

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

2006

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Office of Science and Technology

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

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of Commerce

Carlos M. Gutierrez,
Secretary

National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration

Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.,
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.),
Under Secretary

National Marine
Fisheries Service

William T. Hogarth, Ph.D.,
Assistant Administrator for
Fisheries

Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2006

This publication is a preliminary report for 2006 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 2006. 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 Jay Boulet for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Trisha Culver, for California; David Hamm, for Hawaii and Pacific Islands; William Despit, 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.gov/st1/>

Members of the Office of Science and Technology in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Rob Andrews, Daryl Bullock, Rita Curtis, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, John Foster, Tim Haverland, Steven Koplín, Anjunell Lewis, Jaya Neti, Elizabeth Pritchard, Ronald Salz, Tom Sminkey, Glen Taylor, William Uttley, Ana Valentin, 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 9.5 billion pounds or 4.3 million metric tons valued at \$4.0 billion in 2006—a decrease of 218.2 million pounds (down 2 percent) and an increase of \$51.0 million (up 1 percent) compared with 2005. Finfish accounted for 88 percent of the total landings, but only 48 percent of the value. The 2006 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 42 cents compared to 41 cents in 2005.

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 2006 and comprised more than 31 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 153.8 million pounds (70,000 metric tons) valued at \$61.2 million. This was an increase of 16 percent, or 21.5 million pounds (9,800 metric tons) in quantity and \$7.6 million (14 percent) in value compared with 2005. 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 2006—a decrease of 188.0 million pounds (85,297 metric tons) compared with 2005.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.7 billion pounds (761,911 metric tons) in 2006—a decrease of 2 percent compared with 2005.

The 2006 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 475.7 million fish taken on an estimated 89.3 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 213.5 million fish weighing 257.1 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 141.4 million metric tons—an increase of 1.1 million metric tons (an increase of less than 1 percent) compared with 2004.

China was the leading nation with 35.0 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 6.7 percent; India, third with 4.5 percent; Indonesia, fourth with 3.9 percent; and United States, fifth with 3.7 percent.

PRICES

The 2006 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 27 percent, shellfish decreased 7 percent and industrial stayed the same when comparing with 2005. Exvessel price indices increased for 17 out of 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 14 species groups, and unchanged for 2 species groups. The bluefin tuna price index had the largest increase (83 percent) while snow crabs price index showed the largest decrease (35 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2006 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$8.4 billion, \$608.7 million more than in 2005. The value of edible products was \$7.9 billion—an increase of \$476.6 million compared with 2005. The value of industrial products was \$495.2 million in 2006—an increase of \$132.1 thousand compared with 2005.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$27.7 billion in 2006—an increase of \$2.6 billion compared with 2005. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 5.4 billion pounds valued at \$13.4 billion in 2006—an increase of 285.2 million pounds and \$1.3 billion compared with 2006. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$14.3 billion—an increase of \$1.3 billion compared with 2005.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$17.8 billion in 2006—an increase of \$2.4 billion compared with 2005. United States firms exported 3.0 billion pounds of edible products valued at \$4.2 billion—an increase of 37.9 million pounds and \$164.0 million compared with 2005. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$13.5 billion, \$2.1 billion more than 2005.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 12.3 billion pounds in 2006—an increase of 541.1 million pounds compared with 2005. The supply of industrial fishery products was 945.1 million pounds in 2006—an increase of 523.4 million pounds compared with 2005.

