

Fisheries of the United States

2012

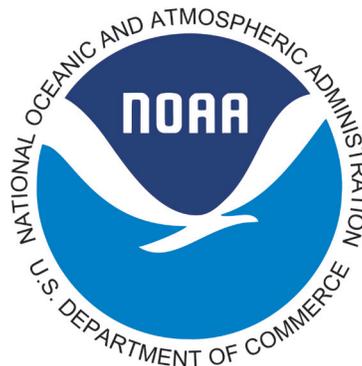
Current Fishery Statistics No. 2012

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

**Fisheries Statistics Division
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**Silver Spring, MD
September 2013**



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FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2012

This publication is a preliminary report for 2012 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.

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 and Border Protection, 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 2012 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 and Middle Atlantic states; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, for the Great Lakes states; David Gloeckner, Larry Beerkircher, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf states; Bill Jacobson and Craig D'Angelo, for California; Kimberly Lowe, 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. We also wish to thank Stefania Vannuccini and Gabriella Laurenti of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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 2009; the value for U.S. imports is generally the market value in the foreign (exporting) country and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight charges and insurance from the foreign country to the United States. The value for exports is generally the value at the U.S. port of export, based on the selling price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges. Countries and territories shown in the U.S. foreign trade section are established for statistical purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (International Trade Commission) and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 9.6 billion pounds or 4.4 million metric tons valued at \$5.1 billion in 2012—a decrease of 224 million pounds (down 2.2 percent) and of \$186 million (down 3.5 percent) compared with 2011. Finfish accounted for 86 percent of the total landings, but only 47 percent of the value. The 2012 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 53 cents per pound compared to 54 cents per pound in 2011.

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 4.4 million metric tons in 2012 and comprised 44 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states. Historically, only fish caught off of Alaska were included in this number. The apparent increase from prior years is due to the inclusion of fish caught off of Washington and Oregon for 2012.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states along with Internal Water Processing (IWP) agreements (see glossary) provided an additional 562 million pounds (254,921 metric tons) valued at \$530 million. This was an increase of 25 percent, or 111 million pounds (50,440 metric tons) in quantity and an increase of \$204 million (63 percent) in value compared with 2011. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports. Note that improved foreign port and IWP reporting in 2012 resulted in a more complete dataset, and thus higher numbers, than are usually available at the time of publication. Use caution when comparing 2012 data to data from prior years.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.5 billion pounds (3.4 million metric tons) in 2012—a decrease of 432 million pounds (195,954 metric tons) compared with 2011.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.2 billion pounds (978,000 metric tons) in 2012—an increase of 6 percent compared with 2011.

The 2012 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 380 million fish taken on an estimated 70 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 140 million fish weighing over 203 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2011, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 156.2 million metric tons—an increase of 8.2 million metric tons compared with 2010. Aquaculture production increased by 3.7 million metric tons while fishery landings increased by 4.5 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. Peru, The United States, and Viet Nam follow with 5 percent, 4 percent and 3 percent of the global harvest, respectively.

PRICES

The 2012 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 4 percent. Shellfish decreased by 3 percent and industrial products increased by 14 percent compared with 2011. Exvessel price indices increased for 18 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 14 species groups, and no product groups were unchanged. The skipjack tuna price index had the largest increase (112 percent) while the sockeye salmon price index showed the largest decrease (17 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2012 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$10.3 billion, \$394.3 million more than in 2011. The value of edible products was \$9.5 billion—an increase of \$324.5 million compared with 2011. The value of industrial products was \$746.5 million in 2012—an increase of \$70 million compared with 2011.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$31.1 billion in 2012—an increase of \$187 million compared with 2011. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.4 billion pounds valued at \$16.7 billion in 2012— a slight increase of 16.9 million pounds and an increase of \$72 million compared with 2011. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$14.4 billion—an increase of \$115 million compared with 2011.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$27.3 billion in 2012—an increase of \$1.1 billion compared with 2011. United States firms exported 3.3 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$5.5 billion—remaining about the same, with a decrease of 11.4 million pounds and an increase of \$28.5 million compared with 2011. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$21.8 billion, \$1.1 billion more than 2011.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.6 billion pounds in 2012—a

decrease of 539 million pounds compared with 2011. The supply of industrial fishery products was 906 million pounds in 2012—a decrease of 374 million pounds compared with 2011.

