

Fisheries of the **United States** **2010**

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2010

This publication is a preliminary report for 2010 on commercial and a final report for 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 and Regional Fishery Information Networks, collected and compiled data on U.S. commercial landings and processed fishery products.

The NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division in Silver Spring, MD, managed the collection and compilation of recreational statistics, in cooperation with various States and Interstate Fisheries Commissions, and tabulated and prepared all data for publication. Sources of other data appearing in this publication are: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. 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 in this publication are considered to be preliminary for 2010 and are subject to revision as revised data become available. For the most current data please visit the data queries pages on the website of the NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division:

<http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/index.html>.

The Fisheries Statistics Division takes this opportunity to thank states, industry, and foreign nations who provided the data that made this publication possible. Program leaders of the field offices were: Greg Power, David Ulmer, Ted Hawes, Joan Palmer and Joan Barry for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake states; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, for the Great Lakes states; David Gloeckner, Larry Beerkircher, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf states; Bill Jacobson, for California; David Hamm, for Hawaii and the Pacific Islands; Geoff White and Julie Defilippi, Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistical Program, for Maine to Virginia; Brad Stenberg, Pacific Fisheries Information Network, for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Kohler, 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 2005; 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 8.2 billion pounds or 3.7 million metric tons valued at \$4.5 billion in 2010—an increase of 200.0 million pounds (up 2.5 percent) and of \$628.5 million (up 16 percent) compared with 2009. Finfish accounted for 84 percent of the total landings, but only 48 percent of the value. The 2010 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 55 cents compared to 48 cents in 2009.

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 1.1 million metric tons in 2010 and comprised 30.2 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 482.9 million pounds (219,024 metric tons) valued at \$274.3 million. This was an increase of 24 percent, or 92.7 million pounds (42,048 metric tons) in quantity and \$103.0 million (60 percent) in value compared with 2009. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.5 billion pounds (2.9 million metric tons) in 2010—an increase of 328.0 million pounds (148,780 metric tons) compared with 2009.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.7 billion pounds (773,383 metric tons) in 2010—a decrease of 7 percent compared with 2009.

The 2010 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 357.4 million fish taken on an estimated 71.5 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 142.9 million fish weighing nearly 197 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2009, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 144.6 million metric tons—an increase of 2.1 million metric tons compared with 2008.

China was the leading nation with 34 percent of the total harvest followed by India and Peru both with 5 percent. Indonesia was the fourth leading producer with just under 5 percent and Viet Nam was fifth with 3 percent.

PRICES

The 2010 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 16 percent, shellfish increased by 18 percent and industrial product increased by 17 percent compared with 2009. Exvessel price indices increased for 25 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 6 species groups, and was unchanged for one species group. The Bluefin tuna price index had the largest increase (96 percent) while the flounders price index showed the largest decrease (44 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2010 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$9.0 billion, \$757.3 million more than in 2009. The value of edible products was \$8.5 billion—an increase of \$774.1 million compared with 2009. The value of industrial products was \$508.8 million in 2010—a decrease of \$16.9 million compared with 2009.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$27.4 billion in 2010—an increase of \$3.8 billion compared with 2009. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.5 billion pounds valued at \$14.8 billion in 2010—an increase of 294.8 million pounds and \$1.7 billion compared with 2009. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$12.6 billion—an increase of \$2.2 billion compared with 2009.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$22.4 billion in 2010—an increase of \$2.7 billion compared with 2009. United States firms exported 2.7 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.4 billion—an increase of 185.4 million pounds and an increase of \$399.5 million compared with 2009. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$18.0 billion, \$2.3 billion more than 2009.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 12.3 billion pounds in 2010—an increase of 476.0 million pounds compared with 2009. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.2 billion pounds in 2010—a decrease of 56.0 million pounds compared with 2009.

