

Fisheries of the United States

2015

Current Fishery Statistics No. 2015

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

**Fisheries Statistics Division
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**Silver Spring, MD
August 2016**



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NOAA FISHERIES PUBLICATIONS

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

Status of Stocks is an annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. fisheries and is required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This report, which is published each spring, summarizes the number of stocks on the overfished, overfishing, and rebuilt lists for U.S. federally managed fish stocks and stock complexes. The report also shows trends over time, discusses the value and contributions of our partners, and highlights how management actions taken by NOAA Fisheries have improved the status of U.S. federally managed stocks. For example, the 2015 report shows the number of stocks listed as subject to overfishing or overfished remains near an all-time low. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/fisheries_eco/status_of_fisheries/

Fisheries of the United States, published each fall, has been produced in its various forms for more than 100 years. It is the NOAA Fisheries yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States. It provides a snapshot of data, primarily at the national level, on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. In addition, data are reported on U.S. aquaculture production, the U.S. seafood processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although value of landings, processed products, and foreign trade are included. <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/fus/fus15/index>

Fisheries Economics of the United States, published each fall, provides a detailed look at the economic performance of commercial and recreational fisheries and other marine-related sectors on a state, regional, and national basis. The economic impact of commercial and recreational fishing activities in the U.S. is also reported in terms of employment, sales, and value-added impacts. The report provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues. Economic performance indicators for catch share programs and non-catch share fisheries are reported. http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/feus/fisheries_economics_2014/index

Suggested Citation:

National Marine Fisheries Service (2016) Fisheries of the United States, 2015. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Current Fishery Statistics No. 2015. Available at: <https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/fus/fus15/index>

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FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2015

This publication is the annual National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States for 2015. The report provides data on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value as well as other aspects of U.S. commercial fishing. In addition, data are reported on the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products.

SOURCES OF DATA

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Alaska. We also wish to thank Stefania Vannuccini and Gabriella Laurenti of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and Brad McHale, Jackie Johnson-Cragg, and Dianne Stephan of the NOAA Office of Sustainable Fisheries.

NOTES

As in past issues of this publication, the units of quantity and value are defined as follows unless otherwise noted: U.S. landings are shown in round weight (except mollusks which are in meat weight); quantities shown for U.S. imports and exports are in product weight, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the value of the U.S. domestic commercial landings is ex-vessel; in the Review section, deflated ex-vessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 2009. The value for U.S. imports is generally the market value in the foreign (exporting) country and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight charges and insurance from the foreign country to the United States. The value for exports is generally the value at the U.S. port of export, based on the selling price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges. Countries and territories shown in the U.S. foreign trade section are established for statistical purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (International Trade Commission) and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Due to data availability aquaculture production data lags the rest of the publication by 1 year.

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

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Members of the Office of Science and Technology in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Ayeisha Brinson, Joshua Cummings, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, Jacqui Fenner, Tim Haverland, Michael Lewis, Michael Liddel, Avi Litwack, Alan Lowther, Janelle Mueller, Gabrielle Ryan, Clarissa Sellers, John Thibodeau, Alex Valderrama and Melissa Yencho.

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.7 billion pounds or 4.4 million metric tons valued at \$5.2 billion in 2015—an increase of 232 million pounds (up 2.4%) and a decrease of \$244 million (down 4.5%) compared with 2014. Finfish accounted for 88 percent of the total landings, but only 46 percent of the value. The 2015 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 54 cents per pound compared to 57 cents per pound in 2014.

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 the area of capture. Information is unavailable for landing port or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, exceeded 1.5 million metric tons in 2015 and made up 33 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 547.5 million pounds (248,363 metric tons) valued at \$284 million. This was a decrease of 15 percent, or 96 million pounds (43,586 metric tons) in quantity and a decrease of \$154 million (35%) in value compared with 2014. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports. Note that improved foreign port data collection in 2012 resulted in a more complete dataset, and thus higher numbers, than were historically available at the time of publication. Therefore, use caution when comparing data before 2012 to those from more recent years.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were almost 7.8 billion pounds (3.5 million metric tons) in 2014—a decrease of 78 million pounds (35 metric tons) compared with 2014.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were almost 2 billion pounds (892,679 metric tons) in 2015—an increase of 19 percent compared with 2014.

The 2015 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 351 million fish taken on an estimated 61 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead)

was estimated at 151 million fish weighing 188 million pounds.

AQUACULTURE

In 2014, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 608 million pounds with a value of \$1.33 billion, a decrease of 18.3 million pounds (2.9%) in volume and 4 million (<1%) in value from 2013. Atlantic salmon was the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture, with 41.3 million pounds produced, essentially unchanged from 2013. Atlantic salmon produced was valued at \$76.2 million (down 27%). Oysters have the highest volume for marine shellfish production (33.3 million pounds, down 5%).

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that nearly half of the world’s consumption of seafood comes from aquaculture. Globally, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production volume with 89 percent of the global total of 73.8 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, with 62 percent of the global total; India, 7 percent; Indonesia, 6 percent; Viet Nam, 5 percent; and Bangladesh 3 percent. The United States ranks fifteenth in production.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2014, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 167 million metric tons—an increase of 4.3 million metric tons compared with 2013. Aquaculture production increased by 3.5 million metric tons while fishery landings increased by 0.8 million tons.