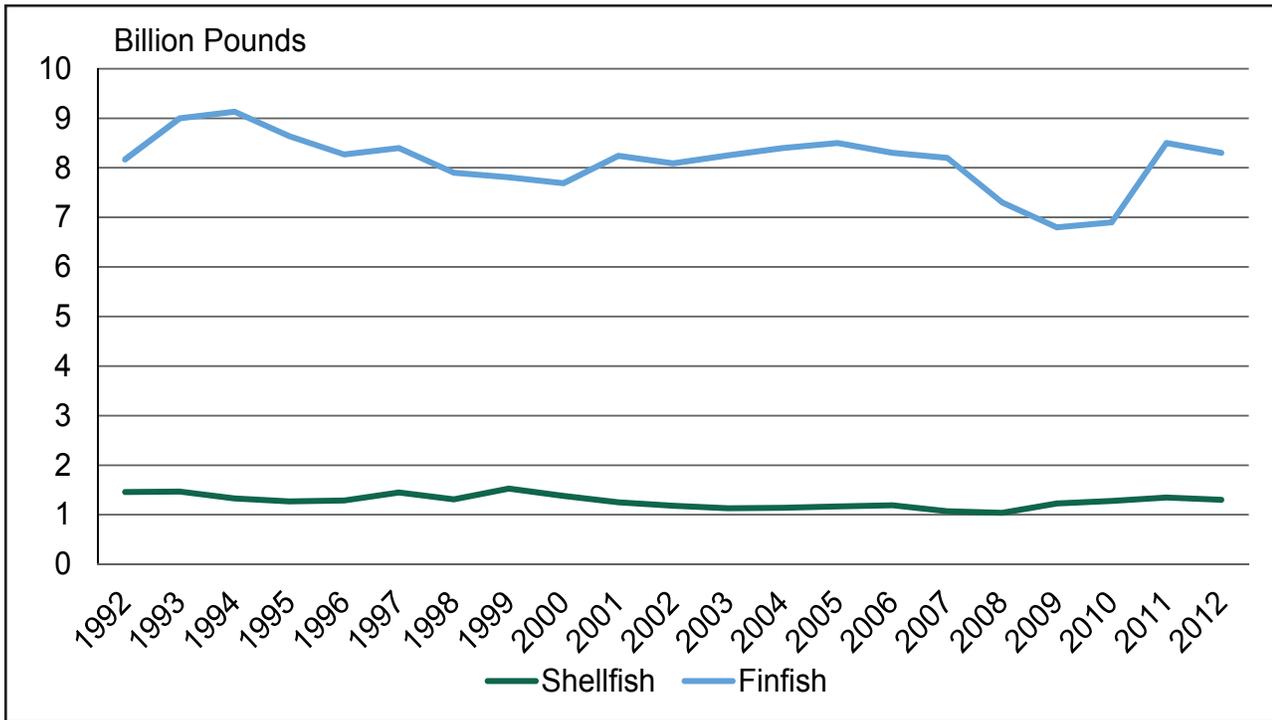
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 14.4 pounds of edible meat per person in 2012, down 0.8 pounds from the 2011 per capita consumption of 15.0 pounds. Primarily this decrease resulted from a decrease in the domestic landings utilized for food (as opposed to industrial purposes) and a small increase in the U.S. population from 2011.

