

Fisheries *of the* **United States** **2004**

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Office of Science and Technology

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2004

This publication is a preliminary report for 2004 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 2004. 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 Maggie Williams for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Patricia J. Donley, California; David Hamm, Hawaii and Pacific Islands; David Sutherland, 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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Review

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 \$3.7 billion in 2004—an increase of 136.3 million pounds (up 1 percent) and \$304.8 million (up 9 percent) compared with 2003. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 47 percent of the value. The 2004 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 38 cents compared to 35 cents in 2003.

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 2004 and comprised more than 30 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states along with Internal Water Processing (IWP) agreements (see glossary) provided an additional 165.3 million pounds (75,000 metric tons) valued at \$71.0 million. This was a decrease of 17 percent, or 33.0 million pounds (15,000 metric tons) in quantity and \$5.2 million (7 percent) in value compared with 2003. Most of these landings consisted of tuna, and swordfish landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.8 billion pounds (3.5 million metric tons) in 2004—an increase of 247.0 million pounds (122.,200 metric tons) compared with 2003.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.9 billion pounds (850,600 metric tons) in 2004—a decrease of 6 percent compared with 2003.

The 2004 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 440.7 million fish taken on an estimated 81.6 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 197.1 million fish weighing 254.4 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2003, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 132.5 million metric tons—a decrease of 469.0 thousand metric tons (less than one percent) compared with 2002.

China was the leading nation with 34.4 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 4.6 percent; India, third with 4.5 percent; Indonesia, fourth with 4.3 percent; and United States, fifth with 4.1 percent.

PRICES

The 2004 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 8 percent, shellfish increased 3 percent, and industrial fish decreased 17 percent when compared with 2003. Exvessel price indices increased for 21 of the 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 10 species groups, and were unchanged for 1 species group. The bay scallops price index had the largest increase (101 percent) while industrial fish (menhaden) price index showed the largest decrease (17 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2004 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$6.6 billion, \$908.6.0 million less than in 2003. The value of edible products was \$6.3 billion—a decrease of \$860.5 million compared with 2003. The value of industrial products was \$335.6 million in 2004—a decrease of \$49.1 million compared with 2003.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$22.9 billion in 2004—an increase of \$1.7 billion compared with 2003. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.0 billion pounds (2.2 million metric tons) valued at \$11.3 billion in 2004—an increase of 44.3 million pounds and \$235.9 million compared with 2003. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$11.6 billion—an increase of \$1.4 billion compared with 2003.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$13.6 billion in 2004—an increase of \$1.6 billion compared with 2003. United States firms exported 2.9 billion pounds (1.3 million metric tons) of edible products valued at \$3.7 billion—an increase of 492.5 million pounds and \$440.0 million compared with 2003. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$9.9 billion, \$1.2 billion more than 2003.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.2 billion pounds (5.1 million metric tons) in 2004—a decrease of 634.0 million pounds compared with 2003. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.0 billion pounds (458,283 metric tons) in 2004—a decrease of 289.7 million pounds compared with 2003.

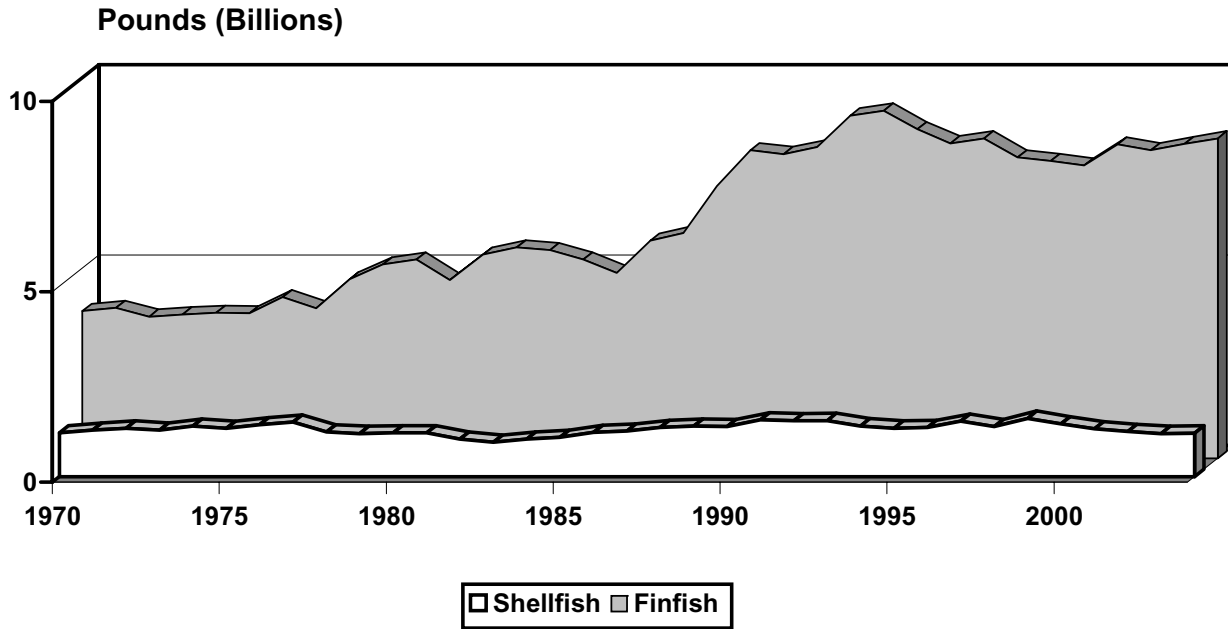
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.6 pounds of edible meat per person in 2004, up 0.3 pound from the 2003 per capita consumption of 16.3 pounds.

