

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

1999

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

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Silver Spring, Maryland

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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National Marine Fisheries Service

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Preface

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1999

This publication is a preliminary report for 1999 on commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States with landings from the U.S. territorial seas, 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 1999. 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 New England, Middle Atlantic, and Chesapeake; Scott Nelson, National Biological Service Science Center, Great Lakes States; Linda Hardy, Guy Davenport, Maggie Bourgeois, and Margot Hightower 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; 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.

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Members of the Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division in Silver Spring who helped with this publication were: Daryl Bullock, Tina Chang, Vicky Cornish, Rita Curtis, Terri DeLloyd, Josanne Fabian, Karen Foster, Brad Gentner, Kirk Gillis, Eva Hairston, Laurie Hamilton, Dennis Hansford, Rob Hicks, John Hoey, Deborah Hogans, Mark Holliday, Steven Koplun, Alan Lowther, Sharon Newman, Barbara O'Bannon, Maury Osborn, Liz Pritchard, David Sutherland, Glen Taylor, Margaret Toner, William Uttley, David Van Voorhees, John Ward, and Lelia Wise. A special thanks to Katherine Zecca from our Seattle Office for assisting us in developing a new format.

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Review

U.S. LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.3 billion pounds or 4.2 million metric tons valued at \$3.5 billion in 1999—an increase of 145.1 million pounds (up 2 percent) and \$338.6 million (up 11 percent) compared with 1998. Finfish accounted for 84 percent of the total landings, but only 45 percent of the value. The 1999 exvessel price paid to fishermen was 37 cents compared to 34 cents in 1998.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 422.5 million pounds (191,600 metric tons) valued at \$134.9 million. This was a 6 percent, or a 26.6 million pound (12,000 metric ton) increase in quantity, but a decrease of \$29.7 million (18 percent) in value compared with 1998. The vast majority of foreign port landings (>99%) consisted of tuna landed in Canada, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and other foreign ports. Minor landings also occurred for halibut, snappers, sharks, and swordfish.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 6.8 billion pounds (3.1 million metric tons) in 1999—a decrease of 341.0 million pounds (155,000 metric tons) compared with 1998.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 2.5 billion pounds (1.1 million metric tons) in 1999—an increase of 24 percent compared with 1998.

The 1999 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch (including fish kept and fish released (discarded)) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts was an estimated 328.8 million fish taken on an estimated 56.9 million fishing trips. The harvest (fish kept and released dead) was estimated at 135.7 million fish weighing 198.7 million pounds.

WORLD LANDINGS

In 1998, the most recent year for which data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture were 117.2 million metric tons—a decrease of 5.2 million metric tons (down 4 percent) compared with 1997.

China was the leading nation with 32.5 percent of the total harvest; Japan, second with 5.1 percent; India, third with 4.5 percent; United States, fourth with 4.4 percent; and the Russian Federation, fifth with 3.9 percent.

PRICES

The 1999 annual exvessel price index for edible fish decreased by 2 percent, shellfish increased by 11 percent, and industrial fish remained unchanged when compared with 1998. Exvessel price indices increased for 19 of the 33 species groups being tracked, and decreased for 6 species groups. The bluefin tuna price index had the largest increase (149 percent) while the 'other shrimp' price index showed the largest decrease (54 percent).

PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 1999 domestic production of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$7.3 billion, \$27.3 million less than in 1998. The value of edible products was \$6.7 billion—a decrease of \$51.9 million compared with 1998. The value of industrial products was \$607.7 million in 1999—an increase of \$24.6 million compared with 1998.

FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$17.0 billion in 1999—an increase of \$1.4 billion compared with 1998. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 3.9 billion pounds (1.8 million metric tons) valued at \$9.0 billion in 1999—an increase of 240.9 million pounds and \$840.7 million compared with 1998. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were \$8.0 billion—an increase of \$566.2 million compared with 1998.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was \$10.0 billion in 1999—an increase of \$1.3 billion compared with 1998. United States firms exported 2.0 billion pounds (889.6 metric tons) of edible products valued at \$2.8 billion—an increase of 297.2 million pounds, and \$588.8 million compared with 1998. Exports of nonedible products were valued at \$7.2 billion, \$720.9 million more than 1998.

Review

SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 10.3 billion pounds (4.7 million metric tons) in 1999—a decrease of 133.3 million pounds (1 percent) compared with 1998. The supply of industrial fishery products was 1.8 billion pounds (836 million metric tons) in 1999—an increase of 295.5 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 1998.

