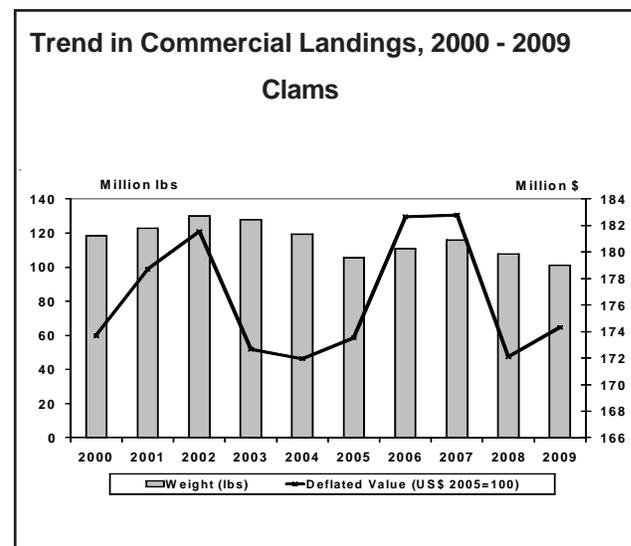
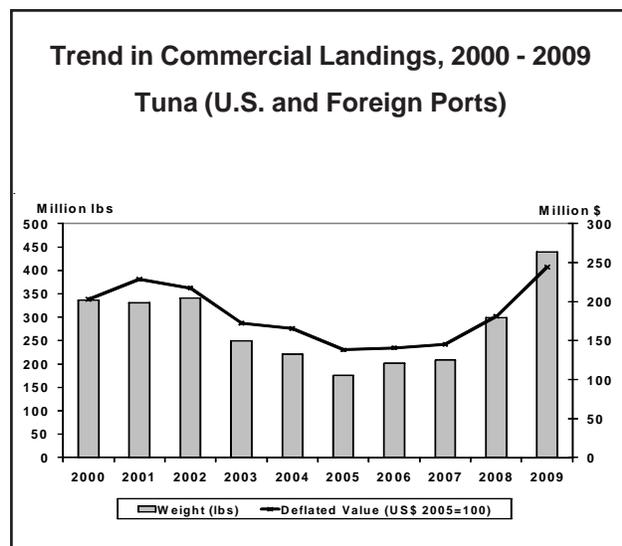
Bluefin landings were 1.9 million pounds—an increase of 1.2 million pounds (170 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$3.54 compared with \$6.55 in 2008.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 101.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$191.1 million—a decrease of 6.6 million pounds (6 percent), but an increase of almost \$4.4 million (2 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$1.89 compared with \$1.73 in 2008.

Surf clams yielded almost 50.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$34.1 million—a decrease of nearly 6.7 million pounds (12 percent) and \$2.6 million (7 percent) compared with 2008. New Jersey was the leading state with nearly 32.9 million pounds (down 16 percent), followed by New York, nearly 8.8 million pounds (up 1 percent); and Massachusetts, 4.6 million pounds (up 100 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 67 cents in 2009, up 3 cents from 2008.

The ocean quahog fishery produced nearly 34.9 million pounds of meats valued at nearly \$21.9 million—an increase of 556,000 pounds (2 percent) and almost \$1.6 million (8 percent) compared with 2008. Massachusetts had landings of almost 18.7 million pounds (up 3 percent compared with 2008) valued at almost \$10.7 million (up 12 percent) while New Jersey production was more than 12.4 million pounds (up 1 percent) valued at \$6.9 million (up 7 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for 89 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2009. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 59 cents in 2008 to 63 cents in 2009.



The hard clam fishery produced 5.7 million pounds of meats valued at nearly \$40.9 million—a decrease of 1.6 million pounds (22 percent) and \$8.8 million (18 percent) compared with 2008. Landings in the New England region were 1.6 million pounds of meats (up 10 percent); Middle Atlantic, more than 1.4 million pounds (down 52 percent); Chesapeake, 1.8 million pounds (down 16 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 769,000 pounds (up 25 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.79 in 2008 to \$7.17 in 2009.

Soft clams yielded 3.9 million pounds of meats valued at over \$20.3 million—an increase of 35,000 pounds (1 percent), but a decrease of \$1.3 million (6 percent) compared with 2008. Maine was the leading state with 1.9 million pounds of meats (up 2 percent), followed by Massachusetts, more than 1 million pounds (down 5 percent), and Washington, 681,000 pounds (up 22 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.28 in 2009, compared with \$5.67 in 2008.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were over 326.2 million pounds valued at more than \$485.4 million—an increase of over 1 million pounds, but a decrease of nearly \$76.9 million (14 percent) compared with 2008.