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

PRICES

The 2015 annual ex-vessel price index for edible fish decreased by 9 percent. Shellfish decreased by 9 percent and industrial products increased 10 percent compared with 2014. Exvessel price indices increased for 16 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 15 species groups, and remained unchanged for 1 product group. The cod price index had the largest increase (66%) while the snow crab price index showed the largest decrease (54%).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2015 domestic production of edible and nonedible processed fishery products was \$10.2 billion, down 1.1 billion (9.5%) from 2014. The value of edible products was \$9.3 billion—down 1.2 billion (11%) compared with 2014. The value of industrial products was \$894 million in 2015—up 108 million (14%) from 2014.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$34.3 billion in 2015—a decrease of \$1.6 billion (4%) compared with 2014. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.7 billion pounds valued at \$18.8 billion in 2015. Volume increased 175.8 million pounds (3%), while value decreased by \$1.4 billion (7%) compared with 2014. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$15.5 billion—a decrease of \$137.5 million (<1%) compared with 2014.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$28.4 billion in 2015—a decrease of \$1.6 billion (5%) compared with 2014. United States firms exported 3.1 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$5.6 billion—volume decreased 260.8 million pounds (8%) and, value decreased \$187.5 million (3%) compared with 2014. Exports

of nonedible products were valued at \$22.8 billion, which is \$1.4 billion (6%) less than 2014.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.9 billion pounds in 2015—an increase of 162 million pounds compared with 2014. The supply of industrial fishery products was 743 million pounds in 2015—an increase of 406 million pounds compared with 2014.

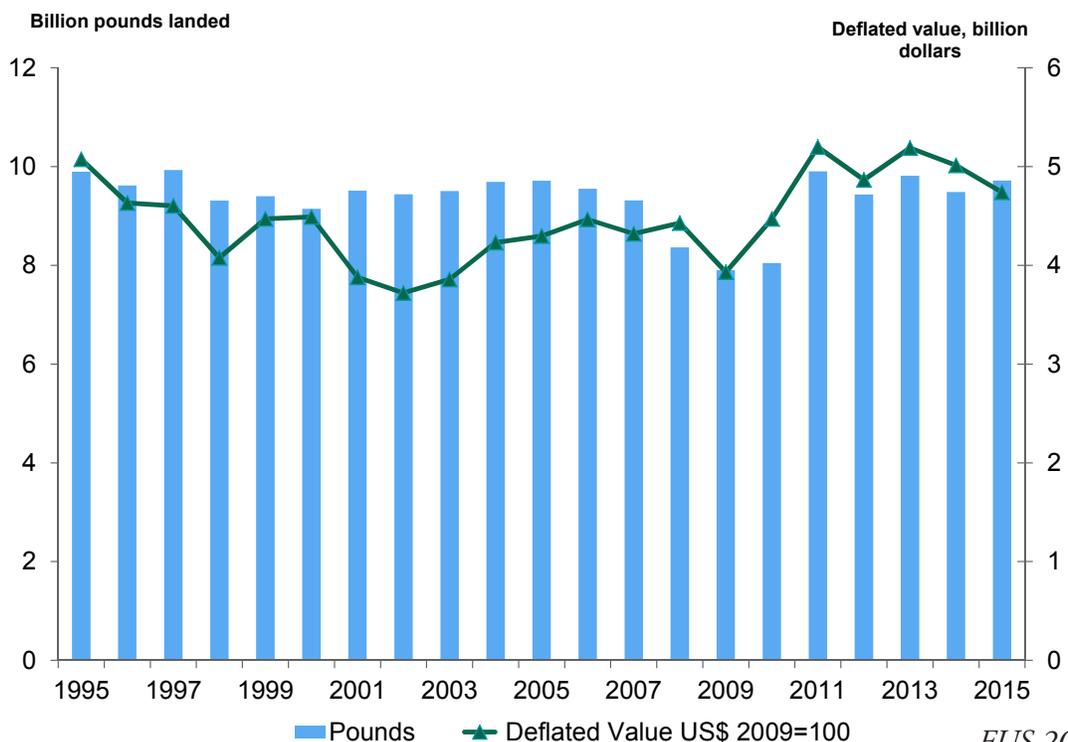
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Estimated U.S. per capita consumption of fish and shellfish was 15.5 pounds (edible meat) in 2015. This total was an increase of 0.9 pounds from the 14.6 pounds consumed in 2014.