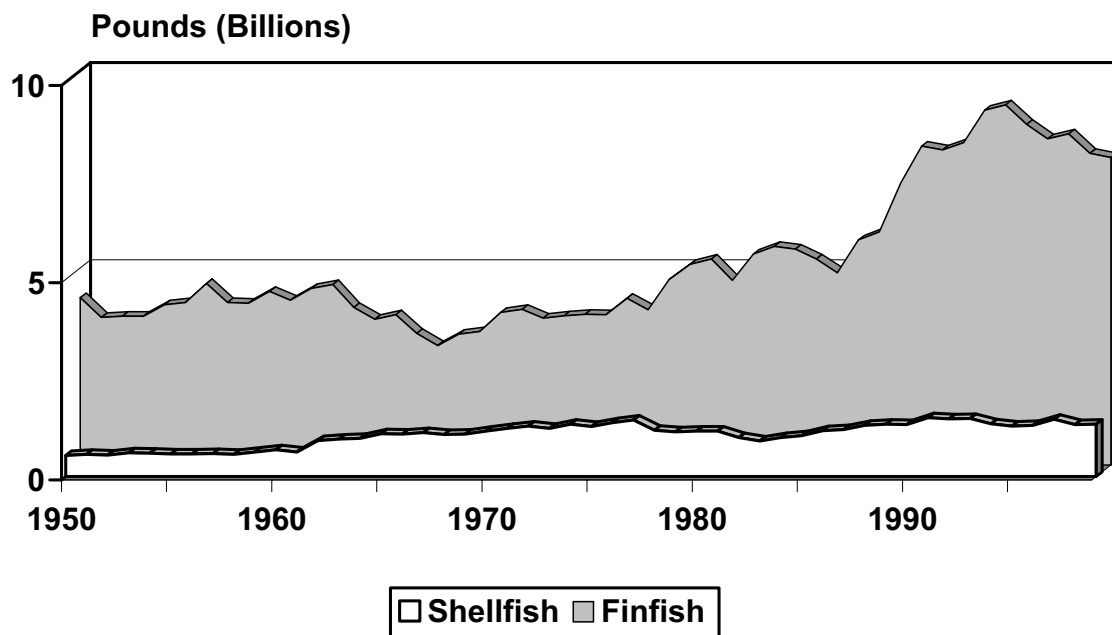
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

U.S. consumption of fishery products was 15.3 pounds of edible meat per person in 1999, up 0.4 pound from the 1998 per capita consumption of 14.9 pounds.

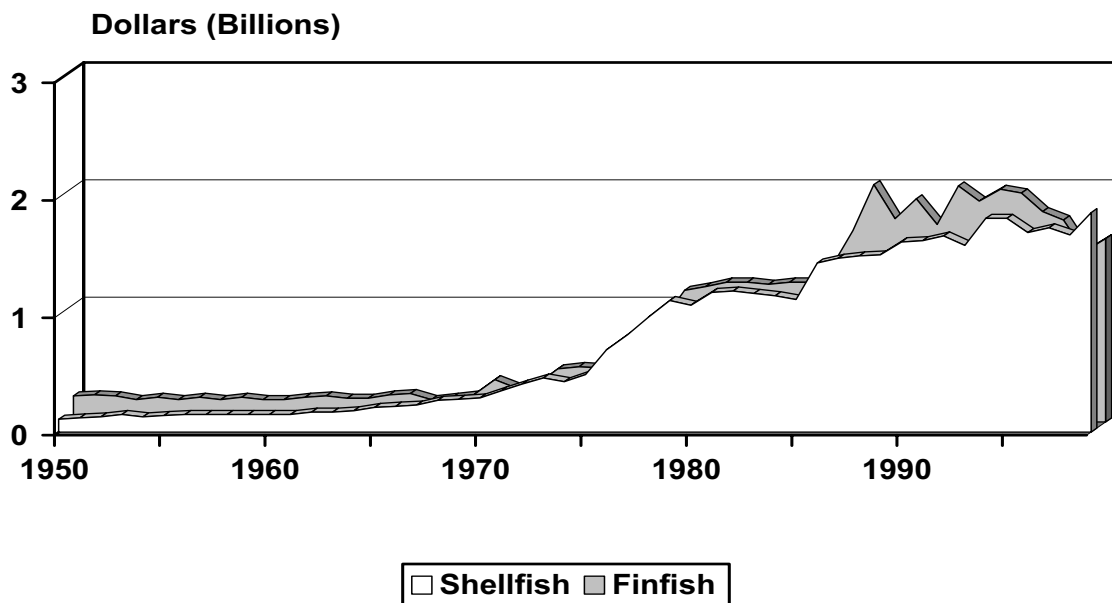
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES

U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$52.3 billion for fishery products in 1999. The 1999 total includes \$35.6 billion in expenditures at food service establishments (restaurants, carry-outs, caterers, etc.); \$16.4 billion in retail sales for home consumption; and \$326.6 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 \$27.2 billion (in value added) to the U.S. Gross National Product.

