

Fisheries of the United States

2013

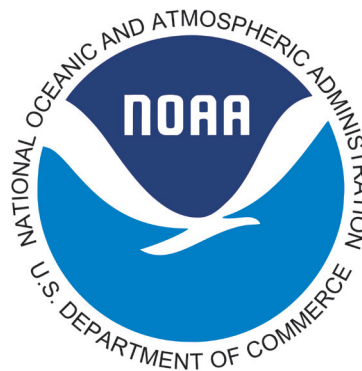
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**National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology**

**Fisheries Statistics Division
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**Silver Spring, MD
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FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2013

This publication is the annual National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States. The report provides data on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. In addition, data are reported on the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products.

SOURCES OF DATA

Information in this report came from many sources. Field offices of 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 CURRENT DATA

Data in this publication are considered to be preliminary and are subject to revision as better information becomes available and updates are made by our regional partners. For the most current data please visit the data queries pages on our website: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/index>.

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, Ted Hawes, Victor Vecchio and Joan Palmer for the New England and Middle Atlantic 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 and Craig D'Angelo, for California; Kimberly Lowe, 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 Rob Ames, Alaska Fisheries Information Network, for Alaska. We also wish to thank Stefania Vannuccini and Gabriella Laurenti of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations, and Robert Jones of the NMFS Aquaculture Program.

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 2009; the value for U.S. imports is generally the market value in the foreign (exporting) country and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight charges and insurance from the foreign country to the United States. The value for exports is generally the value at the U.S. port of export, based on the selling price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges. Countries and territories shown in the U.S. foreign trade section are established for statistical purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (International Trade Commission) and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SUGGESTIONS

The Fisheries Statistics Division wishes to provide the kinds of data sought by users of fishery statistics, and welcomes comments or suggestions that will improve this publication.

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.9 billion pounds or 4.5 million metric tons valued at \$5.5 billion in 2013—an increase of 245 million pounds (up 2.5 percent) and of \$388 million (up 7.6 percent) compared with 2012. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 47 percent of the value. The 2013 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 55 cents per pound compared to 53 cents per pound in 2012.

Catches of Alaska pollock, Pacific whiting and other Pacific groundfish that are processed at-sea aboard U.S. vessels in the northeastern Pacific are credited as “landings” to the state nearest to the area of capture. Information on landing port or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports is unavailable. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, exceeded 1.5 million metric tons in 2013 and comprised 33.5 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 556 million pounds (252,061 metric tons) valued at \$549 million. This was a decrease of 1 percent, or 6.3 million pounds (2,844 metric tons) in quantity and an increase of \$18.8 million (3.5 percent) in value compared with 2012. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports. Note that improved foreign port in 2012 resulted in a more complete dataset, and thus higher numbers, than are usually available at the time of publication. Use caution when comparing 2013 and 2012 data to those from earlier years.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were over 8 billion pounds (3.7 million metric tons) in 2013—an increase of 576 million pounds (261,305 metric tons) compared with 2012.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.8 billion pounds (nearly 830,000 metric tons) in 2013—a decrease of 15 percent compared with 2012.

The 2013 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts (including

Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico) was an estimated 430 million fish taken on an estimated 71 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 167 million fish weighing 239 million pounds.

AQUACULTURE

In 2012, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 594 million pounds with a value of \$1.23 billion, a decrease of 17 million pounds (2.8%) in volume and 103 million (7.7%) in value from 2011. Atlantic salmon was the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture, with 42.5 million pounds produced (up 3.8%) valued at \$77.1 million (down 25.9%). Oysters have the highest volume for marine shellfish production. (34.8 million pounds, up 31%)

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that nearly half of the world’s consumption of seafood comes from aquaculture. Globally, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production volume with 88 percent of the global total of 66.6 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, with 62% of the global total; India, 6%; Viet Nam, 5%; Indonesia, 5%; and Bangladesh 3%. The United States ranks fifteenth in production.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2012, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 158 million metric tons—an increase of 2.2 million metric tons compared with 2011. Aquaculture production increased by 4.63 million metric tons while fishery landings decreased by 2.4 million tons.

China was the leading nation in both fishery landings and aquaculture production accounting for 36 percent of the total harvest. India is the second leading producer with 6 percent. Indonesia was the third with just under 6 percent. Viet Nam, The United States, Peru and follow with 3.6 percent, 3.5 percent and 3 percent of the global harvest, respectively.

