

Fisheries *of the* **United States** **2005**

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2005

This publication is a preliminary report for 2005 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 2005. 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 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; William Despit, data extracted from PacFIN for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Ruse 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.

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.6 billion pounds or 4.4 million metric tons valued at \$3.9 billion in 2005—a decrease of 58.8 million pounds (down less than 1 percent) and an increase of \$176.7 million (up 5 percent) compared with 2004. Finfish accounted for 88 percent of the total landings, but only 47 percent of the value. The 2005 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 41 cents compared to 39 cents in 2004.

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 1.5 million metric tons in 2005 and comprised more than 35 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 132.3 million pounds (60,000 metric tons) valued at \$57.6 million. This was a decrease of 20 percent, or 33.0 million pounds (15,000 metric tons) in quantity and \$14.4 million (20 percent) in value compared with 2004. 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 8.0 billion pounds (3.6 million metric tons) in 2005—an increase of 195.3 million pounds (88,606 metric tons) compared with 2004.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.6 billion pounds (725,755 metric tons) in 2005—a decrease of 13 percent compared with 2004.

The 2005 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 423.3 million fish taken on an estimated 83.4 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 174.3 million fish weighing 254.4 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2004, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 140.5 million metric tons—an increase of 7.3 million metric tons (5 percent increase) compared with 2003.

China was the leading nation with 33.8 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 6.8 percent; India, third with 4.3 percent; Indonesia, fourth with 4.1 percent; Chile, fifth with 4.0 percent; and United States, sixth with 4.0 percent.

PRICES

The 2005 annual exvessel price index for edible fish decreased by 4 percent, shellfish increased 16 percent and industrial stayed the same when comparing with 2004. Exvessel price indices increased for 22 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 8 species groups, and unchanged for 2 species groups. The sea scallops price index had the largest increase (77 percent) while bluefin tuna price index showed the largest decrease (35 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2005 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.6 billion, \$645.5 million more than in 2004. The value of edible products was \$7.2 billion—an increase of \$645.7 million compared with 2004. The value of industrial products was \$362.2 million in 2005—a decrease of \$168.0 thousand compared with 2004.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$25.1 billion in 2005—an increase of \$2.2 billion compared with 2004. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.1 billion pounds valued at \$12.1 billion in 2005—an increase of 164.1 million pounds and \$768.0 million compared with 2004. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were

Review

\$13.0 billion—an increase of \$1.5 billion compared with 2004.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$15.4 billion in 2005—an increase of \$1.8 billion compared with 2004. United States firms exported 2.9 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.1 billion—an increase of 41.2 million pounds and \$365.4 million compared with 2004. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$11.4 billion, \$1.5 billion more than 2004.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.7 billion pounds in 2005—an increase of 576.2 million pounds compared with 2004. The supply of industrial fishery products was 346.8 million pounds in 2005—a decrease of 677.4 million pounds compared with 2004.

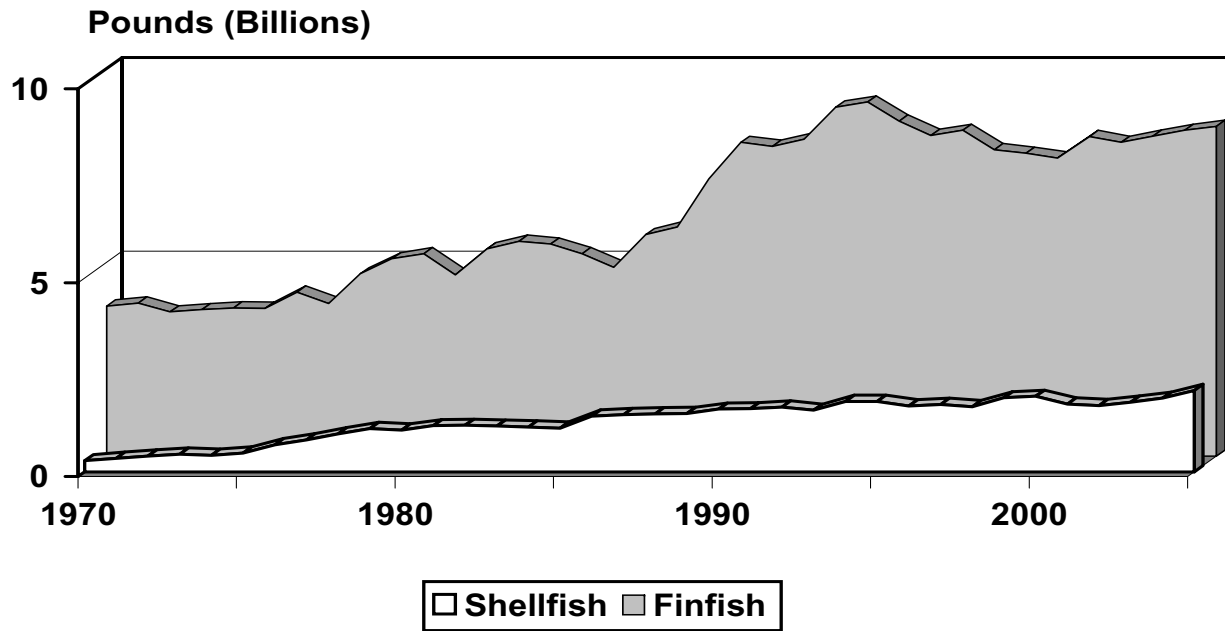
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.2 pounds of edible meat per person in 2005, down 0.4 pound from the 2004 per capita consumption of 16.6 pounds.

