# Fisheries of the 

## United States

## 2018

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Office of Science and Technology
Fisheries Statistics Division
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Secretary of Commerce

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Each year NOAA Fisheries produces three annual reports covering different aspects of the status of United States marine fisheries.

Status of Stocks is an annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. fisheries and is required by the MagnusonStevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This report, which is published each spring, summarizes the number of stocks on the overfished, overfishing, and rebuilt lists for U.S. federally managed fish stocks and stock complexes. The report also shows trends over time, discusses the value and contributions of our partners, and highlights how management actions taken by NOAA Fisheries have improved the status of U.S. federally managed stocks. For example, the 2017 report shows the number of stocks listed as subject to overfishing or overfished reached an all-time low. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/2018-report-congress-status-us-fisheries

Fisheries of the United States, published each fall, has been produced in its various forms for more than 100 years. It is the NOAA Fisheries yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States. It provides a snapshot of data, primarily at the national level, on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value. In addition, data are reported on U.S. aquaculture production, the U.S. seafood processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products. The focus is not on economic analysis, although value of landings, processed products, and foreign trade are included. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/fisheries-united-states-2018

Fisheries Economics of the United States, published each fall, provides a detailed look at the economic performance of commercial and recreational fisheries and other marine-related sectors on a state, regional, and national basis. The economic impact of commercial and recreational fishing activities in the U.S. is also reported in terms of employment, sales, and value-added impacts. The report provides management highlights for each region that include a summary of stock status, updates on catch share programs, and other selected management issues. Economic performance indicators for catch share programs and non-catch share fisheries are reported. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/fisheries-economics-united-states-2016

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## FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 2018

This publication is the annual National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) yearbook of fishery statistics for the United States for 2018. The report provides data on U.S. recreational catch and commercial fisheries landings and value as well as other aspects of U.S. commercial fishing. In addition, data are reported on the U.S. fishery processing industry, imports and exports of fishery-related products, and domestic supply and per capita consumption of fishery products.

## SOURCES OF DATA

Information in this report came from many sources. Field offices of NMFS, with the generous cooperation of the coastal states and Regional Fishery Information Networks, collected and compiled data on U.S. commercial landings and processed fishery products.

The NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division in Silver Spring, MD, managed the collection and compilation of recreational statistics, in cooperation with various states and Interstate Fisheries Commissions, and tabulated and prepared all data for publication. Sources of other data appearing in this publication are: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Data in this publication are considered to be preliminary and are subject to revision as better information becomes available and updates are made by our regional partners. For the most current data please visit the data queries pages on our website: https:// www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/sustainable-fisheries/ commercial-fisheries-landings

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## NOTES

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 ex-vessel; in the Review section, deflated ex-vessel prices are shown. The deflated value was computed using the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator using a base year 2012. 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. Aquaculture production data lag the rest of the publication by 1 year due to data availability.

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

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about/office-science-and-technology

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## U.S. COMMERCIAL LANDINGS

Commercial landings (edible and industrial) by U.S. fishermen at ports in the 50 states were 9.4 billion pounds or 4.3 million metric tons valued at $\$ 5.6$ billion in 2018-a decrease of 531 million pounds (down by $5.3 \%$ ) and an increase of $\$ 150$ million (up $2.8 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Finfish accounted for 88 percent of the total landings, but only 45 percent of the value. The 2018 average ex-vessel price paid to fishermen was 59 cents per pound compared to 55 cents per pound in 2017.

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 the area of capture. Information is unavailable for landing port or percentage of catch transferred to transport ships for delivery to foreign ports. These at-sea processed fishery products, on a round (live) weight basis, was 3.3 billion pounds or 1.5 million metric tons in 2018 and made up 36 percent of the total domestic landings in the 50 states.

Commercial landings by U.S. fishermen at ports outside the 50 states provided an additional 441.1 million pounds ( 200,077 metric tons) valued at $\$ 308.3$ million. This was an increase of 5 percent, or 21 million pounds ( 9,525 metric tons) in quantity and an increase of $\$ 35$ million ( $13 \%$ ) in value compared with 2017. Most of these landings consisted of tuna landed in American Samoa and other foreign ports. Note that improved foreign port data collection in 2012 resulted in a more complete dataset, and thus higher numbers, than were historically available at the time of publication. Therefore, use caution when comparing data before 2012 to those from more recent years.

Edible fish and shellfish landings in the 50 states were 7.5 billion pounds ( 3.4 million metric tons) in 2018-a decrease of 728 million pounds ( 330 thousand metric tons) compared with 2017.

