

# ***Fisheries*** **of the** ***United States*** **2002**

National Marine Fisheries Service  
Office of Science and Technology  
Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division

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# Preface

## FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2002

This publication is a preliminary report for 2002 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 and Economics 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. Bureau of the Census, 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 2002. Final data will be published in other NMFS Current Fishery Statistics publications.

The Fisheries Statistics and Economics 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, Scott McNamara, and Gene Steady for New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, Great Lakes States; Linda Hardy Burnstein, Guy Davenport, and Maggie Bourgeois for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Patricia J. Donley, California; David Hamm, Hawaii and Pacific Islands; John K. Bishop, Oregon and Washington; and Peggy Murphy 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 1996; 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 and Economics 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 9.4 billion pounds or 4.3 million metric tons valued at \$3.1 billion in 2002—a decrease of 94.7 million pounds (down 1 percent) and \$136.0 million (down 4 percent) compared with 2001. Finfish accounted for 86 percent of the total landings, but only 44 percent of the value. The 2002 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 33 cents compared to 34 cents in 2001.

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 1.3 million metric tons in 2002 and comprised more than 29 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 317.9 million pounds (144,200 metric tons) valued at \$118.3 million. This was an increase of 4 percent, or 12.4 million pounds (5,600 metric tons) in quantity and \$2.8 million (2 percent) in value compared with 2001. Most of these landings consisted of halibut, sea herring and tuna landed in Canada, American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.2 billion pounds (3.3 million metric tons) in 2002—a decrease of 109.0 million pounds (49,400 metric tons) compared with 2001.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.2 billion pounds (994,600 metric tons) in 2002—a decrease of 1 percent compared with 2001.

The 2002 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 421.3 million fish taken on an estimated 73.3 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 189.2 million fish weighing 228.2 million pounds.

## WORLD LANDINGS

In 2001, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 130.2 million metric tons—a decrease of 719,600 metric tons (down 1 percent) compared with 2000.

China was the leading nation with 32.7 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 6.1 percent; India, third with 4.6 percent; Japan, fourth with 4.2 percent; and United States, fifth with 4.1 percent.

## PRICES

The 2002 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 44 percent, shellfish decreased by 12 percent, and industrial fish remained unchanged when compared with 2001. Exvessel price indices increased for 12 of the 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 18 species groups, were unchanged for one species group, and weren't available for one species. The yellowfin tuna price index had the largest increase (276 percent) while bay scallops price index showed the largest decrease (135 percent).

## PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2002 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.3 billion, \$847.6 million less than in 2001. The value of edible products was \$6.9 billion—a decrease of \$700.6 million compared with 2001. The value of industrial products was \$399.6 million in 2002—a decrease of \$147.0 million compared with 2001.

## FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$19.7 billion in 2002—an increase of \$1.2 billion compared with 2001. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 4.4 billion pounds (2.0 million metric tons) valued at \$10.1 billion in 2002—an increase of 325.1 million pounds and \$256.8 million compared with 2001. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$9.6 billion—an increase of \$887.1 million compared with 2001.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$11.7 billion in 2002—a decrease of

# Review

\$120.1 million compared with 2001. United States firms exported 2.4 billion pounds (1.1 million metric tons) of edible products valued at \$3.1 billion—a decrease of 166.7 million pounds and \$74.8 million less than in 2001. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$8.6 billion, \$45.3 million less than 2001.

## SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 10.4 billion pounds (4.7 million metric tons) in 2002—an increase of 888.0 million pounds (9 percent) compared with 2001. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.6 billion pounds (738,900 metric tons) in 2002—an increase of 149.0 million pounds (10 percent) compared with 2001.