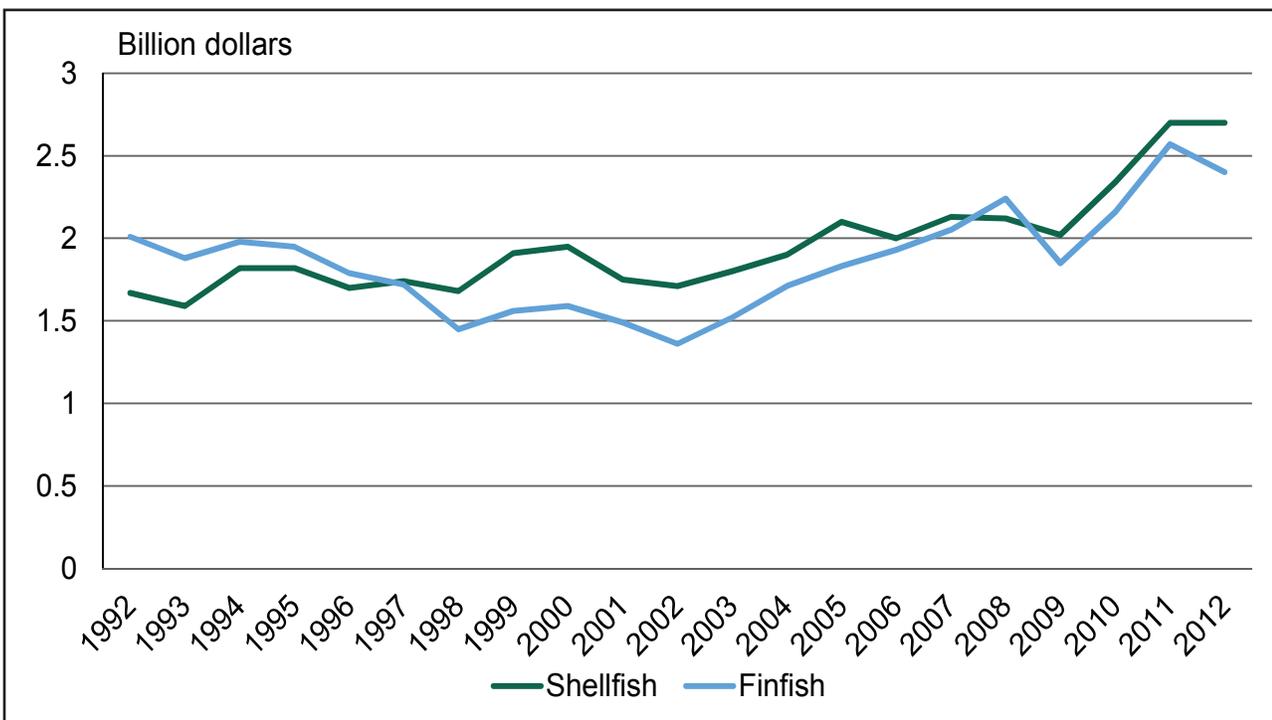
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$82.6 billion for fishery products in 2012. The 2012 total includes \$55.2 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$26.8 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$570 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 \$42 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1992-2012



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1992-2012



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.3 billion pounds, followed by: Louisiana, 1.2 billion pounds; Virginia, 461.9 million pounds; Washington, 420.1 million pounds; and California, 358.2 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.7 billion, followed by: Massachusetts, \$618.3 million; Maine, \$448.5 million; Louisiana, \$328.0 million; and Washington \$302.0 million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Aleutian Islands (Other), Alaska; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 562 million pounds.

Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2012

Ranked by Volume and Value

Volume of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Pounds
1	Pollock	2,887,033
2	Menhaden	1,770,509
3	Cod	728,629
4	Flatfish	702,905
5	Salmon	635,805
6	Hakes	371,426
7	Crabs	367,212
8	Shrimp	302,596
9	Herring (sea)	269,908
10	Squid	269,120

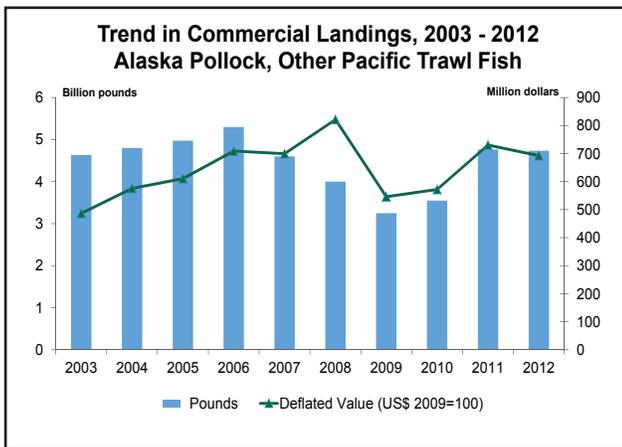
Note: Flatfish excludes halibut

Value of Landings		
Rank	Species	Thousand Dollars
1	Crabs	680,654
2	Scallops	561,315
3	Shrimp	490,067
4	Salmon	489,125
5	Lobster	465,823
6	Pollock	356,465
7	Cod	208,788
8	Clams	193,071
9	Flatfish	176,576
10	Tuna	163,885

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 4.7 billion pounds valued at \$727.2 million—a decrease of 1 percent in quantity and a decrease of almost 4 percent in value compared with 2011.