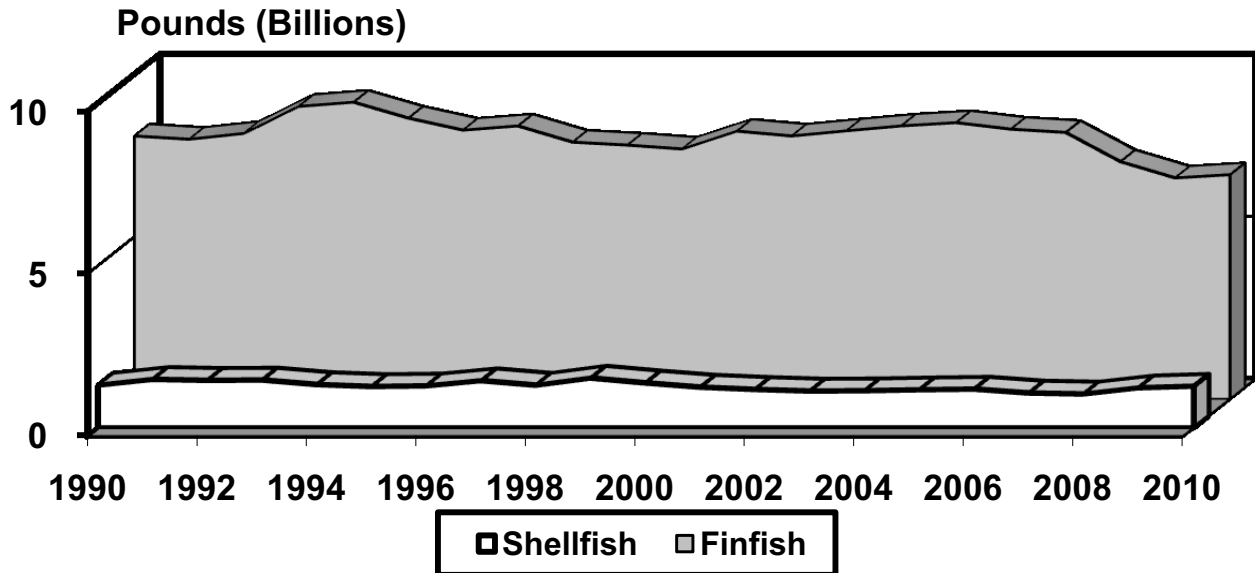
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.8 pounds of edible meat per person in 2010, down 0.2 pounds from the 2009 per capita consumption of 16.0 pounds.

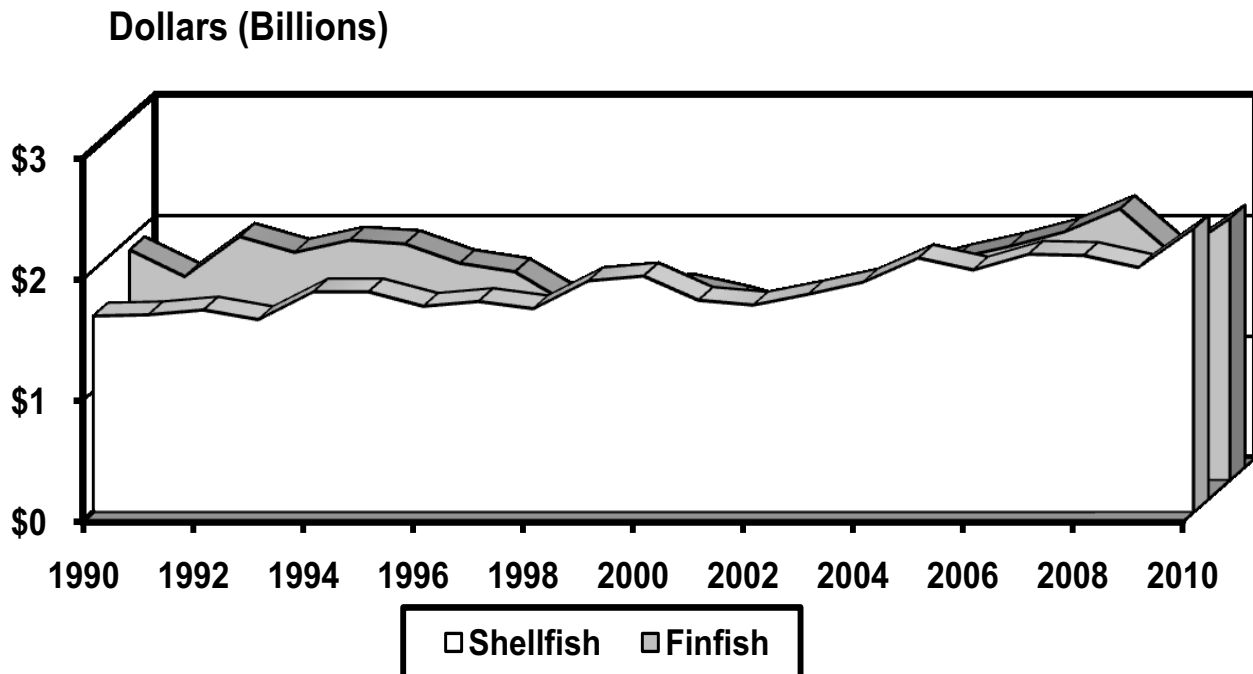
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$80.2 billion for fishery products in 2010. The 2010 total includes \$54.0 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$25.8 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$432 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 \$41.4 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

**Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1990 - 2010**



**Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1990 - 2010**



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 4.3 billion pounds; followed by Louisiana, 1.0 billion pounds; Virginia, 495.1 million pounds; California, 445.3 million pounds; and Washington, 424.1 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.6 billion; followed by Massachusetts, \$478.5 million; Maine, \$375.1 million; Washington, \$272.3 million; and Louisiana \$247.9 million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Naknek-King Salmon, Alaska; and Cordova, Alaska.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 482.9 million pounds.

