

Fisheries **of the** ***United States*** **2000**

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Office of Science and Technology
Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2000

This publication is a preliminary report for 2000 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 and Economics 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 2000. Final data will be published in other NMFS Current Fishery Statistics publications.

The Fisheries Statistics and Economics 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, Bob Morrill and Gene Steady for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake states; Scott Nelson, National Biological Service Science Center, Great Lakes States; Linda Hardy, Guy Davenport, and Maggie Bourgeois for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; Patricia J. Donley, California and Hawaii; John K. Bishop, Oregon and Washington; and David Ham assisting Gary Christofferson of the Pacific State Marine Fisheries Commission 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 1992; 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 from the foreign country to the United States, and insurance; 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 and Economics 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:

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U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.1 billion pounds or 4.1 million metric tons valued at \$3.5 billion in 2000—a decrease of 270.0 million pounds (down 3 percent) and an increase of \$82.4 million (up 2 percent) compared with 1999. Finfish accounted for 85 percent of the total landings, but only 45 percent of the value. The 2000 average exvessel price paid to fishermen was 39 cents compared to 37 cents in 1999.

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 1.0 million metric tons in 2000 and comprised almost 25 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 290.3 million pounds (131,700 metric tons) valued at \$88.9 million. This was a decrease of 31 percent, or 132.2 million pounds (60,000 metric tons) in quantity and \$46.0 million (34 percent) in value compared with 1999. Most of these landings consisted of halibut, sea herring and tuna landed in Canada, American Samoa and other foreign ports.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.9 billion pounds (3.1 million metric tons) in 2000—an increase of 80.0 million pounds (36.3 million metric tons) compared with 1999.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.2 billion pounds (978,400 metric tons) in 2000—a decrease of 14 percent compared with 1999.

The 2000 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 429.4 million fish taken on an estimated 75.3 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 184.5 million fish weighing 254.2 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 1999, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture were 126.2 million metric tons—an increase of 8.4 million metric tons (up 7 percent) compared with 1997.

China was the leading nation with 31.7 percent of the total harvest; Peru, second with 6.7 percent; Japan, third with 4.7 percent; India, fourth with 4.2 percent; and Chile, fifth with 4.2 percent. The United States ranked sixth with 4.1 percent in 1999.

PRICES

The 2000 annual exvessel price index for edible fish increased by 4 percent, shellfish increased by 1 percent, and industrial fish remained unchanged when compared with 1999. Exvessel price indices increased for 13 of the 33 species groups being tracked, decreased for 16 species groups, were unchanged for three species groups, and weren't available for one species. The snow crab price index had the largest increase (108 percent) while the coho salmon price index showed the largest decrease (44 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2000 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.2 billion, \$95.2 million less than in 1999. The value of edible products was \$6.7 billion—an increase of \$2.5 million compared with 1999. The value of industrial products was \$510.1 million in 2000—a decrease of \$97.6 million compared with 1999.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$19.0 billion in 2000—an increase of \$2.0 billion compared with 1999. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 4.0 billion pounds (1.8 million metric tons) valued at \$10.1 billion in 2000—an increase of 90.3 million pounds and \$1.0 billion compared with 1999. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$8.9 billion—an increase of \$928.2 million compared with 1999.

Review

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$10.9 billion in 2000—an increase of \$892.1 million compared with 1999. United States firms exported 2.2 billion pounds (985,400 metric tons) of edible products valued at \$3.0 billion—an increase of 211.4 million pounds, and \$116.3 million compared with 1999. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$7.9 billion, \$775.8 million more than 1999.

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 10.1 billion pounds (4.6 million metric tons) in 2000—a decrease of 192.6 million pounds (2 percent) compared with 1999. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.4 billion pounds (647.7 million metric tons) in 2000—a decrease of 410.1 million pounds (22 percent) compared with 1999.