**Volume of Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1950 - 1999**



**Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings
1950 - 1999**



Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 4.5 billion pounds, followed by Louisiana, 1.5 billion; California, 647.3 million pounds; Virginia, 460.3 million; and Washington, 392.6 million.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with \$1.1 billion, followed by Louisiana, \$302.7 million; Maine, \$265.2 million; Massachusetts, \$260.2 million; and Texas, \$209.2 million.

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

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

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 422.3 million pounds. Halibut, shark, snappers, swordfish, and unclassified finfishes also were landed at ports outside the United States.

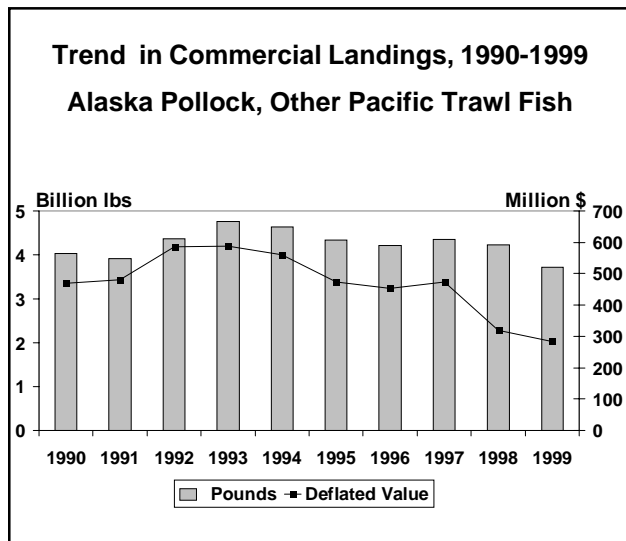
Major U.S. Domestic Species Landed in 1999 - Ranked By Quantity and Value (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	Species	Pounds	Rank	Species	Dollars
1	Pollock (walleye)	2,325,889	1	Shrimp	560,501
2	Menhaden	1,989,081	2	Crabs	521,237
3	Salmon	814,896	3	Salmon	359,785
4	Cod	545,432	4	Lobsters	352,711
5	Hakes	518,367	5	Pollock (walleye)	162,812
6	Crabs	458,307	6	Clams	135,024
7	Flounders	331,218	7	Scallops	129,350
8	Shrimp	304,173	8	Halibut	124,696
9	Herring (sea)	266,537	9	Menhaden	113,082
10	Squid	258,198	10	Cod	107,170

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 3.7 billion pounds valued at \$322.8 million—a decrease of 12 percent in quantity and a 10 percent decrease in value compared with 1998.

Landings of Alaska pollock decreased 14 percent to 2.3 billion pounds and were 16 percent lower than the 1994 - 1998 5 - year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 524.0 million pounds — a decrease of 6 percent from 556.0 million pounds in 1998. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 478.2 million pounds (down 5 percent) valued at \$18.6 million (down 7 percent) compared to 1998. Landings of rockfishes were 63.2 million pounds (down 10 percent) and valued at \$30.5 million (down 8 percent) compared to 1998. The 1999 rockfish landings were 32 percent lower than the 5-year average.



ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 11.7 million pounds—an increase of 8.3 million pounds (242 percent) compared with 1998. Ten percent of all landings were used for animal food or reduction and 86 percent were used for bait.

HALIBUT

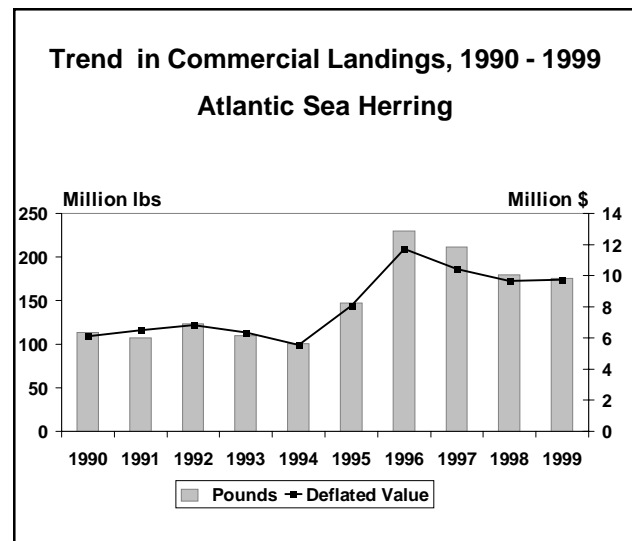
U.S. landings of Atlantic and Pacific halibut were 80.3 million pounds (round weight) valued at \$124.7 million—an increase of 7.1 million pounds (10 percent),

and \$20.8 million (20 percent) compared with 1998. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 25,000 pounds of the 1999 total halibut catch. The average exvessel price per pound in 1999 was \$1.55 compared with \$1.42 in 1998.