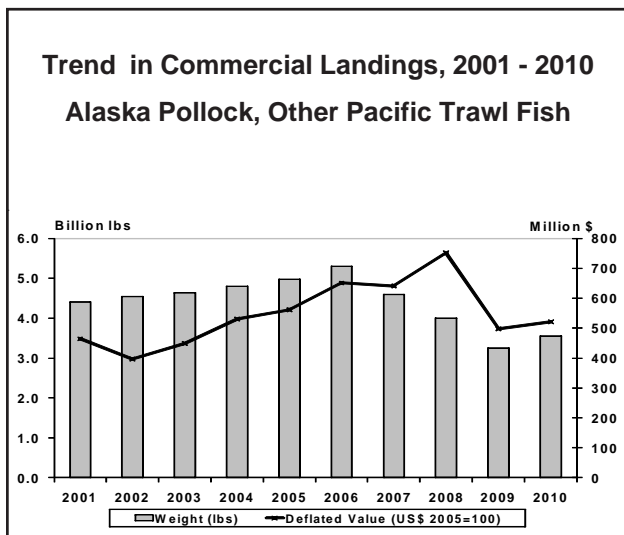
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2010 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	1,958,936	1	Crabs	572,797
2	Menhaden	1,471,803	2	Salmon	554,816
3	Salmon	787,740	3	Scallops	456,632
4	Flatfish	624,358	4	Lobster	442,735
5	Cod	557,349	5	Shrimp	413,980
6	Hakes	378,277	6	Pollock	291,922
7	Crabs	349,604	7	Halibut	206,553
8	Squid	337,223	8	Clams	200,657
9	Shrimp	258,972	9	Cod	175,060
10	Herring (sea)	253,381	10	Flatfish	146,243

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 almost 3.5 billion pounds valued at \$579 million—an increase of over 9 percent in quantity and an increase of 6 percent in value compared with 2009.

Landings of Alaska pollock (1.9 billion) increased from 2009 but were almost 856.6 million pounds under their 2005 - 2009 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were over 539.6 million pounds — an increase of nearly 10 percent from 491.1 million in 2009. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were over 355.3 million pounds (up more than 40 percent) valued at over \$27.3 million (up almost 94 percent) compared to 2009. Landings of rockfishes were almost 39.6 million pounds (up 12 percent) and valued at nearly \$17.9 million (up nearly 10 percent) compared to 2009.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 2.8 million pounds—a decrease of 4.9 million pounds (almost 64 percent) compared with 2009. 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

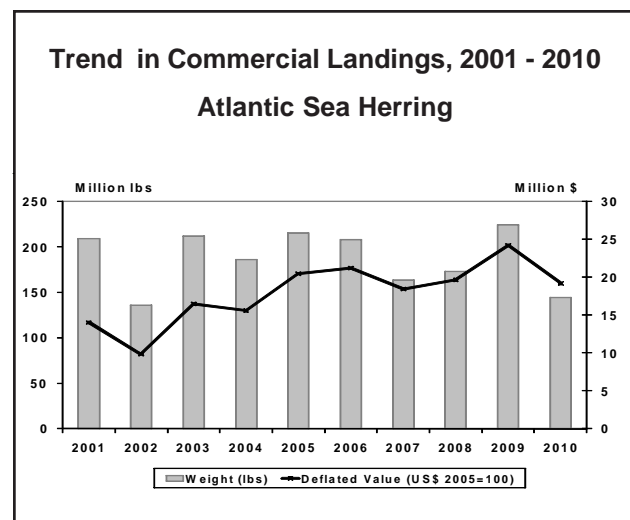
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were nearly 56.5 million pounds (round weight) valued at almost \$206.6 million—a decrease of 3.2 million pounds (more than 5 percent) but an increase of \$67.1 million (48 percent) compared with 2009. The Pacific fishery ac-