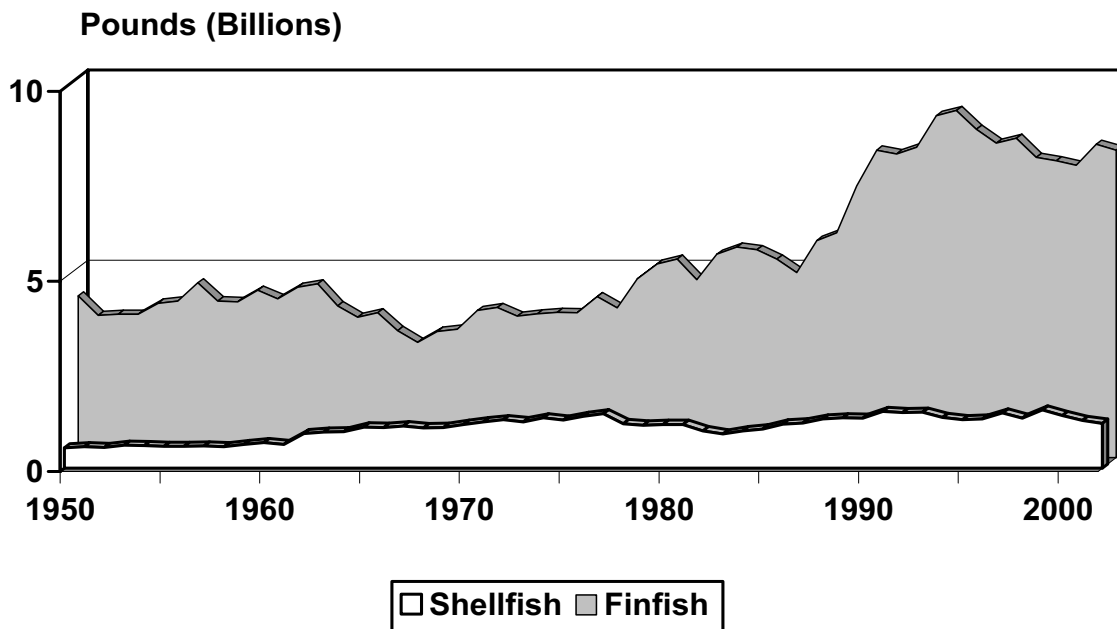
## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.6 pounds of edible meat per person in 2002, up 0.8 pound from the 2001 per capita consumption of 14.8 pounds.

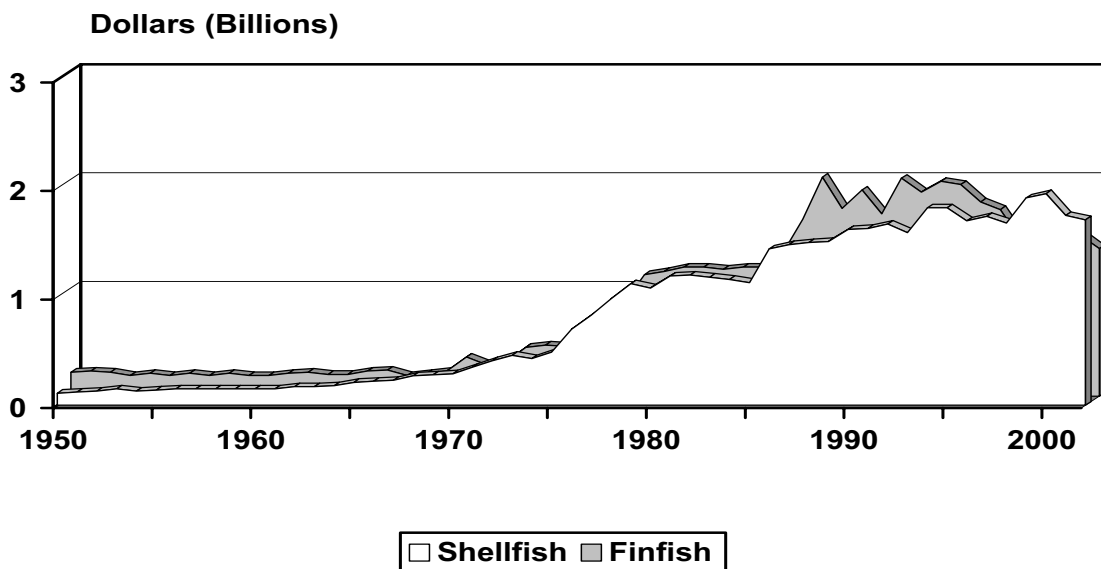
## CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$55.1 billion for fishery products in 2002. The 2002 total includes \$38.4 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$16.4 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$283.1 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 \$28.4 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings  
1950 - 2002



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings  
1950 - 2002



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.1 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.3 billion pounds; California, 498.7 million pounds; Virginia, 442.4 million pounds; and Washington, 362.0 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$811.5 million, followed by Louisiana, \$305.5 million; Massachusetts, \$297.3 million; Maine, \$279.4 million; and Texas, \$167.0 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 291.6 million pounds. Halibut also were landed at ports outside the United States.