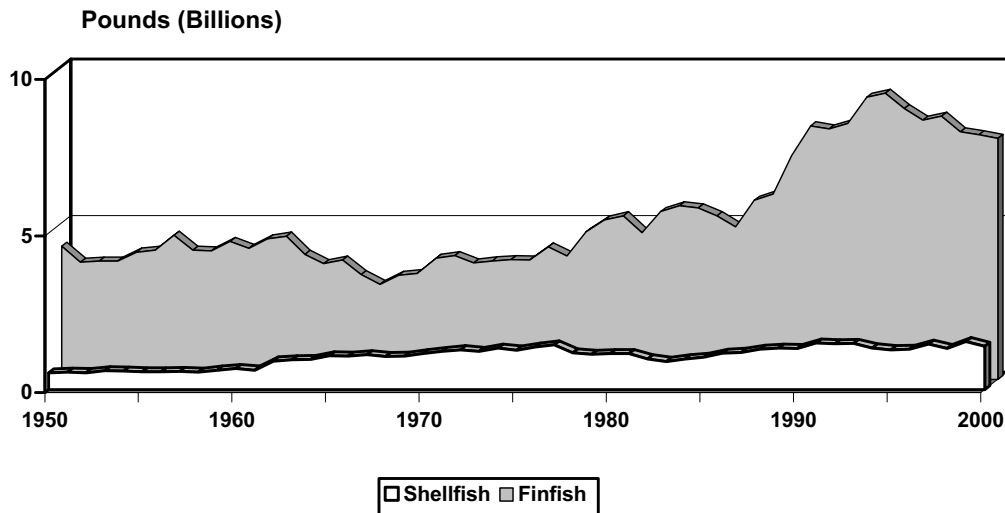
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.6 pounds of edible meat per person in 2000, up 0.2 pound from the revised 1999 per capita consumption of 15.4 pounds.

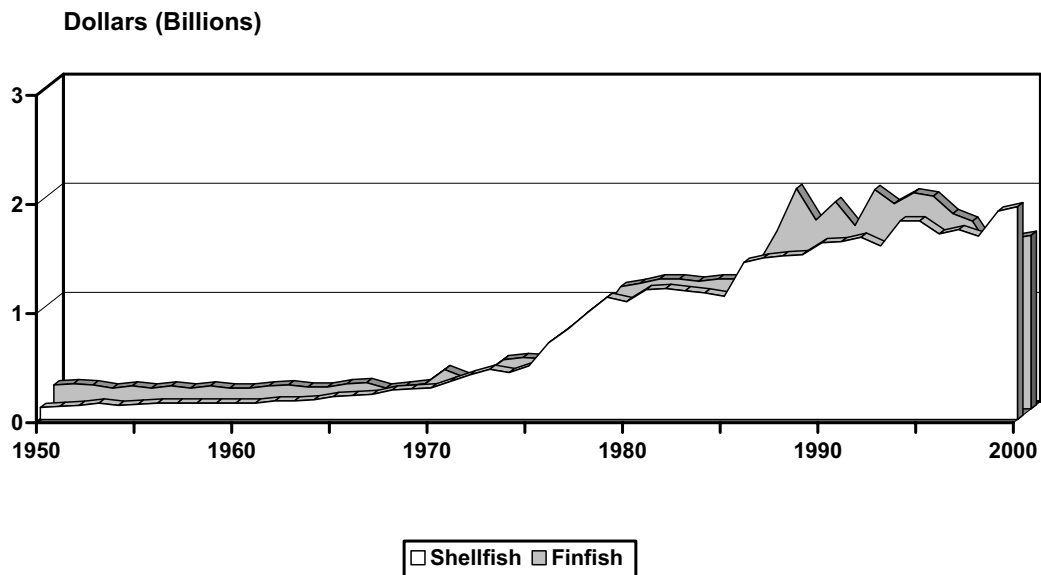
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$54.4 billion for fishery products in 2000. The 2000 total includes \$38.0 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$16.1 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$317.8 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 \$27.8 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

Volume of Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1950 - 2000



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings 1950 - 2000



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 4.5 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.3 billion; California, 641.2 million pounds; Virginia, 443.2 million; and Washington, 380.2 million.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$957.0 million, followed by Louisiana, \$401.1 million; Massachusetts, \$288.3 million; Maine, \$275.1 million; and Texas, \$232.4 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 285.9 million pounds. Halibut also were landed at ports outside the United States.

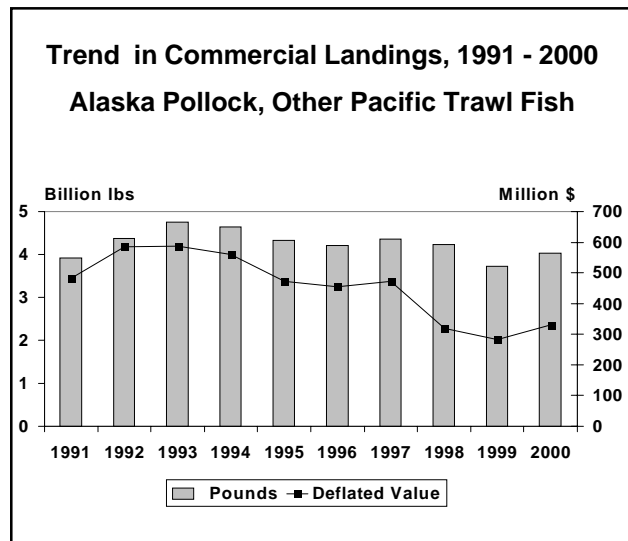
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 2000 Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

