

REVIEW

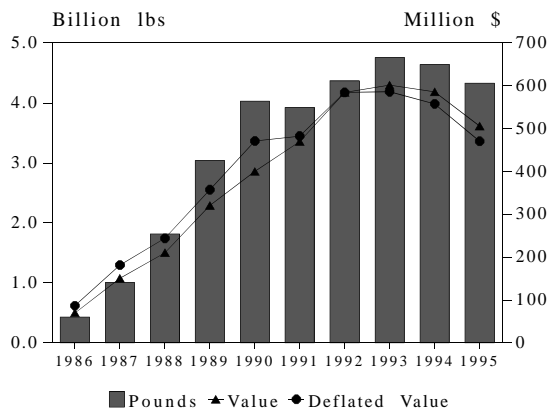
IMPORTANT SPECIES

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 4.3 billion pounds valued at \$506.1 million--a decrease of 7 percent in quantity and a 14 percent decrease in value compared with 1994.

HALIBUT. U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 44.8 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$66.8 million--a decrease of 13.1 million pounds (23 percent), and of \$18.1 million (21 percent) compared with 1994. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 35,000 pounds of the 1995 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was \$1.49 compared with \$1.47 in 1994.

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Alaska Pollock, Other Pacific Trawl Fish

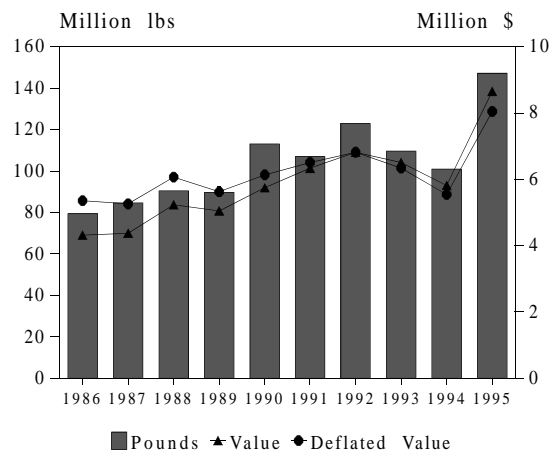


Landings of Alaska pollock decreased 9 percent to 2.9 billion pounds and were 7 percent lower than the 1990-94 5-year average. Decreased landings were due to management measures which reduced the TAC (total allowable catch) and because there were fewer overages in pollock quotas. Landings of Pacific cod were 591.4 million pounds - an increase of 28 percent from 460.3 million pounds in 1994. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 390.3 million pounds (down 30 percent) valued at \$18.0 million (up 7 percent from 1994). Landings of rockfishes were 90.1 million pounds (2 percent less than 1994) valued at \$41.1 million. The 1995 rockfish landings were 20 percent lower than the 5-year average.

HERRING, SEA. U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 264.7 million pounds valued at \$57.9 million--an increase of 50.8 million pounds (24 percent) and of \$26.5 million (84 percent) compared with 1994. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 147.2 million pounds valued at \$8.7 million--an increase of 46.2 million pounds (46 percent) and \$2.8 million (49 percent) compared with 1994.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 117.5 million pounds valued at \$49.2 million--an increase of 4.6 million pounds (4 percent) and \$23.7 million (92 percent) compared with 1994. Alaska landings

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Atlantic Sea Herring



ANCHOVIES. U.S. landings of anchovies were 6.8 million pounds--a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 1994. Ninety-nine percent of all landings were used for bait.

accounted for 90 percent of the Pacific coast with 106.1 million pounds valued at \$39.1 million--an increase of 1.0 million pounds (1 percent) and \$17.5 million (81 percent) compared with 1994.

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JACK MACKEREL. California accounted for 92 percent and Oregon for 8 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 1995. Total landings were 4.1 million pounds valued at \$279,000--a decrease of 2.3 million pounds (35 percent), and \$87,000 (24 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was 7 cents compared with 6 cents in 1994.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC. U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 18.7 million pounds valued at \$2.8 million--a decrease of 1.1 million pounds (5 percent) and an increase of \$98,000 (4 percent) compared with 1994. Rhode Island with 12.2 million pounds and New Jersey with 4.8 million pounds had a total of 91 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was 15 cents compared to 13 cents in 1994.