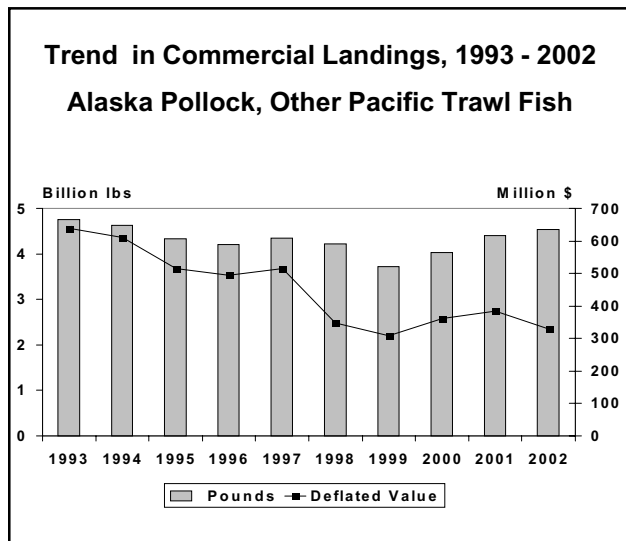
### Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2002 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,348,999	1	Shrimp	460,878
2	Menhaden	1,750,609	2	Crabs	397,695
3	Salmon	567,179	3	Lobsters	318,925
4	Cod	541,768	4	Pollock	209,896
5	Flounders	372,697	5	Scallops	203,838
6	Shrimp	316,787	6	Clams	167,215
7	Hakes	312,563	7	Salmon	155,010
8	Crabs	307,601	8	Halibut	135,603
9	Herring (sea)	220,026	9	Cod	126,921
10	Sardines	215,848	10	Flounders	102,370

## 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 4.5 billion pounds valued at \$365.0 million—an increase of 3 percent in quantity and a decrease of 13 percent in value compared with 2001.

Landings of Alaska pollock increased 5 percent to 3.3 billion pounds and were 672.9 million pounds more than their 1996 - 2001 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 512.8 million pounds — an increase of 9 percent from 471.7 million pounds in 2001. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 285.7 million pounds (down 25 percent) valued at \$13.6 million (down 16 percent) compared to 2001. Landings of rockfishes were 36.0 million pounds (down 18 percent) and valued at \$17.8 million (down 16 percent) compared to 2001. The 2002 rockfish landings were 48 percent lower than the 5-year average.



## ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 10.8 million pounds—a decrease of 31.7 million pounds (75 percent) compared with 2001. Six percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 94 percent were used for bait. The U.S. imports all edible anchovies.

## HALIBUT

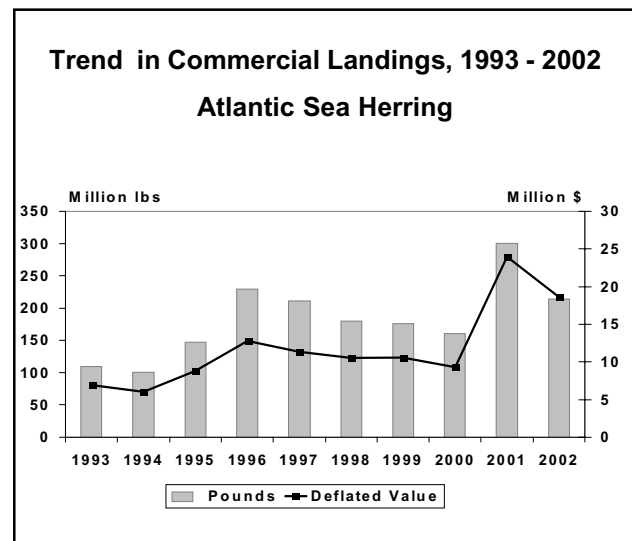
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 82.0 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$135.6 million—an increase of 4.1 million pounds (5 percent), and

\$20.4 million (18 percent) compared with 2001. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 22,000 pounds of the 2002 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2002 was \$1.65 compared with \$1.48 in 2001.

## SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 214.3 million pounds valued at \$20.6 million—a decrease of 86.2 million pounds (29 percent), and \$5.6 million (21 percent) compared with 2001. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 135.9 million pounds valued at \$9.1 million—a decrease of 73.3 million pounds (35 percent), and \$3.6 million (28 percent) compared with 2001.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 78.4 million pounds valued at \$11.5 million—a decrease of 12.9 million pounds (14 percent), and \$1.7 million (13 percent) compared with 2001. Alaska landings accounted for 89 percent of the Pacific coast with 69.9 million pounds valued at \$9.1 million—a decrease of 14.9 million pounds (18 percent), and 1.2 million dollars (12 percent) compared with 2001.



## JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 98 percent, Oregon for 1 percent, and Washington for 1 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2002. Total landings were 2.3 million pounds valued at \$207,000—a decrease of 6.2 million pounds (73 percent), and \$407,000 (66 percent) compared with 2001. The 2002 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.



## MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 47.4 million pounds valued at \$5.6 million—an increase of 20.3 million pounds (75 percent) and \$3.4 million dollars (153 percent) compared with 2001. Rhode Island with 21.0 million pounds and New Jersey with 20.5 million pounds accounted for 87 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 12 cents in 2002 when compared to 8 cents in 2001.

## MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 7.7 million pounds valued at \$496,000—a decrease of 8.3 million pounds (52 percent) and \$676,000 (58 percent) compared with 2001. California accounted for 96 percent of total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 6 cents, a decrease of one cent from 2001.

## MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.8 billion pounds valued at \$105.1 million—an increase of 9.2 million pounds (1 percent) and \$2.4 million (2 percent) compared with 2001. Landings decreased by 109.8 million pounds (19 percent) in the Atlantic states, but increased by 119.0 million pounds (10 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2001. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 466.4 million pounds valued at \$26.9 million. Gulf region landings were 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$78.2 million.

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

## NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

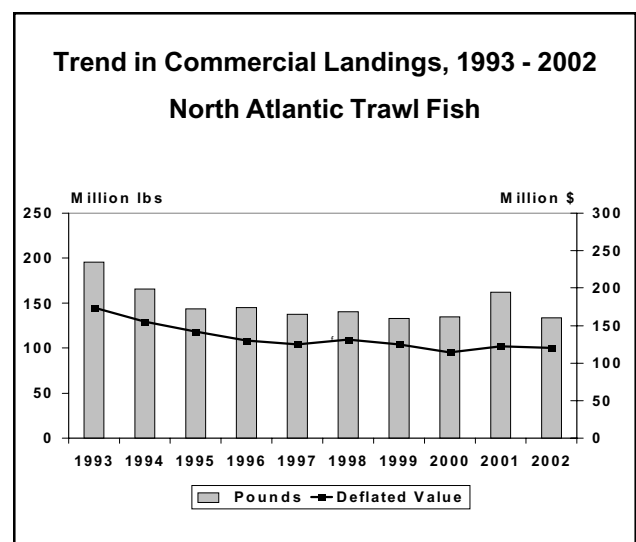
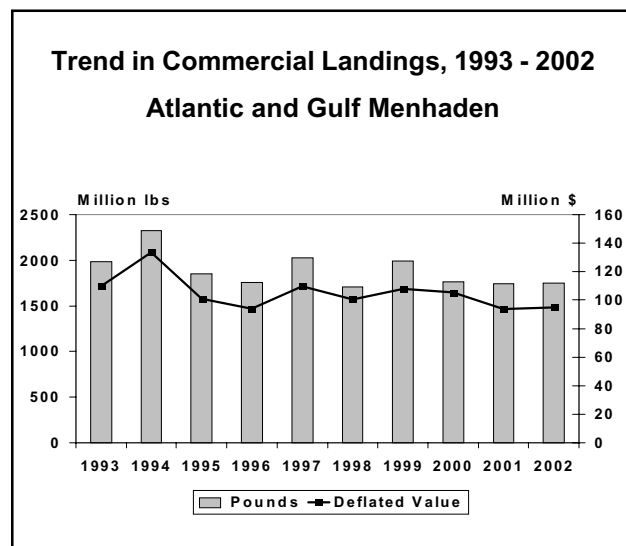
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 133.3 million pounds valued at \$130.3 million—a decrease of 28.9 million pounds (18 percent), and \$4.2 million (3 percent) compared with 2001. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 46 percent of the total; followed by cod, 24 percent; and haddock, 13 percent.

The 2002 landings of Atlantic cod were 28.9 million pounds valued at \$30.7 million—a decrease of 4.3 million pounds (13 percent) and \$1.4 million (4 percent) compared with 2001. The exvessel price per pound was \$1.06 in 2002, up from 97 cents per pound in 2001.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 11.8 million pounds—a decrease of 4.3 million pounds (27 percent) from 2001, and about 6 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 16.7 million pounds (30 percent) and \$19.1 million (31 percent) compared to 2001.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 7.9 million pounds valued at \$6.2 million—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (13 percent); the value remained the same compared with 2001.



### PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 567.2 million pounds valued at \$155.0 million—a decrease of 155.7 million pounds (22 percent) and \$53.9 million (26 percent) compared with 2001. Alaska accounted for 92 percent of total landings; Washington, 6 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 2 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 135.9 million pounds valued at \$77.3 million—a decrease of 34.2 million pounds (20 percent) and \$17.1 million (18 percent) compared with 2001. Chinook salmon landings increased to 25.2 million pounds—up 8.6 million pounds (52 percent) from 2001. Pink salmon landings were 255.8 million pounds—a decrease of 125.7 million (33 percent); chum salmon landings were 111.8 million—a decrease of 4.4 million (4 percent); and coho salmon increased to 38.5 million—an increase of 112,000 pounds (less than 1 percent) compared with 2001.

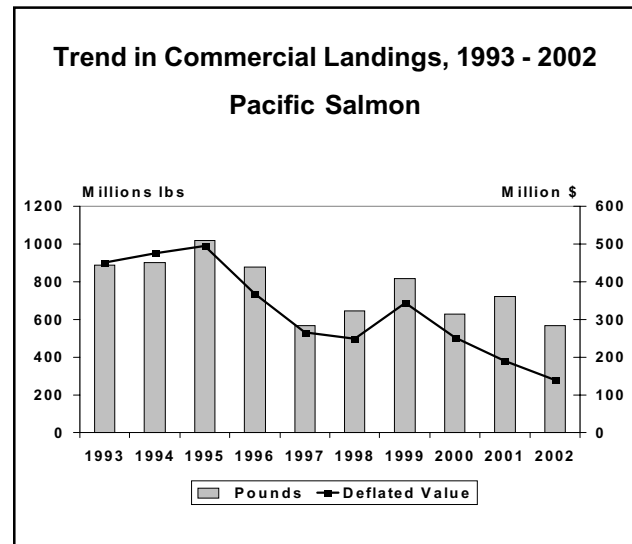
Alaska landings were 523.1 million pounds valued at \$129.9 million—a decrease of 163.3 million pounds (24 percent) and \$58.6 million (31 percent) compared with 2001. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2002 was: pink, 255.8 million pounds (49 percent); sockeye, 132.8 million pounds (25 percent); chum, 92.3 million pounds (18 percent); coho, 32.9 million pounds (6 percent); and chinook, 9.3 million pounds (2 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 25 cents in 2002—a decrease of 2 cents from 2001.

Washington salmon landings were 32.1 million pounds valued at \$10.6 million—an increase of 4.2 million pounds (15 percent), and \$1.1 million (11 percent) compared with 2001. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 3.2 million pounds in 2001 to 1,000 pounds in 2002. Washington landings of chum salmon were 19.5 million pounds (up 36 percent); followed by chinook salmon, 5.4 million pounds (up 34 percent); coho 4.1 million pounds (down 16 percent); and sockeye 3.1 million pounds (up 103 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from 34 cents in 2001 to 33 cents in 2002.

Oregon salmon landings were 6.1 million pounds valued at \$6.9 million—an increase of 851,000 pounds (16 percent) and \$1.1 million (18 percent) compared with 2001. Chinook salmon landings were 5.0 million pounds

valued at \$6.6 million; coho landings were 1.2 million pounds valued at \$382,000; chum landings were less than 500 pounds and had a value of less than \$500; no sockeye and pink salmon landings were reported for 2002. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$1.11 in 2001 to \$1.32 in 2002.

California salmon landings were 5.5 million pounds valued at \$7.4 million—an increase of 2.8 million pounds (101 percent) and \$2.7 million (57 percent) compared with 2001. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2002 was \$1.34 compared with \$1.72 in 2001.



### SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 40.9 million pounds valued at \$78.3 million—a decrease of 3.1 million pounds (7 percent) and \$2.1 million (3 percent) compared with 2001. Landings increased in Alaska to 32.2 million pounds—an increase of 3 percent compared with 2001. Landings decreased in Washington to 2.6 million pounds (down 28 percent) and in value to \$4.4 million (down 26 percent). The 2002 Oregon catch was 3.2 million pounds (down 44 percent), and \$4.5 million (down 43 percent) compared with 2001. California landings of 2.9 million pounds and \$3.5 million represent a 15 percent decrease in quantity and a 15 percent decrease in value from 2001. The average exvessel price per pound in 2002 was \$1.91 compared with \$1.82 in 2001.

## TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 340.1 million pounds valued at \$200.4 million—an increase of 9.8 million pounds (3 percent), but a decrease of \$7.0 million (3 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2002 was 59 cents compared with 63 cents in 2001.

Bigeye landings in 2002 were 27.6 million pounds—an increase of 14.6 million pounds (112 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.40 in 2002, compared to \$2.15 in 2001.

Skipjack landings were 198.3 million pounds—an increase of 2.0 million pounds (1 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound was 33 cents in 2002, compared to 36 cents in 2001.

Yellowfin landings were 72.4 million pounds—a decrease of 3.9 million pounds (5 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound was 72 cents in 2002 compared with 68 cents in 2001.

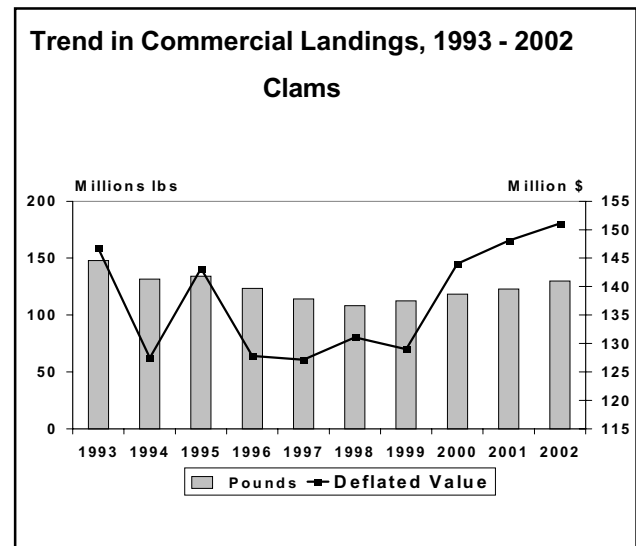
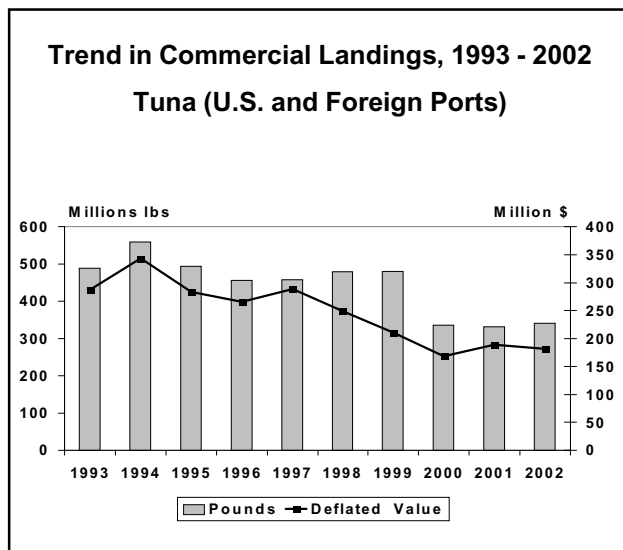
Bluefin landings were 2.8 million pounds—a decrease of 653,000 pounds (19 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound in 2002 was \$5.66 compared with \$5.56 in 2001.

## CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 130.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$167.2 million—an increase of 7.3 million pounds (6 percent), and \$5.2 million (3 percent) in value compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound in 2002 was \$1.29 compared with \$1.32 in 2001.

Surf clams yielded 72.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$39.8 million—an increase of 3.1 million pounds (5 percent) and \$213,000 (1 percent) compared with 2001. New Jersey was the leading state with 53.6 million pounds (up 1 percent), followed by New York, 8.5 million pounds (up 13 percent); and Maryland, 6.6 million pounds (down 16 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 55 cents in 2002, down 2 cents from 2001.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 40.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$25.5 million—an increase of 2.0 million pounds (5 percent) and \$1.6 million (7 percent) compared with 2001. New Jersey had landings of 20.4 million pounds (down 3 percent) valued at \$10.6 million (down 10 percent) while Massachusetts production was 12.4 million pounds (up 19 percent) valued at \$6.7 million (up 20 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 82 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 63 cents in 2001 to 64 cents in 2002.



The hard clam fishery produced 10.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$46.6 million—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (14 percent) but a decrease \$693,000 (1 percent) compared with 2001. Landings in the New England region were 6.1 million pounds of meats (up 33 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.2 million pounds (down 2 percent); Chesapeake, 682,000 pounds (up 12 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 958,000 pounds (down 13 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$4.95 in 2001 to \$4.26 in 2002.

