

Fisheries of the United States

2011

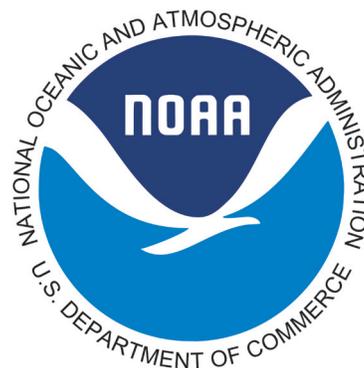
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**National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology**

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FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2011

This publication is a preliminary report for 2011 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 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. 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 in this publication are considered to be preliminary for 2011 and are subject to revision. For the most current data please visit the data queries pages on the website of the NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/index.html>.

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, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake 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; David Hamm, 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 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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Table of Contents

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT			
REVIEW			
U. S. COMMERCIAL FISHERY LANDINGS:			
Species	1		
Disposition	6		
Regions and states	8		
Ports	9		
Catch by species and distance-from-shore	11		
U. S. Landings for territorial possessions	18		
U. S. Aquaculture production, estimated	20		
U. S. MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHERIES:			
Program Review	23		
Harvest by species	27		
Harvest by distance-from-shore and species group	33		
Harvest and total live releases by species group	40		
Finfish harvest and releases by state	45		
Number of anglers and trips by state	46		
WORLD FISHERIES:			
Aquaculture and commercial catch	47		
Species groups	47		
Countries	48		
Fishing areas	49		
Imports and exports, by leading countries	50		
Disposition	51		
U. S. PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS:			
Review	52		
Value	53		
Fish sticks, fish portions, and breaded shrimp	53		
Fillets and steaks	54		
Canned	55		
Industrial	57		
U.S. FOREIGN TRADE:			
Trade Review	58		
IMPORTS			
Imports Review	60		
Principal items	62		
Continent and country	63		
Blocks	64		
Groundfish fillets and steaks, species	64		
Canned tuna	65		
Shrimp	67		
Industrial	69		
EXPORTS			
Exports Review	70		
Principal items	72		
Continent and country	73		
Shrimp	74		
Lobsters	75		
Salmon	76		
Surimi	77		
Crab	78		
Crabmeat	79		
Industrial	80		
U. S. SUPPLY:			
Edible and nonedible		82	
Finfish and shellfish		83	
Fillets and steaks		84	
Tuna, fresh and frozen		85	
Salmon, fresh and frozen		86	
Canned salmon		86	
Canned tuna		86	
Crabs		87	
Canned crabmeat		87	
Lobsters		88	
Clams		89	
Oysters		89	
Scallops		89	
Shrimp		90	
Industrial		91	
PER CAPITA:			
Review		93	
U. S. Consumption		94	
Canned products		95	
Certain items		96	
World, by region and country		97	
U. S. Use		99	
VALUE ADDED:		100	
PRICES:			
Review		101	
Index of Exvessel Prices		102	
PROCESSORS AND WHOLESALERS:		103	
FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION :		104	
MAGNUSON - STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT (MSFCMA):			
General		105	
Fishery Management Councils and Plans		106	
Council Contact Information		107	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION:			
Administrative Offices		109	
Regional Facilities		111	
Statistics Offices		113	
PUBLICATIONS:			
NOAA Library Services		115	
SERVICES:			
Sea Grant Marine Advisory		116	
GLOSSARY		118	
INDEX		123	
			Inside
INSPECTION			back
			cover

U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.9 billion pounds or 4.5 million metric tons valued at \$5.3 billion in 2011—an increase of 1.63 billion pounds (up 19.7 percent) and of \$769 million (up 17 percent) compared with 2010. Finfish accounted for 85 percent of the total landings, but only 49 percent of the value. The 2011 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 54 cents compared to 55 cents in 2010.

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 1.4 million metric tons in 2011 and comprised 32 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 450.8 million pounds (204,481 metric tons) valued at \$325.6 million. This was a decrease of 6 percent, or 32.1 million pounds (14,560 metric tons) in quantity and an increase of \$51.3 million (19 percent) in value compared with 2010. 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 7.9 billion pounds (3.6 million metric tons) in 2011—an increase of 1.38 billion pounds (627,604 metric tons) compared with 2010.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.9 billion pounds (884,052 metric tons) in 2011—an increase of 14 percent compared with 2010.

The 2011 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 345 million fish taken on an estimated 69 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 140 million fish weighing over 201 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2010, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 148.5 million metric tons—an increase of 3.1 million metric tons compared with 2009. Aquaculture production increased by 4.2 million metric tons while fishery landings decreased by 1.0 million tons.

China was the leading nation in both fishery landings and aquaculture production accounting for 35 percent of the total harvest. India is the second leading producer with 6 percent. Indonesia was the third with just over 5 percent. Viet Nam, The United States, and Japan follow with 3 percent of the global harvest.