| Rank | Species | Pounds | Rank | Species | Dollars |
|------|---------------|-----------|------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Pollock | 2,615,715 | 1 | Shrimp | 690,453 |
| 2 | Menhaden | 1,760,498 | 2 | Crabs | 405,006 |
| 3 | Salmon | 628,635 | 3 | Lobsters | 334,226 |
| 4 | Cod | 555,565 | 4 | Salmon | 270,213 |
| 5 | Hakes | 489,665 | 5 | Cod | 168,714 |
| 6 | Flounders | 412,723 | 6 | Pollock | 167,553 |
| 7 | Shrimp | 322,486 | 7 | Scallops | 164,739 |
| 8 | Squid | 317,028 | 8 | Clams | 153,973 |
| 9 | Crabs | 299,006 | 9 | Halibut | 143,826 |
| 10 | Herring (sea) | 235,104 | 10 | Menhaden | 112,403 |

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 4.0 billion pounds valued at \$385.7 million—an increase of 8 percent in quantity and 20 percent in value compared with 1999.

Landings of Alaska pollock increased 12 percent to 2.6 billion pounds and were almost identical to their 1995 - 1999 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 530.5 million pounds — an increase of 1 percent from 524.0 million pounds in 1999. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 452.7 million pounds (down 5 percent) valued at \$18.8 million (up 1 percent) compared to 1999. Landings of rockfishes were 50.0 million pounds (down 21 percent) and valued at \$23.4 million (down 23 percent) compared to 1999. The 2000 rockfish landings were 65 percent lower than the 5-year average.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 25.3 million pounds—an increase of 13.6 million pounds (116 percent) compared with 1999. Ten percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 90 percent were used for bait. We import all edible anchovies.

HALIBUT

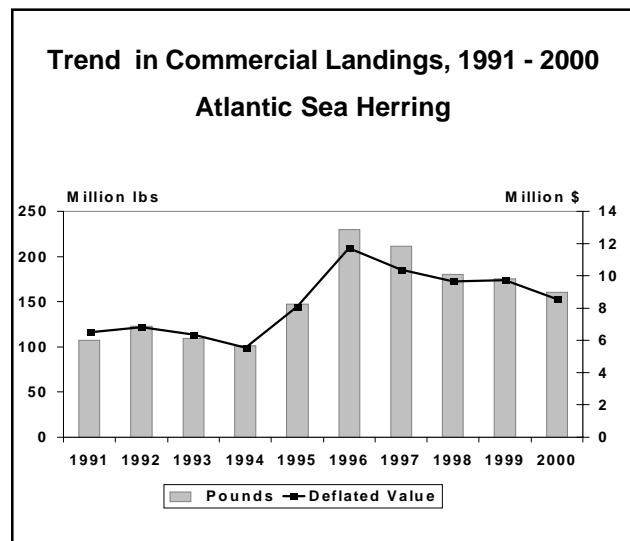
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 75.2 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$143.8 million—a decrease of 5.1 million pounds (6 percent), and an increase of \$19.1 million (15 percent) compared with

1999. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 25,000 pounds of the 2000 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 2000 was \$1.91 compared with \$1.55 in 1999.

HERRING, SEA

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 235.1 million pounds valued at \$22.0 million—a decrease of 31.4 million pounds (12 percent), and a decrease of \$4.1 million (16 percent) compared with 1999. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 160.3 million pounds valued at \$10.0 million—a decrease of 15.2 million pounds (9 percent), and \$1.1 million (10 percent) compared with 1999.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 74.8 million pounds valued at \$12.0 million—a decrease of 16.2 million pounds (18 percent), and \$2.9 million (20 percent) compared with 1999. Alaska landings accounted for 91 percent of the Pacific coast with 68.0 million pounds valued at \$9.6 million—a decrease of 17.3 million pounds (20 percent), and \$3.2 million (25 percent) compared with 1999.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 86 percent, Oregon for 12 percent, and Washington for 2 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2000. Total landings were 2.9 million pounds valued at \$247,000—an increase of 441,000 pounds (18 percent), and \$48,000 (24 percent) compared with 1998. The 2000 average exvessel price per pound was 9 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 12.5 million pounds valued at \$2.0 million—a decrease of 14.1 million pounds (53 percent) and \$1.6 million (43 percent) compared with 1999. New Jersey with 9.6 million pounds and Rhode Island with 1.9 million pounds accounted for 93 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound increased to 16 cents in 2000 when compared to 13 cents in 1999.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 47.1 million pounds valued at \$2.8 million—an increase of 27.8 million pounds (145 percent) and \$1.7 million (161 percent) compared with 1999. California accounted for 99 percent of total landings. The average exvessel price per pound was 6 cents, unchanged from 1999.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.8 billion pounds valued at \$112.4 million—a decrease of 228.6 million pounds (11 percent) and \$679,000 (1 percent) compared with 1999. Landings decreased by 1.9 million pounds (less than 1 percent) in the Atlantic states, and by 226.7 million pounds (15 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 1999. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 456.6 million pounds valued at \$31.7 million. Gulf region landings were 1.3 billion pounds valued at \$80.7 million.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