Soft clams yielded 3.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$16.8 million—a decrease of 388,000 pounds (11 percent), and \$2.3 million (12 percent) compared with 2001. Maine was the leading state with 2.5 million pounds of meats (down 24 percent), followed by Maryland with 215,000 pounds (up 247 percent), and New York with 132,000 pounds (up 24 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.32 in 2002, compared with \$5.39 in 2001.

### CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 307.6 million pounds valued at \$397.7 million—an increase of 35.4 million pounds (13 percent), and \$16.0 million (4 percent) compared with 2001.

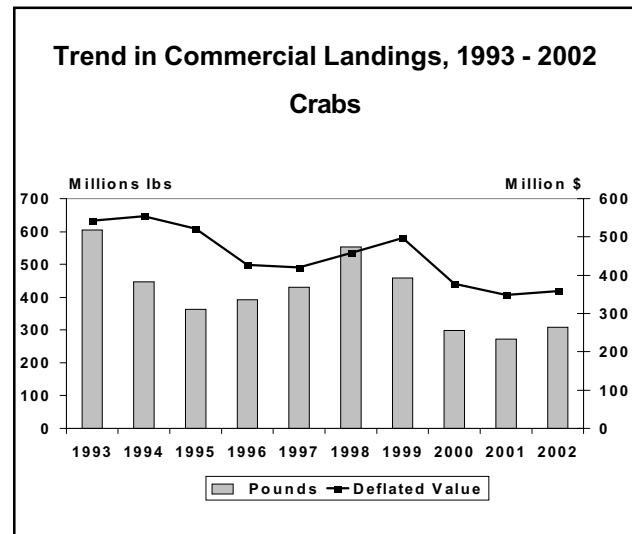
Hard blue crab landings were 172.2 million pounds valued at \$129.6 million—an increase of 21.2 million pounds (14 percent), but a decrease of \$2.6 million (2 percent) compared with 2001. Louisiana landed 31 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, 21 percent; Maryland, 15 percent; and Virginia, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 50.4 million pounds—an increase of 7 percent; the South Atlantic with 45.0 million pounds increased 8 percent; and the Gulf region with 67.7 million pounds increased 28 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 9.0 million pounds valued at \$9.6 million had a decrease of 673,000 pounds (7 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 75 cents in 2002, compared with 88 cents in 2001.

Dungeness crab landings were 48.9 million pounds valued at \$80.0 million—an increase of 12.5 million pounds (34 percent) and \$6.7 million (9 percent) compared with 2001. Washington landings of 21.4 million pounds (up 13 percent) led all states with 44 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 12.4 million pounds (up 28 percent) or 25 percent of the total

landings. Alaska landings were 7.9 million pounds (up 83 percent) and California landings were 7.2 million pounds (up 105 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.64 in 2002 compared with \$2.01 in 2001.

U.S. landings of king crab were 16.8 million pounds valued at \$84.8 million—an increase of 739,000 pounds (5 percent), and \$19.2 million (29 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound in 2002 was \$5.05 compared with \$4.08 in 2001.

Snow crab landings were 31.9 million pounds valued at \$44.0 million—an increase of 7.1 million pounds (29 percent), and \$5.7 million (15 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.38 cents in 2002, down from \$1.55 in 2001.



### LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 82.3 million pounds valued at \$293.3 million—an increase of 8.6 million pounds (12 percent) and \$39.0 million (15 percent) compared with 2001. Maine led in landings for the 21st consecutive year with 60.7 million pounds valued at \$202.1 million—an increase of 10.1 million pounds (20 percent) compared with 2001. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 12.9 million pounds valued at \$56.6 million—a decrease of 477,000 pounds (4 percent) compared with 2001. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 89 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.57 in 2002, compared with \$3.45 in 2001.

## LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 5.2 million pounds valued at \$25.6 million—an increase of 1.1 million pounds (27 percent) and \$4.2 million (20 percent) compared with 2001. Florida, with landings of 4.5 million pounds valued at \$21.0 million, accounted for 87 percent of the total catch and 82 percent of the value. This was an increase of 1.1 million pounds (34 percent), and \$4.2 million (25 percent) compared with 2001. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.93 in 2002 compared with \$5.24 in 2001.

## OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 34.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$89.1 million—an increase of 1.7 million pounds (5 percent) and \$8.1 million (10 percent) compared with 2001. The Gulf region led in production with 23.4 million pounds of meats, 68 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region with 8.4 million pounds (25 percent), principally Washington, with 6.5 million pounds (77 percent of the region's total volume); and the Chesapeake region with 664,000 pounds (2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.59 in 2002 compared with \$2.47 in 2001.