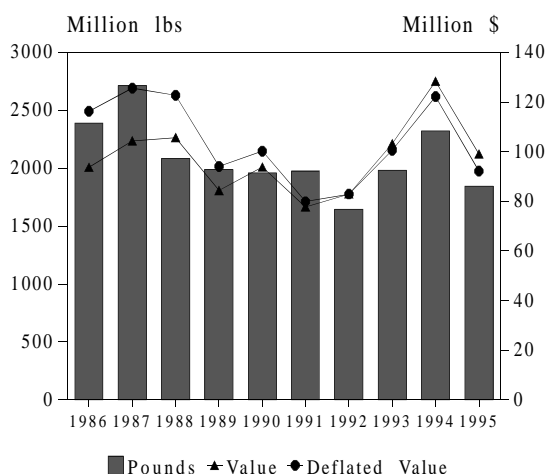
MACKEREL, CHUB. Landings of Chub mackerel were 19.0 million pounds valued at \$1.1 million--a decrease of 3.2 million pounds (14 percent) and \$153,000 (12 percent) compared with 1995. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was 6 cents compared to 10 cents in 1994.

MENHADEN. The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.8 billion pounds valued at \$99.1 million--a decrease of

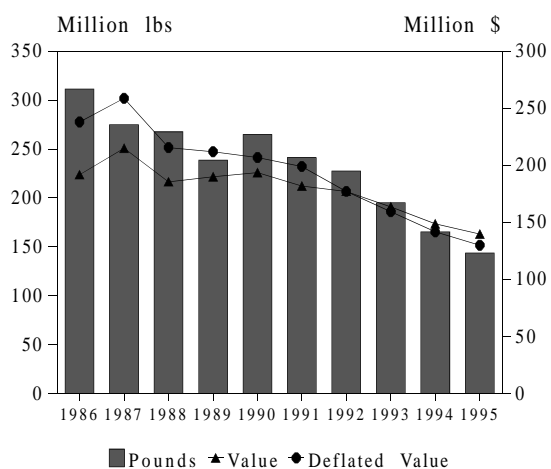
476.6 million pounds (21 percent) and \$29.2 million (23 percent) compared with 1994. Atlantic landings totaled 806.3 million pounds valued at \$47.2 million and were 174.7 million pounds (28 percent) greater than 1994. The 1.0 billion pounds of Gulf region landings valued at \$51.9 million represented a decrease of 651.3 million pounds (38 percent) and were 203.8 million pounds less than the 1990-1994 5-year average landings of 1.2 billion pounds. The large decrease in Gulf landings occurred due to cold weather and tropical storms; hypoxic waters off the mouth of the Mississippi River may also have increased stock mortality rates. Menhaden are used primarily for the production of meal, oil, and solubles. Small quantities are used for bait and animal food.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH. Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (blackback, 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 118.1 million pounds valued at \$122.3 million--a decrease of 34.9 million pounds (23 percent) and \$9.5 million (9

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Atlantic and Gulf Menhaden



Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
North Atlantic Trawl Fish



percent) compared with 1994. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic accounting for 49 percent of the total; followed by cod, 23 percent; and whiting, 12 percent.

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The 1995 landings of Atlantic cod were 29.6 million pounds valued at \$28.2 million--a decrease of 9.0 million pounds (23 percent) and \$8.0 million (22 percent) compared with 1994. The exvessel price per pound was 95 cents in 1995 compared with 94 cents per pound in 1994.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 4.1 million pounds--a decrease of 2.7 million pounds (40 percent) from 1994, and about 73 percent of its 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 877,000 pounds (up 21 percent) and \$1.2 million (up 17 percent) compared to 1994.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 7.2 million pounds valued at \$6.6 million--a decrease of 1.1 million pounds (13 percent) and \$128,000 (2 percent) compared with 1994.

