

Fisheries ***of the*** ***United States*** **2008**

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology

Fisheries Statistics Division
David Van Voorhees, Chief
Elizabeth S. Pritchard, Editor

Silver Spring, Maryland
July 2009



Current Fishery Statistics No. 2008

U.S. Department
of Commerce

Gary Locke,
Secretary

National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration

Jane Lubchenco, Ph.D.,
Under Secretary

National Marine
Fisheries Service

James W Balsiger, Ph.D.,
Assistant Administrator for
Fisheries (Acting)

Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2008

This publication is a preliminary report for 2008 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 2008. 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: Ted Hawes, Joan Palmer and Joan Barry for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, Great Lakes States; David Gloeckner, Guy Davenport, and Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Bill Jacobson, for California; David Hamm, for Hawaii and Pacific Islands; Geoff White at the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistical Program, Brad Stenberg, data extracted from PacFIN for Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Kohler 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.

Address all comments or questions to:

Fisheries Statistics Division, (F/ST1)
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
1315 East-West Highway - Rm. 12441
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282
PHONE: 301-713-2328 / FAX: 301-713-4137
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/>

Members of the Office of Science and Technology in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Daryl Bullock, Rita Curtis, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, John Foster, Tim Haverland, Steven Koplin, Anjunell Lewis, Alan Lowther, Jaya Neti, Elizabeth Pritchard, Tom Sminkey, Glen Taylor, William Uttley, David Van Voorhees and Lelia Wise..

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 8.3 billion pounds or 3.8 million metric tons valued at \$4.4 billion in 2008—a decrease of 983.4 million pounds (down 11 percent) and an increase of \$191.6 million (up 5 percent) compared with 2007. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 51 percent of the value. The 2008 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 53 cents compared to 45 cents in 2007.

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 2008 and comprised less 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 250.9 million pounds (113,886 metric tons) valued at \$89.9 million. This was an increase of 58 percent, or 92.6 million pounds (42,048 metric tons) in quantity and \$27.4 million (44 percent) in value compared with 2007. 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 6.6 billion pounds (3.0 million metric tons) in 2008—a decrease of 856,700 thousand pounds (389 metric tons) compared with 2007.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.7 billion pounds (767,639 metric tons) in 2008—a decrease of 7 percent compared with 2007.

The 2008 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 463.9 million fish taken on an estimated 84.8 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 196.7 million fish weighing 247.6 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2007, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 140.4 million metric tons—an increase of 3.2 million metric tons compared with 2006.

China was the leading nation with 32.8 percent of the total harvest followed by India and Peru with 5.2 percent. Indonesia was the fourth leading producer with 4.5 percent and the United States was fifth with 3.8 percent.

PRICES

The 2008 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 57 percent, shellfish increased 8 percent and industrial decreased 12 percent comparing with 2007. Exvessel price indices increased for 26 out of 32 species groups being tracked, decreased for 5 species groups, and unchanged for 1 species groups. The yellowfin tuna price index had the largest increase (158 percent) while haddock price index showed the largest decrease (24 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2008 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.6 billion, \$794.9 million less than in 2007. The value of edible products was \$7.0 billion—a decrease of \$748.7 million compared with 2007. The value of industrial products was \$565.8 million in 2008—a decrease of \$46.2 million compared with 2007.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$28.5 billion in 2008—a decrease of \$320.5 million compared with 2007. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.2 billion pounds valued at \$14.2 billion in 2008—a decrease of 120.4 million pounds but an increase of \$474.6 million compared with 2007. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$14.3 billion—a decrease of \$795.1 million compared with 2007.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$23.4 billion in 2008—an increase of \$3.3 billion compared with 2007. United States firms exported 2.7 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.3 billion—a decrease of 219.3 million pounds and a decrease \$11.8 million compared with 2007. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$19.1 billion, \$3.3 billion more than 2007.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.8 billion pounds in 2008—a decrease of 655.6 million pounds compared with 2007. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.1 billion pounds in 2008—an increase of 50.2 million pounds compared with 2007.

