

# **Fisheries** **of the** **United States** **2007**

National Marine Fisheries Service  
Office of Science and Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division  
David Van Voorhees, Chief  
Elizabeth S. Pritchard, Editor

Silver Spring, Maryland  
July 2008



Current Fishery Statistics No. 2007

U.S. Department  
of Commerce

Carlos M. Gutierrez,  
Secretary

National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administration

Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.,  
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.),  
Under Secretary

National Marine  
Fisheries Service

James W Balsiger, Ph.D.,  
Assistant Administrator for  
Fisheries (Acting)

# Preface

## FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2007

This publication is a preliminary report for 2007 on commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States with landings from the U.S. territorial seas, the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and on the high seas. This annual report provides timely answers to frequently asked questions.

## SOURCES OF DATA

Information in this report came from many sources. Field offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), with the generous cooperation of the coastal states, collected and compiled data on U.S. commercial landings and processed fishery products.

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

## PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Data on U.S. commercial landings, employment, prices, production of processed products, and recreational catches are preliminary for 2007. Final data will be published in other NMFS Current Fishery Statistics publications.

The Fisheries Statistics Division of NMFS takes this opportunity to thank states, industry, and foreign nations who provided the data that made this publication possible. Program leaders of the field offices were: Gregory Power, Joan Palmer and Joan Barry for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, Great Lakes States; David Gloeckner, Guy Davenport, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Trisha Culver, for California; David Hamm, for Hawaii and Pacific Islands; Geoff White at the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistical Program, Brad Stenberg, data extracted from PacFIN for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Kohler of the Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska.

## NOTES

The time series of U.S. catch by species and distance from shore included in this year's "Fisheries of the U.S." is estimated by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

As in past issues of this publication, the units of quantity and value are defined as follows unless otherwise noted: U.S. landings are shown in round weight (except mollusks which are in meat weight); quantities shown for U.S. imports and exports are in product weight, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the value of the U.S. domestic commercial landings is exvessel; in the Review Section on important species, deflated exvessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Products Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 2000; 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.

Address all comments or questions to:

Fisheries Statistics Division, (F/ST1)  
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA  
1315 East-West Highway - Rm. 12441  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282  
PHONE: 301-713-2328 / FAX: 301-713-4137  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/>

Members of the Office of Science and Technology in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Daryl Bullock, Rita Curtis, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, John Foster, Tim Haverland, Steven Koplin, Anjunell Lewis, Alan Lowther, Jaya Neti, Elizabeth Pritchard, Tom Sminkey, Glen Taylor, William Uttley, David Van Voorhees, Lelia Wise and Erik Zlokovitz.

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## U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.2 billion pounds or 4.2 million metric tons valued at \$4.1 billion in 2007—a decrease of 251.2 million pounds (down 3 percent) and an increase of \$64.6 million (up 2 percent) compared with 2006. Finfish accounted for 89 percent of the total landings, but only 51 percent of the value. The 2007 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 44 cents compared to 42 cents in 2006.

Catches of Alaska pollock, Pacific whiting and other Pacific groundfish that are processed at-sea aboard U.S. vessels in the northeastern Pacific are credited as “landings” to the state nearest to the area of capture. Information on landing port or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports is unavailable. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, exceeded 1.2 million metric tons in 2007 and comprised more than 30 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states along with Internal Water Processing (IWP) agreements (see glossary) provided an additional 158.4 million pounds (71,838 metric tons) valued at \$62.5 million. This was an increase of 3 percent, or 4.6 million pounds (2,076 metric tons) in quantity and \$1.3 million (2 percent) in value compared with 2006. Most of these landings consisted of tuna, and swordfish landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.5 billion pounds (3.4 million metric tons) in 2007—a decrease of 376,300 thousand pounds (170 metric tons) compared with 2006.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.8 billion pounds (801,149 metric tons) in 2007—a decrease of 2 percent compared with 2006.

The 2007 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 468.0 million fish taken on an estimated 87.0 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 196.0 million fish weighing 255.0 million pounds.

## WORLD LANDINGS

In 2006, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 143.6 million metric tons—an increase of 0.9 million metric tons compared with 2005.

China was the leading nation with 35.9 percent of the total harvest followed by Peru and India with 4.9 percent. Indonesia was the fourth leading producer with 4.2 percent and the United States was fifth with 3.7 percent.

## PRICES

The 2007 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 9 percent, shellfish increased 9 percent and industrial increased 60 percent comparing with 2006. Exvessel price indices increased for 21 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 9 species groups, and unchanged for 2 species groups. The snow crabs price index had the largest increase (71 percent) while bluefin tuna price index showed the largest decrease (23 percent).

## PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2007 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$8.3 billion, \$261.7 million less than in 2006. The value of edible products was \$7.7 billion—a decrease of \$373.4 million compared with 2006. The value of industrial products was \$608.4 million in 2007—an increase of \$111.7 thousand compared with 2006.

## FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$28.8 billion in 2007—an increase of \$1.1 billion compared with 2006. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.3 billion pounds valued at \$13.7 billion in 2007—a decrease of 53.8 million pounds but an increase of \$340.9 million compared with 2006. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$15.1 billion—an increase of \$724.2 million compared with 2006.

# Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$20.1 billion in 2007—an increase of \$2.3 billion compared with 2006. United States firms exported 2.9 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.0 billion—a decrease of 97.9 million pounds but an increase of \$26.7 million compared with 2006. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$15.8 billion, \$2.3 billion more than 2006.

## SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 12.5 billion pounds in 2007—an increase of 123.6 million pounds compared with 2006. The supply of industrial fishery products was 959.7 million pounds in 2007—an increase of 53.2 million pounds compared with 2006.

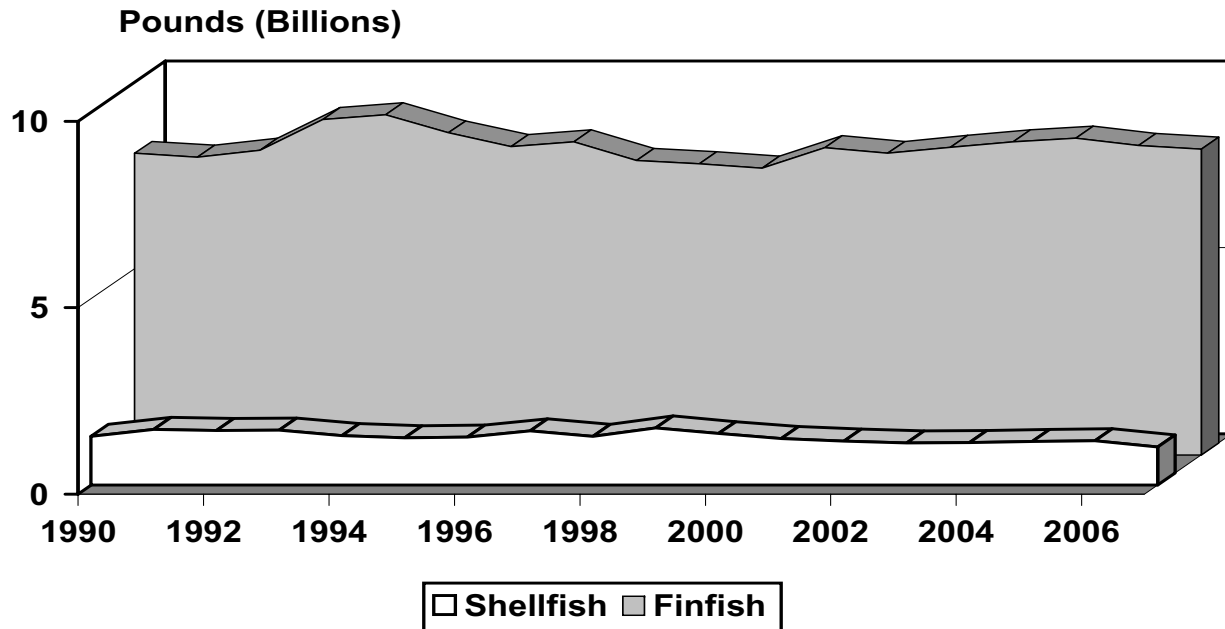
## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.3 pounds of edible meat per person in 2007, down 0.2 pound from the 2006 per capita consumption of 16.5 pounds.