PACIFIC SALMON. U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$520.6 million--an increase of 236.5 million pounds (26 percent), and \$64.4 million (14 percent) compared with 1994. Alaska and Washington accounted for 97

of 44.9 million pounds (15 percent), and \$36.5 million (13 percent) compared with 1994. Chinook salmon landings increased to 24.3 million pounds--up 6.0 million pounds (33 percent) from 1994. Pink salmon landings were 444.7 million pounds--an increase of 79.5 million pounds (22 percent); chum salmon increased to 269.1 million pounds (101 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 49.2 million pounds--a decrease of 29.3 million pounds (37 percent) compared with 1994.

Alaska landings were 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$495.9 million--an increase of 235.7 million pounds (27 percent), and \$71.5 million (17 percent) compared with 1994. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 1995 was: sockeye, 347.4 million pounds (32 percent); pink, 434.5 million pounds (39 percent); chum, 262.3 million pounds (24 percent); coho, 46.0 million pounds (4 percent); and chinook, 12.9 million pounds (1 percent). The exvessel price per pound for all species in Alaska was 45 cents in 1995-- a decrease of 4 cents from 1994.

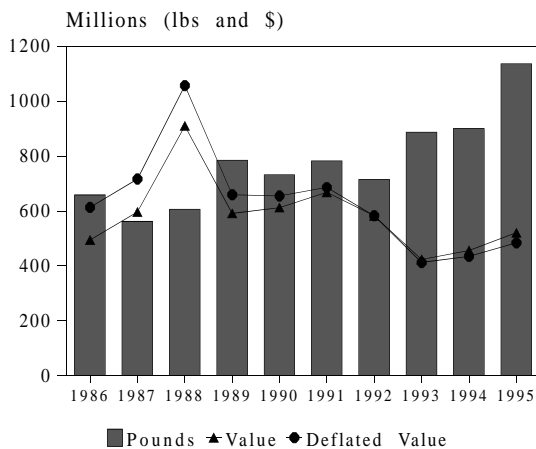
Washington salmon landings were 24.4 million pounds valued at \$9.5 million--a decrease of 4.4 million pounds (15 percent), and \$14.4 million (60 percent) compared with 1994. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 4,000 pounds in 1994 to 10.2 million pounds in 1995. Washington landings of chum salmon were 6.8 million pounds (down 49 percent); followed by silver, 2.9 million pounds--an increase of 260,000 pounds (up 10 percent); sockeye, 2.3 million pounds (down 78 percent); and chinook, 2.2 million pounds (up 3 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from 83 cents in 1994 to 39 cents in 1995.

Oregon salmon landings were 2.8 million pounds valued at \$3.6 million--an increase of 1.6 million pounds (131 percent) and \$2.1 million (150 percent) compared with 1994. Landings of chinook salmon were 2.6 million pounds (up 26 percent); and coho, 191,000 pounds (down 61 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Oregon increased from \$1.18 in 1994 to \$1.55 in 1995.

percent and 2 percent of the total landings, respectively. Sockeye salmon landings were 349.7 million pounds valued at \$312.3 million--an increase

California salmon landings were 6.6 million pounds valued at \$11.7 million--an increase of 3.5 million pounds (113 percent) and \$5.2 million (81

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Pacific Salmon



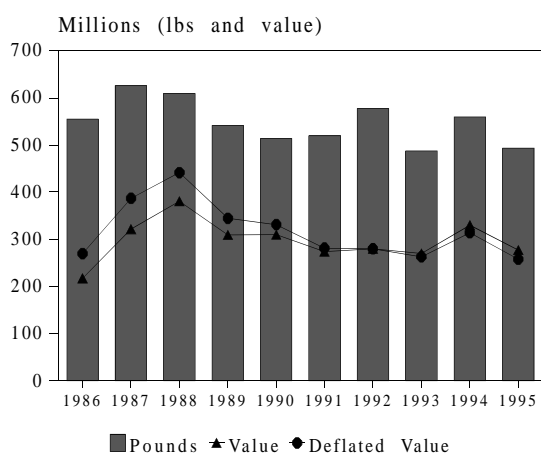
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percent) compared with 1994. Landings of chinook salmon were 6.6 million pounds; coho landings were 11,000 pounds. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 1995 was \$1.76 compared with \$2.07 in 1994.