Landings for reduction and other industrial purposes were 1.9 billion pounds ( 855 thousand metric tons) in 2018-an increase of 197 million pounds ( 89 thousand metric tons) compared with 2017.

## AQUACULTURE

In 2017, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 625.7 million pounds with a value of $\$ 1.47$ billion, a decrease of 7.8 million pounds ( $1.0 \%$ ) in volume and an increase of $\$ 17.9$ million $(1.0 \%)$ in value from 2016. Atlantic salmon was the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture, with 32.4 million pounds produced, a decrease of 3.3 million pounds $(9.3 \%)$. Atlantic salmon produced was valued at $\$ 61.4$ million (down $9.3 \%$ ). Oysters have the highest volume for marine shellfish production ( 36.5 million pounds, down $0.3 \%$ ).

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that nearly half of the world's consumption of seafood comes from aquaculture. Globally, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production volume with about 92 percent of the global total of 111.9 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, with 57.5 percent of the global total; Indonesia, 14.2 percent; India, 5.5 percent; Viet Nam, 3.4 percent; and Bangladesh, 2.1 percent. The United States ranks seventeenth in production.

## U.S. MARINE RECREATIONAL CATCH

The 2018 U.S. marine recreational finfish catch, including fish kept and fish released (discarded) on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts (including Alaska and Hawaii), was an estimated 956 million fish taken on an estimated 194 million fishing trips (Alaska trip data not available for 2018). The harvest (fish kept or released dead) was estimated at 347 million fish weighing 359 million pounds.

## WORLD LANDINGS

In 2017, the most recent year for which global data are available, world commercial fishery landings and aquaculture production were 173 million metric tons-an increase of 6.8 million metric tons compared with 2016. Aquaculture production increased by 3.7 million metric tons while fishery landings increased by 3.1 million tons.

China was the leading nation in both fishery landings and aquaculture production, accounting for 36 percent of the total harvest. Indonesia is the second leading producer with 7.4 percent. India was third with 6.7 percent. Vietnam was fourth with 4.1 percent. The United States was fifth with 3.2 percent.

## PROCESSED PRODUCTS

The estimated value of the 2018 domestic production of edible and nonedible processed fishery products was $\$ 11.6$ billion, down 416 million ( $3.4 \%$ ) from 2017. The value of edible products was $\$ 10.7$ billion-down 378 million (3.4\%) compared with 2017. The value of industrial products was $\$ 889.3$ million in 2018 down 38.4 million (4.1\%) from 2017.

## FOREIGN TRADE

The total import value of edible and nonedible fishery products was $\$ 40.3$ billion in 2018-an increase of $\$ 1.9$ billion ( $5.0 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Imports of edible fishery products (product weight) were 6.1 billion pounds valued at $\$ 22.4$ billion in 2018. Volume increased 167.3 million pounds ( $2.8 \%$ ), while value increased by $\$ 919.5$ million ( $4.3 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Imports of nonedible (i.e., industrial) products were $\$ 17.9$ billion-an increase of $\$ 1.0$ billion ( $6 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

Total export value of edible and nonedible fishery products was $\$ 28.8$ billion in 2018-a decrease of $\$ 218.4$ million ( $7.5 \%$ ) compared with 2017. United States firms exported 2.9 billion pounds of edible products valued at $\$ 5.6$ billion-volume and value decreased by 262.7 million pounds ( $8.2 \%$ ) and $\$ 139.5$ million $(2.4 \%)$ compared with 2017. Exports of nonedible products were valued at $\$ 23.2$ billion, which is $\$ 78.9$ million $(0.34 \%)$ less than 2017.

## SUPPLY

The U.S. supply of edible fishery products (domestic landings plus imports, round weight equivalent, minus exports) was 12.8 billion pounds in 2018 -down 16.4 million pounds compared to 2017. The supply of industrial fishery products was 830.7 million pounds in 2018-an increase of 307.6 million pounds compared with 2017.

## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Estimated U.S. per capita consumption of fish and shellfish was 16.1 pounds (edible meat) in 2018. This total was an increase of 0.1 pounds from the 16.0 pounds consumed in 2017.