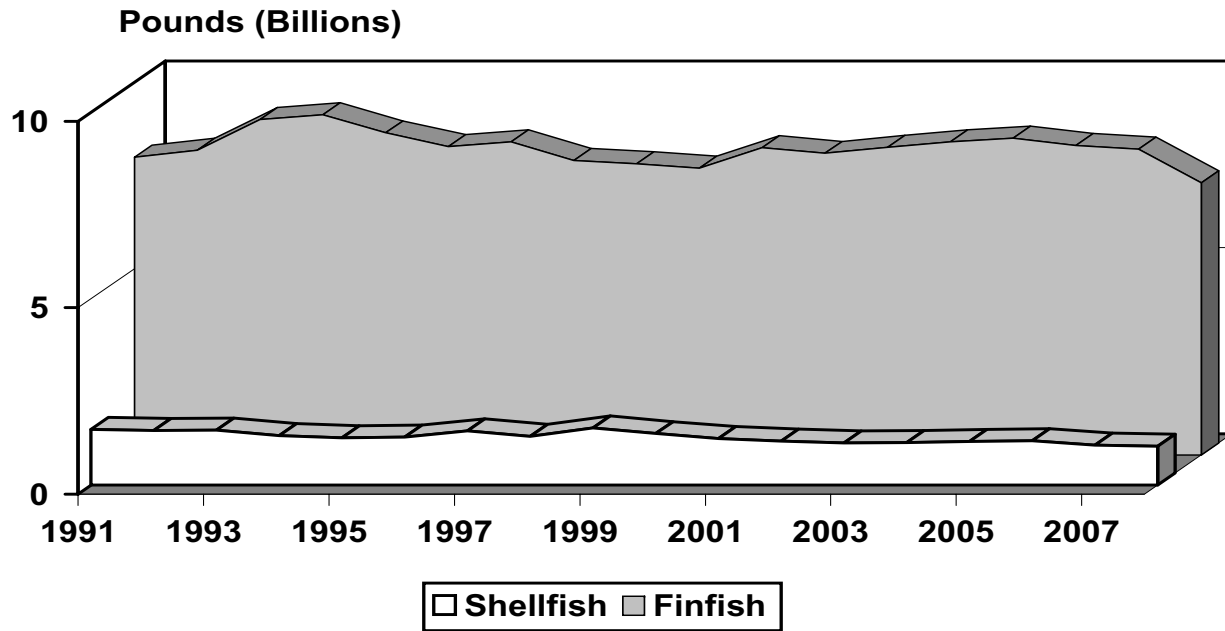
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.0 pounds of edible meat per person in 2008, down 0.3 pound from the 2007 per capita consumption of 16.3 pounds.

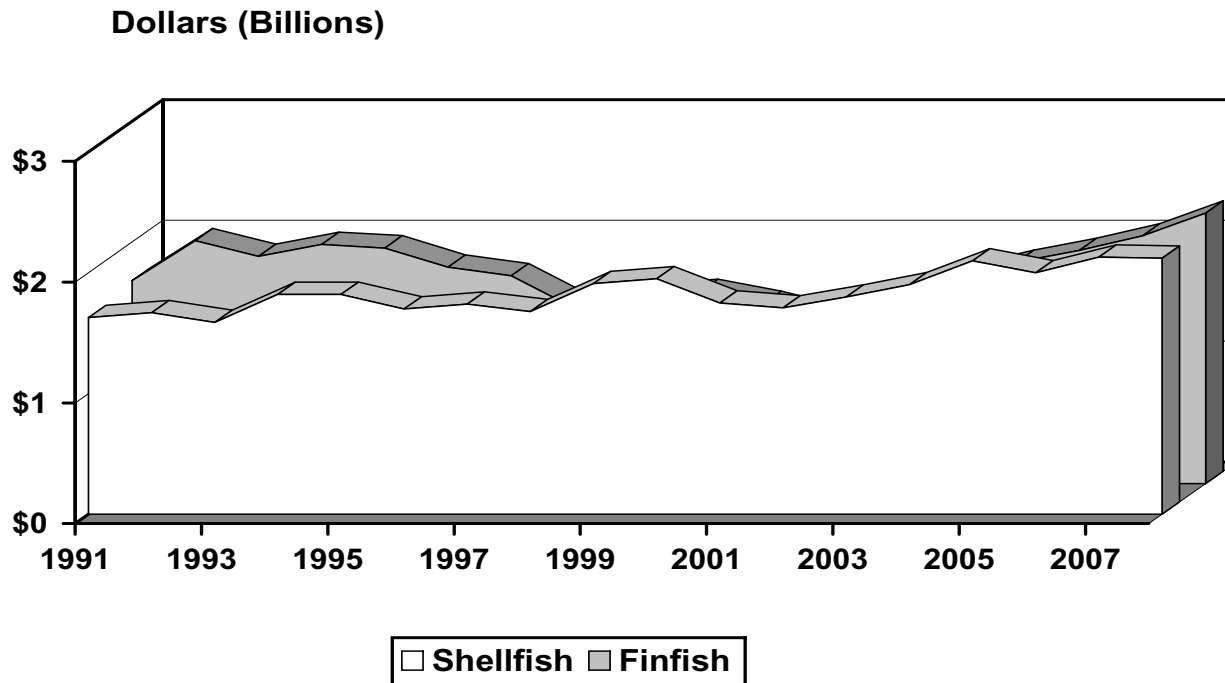
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$69.8 billion for fishery products in 2008. The 2008 total includes \$46.8 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$22.7 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$389.4 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 \$35.0 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1991- 2008