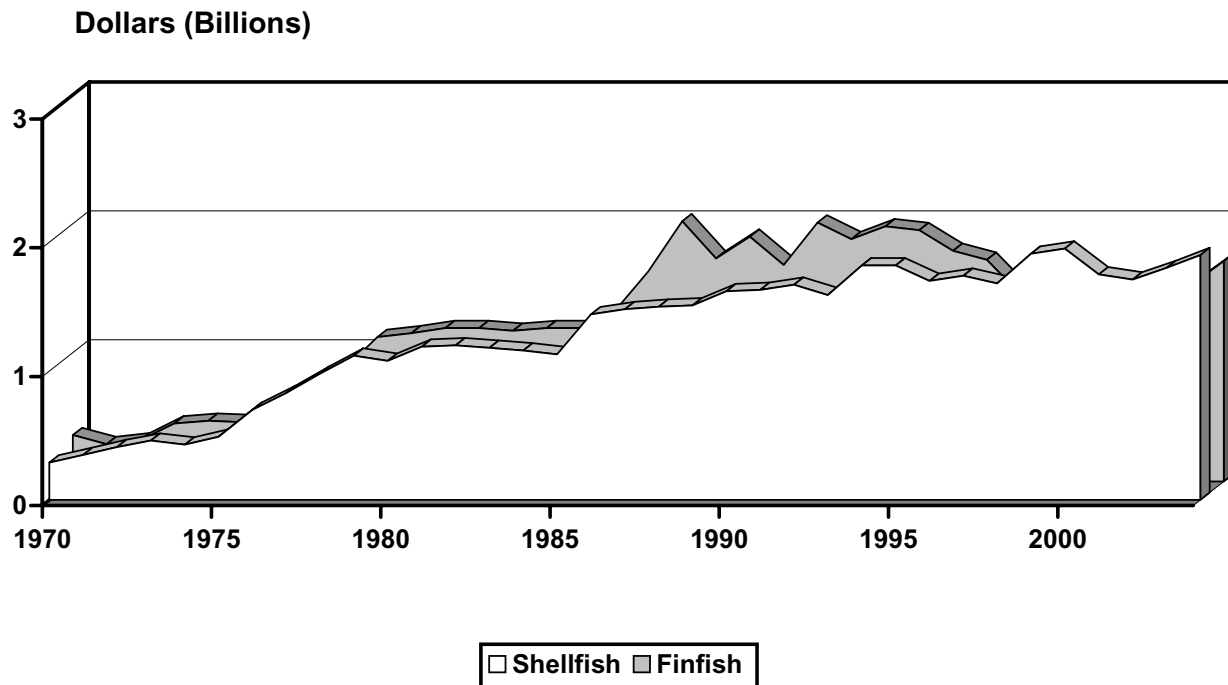
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$61.9 billion for fishery products in 2004. The 2004 total includes \$42.8 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$18.9 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$213.3 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 \$31.6 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

**Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1970 - 2004**



**Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1970 - 2004**



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.4 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.1 billion pounds; Virginia, 481.6 million pounds; Washington, 454.7 million pounds; and California, 378.6 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.2 billion, followed by, Massachusetts, \$326.1 million; Maine, \$315.8 million; Louisiana, \$274.4 million; and Washington, \$175.1 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 164.5 million pounds.