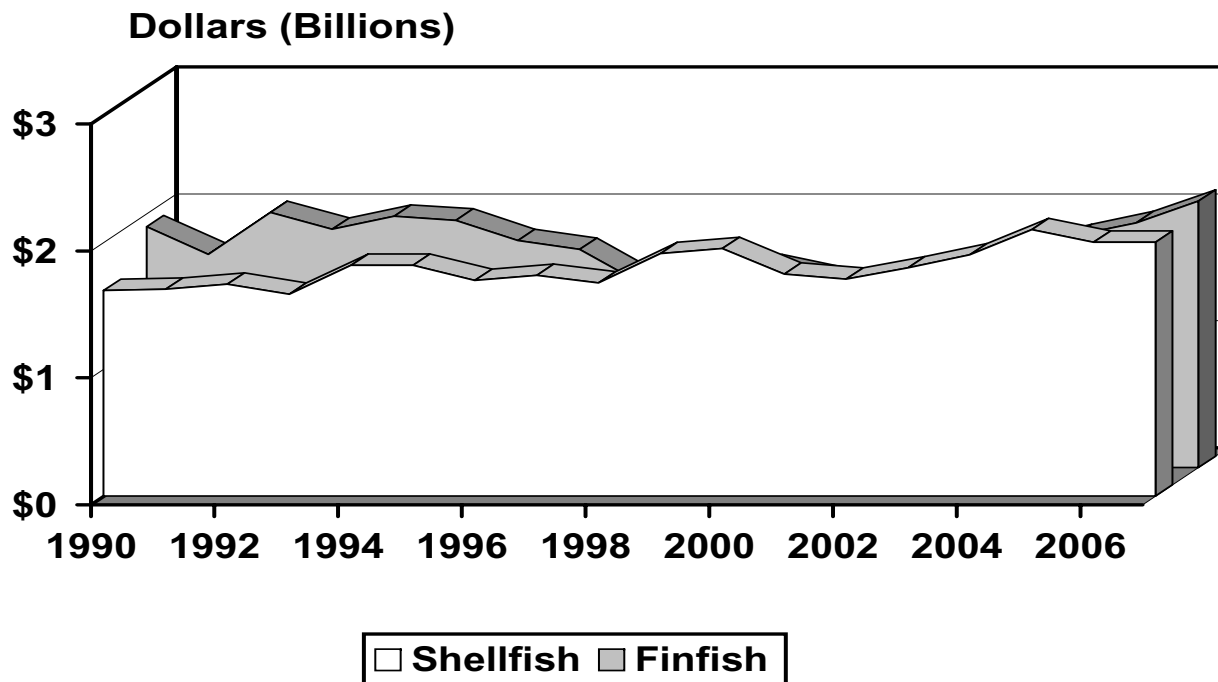
## CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$68.4 billion for fishery products in 2007. The 2007 total includes \$45.8 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$22.1 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$474.2 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 \$34.2 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings  
1990 - 2007



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings  
1990 - 2007



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.3 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana 951.2 million pounds; Virginia 481.7 million pounds; Washington 456.2 million pounds; and California 385.9 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.5 billion, followed by Massachusetts, \$417.6 million; Maine, \$319.5 million; Louisiana, \$259.6 million; and Washington \$214.3 million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by; Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska; Kodiak, Empire-Venice, Louisiana and Hampton Roads Area, Virginia.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 157.7 million pounds.

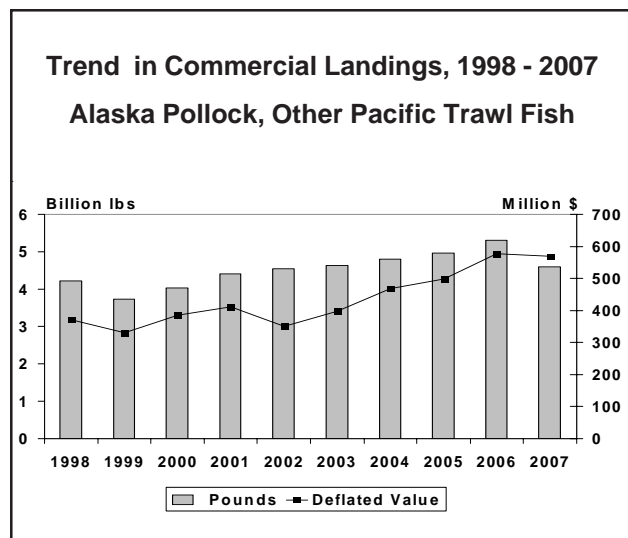
**Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2007**  
**Ranked By Quantity and Value**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,084,616	1	Crabs	453,966
2	Menhaden	1,481,672	2	Scallops	386,621
3	Salmon	884,963	3	Lobster	381,853
4	Cod	505,241	4	Salmon	381,110
5	Flatfish	485,830	5	Shrimp	369,788
6	Hakes	473,850	6	Pollock	305,935
7	Crabs	284,797	7	Cod	251,685
8	Sardines	283,037	8	Halibut	226,732
9	Herring (sea)	231,961	9	Clams	187,703
10	Shrimp	231,553	10	Flatfish	153,476

## 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 4.6 billion pounds valued at \$681.1 million—a decrease of 9 percent in quantity and an increase of over 1 percent in value compared with 2006.

Landings of Alaska pollock (3.1 billion) decreased from 2006 and were 307.5 million pounds under their 2002 - 2006 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were over 488.3 million pounds — a decrease of 6 percent from 518.7 million in 2006. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 455.3 million pounds (down 20 percent) valued at \$34.2 million (down 3 percent) compared to 2006. Landings of rockfishes were 31.8 million pounds (up 6 percent) and valued at \$14.6 million (up 4 percent) compared to 2006.



## ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 23.3 million pounds—a decrease of 5.3 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 2006. 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

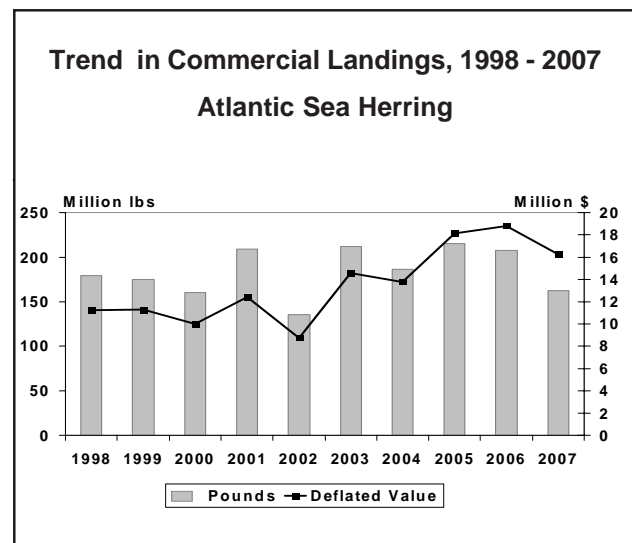
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 70.1 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$226.7 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (2 percent) but an increase of \$24.6 million (12 percent) compared with

2006. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 49,000 pounds of the 2007 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$3.23 compared with \$2.83 in 2006.

## SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 232 million pounds valued at \$34.8 million—a decrease of 57.9 million pounds (20 percent), but an increase of \$4.9 million (16 percent) compared with 2006. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 162.7 million pounds valued at \$19.5 million—a decrease of 45.3 million pounds (22 percent), and \$2.4 million (11 percent) compared with 2006.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 69.3 million pounds valued at \$15.3 million—a decrease of 12.6 million pounds (15 percent), but an increase of \$7.3 million (90 percent) compared with 2006. Alaska landings accounted for nearly 97 percent of the Pacific coast with 67.1 million pounds valued at \$14.8 million—a decrease of 12.7 million pounds (16 percent), but an increase of \$7.4 million (99 percent) compared with 2006.



## JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for almost 98 percent, Oregon for 2 percent, and Washington less than 1 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2007. Total landings were 1.4 million pounds valued at \$145,000—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (45 percent), and \$58,000 (29 percent) compared with 2006. The 2007 average exvessel price per pound was 10 cents.



## MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 56.3 million pounds valued at \$6.7 million—a decrease of 68.5 million pounds (55 percent), and \$10.6 million (61 percent) compared with 2006. Massachusetts with over 46.2 million pounds and New Jersey with nearly 5.4 million pounds accounted for 92 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was 12 cents compared with 14 cents in 2006.

## MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 12.6 million pounds valued at \$873,000—a decrease of 1.9 million pounds (13 percent), and \$21,000 (2 percent) compared with 2006. California accounted for 88 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2007 was 7 cents compared with 6 cents in 2006.

## MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.5 billion pounds valued at \$125.3 million—an increase of 174.9 million pounds (13 percent), and \$59.7 million (91 percent) compared with 2006. Landings increased by 69.7 million pounds (17 percent) in the Atlantic states, while increasing by 105.2 million pounds (12 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2006. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 475.1 million pounds valued at \$32 million. Gulf region landings were 1 billion pounds valued at \$93.3 million.

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

## NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

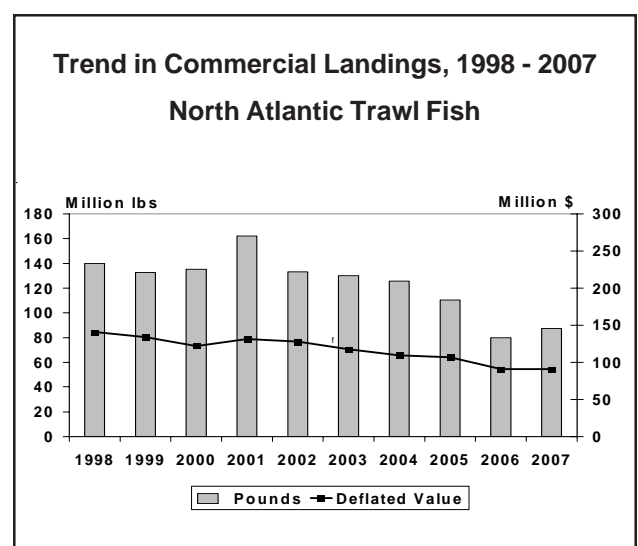
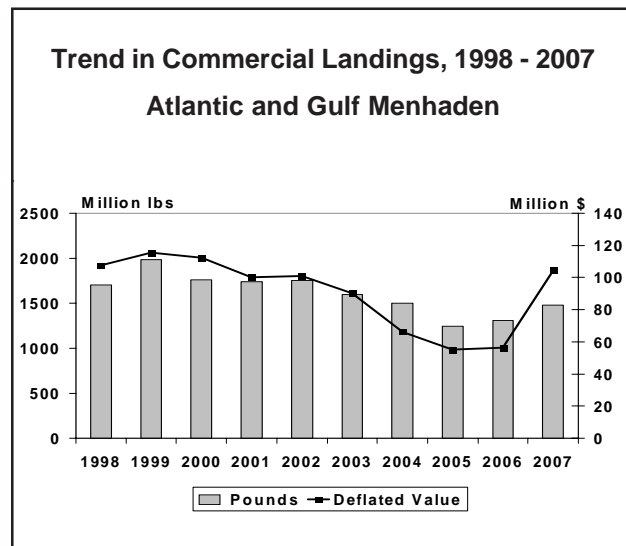
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 87.3 million pounds valued at \$108.7 million—an increase of 7.4 million pounds (9 percent), and \$4.3 million (4 percent) compared with 2006. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 43 percent of the total; followed by cod, 25 percent; and haddock, 11 percent.