PRICES

The 2011 annual exvessel price index for edible fish remained the same, shellfish increased by 4 percent and industrial product remained constant compared with 2010. Exvessel price indices increased for 21 out of 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 10 species groups, and was unchanged for two species groups. The snow crabs price index had the largest increase (90 percent) while the hard clams price index showed the largest decrease (72 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2011 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$9.6 billion, \$406.6 million more than in 2010. The value of edible products was \$8.9 billion—an increase of \$247.5 million compared with 2010. The value of industrial products was \$672.8 million in 2011—an increase of \$159 million compared with 2010.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$30.8 billion in 2011—an increase of \$3.4 billion compared with 2010. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.3 billion pounds valued at \$16.6 billion in 2011—a decrease of 123.6 million pounds and an increase of \$1.8 billion compared with 2010. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$14.2 billion—an increase of \$1.6 billion compared with 2010.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$26.0 billion in 2011—an increase of

\$3.7 billion compared with 2010. United States firms exported 3.3 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$5.4 billion—an increase of 530.4 million pounds and an increase of \$1.0 billion compared with 2010. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$20.6 billion, \$2.6 billion more than 2010.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 12.1 billion pounds in 2011—a decrease of 260 million pounds compared with 2010. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.3 billion pounds in 2011—an increase of 52 million pounds compared with 2010.

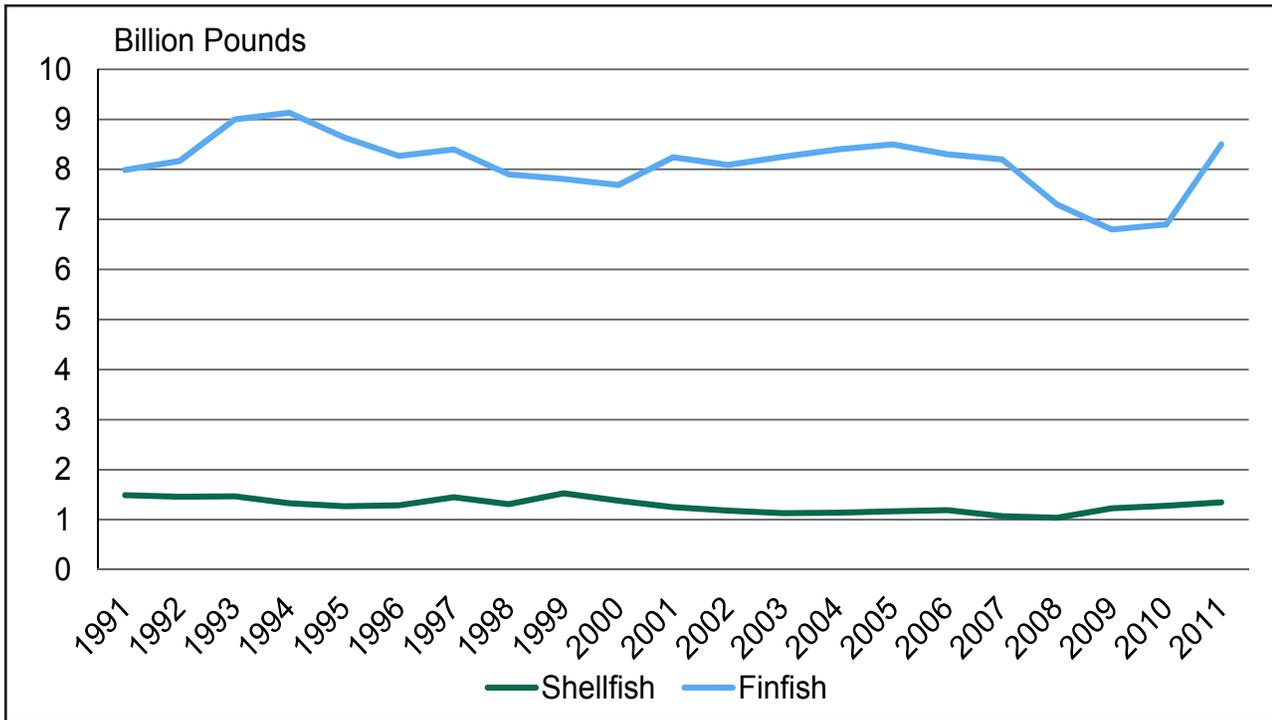
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.0 pounds of edible meat per person in 2011, down 0.8 pounds from the 2010 per capita consumption of 15.8 pounds. A large increase in fishery landings was more than offset by a large increase in exports and a decrease in farmed catfish production.