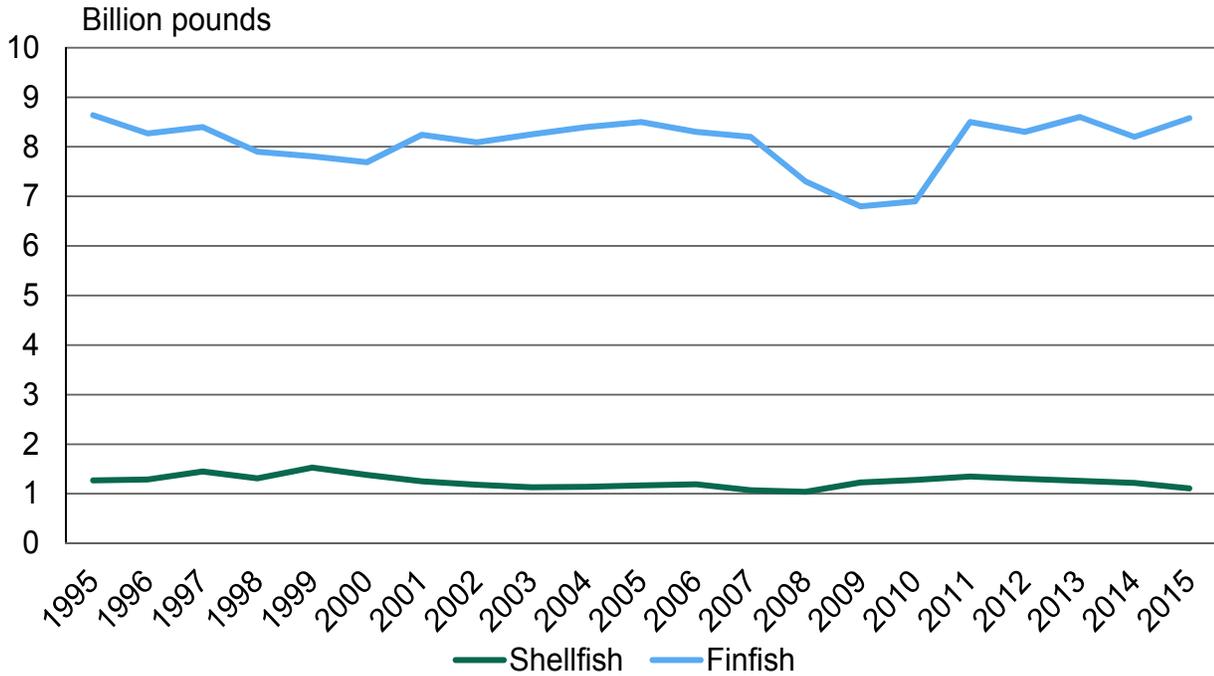
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$96.0 billion for fishery products in 2015. The 2015 total includes \$64.8 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$31.0 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$199.2 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 \$48.7 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

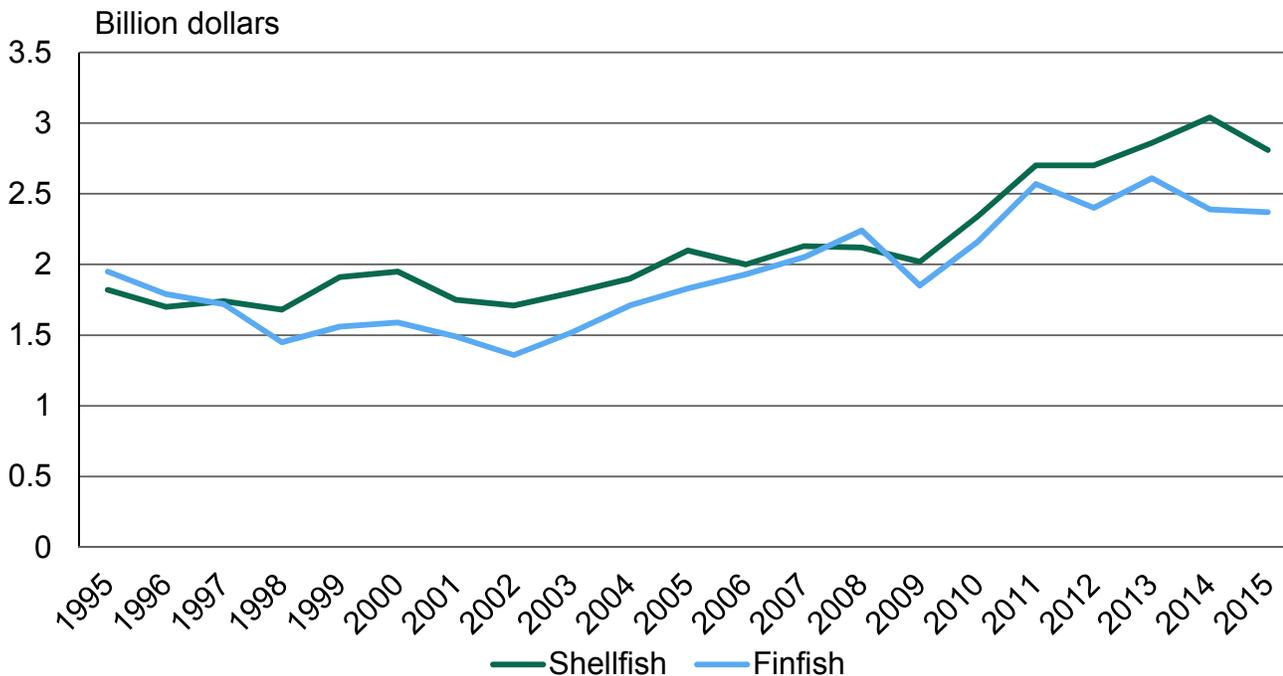
Trend in Commercial Landings, 1995-2015 National Landings and Deflated Value



Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings, 1995-2015



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings, 1995-2015



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 6.0 billion pounds, followed by: Louisiana, 1.1 billion pounds; Virginia, 410.3 million pounds; Washington, 363.0 million pounds; and Mississippi, 304.1 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.8 billion, followed by: Maine, \$588.3 million; Massachusetts, \$524.9 million; Louisiana, \$339.8 million; and Washington, \$274.1 million.

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 547.5 million pounds.