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1991 - 2008



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 4.5 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana 916.0 million pounds; Washington 568.6 million pounds, Virginia 415.7 million pounds; and Massachusetts 326.1 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.7 billion, followed by Massachusetts, \$399.6 million; Maine, \$287.5 million; Louisiana, \$272.9 million; and Washington \$250.8 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; Cape May-Wildwood, New Jersey; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 250.9 million pounds.

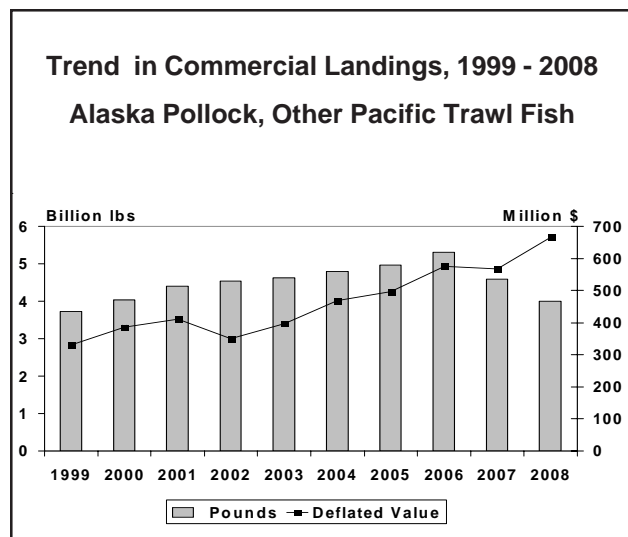
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2008 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	2,298,112	1	Crabs	562,267
2	Menhaden	1,341,413	2	Shrimp	441,818
3	Flatfish	663,116	3	Salmon	394,594
4	Salmon	658,342	4	Scallops	371,641
5	Hakes	549,572	5	Lobster	336,902
6	Cod	513,027	6	Pollock	334,477
7	Crabs	325,184	7	Cod	304,895
8	Herring (sea)	259,436	8	Halibut	217,735
9	Shrimp	256,597	9	Clams	186,718
10	Sardines	193,078	10	Flatfish	184,209

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 billion pounds valued at \$815.2 million—a decrease of 11 percent in quantity and an increase of 20 percent in value compared with 2007.

Landings of Alaska pollock (2.3 billion) decreased from 2007 and were 1 billion pounds under their 2003 - 2007 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 494 million pounds — an increase of over 1 percent from almost 487.6 million in 2007. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were more than 531.4 million pounds (up 17 percent) valued at \$58.6 million (up 80 percent) compared to 2007. Landings of rockfishes were 35 million pounds (up 10 percent) and valued at \$17 million (up 17 percent) compared to 2007.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 32.4 million pounds—an increase of 9.1 million pounds (39 percent) compared with 2007. 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

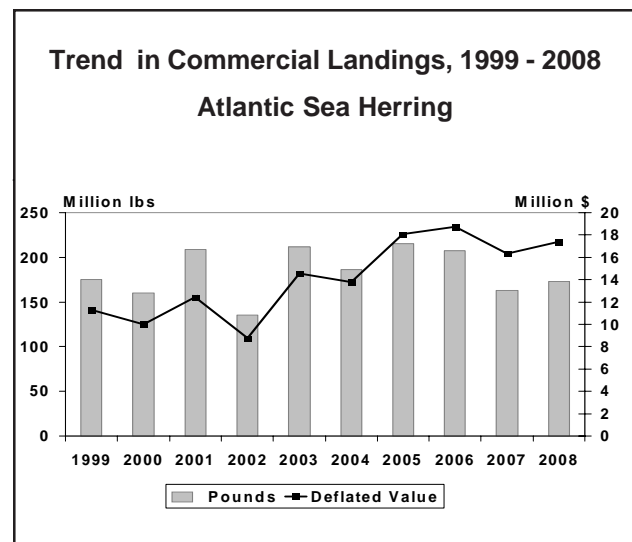
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 66.9 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$217.7 million—a decrease of 3 million pounds (4 percent) and \$9.6 million (4 percent) compared with 2007. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 58,000 pounds of the 2008