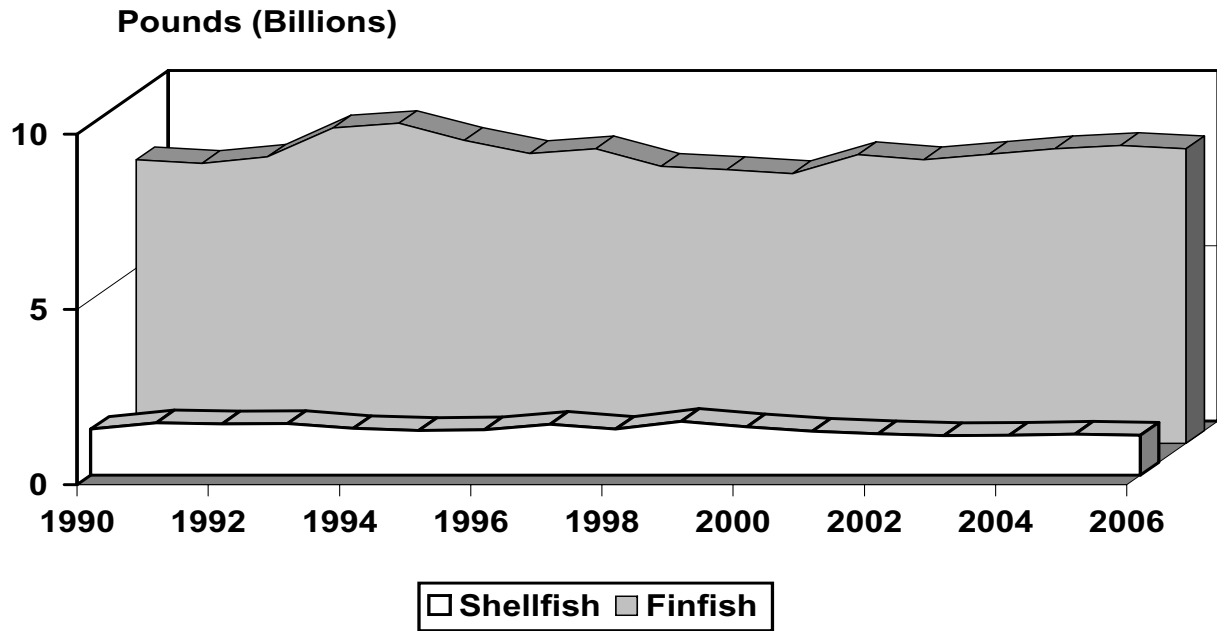
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.5 pounds of edible meat per person in 2006, up 0.3 pound from the 2005 per capita consumption of 16.2 pounds.

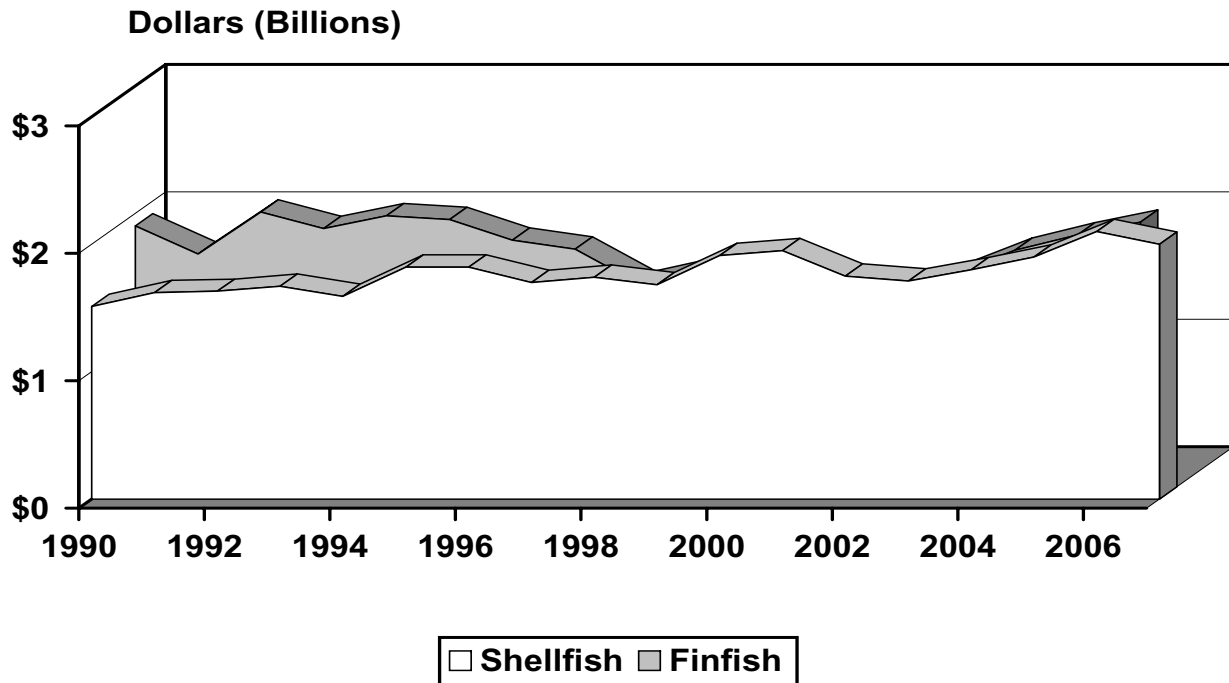
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$69.5 billion for fishery products in 2006. The 2006 total includes \$46.6 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$22.7 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$318.1 million for industrial fish products. By producing and marketing a variety of fishery products for domestic and foreign markets, the commercial marine fishing industry contributed \$35.1 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1990 - 2006



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1990 - 2006



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.4 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana 844.0 million pounds; Washington 538.8 million pounds; Virginia 426.2 million pounds; and Massachusetts 383.5 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.3 billion, followed by Massachusetts, \$436.9million; Maine, \$361.9 million; Louisiana, \$201.7 million; and Texas \$196.8 million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by; Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, Alaska; Kodiak, Alaska; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Key West, Florida

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 153.8 million pounds.