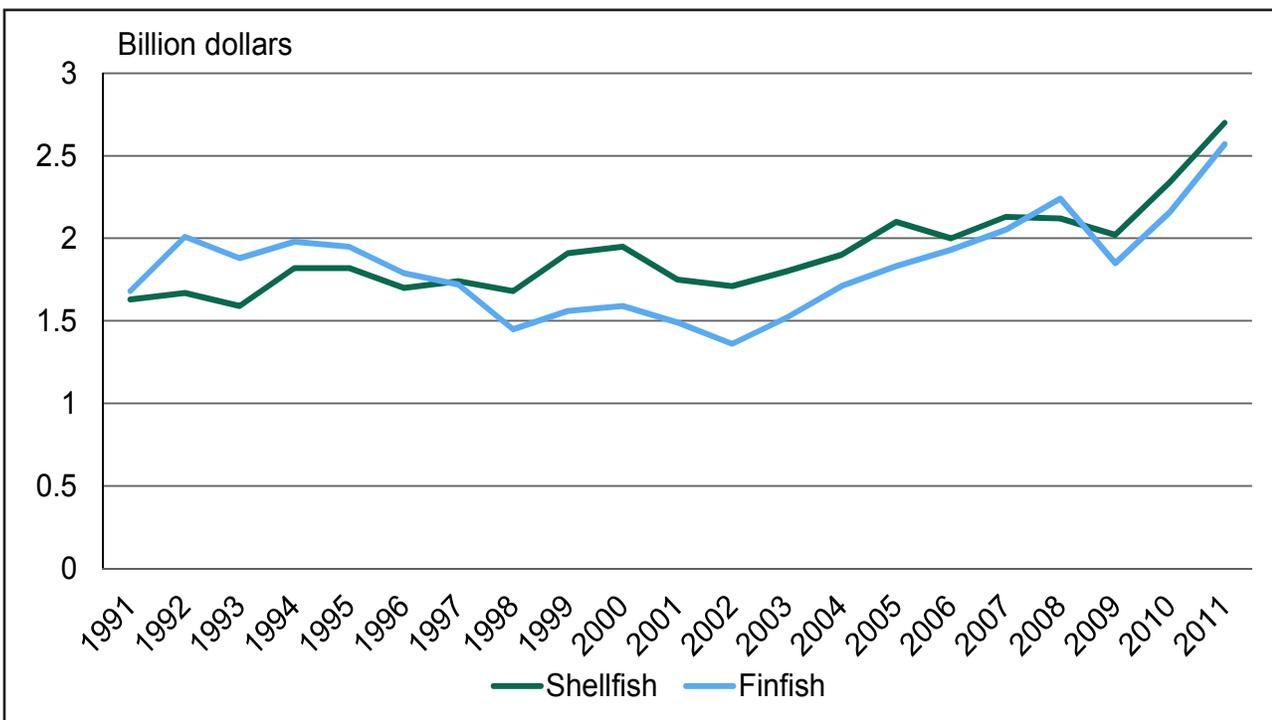
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$83.4 billion for fishery products in 2011. The 2011 total includes \$56.5 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$25.7 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$1.3 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 \$42.2 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1991-2011



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1991-2011



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.4 billion pounds; followed by Louisiana, 1.3 billion pounds; Virginia, 493.4 million pounds; Washington, 487.8 million pounds; and California, 415.6 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.9 billion; followed by Massachusetts, \$565.2 million; Maine, \$424.7 million; Louisiana, \$332.3 million; and Washington \$319.8 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 450.8 million pounds.

**Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2011
Ranked by Volume and Value**

Volume of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Pounds
1	Pollock	2,826,692
2	Menhaden	1,875,035
3	Salmon	780,088
4	Flatfish	707,360
5	Cod	681,895
6	Hakes	521,246
7	Crabs	369,152
8	Squid	331,343
9	Shrimp	312,658
10	Herring (sea)	276,341

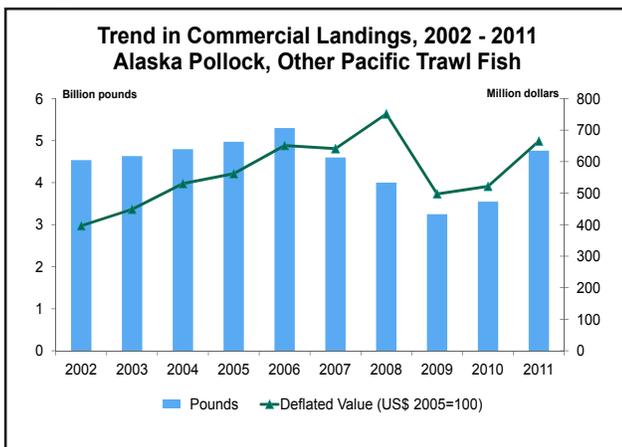
Value of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Dollars
1	Crabs	\$650,237
2	Salmon	\$618,316
3	Scallops	\$587,042
4	Shrimp	\$517,697
5	Lobster	\$473,528
6	Pollock	\$374,913
7	Cod	\$236,186
8	Halibut	\$213,007
9	Clams	\$186,644
10	Sablefish	\$183,883

Note: Flatfish excludes Halibut

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 nearly 4.8 billion pounds valued at nearly \$753.9 million in 2011—an increase of over 34 percent in quantity and an increase of over 30 percent in value compared with 2010.