## Review |Highlights



## U.S. Commercial Fisheries and the Seafood Industry Top Ports by Volume and Value of Seafood Landed, 2018



# U.S. Commercial Fisheries and the Seafood Industry How Our Catch is Used, 2018 

Human Food

$76 \%$


2\%
Canned


1\%
Cured


Other Uses
17\%
Fish Meal and Oil*


3\%
Fresh/Frozen Bait and Animal Food

<1\%
Canned Animal Food


NOAA
FISHERIES

Aquaculture Production Highlights, 2017


Marine Species Totals

OYSTERS


36 million pounds


MUSSELS

\$10 million
0.9 million pounds


4 million pounds


## U.S. Recreational Fisheries

## Saltwater Trips and Catch, 2018

## National Totals

8.5
million anglers

## WHERE OUR CATCH COMES FROM

55\%
Estuaries / Inland waters

35\%
State territorial seas

10\%
Federal waters (EEZ)

Regional Totals*



## Value of Processed Fisheries Products, 2018*

(Processed from domestic catch and imported products)


## U.S. Seafood Trade, 2018

Totals $\substack{\text { EDBLE } \\ \text { Imports }}$


EDIBLE
\$5.6
billion

EXPORTS
2.9 billion

TRADE DEFICIT
\$16.8
billion

Imports*


| VALUE | VOLUME <br> (pounds) |
| :---: | :---: |

Commercial Landings, 1998-2018 National Landings and Deflated Value


## Volume of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings, 1998-2018



Value of U.S. Domestic Finfish and Shellfish Landings, 1998-2018


Alaska led all states in volume with landings of 5.4 billion pounds, followed by: Louisiana, 1.0 billion pounds; Washington, 590.0 million pounds; Virginia, 362.5 million pounds; and Mississippi, 320.3 million pounds.

Alaska led all states in value of landings with $\$ 1.8$ billion, followed by: Massachusetts, $\$ 647.2$ million; Maine, $\$ 587.4$ million; Louisiana, $\$ 377.1$ million; and Washington, $\$ 346.4$ million.

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

New Bedford, Massachusetts was the leading U.S. port in terms of value, followed by: Naknek, Alaska; Dutch Harbor, Alaska; Empire-Venice, Louisiana; and Aleutian Islands (Other), Alaska.

Tuna landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the continental United States amounted to 441.1 million pounds.

## Major U.S. Domestic Species Groups Landed in 2018

 Ranked by Volume and Value
## Volume of Landings

| Rank | Species | Thousand <br> Pounds |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Pollock (Alaska) | $3,363,901$ |
| 2 | Menhaden | $1,581,578$ |
| 3 | Hakes | 703,508 |
| 4 | Salmon | 575,972 |
| 5 | Flatfish | 546,999 |
| 6 | Cod | 515,554 |
| 7 | Shrimp | 289,178 |
| 8 | Crabs | 289,021 |
| 9 | Rockfishes | 202,419 |
| 10 | Squid | 161,628 |

Value of Landings

| Rank | Species | Thousand <br> Dollars |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Lobsters | 684,303 |
| 2 | Crabs | 644,912 |
| 3 | Salmon | 598,067 |
| 4 | Scallops | 540,583 |
| 5 | Shrimp | 496,114 |
| 6 | Pollock (Alaska) | 451,180 |
| 7 | Oysters | 258,748 |
| 8 | Clams | 244,107 |
| 9 | Flatfish | 242,553 |
| 10 | Menhaden | 161,088 |

## ALASKA POLLOCK AND OTHER PACIFIC TRAWL FISH

U.S. landings of Pacific trawl fish (Pacific cod, flounders, hake, Pacific ocean perch, Alaska pollock, and rock fishes) were 5.3 billion pounds valued at $\$ 901.6$ million-a decrease of 5 percent in quantity and an increase of 18 percent in value compared with 2017.

Landings of Alaska pollock ( 3.4 billion) decreased from 2017 but were 132.9 million pounds over their 2013-2017 5-year average. Landings of Pacific cod were 512.7 million pounds - a decrease of 22 percent from 657.3 million in 2017. Pacific hake (whiting) landings were 686.6 million pounds (down $11 \%$ ) valued at $\$ 53.7$ million (down $11 \%$ ) compared to 2017. Landings of rockfishes were 68.7 million pounds (up 28\%) and valued at $\$ 24$ million (up 13\%) compared to 2017.


## ANCHOVIES

U.S. landings of anchovies were 38.3 million poundsan increase of 25.9 million pounds ( $210 \%$ ) compared with 2017. 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 21.9 million pounds (round weight) valued at $\$ 89.3$ million-a decrease of 4.5 million pounds ( $17 \%$ ) and $\$ 36.5$ million ( $29 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The Pacific fishery accounted for all but 153,000 pounds of the 2018 total halibut catch. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 4.07$ compared with \$4.75 in 2017.

