

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

2003

National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology
Fisheries Statistics Division

David Van Voorhees, Chief
Elizabeth S. Pritchard, Editor

Silver Spring, Maryland
October, 2004



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Donald L. Evans, 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

Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2003

This publication is a preliminary report for 2003 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. Bureau of the Census, 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 2003. 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, Scott McNamara, and Gene Steady for New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, U.S. Geological Survey, Great Lakes States; David Gloeckner, Guy Davenport, and Maggie Williams for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Patricia J. Donley, California; David Hamm, Hawaii and Pacific Islands; John K. Bishop, Oregon and Washington; and Robert Ryznar and Camille Ruse of the Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska.

NOTES

The time series of U.S. catch by species and distance from shore included in this year's "Fisheries of the U.S." is estimated by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

As in past issues of this publication, the units of quantity and value are defined as follows unless otherwise noted: U.S. landings are shown in round weight (except mollusks which are in meat weight); quantities shown for U.S. imports and exports are in product weight, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the value of the U.S. domestic commercial landings is exvessel; in the Review Section on important species, deflated exvessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Products Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 2000; the value for U.S. imports is generally the market value in the foreign (exporting) country and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight charges and insurance from the foreign country to the United States; the value for exports is generally the value at the U.S. port of export, based on the selling price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges. Countries and territories shown in the U.S. foreign trade section are established for statistical purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (International Trade Commission) and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SUGGESTIONS

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

Address all comments or questions to:

Fisheries Statistics Division, (F/ST1)
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
1315 East-West Highway - Rm. 12340
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, Nicole Bartlett, Daryl Bullock, Tina Chang, Rita Curtis, Lauren Dolinger Few, Josanne Fabian, Brad Gentner, Tim Haverland, Steven Koplin, Elizabeth Pritchard, Tom Sminkey, David Sutherland, Glen Taylor, William Uttley, David Van Voorhees, Lelia Wise, and Patty Zielinski.

Contents

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii
REVIEW	iv
U. S. COMMERCIAL FISHERY LANDINGS:	
Species	1
Disposition	5
Regions and states	6
Ports	7
Catch by species and distance-from-shore (thousand pounds)	8
Catch by species and distance-from-shore (metric tons)	14
U.S. Landings for territorial possessions	20
U.S. Aquaculture production, estimated 1994-99	22
U. S. MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHERIES:	
Harvest by species	29
Harvest by mode of fishing and species group ..	33
Harvest by distance-from-shore and species group	38
Harvest and total live releases by species group	43
Finfish harvest and releases by state	48
Number of anglers and trips by state	49
WORLD FISHERIES:	
Aquaculture and commercial catch	50
Species groups	50
Countries	51
Fishing areas	51
Imports and exports, by leading countries	52
U. S. PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS:	
Value	54
Fish sticks, fish portions, and breaded shrimp ..	54
Fillets and steaks	55
Canned	56
Industrial	58
U. S. IMPORTS:	
Principal items	60
Edible and nonedible	61
Continent and country	62
Blocks	63
Groundfish fillets and steaks, species	63
Canned tuna and quota	64
Shrimp, country of origin	65
Shrimp, by product type	66
Industrial	66
U. S. EXPORTS:	
Principal items	67
Edible and nonedible	68
Continent and country	69
Shrimp	70
Lobsters	70
Salmon	71
Surimi	71
Crab	71
Crabmeat	72
Industrial	73
U. S. SUPPLY:	
Edible and nonedible	74
Finfish and shellfish	75
All fillets and steaks	76
Groundfish fillets and steaks	76
Tuna, fresh and frozen	77
Canned sardines	78
Canned salmon	78
Canned tuna	78
King crab	79
Snow (tanner) crab	79
Canned crabmeat	79
Lobster, American	80
Lobster, spiny	80
Clams	81
Oysters	81
Scallops	81
Shrimp	82
Industrial	83
PER CAPITA:	
U.S. Consumption	85
Canned products	86
Certain items	86
World, by region and country	87
U.S. Use	89
VALUE ADDED	90
INDEX OF EXVESSEL PRICES	92
PROCESSORS AND WHOLESALERS	93
FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION	94
MAGNUSON- STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT (MSFCMA):	
General	95
Optimum yield, U.S. capacity, reserve, and allocations	98
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION- NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	
Administrative Offices	100
Region Offices	102
Statistical Port Agents	104
PUBLICATIONS:	
NOAA Library Services	106
Government Printing Office	106
National Marine Fisheries Service — National Technical Information Service	107
SERVICES:	
National Marine Fisheries Service: NMFS HomePages	114
Sea Grant Marine Advisory	116
Inspection	Inside back cover
GLOSSARY	118
INDEX	122

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 \$3.3 billion in 2003—an increase of 108.3 million pounds (up 1 percent) and \$249.9 million (up 8 percent) compared with 2002. Finfish accounted for 87 percent of the total landings, but only 45 percent of the value. The 2003 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 35 cents compared to 33 cents in 2002.