Landings of Alaska pollock (2.8 billion pounds) increased from 2010 and were over 299.3 million pounds over their 2006 - 2010 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were almost 664.3 million pounds — an increase of 23 percent from 539.6 million in 2010. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were more than 496.4 million pounds (up almost 40 percent) valued at almost \$52.6 million (up almost 93 percent) compared to 2010. Landings of rockfishes were 35.3 million pounds (down nearly 11 percent) and valued at \$16.1 million (down over 10 percent) compared to 2010.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 6.2 million pounds—an increase of nearly 3.4 million pounds (over 120 percent) compared with 2010. 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

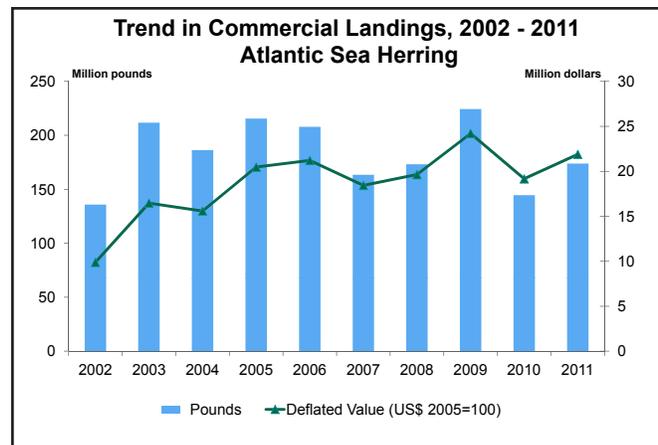
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 42.8 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$213 million—a decrease of almost 13.7 million pounds (24 percent) but an increase of almost \$6.5 million (3 percent) compared with 2010. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 57,000 pounds of the 2011 total

halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$4.97 compared with \$3.66 in 2010.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were over 276.3 million pounds valued at almost \$37.7 million—an increase of 23 million pounds (9 percent), but a decrease of \$6.9 million (more than 15 percent) compared with 2010. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 173.8 million pounds valued at \$24.8 million—an increase of almost 29.3 million pounds (over 20 percent), and \$3.5 million (almost 17 percent) compared with 2010.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were over 102.5 million pounds valued at \$12.9 million—a decrease of more than 6.3 million pounds (nearly 6 percent), and more than \$10.4 million (almost 45 percent) compared with 2010. Alaska landings accounted for 96 percent of the Pacific coast with almost 98.6 million pounds valued at over \$12.3 million—a decrease of 9.5 million pounds (nearly 9 percent), and almost \$10.7 million (almost 47 percent) compared with 2010.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for almost 73 percent, Oregon for over 10 percent, and Washington nearly 17 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2011. Total landings were 243,000 pounds valued at \$21,000—a decrease of 441,000 pounds (almost 65 percent), and \$42,000 (almost 67 percent) compared with 2010. The 2011 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were more than 1.1 million pounds valued at \$397,000—a decrease

of almost 20.6 million pounds (almost 95 percent), and \$4 million (91 percent) compared with 2010. Massachusetts with 521,000 pounds and New Jersey with 107,000 pounds accounted for nearly 55 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was 34 cents compared with 20 cents in 2010.

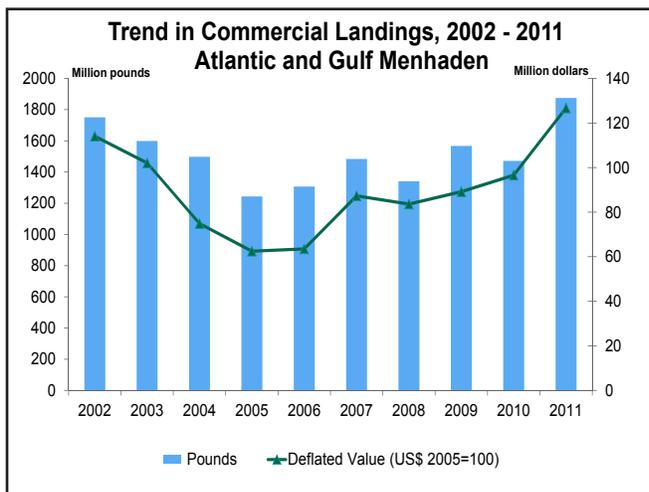
MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 3 million pounds valued at \$330,000—a decrease of 1.7 million pounds (almost 37 percent), and \$117,000 (26 percent) compared with 2010. California accounted for 100 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2011 was 11 cents compared with 9 cents in 2010.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.9 billion pounds valued at \$143.7 million—an increase of 403.2 million pounds (27 percent), and \$36 million (34 percent) compared with 2010. Landings decreased by over 4 million pounds (nearly 1 percent) in the Atlantic states, while increasing by 407 million pounds (42 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2010. Landings along the Atlantic coast were nearly 500.8 million pounds valued at \$40.1 million. Gulf region landings were almost 1.4 billion pounds valued at \$103.5 million.