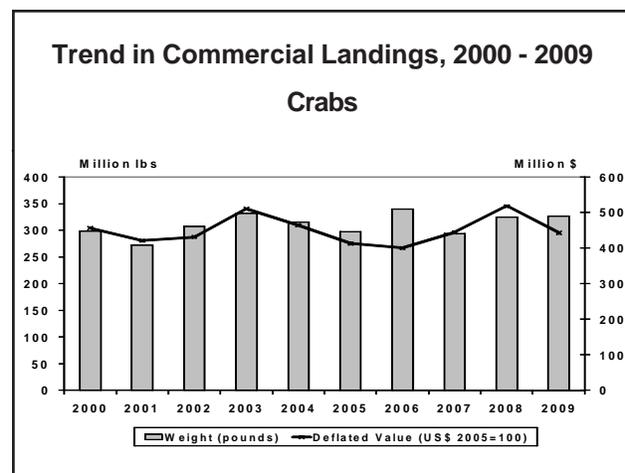
Hard blue crab landings were nearly 153.9 million pounds valued at \$149 million—a decrease of 1.4 million pounds (1 percent) and nearly \$11.8 million (7 percent) compared with 2008. Louisiana landed 33 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 20 percent; North Carolina, nearly 19 percent; and Virginia, more than 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were almost 54.6 million pounds—an increase of 1 percent; the South Atlantic with over 36.3 million pounds decreased 19 percent; and the Gulf region with 59.1 million pounds increased nearly 26 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 3.9 million pounds valued at \$5.8 million had a decrease of nearly 5.6 million pounds (59 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 97 cents in 2009, compared with \$1.04 in 2008.

Dungeness crab landings were more than 63.4 million pounds valued at over \$131.2 million—an increase of more than 13.4 million pounds (27 percent) and almost \$12.6 million (11 percent) compared with 2008. Oregon landings of nearly 21.8 million pounds (up 57 percent from 2008) led all states with more than 34 percent of the

total landings. Washington landings were almost 20.7 million pounds (down 3 percent) or almost 33 percent of the total landings. California landings were over 15.2 million pounds (up 79 percent) and Alaska landings were 5.6 million pounds (down 9 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.07 in 2009, compared with \$2.38 in 2008.

U.S. landings of king crab were more than 22.4 million pounds valued at over \$86.2 million—a decrease of 4.8 million pounds (18 percent) and \$34 million (28 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound in 2009 was \$3.85 compared with \$4.42 in 2008.

Snow crab landings were 58.1 million pounds valued at more than \$79.4 million—a decrease of almost 4.4 million pounds (7 percent) and nearly \$21.8 million (22 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.37 in 2009, down from \$1.62 in 2008.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were nearly 96.9 million pounds valued at almost \$299.5 million—an increase of 15.1 million pounds (18 percent), but a decrease of almost \$6.7 million (2 percent) compared with 2008. Maine led in landings for the 28th consecutive year with 78 million pounds valued at almost \$228.6 million—an increase of almost 14.6 million pounds (23 percent) compared with 2008. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of almost 11.6 million pounds valued at nearly \$41.9 million—an increase of nearly 1.1 million pounds (10 percent) compared with 2008. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced more than 92 percent of the total national landings. The

average exvessel price per pound was \$3.09 in 2009, compared with \$3.74 in 2008.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.7 million pounds valued at more than \$20.4 million—an increase of 534,000 pounds (13 percent), but a decrease of over \$10.3 million (33 percent) compared with 2008. Florida, with landings of 4 million pounds valued at almost \$12.5 million, accounted for nearly 85 percent of the total catch and over 61 percent of the value. This was an increase of 550,000 pounds (16 percent), but a decrease of over \$10.2 million (45 percent) compared with 2008. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.32 in 2009, compared with \$7.32 in 2008.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded almost 35.6 million pounds valued at more than \$136.5 million—an increase of 5.4 million pounds (18 percent) and \$4.9 million (4 percent) compared with 2008. The Gulf region led in production with 22.1 million pounds of meats, over 62 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with over 11.3 million pounds (32 percent), principally Washington, with nearly 9.5 million pounds (more than 84 percent of the region’s total volume); and the South Atlantic region with 927,000 pounds (3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$3.84 in 2009, compared with \$4.36 in 2008.