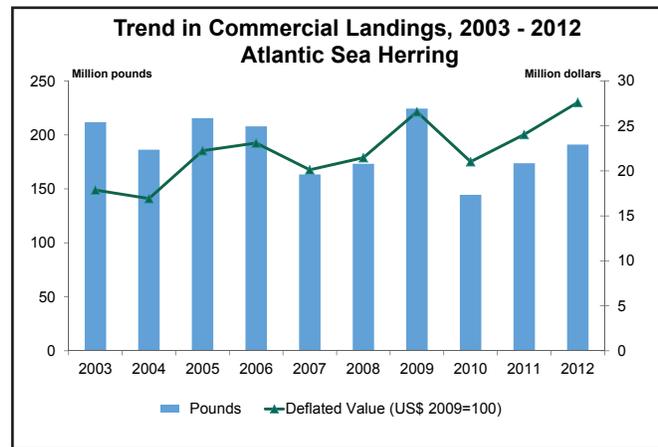
Landings of Alaska pollock (2.9 billion) increased from 2011 and were 478.7 million pounds over their 2007 - 2011 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 718.1 million pounds — an increase of 8 percent from 664.3 million in 2011. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 347.2 million pounds (down 30 percent from 2011) valued at \$47.1 million (down 11 percent). Landings of other rockfishes were 42.1 million pounds (up over 19 percent) and valued at \$18.4 million (up 14 percent) compared to 2011.



SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 269.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$48.9 million—a decrease of 6.4 million pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$11.2 million (30 percent) compared with 2011. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 191.0 million pounds valued at \$29.0 million—an increase of over 17.2 million pounds (10 percent), and nearly \$4.2 million (17 percent) compared with 2011.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 78.9 million pounds valued at \$19.9 million—a decrease of 23.6 million pounds (23 percent), but an increase of \$7 million (54 percent) compared with 2011. Alaska landings accounted for 95 percent of the Pacific coast with 75.1 million pounds valued at more than \$19.4 million—a decrease of 23.5 million pounds (24 percent), but an increase of over \$7.1 million (58 percent) compared with 2011.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 6.1 million pounds—a decrease of 140,000 pounds (2 percent) compared with 2011. 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 34.0 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$152 million—a decrease of 8.8 million pounds (21 percent) and \$61 million (29 percent) compared with 2011. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 76,000 pounds of the 2012 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$4.47 compared with \$4.97 in 2011.

JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 70 percent, Oregon for 13 percent, and Washington 17 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2012. Total landings were 460,000 pounds valued at \$39,000—an increase of 217,000 pounds (90 percent), and \$18,000 (86 percent) compared with 2011. The 2012 average exvessel price per pound was 8 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 11.7 million pounds valued at \$4.1 million—an increase of 10.6 million pounds (920 percent), and \$3.7 million (940 percent) compared with 2011. Massachusetts with over 4.1 million pounds and New Jersey with 2 million pounds accounted for more than 52 percent of the

total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was 35 cents, the same as 2011.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 10.3 million pounds valued at nearly \$1.2 million—an increase of almost 7.3 million pounds (240 percent) and \$847,000 (260 percent) compared with 2011. California accounted for 77 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2012 was 11 cents, unchanged from 2011.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.8 billion pounds valued at \$127.7 million—a decrease of 104.5 million pounds (6 percent), and \$15.9 million (11 percent) compared with 2011. Landings decreased by over 6 million pounds (1 percent) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by 98.5 million pounds (7 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2011. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 494.7 million pounds valued at over \$40 million. Gulf region landings were 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$87.4 million.

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

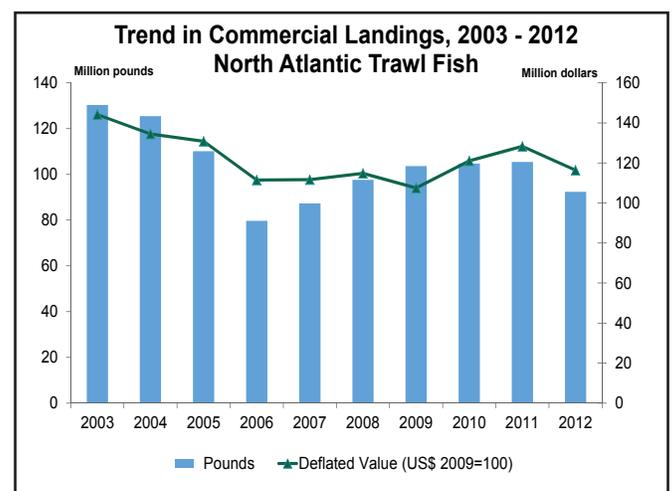
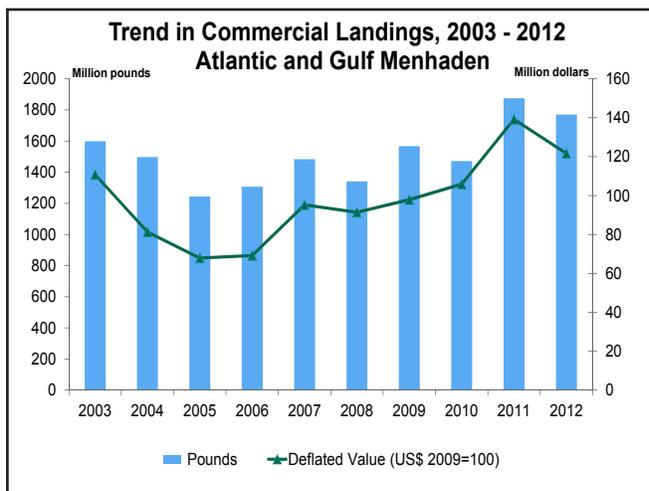
pounds (12 percent) and \$7.7 million (6 percent) compared with 2011. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 44 percent of the total; followed by cod, 18 percent; and pollock, 11 percent.