counted for all but 46,539 pounds of the 2010 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2010 was \$3.66 compared with \$2.33 in 2009.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were more than 253.4 million pounds valued at over \$44.6 million—a decrease of almost 59.7 million pounds (19 percent), and \$11.7 million (nearly 21 percent) compared with 2009. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were over 144.5 million pounds valued at over \$21.3 million—a decrease of over 79.8 million pounds (almost 36 percent), and nearly \$5.3 million (nearly 20 percent) compared with 2009.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were nearly 108.9 million pounds valued at over \$23.3 million—an increase of 20.1 million pounds (almost 23 percent), but a decrease of almost \$6.5 million (almost 22 percent) compared with 2009. Alaska landings accounted for over 99 percent of the Pacific coast with 108.1 million pounds valued at \$23 million—an increase of 21.2 million pounds (over 24 percent), but a decrease of almost \$6.3 million (more than 21 percent) compared with 2009.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for almost 100 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2010. Total landings were 684,000 pounds valued at \$63,000—an increase of 419,000 pounds (almost 160 percent), and \$45,000 (almost 250 percent) compared with 2009. The 2010 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were nearly 21.8 million pounds valued at nearly \$4.4 million—a decrease of over 29.3 million pounds (over 57 percent), and nearly \$5.2 million (over 54 percent) compared with 2009. Massachusetts with 12.2 million pounds and New Jersey with nearly 4.7 million pounds accounted for more than 77 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2010 was 20 cents compared with 19 cents in 2009.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 4.7 million pounds valued at \$447,000—a decrease of 6.5 million pounds (nearly 58 percent), and \$647,000 (59 percent) compared with 2009. California accounted for almost 96 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2010 was 9 cents compared with 10 cents in 2009.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were nearly 1.5 billion pounds valued at \$107.2 million—a decrease of nearly 95.8 million pounds (6 percent), but an increase of \$9.3 million (almost 10 percent) compared with 2009. Landings increased by 103.1 million pounds (almost 26 percent) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by nearly 198.9 million pounds (17 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2009. Landings along the Atlantic coast were nearly 504.8 million pounds valued at \$41.2 million. Gulf region landings were 967 million pounds valued at \$66 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

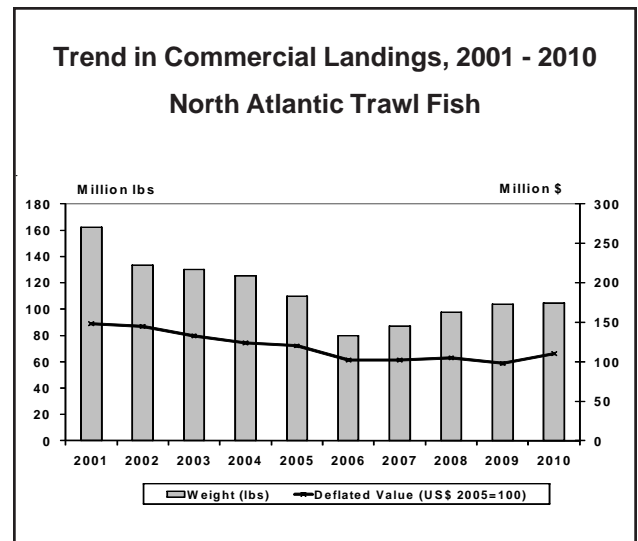
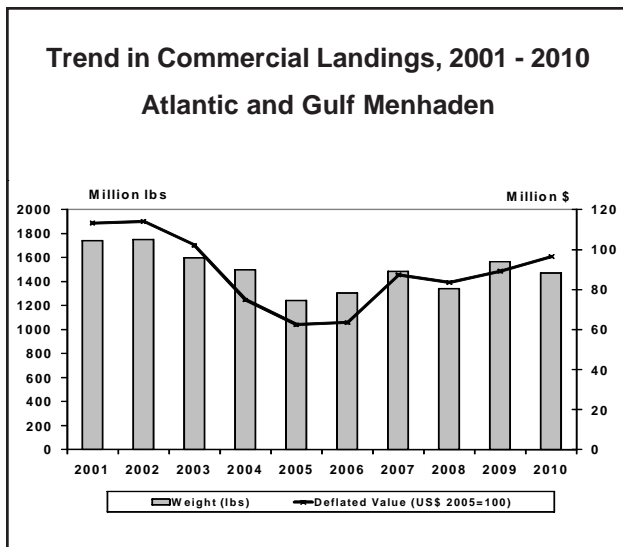
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were almost 99.6 million pounds valued at over \$118.3 million—an increase of nearly 2.3 million pounds (over 2 percent), and more than \$16.5 million (16 percent) compared with 2009. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for over 34 percent of the total; followed by cod, nearly 24 percent; and haddock, over 18 percent.

The 2010 landings of Atlantic cod were almost 17.7 million pounds valued at \$28.1 million—a decrease of 2 million pounds (10 percent), but an increase of \$2.9 million (over 11 percent) compared with 2009. The exvessel price per pound in 2010 was \$1.59 compared with \$1.28 in 2009.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 2.9 million—a decrease of 630,000 pounds (nearly 18) from 2009 and were almost 41 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to almost 21.6 million pounds (up almost 69 percent) and almost \$21.7 million (up 59 percent) compared to 2009.