HERRING, SEA

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 266.5 million pounds valued at \$26.1 million—a decrease of 5.5 million pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$4.5 million (21 percent) compared with 1998. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 175.5 million pounds valued at \$11.1 million—a decrease of 4.2 million pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$225,000 (2 percent) compared with 1998.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 91.1 million pounds valued at \$15.0 million—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (1 percent), but an increase of \$4.3 million (40 percent) compared with 1998. Alaska landings accounted for 94 percent of the Pacific coast with 85.3 million pounds valued at \$12.8 million—a decrease of 1.5 million pounds (2 percent), but an increase of \$3.0 million (31 percent) compared with 1998.



JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 85 percent, Washington for 10 percent, and Oregon for 5 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 1999. Total landings were 2.5 million pounds valued at \$199,000—a decrease of 984,000 pounds (29 percent), and \$110,000 (35 percent)

compared with 1998. The 1999 average exvessel price per pound was 8 cents.

MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 26.6 million pounds valued at \$3.6 million—a decrease of 1.0 million pounds (4 percent) and \$1.1 million (24 percent) compared with 1998. New Jersey with 20.0 million pounds and Rhode Island with 4.3 million pounds accounted for 92 percent of the total landings. The average exvessel price per pound decreased to 13 cents in 1999 when compared to 17 cents in 1998.

MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 19.2 million pounds valued at \$1.1 million—a decrease of 25.8 million pounds (57 percent) and \$1.5 million (58 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was 6 cents, unchanged from 1998.

MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 2.0 billion pounds valued at \$113.1 million—an increase of 283.4 million pounds (17 percent) and \$9.2 million (9 percent) compared with 1998. Landings decreased by 150.4 million pounds (25 percent) in the Atlantic states, but increased 433.8 million pounds (40 percent) in the Gulf states compared with 1998. Landings along the Atlantic coast were 458.6 million pounds valued at \$34.6 million. Gulf region landings were 1.5 billion pounds valued at \$78.5 million.

Menhaden are used primarily for the production of meal, oil, and solubles. Small quantities are used for bait and animal food.

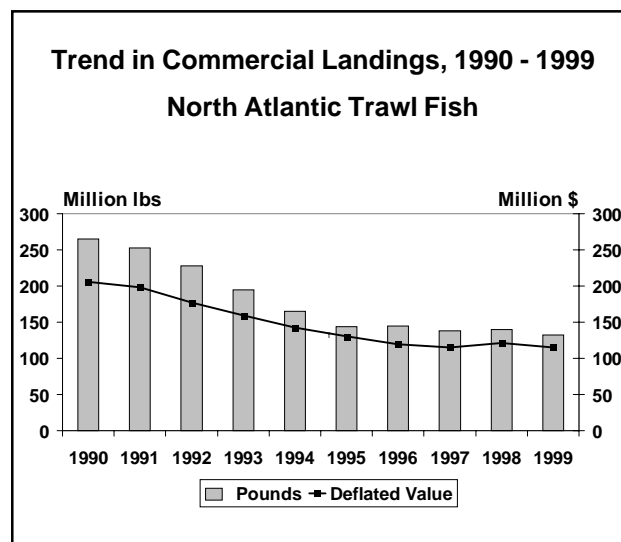
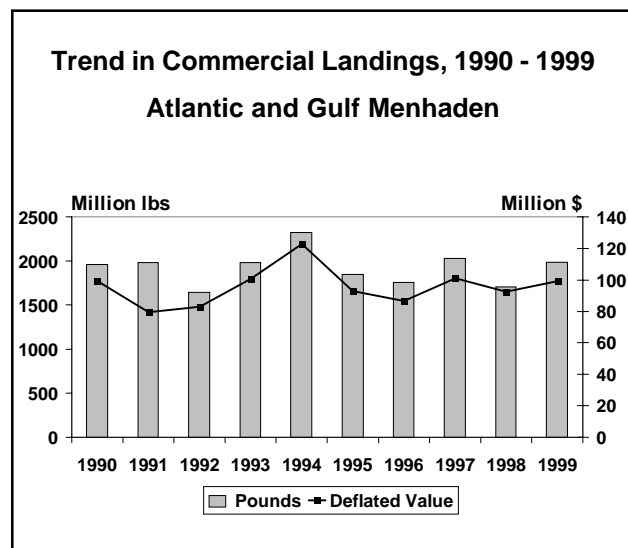
NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH

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 132.6 million pounds valued at \$130.9 million—a decrease of 28.3 million pounds (18 percent), but an increase of \$10.4 million (9 percent) compared with 1998. Of these species, flounder led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 50 percent of the total; followed by cod, 18 percent; and whiting, 11 percent.

The 1999 landings of Atlantic cod were 21.4 million pounds valued at \$23.9 million—a decrease of 3.1 million pounds (13 percent) and \$1.5 million (6 percent) compared with 1998. The exvessel price per pound was \$1.12 cents in 1999, up from \$1.04 per pound in 1998.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 9.8 million pounds—an increase of 1.7 million pounds (21 percent) from 1998, and about 59 percent higher than its 5-year average.