total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$3.25 unchanged from 2007.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 259.4 million pounds valued at \$45.1 million—an increase of 26.7 million pounds (11 percent), and \$10.2 million (29 percent) compared with 2007. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 173.2 million pounds valued at \$21.3 million—an increase of 9.8 million pounds (6 percent), and \$1.7 million (9 percent) compared with 2007.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were over 86.2 million pounds valued at \$23.8 million—an increase of 16.9 million pounds (24 percent), and \$8.5 million (55 percent) compared with 2007. Alaska landings accounted for 97 percent of the Pacific coast with 83.8 million pounds valued at \$22.9 million—an increase of 16.6 million pounds (25 percent), and \$8.1 million (55 percent) compared with 2007.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 97 percent, Oregon for 1 percent, and Washington 2 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2008. Total landings were 623,000 pounds valued at \$58,000—a decrease of 792,000 pounds (56 percent), and \$87,000 (60 percent) compared with 2007. The 2008 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 48 million pounds valued at \$6.9 million—a decrease of 8.4 million pounds (15 percent), but an increase of \$152,000 (2 percent) compared with 2007. Massachusetts with 35.4 million pounds and New Jersey with 9.4 million pounds accounted for almost 94 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was 14 cents compared with 12 cents in 2007.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 7.9 million pounds valued at \$710,000—a decrease of 4.1 million pounds (34 percent), and \$130,000 (15 percent) compared with 2007. California accounted for 99 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2008 was 9 cents compared with 7 cents in 2007.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$90.7 million—a decrease of 142.3 million pounds (10 percent), and \$2 million (2 percent) compared with 2007. Landings decreased by 64.5 million pounds (13 percent) in the Atlantic states, while decreasing by 77.8 million pounds (8 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2007. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 413.9 million pounds valued \$26.4 million. Gulf region landings were 927.5 million pounds valued at \$64.4 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

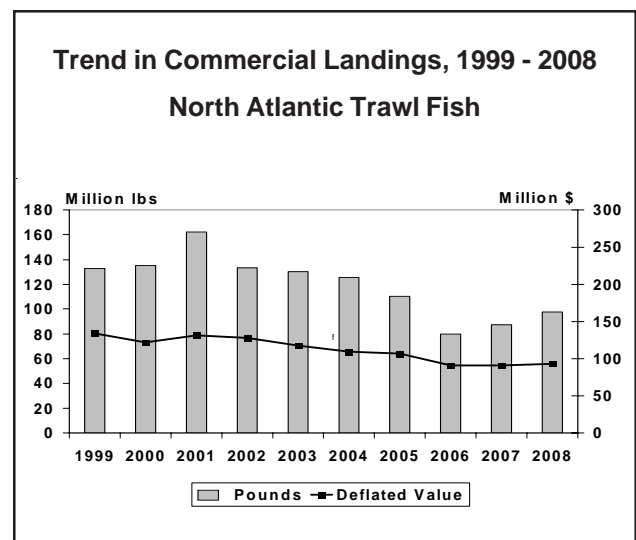
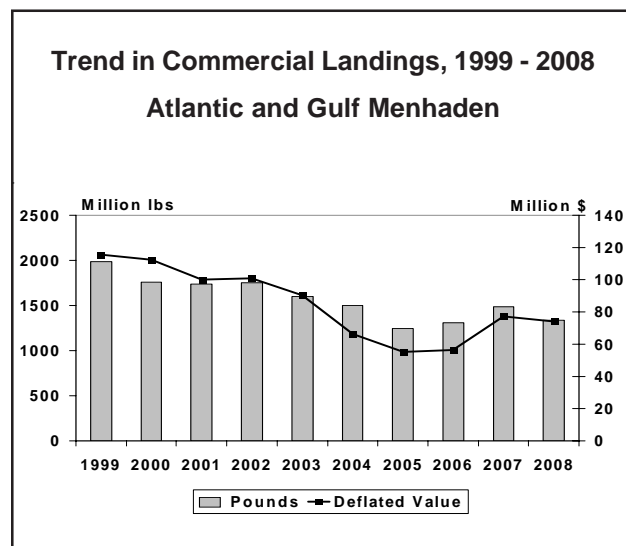
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 97.6 million pounds valued at \$113.9 million—an increase of 10.2 million pounds (12 percent), and \$5.1 million (5 percent) compared with 2007. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 37 percent of the total; followed by cod, 27 percent; and haddock, 14 percent.