The 2012 landings of Atlantic cod were 10.5 million pounds valued at \$22.2 million—a decrease of 7.1 million pounds (40 percent), and more than \$10.4 million (32 percent) compared with 2011. The exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$2.11 compared with \$1.85 in 2011.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 5.0 million pounds—an increase of 1 million pounds (25 percent) from 2011 and were nearly 40 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to 4.3 million pounds (65 percent) and \$7.8 million (52 percent) compared to 2011.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 14.8 million pounds valued at \$13.2 million—a decrease of 1 million pounds (7 percent), but an increase of \$835,000 (7 percent) compared with 2011.



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 and Middle Atlantic Regions) were more than 91.4 million pounds valued at \$121.9 million—a decrease of over 12.3 million

PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 635.8 million pounds valued at \$489.1 million—a decrease of 144.3 million pounds (18 percent) and \$129.2 million (21 percent) compared with 2011. Alaska accounted for 96 percent of total landings; Washington, 3 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 212.8 million pounds valued at \$209.9

million—a decrease of 36.7 million pounds (15 percent) and \$88.6 million (30 percent) compared with 2011. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 14.4 million pounds—down 380,000 pounds (3 percent) from 2011. Pink salmon landings were over 235.3 million pounds—a decrease of 153.1 million (39 percent); chum salmon landings were 149.9 million—an increase of 47.4 million (over 46 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 23.3 million—a decrease of almost 1.6 million (6 percent) compared with 2011.

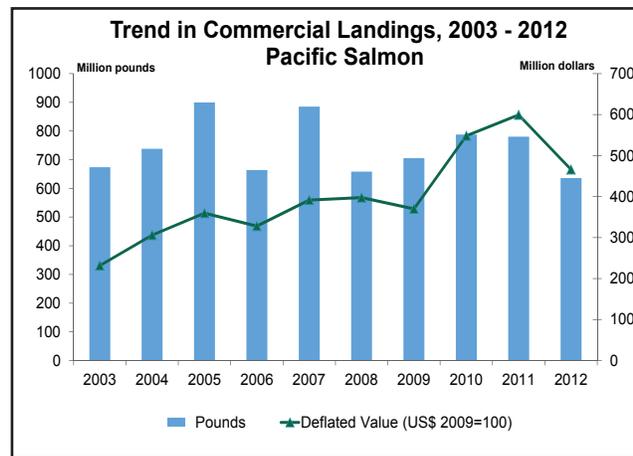
Alaska landings were 611.2 million pounds valued at over \$441.3 million—a decrease of 127 million pounds (17 percent) and almost \$123.5 million (22 percent) compared with 2011. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2012 was: pink, over 235.3 million pounds (39 percent); sockeye, 212 million pounds (35 percent); chum, more than 139.5 million pounds (23 percent); coho, almost 19.6 million pounds (3 percent); and chinook, 4.8 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 72 cents in 2012— a decrease of 5 cents from 2011.

Washington salmon landings were 19.5 million pounds valued at \$27.8 million—a decrease of 18.8 million pounds (49 percent) and \$13.9 million (33 percent) compared with 2011. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from nearly 18.9 million in 2011 to 4,000 pounds in 2012. Washington landings of chum salmon were more than 10.5 million (up 24 percent); followed by chinook, 4.6 million pounds (down 15 percent); coho, 3.6 million pounds (down 4 percent); and sockeye, 866,000 pounds (down 50 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from \$1.09 in 2011 to \$1.42 in 2012.

Oregon salmon landings were 1.9 million pounds valued at \$6.9 million—a decrease of 464,000 pounds (20 percent), but an increase of \$194,000 (3 percent) compared with 2011. Chinook salmon landings were 1.8 million pounds valued at \$6.7 million; coho landings were 103,000 pounds valued at \$168,000; sockeye landings were 3,000 pounds valued at \$8,000; chum landings were less than 500

pounds valued at less than \$500; and pink landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$3.12 in 2011 to \$3.74 in 2012.