North Atlantic pollock landings were more than 11.4 million pounds valued at \$9.5 million—a decrease of



nearly 5.1 million pounds (nearly 31 percent), and \$486,000 (nearly 5 percent) compared with 2009.

PACIFIC SALMON

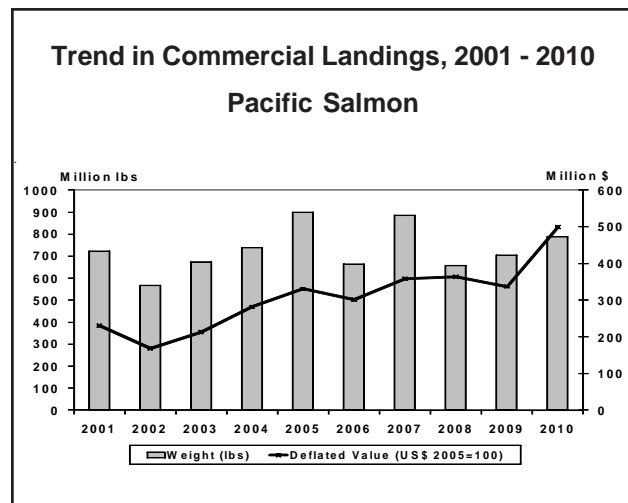
U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 787.7 million pounds valued at \$554.8 million—an increase of over 82.5 million pounds (almost 12 percent) and almost \$184.76 million (nearly 50 percent) compared with 2009. Alaska accounted for 96 percent of total landings; Washington, almost 4 percent. Sockeye salmon landings were 253 million pounds valued at \$278.6 million—a decrease of almost 3.2 million pounds (over 1 percent), but an increase of nearly \$74.3 million (over 36 percent) compared with 2009. Chinook salmon landings increased to over 13.3 million pounds—up more than 3.4 million pounds (34 percent) from 2009. Pink salmon landings were almost 372.6 million pounds—an increase of 78.7 million (nearly 27 percent); chum salmon landings were 115.6 million—an increase of 3.2 million (nearly 3 percent); and coho salmon increased to nearly 33.3 million—an increase of 326,000 (1 percent) compared with 2009.

Alaska landings were nearly 756.8 million pounds valued at almost \$505.7 million—an increase of almost 85.6 million pounds (nearly 13 percent) and \$161 million (almost 47 percent) compared with 2009. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2010 was: pink, almost 372.5 million pounds (over 49 percent); sockeye, nearly 241.8 million pounds (nearly 32 percent); chum, 108 million pounds (over 14 percent); coho, 29.1 million pounds (nearly 4 percent); and chinook, nearly 5.4 million pounds (almost 1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 67 cents in 2010—an increase of 16 cents from 2009.

Washington salmon landings were almost 27.7 million pounds valued at \$40.1 million—a decrease of nearly 3.9 million pounds (over 12 percent), but an increase of over \$18.3 million (over 84 percent) compared with 2009. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 17 million in 2009 to 12,000 pounds in 2010. Washington landings of sockeye salmon were over 11.2 million; followed by chum, almost 7.6 million pounds (up 32 percent); chinook, over 5.3 million pounds (up nearly 56 percent); and coho, almost 3.6 million pounds (down almost 32 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from \$0.69 in 2009 to \$1.45 in 2010.

Oregon salmon landings were 2.7 million pounds valued at nearly \$7.7 million—an increase of 456,000 pounds (20 percent) and more than \$4.1 million (117 percent) compared with 2009. Chinook salmon landings were almost 2.2 million pounds valued at \$6.9 million; coho landings were 585,000 pounds valued at \$824,000; sockeye landings were over 1,000 pounds valued at nearly \$2,000; chum landings were 1,352 pounds valued at \$901; 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 \$1.76 in 2009 to \$3.18 in 2010.

California salmon landings were 261,000 pounds valued at over \$1.2 million—an increase of 260,000 pounds and over \$1.2 million compared with 2009. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2010 was \$4.72 compared with \$6.00 in 2009.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were over 40.3 million pounds valued at over \$124.3 million—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (nearly 6 percent) and nearly \$4.3 million (over 3 percent) compared with 2009. Landings decreased in Alaska to over 25.3 million pounds—a decrease of more than 6 percent compared with 2009. Landings decreased in Washington to nearly 3.3 million pounds (down almost 6 percent) but value increased to \$9.4 million (up 8 percent). The 2010 Oregon catch was almost 6.3 million pounds (down more than 13 percent), and \$15 million (down almost 6 percent) compared with 2009. California landings of nearly 5.5 million pounds and more than \$11.5 million represent an increase of 8 percent in quantity and almost

18 percent in value from 2009. The average exvessel price per pound in 2010 was \$3.09 compared with \$3.00 in 2009.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 530.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$382.8 million—an increase of almost 91.7 million pounds (nearly 21 percent) and \$115 million (nearly 43 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2010 was 72 cents compared with 61 cents in 2009.