The 2008 landings of Atlantic cod were 19.1 million pounds valued at \$30.6 million—an increase of 2.1 million pounds (12 percent), and \$3.6 million (13 percent) compared with 2007. The exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$1.61 compared with \$1.60 in 2007.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 3.7 million—a decrease of 192 thousand pounds (5 percent) from 2007 and were 60 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 14 million pounds (75 percent) and \$16.4 million (33 percent) compared to 2007.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 22 million pounds valued at \$11.3 million—an increase of 3.5 million pounds (19 percent), and \$2.7 million (32 percent) compared with 2007.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were over 658.3 million pounds valued at almost \$394.6 million—a decrease of 226.7 million pounds (26 percent), but an increase of \$13.3 million (3 percent) compared with 2007. Alaska accounted for 97 percent of total landings; Washington, 2 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for less than 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 224.8 million pounds valued at \$175.9 million—a decrease of 51.8 million pounds (19 percent) and \$29.4 million (14 percent) compared with 2007. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 9.8 million pounds—down 4.8 million pounds (33 percent) from 2007. Pink salmon landings were 260.5 million pounds—a decrease of 196.9 million (43 percent); chum salmon landings were 125.8 million—an increase of 16.6 million (15 percent); and coho salmon increased 37.4 million—an increase of 10.2 million (38 percent) compared with 2007.

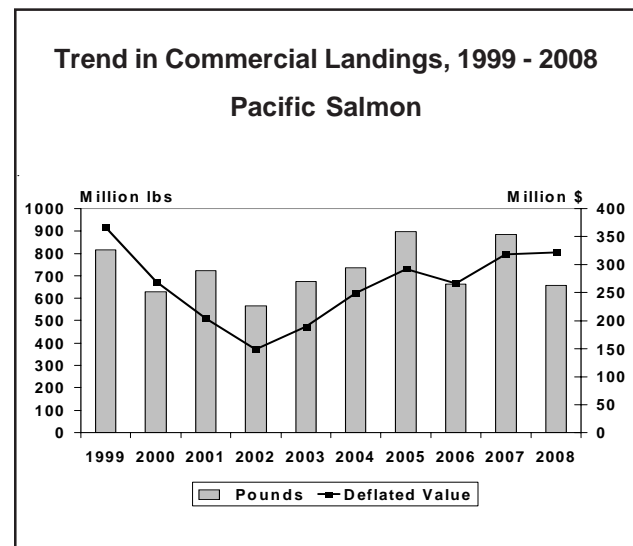
Alaska landings were 640.1 million pounds valued at \$368.2 million—a decrease of 221.2 million pounds (26 percent), but an increase of \$20.6 million (6 percent) compared with 2007. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2008 was: pink, almost 260.5 million pounds (41 percent); sockeye, 224.4 million pounds (35 percent); chum, 117 million pounds (18 percent); coho, 33.2 million pounds (5 percent); and chinook, 5 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 58 cents in 2008—an increase of 18 cents from 2007.

Washington salmon landings were 16.3 million pounds valued at \$22.1 million—a decrease of 4.1 million pounds (20 percent), but an increase of \$1.1 million (5 percent) compared with 2007. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 2 million in 2007 to 3,000 pounds in 2008. Washington landings of chum salmon were 8.8 million (down 32 percent); followed by coho, 3.6 million pounds (up 45 percent); chinook, 3.5 million pounds (up 17 percent); and sockeye, 368,000 pounds (up 620 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from \$1.03 in 2007 to \$1.35 in 2008.

Oregon salmon landings were 1.8 million pounds valued at \$4.2 million—an increase of 495,000 pounds (37 percent), but a decrease of \$444,000 (10 percent) compared with 2007. Chinook salmon landings were 1.3 million pounds valued at \$3.5 million; coho landings were 559,000 pounds valued at \$730,000; sockeye land-

ings were 2,000 pounds valued at \$3,000; 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 \$4.02 in 2007 to \$2.70 in 2008.

California salmon landings were 1,000 pounds valued at \$6,000—a decrease of 1.7 million pounds (100 percent) and \$7.8 million (100 percent) compared with 2007. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2008 was \$6.00 compared with \$4.49 in 2007.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 43.3 million pounds valued at \$124.6 million—a decrease of 592,000 pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$9 million (8 percent) compared with 2007. Landings decreased in Alaska to 30.3 million pounds—a decrease of 6 percent compared with 2007. Landings decreased in Washington to 3 million pounds (down 3 percent) but value increased to \$7.3 million (up 11 percent). The 2008 Oregon catch was 6.5 million pounds (up 22 percent), and \$13.7 million (up 45 percent) compared with 2007. California landings of 3.5 million pounds and \$6.2 million represent an increase of 8 percent in quantity and almost 28 percent in value from 2007. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$2.88 compared with \$2.63 in 2007.