Major U.S. Domestic Species Groups Landed in 2015

Ranked by Volume and Value

Volume of Landings

Rank	Species	Thousand Pounds
1	Pollock	3,269,323
2	Menhaden	1,617,930
3	Salmon	1,066,047
4	Cod	702,476
5	Flatfish	579,144
6	Hakes	352,204
7	Shrimp	327,070
8	Crabs	326,393
9	Sea Herring	246,573
10	Rockfishes	164,818

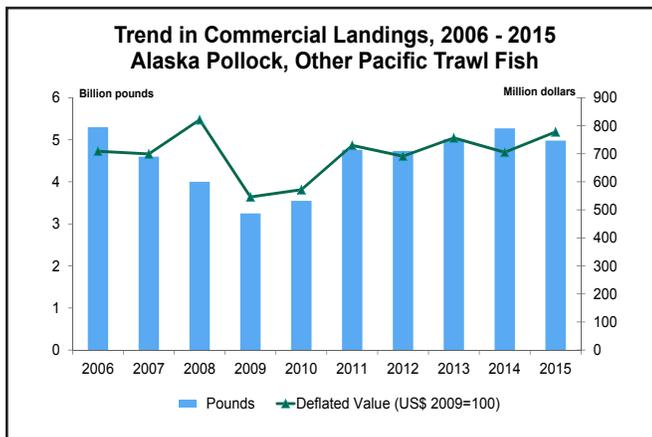
Value of Landings

Rank	Species	Thousand Dollars
1	Lobsters	679,214
2	Crabs	678,727
3	Shrimp	488,384
4	Salmon	460,166
5	Pollock	449,198
6	Scallops	440,496
7	Cod	264,191
8	Flatfish	263,615
9	Oysters	213,773
10	Clams	206,299

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 5 billion pounds valued at \$854 million—a decrease of more than 5 percent in quantity and an increase of more than 11 percent in value compared with 2014.

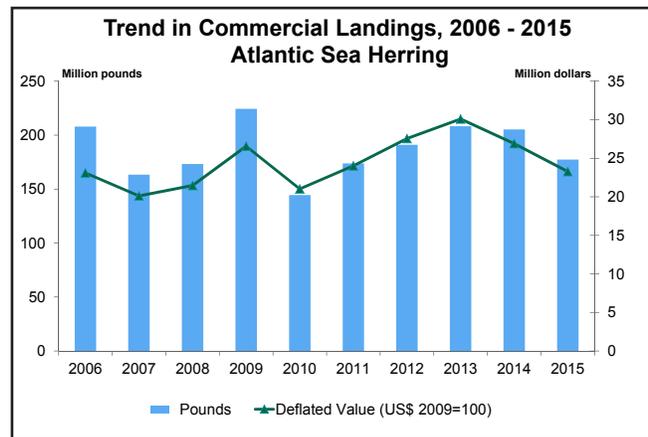
Landings of Alaska pollock (about 3.3 billion) increased from 2014 and were 506.7 million pounds over their 5-year average from 2010 to 2014. Landings of Pacific cod were 699.1 million pounds — a decrease of about 3 percent from almost 717.5 million in 2014. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 333.3 million pounds (down 42%) valued at over \$25.2 million (down 57%) compared to 2014. Landings of rockfishes were 47.9 million pounds (up more than 21%) and valued at over \$19.2 million (up 14%) compared to 2014.



SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were almost 246.6 million pounds valued at nearly \$32.9 million—a decrease of more than 62.3 million pounds (20%), and \$9 million (almost 22%) compared with 2014. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 177.4 million pounds valued at almost \$25.6 million—a decrease of 27.9 million pounds (almost 14%), and \$3.7 million (almost 13%) compared with 2014.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 69.2 million pounds valued at \$7.3 million—a decrease of more than 34 million pounds (over 33%), and more than \$5.3 million (42%) compared with 2014. Alaska landings accounted for 99 percent of the Pacific coast landings with more than 68.5 million pounds valued at more than \$7 million—a decrease of 28.3 million pounds (over 29%), and almost \$4.5 million (about 39%) compared with 2014.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 37.9 million pounds—an increase of 14.5 million pounds (62%) compared with 2014. 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 24.5 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$119.3 million—an increase of 1.3 million pounds (almost 6%) and \$4.4 million (nearly 4%) compared with 2014. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 216,000 pounds of the 2015 total halibut catch. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2015 was \$4.86 compared with \$4.94 in 2014.

JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for almost 96 percent, Oregon for almost 2 percent, and Washington more than 2 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2015. Total landings were 3 million pounds valued at \$220,000—a decrease of 703,000 pounds (19%), and \$137,000 (almost 39%) compared with 2014. The 2015 average ex-vessel price per pound was 7 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 12.4 million pounds valued at \$4 million—a decrease of 638,000 pounds (nearly 5%), but an increase of \$759,000 (almost 24%) compared with 2014. Massachusetts with 7 million pounds and New Jersey with 2.2 million pounds accounted for more than 74 percent of the total landings. The average ex-vessel price

per pound in 2015 was 32 cents compared with 25 cents in 2014.