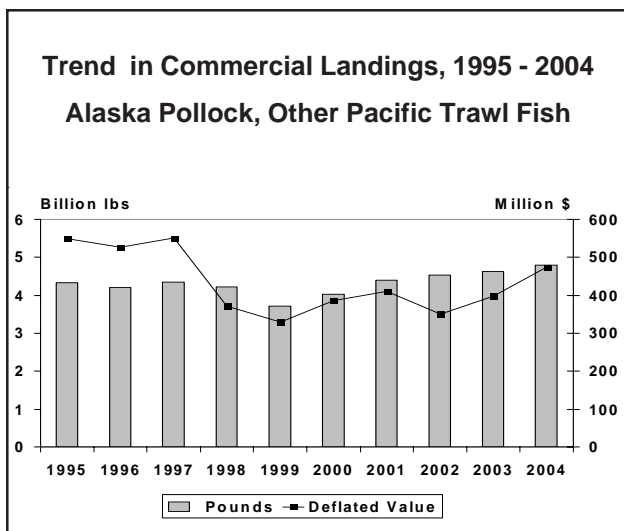
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2004 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,361,989	1	Crabs	447,978
2	Menhaden	1,497,610	2	Shrimp	425,605
3	Salmon	737,935	3	Lobsters	344,070
4	Cod	602,732	4	Scallops	322,098
5	Hakes	502,502	5	Flatfish	300,896
6	Flatfish	440,699	6	Pollock	277,029
7	Crabs	314,428	7	Salmon	272,730
8	Shrimp	308,275	8	Cod	169,647
9	Herring (sea)	255,931	9	Clams	158,782
10	Sardines	199,613	10	Oysters	111,125

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 4.8 billion pounds valued at \$514.3 million—an increase of 3 percent in quantity and an increase 22 percent in value compared with 2003.

Landings of Alaska pollock stayed the same (3.4 billion pounds) but an increase of 387.8 million pounds over their 1999 - 2003 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 586.7 million pounds — an increase of 3 percent from 567.5 million pounds in 2003. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 474.5 million pounds (up 53 percent) valued at \$21.8 million (up 27 percent) compared to 2003. Landings of rockfishes were 31.1 million pounds (down 13 percent) and valued at \$14.5 million (down 8 percent) compared to 2003.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 15.7 million pounds—an increase of 11.4 million pounds (268 percent) compared with 2003. 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

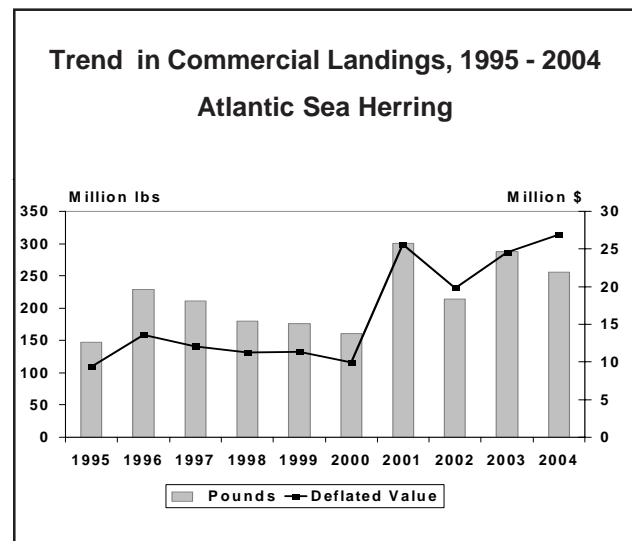
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 79.2 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$176.9 million—a decrease of 326,000 pounds (less than 1 percent), and an increase of \$4.7 million (3 percent) compared