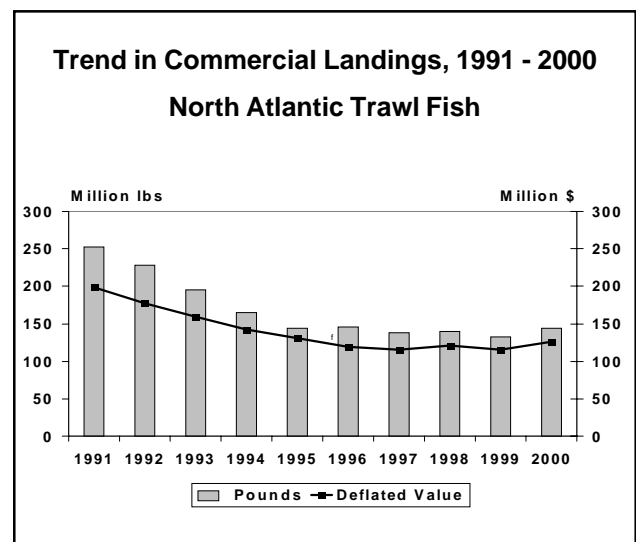
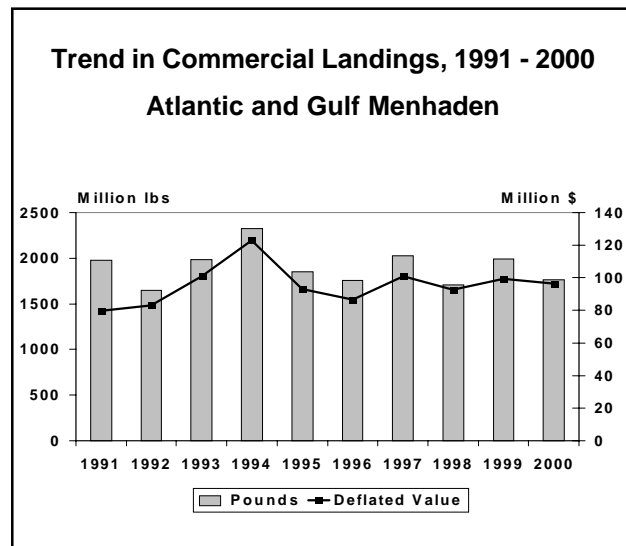
Landings of butterfish, Atlantic cod, cusk, flounders (winter/blackback, summer/fluke, yellowtail and other), haddock, red and white hake, ocean perch, pollock and whiting (silver hake) in the North Atlantic (combination of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake Regions) were 144.2 million pounds valued at \$135.4 million—an increase of 11.6 million pounds (9 percent), and \$4.6 million (4 percent) compared with 1999. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 41 percent of the total; followed by whiting, 19 percent; and cod, 17 percent.

The 2000 landings of Atlantic cod were 25.1 million pounds valued at \$26.4 million—an increase of 3.6 million pounds (17 percent) and \$2.4 million (10 percent) compared with 1999. The exvessel price per pound was \$1.05 cents in 2000, down from \$1.12 per pound in 1999.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 15.3 million pounds—an increase of 5.5 million pounds (56 percent) from 1999, and about 127 percent higher than its 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 8.8 million pounds (27 percent) and \$11.6 million (27 percent) compared to 1999.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 8.9 million pounds valued at \$7.0 million—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (12 percent), and \$1.4 million (17 percent) compared with 1999.



PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 628.6 million pounds valued at \$270.2 million—a decrease of 186.2 million pounds (23 percent) and \$89.6 million (25 percent) compared with 1999. Alaska accounted for 96 percent of total landings; Washington, 2 percent; California, Oregon, and Great Lakes accounted for 2 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 208.2 million pounds valued at \$159.6 million—a decrease of 36.2 million pounds (15 percent) and \$73.7 million (32 percent) compared with 1999. Chinook salmon landings increased to 16.1 million pounds—up 823,000 pounds (5 percent) from 1999. Pink salmon landings were 208.2 million pounds—a decrease of 173.9 million (46 percent); chum salmon landings were 162.3 million—an increase of 18.4 million (13 percent); and coho salmon increased to 33.8 million—an increase of 4.6 million pounds (16 percent) compared with 1999.

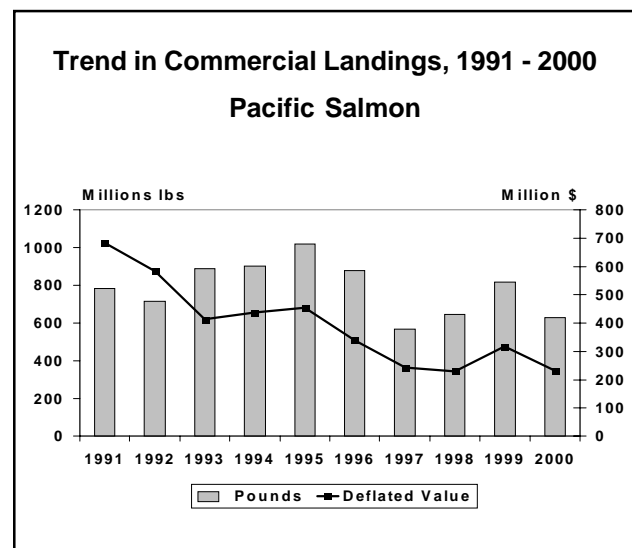
Alaska landings were 606.7 million pounds valued at \$246.6 million—a decrease of 195.0 million pounds (24 percent) and \$101.1 million (29 percent) compared with 1999. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2000 was: pink, 208.2 million pounds (33 percent); sockeye, 204.9 million pounds (33 percent); chum, 159.3 million pounds (25 percent); coho, 29.1 million pounds (5 percent); and chinook, 5.2 million pounds (1 percent). The average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 41 cents in 2000—a decrease of 2 cents from 1999.

Washington salmon landings were 12.2 million pounds valued at \$9.1 million—an increase of 5.2 million pounds (74 percent), and \$4.6 million (102 percent) compared with 1999. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 203,000 pounds in 1999 to 2,000 pounds in 2000. Washington landings of coho salmon were 3.7 million pounds (up 115 percent); followed by sockeye, 3.2 million pounds (up 2,532 percent); chum 3.1 million pounds (up 20 percent); and chinook salmon 2.3 million pounds (down 8 percent). The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from 65 cents in 1999 to 75 cents in 2000.

Oregon salmon landings were 3.1 million pounds valued at \$4.0 million—an increase of 1.6 million pounds (102 percent) and \$2.0 million (98 percent) compared with 1999. Chinook salmon landings were 2.1 million pounds

valued at \$3.4 million; coho landings were 1.0 million pounds valued at \$586,000; chum landings were 4,000 pounds valued at \$1,000; and sockeye landings were only 1,000 pounds valued at \$2,000. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$1.53 in 1999 to \$1.65 in 2000.

California salmon landings were 5.8 million pounds valued at \$10.2 million—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (32 percent) and \$2.7 million (37 percent) compared with 1999. Only landings of chinook and coho salmon were reported for the State. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2000 was \$1.74 compared with \$1.68 in 1999.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 49.7 million pounds valued at \$101.2 million—an increase of 1.4 million pounds (3 percent) and \$4.0 million (4 percent) compared with 1999. Landings increased in Alaska to 35.6 million pounds—an increase of 7 percent compared with 1999. Landings decreased in Washington to 3.8 million pounds (down 7 percent) but increased in value to \$6.6 (up 15 percent). The 2000 Oregon catch was 6.2 million pounds (down 5 percent), but increased in value to \$9.2 million (up 19 percent) compared with 1999. California landings of 4.1 million pounds and \$5.2 million represent a 5 percent decrease in quantity and a 21 percent increase in value from 1999. The average exvessel price per pound in 2000 was \$2.04 compared with \$2.01 in 1999.

TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 336.7 million pounds valued at \$180.0 million—a decrease of 143.7 million pounds (30 percent), and a decrease of \$40.8 million (18 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2000 was 53 cents compared with 46 cents in 1999.

Bigeye landings in 2000 were 12.6 million pounds—a decrease of 2.6 million pounds (17 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.15 in 2000 compared with \$1.82 in 1999.