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 2003 and comprised more than 26 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 198.3 million pounds (90,000 metric tons) valued at \$76.3 million. This was a decrease of 36 percent, or 119.6 million pounds (54,200 metric tons) in quantity and \$42.0 million (38 percent) in value compared with 2002. Most of these landings consisted of tuna, sea herring and mackerel landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.5 billion pounds (3.4 million metric tons) in 2003—an increase of 314.0 million pounds (142,400 metric tons) compared with 2002.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.0 billion pounds (900,800 metric tons) in 2003—a decrease of 9 percent compared with 2002.

The 2003 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 452.0 million fish taken on an estimated 82.0 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 195.0 million fish weighing 263.0 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 2002, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 133.0 million metric tons—an increase of 2.3 million metric tons (up 2 percent) compared with 2001.

China was the leading nation with 33.3 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 6.5 percent; India, third with 4.5 percent; United States, fourth with 4.1 percent; and Indonesia, fifth with 4.1 percent.

PRICES

The 2003 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 8 percent, shellfish decreased less than 1 percent, and industrial fish remained unchanged when compared with 2002. Exvessel price indices increased for 18 of the 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 12 species groups, were unchanged for 2 species group, and weren't available for one species. The Coho Salmon price index had the largest increase (37 percent) while Atlantic Pollack price index showed the largest decrease (35 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2003 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.0 billion, \$670.0 million less than in 2002. The value of edible products was \$6.6 billion—a decrease of \$681.2 million compared with 2002. The value of industrial products was \$384.7 million in 2003—an increase of \$12.0 million compared with 2002.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$21.3 billion in 2003—an increase of \$1.6 billion compared with 2002. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 4.9 billion pounds (2.2 million metric tons) valued at \$11.1 billion in 2003—an increase of 479.4 million pounds and \$974.2 million compared with 2002. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$10.2 billion—an increase of \$617.2 million compared with 2002.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$12.0 billion in 2003—an increase of \$294.0 million compared with 2002. United States firms exported 2.4 billion pounds (1.1 million metric tons) of edible products valued at \$3.3 billion—a decrease of 3.3 million pounds but \$146.8 million more than in 2002. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$8.7 billion, \$137.1 million more than 2002.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 11.8 billion pounds (5.3 million metric tons) in 2003—an increase of 1.4 billion pounds compared with 2002. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.3 billion pounds (589,694 metric tons) in 2003—a decrease of 329.2 million pounds compared with 2002.

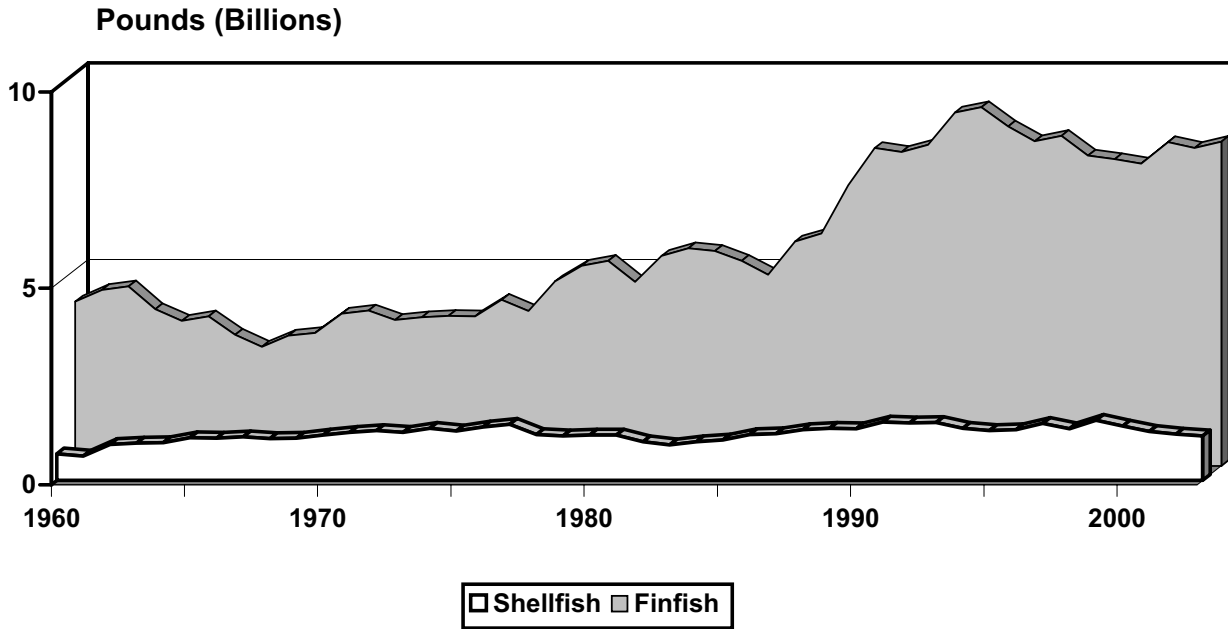
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 16.3 pounds of edible meat per person in 2003, up 0.7 pound from the 2002 per capita consumption of 15.6 pounds.