with 2003. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 25,000 pounds of the 2004 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2004 was \$2.23 compared with \$2.17 in 2003.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 255.9 million pounds valued at \$29.1 million—a decrease of 30.9 million pounds (11 percent), but an increase of \$3.1 million (12 percent) compared with 2003. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 180.7 million pounds valued at \$14.3 million—a decrease of 31.9 million pounds (15 percent), and \$1.3 million (8 percent) compared with 2003.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 75.3 million pounds valued at \$14.9 million—an increase of 946,000 pounds (1 percent), and \$4.4 million (42 percent) compared with 2003. Alaska landings accounted for 94 percent of the Pacific coast with 70.8 million pounds valued at \$13.7 million—an increase of 1.9 million pounds (3 percent), and 4.7 thousand dollars (53percent) compared with 2003.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 85 percent, Oregon for 10 percent, and Washington 5 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2004. Total landings were 2.7 million pounds valued at \$275,000—an increase of 2.2 million pounds (424 percent), and \$202,000 (277 percent) compared with 2003. The 2004 average exvessel price per pound was 10 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 118.8 million pounds valued at \$12.6 million—an increase of 50.7 million pounds (74 percent) and \$5.3 million dollars (72 percent) compared with 2003. Massachusetts with 72.7 million pounds and New Jersey with 35.5 million pounds accounted for 91 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 11 cents in 2003 and 2004.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 8.1 million pounds valued at \$573,000—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (16 percent) and \$103,000 (15 percent) compared with 2003. California accounted for 97 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price stayed at 7 cents for 2003 and 2004.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.5 billion pounds valued at \$72.4 million—a decrease of 101.7 million pounds (6 percent) and \$23.6 million (25 percent) compared with 2003. Landings increased by 26.2 million pounds (6 percent) in the Atlantic states, but decreased to 128.0 million pounds (11 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2003. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 474.4 million pounds valued at \$27.5 million. Gulf region landings were 1.0 billion pounds valued at \$44.9 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

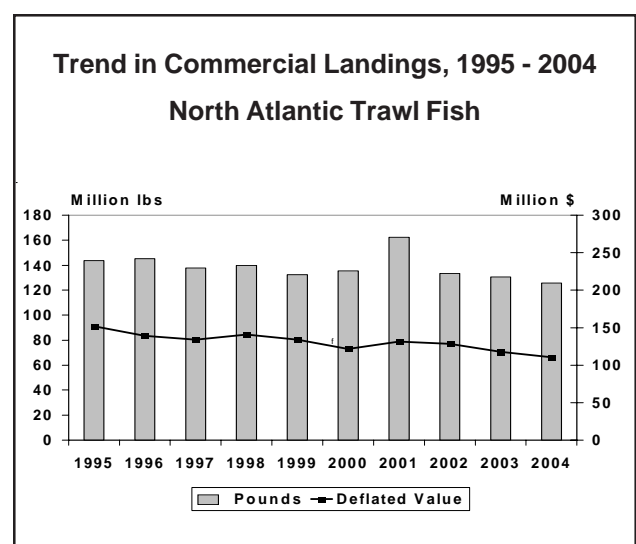
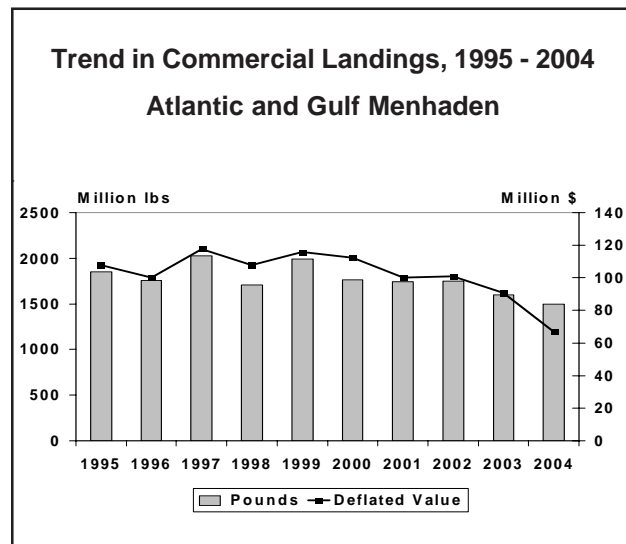
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 125.4 million pounds valued at \$119.9 million—a decrease of 4.9 million pounds (4 percent), and \$5.2 million (4 percent) compared with 2003. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 40 percent of the total; followed by haddock, 14 percent; and cod, 13 percent.