PRICES

The 2013 annual exvessel price index for edible fish remained unchanged. Shellfish increased by 19 percent and industrial products increased by 13

percent compared with 2012. Exvessel price indices increased for 18 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 14 species groups, and no product groups were unchanged. The sockeye salmon price index had the largest increase (62 percent) while the flounders price index showed the largest decrease (52 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2013 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$10.8 billion, essentially unchanged from 2012. The value of edible products was \$10.6 billion—also essentially unchanged compared with 2012. The value of industrial products was \$749 million in 2013—with no significant change from 2012.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$33.2 billion in 2013—an increase of \$2.1 billion compared with 2012. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.4 billion pounds valued at \$18.0 billion in 2013. Volume remained essentially constant, with a decrease of 34.0 million pounds, while value increased by \$1.4 billion compared with 2012. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$15.2 billion—an increase of \$736 million compared with 2012.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$29.1 billion in 2013—an increase of \$1.7 billion compared with 2012. United States firms exported 3.3 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$5.6 billion—volume increased slightly, with an increase of 69.3 million pounds, while value increased \$112.8 million compared with 2012. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$23.5 billion, \$1.6 billion more than 2012.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.5 billion pounds in 2013—essentially unchanged from 2012. The supply of industrial fishery products was 569 million pounds in 2013—a decrease of 338 million pounds (37%) compared with 2012.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

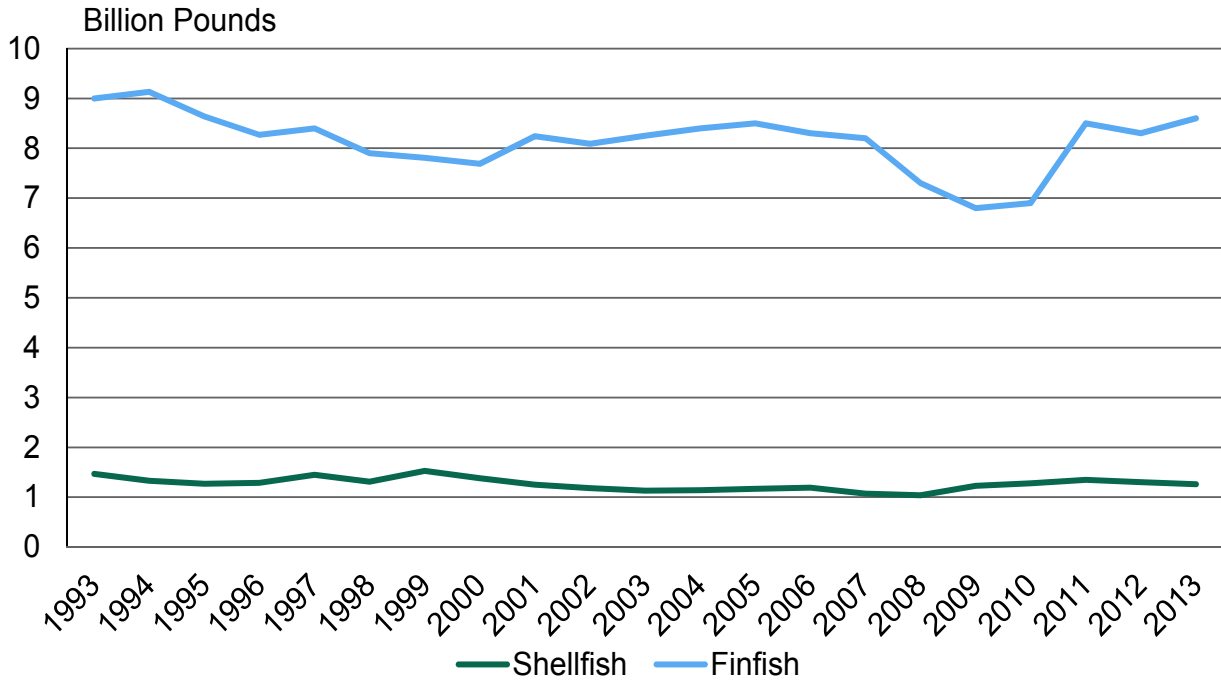
Estimated U.S. per capita consumption of fish and shellfish was 14.5 pounds (edible meat) in 2013.

This total was essentially unchanged from the 14.4 pounds consumed in 2012.