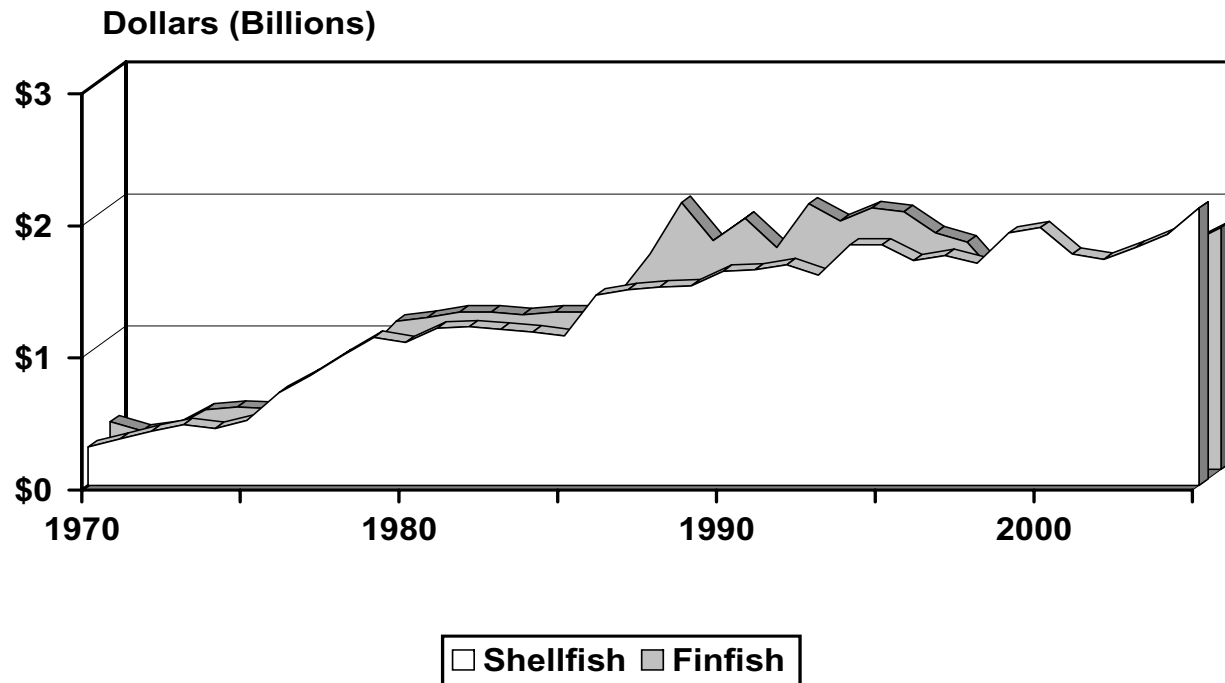
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$65.2 billion for fishery products in 2005. The 2005 total includes \$44.5 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$20.5 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$207.9 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 \$32.9 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1970 - 2005



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1970 - 2005



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.7 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana 847.2 million pounds; Washington 543.2 million pounds; Virginia 441.5 million pounds; and California 367.8 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.3 billion, followed by Massachusetts, \$425.4 million; Maine, \$391.9 million; Louisiana, \$253.0 million; and Washington, \$206.5 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 131.8 million pounds.