The 2004 landings of Atlantic cod were 16.1 million pounds valued at \$21.7 million—a decrease of 7.6 million pounds (32 percent) and \$5.9 million (21 percent) compared with 2003. The exvessel price per pound was \$1.35 in 2004, up from \$1.17 cents per pound in 2003.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 15.9 million pounds—an increase of 3.6 million pounds (30 percent) from 2003, and 18 percent higher the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 18.1 million pounds (21 percent) and \$18.5 million (9 percent) compared to 2003.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 11.2 million pounds valued at \$5.6 million—an increase of 588,000 pounds (6 percent), and \$206,000 (4 percent) compared with 2003.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 737.9 million pounds valued at \$272.7 million—an increase of 63.8 million pounds (9 percent) and \$71.8 million (36 percent) compared with 2003. Alaska accounted for 94 percent of total landings; Washington, 4 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 2 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 253.4 million pounds valued at \$145.9 million—an increase of 68.9 million pounds (37 percent) and \$36.0 million (33 percent) compared with 2003. Chinook salmon landings increased to 28.6 million pounds—up 919,000 pounds (3 percent) from 2003. Pink salmon landings were 298.0 million pounds—a decrease of 36.2 million (11 percent); chum salmon landings were 111.7 million—an increase of 16.2 million (17 percent); and coho salmon increased to 46.3 million—an increase of 14.0 million pounds (43 percent) compared with 2003.

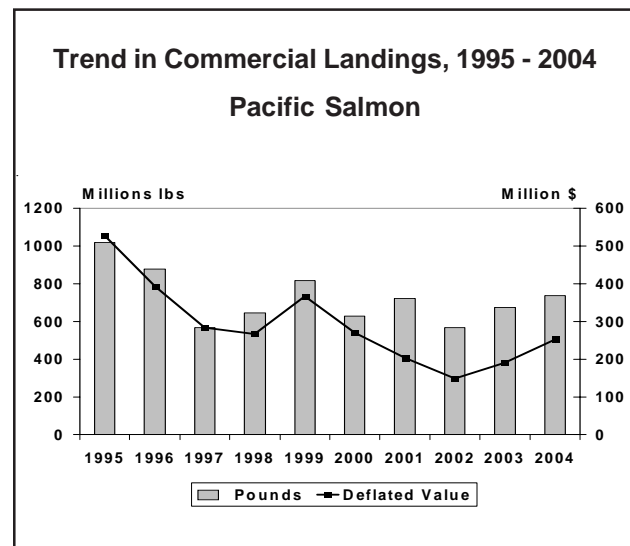
Alaska landings were 697.8 million pounds valued at \$225.3 million—an increase of 67.3 million pounds (11 percent) and \$57.2 million (34 percent) compared with 2003. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2004 was: pink, 298.0 million pounds (43 percent); sockeye, 252.2 million pounds (36 percent); chum, 96.2 million pounds (14 percent); coho, 39.0 million pounds (5 percent); and chinook, 12.4 million pounds (2 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 32 cents in 2004—an increase of 5 cents from 2003.

Washington salmon landings were 26.9 million pounds valued at \$16.6 million—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (8 percent), but an increase in value of \$4.9 million (41 percent) compared with 2003. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 5.0 million in 2003 to 3,000 pounds in 2004. Washington landings of chum salmon were 15.5 million pounds (up 16 percent); followed by coho salmon, 6.1 million pounds (up 54 percent); chinook 4.0 million pounds (down 23 percent); and sockeye 1.2 million pounds (down 30 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from 40 cents in 2003 to 62 cents in 2004.

Oregon salmon landings were 5.9 million pounds valued at \$13.0 million—a decrease of 724,000 pounds (11 percent) but an increase of \$4.2 million (48 percent) compared with 2003. Chinook salmon landings were 5.1 million pounds valued at \$12.2 million; coho landings

were 864,000 pounds valued at \$782,000; sockeye landings were 3,000 pounds valued at \$4,000; chum landings were 1,000 pounds valued at less than \$500; and pink salmon landings were less than 500 pounds and had a value of less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$1.57 in 2003 to \$2.41 in 2004.

California salmon landings were 7.0 million pounds valued at \$17.7 million—a decrease of 299,000 pounds (4 percent) but an increase \$5.5 million (45 percent) compared with 2003. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2004 was \$2.51 compared with \$1.66 in 2003.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 52.5 million pounds valued at \$134.5 million—an increase of 4.6 million pounds (10 percent) and \$34.3 million (34 percent) compared with 2003. Landings increased in Alaska to 39.6 million pounds—an increase of 11 percent compared with 2003. Landings increased in Washington to 4.1 million pounds (up 9 percent) but value decreased to \$6.6 million (down 2 percent). The 2004 Oregon catch was 5.6 million pounds (up 18 percent), but value decreased to \$7.1 million (down 4 percent) compared with 2003. California landings of 3.2 million pounds and \$3.7 million represent a 13 percent decrease in quantity and a 21 percent decrease in value from 2003. The average exvessel price per pound in 2004 was \$2.56 compared with \$2.09 in 2003.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 221.0 million pounds valued at \$160.0 million—a decrease of 28.5 million pounds (11 percent), and \$2.4 million (2 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2004 was 72 cents compared with 65 cents in 2003.