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



NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

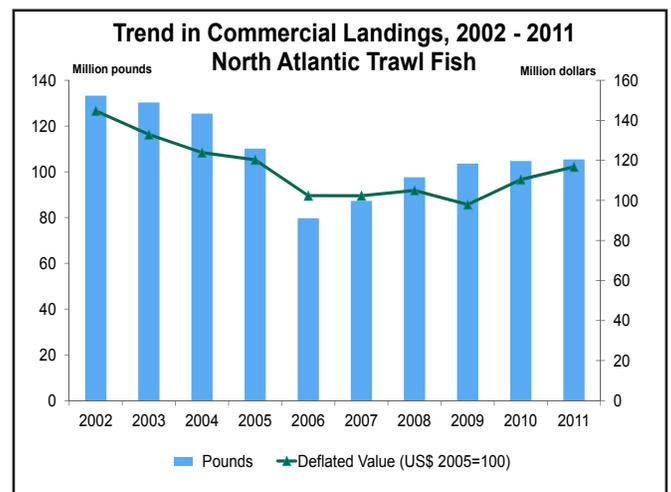
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were almost 103.7 million pounds valued at almost \$129.6 million—an increase of nearly 4.1 million pounds (4 percent), and over \$11.3 million (almost 10 percent) compared with 2010. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 36 percent of the total; followed by cod, 25 percent; and haddock, almost 13 percent.

The 2011 landings of Atlantic cod were 17.6 million pounds valued at \$32.6 million—a decrease of 112,000 pounds (almost 1 percent), but an increase of nearly \$4.5 million (16 percent) compared with 2010. The exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$1.85 compared with \$1.59 in 2010.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were more than 4 million—an increase of over 1.1 million pounds (nearly 39%) from 2010 and were more than 10 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to almost 12.6 million pounds (down nearly 42 percent) and over \$16.3 million (down nearly 25 percent) compared to 2010.

North Atlantic pollock landings were nearly 15.9 million pounds valued at over \$12.3 million—an increase of 4.5 million pounds (40 percent), and nearly \$2.8 million (more than 29 percent) compared with 2010.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 780.1 million pounds valued at over \$618.3 million—a decrease of almost 7.7 million pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$63.5 million (more than 11 percent) compared with 2010. Alaska accounted for almost 95 percent of total landings; Washington, nearly 5 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for less than 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 249.5 million pounds valued at almost \$298.6 million—a decrease of almost 3.5 million pounds (more than 1 percent), but an increase of \$19.9 million (7 percent) compared with 2010. Chinook salmon landings increased to nearly 14.8 million pounds-up 1.4 million pounds (almost 11 percent) from 2010. Pink salmon landings were nearly 388.4 million pounds-an increase of 15.8 million (over 4 percent); chum salmon landings were 102.5 million pounds, a decrease of 13.1 million (over 11 percent); and coho salmon decreased to nearly 24.9 million—a decrease of almost 8.4 million (25 percent) compared with 2010.

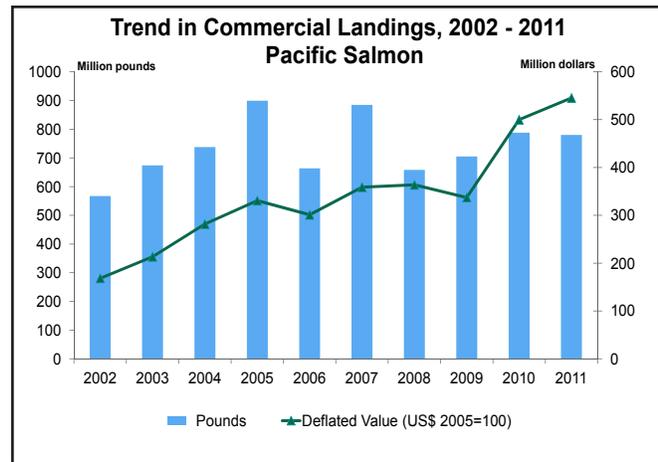
Alaska landings were 738.1 million pounds valued at nearly \$564.8 million—a decrease of almost 18.7 million pounds (more than 2 percent), but an increase of \$59.1 million (almost 12 percent) compared with 2010. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2011 was: pink, more than 369.4 million pounds (50 percent); sockeye, 247.8 million pounds (almost 34 percent); chum, nearly 94.1 million pounds (almost 13 percent); coho, almost 20.7 million pounds (nearly 3 percent); and chinook, more than 6.1 million pounds (nearly 1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 77 cents in 2011-an increase of 10 cents from 2010.

Washington salmon landings were over 38.3 million pounds valued at \$41.6 million—an increase of almost 10.6 million pounds (38 percent) and \$1.5 million (nearly 4 percent) compared with 2010. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 12,000 in 2010 to nearly 18.9 million pounds in 2011. Washington landings of chum salmon were more than 8.4 million (up almost 12 percent); followed by chinook, 5.4 million pounds (up almost 2 percent); coho, 3.8 million pounds (up more than 5 percent); and sockeye, 1.7 million pounds (down almost 85 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for

all species in Washington decreased from \$1.45 in 2010 to \$1.09 in 2011.