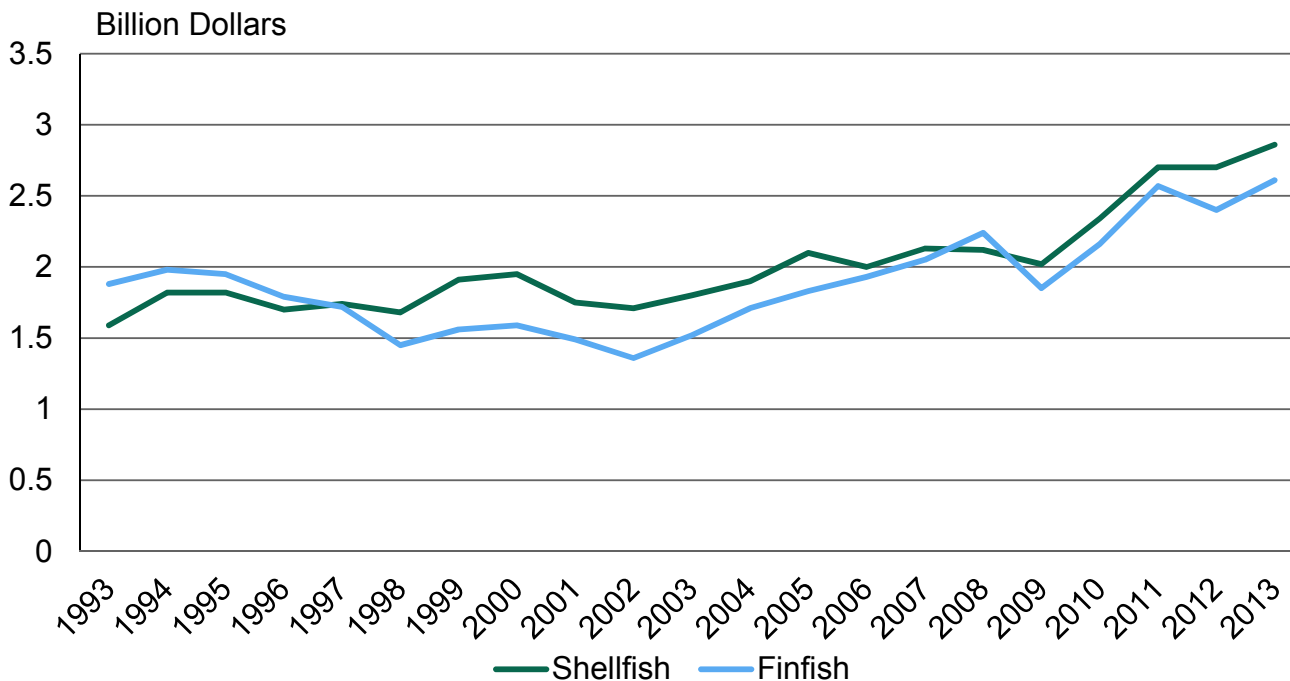
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$86.5 billion for fishery products in 2013. The 2013 total includes \$57.9 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$28.1 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$478 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 \$43.6 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1993-2013



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1993-2013



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.8 billion pounds, followed by: Louisiana, 1.1 billion pounds; Washington, 557.2 million pounds; Virginia, 381.7 million pounds and California, 372.2 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.9 billion, followed by: Massachusetts, \$566.9 million; Maine, \$473.9 million; Louisiana, \$402.2 million; and Washington \$371.4 million.

Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was the leading U.S. port in quantity of commercial fishery landings, followed by: Aleutian Islands (Other), Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Empire-Venice, Louisiana; and Reedville, Virginia.

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Aleutian Islands (Other), Alaska; and Alaska Peninsula (Other).

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 555.7 million pounds.

Major U.S. Domestic Species Groups Landed in 2013

Ranked by Volume and Value

Volume of Landings

Rank	Species	Thousand Pounds
1	Pollock	3,014,295
2	Menhaden	1,466,970
3	Salmon	1,069,070
4	Flatfish	716,866
5	Cod	687,157
6	Hakes	525,461
7	Crabs	332,495
8	Sea Herring	298,376
9	Shrimp	283,016
10	Squid	264,560

Value of Landings

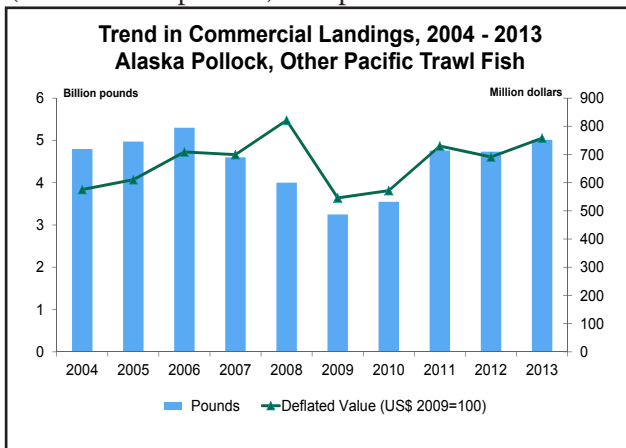
Rank	Species	Thousand Dollars
1	Salmon	756,576
2	Crabs	713,914
3	Shrimp	565,268
4	Lobster	517,985
5	Scallops	470,292
6	Pollock	417,833
7	Oysters	217,500
8	Clams	208,635
9	Flatfish	175,055
10	Cod	167,039

Note: Flatfish excludes halibut

ALASKA POLLOCK AND OTHER PACIFIC TRAWL FISH

U.S. landings of Pacific trawl fish (Pacific cod, flounders, hake, Pacific ocean perch, Alaska pollock, and rockfishes) were 5 billion pounds valued at \$809.1 million—an increase of nearly 6 percent in quantity and an increase of over 11 percent in value compared with 2012.