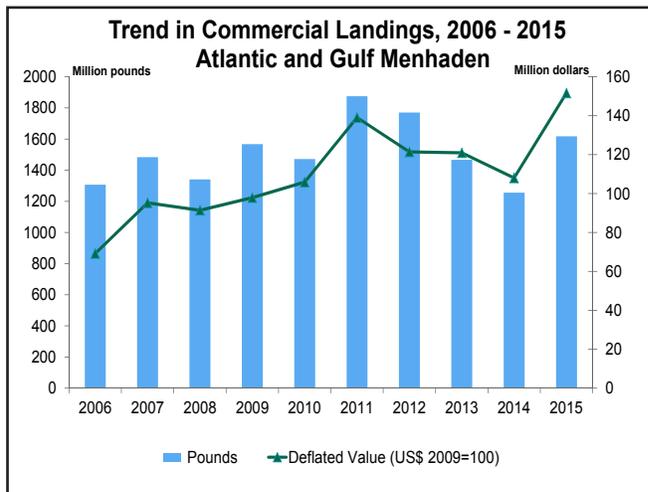
MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 14.5 million pounds valued at \$1.7 million—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (almost 15%), and \$371,000 (nearly 18%) compared with 2014. California accounted for nearly 84 percent of the total landings. The average ex-vessel price in 2015 was 12 cents, unchanged from 2014.

MENHADEN

U.S. menhaden landings were 1.6 billion pounds valued at \$166.5 million—an increase of 361.7 million pounds (nearly 29%), and \$49.1 million (nearly 42%) compared with 2014. Compared with 2014, landings increased by 44.6 million pounds (more than 11%) in the Atlantic states, while increasing by 317.1 million pounds (almost 37%) in the Gulf states. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 436 million pounds valued at more than \$41.4 million. Gulf region landings were 1.2 billion pounds valued at \$125.1 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, 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 74.1 million pounds valued at over \$95.3 million—a decrease of almost 10.5 million pounds (12%), and \$9.6 million (9%) compared

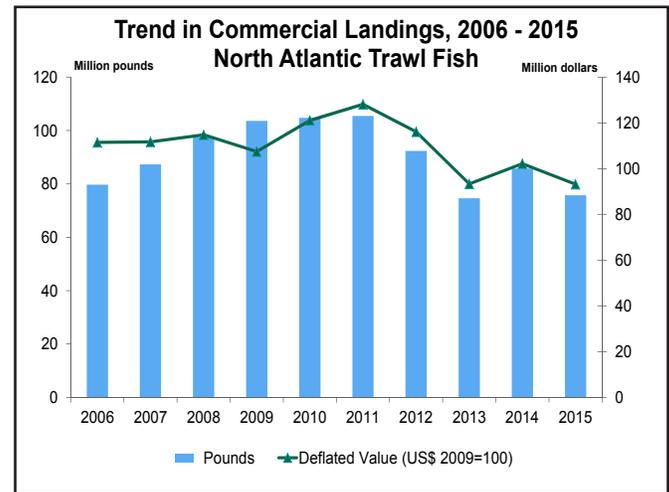
with 2014. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for over 45 percent of the total; followed by haddock, over 13 percent; and whiting (silver hake), 11 percent.

The 2015 landings of Atlantic cod were almost 3.4 million pounds valued at more than \$6.4 million—a decrease of 1.8 million pounds (nearly 35%), and \$2.9 million (31%) compared with 2014. The ex-vessel price per pound in 2015 was \$1.91 compared with \$1.81 in 2014.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were more than 2.1 million pounds—a decrease of nearly 1.8 million pounds (almost 46%) from 2014.

Haddock landings increased to 11.9 million pounds (up nearly 19%) and almost \$12.7 million (up almost 11%) compared to 2014.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 6.7 million pounds valued at \$7.5 million—a decrease of 3.3 million pounds (33%), and more than \$3.2 million (30%) compared with 2014.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$460.2 million—an increase of nearly 345.8 million pounds (48%), but a decrease of more than \$156.5 million (more than 25%) compared with 2014. Alaska accounted for almost 98 percent of total landings; Washington, nearly 2 percent; and California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for the remainder of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 290.1 million pounds valued at \$200 million—an increase of more than 39.5 million

pounds (nearly 16%), but a decrease of more than \$149.4 million (nearly 43%) compared with 2014. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 18 million pounds—down nearly 3.6 million pounds (almost 17%) from 2014. Pink salmon landings were 607.5 million pounds—an increase of 297.9 million (over 96%; note that pink salmon is a biennial fishery). Chum salmon landings were 125.2 million—an increase of 36.1 million (almost 41%); and coho salmon decreased to 25.3 million—a decrease of 24.1 million (nearly 49%) compared with 2014.

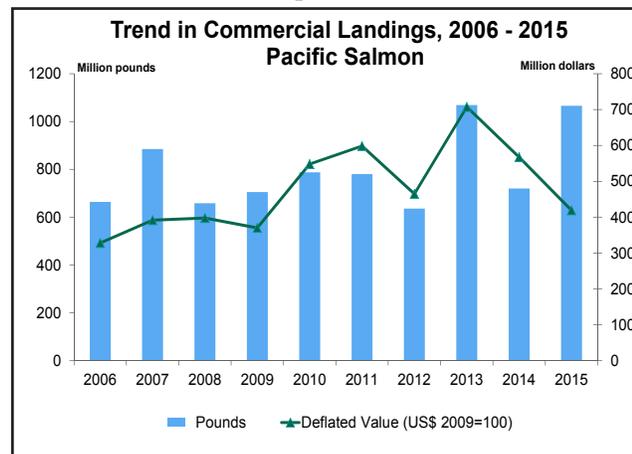
Alaska landings were 1 billion pounds valued at \$413.2 million—an increase of more than 357.5 million pounds (over 52%), but a decrease of nearly \$132.8 million (over 24%) compared with 2014. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2015 was: pink, 604.7 million pounds (58%); sockeye, almost 289.6 million pounds (28%); chum, almost 115.6 million pounds (11%); coho, 24.5 million pounds (2%); and chinook, 6.3 million pounds (almost 1%). The average price per pound for all salmon species in Alaska was 40 cents in 2015—a decrease of 40 cents from 2014.