Bigeye landings in 2004 were 26.5 million pounds—an increase of 5.7 million pounds (28 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.46 in 2004, compared to \$1.72 in 2003.

Skipjack landings were 108.5 million pounds—a decrease of 26.0 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound was 39 cents in 2004, compared to 32 cents in 2003.

Yellowfin landings were 51.0 million pounds—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (3 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound was 83 cents in 2004 compared with 88 cents in 2003.

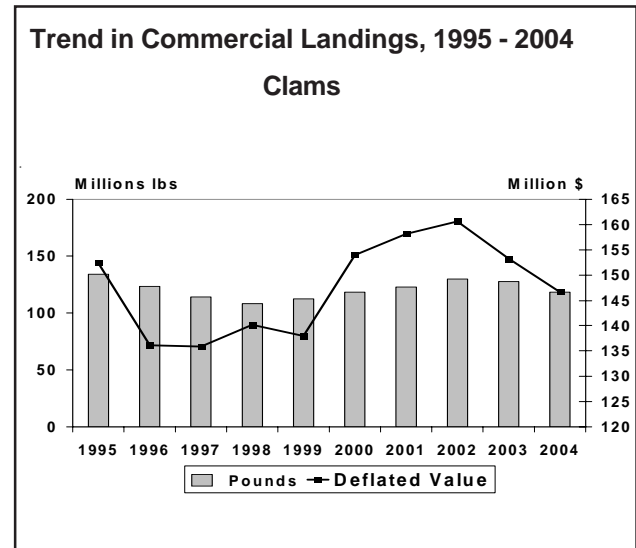
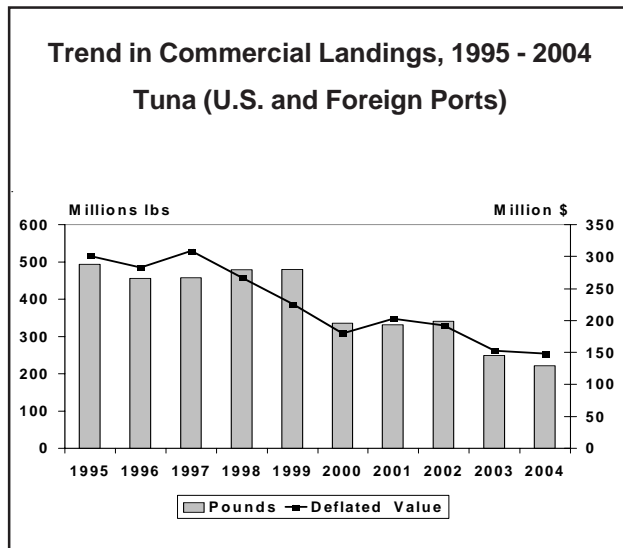
Bluefin landings were 1.3 million pounds—a decrease of 847,000 pounds (39 percent) compared with 2004. The average exvessel price per pound in 2004 was \$5.52 compared with \$4.61 in 2003.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 118.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$158.8 million—a decrease of 9.3 million pounds (7 percent), and \$3.7 million (2 percent) in value compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound in 2004 was \$1.34 compared with \$1.27 in 2003.

Surf clams yielded 61.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$34.8 million—a decrease of 7.7 million pounds (11 percent) and \$4.6 million (12 percent) compared with 2003. New Jersey was the leading state with 43.5 million pounds (down 15 percent), followed by New York, 6.8 million pounds (down 49 percent); and Massachusetts, 6.3 million pounds (up 504 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 56 cents in 2004, down 1 cent from 2003.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 40.6 million pounds of meats valued at \$24.4 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (3 percent) and \$1.6 million (6 percent) compared with 2003. New Jersey had landings of 17.6 million pounds (down 13 percent) valued at \$9.1 million (down 15 percent) while Massachusetts production was 14.1 million pounds (down 1 percent) valued at \$6.9 million (down 6 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 78 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2004. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from 62 cents in 2003 to 60 cents in 2004.



The hard clam fishery produced 9.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$37.8 million—a decrease of 597,000 pounds (6 percent) and \$8.7 million (19 percent) compared with 2003. Landings in the New England region were 6.2 million pounds of meats (up 21 percent); Middle Atlantic, 1.7 million pounds (down 44 percent); Chesapeake, 342,000 pounds (down 4 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 1.1 million pounds (down 25 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$4.65 in 2003 to \$4.02 in 2004.