TUNA

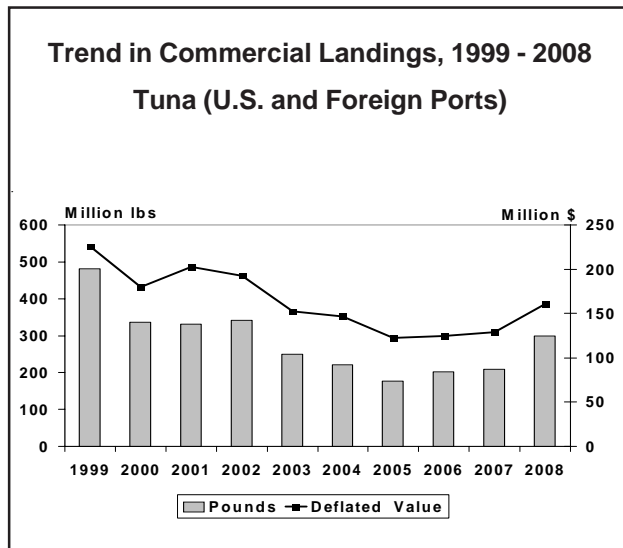
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 298.8 million pounds valued at more than \$202.4 million—an increase of 90.2 million pounds (43 percent) and \$47.3 million (30 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2008 was 68 cents compared with 74 cents in 2007.

Bigeye landings in 2008 were 23.2 million pounds—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (5 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.43 in 2008, compared to \$1.98 in 2007.

Skipjack landings were 211.2 million pounds—an increase of 81.3 million pounds (63 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound was 38 cents in 2008, compared to 39 cents in 2007.

Yellowfin landings were 37.6 million pounds—an increase of 11.7 million pounds (45 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound was 83 cents in 2008, compared with \$1.14 in 2007.

Bluefin landings were 726,000 pounds—an increase of 85,000 pounds (13 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$6.55 compared with \$5.59 in 2007.

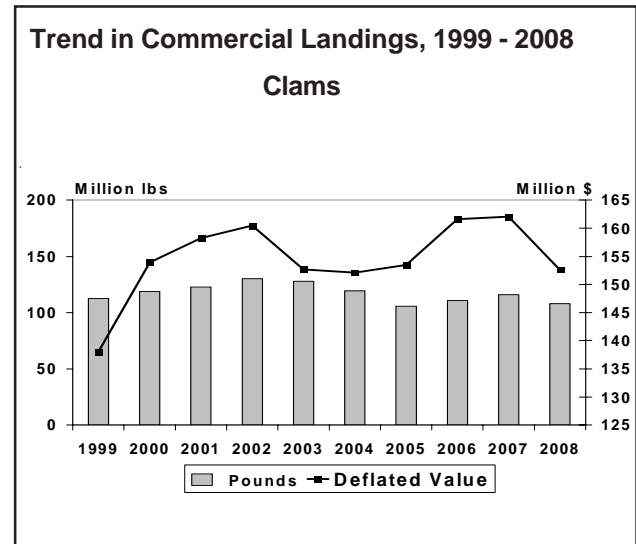


CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded nearly 107.8 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$186.7 million—a decrease of nearly 8.1 million pounds (7 percent) and \$7.4 million (4 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$1.73 compared with \$1.68 in 2007.

Surf clams yielded 57.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$36.7 million—a decrease of nearly 5.5 million pounds (9 percent) and \$1.9 million (5 percent) compared with 2007. New Jersey was the leading state with over 39.3 million pounds (down 12 percent compared with 2007), followed by New York, 8.8 million pounds (down 4 percent); and Massachusetts, 2.3 million pounds (up 28 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 64 cents in 2008, up 3 cents from 2007.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 34.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$20.4 million—a decrease of 326,000 pounds (1 percent) and \$222,000 (1 percent) compared with 2007. Massachusetts had landings of 18.1 million pounds (down 10 percent compared with 2007) valued at nearly \$9.6 million (down 5 percent) while New Jersey production was 12.2 million pounds (up 12 percent) valued at \$6.5 million (up 12 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for more than 88 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2008. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 59 cents in 2008, unchanged from 2007.



The hard clam fishery produced over 7.3 million pounds of meats valued at \$49.8 million—a decrease of over 2.3 million pounds (24 percent) and \$6.8 million (12 percent) compared with 2007. Landings in the New England region were nearly 1.5 million pounds of meats (down 69 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3 million pounds (up 61 percent); Chesapeake, nearly 2.1 million pounds (down 6 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 613,000 pounds (down 7 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$5.86 in 2007 to \$6.79 in 2008.