Washington salmon landings were 20.6 million pounds valued at \$26.8 million—a decrease of 7 million pounds (25%) and over \$11.3 million (almost 30%) compared with 2014. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 6,000 pounds in 2014 to nearly 2.8 million pounds in 2015. Washington landings of chum salmon were 9.5 million (down 16%); followed by chinook, 7.3 million pounds (down less than 1%); coho, 582,000 pounds (down almost 88%); and sockeye, 399,000 pounds (down more than 90%). The average ex-vessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from \$1.38 in 2014 to \$1.30 in 2015.

Oregon salmon landings were more than 3.1 million pounds valued at \$11.8 million—a decrease of over 3.2 million pounds (51%) and almost \$8.3 million (41%) compared with 2014. Chinook salmon landings were 2.9 million pounds valued at \$11.5 million; coho landings were 184,000 pounds valued at \$281,000; sockeye landings were 7,000 pounds

valued at \$15,000; pink landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500; and chum landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500. The average ex-vessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$3.79 in 2014 to \$3.94 in 2015.

California salmon landings were almost 1.4 million pounds valued at more than \$8.1 million—a decrease of over 1.2 million pounds (more than 47%) and over \$4 million (33%) compared with 2014. Chinook were the principal salmon species landed in the state. The average ex-vessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2015 was \$6.02 compared with \$4.73 in 2014.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 35.3 million pounds valued at nearly \$113.9 million—an increase of 43,000 pounds (less than 1%) and \$3.1 million (nearly 3%) compared with 2014. Landings decreased in Alaska to nearly 23.8 million pounds—a decrease of 7 percent compared with 2014. Landings increased in Washington to 2.4 million pounds (up almost 2%) but value decreased to \$7.2 million (down almost 1%). The 2015 Oregon catch was more than 5 million pounds (up more than 53%), and nearly \$12.8 million (up 58%) compared with 2014. California landings of more than 4 million pounds and \$8.9 million represent an increase of 2 percent in quantity but a decrease of almost 1 percent in value from 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2015 was \$3.22 compared with \$3.14 in 2014.

TUNA

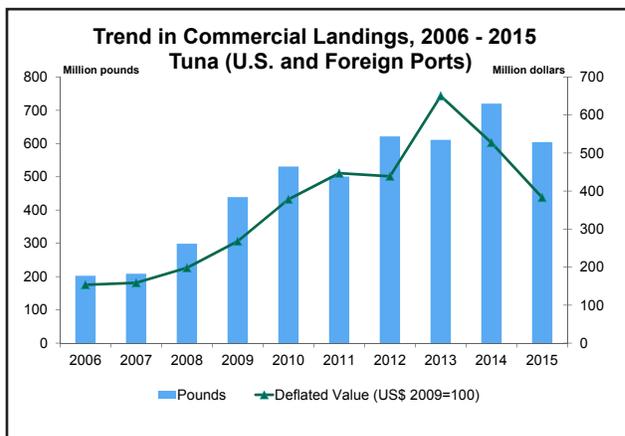
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in the United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 604.2 million pounds valued at \$420.3 million—a decrease of 98.1 million pounds (14%) and \$152.8 million (27%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2015 was 70 cents compared with 82 cents in 2014.

Bigeye landings in 2015 were 25.8 million pounds—an increase of 2.5 million pounds (nearly 11%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound was \$3.17 in 2015, compared to \$3.08 in 2014.

Skipjack landings were almost 498.7 million pounds—a decrease of 89 million pounds (15%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound was 51 cents in 2015, compared to 68 cents in 2014.

Yellowfin landings were almost 49.6 million pounds—a decrease of 10.1 million pounds (17%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound was 82 cents in 2015, compared with 96 cents in 2014.

Bluefin landings were nearly 1.9 million pounds—a decrease of 254,000 pounds (nearly 12%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2015 was \$4.67 compared with \$3.67 in 2014.



CLAMS

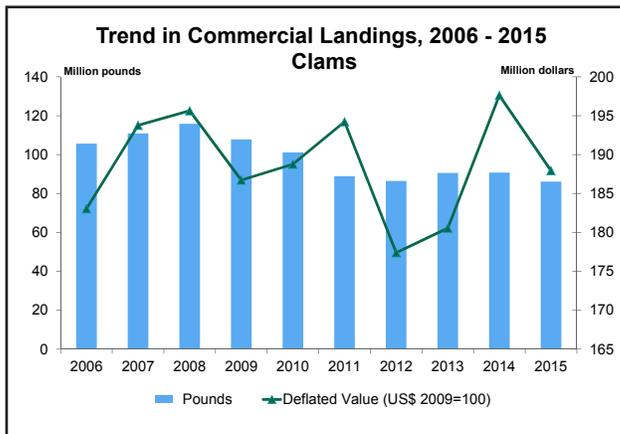
Landings of all clam species yielded 86.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$206.3 million—a decrease of 4.6 million pounds (5%) and nearly \$8.5 million (4%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel

price per pound in 2015 was \$2.40 compared with \$2.37 in 2014.