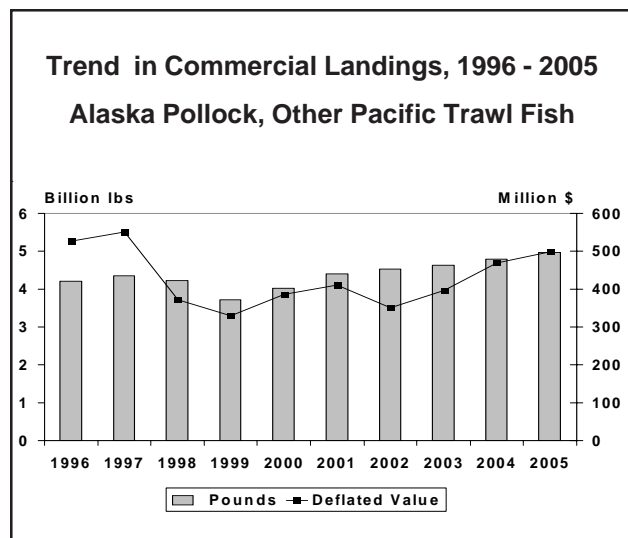
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2005 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,524,889	1	Lobsters	436,857
2	Menhaden	1,243,698	2	Scallops	433,522
3	Salmon	899,455	3	Crabs	413,035
4	Hakes	590,336	4	Shrimp	406,506
5	Cod	562,656	5	Salmon	330,670
6	Flatfish	496,365	6	Pollock	314,806
7	Herring.(sea)	302,860	7	Flatfish	312,254
8	Crabs	297,747	8	Clams	173,540
9	Shrimp	261,122	9	Cod	171,554
10	Sardines	190,279	10	Oysters	110,611

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 \$572.1 million—an increase of 4 percent in quantity and an increase of 11 percent in value compared with 2004.

Landings of Alaska pollock (3.4 billion) increased from 2004 and were 242 million pounds over their 2000 - 2004 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were almost 548.7 million pounds—a decrease of 7 percent from 590.6 million in 2004. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 566.9 million pounds (up 19 percent) valued at \$29 million (up 33 percent) compared to 2004. Landings of rockfishes were 30 million pounds (down 3 percent) and valued at \$12.2 million (down 9 percent) compared to 2004.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 25 million pounds—an increase of 9.5 million pounds (62 percent) compared with 2004. 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

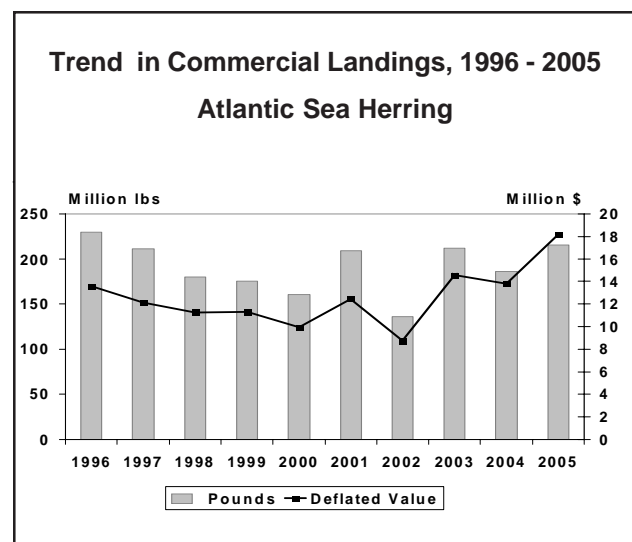
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 77 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$177.2 million—a decrease of 3.1 million pounds (4 percent) but an increase of \$751,000 (less than 1 percent) compared with