The 2007 landings of Atlantic cod were 16.9 million pounds valued at \$27 million—an increase of 4.3 million pounds (34 percent), and \$6.6 million (32 percent) compared with 2006. The exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$1.60 compared with \$1.62 in 2006.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 3.9 million—a decrease of 409,000 pounds (10 percent) from 2006 and were 64 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 8 million pounds (11 percent) and \$12.3 million (8 percent) compared to 2006.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 18.5 million pounds valued at \$8.5 million—an increase of 5.1 million pounds (38 percent), and \$968,000 (13 percent) compared with 2006.



### PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 885 million pounds valued at \$381.1 million—an increase of 221.3 million pounds (33 percent) and \$70.2 million (23 percent) compared with 2006. Alaska accounted for 97 percent of total landings; Washington, 2 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 276.6 million pounds valued at \$205.4 million—an increase of 37.9 million pounds (16 percent) and \$45.9 million (nearly 29 percent) compared with 2006. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 14.6 million pounds—down 2.3 million pounds (14 percent) from 2006. Pink salmon landings were 457.5 million pounds—an increase of 235.7 million (110 percent); chum salmon landings were 109.1 million—a decrease of 42.2 million (28 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 27.2 million—a decrease of 7.8 million (22 percent) compared with 2006.

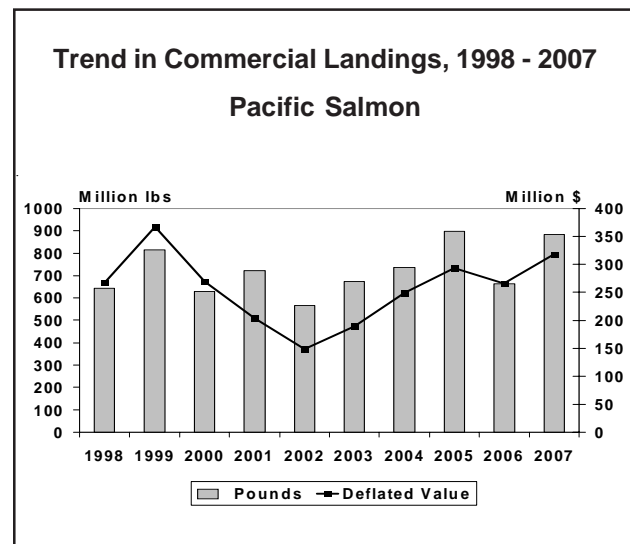
Alaska landings were 861.3 million pounds valued at \$347.6 million—an increase of 227 million pounds (36 percent) and \$71.1 million (26 percent) compared with 2006. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2007 was: pink, 455.5 million pounds (53 percent); sockeye, almost 276.5 million pounds (32 percent); chum, 96.2 million pounds (11 percent); coho, 24.2 million pounds (3 percent); and chinook, 8.8 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 40 cents in 2007—a decrease of 4 cents from 2006.

Washington salmon landings were 20.4 million pounds valued at \$21 million—a decrease of 5.8 million pounds (22 percent) and almost \$3.2 million (13 percent) compared with 2006. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 2,000 pounds in 2006 to 2 million pounds in 2007. Washington landings of chum salmon were 12.9 million (down 12 percent); followed by chinook, over 3 million pounds (down 24 percent); coho, 2.5 million pounds (down 26 percent); and sockeye, 51,000 pounds (down 99 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from \$0.92 in 2006 to \$1.03 in 2007.

Oregon salmon landings were 1.4 million pounds valued at \$4.6 million—a decrease of 427,000 pounds (24 percent) and \$312,000 (6 percent) compared with 2006. Chinook salmon landings were 1 million pounds valued at \$4.1 million; coho landings were 320,000 pounds valued at \$515,000; chum landings were 1,000 pounds

valued at \$1,000; sockeye 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 \$3.35 in 2006 to \$4.00 in 2007.