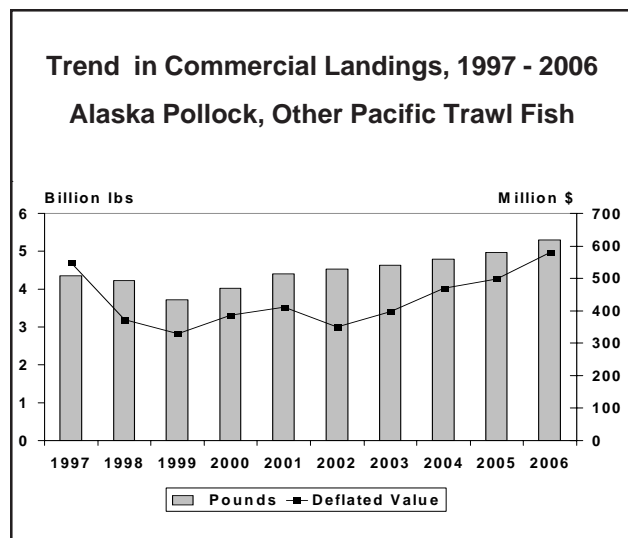
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2006 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,400,812	1	Lobster	430,047
2	Menhaden	1,304,208	2	Crabs	428,799
3	Salmon	663,044	3	Shrimp	419,280
4	Hakes	587,534	4	Scallops	387,206
5	Cod	531,321	5	Flatfish	351,324
6	Flatfish	517,634	6	Pollock	337,719
7	Herring.(sea)	364,879	7	Salmon	310,486
8	Crabs	322,498	8	Cod	217,696
9	Shrimp	292,236	9	Clams	165,627
10	Sardines	193,174	10	Sablefish	132,159

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 \$672.3 million—an increase of less than 1 percent in quantity and an increase of 17 percent in value compared with 2005.

Landings of Alaska pollock (3.4 billion) decreased from 2005 and were 71.4 million pounds over their 2001 - 2005 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 518.7 million pounds — a decrease of 5 percent from 548.7 million in 2005. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 570.5 million pounds (up less than 1 percent) valued at \$35.2 million (up 21 percent) compared to 2005. Landings of rockfishes were 29.9 million pounds (down less than 1 percent) and valued at \$14.1 million (up 16 percent) compared to 2005.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 28.6 million pounds—an increase of 3.4 million pounds (14 percent) compared with 2005. 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

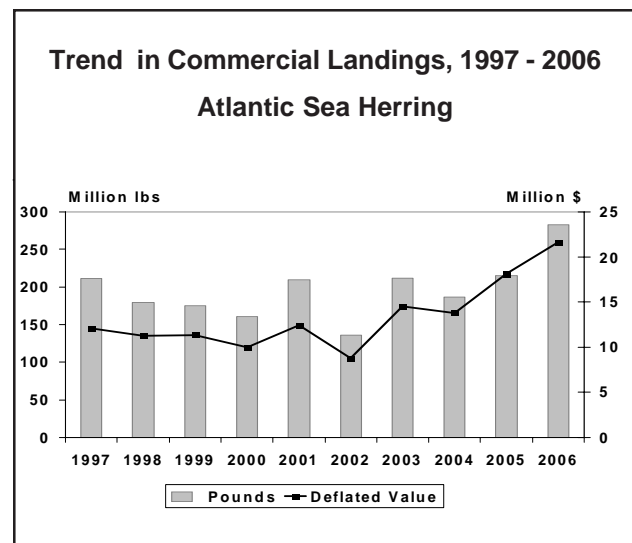
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 71.8 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$200.5 million—a decrease of 4.4 million pounds (6 percent) but an increase of \$22.9 million (13 percent) compared with