2004. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 38,000 pounds of the 2005 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$2.30 compared with \$2.20 in 2004.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 302.9 million pounds valued at \$34.3 million—an increase of 38.2 million pounds (14 percent), and \$3.9 million (13 percent) compared with 2004. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 215.6 million pounds valued at \$20.5 million—an increase of 26.3 million pounds (14 percent), and \$5.4 million (36 percent) compared with 2004.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 87.3 million pounds valued at \$13.8 million—an increase of 12 million pounds (16 percent), but a decrease of \$1.4 million (9 percent) compared with 2004. Alaska landings accounted for 98 percent of the Pacific coast with 85.7 million pounds valued at \$13.4 million—an increase of 14.8 million pounds (21 percent), but a decrease of \$600,000 (4 percent) compared with 2004.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for almost 72 percent, Oregon for 23 percent, and Washington 5 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2005. Total landings were 656,000 pounds valued at \$75,000—a decrease of 2 million pounds (75 percent), and \$200,000 (73 percent) compared with 2004. The 2005 average exvessel price per pound was 11 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 93.1 million pounds valued at \$11 million—a decrease of 28.3 million pounds (23 percent), and \$2.2 million (17 percent) compared with 2004. Massachusetts with 52.2 million pounds and New Jersey with 32.4 million pounds accounted for 91 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was 12 cents compared with 11 cents in 2004.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 7.9 million pounds valued at \$576,000—a decrease of 274,000 pounds (3 percent), but an increase of \$4,000 (almost 1 percent) compared with 2004. California accounted for 91 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2005 was 7 cents, unchanged from 2004.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.2 billion pounds valued at \$62.5 million—a decrease of 253.9 million pounds (17 percent), and \$10 million (14 percent) compared with 2004. Landings decreased by 46.1 million pounds (10 percent) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by 207.8 million pounds (20 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2004. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 428.2 million pounds valued at \$29.5 million. Gulf region landings were 815.5 million pounds valued at \$32.9 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

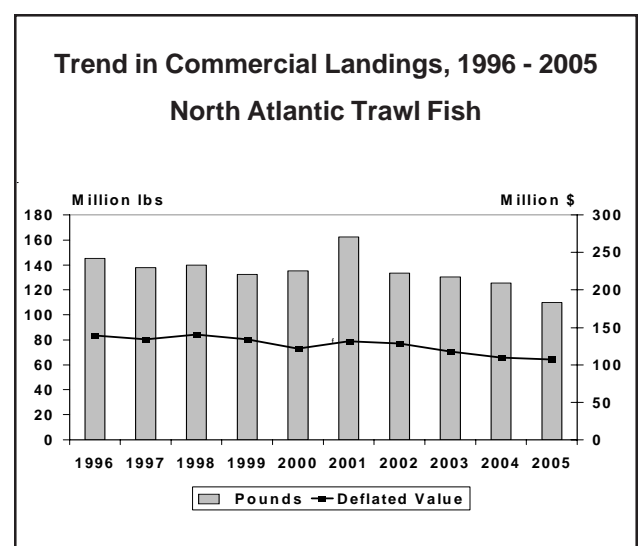
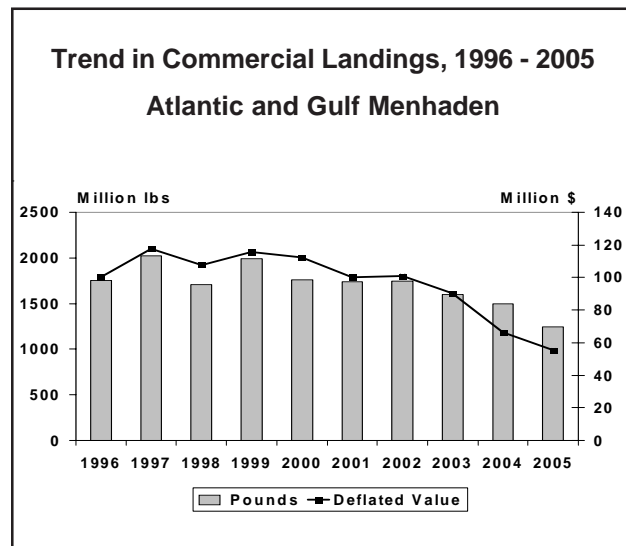
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 110.1 million pounds valued at \$120.3 million—a decrease of 16.3 million pounds (13 percent), and \$414,000 (less than 1 percent) compared with 2004. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 48 percent of the total; followed by cod, 17 percent; and haddock, 16 percent.

The 2005 landings of Atlantic cod were 13.9 million pounds valued at \$20.8 million—a decrease of 2.2 million pounds (13 percent), and \$876,000 (4 percent) compared with 2004. The exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$1.50 compared with \$1.35 in 2004.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 9.1 million—a decrease of 6.7 million pounds (43 percent) from 2004 and were 36 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to almost 16.6 million pounds (8 percent) but increased to \$19 million (3 percent) compared to 2004.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 14.4 million pounds valued at \$7.9 million—an increase of almost 3.2 million pounds (28 percent), and \$2.3 million (40 percent) compared with 2004.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 899.4 million pounds valued at almost \$330.7 million—an increase of 160.7 million pounds (22 percent) and \$28 million (9 percent) compared with 2004. 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 264.2 million pounds valued at \$187.2 million—an increase of 10.8 million pounds (4 percent) and \$30.2 million (19 percent) compared with 2004. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 23.8 million pounds—down 4.8 million pounds (17 percent) from 2004. Pink salmon landings were almost 494.6 million pounds—an increase of almost 196.7 million (66 percent); chum salmon landings were almost 80.6 million a decrease of almost 31.7 million (28 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 36.2 million—a decrease of 10.2 million (22 percent) compared with 2004.