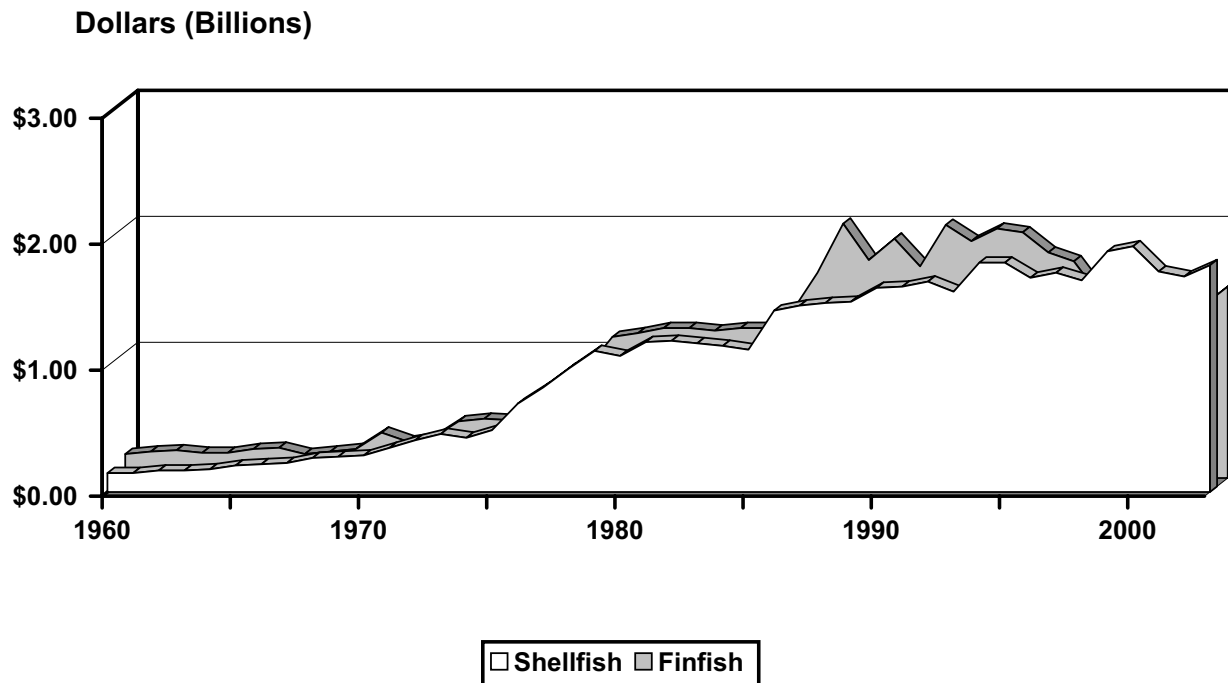
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$61.2 billion for fishery products in 2003. The 2003 total includes \$42.0 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$18.9 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$290.4 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 \$31.5 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of U. S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1960 - 2003



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1960 - 2003



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.3 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.3 billion pounds; Virginia, 446.8 million pounds; Washington, 379.7 million pounds; and California, 366.3 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$989.8 million, followed by Louisiana, \$294.0 million; Massachusetts, \$291.6 million; Maine, \$283.8 million; and Washington, \$170.2 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 187.6 million pounds.

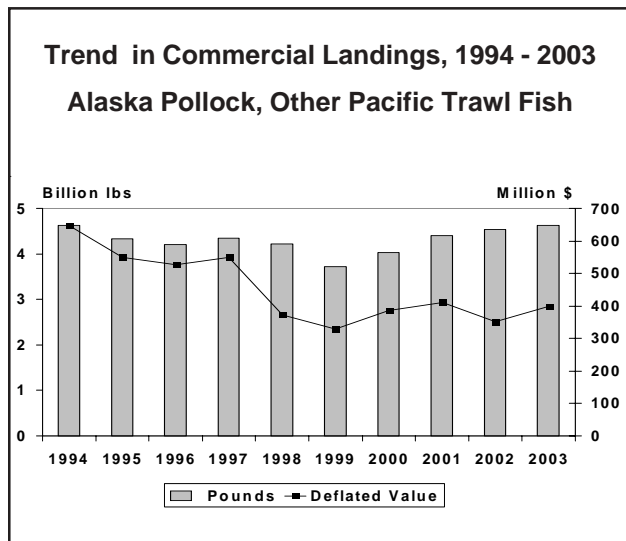
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2003 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock	3,372,338	1	Crabs	483,586
2	Menhaden	1,599,444	2	Shrimp	424,027
3	Salmon	674,096	3	Lobsters	308,005
4	Cod	591,130	4	Flatfish	266,618
5	Flatfish	444,075	5	Scallops	229,240
6	Hakes	339,944	6	Pollock	208,581
7	Crabs	338,854	7	Salmon	200,838
8	Shrimp	313,624	8	Cod	187,113
9	Herring (sea)	286,050	9	Clams	162,838
10	Sardines	159,493	10	Oysters	103,045

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 4.6 billion pounds valued at \$422.2 million—an increase of 2 percent in quantity and an increase of 16 percent in value compared with 2002.