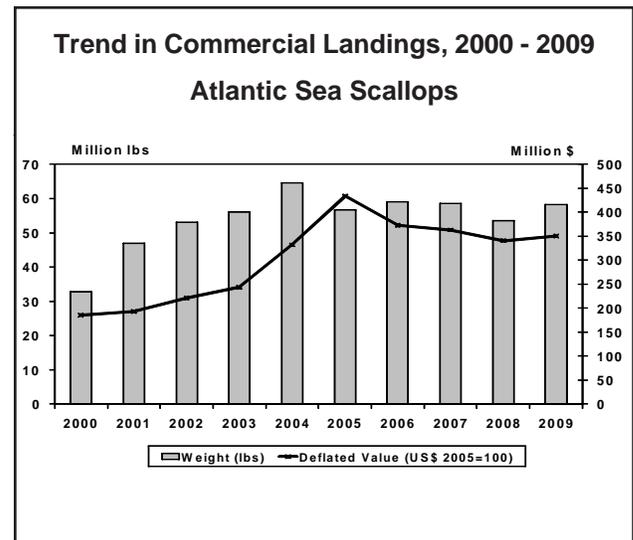
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled over 58.3 million pounds valued at more than \$384.5 million—an increase of 4.6 million pounds (9 percent) and nearly \$12.8 million (3 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$6.93 in 2008 to \$6.60 in 2009.

Bay scallop landings were 275,000 pounds valued at more than \$2.2 million—an increase of 144,000 pounds (110 percent) and \$454,000 (25 percent) compared with 2008. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$8.13 in 2009, compared with \$13.60 in 2008.

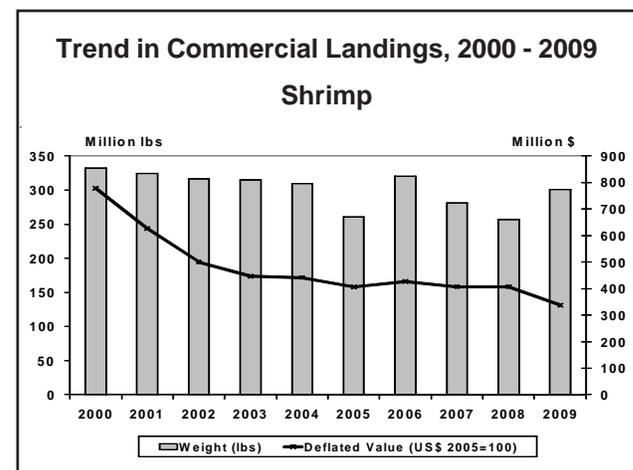
Sea scallop landings were 58 million pounds valued at over \$382.2 million—an increase of almost 4.5 million pounds (8 percent) and more than \$12.4 million (3

percent) compared with 2008. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with nearly 29.8 million and 14 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing almost 76 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2009 was \$6.59 compared with \$6.91 in 2008.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 301.1 million pounds valued at over \$370.2 million—an increase of more than 44.5 million pounds (17 percent), but a decrease of almost \$71.6 million (16 percent) compared with 2008. Shrimp landings by region were: New England down almost 43 percent; South Atlantic down over 9 percent; Gulf up 28 percent; and Pacific down over 6 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.23 in 2009 from \$1.72 in 2008. Gulf region



landings were the nation's largest with 241 million pounds and 80 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with nearly 109.8 million pounds (up 23 percent compared with 2008); followed by Texas, almost 89.7 million pounds (up 41 percent); Alabama, almost 21.7 million pounds (up 27 percent); Mississippi, 10.1 million pounds (up 18 percent); and Florida West Coast, 9.7 million pounds (down 2 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 22 million pounds (down 13 percent compared with 2008); Washington had landings of 7.6 million pounds (up 6 percent); and California, 3.6 million pounds (up 19 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were over 266.3 million pounds valued at \$85 million—an increase of almost 120.5 million pounds (83 percent) and more than \$27.5 million (48 percent) compared with 2008. California was the leading state with almost 203.6 million pounds (more than 76 percent) and was followed by New Jersey with almost 24.7 million pounds (over 9 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 205.1 million pounds (up 140 percent compared with 2008); followed by Middle Atlantic, over 32.2 million pounds (up 3 percent); followed by the New England region with 28.1 million pounds (down 2 percent); followed by the Chesapeake region with 764,000 pounds (up 240 percent); and the South Atlantic region with 71,000 pounds (down 44 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 32 cents in 2009, compared with 39 cents in 2008.