Bigeye landings in 2010 were nearly 22.9 million pounds—an increase of nearly 1.1 million pounds (5 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.57 in 2010, compared to \$2.13 in 2009.

Skipjack landings were nearly 423.9 million pounds—an increase of over 79.3 million pounds (23 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound was 57 cents in 2010, compared to 44 cents in 2009.

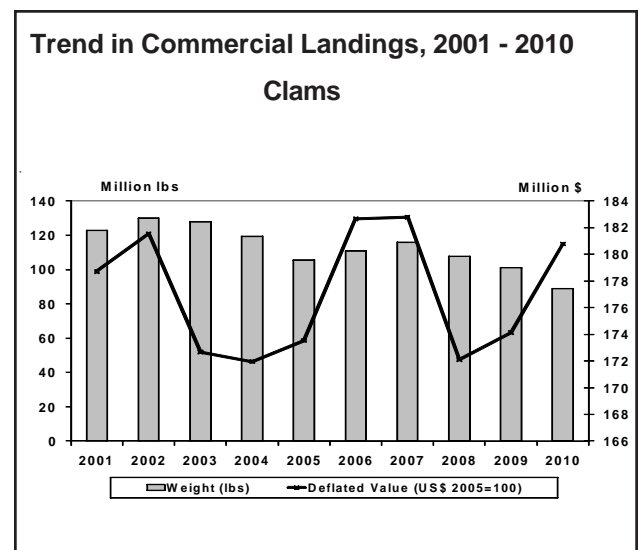
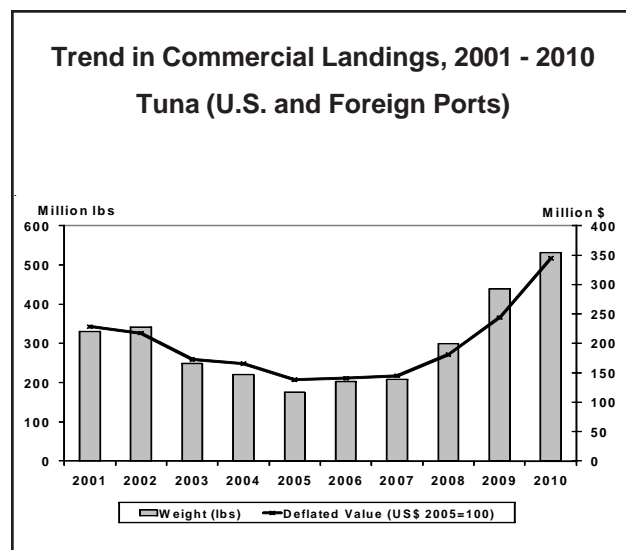
Yellowfin landings were almost 54.6 million pounds—an increase of more than 12.4 million pounds (more than 29 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound was 76 cents in 2010, unchanged from 2009.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded nearly 88.9 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$200.7 million—a decrease of over 12.2 million pounds (12 percent), but an increase of nearly \$9.6 million (5 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound in 2010 was \$2.26 compared with \$1.89 in 2009.

Surf clams yielded nearly 40.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$28.1 million—a decrease of 9.9 million pounds (more than 19 percent) and \$6 million (almost 18 percent) compared with 2009. New Jersey was the leading state with 25.1 million pounds (down almost 24 percent compared with 2009), followed by Massachusetts, nearly 8.1 million pounds (up 75 percent); and Maryland, 3.3 million pounds (down almost 23 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 69 cents in 2010, up 2 cents from 2009.

The ocean quahog fishery produced over 35.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$23.1 million—an increase of 425,000 pounds (over 1 percent) and almost \$1.2 million (over 5 percent) compared with 2009. Massachusetts had landings of almost 15.6 million pounds (down over 16 percent compared with 2009) valued at \$9 million (down 16 percent) while New Jersey production was more than 13.4 million pounds (up over 8 percent) valued at nearly \$7.9 million (up almost 14 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for over 82 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2010. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 63 cents in 2009 to 65 cents in 2010.



The hard clam fishery produced almost 4.2 million pounds of meats valued at nearly \$40.9 million—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (nearly 27 percent) and \$46,000 compared with 2009. Landings in the New England region were nearly 1.8 million pounds of meats (up 10 percent); Middle Atlantic, 25,000 pounds (down over 98 percent); Chesapeake, almost 1.6 million pounds (down almost 11 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 627,000 pounds (down more than 18 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$7.17 in 2009 to \$9.80 in 2010.