Skipjack landings were 214.8 million pounds—a decrease of 118.8 million pounds (36 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound was 25 cents in 2000, compared to 31 cents in 1999.

Yellowfin landings were 75.6 million pounds—a decrease of 20.6 million pounds (21 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound was 70 cents in 2000 compared with 50 cents in 1999.

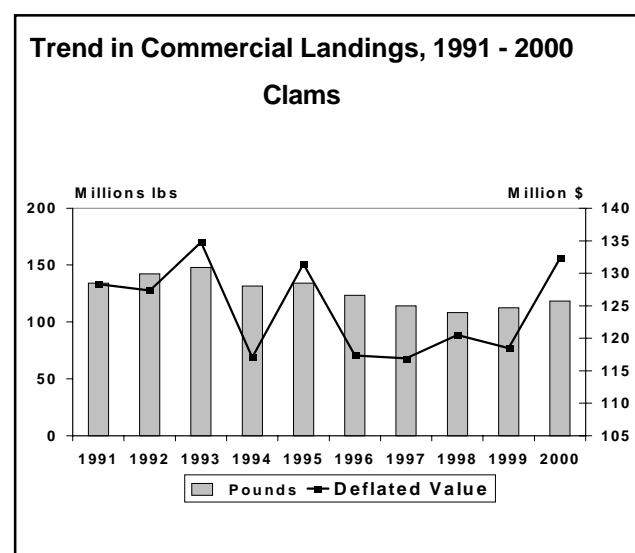
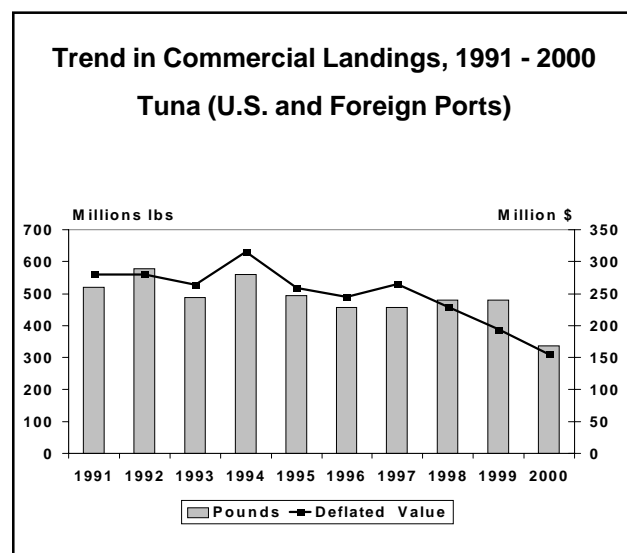
Bluefin landings were 3.2 million pounds—an increase of 478,000 pounds (18 percent) compared with 2000. The average exvessel price per pound in 2000 was \$5.98 compared with \$5.79 in 1999.

CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 118.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$154.0 million—an increase of 6.3 million pounds (6 percent), and \$18.9 million (14 percent) in value compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound in 2000 was \$1.30 compared with \$1.20 in 1999.

Surf clams yielded 68.5 million pounds of meats valued at \$38.0 million—an increase of 9.7 million pounds (17 percent) and \$7.6 million (25 percent) compared with 1999. New Jersey was the leading state with 58.0 million pounds (up 18 percent), followed by New York, 5.6 million pounds (up 14 percent) and Maryland, 4.2 million pounds (up 12 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 53 cents in 2000, up 3 cents from 1999.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 32.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$17.0 million—a decrease of 5.9 million pounds (15 percent) and \$1.6 million (8 percent) compared with 1999. New Jersey had landings of 14.8 million pounds (down 12 percent) valued at \$6.4 million (down 11 percent) while Massachusetts production was 12.4 million pounds (down 25 percent) valued at \$5.2 million (down 24 percent). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 83 percent of total ocean



quahog production in 2000. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 48 cents in 1999 to 52 cents in 1999.

The hard clam fishery produced 11.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$53.8 million—an increase of 2.8 million pounds (33 percent) and \$9.0 million (20 percent) compared with 1999. Landings in the New England region were 5.4 million pounds of meats (up 125 percent); Middle Atlantic, 4.0 million pounds (down 12 percent); Chesapeake, 513,000 pounds (down 23 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 1.2 million pounds (up 70 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$5.34 in 1999 to \$4.81 in 1999.

Soft clams yielded 2.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$11.6 million—an increase of 25,000 pounds (1 percent), but a decrease of \$793,000 (6 percent) compared with 1999. Maine was the leading state with 2.3 million pounds of meats (up 1 percent), followed by New York with 181,000 pounds (down 21 percent), and Maryland with 169,000 pounds (up 48 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.33 in 2000, compared with \$4.67 in 1999.

CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 299.0 million pounds valued at \$405.0 million—a decrease of 159.3 million pounds (35 percent), and \$116.2 million (22 percent) compared with 1999.

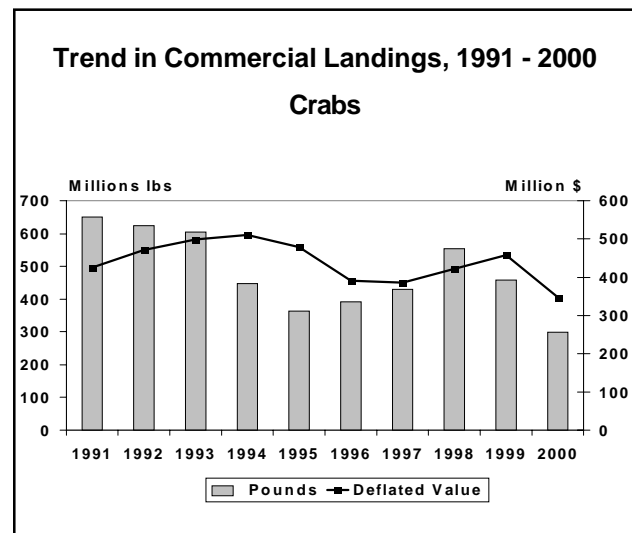
Hard blue crab landings were 177.2 million pounds valued at \$135.6 million—a decrease of 19.3 million pounds (10 percent), and \$14.8 million (10 percent) compared with 1999. Louisiana landed 29 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: North Carolina, 22 percent; Virginia, 15 percent; and Maryland, 12 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 48.2 million pounds—a decrease of 24 percent; the South Atlantic with 53.5 million pounds decreased 25 percent; and the Gulf region with 66.7 million pounds increased 29 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 8.9 million pounds valued at \$9.8 million had a decrease of 1.4 million pounds (13 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 77 cents in 2000, unchanged from the price reported in 1999.

Dungeness crab landings were 37.7 million pounds valued at \$79.0 million—an increase of 2.3 million pounds (6 percent) and \$7.9 million (11 percent) compared with 1999. Washington landings of 17.6 million pounds (up 66 percent) led all states with 47 percent of

the total landings. Oregon landings were 11.0 million pounds (down 11 percent) or 29 percent of the total landings. California landings were 6.4 million pounds (down 26 percent) and Alaska landings were 2.8 million pounds (down 29 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.09 in 2000 compared with \$2.01 in 1999.

U.S. landings of king crab were 15.1 million pounds valued at \$61.6 million—a decrease of 1.8 million pounds (11 percent), and a decrease of \$26.4 million (30 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound in 2000 was \$4.08 compared with \$5.21 in 1999.

Snow and Tanner crab landings were 34.5 million pounds valued at \$64.5 million—a decrease of 147.7 million pounds (81 percent), and a decrease of \$101.2 million (61 percent) compared with 1999. A biological survey of snow (*Opilio*) crabs indicated a significant decline (63 percent) in biomass of large males. In



response, the snow crab season in Alaska's Bering Sea was open for only 7 days in April of 2000. During this limited open season, 240 vessels caught about 32.8 million pounds of snow crabs valued at \$60.5 million. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.87 cents in 2000, up from 91 cents in 1999.

LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 83.2 million pounds valued at \$301.3 million—a decrease of 4.3 million pounds (5 percent) and \$21.7 million (7 percent) compared with 1999. Maine led in landings for the 19th consecutive year with 57.2 million pounds valued at

\$187.7 million—an increase of 3.7 million pounds (7 percent) compared with 1999. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 14.6 million pounds valued at \$67.4 million—a decrease of 920,000 pounds (6 percent) compared with 1999. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 86 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.62 in 2000, compared with \$3.69 in 1999.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 6.5 million pounds valued at \$32.9 million—a decrease of 231,000 pounds (3 percent) but an increase of \$3.2 million (11 percent) compared with 1999. Florida, with landings of 5.7 million pounds valued at \$27.6 million, accounted for 88 percent of the total catch and 84 percent of the value. This was a decrease of 394,000 pounds (7 percent), but an increase of \$2.5 million (10 percent) compared with 1999. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$5.09 in 2000 compared with \$4.45 in 1999.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 41.1 million pounds of meats valued at \$90.7 million—an increase of 14.2 million pounds (52 percent) and \$18.0 million (25 percent) compared with 1999. The Gulf region led in production with 27.5 million pounds of meats, 67 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific region with 9.5 million pounds (23 percent), principally Washington, with 8.3 million pounds (87 percent of the region's total volume); and the Chesapeake region with 2.5 million pounds (6 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.20 in 2000 compared with \$2.69 in 1999.