Surf clams yielded almost 40.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$30.5 million—a decrease of 2.6 million pounds (6%) and \$574,000 (nearly 2%) compared with 2014. Massachusetts was the leading state with over 19.2 million pounds (down 1% compared with 2014), followed by New Jersey, over 18.3 million pounds (down 6%); and Maryland, 1.9 million pounds (down almost 1%). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was 75 cents in 2015, up 3 cents from 2014.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 30 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$23.7 million—a decrease of nearly 1.4 million pounds (more than 4%) and \$170,000 (almost 1%) compared with 2014. New Jersey had landings of over 16.2 million pounds (down more than 7% compared with 2014) valued at \$13.3 million (up 4%) while Massachusetts production was over 13.3 million pounds (down 1%) valued at almost \$9.1 million (down almost 8%). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for almost 99 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2015. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats increased from 76 cents in 2014 to 79 cents in 2015.

The hard clam fishery produced nearly 7.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$57.1 million—a decrease of 572,000 pounds (7%), but an increase of \$7.5 million (15%) compared with 2014. Landings in the New England region were 1.5 million pounds of meats (down nearly 9%); Middle Atlantic, 5.2 million pounds (up 12%); and the South Atlantic region, 864,000 pounds (down 53%). The average



ex-vessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.16 in 2014 to \$7.63 in 2015.

Soft clams yielded nearly 2.6 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$29.6 million—a decrease of 1 million pounds (28%), but an increase of \$3.7 million (more than 14%) compared with 2014. Maine was the leading state with nearly 1.9 million pounds of meats (down 9%); followed by Massachusetts, 416,000 pounds (up 5%); and New York, 194,000 pounds (up 35%). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was \$11.46 in 2015, compared with \$7.21 in 2014.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 326.4 million pounds valued at \$678.7 million—an increase of 31.2 million pounds (almost 11%), but a decrease of \$7 million (1%) compared with 2014.

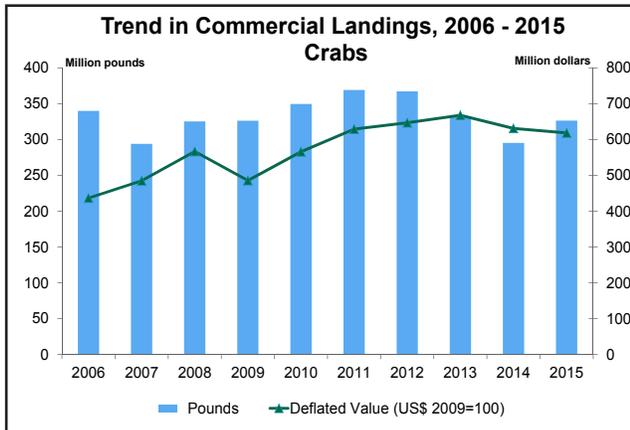
Hard blue crab landings were 158.6 million pounds valued at \$234.8 million—an increase of 25 million pounds (nearly 19%) and \$29.1 million (14%) compared with 2014. Louisiana landed nearly 25 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, more than 20 percent; Maryland, almost 19 percent; and Virginia, 18 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the South Atlantic increased more than 21 percent to 40.9 million pounds; and in the Gulf region with 49.8 million pounds increased more than 6 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 67.9 million pounds valued at \$97.2 million had an increase of 14.8 million pounds (28%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.48 in 2015 compared with \$1.54 in 2014.

Dungeness crab landings were 23.9 million pounds valued at \$112 million—a decrease of almost 30.6 million pounds (56%) and \$97.5 million (almost 47%) compared with 2014. Washington landings of 15 million pounds (down more than 22% from 2014) led all states with almost 62 percent of the total landings. Alaska landings were 3.6 million pounds (down nearly 33%) or 15 percent of the total landings. California landings were 3.1 million pounds (down almost 83%) and Oregon landings were 2.3

million pounds (down nearly 81%). The average ex-vessel price per pound was \$4.68 in 2015, compared with \$3.84 in 2014.

U.S. landings of king crab were 17.5 million pounds valued at \$98.7 million—an increase of 865,000 pounds (5%) and \$13.1 million (over 15%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2015 was \$5.63 compared with \$5.14 in 2014.