Oregon salmon landings were almost 2.4 million pounds valued at \$6.7 million—a decrease of 366,000 pounds (more than 13 percent) and \$957,000 (more than 12 percent) compared with 2010. Chinook salmon landings were 1.9 million pounds valued at \$6 million; coho landings were 461,000 pounds valued at \$759,000; sockeye landings were 3,000 pounds valued at \$6,000; pink landings were 1,000 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 decreased from \$3.18 in 2010 to \$3.12 in 2011.

California salmon landings were over 1.1 million pounds valued at nearly \$5.1 million. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2011 was \$4.49 compared with \$4.72 in 2010.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 41.2 million pounds valued at nearly \$183.9 million—an increase of 884,000 pounds (2 percent) and \$59.5 million (nearly 48 percent) compared with 2010. Landings increased in Alaska to 27.1 million pounds-an increase of more than 7 percent compared with 2010. Landings increased in Washington to 3.4 million pounds (up over 4 percent) and more than \$12.4 million (up 32 percent). The 2011 Oregon catch was almost 5.1 million pounds (down nearly 19 percent), but value increased to more than \$17.4 million (up more than 15 percent) compared with 2010. California landings of 5.5 million pounds and

nearly \$14.8 million represent an increase of nearly 1 percent in quantity and nearly 29 percent in value from 2010. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$4.46 compared with \$3.09 in 2010.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 500.7 million pounds valued at more than \$461.8 million—a decrease of 30 million pounds (almost 6 percent), but an increase of \$79 million (nearly 21 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2011 was 92 cents compared with 72 cents in 2010.

Bigeye landings in 2011 were over 20.2 million pounds—a decrease of almost 2.7 million pounds (almost 12 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.08 in 2011, compared to \$2.57 in 2010.

Skipjack landings were 393.7 million pounds—a decrease of 30.1 million pounds (7 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound was 72 cents in 2011, compared to 57 cents in 2010.

Yellowfin landings were more than 56.4 million pounds—an increase of nearly 1.8 million pounds (over 3 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound was 98 cents in 2011, compared with 76 cents in 2010.

Bluefin landings were nearly 1.5 million pounds—an increase of 111 thousand pounds (8 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$7.02 compared with \$6.94 in 2010.

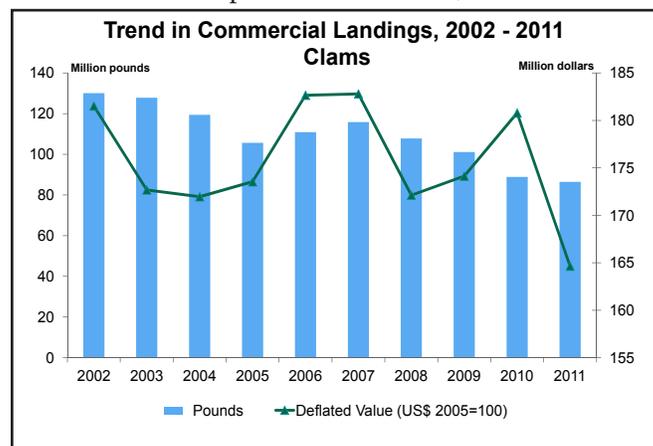
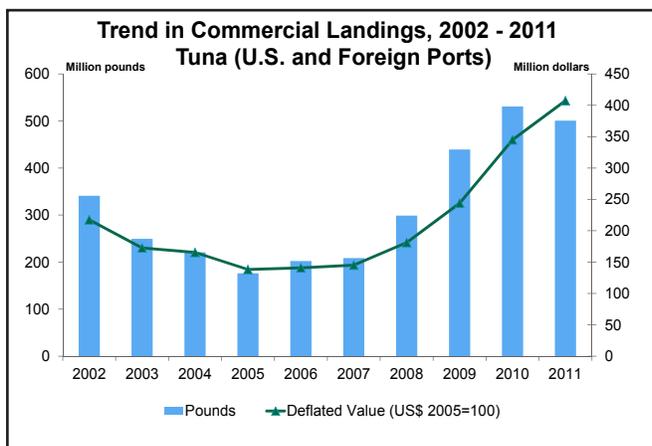
CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded almost 86.5 million pounds of meats valued at over \$186.6 million—a decrease of more than 2.4 million pounds (almost 3 percent) and \$14 million (7 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$2.16 compared with \$2.26 in 2010.

Surf clams yielded 42 million pounds of meats valued at \$28.8 million—an increase of over 1.2 million pounds (3 percent) and \$732,000 (almost 3 percent) compared with 2010. New Jersey was the leading state with nearly 16.9 million pounds (down almost 33 percent compared with 2010), followed by Maine, over 12.2 million pounds; and Massachusetts, 8.8 million pounds (up over 8 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 69 cents in 2011, unchanged from 2010.