Soft clams yielded 3.8 million pounds of meats valued at almost \$21.6 million—a decrease of 131,000 pounds (3 percent) and \$2.7 million (11 percent) compared with 2007. Maine was the leading state with 1.9 million pounds of meats (down 4 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 1.1 million pounds (down 15 percent), and Rhode Island, 146,000 pounds (down 46 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.67 in 2008, compared with \$6.17 in 2007.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 325.2 million pounds valued at \$562.3 million—an increase of 31.2 million pounds (11 percent) and \$90.5 million (19 percent) compared with 2007.

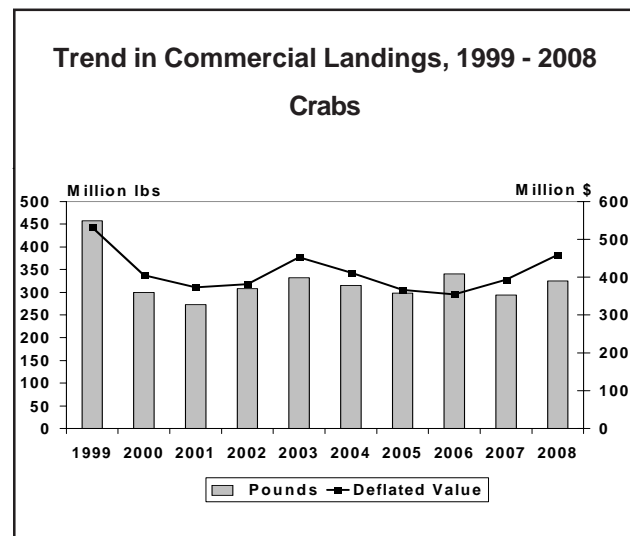
Hard blue crab landings were 155.3 million pounds valued at \$160.9 million—an increase of 9.3 million pounds (6 percent) and \$22.5 million (16 percent) compared with 2007. Louisiana landed 26 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 24 percent; North Carolina, 21 percent; and Virginia, 11 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 54 million pounds—an increase of 17 percent; the South Atlantic with 44.8 million pounds increased 35 percent; and the Gulf region with 47 million pounds decreased 18 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 9.5 million pounds valued at nearly \$11.8 million had an increase of 368,000 pounds (4 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was \$1.04 in 2008, compared with 95 cents in 2007.

Dungeness crab landings were 49.9 million pounds valued at \$118.7 million—a decrease of 7.1 million pounds (12 percent) and \$14.4 million (11 percent) compared with 2007. Washington landings of 21.4 million pounds (down 5 percent from 2007) led all states with 43 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 13.9 million pounds (down 18 percent) or 28

percent of the total landings. California landings were 8.5 million pounds (down 23 percent) and Alaska landings were 6.2 million pounds (down 5 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.38 in 2008, compared with \$2.33 in 2007.

U.S. landings of king crab were 27.2 million pounds valued at \$120.2 million—an increase of almost 1.3 million pounds (5 percent) and \$22.3 million (23 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound in 2008 was \$4.42 compared with \$3.77 in 2007.

Snow crab landings were 62.4 million pounds valued at \$101.2 million—an increase of 28.3 million pounds (83 percent) and \$50.8 million (100 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.62 in 2008, up from \$1.48 in 2007.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 81.8 million pounds valued at \$306.2 million—an increase of 532,000 pounds (1 percent), but a decrease of \$69.4 million (18 percent) compared with 2007. Maine led in landings for the 27th consecutive year with 63.4 million pounds valued at \$222.6 million—a decrease of 961,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2007. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 10.5 million pounds valued at \$45.1 million—an increase of 354,000 pounds (3 percent) compared with 2007. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced over 90 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.74 in 2008, compared with \$4.62 in 2007.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.2 million pounds valued at \$30.7 million—a decrease of 231,000 pounds (5 percent) and \$3.2 million (9 percent) compared with 2007. Florida, with landings of almost 3.5 million pounds valued at nearly \$22.8 million, accounted for more than 82 percent of the total catch and 74 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 304,000 pounds (8 percent) and \$4.2 million (16 percent) compared with 2007. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$7.32 in 2008, compared with \$7.67 in 2007.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 30.2 million pounds valued at \$131.6 million—a decrease of 7.6 million pounds (20 percent) and \$7.7 million (5 percent) compared with 2007. The Gulf region led in production with 20.3 million pounds of meats, 67 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 7.5 million pounds (25 percent), principally Washington, with 6.1 million pounds (almost 82 percent of the region's total volume); and the South Atlantic region with 774,000 pounds (3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.36 in 2008, compared with \$3.69 in 2007.