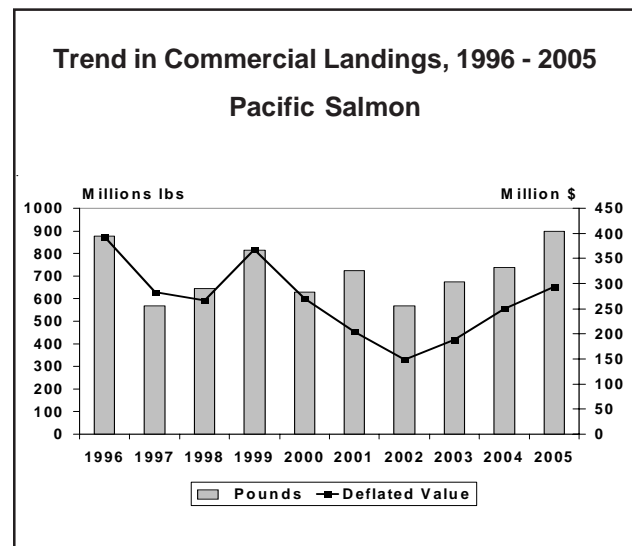
Alaska landings were 872.3 million pounds valued at almost \$293.6 million—an increase of 174.4 million pounds (25 percent) and almost \$38.6 million (15 percent) compared with 2004. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2005 was: pink, 493.1 million pounds (57 percent); sockeye, 263.2 million pounds (30 percent); chum, 74.3 million pounds (9 percent); coho, 31 million pounds (4 percent); and chinook, 10.8 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 34 cents in 2005—a decrease of 3 cents from 2004.

Washington salmon landings were 17.3 million pounds valued at \$13.8 million—a decrease of 10.2 million pounds (37 percent) and \$2.9 million (17 percent) compared with 2004. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 3,000 in 2004 to 1.5 million pounds in 2005. Washington landings of chum salmon were 6.3 million (down 61 percent); followed by coho, 4.2 million pounds (down 32 percent); chinook, 4.2 million pounds (up 4 percent); and sockeye, 1.1 million pounds (down 13 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from 61 cents in 2004 to 80 cents in 2005.

Oregon salmon landings were 4.7 million pounds valued at \$10.4 million—a decrease of almost 1.3 million pounds (21 percent) and \$2.6 million (20 percent) compared with 2004. Chinook salmon landings were 3.9 million pounds valued at \$9.5 million; coho landings

were 813,000 pounds valued at \$883,000; sockeye landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500; 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 exvessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$2.42 in 2004 to \$2.47 in 2005.

California salmon landings were 5 million pounds valued at \$12.8 million—a decrease of 2.1 million pounds (30 percent) and \$5 million (28 percent) compared with 2004. Chinook salmon was the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2005 was \$2.58 compared with \$2.51 in 2004.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 51.1 million pounds valued at \$136.2 million—a decrease of 1.8 million pounds (3 percent), but an increase of \$756,000 (1 percent) compared with 2004. Landings decreased in Alaska to 37.4 million pounds—a decrease of 6 percent compared with 2004. Landings increased in Washington to almost 4.3 million pounds (up 4 percent) and \$7.4 million (up 13 percent). The 2005 Oregon catch was 5.8 million pounds (up 3 percent), and \$8.7 million (up 22 percent) compared with 2004. California landings of 3.6 million pounds and \$4.3 million represent an increase of 15 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value from 2004. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$2.67 compared with \$2.56 in 2004.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 176.2 million pounds valued at \$138.2 million—a decrease of 44.8 million pounds (20 percent) and \$21.9 million (14 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2005 was 78 cents compared with 72 cents in 2004.

Bigeye landings in 2005 were 26.9 million pounds—an increase of 352,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.67 in 2005, compared to \$1.46 in 2004.