Haddock landings increased to 6.9 million pounds (11 percent) and \$9.1 million (16 percent) compared to 1998.



North Atlantic pollock landings were 10.1 million pounds valued at \$8.4 million—a decrease of 2.2 million pounds (18 percent), but an increase of \$339,000 (4 percent) compared with 1998.

PACIFIC SALMON

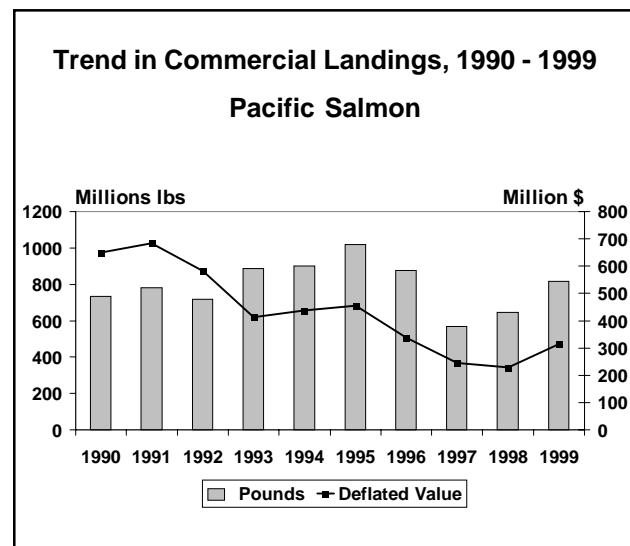
U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 814.9 million pounds valued at \$360.8 million—an increase of 170.5 million pounds (26 percent) and \$103.3 million (40 percent) compared with 1998. Alaska and Washington accounted for 98 percent and 1 percent of the total landings, respectively. Sockeye salmon landings were 244.3 million pounds valued at \$233.3 million—an increase of 115.6 million pounds (89 percent) and \$82.5 million (55 percent) compared with 1998. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 15.3 million pounds—down 952,000 pounds (6 percent) from 1998. Pink salmon landings were 382.1 million pounds—an increase of 49.5 million (15 percent); chum salmon landings were 143.9 million—an increase of 13.0 million (10 percent); and coho salmon—a decrease of 29.2 million—a decrease of 6.7 million pounds (19 percent) compared with 1998.

Alaska landings were 801.7 million pounds valued at \$346.7 million—an increase of 175.6 million pounds (28 percent) and \$104.0 million (43 percent) compared with 1998. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 1999 was: sockeye, 244.2 million pounds (30 percent); pink, 381.9 million pounds (48 percent); chum, 141.4 million pounds (18 percent); coho, 27.0 million pounds (3 percent); and chinook, 7.1 million pounds (1 percent). The exvessel price per pound for all species in Alaska was 43 cents in 1999—an increase of 4 cents from 1998.

Washington salmon landings were 7.0 million pounds valued at \$4.5 million—a decrease of 6.9 million pounds (49 percent), and \$4.6 million (50 percent) compared with 1998. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 3,000 pounds in 1998 to 203,000 pounds in 1999. Washington landings of chum salmon, 2.6 million pounds (down 64 percent); followed by chinook, 2.4 million pounds (up 24 percent); silver, 1.7 million pounds (up 13 percent); sockeye salmon were 123,000 pounds (down 97 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound for all species in Washington decreased from 66 cents in 1998 to 65 cents in 1999.

Oregon salmon landings were 1.5 million pounds valued at \$2.0 million—a decrease of 230,000 pounds (13 percent) and \$430,000 (17 percent) compared with 1998. Chinook salmon landings were 1.1 million pounds valued at \$1.6 million and coho landings were 474,000 pounds valued at \$396,000. In 1999, no landings of chum, pink or sockeye salmon were reported. The average exvessel price per pound for chinook salmon in Oregon increased from \$1.39 in 1998 to \$1.53 in 1999.

California salmon landings were 4.4 million pounds valued at \$7.4 million—an increase of 2.3 million pounds (111 percent) and \$4.4 million (147 percent) compared with 1998. Only landings of chinook salmon were reported for the State. The average exvessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 1999 was \$1.68 compared with \$1.44 in 1998.



SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 48.3 million pounds valued at \$97.1 million—an increase of 4.8 million pounds (11 percent) and \$5.3 million (6 percent) compared with 1998. Landings decreased in Alaska to 33.3 million pounds—a decrease of 1 percent compared with 1998. Landings increased in Washington to 4.1 million pounds (up 38 percent) and \$5.7 million (up 47 percent). The 1999 Oregon catch was 6.6 million pounds (up 69 percent) and \$7.8 million (up 67 percent) compared with 1998. California landings of 4.3 million pounds and \$4.3 million represent a 36 percent increase in quantity and a 27 percent increase in

value from 1998. The average exvessel price per pound in 1999 was \$2.01 compared with \$2.11 in 1998.