2005. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 42,000 pounds of the 2006 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$2.79 compared with \$2.33 in 2005.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 364.9 million pounds valued at \$33.1 million—an increase of 62 million pounds (20 percent), but a decrease of over \$1.1 million (3 percent) compared with 2005. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 282.9 million pounds valued at \$25.1 million—an increase of 67.4 million pounds (over 31 percent), and \$4.6 million (23 percent) compared with 2005.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 81.9 million pounds valued at more than \$8 million—a decrease of 5.4 million pounds (6 percent), and \$5.8 million (42 percent) compared with 2005. Alaska landings accounted for 97 percent of the Pacific coast with 79.8 million pounds valued at \$7.5 million—a decrease of 5.9 million pounds (7 percent), and \$6 million (44 percent) compared with 2005.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 99 percent, Oregon and Washington for 1 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2006. Total landings were 2.6 million pounds valued at \$203,000—an increase of 1.9 million pounds (300 percent), but a decrease of \$14,000 (more than 6 percent) compared with 2005. The 2006 average exvessel price per pound was 8 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 124.9 million pounds valued at \$23.8 million—an increase of 31.8 million pounds (34 percent), and \$12.8 million (120 percent) compared with 2005. Massachusetts with 89.5 million pounds and New Jersey with 25 million pounds accounted for 92 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was 19 cents compared with 12 cents in 2005.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were more than 14.5 million pounds valued at \$894,000—an increase of 6.6 million pounds (84 percent), and \$318,000 (55 percent) compared with 2005. California accounted for 90 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price in 2006 was 6 cents compared with 7 cents in 2005.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$66.2 million—an increase of 60.5 million pounds (5 percent), and \$3.8 million (6 percent) compared with 2005. Landings decreased by 22.9 million pounds (5 percent) in the Atlantic states, while increasing by 83.4 million pounds (10 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2005. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 405.3 million pounds valued at \$25 million. Gulf region landings were 898.9 million pounds valued at \$41.2 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

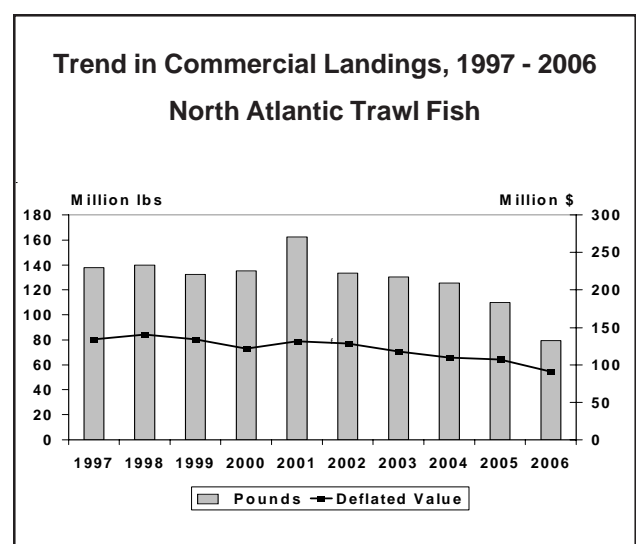
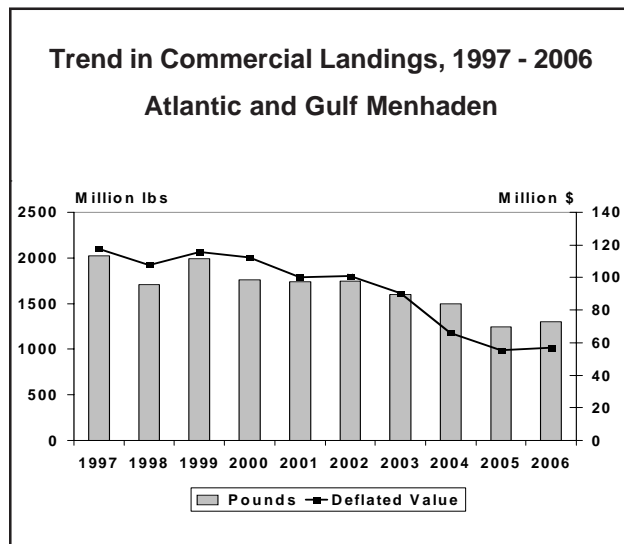
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 79.7 million pounds valued at \$105.7 million—a decrease of 30.5 million pounds (28 percent), and \$14.7 million (12 percent) compared with 2005. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 50 percent of the total; followed by cod, 19 percent; and haddock, 11 percent.