The ocean quahog fishery produced nearly 31.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$22.1 million—a decrease of almost 3.6 million pounds (10 percent) and \$983,000 (over 4 percent) compared with 2010. New Jersey had landings of more than 12.4 million pounds (down almost 8 percent compared with 2010) valued at more than \$8.4 million (up over 7 percent) while Maine production was almost 10.6 million pounds valued at \$7.5 million. Together, New Jersey and Maine accounted for almost 73 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2011. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 65 cents in 2010 to 70 cents in 2011.

The hard clam fishery produced almost 4.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$32.4 million—an increase of 392,000 pounds (more than 9 percent), but a decrease of \$8.5 million (nearly 21 percent) compared with 2010. Landings in the New England region were 1.6 million pounds of meats (down over 10



percent); Middle Atlantic, 39,000 pounds (up 56 percent); Chesapeake, 2.3 million pounds (up 47 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 558,000 pounds (down 11 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$9.80 in 2010 to \$7.09 in 2011.

Soft clams yielded 4.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$21 million—an increase of 254,000 pounds (6 percent) and \$651,000 (3 percent) compared with 2010. Maine was the leading state with more than 2.3 million pounds of meats (up almost 13 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 1.6 million pounds (up 44 percent), and Washington, 525,000 pounds (down nearly 43 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.67 in 2011, compared with \$4.80 in 2010.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 369.2 million pounds valued at over \$650.2 million—an increase of 19.5 million pounds (almost 6 percent) and more than \$77.4 million (almost 14 percent) compared with 2010.

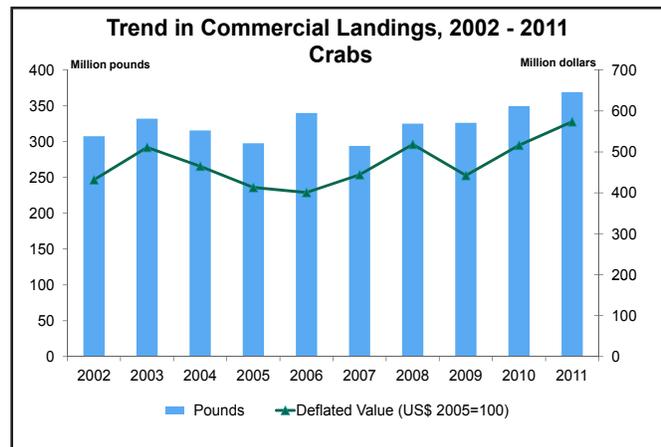
Hard blue crab landings were 197.8 million pounds valued at more than \$180.4 million—an increase of 14 million pounds (almost 8 percent), but a decrease of more than \$31.4 million (nearly 15 percent) compared with 2010. Maryland landed over 25 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Louisiana, 22 percent; Virginia, 19 percent; and North Carolina, almost 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were nearly 87.9 million pounds—a decrease of more than 3 percent; the South Atlantic with more than 41.4 million pounds increased over 8 percent; and the Gulf region with 55 million pounds increased more than 34 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with almost 13.6 million pounds valued at almost \$12.6 million had a decrease of 154,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 91 cents in 2011, compared with \$1.15 in 2010.

Dungeness crab landings were more than 67.4 million pounds valued at \$185.5 million—an increase of 2.1 million pounds (over 3 percent) and almost \$45.7 million (almost 33 percent) compared with 2010. Washington landings of 27.1 million pounds (up over 20 percent from 2010) led all states with 40

percent of the total landings. California landings were almost 19.7 million pounds (down 9 percent) or over 29 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were over 17.2 million pounds (up 9 percent) and Alaska landings were more than 3.4 million pounds (down nearly 36 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.75 in 2011, compared with \$2.14 in 2010.

U.S. landings of king crab were 17 million pounds valued at almost \$110.6 million—a decrease of more than 7 million pounds (over 29 percent) and \$11.8 million (almost 10 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound in 2011 was \$6.50 compared with \$5.09 in 2010.

Snow crab landings were 54 million pounds valued at \$115.5 million—an increase of 6.2 million pounds (13 percent) and nearly \$61.5 million (110 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.14 in 2011, up from \$1.13 in 2010.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were over 126.3 million pounds valued at \$423.5 million—an increase of nearly 10.9 million pounds (more than 9 percent) and nearly \$26.8 million (almost 7 percent) compared with 2010. Maine led in landings for the 30th consecutive year with almost 104.7 million pounds valued at over \$334.3 million—an increase of 10 million pounds (almost 11 percent) compared with 2010. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of almost 13.7 million pounds valued at nearly \$54.9 million—an increase of 966,000 pounds (almost 8 percent) compared with 2010. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced nearly 94 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel

price per pound was \$3.35 in 2011, compared with \$3.44 in 2010.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were almost 6.4 million pounds valued at \$50 million—a decrease of 16,000 pounds (less than 1 percent), but an increase of \$4 million (almost 9 percent) compared with 2010. Florida, with landings of 5.6 million pounds valued at over \$37.2 million, accounted for over 88 percent of the total catch and more than 74 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 60,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of nearly \$2.4 million (nearly 7 percent) compared with 2010. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$7.87 in 2011, compared with \$7.22 in 2010.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 28.5 million pounds valued at \$131.7 million—an increase of 424,000 pounds (almost 2 percent) and \$14.1 million (12 percent) compared with 2010. The Gulf region led in production with over 18.2 million pounds of meats, nearly 64 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 7.9 million pounds (nearly 28 percent), principally Washington, with nearly 5.9 million pounds (74 percent of the region’s total volume); and the South Atlantic region with 1.2 million pounds (over 4 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.62 in 2011, compared with \$4.19 in 2010.