Skipjack landings were 95.2 million pounds—a decrease of 13.3 million pounds (12 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound was 38 cents in 2005, compared to 39 cents in 2004.

Yellowfin landings were 31.1 million pounds—a decrease of 20 million pounds (39 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound was 92 cents in 2005, compared with 83 cents in 2004.

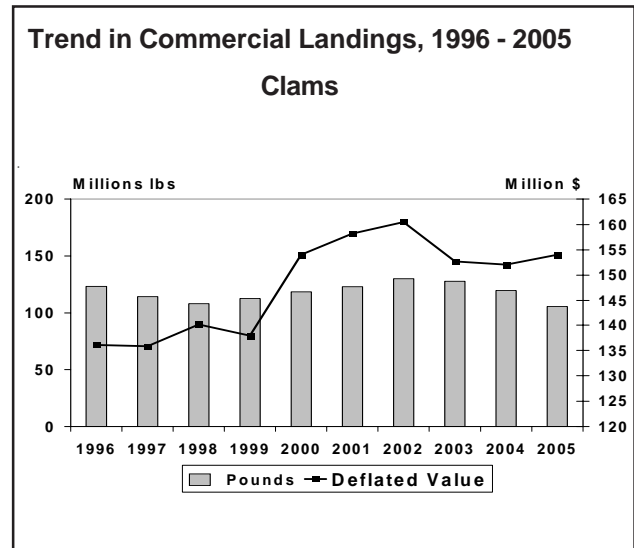
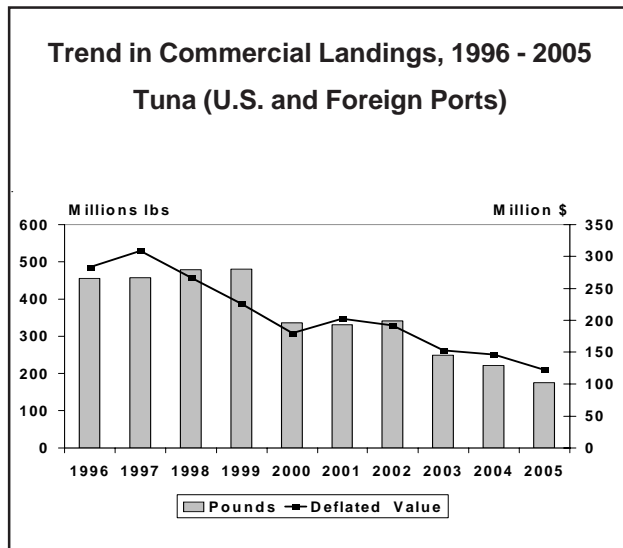
Bluefin landings were 1.6 million pounds—an increase of 334,000 pounds (26 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$3.56 compared with \$5.77 in 2004.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded almost 105.6 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$173.5 million—a decrease of 13.8 million pounds (12 percent), but an increase of \$7.1 million (4 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$1.64 compared with \$1.39 in 2004.

Surf clams yielded 59.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$33.1 million—a decrease of 3.2 million pounds (5 percent) and \$2.1 million (6 percent) compared with 2004. New Jersey was the leading state with 39 million pounds (down 10 percent compared with 2004), followed by New York, 12 million pounds (up 60 percent); and Massachusetts, almost 4.1 million pounds (down 35 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 56 cents in 2005, unchanged from 2004.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 30.4 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$18.6 million—a decrease of 8.9 million pounds (23 percent) and \$5.1 million (22 percent) compared with 2004. Massachusetts had landings of almost 14.5 million pounds (up 3 percent compared with 2004) valued at \$7.1 million (up 3 percent) while New Jersey production was 10.9 million pounds (down 38 percent) valued at \$5.5 million (down 39 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for almost 84 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2005. The average exvessel price per



pound of meats increased from 60 cents in 2004 to 61 cents in 2005.

The hard clam fishery produced almost 8.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$50.1 million—a decrease of almost 2.4 million pounds (almost 22 percent), but an increase of \$5.8 million (13 percent) compared with 2004. Landings in the New England region were 3.8 million pounds of meats (down 39 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.5 million pounds (up 11 percent); Chesapeake, 198,000 pounds (down 42 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 853,000 pounds (down 4 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$4.06 in 2004 to \$5.85 in 2005.

Soft clams yielded almost 3.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$22 million—an increase of 341,000 pounds (11 percent) and \$3 million (16 percent) compared with 2004. Maine was the leading state with 1.9 million pounds of meats (down 22 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 603,000 pounds (up 20,000 percent), and Washington, 408,000 pounds (up 74 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$6.57 in 2005, compared with \$6.31 in 2004.