California salmon landings were 2.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$12.9 million— an increase of 1.8 million pounds (150 percent) and \$7.8 million (150 percent) compared with 2011. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2012 was \$4.47 compared with \$4.49 in 2011.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 41.3 million pounds valued at \$140.7 million—an increase of 117,000 pounds, but a decrease of \$43.1 million (23 percent) compared with 2011. Landings increased in Alaska to almost 29.7 million pounds—an increase of almost 10 percent compared with 2011. Landings decreased in Washington to 2.9 million pounds (down 15 percent) and nearly \$7.6 million (down 39 percent). The 2012 Oregon catch was 4.7 million pounds (down 7 percent), and almost \$11.5 million (down 34 percent) compared with 2011. California landings of 3.9 million pounds and \$9 million represent a decrease of 29 percent in quantity and 39 percent in value from 2011. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$3.41 compared with \$4.46 in 2011.

TUNA

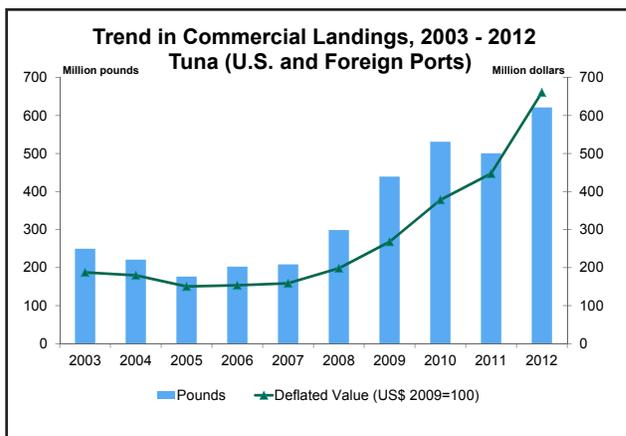
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 621.5 million pounds valued at \$693.8 million—an increase of 120.8 million pounds (24 percent) and \$232 million (over 50 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2012 was \$1.12 compared with \$0.92 in 2011.

Bigeye landings in 2012 were 17.8 million pounds—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (12 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound was \$4.11 in 2012, compared to \$3.08 in 2011.

Skipjack landings were 485.5 million pounds—an increase of nearly 91.8 million pounds (23 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound was 94 cents in 2012, compared to 72 cents in 2011.

Yellowfin landings were 82.9 million pounds—an increase of 26.5 million pounds (47 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.21 in 2012, compared with \$0.98 in 2011.

Bluefin landings were 1.3 million pounds—a decrease of 157,000 pounds (11 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$8.13 compared with \$7.02 in 2011.

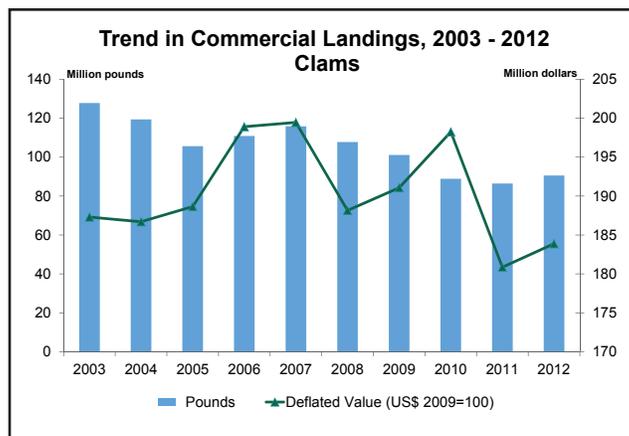


CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded almost 90.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$193.1 million—an increase of 4.1 million pounds (5 percent) and \$6.4 million (3 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$2.13 compared with \$2.16 in 2011.

Surf clams yielded 41.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$30.1 million—a decrease of 866,000 pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$1.3 million (5 percent) compared with 2011. New Jersey was the leading state with almost 20.5 million pounds (up 21 percent compared with 2011), followed by Massachusetts, over 18.2 million pounds (up 110 percent); and Maryland, 1.9 million pounds (down 14 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 73 cents in 2012, up 4 cents from 2011.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 35.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$25.9 million—an increase of more than 3.3 million pounds (11 percent) and \$3.8 million (17 percent) compared with 2011. New Jersey had landings of 18.4 million pounds (up 48 percent compared with 2011) valued at \$13.1 million (up 55 percent) while Massachusetts production was 15 million pounds (up 160 percent) valued at \$10.1 million (up 150 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 95 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2012. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 70 cents in 2011 to 74 cents in 2012.