SABLEFISH. U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 65.9 million pounds valued at \$123.7 million--a decrease of 5.4 million pounds (8 percent), but an increase of \$38.9 million (46 percent) compared with 1994. Landings decreased in Alaska to 47.4 million pounds, a decrease of 11 percent compared with 1994. Landings increased in Washington to 5.4 million pounds (35 percent), \$12.6 million (up 58 percent). The 1995 Oregon catch was 7.0 million pounds (down 22 percent) and \$9.3 million (up 19 percent) compared with 1994. California landings of 6.1 million pounds and \$7.2 million represent a 28 percent increase in quantity and 112 percent increase in value from 1994. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was \$1.88 compared with \$1.19 in 1994.

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Tuna (Includes U.S. and Foreign Ports)



TUNA. Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 494.0 million pounds valued at \$272.2 million--a decrease of 65.7 million pounds (12 percent) and \$52.5 million

(16 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 1995 was 56 cents compared with 59 cents in 1994.

Bigeye landings in 1995 were 20.7 million pounds--an increase of 13.9 million pounds (204 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.56 in 1995 compared with \$3.97 in 1994.

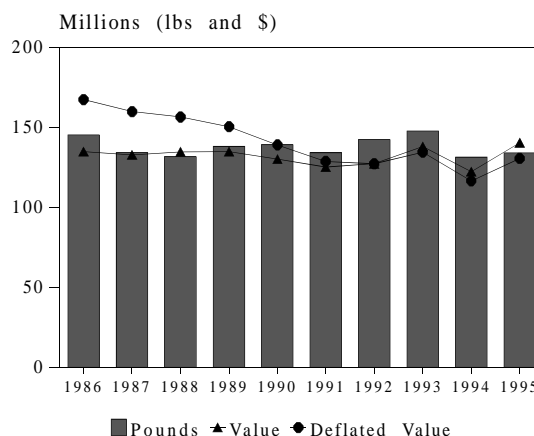
Skipjack landings were 344.6 million pounds--an increase of 7.0 million pounds (2 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound was 37 cents in 1995, compared to 43 cents in 1994.

Yellowfin landings were 98.3 million pounds--a decrease of 83.5 million pounds (46 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound was 69 cents in 1995 compared with 59 cents in 1994.

Bluefin landings were 3.4 million pounds--a decrease of 985,000 pounds (22 percent) compared with 1995. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was \$7.51 compared with \$5.24 in 1994.

CLAMS. Landings of all species yielded 134.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$140.4 million--an increase of 2.8 million pounds (2 percent) and \$18.1

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Clams



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million (15 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was \$1.05 compared to 93 cents in 1994.

Surf clams yielded 63.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$39.0 million--a decrease of 5.1 million pounds (7 percent) and \$3.3 million (8 percent) compared with 1994. New Jersey was the leading State with 46.3 million pounds (down 5 percent), followed by New York, 6.9 million pounds (up 45 percent); and Maryland, 5.7 million pounds (down 18 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of meats remained constant at 62 cents.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 49.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$20.7 million--an increase of 2.5 million pounds (5 percent) and \$2.1 million (11 percent) compared with 1994. New Jersey was the leading producer with 21.8 million pounds of meats accounting for 44 percent of the total ocean quahog landings. The value for New Jersey in 1995 was \$8.6 million--a decrease of \$5.8 million (40 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 42 cents compared to 40 cents in 1994..