California salmon landings were 1.7 million pounds valued at \$7.8 million—an increase of 544,000 pounds (46 percent) and \$2.5 million (48 percent) compared with 2006. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2007 was \$4.50 compared with \$4.43 in 2006.



### SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 43.9 million pounds valued at \$115.6 million—a decrease of 3.4 million pounds (7 percent) and \$16.6 million (13 percent) compared with 2006. Landings decreased in Alaska to 32.2 million pounds—a decrease of 4 percent compared with 2006. Landings decreased in Washington to 3 million pounds (down 29 percent) and \$6.6 million (down 20 percent). The 2007 Oregon catch was 5.4 million pounds (down 8 percent), and \$9.5 million (down 3 percent) compared with 2006. California landings of 3.2 million pounds and \$4.9 million represent a decrease of 10 percent in quantity and 1 percent in value from 2006. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$2.63 compared with \$2.80 in 2006.

## TUNA

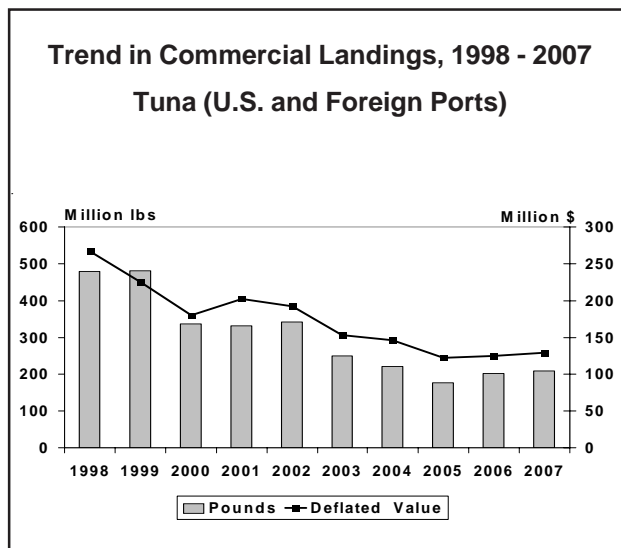
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were almost 208.5 million pounds valued at over \$154.2 million—an increase of 5.6 million pounds (3 percent) and \$8 million (5 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2007 was 74 cents compared with 72 cents in 2006.

Bigeye landings in 2007 were 24.4 million pounds—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.97 in 2007, compared to \$1.85 in 2006.

Skipjack landings were 129.9 million pounds—an increase of 6.9 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound was 39 cents in 2007, compared to 38 cents in 2006.

Yellowfin landings were 25.9 million pounds—a decrease of 797,000 pounds (3 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.13 in 2007, compared with \$1.05 in 2006.

Bluefin landings were 639,000 pounds—an increase of 78,000 pounds (14 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$5.00 compared with \$5.75 in 2006.

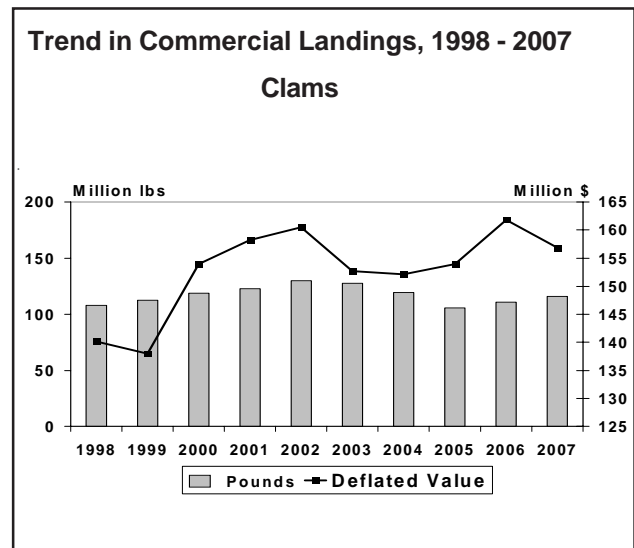


## CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 116.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$187.7 million—an increase of nearly 5.2 million pounds (5 percent), but a decrease of \$900,000 (1 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$1.62 compared with \$1.70 in 2006.

Surf clams yielded almost 62.6 million pounds of meats valued at more than \$38.4 million—an increase of 2.7 million pounds (5 percent) and \$2.5 million (7 percent) compared with 2006. New Jersey was the leading state with nearly 44.8 million pounds (up 3 percent compared with 2006), followed by New York, 9.2 million pounds (up 33 percent); and Massachusetts, 1.6 million pounds (down 35 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 61 cents in 2007, up 1 cent from 2006.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 34.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$20.6 million—an increase of 2.8 million pounds (9 percent) and \$1.2 million (6 percent) compared with 2006. Massachusetts had landings of 20.2 million pounds (up 20 percent compared with 2006) valued at \$10.1 million (up 22 percent) while New Jersey production was 11 million pounds (down 6 percent) valued at \$5.8 million (down 2 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for almost 90 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2007. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from 61 cents in 2006 to 59 cents in 2007.