Soft clams yielded 3.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$19.0 million—a decrease of 92,000 pounds (3 percent), but an increase in value of 1.2 million (6 percent) compared with 2003. Maine was the leading state with 2.4 million pounds of meats (up less 1 percent), followed by New York with 234,000 pounds (up 44 percent), and Rhode Island with 164,000 pounds (up 55percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$6.32 in 2004, compared with \$5.76 in 2003.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 314.4 million pounds valued at \$448.0 million—a decrease of 17.6 million pounds (5 percent), and \$32.9 million (7 percent) compared with 2003.

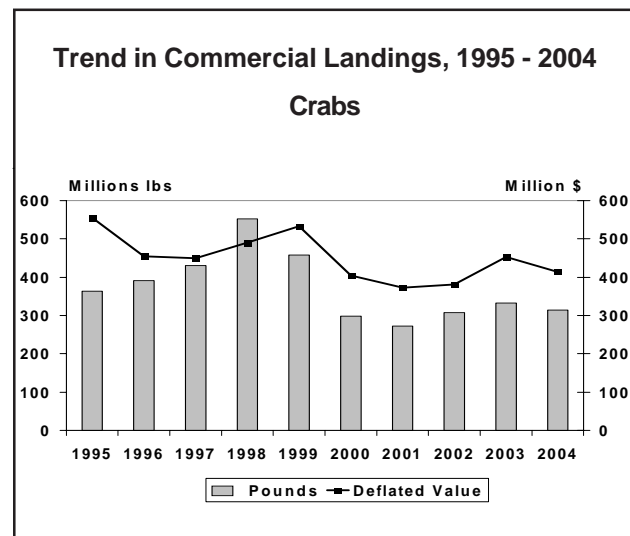
Hard blue crab landings were 165.4 million pounds valued at \$125.9 million—an increase of 580,000 pounds (less 1 percent), but a decrease in value of \$6.9 million (5 percent) compared with 2003. Louisiana landed 26 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, 20 percent; Maryland, 19 percent; and Virginia, 16 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 58.4 million pounds—an increase of 27 percent; the South Atlantic with 40.5 million pounds decreased 17 percent; and the Gulf region with 59.3 million pounds decreased 6 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 7.1 million pounds valued at \$7.7 million had an increase of 614,000 pounds (9 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 76 cents in 2004, compared with 81 cents in 2003.

Dungeness crab landings were 72.2 million pounds valued at \$119.7 million—a decrease of 12.6 million pounds (15 percent) and \$15.1 million (11 percent) compared with 2003. Oregon landings of 27.3 million pounds (up 16 percent) led all states with 38 percent of the total landings. California landings were 24.8 million pounds (up 11 percent) or 34 percent of the total

landings. Washington landings were 14.9 million pounds (down 56 percent) and Alaska landings were 5.2 million pounds (down 2 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.66 in 2004 compared with \$1.59 in 2003.

U.S. landings of king crab were 22.1 million pounds valued at \$93.4 million—a decrease of 812,000 pounds (4 percent), and \$12.1 million (11 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound in 2004 was \$4.23 compared with \$4.61 in 2003.

Snow crab landings were 23.7 million pounds valued at \$48.5 million—a decrease of 3.8 million pounds (14 percent), and \$1.9 million (4 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.05 cents in 2004, up from \$1.83 in 2003.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 75.3 million pounds valued at \$315.4 million—an increase of 1.7 million pounds (2 percent) and \$23.2 million (8 percent) compared with 2003. Maine led in landings for the 23rd consecutive year with 58.5 million pounds valued at \$238.5 million—an increase of 3.6 million pounds (6 percent) compared with 2003. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 11.3 million pounds valued at \$51.5 million—a decrease of 99,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2003. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 93 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$4.19 in 2004, compared with \$3.97 in 2003.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 5.8 million pounds valued at \$28.7 million—an increase of 962,000 pounds (20 percent) and \$5.3 million (22 percent) compared with 2003. Florida, with landings of 5.0 million pounds valued at \$22.8 million, accounted for 86 percent of the total catch and 79 percent of the value. This was an increase of 834,000 pounds (20 percent), and \$4.3 million (24 percent) compared with 2003. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.93 in 2004 compared with \$4.82 in 2003.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 38.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$111.1 million—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (4 percent) and \$7.5 million (7 percent) compared with 2003. The Gulf region led in production with 25.0 million pounds of meats, 65 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region with 11.6 million pounds (30 percent), principally Washington, with 9.5 million pounds (82 percent of the region's total volume); and the Middle Atlantic region with 777,000 pounds (2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.89 in 2004 compared with \$2.79 in 2003.