TUNA

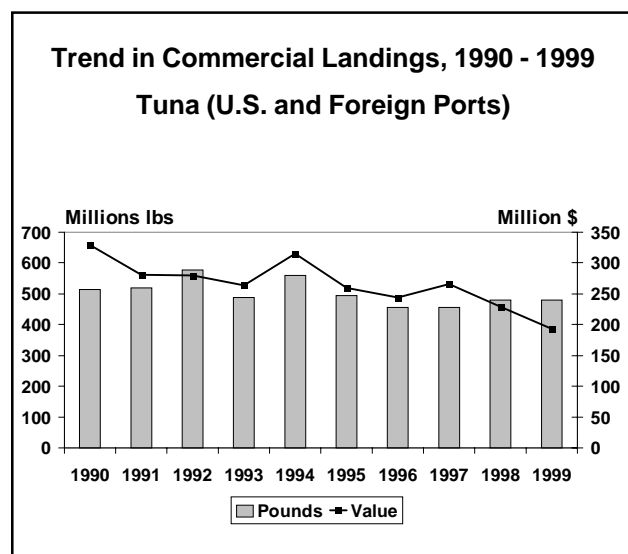
Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 480.4 million pounds valued at \$220.8 million—an increase of 922,000 pounds (less than 1 percent), but a decrease of \$36.4 million (14 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 1999 was 46 cents compared with 54 cents in 1998.

Bigeye landings in 1999 were 15.2 million pounds—a decrease of 2.4 million pounds (13 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was \$1.82 in 1999 compared with \$1.64 in 1998.

Skipjack landings were 333.6 million pounds—an increase of 61.0 million pounds (22 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was 31 cents in 1999, compared to 38 cents in 1998.

Yellowfin landings were 96.2 million pounds—a decrease of 40.3 million pounds (30 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was 50 cents in 1999 compared with 57 cents in 1998.

Bluefin landings were 2.7 million pounds—a decrease of 4.0 million pounds (60 percent) compared with 1999. The average exvessel price per pound in 1999 was \$5.79 compared with \$2.32 in 1998.



CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 112.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$135.0 million—an increase of 4.3 million pounds (4 percent), but a decrease of \$213,000 (less than 1 percent) in value compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound in 1999 was \$1.20 compared with \$1.25 in 1998.

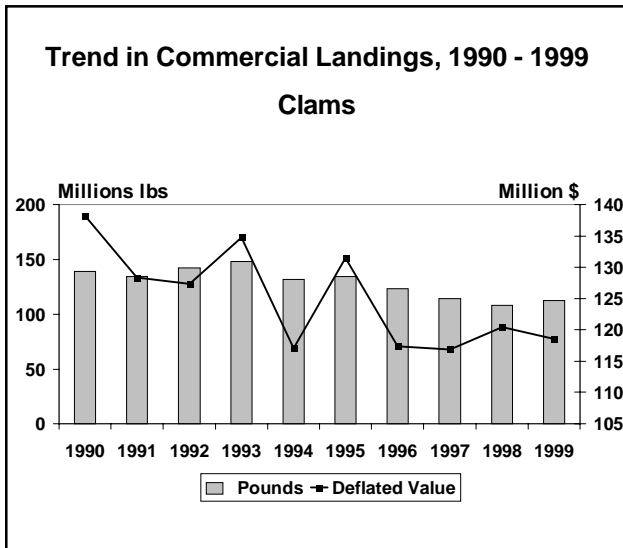
Surf clams yielded 58.8 million pounds of meats valued at \$30.4 million—an increase of 4.8 million pounds (9 percent) and \$1.2 million (4 percent) compared with 1998. New Jersey was the leading state with 49.3 million pounds (up 10 percent), followed by New York, 4.9 million pounds (up 26 percent) and Maryland, 3.7 million pounds (less than 1 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 52 cents in 1999, down 2 cents from 1998.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 38.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$18.5 million—a decrease of 1.2 million pounds (3 percent) but an increase of \$177,000 (1 percent) compared with 1998. New Jersey had landings of 16.8 million pounds (up 7 percent) valued at \$7.2 million (up 7 percent) while Massachusetts production was 16.5 million pounds (down 14 percent) valued at \$6.9 million (down 14 percent). Together, they accounted for 86 percent of the total ocean quahog production in 1999. The average exvessel price per pound of meats increased from 46 cents in 1998 to 48 cents in 1999.

The hard clam fishery produced 8.4 million pounds of meats valued at \$44.8 million—an increase of 1.2 million pounds (17 percent) and \$3.0 million (7 percent) compared with 1998. Landings in the New England region were 2.4 million pounds of meats (down 1 percent); Middle Atlantic, 4.6 million pounds (up 45 percent); Chesapeake, 670,000 pounds (up 23 percent); and the South Atlantic region, 703,000 pounds (down 32 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$5.81 in 1998 to \$5.34 in 1999.