CRABS

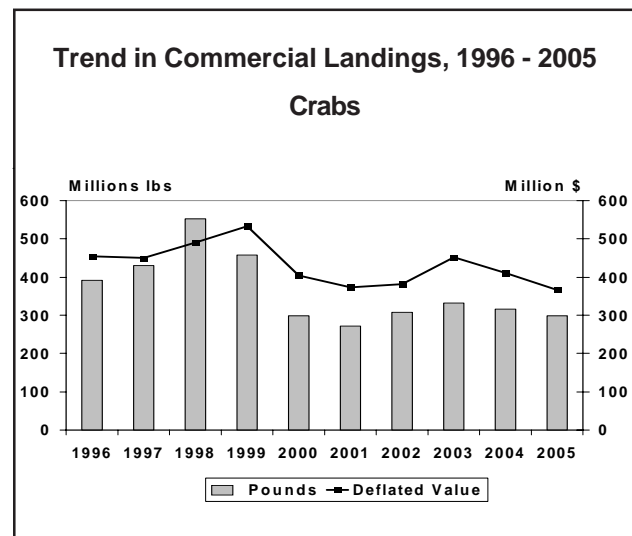
Landings of all species of crabs were 297.7 million pounds valued at \$413 million—a decrease of 17.9 million pounds (6 percent) and \$36.8 million (8 percent) compared with 2004.

Hard blue crab landings were 154.1 million pounds valued at \$123.2 million—a decrease of 12.1 million pounds (7 percent) and \$3.3 million (3 percent) compared with 2004. Louisiana landed 25 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 22 percent; Virginia, 16 percent; and North Carolina, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were almost 58.6 million pounds—an increase of less than 1 percent; the South Atlantic with 36.2 million pounds decreased 11 percent; and the Gulf region with 49.8 million pounds decreased 17 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 9.6 million pounds valued at \$9.7 million had an increase of 2.4 million pounds (almost 33 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 80 cents in 2005, compared with 76 cents in 2004.

Dungeness crab landings were 64.7 million pounds valued at \$100.3 million—a decrease of 7.5 million pounds (10 percent) and \$19.8 million (16 percent)

compared with 2004. Washington landings of 32.1 million pounds (up 110 percent from 2004) led all states with 50 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 17.7 million pounds (down 35 percent) or 27 percent of the total landings. California landings were 9.9 million pounds (down 60 percent) and Alaska landings were 5 million pounds (down 3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.55 in 2005, compared with \$1.66 in 2004.

U.S. landings of king crab were 23.9 million pounds valued at \$91 million—an increase of 1.9 million pounds (8 percent), but a decrease of \$2.6 million (3 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound in 2005 was \$3.80 compared with \$4.24 in 2004.



Snow crab landings were 24.9 million pounds valued at \$42.8 million—an increase of 1.2 million pounds (5 percent), but a decrease of \$5.9 million (12 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.72 in 2005, down from \$2.05 in 2004.

LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were almost 87.6 million pounds valued at \$414.2 million—a decrease of 836,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$48.2 million (13 percent) compared with 2004. Maine led in landings for the 24th consecutive year with almost 68.7 million pounds valued at \$317.9 million—a decrease of 2.8 million pounds (4 percent) compared with 2004. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 9.6 million pounds valued at \$48.2 million—a decrease of 1.7 million pounds (15 percent) compared with 2004. Together,

Maine and Massachusetts produced 89 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$4.73 in 2005, compared with \$4.14 in 2004.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.1 million pounds valued at \$22.7 million—a decrease of 1.8 million pounds (30 percent) and \$6.8 million (23 percent) compared with 2004. Florida, with landings of 3.4 million pounds valued at \$16.7 million, accounted for 82 percent of the total catch and 74 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 1.6 million pounds (33 percent) and \$6.1 million (27 percent) compared with 2004. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$5.49 in 2005, compared with \$4.97 in 2004.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 34 million pounds valued at almost \$110.6 million—a decrease of 4.7 million pounds (12 percent) and \$1.5 million (1 percent) compared with 2004. The Gulf region led in production with 20.2 million pounds of meats, 59 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with almost 11.7 million pounds (34 percent), principally Washington, with 10.3 million pounds (88 percent of the region's total volume); and the Chesapeake region with 738,000 pounds (2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$3.26 in 2005, compared with \$2.90 in 2004.