Snow crab landings were nearly 80.8 million pounds valued at \$133.7 million—an increase of 27 million pounds (50%) and over \$18.3 million (16%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound was \$1.65 in 2015, down from \$2.14 in 2014.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 145.9 million pounds valued at \$617.2 million—a decrease of 1.9 million pounds (over 1%), but an increase of \$50.6 million (nearly 9%) compared with 2014. Maine led in landings for the 34th consecutive year with 121.7 million pounds valued at more than \$498.4 million—a decrease of 2.4 million pounds (nearly 2%) compared with 2014. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 16.4 million pounds valued at \$78.3 million—an increase of 1.1 million pounds (over 7%) compared with 2014. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced almost 95 percent of the total national landings. The average ex-vessel price per pound was \$4.23 in 2015, compared with \$3.83 in 2014.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 6.5 million pounds valued at \$62 million—an increase of 1.7 million pounds (more than 36%) and \$3.7 million (over 6%) compared with 2014. Florida, with landings of 5.7 million pounds valued at \$46.2 million, accounted for 88 percent of the total catch and more than 74 percent of the value. This number was an increase of 1.9 million pounds (over 50%) and \$6.1 million (15%) compared with 2014. Overall the average ex-vessel price per pound was \$9.51 in 2015, compared with \$12.21 in 2014.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 27.5 million pounds valued at nearly \$213.8 million—a decrease of 6.6 million pounds (over 19%) and \$26.5 million (11%) compared with 2014. The Gulf region led in production with 14.7 million pounds of meats, over 53 percent of the national total; followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 5.9 million pounds (almost 22%); and the Pacific Coast region with 5 million pounds (18%). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was \$7.76 in 2015, compared with \$7.04 in 2014.

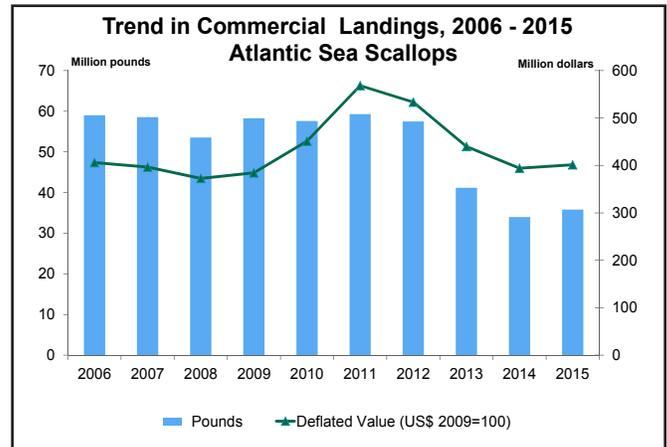
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 35.8 million pounds valued at more than \$440.4 million—an increase of 1.8 million pounds (over 5%) and \$12 million (nearly 3%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$12.61 in 2014 to \$12.30 in 2015.

Bay scallop landings were 102,000 pounds valued at almost \$2.6 million—a decrease of 65,000 pounds (nearly 39%) and \$1.4 million (over 35%) compared with 2014. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was \$25.12 in 2015, compared with \$23.69 in 2014.

Sea scallop landings were 35.7 million pounds valued at \$437.9 million—an increase of nearly 1.9 million pounds (almost 6%) and over \$13.3 million (3%) compared with 2014. Massachusetts and New Jersey

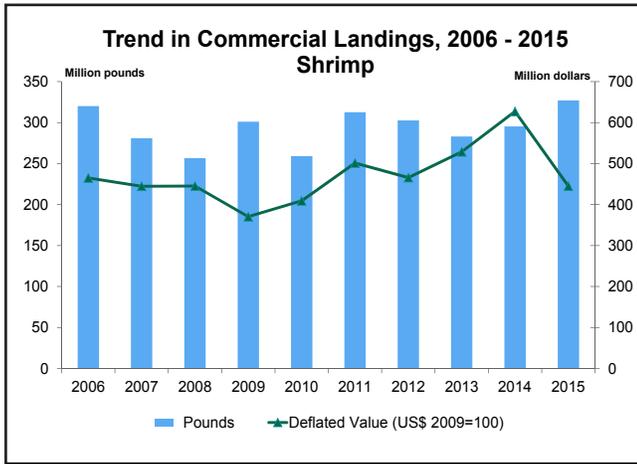
were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with almost 21.5 million and 7.8 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing over 82 percent of the national total. The average ex-vessel price per



pound of meats in 2015 was \$12.26 compared with \$12.55 in 2014.

SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 327.1 million pounds valued at over \$488.3 million—an increase of 31.7 million pounds (almost 11%), but a decrease of \$193 million (over 28%) compared with 2014. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up almost 9 percent; South Atlantic up 47 percent; Gulf up more than 6 percent; and Pacific up more than 13 percent. The average ex-vessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.49 in 2015 from \$2.31 in 2014. Gulf region landings were the nation’s largest with 197 million pounds and over 60 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 89 million pounds (down 17% compared with 2014); followed by Texas, 71 million pounds (up almost 74%); Alabama, 17.1 million pounds (down more than 3%); Florida West Coast, almost 11.5 million pounds (up nearly 17%); and Mississippi, 8.3 million pounds (down over 9%). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 53.3 million pounds (up 3% compared with 2014); Washington had landings of over 42.3 million pounds (up 35%); and California, nearly 8.9 million pounds (down 7%).



SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 116.7 million pounds valued at \$57.5 million—a decrease of 158.2 million pounds (almost 58%) and \$47.1 million (45%) compared with 2014. California was the leading state with 81.1 million pounds (more than 69%) and was followed by Rhode Island with 16.1 million pounds (nearly 14% of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 85 million pounds (down nearly 63% compared with 2014); followed by New England, almost 23.7 million pounds (down almost 18%); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 8 million pounds (down more than 53%); followed by the Gulf region with 51,000 pounds (down almost 23%); and the South Atlantic region with 48,000 pounds (down 2%). The average ex-vessel price per pound for squid was 49 cents in 2015 compared with 38 cents in 2014.