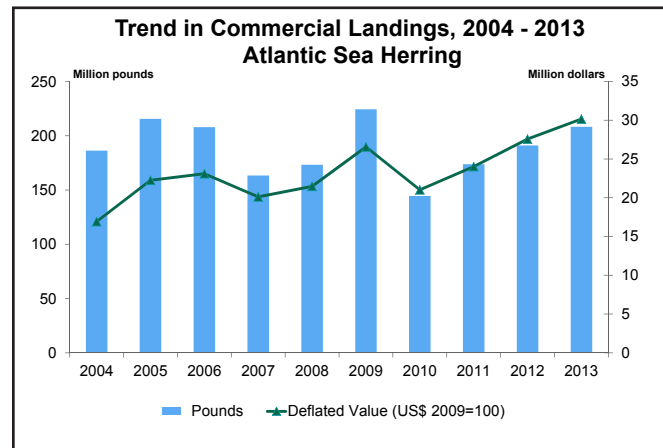
Landings of Alaska pollock (3 billion) increased from 2012 and were almost 648.6 million pounds over their 2008 - 2012 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 682.2 million pounds — a decrease of 5 percent from 718.1 million in 2012. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 505.6 million pounds (up almost 46 percent) valued at over \$61.3 million (up over 30 percent) compared to 2012. Landings of rockfishes were nearly 38.9 million pounds (down more than 7 percent) and valued at \$18.1 million (down over 1 percent) compared to 2012.



SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were more than 298.4 million pounds valued at \$49.2 million—an increase of more than 28.5 million pounds (almost 11 percent), and \$290,000 (almost 1 percent) compared with 2012. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 208.3 million pounds valued at \$32 million—an increase of over 17.3 million pounds (9 percent), and nearly \$3.2 million (11 percent) compared with 2012.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 90.1 million pounds valued at \$17 million—an increase of 11.2 million pounds (14 percent), but a decrease of nearly \$2.9 million (almost 15 percent) compared with 2012. Alaska landings accounted for more than 94 percent of the Pacific coast with 85.1 million pounds valued at over \$16.3 million—an increase of 10 million pounds (over 13 percent), but a decrease of almost \$3.2 million (over 16 percent) compared with 2012.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were more than 13.4 million pounds—an increase of 7.3 million pounds (over 120 percent) compared with 2012. 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 30 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$116.9 million—a decrease of 4 million pounds (almost 12 percent) and \$35.1 million (23 percent) compared with 2012. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 76,000 pounds of the 2013 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$3.89 compared with \$4.47 in 2012.

JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for nearly 85 percent, Oregon for 6 percent, and Washington 9 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2013. Total landings were 2.3 million pounds valued at \$213,000—an increase of 1.9 million pounds (400 percent), and \$174,000 (more than 450 percent) compared with 2012. The 2013 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were almost 9.7 million pounds valued at \$1.9 million—a decrease of over 2.1 million pounds (almost 18 percent), and nearly \$2.2 million (53 percent) compared with 2012. Massachusetts with nearly 7.3 million pounds and New Jersey with 46,000 pounds accounted for nearly

76 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was 20 cents compared with 35 cents in 2012.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were nearly 23.8 million pounds valued at \$2.6 million—an increase of 13.5 million pounds (over 130 percent), and almost \$1.5 million (over 120 percent) compared with 2012. California accounted for nearly 75 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2013 was 11 cents, unchanged from 2012.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were more than 1.5 billion pounds valued at over \$129.3 million—a decrease of almost 303.5 million pounds (17 percent), but an increase of nearly \$1.6 million (over 1 percent) compared with 2012. Landings decreased by over 125.3 million pounds (over 25 percent) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by over 178.3 million pounds (14 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2012. Landings along the Atlantic coast were more than 369.5 million pounds valued at \$34 million. Gulf region landings were 1.1 billion pounds valued at over \$95.3 million.

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

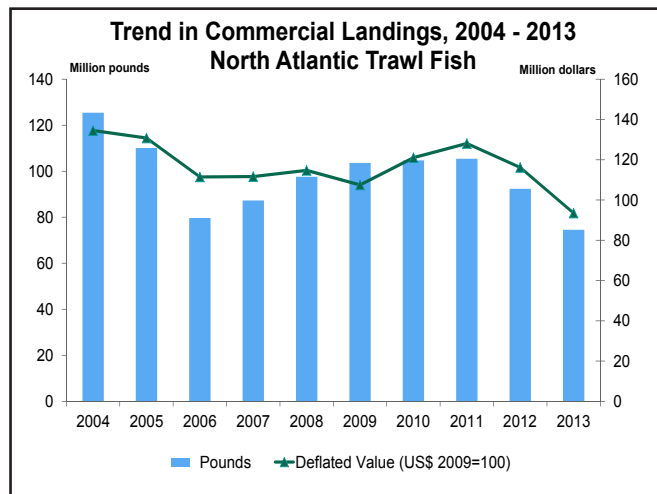
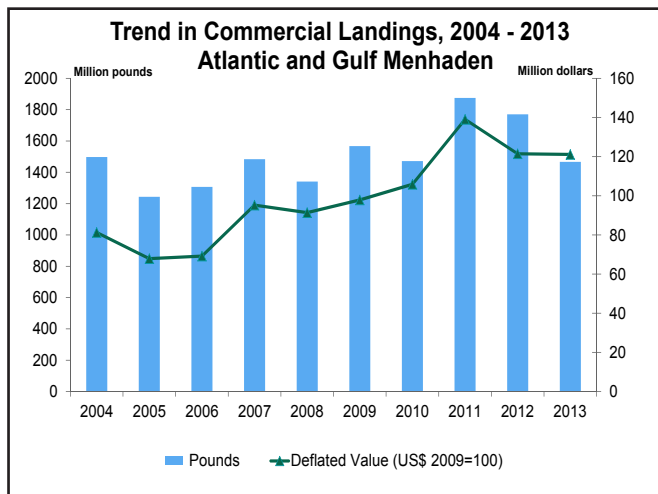
(combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were over 75.3 million pounds valued at nearly \$99.9 million—a decrease of 16.1 million pounds (almost 18 percent), and \$22 million (18 percent) compared with 2012. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 50 percent of the total; followed by pollock, more than 11 percent; and cod, more than 10 percent.