The hard clam fishery produced almost 10.7 million pounds of meats valued at over \$58.3 million—an increase of 839,000 pounds (9 percent) and nearly \$5.9 million (11 percent) compared with 2006. Landings in the New England region were nearly 5.1 million pounds of meats (up 19 percent); Middle Atlantic, nearly 1.9 million pounds (down 47 percent); Chesapeake, 2.1 million pounds (up 1,000 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 1.5 million pounds (down 13 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$5.34 in 2006 to \$5.47 in 2007.

Soft clams yielded 3.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$23.5 million—an increase of 9,000 pounds (1 percent) and \$381,000 (2 percent) compared with 2006. Maine was the leading state with 1.8 million pounds of meats (down 2 percent), followed by Massachusetts, .3 million pounds (up 34 percent), and Rhode Island, 270,000 pounds (up 28 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$6.16 in 2007, compared with \$6.07 in 2006.

### CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 284.8 million pounds valued at \$454 million—a decrease of 55.1 million pounds (16 percent), but an increase of \$40.2 million (10 percent) compared with 2006.

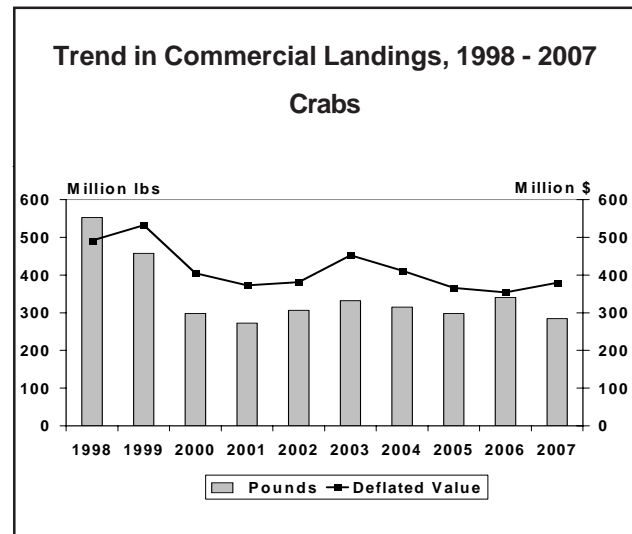
Hard blue crab landings were 136.7 million pounds valued at \$123.2 million—a decrease of 25.4 million pounds (16 percent), but an increase of \$9.9 million (9 percent) compared with 2006. Louisiana landed 32 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 16 percent; North Carolina, 15 percent; and Virginia, nearly 13 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were almost 39.6 million pounds—a decrease of 21 percent; the South Atlantic with 32.4 million pounds decreased 9 percent; and the Gulf region with 55.9 million pounds decreased 16 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 8.8 million pounds valued at \$11.2 million had a decrease of 651,000 pounds (7 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 90 cents in 2007, compared with 70 cents in 2006.

Dungeness crab landings were 56.8 million pounds valued at \$132.6 million—a decrease of 32.1 million pounds (36 percent) and \$16.4 million (11 percent) compared with 2006. Washington landings of 22.4 million pounds (down 9 percent from 2006) led all states with 39 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 17 million pounds (down 49 percent) or 30 percent of the total landings.

California landings were 11 million pounds (down 58 percent) and Alaska landings were 6.5 million pounds (up 34 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.33 in 2007, compared with \$1.68 in 2006.

U.S. landings of king crab were nearly 25.9 million pounds valued at \$97.9 million—an increase of 4.3 million pounds (20 percent) and nearly \$30.8 million (46 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound in 2007 was \$3.77 compared with \$3.10 in 2006.

Snow crab landings were 34.1 million pounds valued at \$50.4 million—a decrease of 3.9 million pounds (10 percent), but an increase of \$19.9 million (66 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.48 in 2007, up from \$0.80 in 2006.



### LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 75.2 million pounds valued at \$349.1 million—a decrease of 17.4 million pounds (19 percent) and \$46.1 million (12 percent) compared with 2006. Maine led in landings for the 26th consecutive year with almost 58.5 million pounds valued at over \$260.3 million—a decrease of 14.2 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 2006. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 9.9 million pounds valued at \$49.9 million—a decrease of 1.1 million pounds (10 percent) compared with 2006. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 91 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$4.64 in 2007, compared with \$4.27 in 2006.

## LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.3 million pounds valued at \$32.8 million—a decrease of 1.4 million pounds (25 percent) and \$2.7 million (8 percent) compared with 2006. Florida, with landings of 3.6 million pounds valued at \$25.9 million, accounted for 85 percent of the total catch and 79 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (24 percent) and \$1.4 million (5 percent) compared with 2006. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$7.68 in 2007, compared with \$6.26 in 2006.

## OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 35.1 million pounds valued at \$126.9 million—an increase of 735,000 pounds (2 percent) and \$5.4 million (4 percent) compared with 2006. The Gulf region led in production with 22 million pounds of meats, 63 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 10.7 million pounds (30 percent), principally Washington, with 10.5 million pounds (98 percent of the region's total volume); and the South Atlantic region with 761,000 pounds (2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$3.61 in 2007, compared with \$3.53 in 2006.

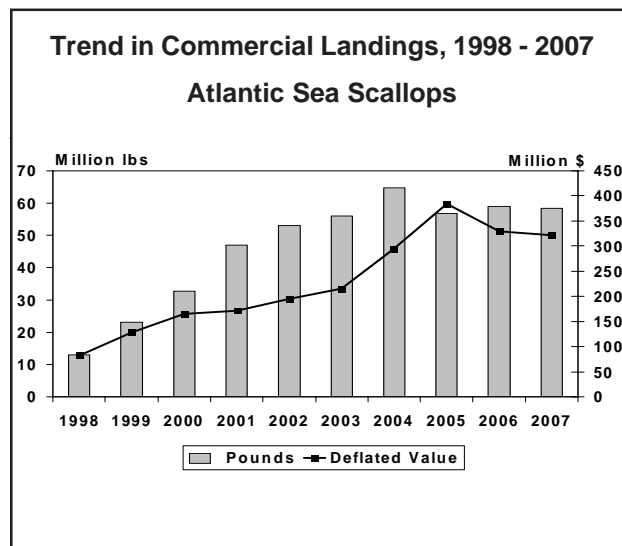
## SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 58.6 million pounds valued at \$386.6 million—a decrease of 487,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$578,000 (less than 1 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.53 in 2006 to \$6.60 in 2007.

Bay scallop landings were 187,000 pounds valued at nearly \$1.6 million—an increase of 94,000 pounds (100 percent) and \$350,000 (28 percent) compared with 2006. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$8.47 in 2007, compared with \$13.27 in 2006.

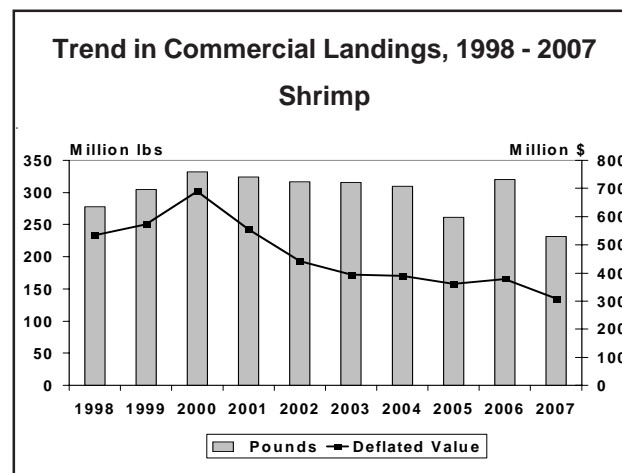
Sea scallop landings were 58.4 million pounds valued at \$385 million—a decrease of 581,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$228,000 (less than 1 percent) compared with 2006. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 32.4 million and 11.8 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing almost 76 percent of the national

total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2007 was \$6.59 compared with \$6.52 in 2006.



## SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 231.6 million pounds valued at \$369.8 million—a decrease of 88.6 million pounds (28 percent) and \$70.9 million (16 percent) compared with 2006. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 78 percent; South Atlantic down over 6 percent; Gulf down 35 percent; and Pacific up 27 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.60 in 2007 from \$1.38 in 2006. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 176.6 million pounds and 76 percent of the national total. Texas led all Gulf states with 73 million pounds (down 30 percent compared with 2006); followed by Louisi-



ana, almost 63.7 million pounds (down 46 percent); Alabama, 21 million pounds (down 13 percent); Mississippi, 10.5 million pounds (up 24 percent); and Florida West Coast, 8.4 million pounds (down 51 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 20.1 million pounds (up 65 percent compared with 2006); Washington had landings of 4.3 million pounds (down 37 percent); and California, 1.2 million pounds (up almost 69 percent).

### **SQUID**

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 159.1 million pounds valued at \$56.5 million—a decrease of 19.9 million pounds (11 percent) and \$6.3 million (10 percent) compared with 2006. California was the leading state with 109 million pounds (68 percent of the total squid

catch). The Pacific Coast region landings were 112 million pounds (down 1 percent compared with 2006); followed by New England, 26.4 million pounds (down 39 percent); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 20.3 million pounds (down 1 percent); followed by the South Atlantic region with 310,000 pounds (down 68 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 124,000 pounds (down 85 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 36 cents in 2007, compared with 35 cents in 2006.