The 2006 landings of Atlantic cod were 12.6 million pounds valued at \$20.5 million—a decrease of 1.3 million pounds (10 percent), and \$374,000 (2 percent) compared with 2005. The exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$1.62 compared with \$1.50 in 2005.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 4.3 million—a decrease of 4.1 million pounds (53 percent) from 2005 and were over 67 percent lower than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to 7.2 million pounds (down 57 percent) and \$11.4 million (down 40 percent) compared to 2005.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 13.4 million pounds valued at \$7.8 million—a decrease of 1 million pounds (7 percent), and \$54,000 (1 percent) compared with 2005.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 663 million pounds valued at more than \$310.5 million—a decrease of 236.4 million pounds (26 percent) and over \$20.2 million (6 percent) compared with 2005. Alaska accounted for 96 percent of total landings; Washington, 3 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 238.6 million pounds valued at \$159.4 million—a decrease of 25.6 million pounds (10 percent) and \$27.8 million (15 percent) compared with 2005. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 16.9 million pounds—down 6.9 million pounds (29 percent) from 2005. Pink salmon landings were 221.8 million pounds—a decrease of 272.9 million (55 percent); chum salmon landings were 150.8 million—an increase of 70.2 million (87 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 35 million—a decrease of 1.2 million (3 percent) compared with 2005.

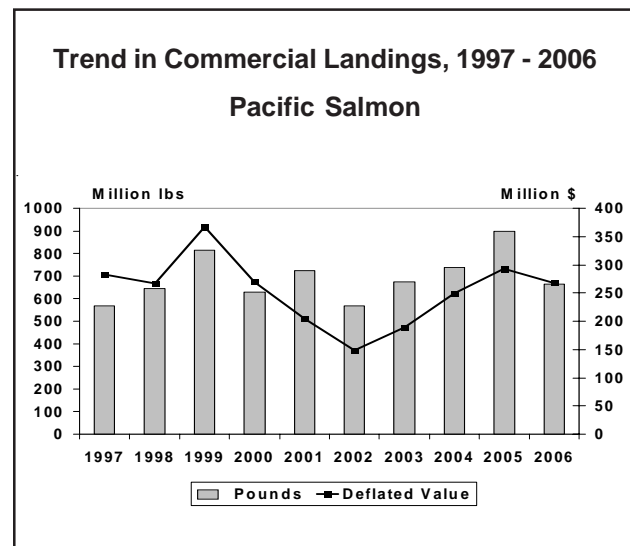
Alaska landings were 634.2 million pounds valued at \$276.5 million—a decrease of 238.1 million pounds (27 percent) and \$17 million (6 percent) compared with 2005. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2006 was: sockeye, 234.5 million pounds (37 percent); pink, 221.8 million pounds (35 percent); chum, 136.5 million pounds (22 percent); coho, 31 million pounds (5 percent); and chinook, 10.5 million pounds (2 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 44 cents in 2006—an increase of 10 cents from 2005.

Washington salmon landings were 25.7 million pounds valued at \$23.7 million—an increase of 8.4 million pounds (49 percent) and \$9.9 million (72 percent) compared with 2005. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 1.5 million in 2005 to 2,000 pounds in 2006. Washington landings of chum salmon were 14.3 million (up 130 percent); followed by sockeye, 4.1 million pounds (up 290 percent); chinook, 4 million pounds (down 5 percent); and coho, 3.3 million pounds (down 21 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from 80 cents in 2005 to 92 cents in 2006.

Oregon salmon landings were 1.8 million pounds valued at \$4.9 million—a decrease of 2.9 million pounds (62 percent) and \$5.5 million (53 percent) compared with 2005. Chinook salmon landings were 1.3 million pounds valued at \$4.3 million; coho landings were 504,000

pounds valued at \$679,000; sockeye landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than \$500; 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 increased from \$2.47 in 2005 to \$3.34 in 2006.

California salmon landings were 1.2 million pounds valued at \$5.2 million—a decrease of 3.8 million pounds (76 percent) and \$7.6 million (59 percent) compared with 2005. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2006 was \$4.42 compared with \$2.58 in 2005.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were over 47.2 million pounds valued at \$132.2 million—a decrease of 3.9 million pounds (8 percent) and \$4.1 million (3 percent) compared with 2005. Landings decreased in Alaska to 33.5 million pounds—a decrease of 10 percent compared with 2005. Landings increased in Washington to 3 million pounds (up less than 1 percent) and \$8.3 million (up 12 percent). The 2006 Oregon catch was 5.8 million pounds (up less than 1 percent), and \$9.8 million (up 13 percent) compared with 2005. California landings of 3.6 million pounds and \$4.9 million represent a decrease of 1 percent in quantity but an increase of 14 percent in value from 2005. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$2.80 compared with \$2.67 in 2005.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were over 202.3 million pounds valued at more than \$145.4 million—an increase of 26.2 million pounds (15 percent) and \$7 million (5 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2006 was 72 cents compared with 79 cents in 2005.