The 2013 landings of Atlantic cod were 5 million pounds valued at \$10.5 million—a decrease of 5.5 million pounds (almost 53 percent), and \$11.7 million (nearly 53 percent) compared with 2012. The exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$2.10 compared with \$2.11 in 2012.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 2.8 million—a decrease of 2.2 million pounds (nearly 44) from 2012 and were more than 26 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to 4.1 million pounds (down 5 percent) and \$6 million (down more than 23 percent) compared to 2012.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 11.1 million pounds valued at \$11.4 million—a decrease of 3.7 million pounds (nearly 25 percent), and \$1.8 million (more than 13 percent) compared with 2012.



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

PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 1.1 billion pounds valued at almost \$756.6 million—an increase of over 433.3 million pounds (68 percent) and more than \$267.5 million (almost 55 percent) compared with 2012. Alaska accounted for almost 95 percent

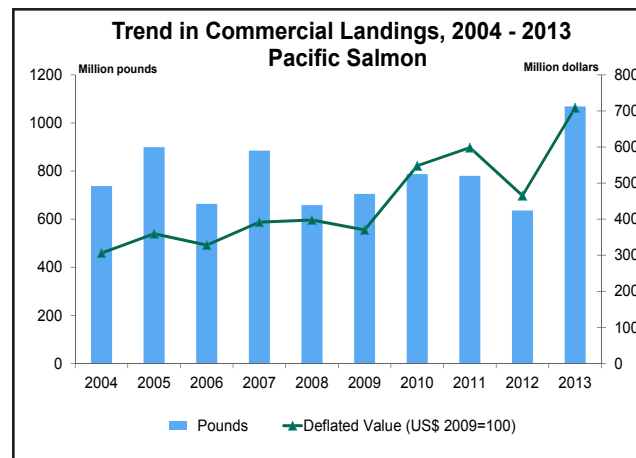
of total landings; Washington, almost 5 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for nearly 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were nearly 178.8 million pounds valued at almost \$285.6 million—a decrease of 34 million pounds (16 percent), but an increase of almost \$75.7 million (36 percent) compared with 2012. Chinook salmon landings increased to 18 million pounds-up 3.6 million pounds (over 25 percent) from 2012. Pink salmon landings were over 679.2 million pounds-an increase of 443.9 million (nearly 190 percent); chum salmon landings were 153.5 million-an increase of 3.5 million (over 2 percent); and coho salmon increased to 39.6 million—an increase of 16.3 million (nearly 70 percent) compared with 2012.

Alaska landings were 1 billion pounds valued at almost \$679.5 million—an increase of more than 401.4 million pounds (almost 66 percent) and over \$238.2 million (54 percent) compared with 2012. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2013 was: pink, 655.3 million pounds (almost 65 percent); sockeye, 178.6 million pounds (almost 18 percent); chum, 138.6 million pounds (almost 14 percent); coho, 36.1 million pounds (almost 4 percent); and chinook, 4 million pounds (more than 0 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 67 cents in 2013—a decrease of 5 cents from 2012.

Washington salmon landings were more than 48.4 million pounds valued at more than \$41.4 million—an increase of nearly 28.9 million pounds (more than 150 percent) and almost \$13.7 million (more than 49 percent) compared with 2012. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 4,000 in 2011 to nearly 23.9 million pounds in 2013. Washington landings of chum salmon were 14.8 million (up nearly 42 percent); followed by chinook, nearly 6.3 million pounds (up 36 percent); coho, 3.2 million pounds (down 11 percent); and sockeye, 155,000 pounds (down 82 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from 142 cents in 2012 to 86 cents in 2013.