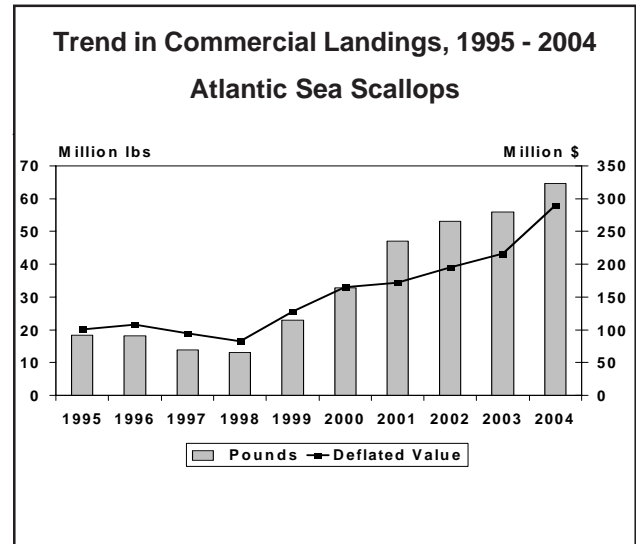
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 64.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$322.1 million—an increase of 8.7 million pounds (16 percent) and \$92.8 million (40 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$4.09 in 2003 to \$4.97 in 2004.

Bay scallop landings were 17,000 pounds of meats valued at \$189,000—a decrease of 1,000 pounds (6 percent) but an increase in value \$89,000 (89 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$11.12 in 2004 compared with \$5.56 in 2003.

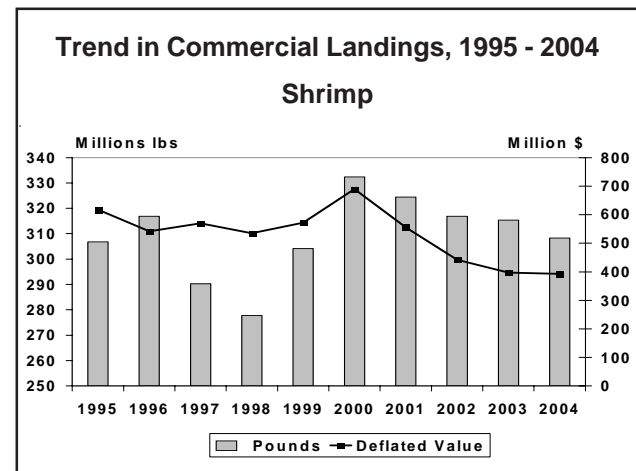
Sea scallop landings were 64.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$321.9 million—an increase of 8.7 million pounds (16 percent) and \$92.7 million (40 percent) compared with 2003. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 28.1 and 19.6 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 74 percent of the national total. The average exvessel

price per pound of meats in 2004 was \$4.97 compared with \$4.09 in 2003.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 308.3 million pounds valued at 425.6 million—a decrease of 7.0 million pounds (2 percent) and \$4.9 million (1 percent) in value compared with 2003. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 16 percent; South Atlantic up 6 percent; Gulf up 1 percent; and Pacific down 32 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.38 in 2004 compared with \$1.33 in 2003. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 256.9 million pounds and 83 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 134.3 million pounds (up 7 percent); followed by Texas, 70.1 million pounds (down 11 percent);



Florida (West Coast), 18.2 million pounds (up 7 percent); Mississippi, 18.2 million pounds (up 6 percent); and Alabama, 16.1 million pounds (up 1 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 12.2 million pounds (down 41 percent); Washington had landings of 6.4 million pounds (down 26 percent); and California had 2.6 million pounds (down 13 percent); compared with 2003.

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 175.1 million pounds valued at \$59.3 million—an increase of 33.6

million pounds (24 percent) and \$9.6 million (19 percent) compared with 2003. California was the leading state with 87.3 million pounds (50 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 38.1 million pounds (22 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 88.5 million pounds (down 12 percent); followed by New England, 42.5 million (up 45 percent); Middle Atlantic, 40.1 million pounds (up 290 percent); South Atlantic, 2.5 million pounds (up 229 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 1.4 million pounds (up 718 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 34 cents in 2004 compared with 35 cents in 2003.