Bigeye landings in 2006 were 23 million pounds—a decrease of 3.9 million pounds (15 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.86 in 2006, compared to \$1.67 in 2005.

Skipjack landings were 122.9 million pounds—an increase of 27.8 million pounds (29 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound was 38 cents in 2006, unchanged from 2005.

Yellowfin landings were 26.2 million pounds—a decrease of 4.9 million pounds (16 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.02 in 2006, compared with \$0.93 in 2005.

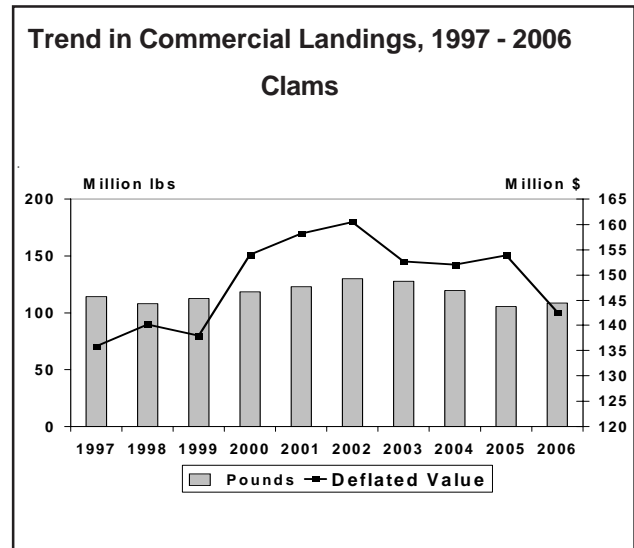
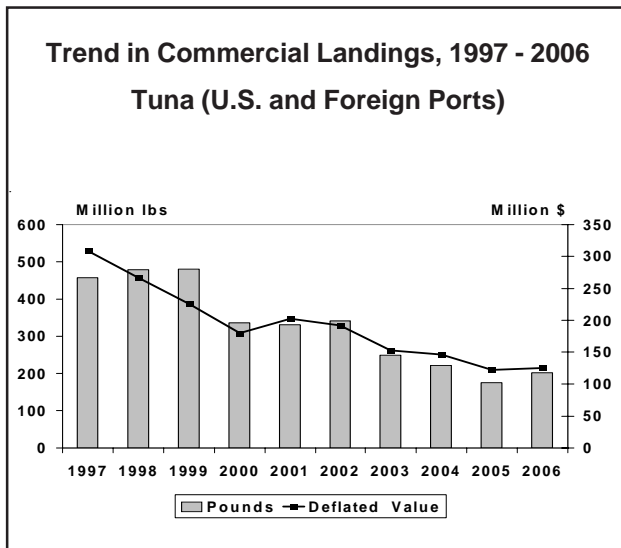
Bluefin landings were 566,000 pounds—a decrease of 1 million pounds (65 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$6.50 compared with \$3.56 in 2005.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded more than 108.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$165.6 million—an increase of 2.8 million pounds (3 percent), but a decrease of over \$8 million (5 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$1.53 compared with \$1.64 in 2005.

Surf clams yielded 59.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$35.9 million—an increase of 651,000 pounds (1 percent) and \$2.8 million (8 percent) compared with 2005. New Jersey was the leading state with 43.6 million pounds (up 12 percent compared with 2005), followed by New York, 6.9 million pounds (down 42 percent); and Massachusetts, 2.5 million pounds (down 38 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 60 cents in 2006, up 4 cents from 2005.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 31.9 million pounds of meats valued at more than \$19.4 million—an increase of 1.5 million pounds (5 percent) and \$863,000 (5 percent) compared with 2005. Massachusetts had landings of 16.8 million pounds (up 16 percent compared with 2005) valued at \$8.3 million (up 17 percent) while New Jersey production was 11.6 million pounds (up 7 percent) valued at \$5.9 million (up 7 percent). Together, Massachusetts and New Jersey accounted for over 89 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2006. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 61 cents in 2006, unchanged from 2005.



The hard clam fishery produced 8.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$51.8 million—an increase of 140,000 pounds (2 percent) and \$1.6 million (3 percent) compared with 2005. Landings in the New England region were 4.2 million pounds of meats (up 10 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.6 million pounds (up more than 1 percent); Chesapeake, 175,000 pounds (down 12 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 721,000 pounds (down 16 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$5.85 in 2005 to \$5.95 in 2006.