Soft clams yielded 2.7 million pounds of meats valued at \$12.4 million—a decrease of 160,000 pounds (6 percent), but an increase of \$161,000 (1 percent) compared with 1998. Maine was the leading state with 2.3 million pounds of meats (down 3 percent),

followed by New York with 229,000 pounds (up 10 percent), and Maryland with 114,000 pounds (down 48 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$4.67 in 1999, compared with \$4.35 in 1998.



CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 458.3 million pounds valued at \$521.2 million—a decrease of 94.4 million pounds (17 percent), but an increase of \$47.9 million (10 percent) compared with 1998.

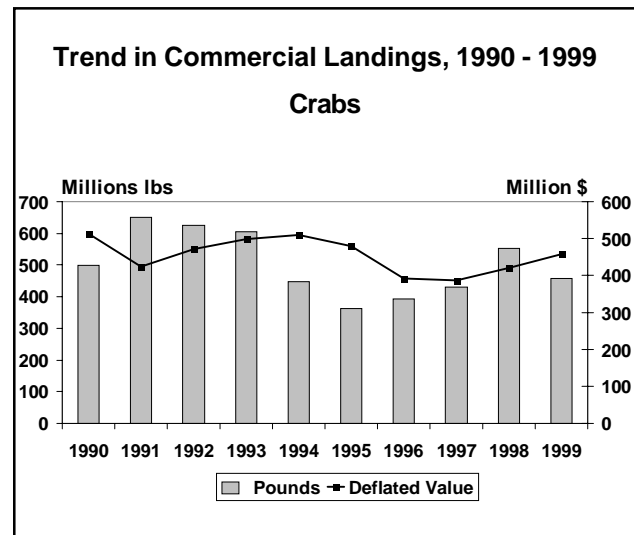
Hard blue crab landings were 196.5 million pounds valued at \$150.5 million—a decrease of 21.4 million pounds (10 percent), but an increase of \$1.3 million (1 percent) compared with 1998. North Carolina landed 29 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 17 percent; Virginia, 15 percent; and Louisiana, 15 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the Chesapeake region were 63.2 million pounds—an increase of 2 percent; the South Atlantic with 71.6 million pounds decreased 10 percent; and the Gulf region with 51.5 million pounds decreased 21 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 10.3 million pounds valued at \$8.7 million had a decrease of 771,000 pounds (7 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was 77 cents in 1999, nine cents more than in 1998.

Dungeness crab landings were 35.4 million pounds valued at \$71.1 million—an increase of 1.2 million pounds (4 percent) and \$9.2 million (15 percent) compared with 1998. Oregon landings of 12.3 million pounds (up 66 percent) led all states with 35 percent

of the total landings. Washington landings were 10.6 million pounds (down 20 percent) or 30 percent of the total landings. California landings were 8.6 million pounds (down 19 percent) and Alaska landings were 3.9 million pounds (up 31 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was \$2.01 in 1999 compared with \$1.81 in 1998.

U.S. landings of king crab were 16.9 million pounds valued at \$88.1 million—a decrease of 7.2 million pounds (30 percent), but an increase of \$30.7 million (54 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound in 1999 was \$5.21 compared with \$2.38 in 1998.

Snow (tanner) crab landings were 185.2 million pounds valued at \$165.8 million—a decrease of 66.7 million pounds (26 percent), but an increase of \$20.8 million (14 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound was 90 cents in 1999, up from 58 cents in 1998.



LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 87.5 million pounds valued at \$323.0 million—an increase of 7.8 million pounds (10 percent) and \$69.3 million (27 percent) compared with 1998. Maine led in landings for the 18th consecutive year with 53.5 million pounds valued at \$184.6 million—an increase of 6.6 million pounds (14 percent) compared with 1998. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 15.5 million pounds valued at \$66.8 million—an increase of 2.3 million pounds (17 percent) compared with 1998.

Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 79 percent of the total national landings. The average exvessel price per pound was \$3.69 in 1999, compared with \$3.18 in 1998.

LOBSTERS, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 6.7 million pounds valued at \$29.8 million—an increase of 757,000 pounds (13 percent) and \$5.4 million (22 percent) compared with 1998. Florida, with landings of 6.1 million pounds valued at \$25.5 million, accounted for 91 percent of the total catch and 84 percent of the value. This was an increase of 897,000 pounds (17 percent), and \$5.7 million (29 percent) compared with 1998. Overall the average exvessel price per pound was \$4.45 in 1999 compared with \$4.11 in 1998.

OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 27.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$72.7 million—a decrease of 6.6 million pounds (20 percent) and \$16.0 million (18 percent) compared with 1998. The Gulf region led in production with 15.8 million pounds of meats, 58 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific (principally Washington, with 85 percent of the region's total volume) with 5.9 million pounds (22 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 2.9 million pounds (11 percent). The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$2.69 in 1999 compared with \$2.64 in 1998.