## SCALLOPS

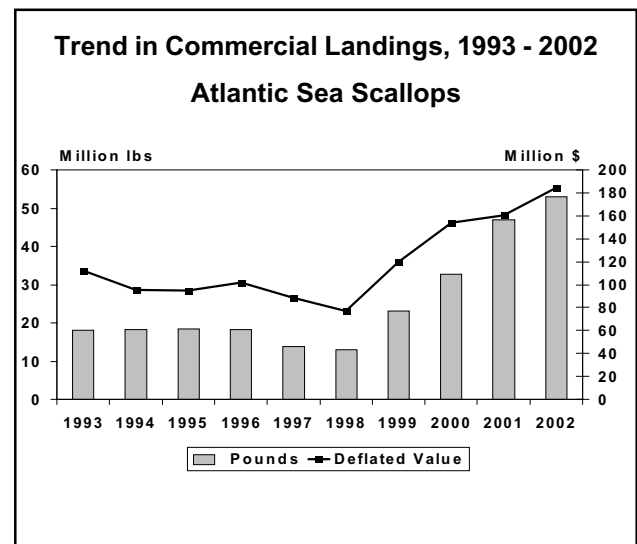
U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 53.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$203.8 million—an increase of 6.1 million pounds (13 percent) and \$28.4 million (16 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$3.74 in 2001 to \$3.84 in 2002.

Bay scallop landings were 22,000 pounds of meats valued at \$131,000—an increase of 16,000 pounds (267 percent) and \$64,000 (96 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.95 in 2002 compared with \$11.17 in 2001.

Calico scallop landings in 2002 were confidential and cannot be publically released.

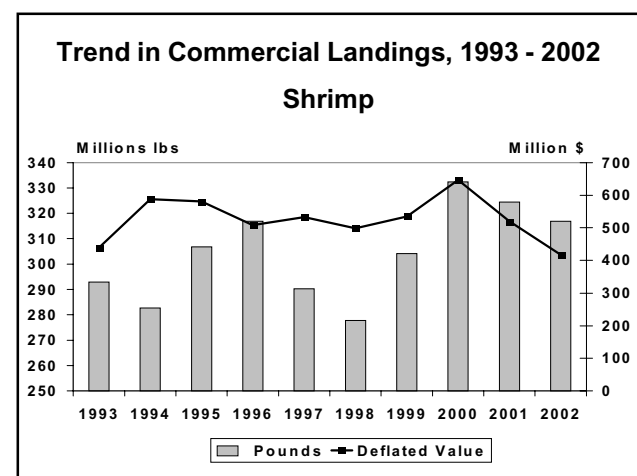
Sea scallop landings were 53.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$203.7 million—an increase of 6.1 million pounds (13 percent) and \$28.4 million (16 percent) compared with 2001. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 25.3 and 16.2 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 78 percent of the national total. The average exvessel

price per pound of meats in 2002 was \$3.84 compared with \$3.73 in 2001.



## SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 316.8 million pounds valued at 460.9 million—a decrease of 7.7 million pounds (2 percent) and \$107.7 million (19 percent) in value compared with 2001. Shrimp landings by region were: New England down 64 percent; South Atlantic up 15 percent; Gulf down 10 percent; and Pacific up 41 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.45 in 2002 compared with \$1.75 in 2001. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 229.5 million pounds and 72 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 106.2 million pounds (down 15 percent); followed by Texas, 74.6 million



pounds (down 9 percent); Florida (West Coast), 18.2 million pounds (up 4 percent); Mississippi, 15.9 million pounds (unchanged); and Alabama, 14.6 million pounds (down 8 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 41.6 million pounds (up 46 percent); Washington had landings of 11.0 million pounds (up 45 percent); and California had 5.2 million pounds (up 13 percent); compared with 2001.

### **SQUID**

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 205.5 million pounds valued at \$43.5 million—a decrease of 26.2

million pounds (11 percent) but an increase of \$3.1 million (8 percent) compared with 2001. California was the leading state with 160.1 million pounds (78 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 23.7 million pounds (12 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 162.1 million pounds (down 15 percent); followed by New England, 27.9 million (up 12 percent); Middle Atlantic, 14.7 million pounds (up 1 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 467,000 pounds (down 48 percent) compared with 2001. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 21 cents in 2002 compared with 17 cents in 2001.