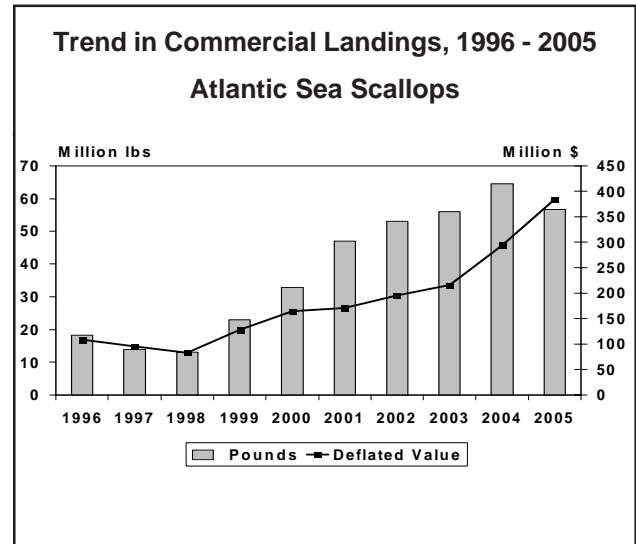
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 56.8 million pounds valued at \$434.7 million—a decrease of 7.8 million pounds (12 percent), but an increase of \$113.2 million (35 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$4.98 in 2004 to \$7.65 in 2005.

Bay scallop landings were 96,000 pounds valued at \$1.2 million—an increase of 80,000 pounds (500 percent) and \$1 million (550 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$12.73 in 2005, compared with \$11.81 in 2004.

Sea scallop landings were almost 56.7 million pounds valued at almost \$433.5 million—a decrease of 7.9 million pounds (12 percent), but an increase of \$112.1 million (35 percent) compared with 2004. Massachusetts

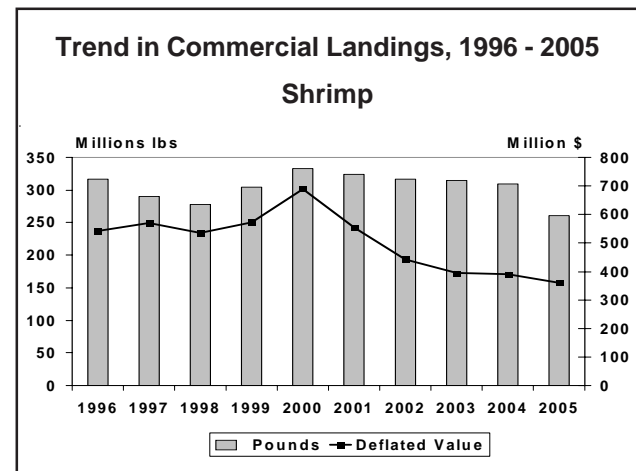
and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 29.2 million and 11.8 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 72 percent of the na-



tional total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2005 was \$7.65 compared with \$4.98 in 2004.

SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 261.1 million pounds valued at \$406.5 million—a decrease of 48.2 million pounds (16 percent) and \$21.1 million (5 percent) compared with 2004. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 45 percent; South Atlantic down 41 percent; Gulf down 16 percent; and Pacific up 15 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.56 in 2005 from \$1.38 in 2004. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with almost 214.5 million pounds and 82 percent of the national total. Louisiana led



all Gulf states with 104.2 million pounds (down 22 percent compared with 2004); followed by Texas, 70.3 million pounds (up less than 1 percent); Florida West Coast, 16.1 million pounds (down 10 percent); Alabama, 16 million pounds (down less than 1 percent); and Mississippi, 7.9 million pounds (down 57 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 15.8 million pounds (up 29 percent compared with 2004); Washington had landings of 7.1 million pounds (up 11 percent); and California, 2.3 million pounds (down 10 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 189.1 million pounds valued at \$69.1 million—an increase of almost 9.4 million pounds (5 percent) and \$6.6 million (almost 11 percent) compared with 2004. California was the

leading state with 122.6 million pounds (65 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 22.1 million pounds (12 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were almost 125.7 million pounds (up 40 percent compared with 2004); followed by New England, 42.5 million pounds (down 8 percent); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with almost 18.5 million pounds (down 54 percent); followed by the South Atlantic region with 1.5 million pounds (down 39 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 834,000 pounds (down 40 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 37 cents in 2005, compared with 35 cents in 2004.