Landings of Alaska pollock increased 1 percent to 3.4 billion pounds and were 527.9 million pounds more than their 1998 - 2002 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 567.5 million pounds — an increase of 11 percent from 512.8 million pounds in 2002. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 309.4 million pounds (up 8 percent) valued at \$17.2 million (up 26 percent) compared to 2002. Landings of rockfishes were 35.5 million pounds (down 2 percent) and valued at \$15.6 million (down 12 percent) compared to 2002.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 4.0 million pounds—a decrease of 6.8 million pounds (63 percent) compared with 2002. One percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 99 percent were used for bait. The U.S. imports all edible anchovies

HALIBUT

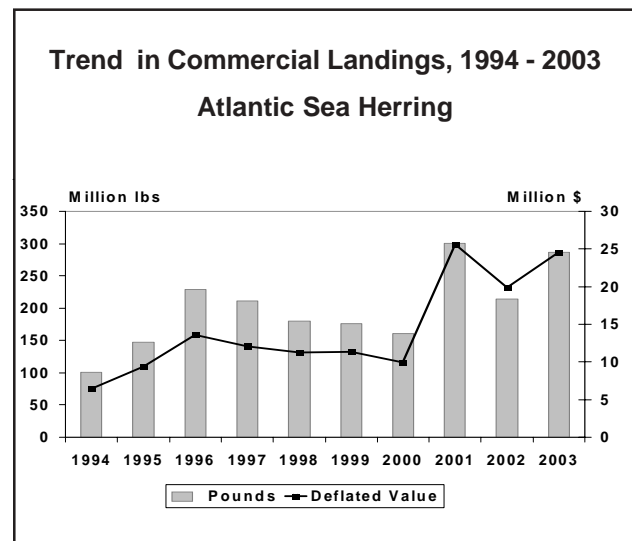
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 79.5 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$172.2 million—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (3 percent), and

an increase \$36.6 million (27 percent) compared with 2002. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 36,000 pounds of the 2003 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2003 was \$2.17 compared with \$1.65 in 2002.

SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 286.1 million pounds valued at \$25.9 million—an increase of 71.8 million pounds (33 percent), and \$5.3 million (26 percent) compared with 2002. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 211.7 million pounds valued at \$15.5 million—an increase of 75.8 million pounds (56 percent), and \$6.4 million (70 percent) compared with 2002.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 74.3 million pounds valued at \$10.4 million—a decrease of 4.1 million pounds (5 percent), and \$1.1 million (10 percent) compared with 2002. Alaska landings accounted for 93 percent of the Pacific coast with 69.0 million pounds valued at \$8.9 million—a decrease of 874.0 thousand pounds (1 percent), and 209 thousand dollars (2 percent) compared with 2002.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 67 percent, Oregon for 32 percent, and Washington 1 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2003. Total landings were 508,000 pounds valued at \$73,000—a decrease of 1.8 million pounds (78 percent), and \$134,000 (65 percent) compared with 2002. The 2003 average exvessel price per pound was 14 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 68.2 million pounds valued at \$7.3 million—an increase of 20.8 million pounds (44 percent) and \$1.7 million dollars (30 percent) compared with 2002. New Jersey with 33.1 million pounds and Massachusetts with 23.5 million pounds accounted for 83 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 11 cents in 2003 when compared to 12 cents in 2002.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 9.7 million pounds valued at \$676,000—an increase of 2.0 million pounds (25 percent) and \$180,000 (36 percent) compared with 2002. California accounted for 91 percent of total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 7 cents, an increase of one cent from 2002.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.6 billion pounds valued at \$96.1 million—a decrease of 151.3 million pounds (9 percent) and \$9.0 million (9 percent) compared with 2002. Landings decreased by 18.3 million pounds (4 percent) in the Atlantic states, and 132.9 million pounds (10 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 2002. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 448.1 million pounds valued at \$26.2 million. Gulf region landings were 1.2 billion pounds valued at \$69.8 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