The hard clam fishery produced 5.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$38.9 million—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (over 30 percent) and \$6.5 million (20 percent) compared with 2011. Landings in the New England region were 1.6 million pounds of meats (down 2 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.7 million pounds (up 59 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 635,000 pounds (up nearly 14 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$7.09 in 2011 to \$6.53 in 2012.

Soft clams yielded 3.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$22.6 million—a decrease of 658,000 pounds (15 percent), but an increase of \$1.6 million (more than 7 percent) compared with 2011. Maine was the leading state with 2.3 million pounds of meats (down 3 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 975,000 pounds (down 39 percent), and Washington, 605,000 pounds (up 15 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.88 in 2012, compared with \$4.67 in 2011.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were over 367.2 million pounds valued at \$680.7 million—a decrease of 1.9 million pounds (1 percent), but an increase of more than \$30.4 million (almost 5 percent) compared with 2011.

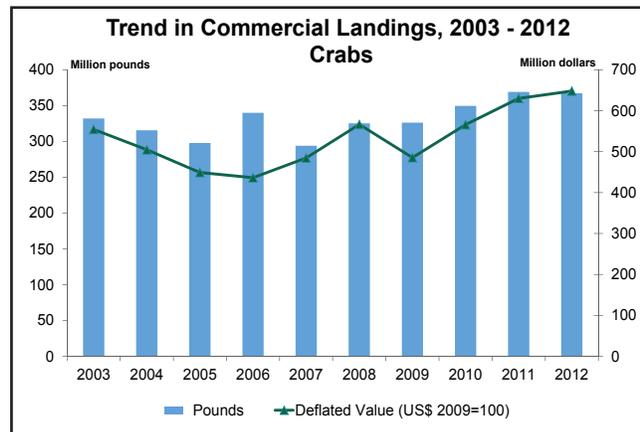
Hard blue crab landings were nearly 178.8 million pounds valued at \$186.1 million—a decrease of 18.1 million pounds (9 percent), but an increase of \$7.4 million (4 percent) compared with 2011. Louisiana landed 25 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 24 percent; Virginia, 17 percent; and North Carolina, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Middle Atlantic region were 85.4 million pounds—a decrease of 15.8 percent; the South Atlantic with 40.3 million pounds decreased 2 percent; and the Gulf region with 53.1 million pounds decreased 3 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.04 in 2012, compared with \$0.91 in 2011.

Dungeness crab landings were 53.5 million pounds valued at almost \$180.5 million—a decrease of 13.9 million pounds (21 percent) and \$5 million (3 percent) compared with 2011. California landings of 25.7 million pounds (up 31 percent from 2011) led all states with 48 percent of the total landings.

Washington landings were 16.6 million pounds (down 39 percent) or 31 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 8.6 million pounds (down 50 percent) and Alaska landings were 2.6 million pounds (down 25 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.37 in 2012, compared with \$2.75 in 2011.

U.S. landings of king crab were more than 16.4 million pounds valued at \$90.8 million—a decrease of 646,000 pounds (4 percent) and \$19.8 million (18 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound in 2012 was \$5.55 compared with \$6.50 in 2011.

Snow crab landings were 88.2 million pounds valued at \$166.8 million—an increase of 34.2 million pounds (63 percent) and \$51.3 million (44 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.89 in 2012, down from \$2.14 in 2011.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 149.6 million pounds valued at \$429.3 million—an increase of over 23.2 million pounds (18 percent) and \$5.8 million (1 percent) compared with 2011. Maine led in landings for the 31st consecutive year with 126.6 million pounds valued at more than \$340.5 million—an increase of 21.9 million pounds (21 percent) compared with 2011. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of more than 14.5 million pounds valued at \$53.3 million—an increase of 766,000 pounds (6 percent) compared with 2011. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 94 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.87 in 2012, compared with \$3.35 in 2011.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.8 million pounds valued \$36.5 million—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (24 percent) and \$13.5 million (27 percent) compared with 2011. Florida, with landings of 3.9 million pounds valued \$22.8 million, accounted for 82 percent of the total catch and 62 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 1.7 million pounds (30 percent) and more than \$14.4 million (39 percent) compared with 2011. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$7.60 in 2012, compared with \$7.87 in 2011.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 33.1 million pounds valued at \$155.1 million—an increase of 4.6 million pounds (16 percent) and \$23.5 million (18 percent) compared with 2011. The Gulf region led in production with 20.4 million pounds of meats, almost 62 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 9.4 million pounds (28 percent), principally Washington, with more than 8.1 million pounds (more than 86 percent of the region’s total volume); and the Middle Atlantic region with 1.9 million pounds (more than 5 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.69 in 2012, compared with \$4.62 in 2011.