Oregon salmon landings were nearly 3.5 million pounds valued at more than \$12.4 million—an increase of nearly 1.6 million pounds (nearly 83 percent) and nearly \$5.5 million (more than 79 percent) compared with 2012. Chinook salmon landings were 3.2 million pounds valued at \$11.9 million; coho landings were 275,000 pounds valued at \$503,000; sockeye landings were 1,000 pounds valued at \$2,000; pink landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500; and chum landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500. The average exvessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon decreased from \$3.74 in 2012 to \$3.70 in 2013.

California salmon landings were almost 4.4 million pounds valued at \$23 million—an increase of almost 1.5 million pounds (nearly 51 percent) and \$10.1 million (almost 79 percent) compared with 2012. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2013 was \$5.29 compared with \$4.47 in 2012.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 39.3 million pounds valued at \$101.6 million—a decrease of 2 million pounds (nearly 5 percent) and \$39.1 million (nearly 28 percent) compared with 2012. Landings increased in Alaska to over 30.2 million pounds-an increase of almost 2 percent compared with 2012. Landings decreased in Washington to 2 million pounds (down nearly 32 percent) and \$4.9

million (down nearly 36 percent). The 2013 Oregon catch was 3.8 million pounds (down 19 percent), and nearly \$7.6 million (down 34 percent) compared with 2012. California landings of almost 3.3 million pounds and over \$7 million represent a decrease of 17 percent in quantity and almost 22 percent in value from 2012. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$2.59 compared with \$3.41 in 2012.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were over 611.3 million pounds valued at \$695.1 million—a decrease of over 10.2 million pounds (almost 2 percent), but an increase of nearly \$1.3 million (0 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2013 was \$1.14 compared with \$1.12 in 2012.

Bigeye landings in 2013 were 26.5 million pounds—an increase of 8.8 million pounds (over 49 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.03 in 2013, compared to \$4.11 in 2012.

Skipjack landings were almost 509.7 million pounds—an increase of 24.1 million pounds (5 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound was 99 cents in 2013, compared to 94 cents in 2012.

Yellowfin landings were nearly 42.8 million pounds—a decrease of 40.1 million pounds (more than 48 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel

price per pound was \$1.39 in 2013, compared with \$1.21 in 2012.

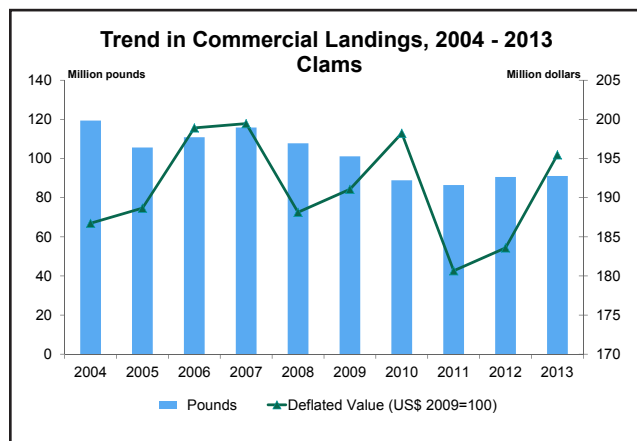
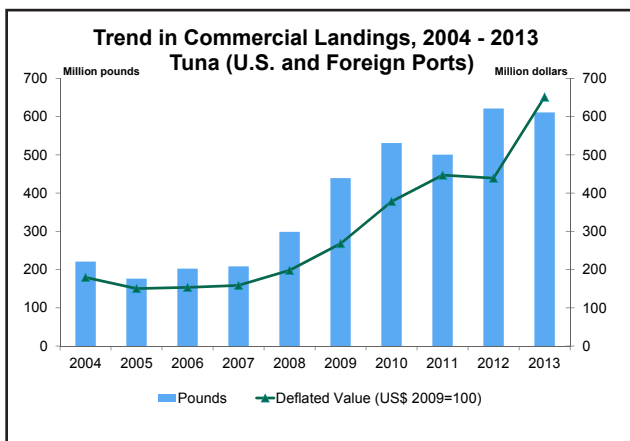
Bluefin landings were 857,000 pounds—a decrease of 479,000 pounds (nearly 36 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$6.67 compared with \$8.13 in 2012.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 91.1 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$208.6 million—an increase of 523,000 pounds (almost 1 percent) and almost \$15.6 million (8 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$2.29 compared with \$2.13 in 2012.

Surf clams yielded 44.1 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$31.7 million—an increase of 3 million pounds (over 7 percent) and \$1.6 million (over 5 percent) compared with 2012. Massachusetts was the leading state with over 21.3 million pounds (up almost 17 percent compared with 2012), followed by New Jersey, almost 18.7 million pounds (down almost 9 percent); and New York, almost 3.5 million pounds (up over 630 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 72 cents in 2013, down 1 cents from 2012.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 32.3 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$23.7 million—a decrease of 2.9 million pounds (8 percent) and \$2.2 million (almost 9 percent) compared with 2012. New Jersey had landings of over 17.2 million



pounds (down more than 6 percent compared with 2012) valued at \$12 million (down 8 percent) while Massachusetts production was more than 14.5 million pounds (down over 3 percent) valued at over \$10.2 million (up nearly 1 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for over 98 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2013. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from 74 cents in 2012 to 73 cents in 2013.