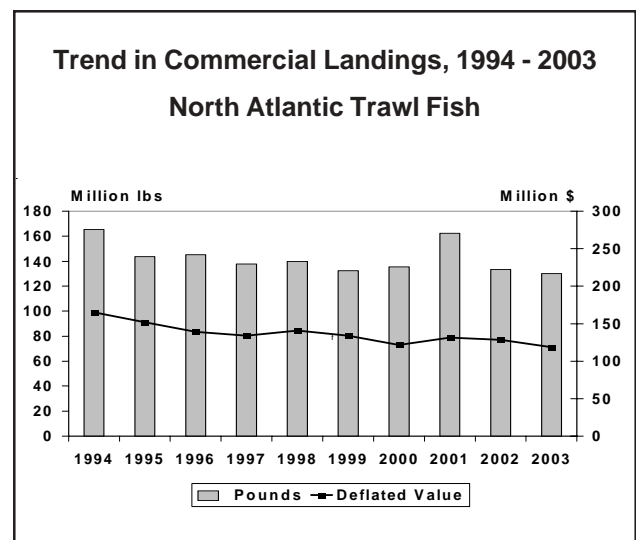
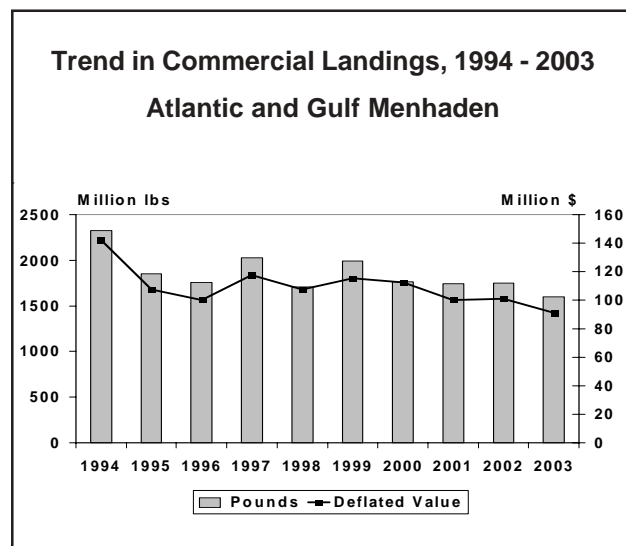
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 130.2 million pounds valued at \$125.0 million—a decrease of 3.1 million pounds (2 percent), and \$5.4 million (4 percent) compared with 2002. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 48 percent of the total; followed by cod, 22 percent; and haddock, 14 percent.

The 2003 landings of Atlantic cod were 23.6 million pounds valued at \$27.5 million—a decrease of 5.4 million pounds (19 percent) and \$3.2 million (10 percent) compared with 2002. The exvessel price per pound was \$1.17 in 2003, up from \$1.06 cents per pound in 2002.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 12.3 million pounds—an increase of 464,000 pounds (4 percent) from 2002, and about 1 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Haddock landings decreased to 15.0 million pounds (10 percent) and \$17.0 million (11 percent) compared to 2002.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 10.6 million pounds valued at \$5.4 million—an increase of 2.7 million pounds (34 percent), but a decrease in value \$802,000 (13 percent) compared with 2002.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 674.1 million pounds valued at \$200.8 million—an increase of 106.9 million pounds (19 percent) and \$45.8 million (30 percent) compared with 2002. Alaska accounted for 94 percent of total landings; Washington, 4 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for 2 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 184.5 million pounds valued at \$109.9 million—an increase of 48.6 million pounds (36 percent) and \$32.6 million (42 percent) compared with 2002. Chinook salmon landings increased to 27.6 million pounds—up 2.5 million pounds (10 percent) from 2002. Pink salmon landings were 334.1 million pounds—an increase of 78.3 million (31 percent); chum salmon landings were 95.5 million—a decrease of 16.3 million (15 percent); and coho salmon decreased to 32.3 million—a decrease of 6.2 million pounds (16 percent) compared with 2002.

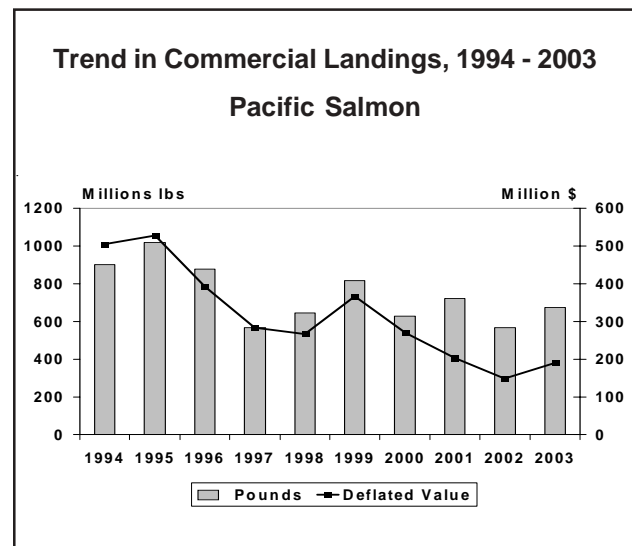
Alaska landings were 630.5 million pounds valued at \$168.1 million—an increase of 107.5 million pounds (21 percent) and \$38.2 million (29 percent) compared with 2002. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2003 was: pink, 329.1 million pounds (52 percent); sockeye, 182.8 million pounds (29 percent); chum, 82.1 million pounds (13 percent); coho, 26.6 million pounds (4 percent); and chinook, 10.0 million pounds (2 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 27 cents in 2003—an increase of 2 cents from 2002.

Washington salmon landings were 29.4 million pounds valued at \$11.8 million—a decrease of 2.8 million pounds (9 percent), but an increase in value \$1.1 million (11 percent) compared with 2002. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 1,000 pounds in 2002 to 5.0 million pounds in 2003. Washington landings of chum salmon were 13.4 million pounds (down 31 percent); followed by chinook salmon, 5.2 million pounds (down 4 percent); coho 4.0 million pounds (down 3 percent); and sockeye 1.8 million pounds (down 43 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from 33 cents in 2002 to 40 cents in 2003.