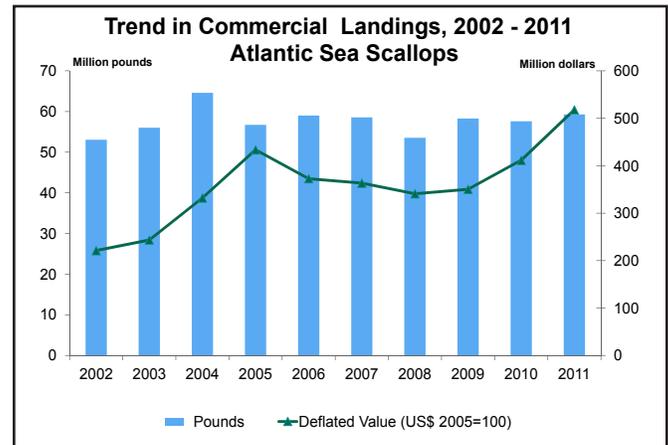
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 59.3 million pounds valued at \$587 million—an increase of nearly 1.7 million pounds (nearly 3 percent) and more than \$130.4 million (almost 29 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$7.93 in 2010 to \$9.90 in 2011.

Bay scallop landings were 160,000 pounds valued at more than \$2.1 million—an increase of 30,000 pounds (23 percent) and \$594,000 (more than 38 percent) compared with 2010. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$13.36 in 2011, compared with \$11.87 in 2010.

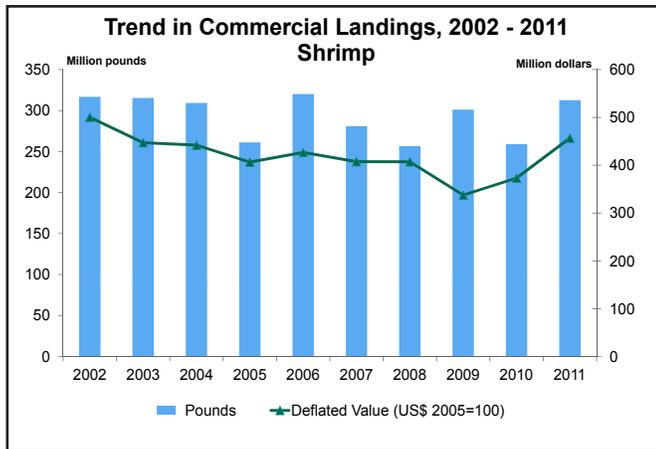
Sea scallop landings were 59.1 million pounds valued at \$584.9 million—an increase of almost 1.7 million

pounds (nearly 3 percent) and \$129.8 million (almost 29 percent) compared with 2010. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 33 million and almost 14.5 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing more than 80 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2011 was \$9.89 compared with \$7.92 in 2010.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were nearly 312.7 million pounds valued at almost \$518 million—an increase of 53.6 million pounds (nearly 21 percent) and \$104 million (25 percent) compared with 2010. Shrimp landings by region were: New England down 14 percent; South Atlantic down almost 2 percent; Gulf up 20 percent; and Pacific up almost 44 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.66 in 2011 from \$1.60 in 2010. Gulf region landings were the nation’s largest with 212 million pounds and almost 68 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with almost 92.6 million pounds (up nearly 25 percent compared with 2010); followed by Texas, over 79.3 million pounds (up 3 percent); Alabama, 19.2 million pounds (up 91 percent); Florida West Coast, nearly 10.8 million pounds (down almost 2 percent); and Mississippi, 10.1 million pounds (up more than 140 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of over 48.2 million pounds (up almost 54 percent compared with 2010); Washington had landings of 10.1 million pounds (up less than 1 percent); and California, over 8 million pounds (up over 78 percent).



SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were over 331.3 million pounds valued at almost \$110.5 million—a decrease of nearly 5.9 million pounds (almost 2 percent), but an increase of over \$12.6 million (13 percent) compared with 2010. California was the leading state with nearly 268 million pounds (nearly 81 of U.S. landings) and was followed by New Jersey with almost 22.6 million pounds (nearly 7 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were nearly 268 million pounds (down more than 6 percent compared with 2010); followed by Middle Atlantic, nearly 31.8 million pounds (up 23 percent); followed by the New England region with nearly 27.9 million pounds (up nearly 29 percent); followed by the Chesapeake region with almost 1.6 million pounds (up nearly 54 percent); and the South Atlantic region with almost 1.3 million pounds (up almost 3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 33 cents in 2011, compared with 29 cents in 2010.