The hard clam fishery produced 6.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$49.7 million—an increase of 952,000 pounds (16 percent) and nearly \$10.9 million (28 percent) compared with 2012. Landings in the New England region were nearly 1.6 million pounds of meats (up almost 2 percent); Middle Atlantic, nearly 4.6 million pounds (up over 24 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 592,000 pounds (down nearly 7 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.53 in 2012 to \$7.21 in 2013.

Soft clams yielded 3.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$24.1 million—a decrease of 107,000 pounds (nearly 3 percent), but an increase of almost \$1.5 million (almost 7 percent) compared with 2012. Maine was the leading state with nearly 2.3 million pounds of meats (up more than 1 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 675,000 pounds (down nearly 31 percent), and Washington, 625,000 pounds (up over 3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$6.44 in 2013, compared with \$5.88 in 2012.

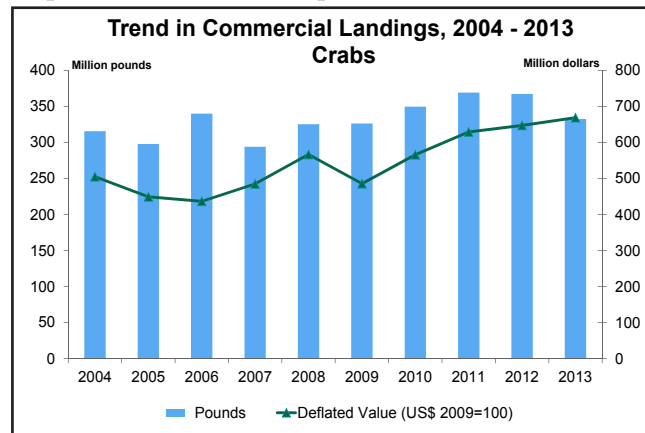
CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 332.5 million pounds valued at \$713.9 million—a decrease of almost 34.7 million pounds (more than 9 percent), but an increase of over \$33.3 million (nearly 5 percent) compared with 2012.

Hard blue crab landings were almost 133.7 million pounds valued at \$191.9 million—a decrease of 45.1 million pounds (over 25 percent), but an increase of \$5.8 million (3 percent) compared with 2012. Louisiana landed 29 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 18 percent; Virginia, almost

18 percent; and North Carolina, almost 17 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the South Atlantic with 32.8 million pounds decreased almost 19 percent; and the Gulf region with over 46.2 million pounds decreased nearly 13 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with almost 54.7 million pounds valued at almost \$84.7 million had a decrease of almost 30.7 million pounds (36 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.44 in 2013, compared with \$1.04 in 2012.

Dungeness crab landings were more than 87.4 million pounds valued at \$252 million—an increase of nearly 33.8 million pounds (63 percent) and nearly \$71.5 million (almost 40 percent) compared with 2012. California landings of 31 million pounds (up more than 20 percent from 2012) led all states with more than 35 percent of the total landings. Washington landings were almost 27.6 million pounds (up over 66 percent) or almost 32 percent of the total land-



ings. Oregon landings were 26.1 million pounds (up 200 percent) and Alaska landings were 2.7 million pounds (up 6 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.88 in 2013, compared with \$3.37 in 2012.

U.S. landings of king crab were more than 15.4 million pounds valued at over \$82.9 million—a decrease of 924,000 pounds (almost 6 percent) and \$7.9 million (almost 9 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound in 2013 was \$5.37 compared with \$5.55 in 2012.

Snow crab landings were more than 65.5 million pounds valued at more than \$132.4 million—a decrease of almost 22.7 million pounds (nearly 26 percent) and more than \$34.4 million (almost 21 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.02 in 2013, up from \$1.89 in 2012.

LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were over 149.3 million pounds valued at \$460.1 million—a decrease of 227,000 pounds (0 percent), but an increase of nearly \$30.8 million (7 percent) compared with 2012. Maine led in landings for the 32nd consecutive year with over 127.2 million pounds valued at more than \$368.4 million—an increase of 564,000 pounds (more than 0 percent) compared with 2012. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 15.3 million pounds valued at \$61.6 million—an increase of 772,000 pounds (over 5 percent) compared with 2012.. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced more than 95 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.08 in 2013, compared with \$2.87 in 2012.

LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were almost 6.2 million pounds valued at nearly \$57.9 million—an increase of almost 1.4 million pounds (more than 28 percent) and over \$21.3 million (over 58 percent) compared with 2012. Florida, with landings of 5.4 million pounds valued at \$44 million, accounted for almost 88 percent of the total catch and 76 percent of the value. This was an increase of almost 1.5 million pounds (more than 37 percent) and \$21.2 million (nearly 93 percent) compared with 2012. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$9.37 in 2013, compared with \$7.60 in 2012.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded nearly 44.8 million pounds valued at \$217.5 million—an increase of 11.7 million pounds (more than 35 percent) and \$62.4 million (over 40 percent) compared with 2012. The Pacific Coast region led in production with almost 19.7 million pounds of meats, 44 percent of the

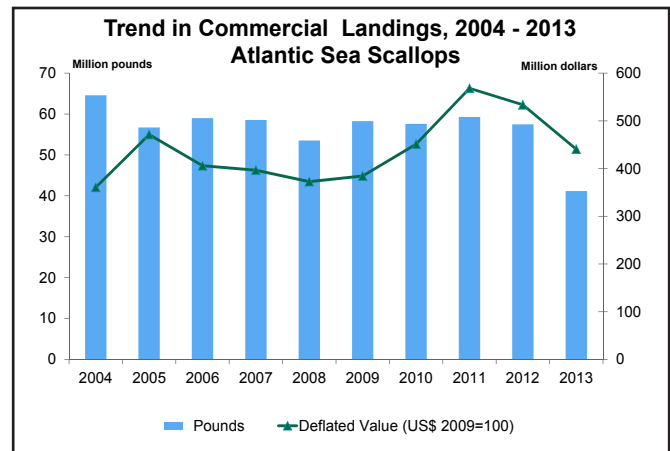
national total; followed by the Gulf region with 19.2 million pounds (nearly 43 percent); and the Middle Atlantic region with 4.3 million pounds (almost 10 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.85 in 2013, compared with \$4.69 in 2012.

SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 41.2 million pounds valued at over \$470.3 million—a decrease of nearly 15.9 million pounds (nearly 28 percent) and almost \$90.6 million (16 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$9.83 in 2012 to \$11.42 in 2013.

Bay scallop landings were 221,000 pounds valued at \$3 million—an increase of 51,000 pounds (30 percent) and \$850,000 (40 percent) compared with 2012. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$13.57 in 2013, compared with \$12.47 in 2012.

Sea scallop landings were 41 million pounds valued at over \$467.3 million—a decrease of 15.9 million pounds (28 percent) and \$91.5 million (more than 16 percent) compared with 2012. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 29.3 million and almost 5.7 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing

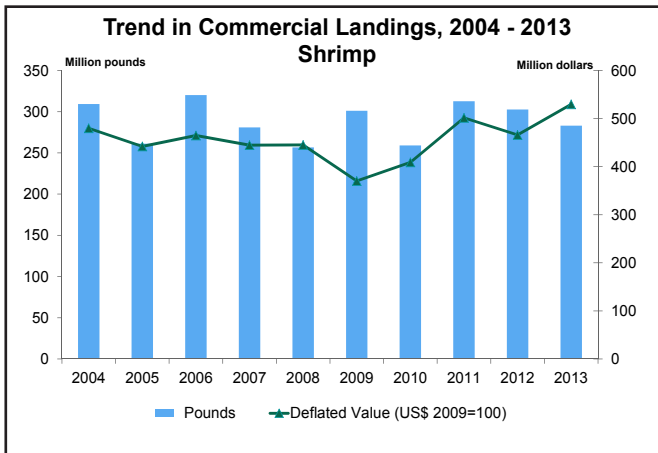


over 85 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2013 was \$11.41 compared with \$9.83 in 2012.

SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were over 283 million pounds valued at \$565 million—a decrease of 19 million pounds (5 percent), but an increase of \$75 million (over 15 percent) compared with 2012. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up nearly 78 percent; South Atlantic down more than 38 percent; Gulf down over 5 percent; and Pacific up 7 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$2.00 in 2013 from \$1.63 in 2012. Gulf region landings were the nation’s largest with 197.1 million pounds and nearly 70 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 96.5 million pounds (down more than 4 percent compared with 2012); followed by Texas, 68.2 million pounds (down over 1 percent); Alabama, nearly 14.9 million pounds (down almost 13 percent); Mississippi, 8.8 million pounds (down over 32 percent); and Florida West Coast, 8.7 million pounds (up more than 7 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 47.5 million pounds (down 3 percent compared with 2012); Washington had landings of 14.2 million pounds (up nearly 43 percent); and California, almost 9.2 million pounds (up almost 33 percent).

(6 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 230 million pounds (up almost 8 percent compared with 2012); followed by New England, over 18.2 million pounds (down almost 35 percent); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with almost 14.7 million pounds (down almost 44 percent); followed by the Gulf region with 94,000 pounds (up nearly 68 percent); and the South Atlantic region with 88,000 pounds (up 110 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 39 cents in 2013, unchanged from 2012.



SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were almost 264.6 million pounds valued at nearly \$102.8 million—a decrease of almost 4.6 million pounds (almost 2 percent) and \$2.7 million (almost 3 percent) compared with 2012. California was the leading state with 230.2 million pounds (87) and was followed by Rhode Island with almost 16 million pounds