Soft clams yielded more than 4.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$20.4 million—an increase of 396,000 pounds (over 10 percent) and \$58,000 (0.3 percent) compared with 2009. Maine was the leading state with nearly 2.1 million pounds of meats (up nearly 9 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 1.1 million pounds (up 6 percent), and Washington, 918,000 pounds (up nearly 35 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.80 in 2010, compared with \$5.28 in 2009.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 349.6 million pounds valued at nearly \$572.8 million—an increase of 23.4 million pounds (7 percent) and more than \$87.4 million (18 percent) compared with 2009.

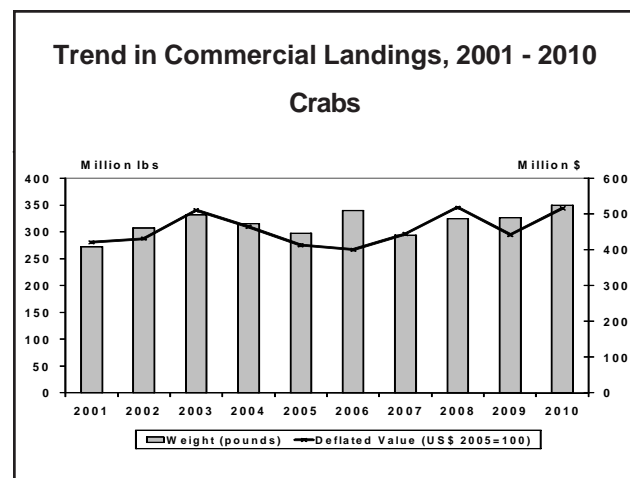
Hard blue crab landings were nearly 183.9 million pounds valued at nearly \$211.9 million—an increase of 29.9 million pounds (more than 19 percent) and \$62.8 million (42 percent) compared with 2009. Maryland landed over 34 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Louisiana, almost 17 percent; North Carolina, over 16 percent; and Virginia, over 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 91 million pounds—an increase of almost 67 percent; the South Atlantic with 38.2 million pounds increased over 5 percent; and the Gulf region with nearly 40.9 million pounds decreased nearly 31 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with nearly 13.8 million pounds valued at almost \$18.6 million had an increase of 9.8 million pounds (almost 250 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.15 in 2010, compared with \$0.97 in 2009.

Dungeness crab landings were over 65.3 million pounds valued at \$139.8 million—an increase of 2 million pounds (3 percent) and nearly \$8.6 million (almost 7 percent) compared with 2009. Washington landings of

almost 22.5 million pounds (up nearly 9 percent from 2009) led all states with more than 34 percent of the total landings. California landings were almost 21.7 million pounds (up 42 percent) or 33 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 15.8 million pounds (down almost 28 percent) and Alaska landings were almost 5.4 million pounds (down more than 4 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.14 in 2010, compared with \$2.07 in 2009.

U.S. landings of king crab were 24 million pounds valued at more than \$122.4 million—an increase of 1.6 million pounds (more than 7 percent) and \$36.2 million (42 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound in 2010 was \$5.09 compared with \$3.85 in 2009.

Snow crab landings were 47.8 million pounds valued at \$54 million—a decrease of over 10.2 million pounds (18 percent) and over \$25.3 million (32 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.13 in 2010, down from \$1.37 in 2009.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were more than 115.4 million pounds valued at nearly \$396.8 million—an increase of 18.5 million pounds (19 percent) and over \$97.2 million (more than 32 percent) compared with 2009. Maine led in landings for the 29th consecutive year with 94.7 million pounds valued at over \$313.3 million—an increase of almost 16.7 million pounds (more than 21 percent) compared with 2009. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of nearly 12.8 million pounds valued at over \$50.3 million—an increase of almost 1.2 million pounds (10 percent) compared with 2009. To-

gether, Maine and Massachusetts produced 93 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.44 in 2010, compared with \$3.09 in 2009.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were almost 6.4 million pounds valued at nearly \$46 million—an increase of 1.6 million pounds (almost 35 percent) and almost \$25.5 million (over 120 percent) compared with 2009. Florida, with landings of almost 5.7 million pounds valued at nearly \$34.9 million, accounted for nearly 89 percent of the total catch and nearly 76 percent of the value. This was an increase of almost 1.7 million pounds (more than 41 percent) and over \$22.3 million (nearly 180 percent) compared with 2009. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$7.22 in 2010, compared with \$4.32 in 2009.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 28.1 million pounds valued at almost \$117.6 million—a decrease of nearly 7.5 million pounds (21 percent) and \$18.9 million (nearly 14 percent) compared with 2009. The Gulf region led in production with more than 15.5 million pounds of meats, 55 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 9.9 million pounds (more than 35 percent), principally Washington, with almost 8.6 million pounds (87 percent of the region’s total volume); and the South Atlantic region with more than 1.4 million pounds (5 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.19 in 2010, compared with \$3.84 in 2009.