Soft clams yielded 3.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$23 million—an increase of 437,000 pounds (13 percent) and \$908,000 (4 percent) compared with 2005. Maine was the leading state with 1.9 million pounds of meats (up 1 percent), followed by Massachusetts, 950,000 pounds (up 55 percent), and New York, 393,000 pounds (up 46 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$6.06 in 2006, compared with \$6.57 in 2005.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 322.5 million pounds valued at \$428.8 million—an increase of 23.4 million pounds (8 percent) and \$13.7 million (3 percent) compared with 2005.

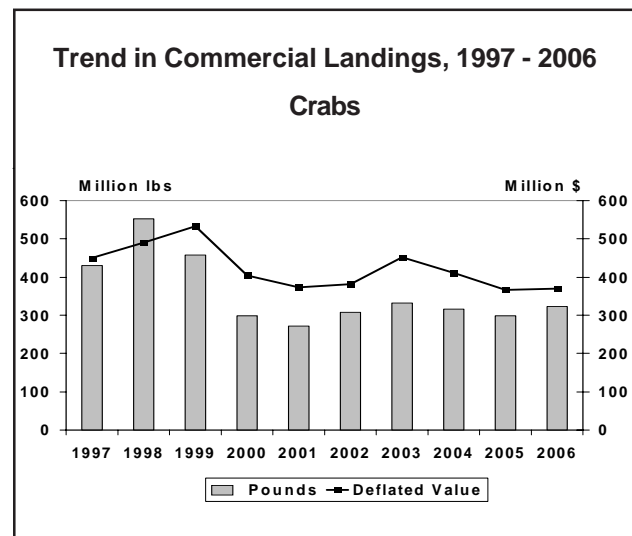
Hard blue crab landings were 144.9 million pounds valued at \$106.1 million—a decrease of 9.3 million pounds (6 percent) and \$17.1 million (14 percent) compared with 2005. Louisiana landed 25 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 20 percent; North Carolina, 17 percent; and Virginia, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 50.1 million pounds—a decrease of 15 percent; the South Atlantic with 35.7 million pounds decreased 1 percent; and the Gulf region with 9.6 million pounds decreased less than 1 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 9.5 million pounds valued at \$10 million had a decrease of 110,000 pounds (1 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 73 cents in 2006, compared with 80 cents in 2005.

Dungeness crab landings were 88.9 million pounds valued at \$149 million—an increase of over 23.2 million pounds (35 percent) and \$47.1 million (46 percent) compared with 2005. Oregon landings of 33.3 million pounds (up 88 percent from 2005) led all states with 37 percent of the total landings. California landings were 26.2 million pounds (up 140 percent) or 29 percent of the total landings. Washington landings were 24.6 million

pounds (down 23 percent) and Alaska landings were 4.8 million pounds (down 3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.68 in 2006, compared with \$1.55 in 2005.

U.S. landings of king crab were 21.6 million pounds valued at \$67.1 million—a decrease of 2.3 million pounds (10 percent) and \$24 million (26 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound in 2006 was \$3.10 compared with \$3.80 in 2005.

Snow crab landings were 38 million pounds valued at \$30.5 million—an increase of 13.2 million pounds (53 percent), but a decrease of \$12.3 million (29 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound was 80 cents in 2006, down from \$1.72 in 2005.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 92.5 million pounds valued at \$394.7 million—an increase of 4.5 million pounds (5 percent), but a decrease of \$21.9 million (5 percent) compared with 2005. Maine led in landings for the 25th consecutive year with 72.7 million pounds valued at \$297.2 million—an increase of 3.7 million pounds (5 percent) compared with 2005. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 10.9 million pounds valued at \$52.4 million—an increase of 1.1 million pounds (11 percent) compared with 2005. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 90 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$4.27 in 2006, compared with \$4.73 in 2005.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 5.6 million pounds valued at over \$35.3 million—an increase of 1.5 million pounds (35 percent) and \$12.5 million (55 percent) compared with 2005. Florida, with landings of 4.7 million pounds valued at over \$27.2 million, accounted for 84 percent of the total catch and 77 percent of the value. This was an increase of over 1.3 million pounds (39 percent) and \$10.5 million (63 percent) compared with 2005. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$6.30 in 2006, compared with \$5.50 in 2005.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded over 27.3 million pounds valued at \$121.7 million—a decrease of 6.6 million pounds (19 percent), but an increase of \$11 million (10 percent) compared with 2005. The Gulf region led in production with 16.6 million pounds of meats, 61 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 8.5 million pounds (31 percent), principally Washington, with 8.3 million pounds (97 percent of the region's total volume); and the South Atlantic region with 786,000 pounds (3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.45 in 2006, compared with \$3.26 in 2005.