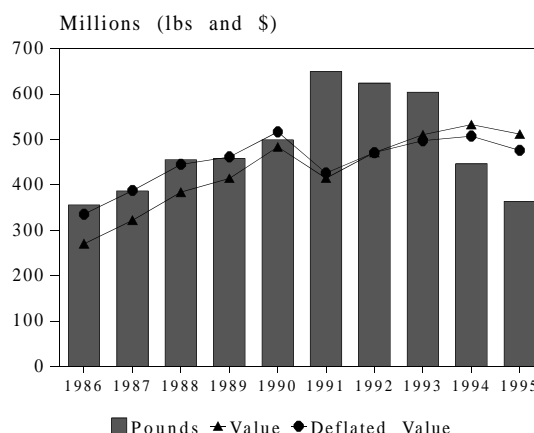
The hard clam fishery produced 17.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$67.4 million--an increase of 5.1 million pounds (40 percent) and \$24.5 million (57 percent) compared with 1994. Landings in the New England region were 3.1 million pounds of meats (up 10 percent); Middle Atlantic region, 4.1 million pounds (up 123 percent); Chesapeake region, 924,000 pounds (up 4 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 4.9 million pounds (up 34 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$3.38 in 1994 to \$3.78 in 1995.

Soft clams yielded 2.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$11.1 million--a decrease of 311,000 pounds (12 percent) and \$1.4 million (11 percent) compared with 1994. Maine was the leading state with 1.9 million pounds of meats (down 8 percent) followed by Maryland with 367,000 pounds (down 18 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.57 in 1995, compared with \$4.54 in 1994.

CRABS. Landings of all species of crabs were 363.6 million pounds valued at \$512.0 million--a decrease of 83.3 million pounds (19 percent) and \$21.0 million (4 percent) compared with 1994.

Hard blue crab landings were 201.5 million pounds valued at \$144.7 million--a decrease of 7.5 million pounds (4 percent) and an increase of \$7.5 million (5 percent) compared with 1994. North Caro-

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Crabs



lina landed 24 percent of the total; Maryland, 20 percent; Virginia, 15 percent; and Louisiana, 16 percent of the total U.S. landings. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 71.3 million pounds and 47.5 million pounds in the Gulf region, each decreased 3 percent; and the South Atlantic region with 66.6 million pounds, decreased 13 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 16.1 million pounds valued at \$12.3 million showed an increase of 5.1 million pounds (47 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 72 cents in 1995, six cents more than 1994.

Dungeness crab landings were 47.8 million pounds valued at \$79.6 million--an increase of 1.8 million pounds (4 percent) and an increase of \$16.5 million (26 percent) compared with 1994. Washington landings of 21.3 million pounds (up 15 percent)

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led all states with 44 percent of the total landings. Alaska landings were 5.5 million pounds, up 36 percent compared with 1994. Oregon landings were 11.9 million pounds (up 13 percent) and California landings were 9.1 million pounds (down 29 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.66 cents in 1995 compared with \$1.37 in 1994.

U.S. landings of king crab were 14.7 million pounds valued at \$45.5 million--an increase of 2.7 million pounds (23 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound in 1995 was \$3.10 compared with \$4.35 in 1994.

Snow (tanner) crab landings were 80.8 million pounds valued at \$202.4 million--a decrease of 78.8 million pounds (49 percent) and \$40.4 million (17 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.50 in 1995, up from \$1.52 in 1994.

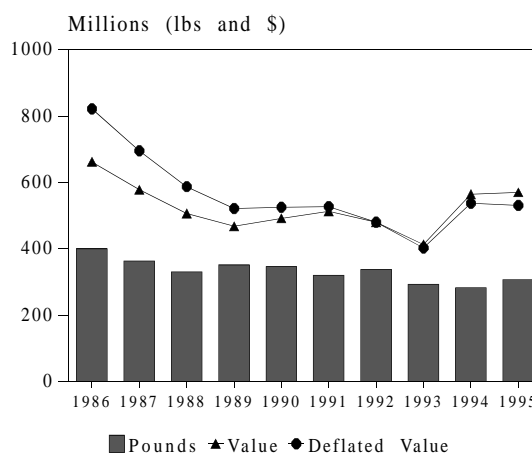
LOBSTER, AMERICAN. American lobster landings were 66.4 million pounds valued at \$214.8 million--a decrease of only 10,000 pounds and an increase of \$18.7 million (10 percent) compared with 1994. Maine led in landings for the fourteenth consecutive year with 36.5 million pounds valued at \$102.3 million--a decrease of 2.4 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 1994. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 15.8 million pounds valued at \$62.7 million--a decrease of 336,000 pounds (2 percent) compared with 1994. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 85 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.24 in 1995 compared with \$2.95 in 1994.