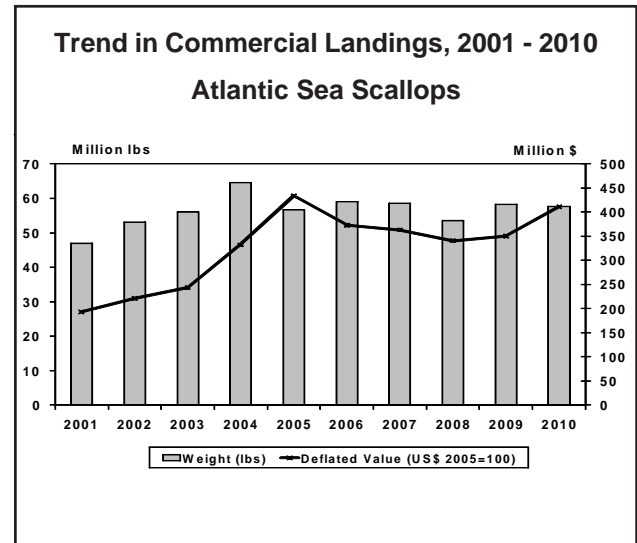
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled almost 57.6 million pounds valued at almost \$456.6 million—a decrease of 691,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$72.2 million (nearly 19 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.60 in 2009 to \$7.93 in 2010.

Bay scallop landings were 130,000 pounds valued at \$1.5 million—a decrease of 145,000 pounds (almost 53 percent) and \$692,000 (31 percent) compared with 2009. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$11.88 in 2010, compared with \$8.13 in 2009.

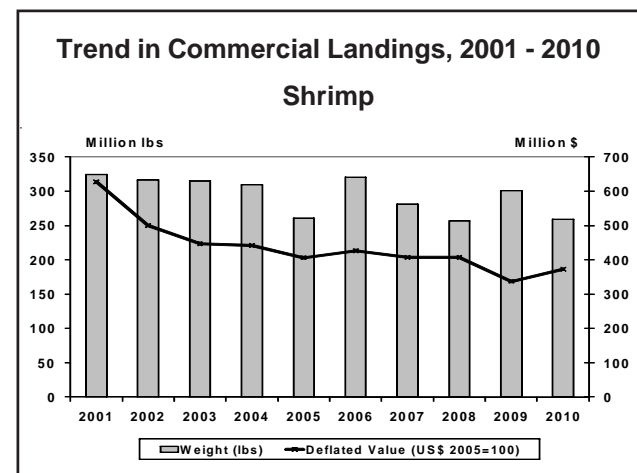
Sea scallop landings were 57.5 million pounds valued at \$455.1 million—a decrease of 547,000 pounds (nearly 1

percent), but an increase of nearly \$72.9 million (19 percent) compared with 2009. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 31.2 million and 14.2 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing nearly 79 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2010 was \$7.92 compared with \$6.59 in 2009.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 259 million pounds valued at \$414 million—a decrease of 42.1 million pounds (14 percent), but an increase of \$43.7 million (nearly 12 percent) compared with 2009. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up almost 160 percent; South Atlantic up more than 8 percent; Gulf down nearly 27 percent; and Pacific up 37 percent. The average



exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.60 in 2010 from \$1.23 in 2009. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with more than 176.4 million pounds and 68 percent of the national total. Texas led all Gulf states with 77.1 million pounds (down 14 percent compared with 2009); followed by Louisiana, 74.2 million pounds (down more than 32 percent); Florida West Coast, 11 million pounds (up 13 percent); Alabama, 10 million pounds (down almost 54 percent); and Mississippi, more than 4.1 million pounds (down nearly 59 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of more than 31.4 million pounds (up more than 42 percent compared with 2009); Washington had landings of 10 million pounds (up nearly 32 percent); and California, 4.5 million pounds (up 25 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were over 337.2 million pounds valued at \$97.8 million—an increase of 70.9 million pounds (almost 27 percent) and \$12.8 million (15 percent) compared with 2009. California was the leading state with more than 286.4 million pounds (nearly 85 percent) and was followed by New Jersey with over 20.3 million pounds (6 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were more than 287.4 million pounds (up 40 percent compared with 2009); followed by Middle Atlantic, nearly 25.8 million pounds (down nearly 20 percent); followed by the New England region with almost 21.7 million pounds (down 23 percent); followed by the South Atlantic region with over 1.2 million pounds (up almost 2,000 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 1 million pounds (up 33 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 29 cents in 2010, compared with 32 cents in 2009.