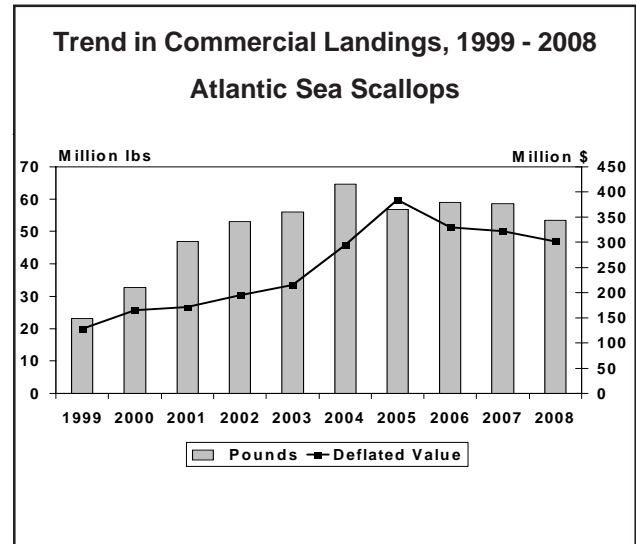
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled almost 53.7 million pounds valued at almost \$371.6 million—a decrease of 5.1 million pounds (almost 9 percent) and \$15.8 million (4 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$6.60 in 2007 to \$6.93 in 2008.

Bay scallop landings were 131,000 pounds valued at \$1.8 million—a decrease of 53,000 pounds (29 percent), but an increase of \$215,000 (14 percent) compared with 2007. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$13.60 in 2008, compared with \$8.51 in 2007.

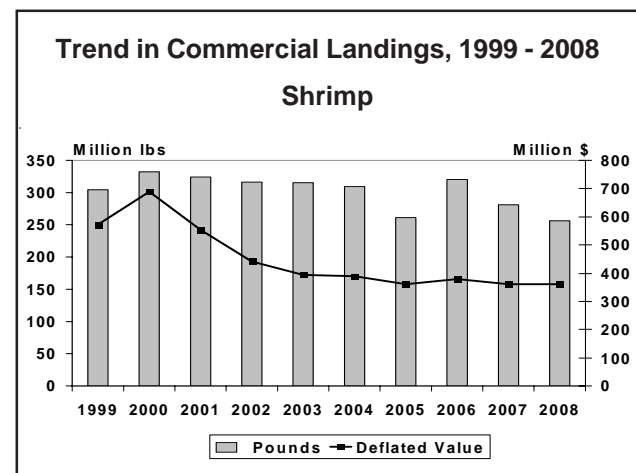
Sea scallop landings were almost 53.5 million pounds valued at \$369.9 million—a decrease of 5 million pounds (9 percent) and \$16.1 million (4 percent) compared with 2007. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 27.1 million and over 13.3 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 75 percent of the national total. The average

exvessel price per pound of meats in 2008 was \$6.91 compared with \$6.59 in 2007.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 256.6 million pounds valued at \$441.8 million—a decrease of 24.3 million pounds (9 percent), but an increase of \$9.1 million (2 percent) compared with 2007. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 9 percent; South Atlantic up 9 percent; Gulf down 16 percent; and Pacific up 38 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$1.72 in 2008 from \$1.54 in 2007. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 188.3 million pounds and 73 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 89 million pounds (down 20 percent compared with 2007); followed by



Texas, 63.8 million pounds (down 14 percent); Alabama, 17 million pounds (down 20 percent); Florida West Coast, 9.9 million pounds (up 15 percent); and Mississippi, almost 8.6 million pounds (down 18 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 25.4 million pounds (up 27 percent compared with 2007); Washington had landings of 7.2 million pounds (up 69 percent); and California, 3 million pounds (up 140 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 145.8 million pounds valued at \$57.6 million—a decrease of 13.3 million pounds (8 percent), but an increase of \$1.1 million

(2 percent) compared with 2007. California was the leading state with almost 80.7 million pounds (55 percent) and was followed by New Jersey with 23 million pounds (16 percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 85.5 million pounds (down 24 percent compared with 2007); followed by Middle Atlantic, over 31.3 million pounds (up 54 percent); followed by the New England region with almost 28.6 million pounds (up 8 percent); followed by the Chesapeake region with 227,000 pounds (up 83 percent); and the South Atlantic region with 127,000 pounds (down 59 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 39 cents in 2008, compared with 35 cents in 2007.