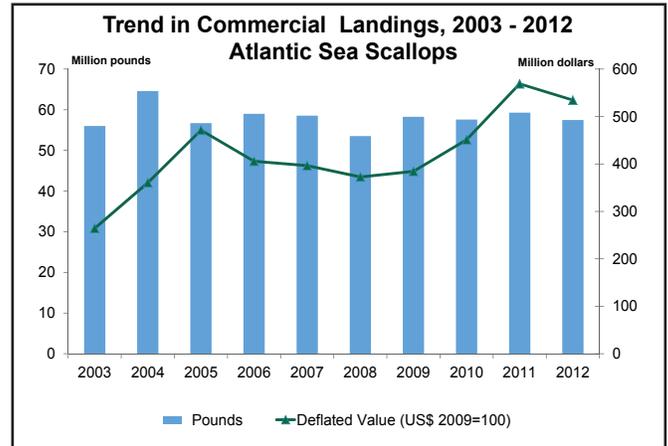
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 57.0 million pounds valued at \$560.9 million—a decrease of 2.2 million pounds (4 percent) and \$26.1 million (4 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$9.90 in 2011 to \$9.83 in 2012.

Bay scallop landings were 170,000 pounds valued at over \$2.1 million—an increase of 10,000 pounds (6 percent), but a decrease of \$17,000 (1 percent) compared with 2011. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$12.47 in 2012, compared with \$13.36 in 2011.

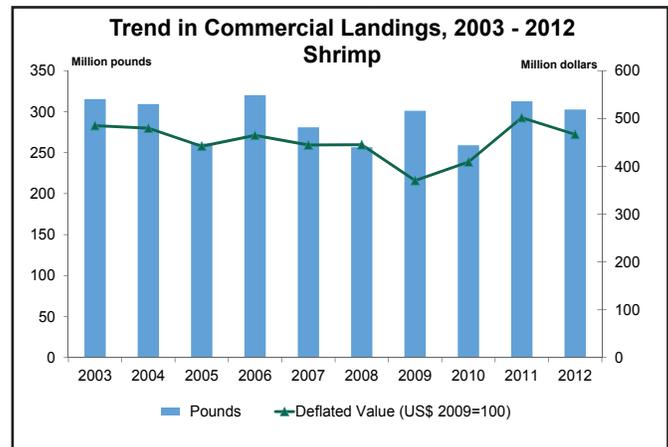
Sea scallop landings were nearly 56.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$558.8 million—a decrease of more than 2.2 million pounds (4 percent) and \$26.1 million (4 percent) compared with 2011. Massachusetts and

New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 36.7 million and 11.4 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing almost 85 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2012 was \$9.83 compared with \$9.89 in 2011.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 297.2 million pounds valued at nearly \$484.9 million—a decrease of 4.4 million pounds (1 percent) and almost \$26.5 million (5 percent) compared with 2011. Shrimp landings by region were: New England unchanged; South Atlantic unchanged; Gulf down 2 percent; and Pacific down 1 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.63 in 2012 from \$1.70 in 2011. Gulf region landings were the nation’s largest with 208.2 million pounds and 70 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 101.0 million pounds (up 9 percent compared with 2011); followed by Texas, 69.0 million



pounds (down 13 percent); Alabama, 17.0 million pounds (down 11 percent); Mississippi, 13.0 million pounds (up almost 30 percent); and Florida West Coast, over 8.1 million pounds (down 25 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 49.0 million pounds (up 2 percent compared with 2011); Washington had landings of 9.9 million pounds (down 1 percent); and California, 6.9 million pounds (down 14 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 269.1 million pounds valued at almost \$105.6 million—a decrease of over 62.2 million pounds (19 percent) and \$4.9 million (4 percent) compared with 2011. California was the leading state with nearly 213.9 million pounds (79 percent) and was followed by New Jersey with over 13.3 million pounds (5 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 215.1 million pounds (down 20 percent compared with 2011); followed by New England, nearly 27.9 million pounds (about the same as 2011); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with more than 26 million pounds (down 20 percent); and the Gulf region with 56,000 pounds (up almost 65 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 39 cents in 2012, compared with 33 cents in 2011.