Oregon salmon landings were 6.7 million pounds valued at \$8.8 million—an increase of 542,000 pounds (9 percent) and \$1.9 million (27 percent) compared with 2002. Chinook salmon landings were 5.1 million pounds

valued at \$8.0 million; coho landings were 1.6 million pounds valued at \$808,000; chum and pink salmon landings were less than 500 pounds and had a value of less than \$500; no sockeye salmon landings were reported for 2003. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$1.32 in 2002 to \$1.57 in 2003.

California salmon landings were 7.3 million pounds valued at \$12.1 million—an increase of 1.8 million pounds (32 percent) and \$4.7 million (63 percent) compared with 2002. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2003 was \$1.66 compared with \$1.34 in 2002.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 47.9 million pounds valued at \$100.1 million—an increase of 6.9 million pounds (17 percent) and \$21.9 million (28 percent) compared with 2002. Landings increased in Alaska to 35.7 million pounds—an increase of 11 percent compared with 2002. Landings increased in Washington to 3.8 million pounds (up 45 percent) and in value to \$6.7 million (up 52 percent). The 2003 Oregon catch was 4.8 million pounds (up 50 percent), and \$7.4 million (up 64 percent) compared with 2002. California landings of 3.6 million pounds and \$4.7 million represent a 24 percent increase in quantity and a 32 percent increase in value from 2002. The average exvessel price per pound in 2003 was \$2.09 compared with \$1.91 in 2002.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 249.5 million pounds valued at \$162.4 million—a decrease of 91.4 million pounds (27 percent), and \$37.9 million (19 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2003 was 65 cents compared with 59 cents in 2002.

Bigeye landings in 2003 were 20.8 million pounds—a decrease of 6.8 million pounds (25 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.72 in 2003, compared to \$1.40 in 2002.

Skipjack landings were 134.5 million pounds—a decrease of 63.9 million pounds (32 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound was 32 cents in 2003, compared to 33 cents in 2002.

Yellowfin landings were 52.4 million pounds—a decrease of 20.0 million pounds (28 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound was 89 cents in 2003 compared with 72 cents in 2002.

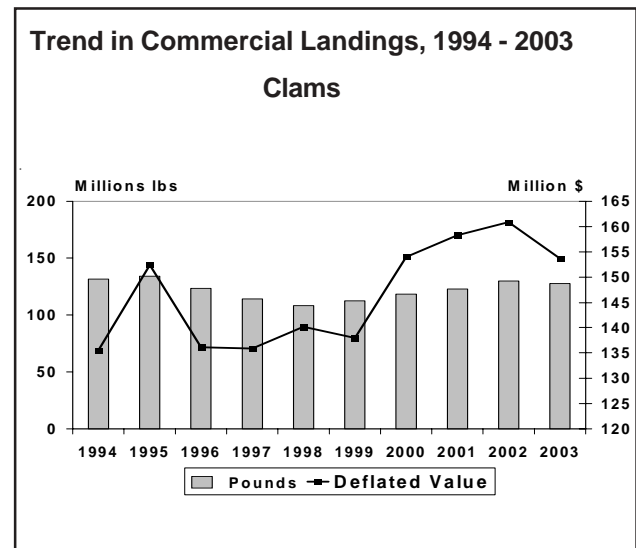
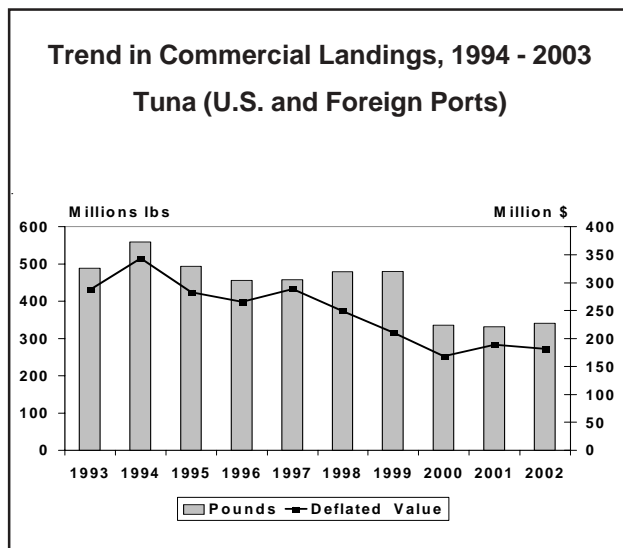
Bluefin landings were 2.2 million pounds—a decrease of 575,000 pounds (21 percent) compared with 2003. The average exvessel price per pound in 2003 was \$4.61 compared with \$5.66 in 2002.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 127.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$162.3 million—a decrease of 2.3 million pounds (2 percent), and \$4.9 million (3 percent) in value compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound in 2003 was \$1.27 compared with \$1.29 in 2002.