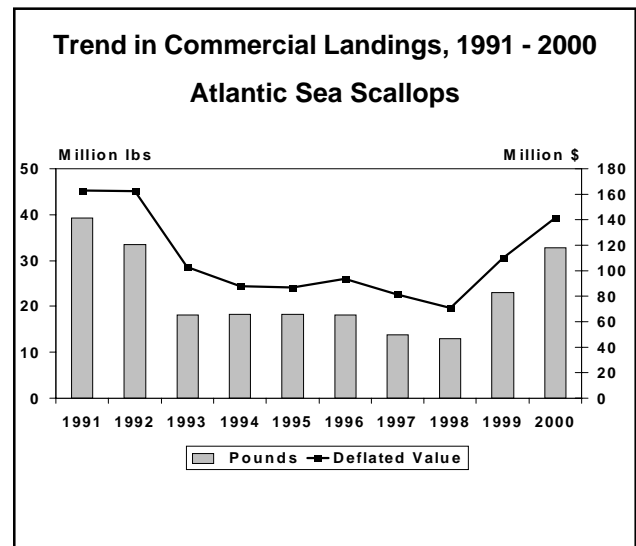
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 32.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$164.7 million—an increase of 9.8 million pounds (42 percent) and \$39.3 million (31 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$5.44 in 1999 to \$5.02 in 2000.

Bay scallop landings were 25,000 pounds of meats valued at \$130,000—a decrease of 10,000 pounds (29 percent) and \$51,000 (28 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.20 in 2000 compared with \$5.17 in 1999.

Calico scallops landings in 2000 were confidential and cannot be publically released.

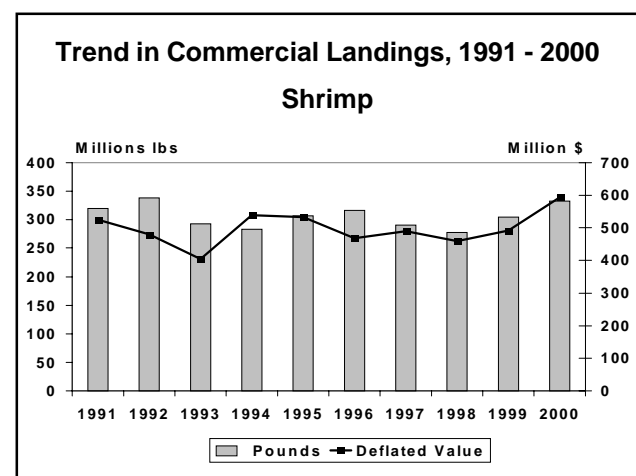
Sea scallop landings were 32.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$164.6 million—an increase of 9.7 million pounds (42 percent) and \$39.3 million (31 percent)



compared with 1999. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 16.2 and 9.2 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 77 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 2000 was \$5.03 compared with \$5.44 in 1999.

SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 332.5 million pounds valued at 690.5 million—an increase of 28.3 million pounds (9 percent) and \$130.0 million (23 percent) in value compared with 1999. Shrimp landings increased in



all regions: New England up 41 percent; South Atlantic up 7 percent; Gulf up 9 percent and Pacific up 13 percent. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp increased to \$2.08 in 2000 compared with \$1.84 in 1999. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 256.6 million pounds and 77 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 133.4 million pounds (up 12 percent); followed by Texas, 73.8 million pounds (up 5 percent); Alabama, 19.9 million pounds (up 13 percent); Mississippi, 14.8 million pounds (up 2 percent); and Florida (West Coast), 14.8 million pounds (down 5 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 25.6 million pounds (up 25 percent); Washington had landings of 5.4 million pounds (up 31 percent); and California had 4.8 million pounds (down 26 percent); compared with 1999.

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 317.0 million pounds valued at \$55.0 million—an increase of 88.8 million pounds (23 percent) but a decrease of \$16.1 million (23 percent) compared with 1999. California was the leading state with 259.5 million pounds (82 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 26.1 million pounds (8 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 259.5 million pounds (up 30 percent); followed by New England, 30.1 million (down 11 percent); Middle Atlantic, 26.5 million pounds (up 17 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 683,000 pounds (down 27 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 17 cents in 2000 compared with 28 cents in 1999.