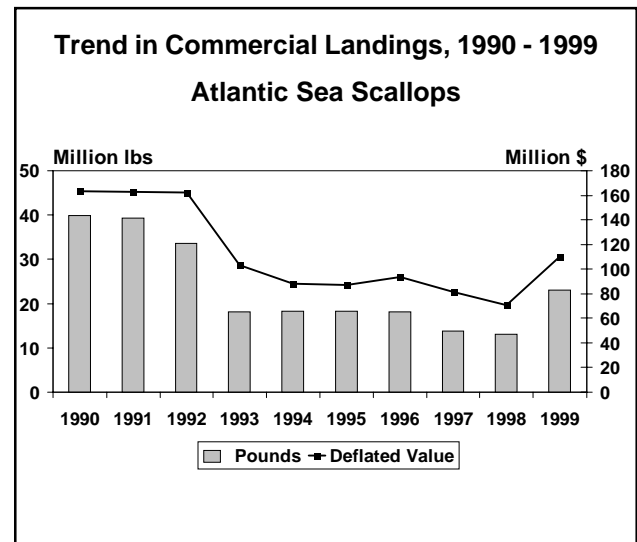
SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay, calico and sea scallops totaled 27.2 million pounds of meats valued at \$129.4 million—an increase of 14.0 million pounds (107 percent) and \$49.4 million (62 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of meats decreased from \$6.10 in 1998 to \$4.76 in 1999.

Bay scallop landings were 35,000 pounds of meats valued at \$181,000—a decrease of 70,000 pounds (67 percent) and \$187,000 (51 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was \$5.17 in 1999 compared with \$3.50 in 1998.

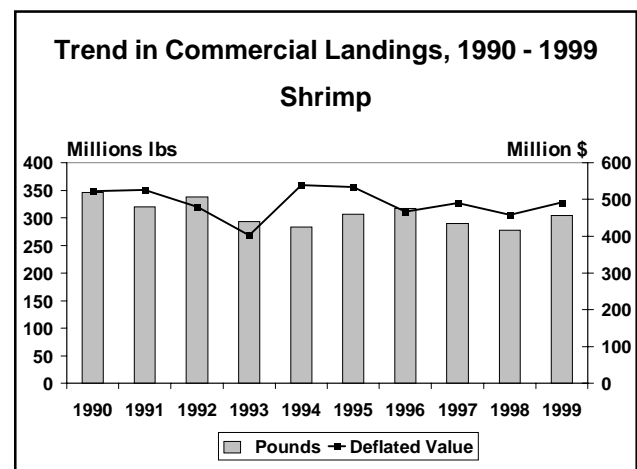
Calico scallops were 4.1 million pounds valued at \$3.9 million. No comparison can be made with the 1998 data because they were confidential and cannot be publicly released.

Sea scallop landings were 23.0 million pounds of meats valued at \$125.3 million—an increase of 10.0 million pounds (76 percent) and \$45.7 million (57 percent) compared with 1998. Massachusetts and Virginia were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 12.3 and 5.6 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 77 percent of the national total. The average exvessel price per pound of meats in 1999 was \$5.44 compared with \$6.09 in 1998.



SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 304.2 million pounds valued at \$560.5 million—an increase of 26.4 million pounds (10 percent) and \$44.9 million (9 percent) in value compared with 1998. Shrimp landings decreased in New England by 53 percent; but increased 26 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the Gulf.



The landings in the Pacific increased 115 percent when compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to \$1.84 in 1999 compared with \$1.86 in 1998. Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 236.5 million pounds and 78 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 118.8 million pounds (up 24 percent); followed by Texas, 70.0 million pounds (down 3 percent); Alabama, 17.7 million pounds (down 12 percent); Florida (West Coast), 15.5 million pounds (down 38 percent); and Mississippi, 14.5 million pounds (down 10 percent). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 20.5 million pounds (up 228 percent); California had 6.4 million pounds (up 102 percent); and Washington had landings of 4.1 million pounds (up 35 percent) compared with 1998.

SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 258.2 million pounds valued at \$71.2 million—an increase of 158.7 million pounds (160 percent) and \$27.7 million (64 percent) compared with 1998. California was the leading state with 199.9 million pounds (77 percent) and was followed by Rhode Island with 29.0 million pounds (11 percent of the national total). The Pacific region landings were 200.4 million pounds (up 2624 percent); followed by New England, 34.0 million (down 16 percent); Middle Atlantic, 22.6 million pounds (down 54 percent); and the Chesapeake region with 937,000 pounds (down 41 percent) compared with 1998. The average exvessel price per pound for squid was 28 cents in 1999 compared with 44 cents in 1998.