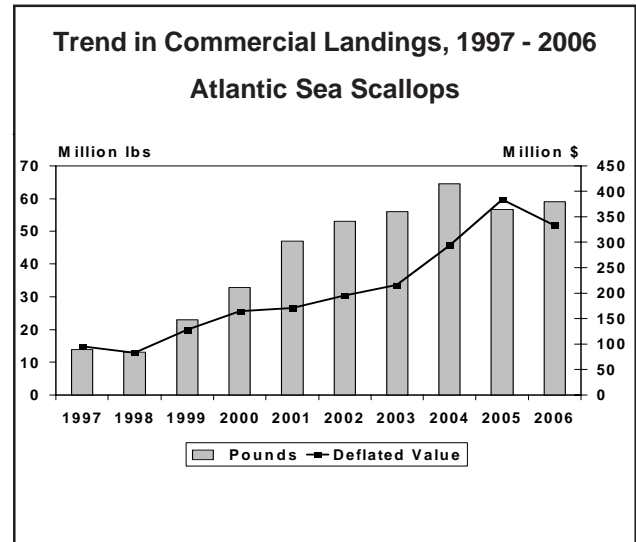
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 59.1 million pounds valued at over \$387.2 million—an increase of 2.3 million pounds (4 percent), but a decrease of \$47.5 million (11 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$7.65 in 2005 to \$6.55 in 2006.

Bay scallop landings were 93,000 pounds valued at over \$1.2 million—a decrease of 4,000 pounds (4 percent) and \$1,000 (less than 1 percent) compared with 2005. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$13.27 in 2006, compared with \$12.73 in 2005.

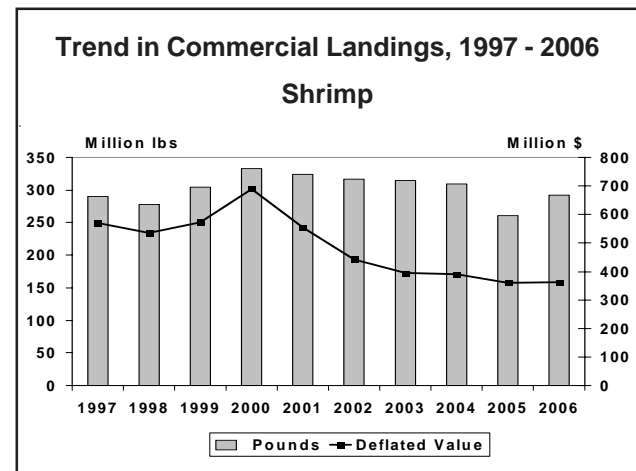
Sea scallop landings were 59 million pounds valued at \$386 million—an increase of 2.3 million pounds (4 percent), but a decrease of \$47.5 million (11 percent) compared with 2005. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 36.1 million and 8.4 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 76 percent of the national total. The

average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2006 was \$6.54 compared with \$7.65 in 2005.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 292.2 million pounds valued at over \$419.3 million—an increase of 31.4 million pounds (12 percent) and \$12.9 million (3 percent) compared with 2005. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 9 percent; South Atlantic up 36 percent; Gulf up 15 percent; and Pacific down 23 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.43 in 2006 from \$1.56 in 2005. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 245.8 million pounds and 84 percent of the national total. Texas led all Gulf states with 104.1 million pounds (up 48 percent compared with 2005); followed by Louisiana, 95.4 million pounds



(down 8 percent); Alabama, 24 million pounds (up 47 percent); Florida West Coast, 13.8 million pounds (down 16 percent); and Mississippi, 8.5 million pounds (up 8 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 12.2 million pounds (down 23 percent compared with 2005); Washington had landings of 6.8 million pounds (down 5 percent); and Alaska, 1.1 million pounds (down 29 percent).

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 179 million pounds valued at \$63.1 million—a decrease of 10.5 million pounds (6 percent) and \$5.9 million (8 percent) compared with 2005. California was the leading state with 108.3 million pounds (61 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 21.3 million pounds (12

percent of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 113.3 million pounds (down 10 percent compared with 2005); followed by New England, 43.4 million pounds (up 2 percent); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 20.4 million pounds (up 10 percent); followed by the South Atlantic region with 957,000 pounds (down 37 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 853,000 pounds (up 2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 35 cents in 2006, compared with 36 cents in 2005.