Surf clams yielded 69.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$39.5 million—a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (3 percent) and \$274,000 (1 percent) compared with 2002. New Jersey was the leading state with 51.3 million pounds (down 4 percent), followed by New York, 13.3 million pounds (up 55 percent); and Maryland, 3.1 million pounds (down 53 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 57 cents in 2003, up 2 cents from 2002.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 41.9 million pounds of meats valued at \$26.0 million—an increase of 1.9 million pounds (5 percent) and \$539,000 (2 percent) compared with 2002. New Jersey had landings of 20.3 million pounds (down less than 1 percent) valued at \$10.6 million (down less than 1 percent) while Massachusetts production was 14.2 million pounds (up 15 percent) valued at \$7.3 million (up 10 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 83 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2003. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from 64 cents in 2002 to 62 cents in 2003.



The hard clam fishery produced 10.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$46.3 million—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (13 percent) and \$4.0 million (8 percent) compared with 2002. Landings in the New England region were 5.2 million pounds of meats (down 15 percent); Middle Atlantic, 3.0 million pounds (down 7 percent); Chesapeake, 357,000 pounds (down 48 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 1.5 million pounds (up 2 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$4.26 in 2002 to \$4.65 in 2003.

Soft clams yielded 3.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$17.8 million—a decrease of 69,000 pounds (2 percent), but an increase in value 975,000 (6 percent) compared with 2002. Maine was the leading state with 2.4 million pounds of meats (down 5 percent), followed by New York with 163,000 pounds (up 24 percent), Rhode Island with 106,000 pounds (up 94 percent), and Maryland with 34,000 pounds (down 84 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.76 in 2003, compared with \$5.32 in 2002.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 338.9 million pounds valued at \$483.6 million—an increase of 31.3 million pounds (10 percent), and \$85.9 million (22 percent) compared with 2002.

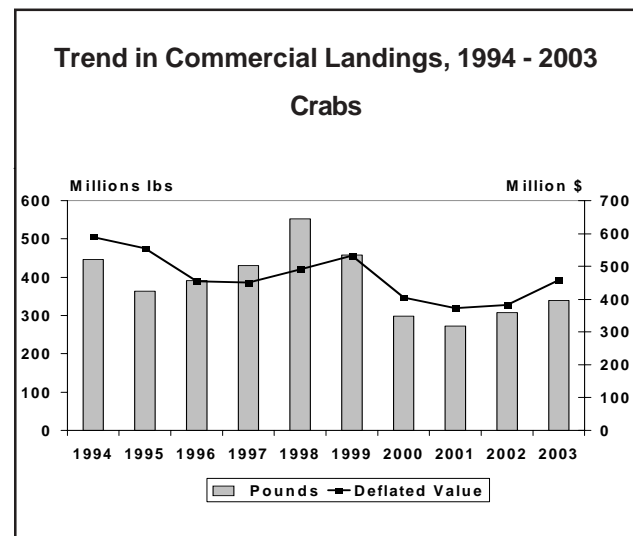
Hard blue crab landings were 172.5 million pounds valued at \$137.1 million—an increase of 272,000 pounds (less than 1 percent), and \$7.4 million (6 percent) compared with 2002. Louisiana landed 28 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, 24 percent; Maryland, 15 percent; and Virginia, 12 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 46.1 million pounds—a decrease of 9 percent; the South Atlantic with 56.8 million pounds increased 26 percent; and the Gulf region with 63.0 million pounds decreased 7 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 6.5 million pounds valued at \$6.6 million had a decrease of 2.5 million pounds (28 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 79 cents in 2003, compared with 75 cents in 2002.

Dungeness crab landings were 84.0 million pounds valued at \$133.4 million—an increase of 35.0 million pounds (72 percent) and \$53.4 million (67 percent) compared with 2002. Washington landings of 33.8 million pounds (up 58 percent) led all states with 40 percent of the total landings. Oregon landings were 23.5 million pounds (up 89 percent) or 28 percent of the total

landings. California landings were 21.5 million pounds (up 196 percent) and Alaska landings were 5.2 million pounds (down 33 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.59 in 2003 compared with \$1.64 in 2002.

U.S. landings of king crab were 22.9 million pounds valued at \$105.5 million—an increase of 6.1 million pounds (36 percent), and \$20.7 million (24 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound in 2003 was \$4.61 compared with \$5.05 in 2002.

Snow crab landings were 27.5 million pounds valued at \$50.4 million—a decrease of 4.4 million pounds (14 percent), but an increase in value of \$6.4 million (15 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel



price per pound was \$1.83 cents in 2003, up from \$1.38 in 2002.

LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 71.7 million pounds valued at \$284.8 million—a decrease of 10.5 million pounds (13 percent) and \$8.5 million (3 percent) compared with 2002. Maine led in landings for the 22st consecutive year with 54.0 million pounds valued at \$202.0 million—a decrease of 6.8 million pounds (11 percent) compared with 2002. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 11.1 million pounds valued at \$51.5 million—a decrease of 1.7 million pounds (14 percent) compared with 2002. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 91 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.97 in 2003, compared with \$3.57 in 2002.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 4.8 million pounds valued at \$23.2 million—a decrease of 359,000 pounds (7 percent) and \$2.4 million (9 percent) compared with 2002. Florida, with landings of 4.2 million pounds valued at \$18.4 million, accounted for 86 percent of the total catch and 79 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 352,000 pounds (8 percent), and \$2.6 million (12 percent) compared with 2002. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.80 in 2003 compared with \$4.93 in 2002.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 37.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$103.0 million—an increase of 2.6 million pounds (8 percent) and \$14.0 million (16 percent) compared with 2002. The Gulf region led in production with 29.2 million pounds of meats, 72 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region with 7.8 million pounds (21 percent), principally Washington, with 5.8 million pounds (74 percent of the region's total volume); and the Middle Atlantic region with 1.3 million pounds (3 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.78 in 2003 compared with \$2.59 in 2002.

SCALLOPS

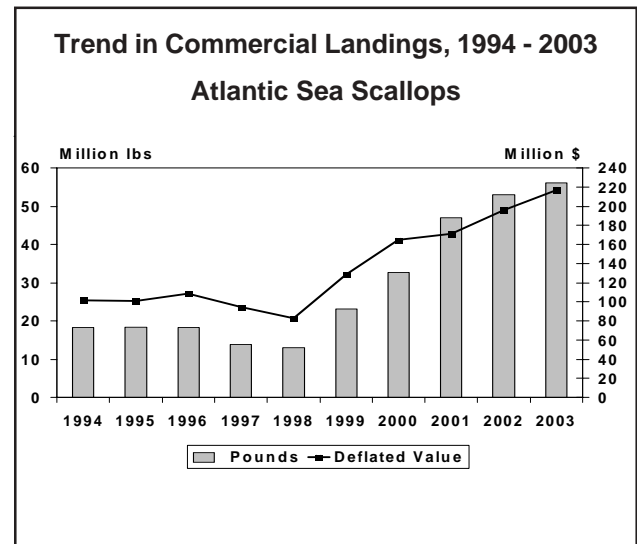
U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 56.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$229.2 million—an increase of 3.0 million pounds (6 percent) and \$25.4 million (12 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from \$3.84 in 2002 to \$4.09 in 2003.

Bay scallop landings were 18,000 pounds of meats valued at \$100,000—a decrease of 4,000 pounds (18 percent) and \$31,000 (24 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.56 in 2003 compared with \$5.95 in 2002.

Calico scallop landings in 2003 were confidential and cannot be publically released.

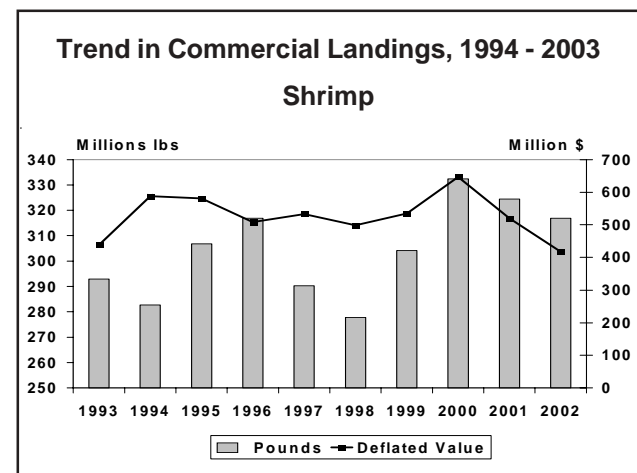
Sea scallop landings were 56.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$229.1 million—an increase of 3.0 million pounds (6 percent) and \$25.4 million (12 percent) compared with 2002. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 25.4 and 17.5 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 77 percent of the national total. The average exvessel

price per pound of meats in 2003 was \$4.09 compared with \$3.84 in 2002.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 313.6 million pounds valued at 424.0 million—a decrease of 3.2 million pounds (1 percent) and \$36.9 million (8 percent) in value compared with 2002. Shrimp landings by region were: New England up 141 percent; South Atlantic down 16 percent; Gulf up 11 percent; and Pacific down 43 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.35 in 2003 compared with \$1.45 in 2002. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 254.8 million pounds and 81 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 125.6 million pounds (up 18 percent); followed by Texas, 79.2 million pounds



(up 6 percent); Mississippi, 17.2 million pounds (up 8 percent); Florida (West Coast), 17.0 million pounds (down 7 percent); and Alabama, 15.9 million pounds (up 9 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 20.6 million pounds (down 51 percent); Washington had landings of 8.7 million pounds (down 21 percent); and California had 3.0 million pounds (down 42 percent); compared with 2002.

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 129.0 million pounds valued at \$47.4 million—a decrease of 76.6

million pounds (37 percent) but an increase of \$3.9 million (9 percent) compared with 2002. California was the leading state with 86.7 million pounds (67 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 25.9 million pounds (20 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 88.3 million pounds (down 46 percent); followed by New England, 29.4 million (up 5 percent); Middle Atlantic, 10.3 million pounds (down 30 percent); South Atlantic, 756,000 pounds (up 318 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 171,000 pounds (down 63 percent) compared with 2002. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 37 cents in 2003 compared with 21 cents in 2002.