LOBSTERS, SPINY. U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 7.1 million pounds valued at \$34.2 million--a decrease of 981,000 pounds (12 percent), but an increase of \$773,000 (2 percent) compared with 1994. Florida, with landings of 6.5 million pounds valued at \$29.4 million, accounted for 91 percent of the total catch and 85 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 1.1 million pounds (14 percent) and \$272,000 (1 percent) compared with 1994. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.80 in 1995 compared with \$4.12 in 1994.

OYSTERS. U.S. oyster landings yielded 40.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$101.6 million--an increase of 2.3 million pounds (6 percent) and \$7.8 million (8 percent) compared with 1994. The Gulf region led in production with 26.7 million pounds of meats, 66 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region (principally Washington with 76 percent of the region's total volume) with 6.5 million pounds (16 percent), and the New England region, with 5.0 million pounds (13 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.52 in 1995 compared with \$2.46 in 1994.

SHRIMP. U.S. landings of shrimp were 306.8 million pounds valued at \$569.8 million--an increase of 24.2 million pounds (9 percent) and \$5.6 million (1 percent) compared with 1994. Shrimp landings increased in the South Atlantic (up 36 percent), New England (75 percent), and the Gulf (12 percent). The landings in the Pacific decreased 15 percent when compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.86 in

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Shrimp



1995 compared with \$2.00 in 1994. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 219.8 million pounds, and 72 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 88.3 million pounds (down 1 percent), followed by Texas, 76.9 million pounds (down less than 1 percent); Alabama, 20.5 million pounds (up 29 percent); Florida (West Coast),

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18.8 million pounds (up 27 percent); and Mississippi, 15.4 million pounds (up 76 percent). In the Pacific region Oregon was the sixth leading State nationwide with landings of 12.1 million pounds (down 26 percent). Washington landings of 8.6 million pounds increased 36 percent and California landings of 7.6 million pounds decreased 40 percent compared with 1994.

respectively. These represent 74 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 1995 was \$5.07 compared with \$5.04 in 1994.

Florida accounted for the total landings of calico scallops with 957,000 pounds valued at \$1.2 million in 1995.

SCALLOPS. U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 18.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$93.4 million -- an increase of 262,000 pounds (1 percent) and \$1.4 million (2 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$3.88 in 1994 to \$5.02 in 1995.

Bayscallop landings were 253,000 pounds of meats valued at \$538,000--an increase of 174,000 pounds (220 percent) and \$387,000 (256 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.13 in 1995 compared with \$1.91 in 1994.

Seascallop landings were 18.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$92.8 million--an increase of 88,000 pound (less than 1 percent) and \$1.0 million (1 percent) compared with 1994. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 7.7 and 5.8 million pounds of meats,

SQUID. U.S. commercial landings of squid were 229.5 million pounds valued at \$55.9 million--an increase of 13.4 million pounds (6 percent) and a decrease of \$7.8 million (12 percent) compared with 1994. California was the leading state with 154.8 million pounds, 67 percent of the national total. The Pacific region landings were 156.1 million pounds (up 28 percent), followed by the Middle Atlantic region, 37.1 million pounds (down 19 percent), the New England region, 35.6 million pounds (down 23 percent), and the Chesapeake Region, 974,000 pounds (up 35 percent) compared with 1994. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 24 cents in 1995, compared with 30 cents in 1994.

Trend in Commercial Landings, 1986-1995
Atlantic Sea Scallops