## SEA HERRING

U.S. commercial landings of sea herring were 145.8 million pounds valued at $\$ 32.6$ million-a decrease of 34.1 million pounds ( $19 \%$ ) and $\$ 3.8$ million ( $10 \%$ )
compared with 2017. Landings of Atlantic sea herring were 98.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 25.6$ milliona decrease of 12.7 million pounds ( $11 \%$ ) and $\$ 2.6$ million ( $9 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

Landings of Pacific sea herring were 47.7 million pounds valued at $\$ 7$ million-a decrease of 21.4 million pounds ( $31 \%$ ) and $\$ 1.2$ million ( $14 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Alaska landings accounted for 96 percent of the Pacific coast with 45.7 million pounds valued at $\$ 6.6$ million-a decrease of 22.7 million pounds ( $33 \%$ ) and $\$ 1.3$ million ( $17 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

Trend in Commercial Landings, 2009-2018
Atlantic Sea Herring


## JACK MACKEREL

California accounted for 59 percent, Oregon for 8 percent, and Washington 34 percent of the U.S. landings of jack mackerel in 2018. Total landings were 239,000 pounds valued at $\$ 27,000$-a decrease of 804,000 pounds ( $77 \%$ ) and $\$ 23,000(46 \%)$ compared with 2017. The 2018 average ex-vessel price per pound was 11 cents.

## MACKEREL, ATLANTIC

U.S. landings of Atlantic mackerel were 19.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 4.4$ million-an increase of 4.1 million pounds ( $27 \%$ ) and $\$ 335,000(8 \%)$ compared with 2017. Massachusetts with 7.5 million pounds and New Jersey with 7.1 million pounds accounted for 76 percent of the total landings. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was 23 cents compared with 27 cents in 2017.

## MACKEREL, CHUB

Landings of chub mackerel were 5.5 million pounds valued at $\$ 999,000$-an increase of 711,000 pounds $(15 \%)$ and $\$ 358,000(56 \%)$ compared with 2017. California accounted for 99 percent of the total landings. The average ex-vessel price in 2018 was 18 cents compared with 13 cents in 2017.

## MENHADEN

The U.S. menhaden landings were 1.6 billion pounds valued at $\$ 161.1$ million-an increase of 168.5 million pounds ( $12 \%$ ) and an increase of $\$ 35.6$ million ( $28 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Landings along the Atlantic coast increased to 415.4 million pounds (up 4.8\%) valued at $\$ 44.5$ million (down $16.5 \%$ ). Gulf region landings were 1.2 billion pounds (up 14.7\%) valued at $\$ 116.6$ million (up $61.4^{\circ} \%$ ).

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 and Middle Atlantic Regions) were 65.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 79.8$ million-a decrease of 5.2 million pounds $(7 \%)$ and $\$ 4.8$ million ( $6 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Of these species, flounders led in total value in the North Atlantic, accounting for 43 percent of the total; followed by haddock, 17 percent; and whiting (silver hake), 12 percent.

The 2018 landings of Atlantic cod were 2.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 4.8$ million-an increase of 295,000 pounds $(16 \%)$, and $\$ 333,000(8 \%)$ compared with 2017. The ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 2.22$ compared with $\$ 2.39$ in 2017.

Landings of yellowtail flounder were 979,000-a decrease of 1.4 million pounds (59\%) from 2017 and were 61 percent lower than the 5 -year average.

Haddock landings increased to 14.5 million pounds (up $19 \%$ ) and $\$ 13.4$ million (up $12 \%$ ) compared to 2017.

North Atlantic pollock landings were 6.8 million pounds valued at $\$ 5.3$ million-a decrease of 386,000 pounds ( $5 \%$ ) and $\$ 823,000(13 \%)$ compared with 2017.


## PACIFIC SALMON

U.S. commercial landings of salmon were 576 million pounds valued at $\$ 598.1$ million-a decrease of 432.2 million pounds ( $43 \%$ ) and $\$ 89.7$ million ( $13 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Alaska accounted for 97 percent of total landings; Washington, 3 percent; California, Oregon, and the Great Lakes accounted for less than 1 percent of the catch. Sockeye salmon landings were 265.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 351.5$ million-a decrease of 26.3 million pounds ( $9 \%$ ) but an increase of $\$ 27.8$ million ( $9 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Chinook salmon landings decreased to 7.2 million pounds-down 1.8 million pounds ( $20 \%$ ) from 2017. Pink salmon landings were 135.8 million pounds-a decrease of 359.5 million ( $73 \%$ ); chum salmon landings were 138.8 million a decrease of 38.4 million ( $22 \%$ ); and coho salmon decreased to 28.9 million-a decrease of 6.3 million ( $18 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

Alaska landings were 556.8 million pounds valued at $\$ 553.5$ million-a decrease of 429.1 million pounds ( $44 \%$ ) and $\$ 92.2$ million ( $14 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The distribution of Alaska salmon landings by species in 2018 was: sockeye, 259.7 million pounds ( $47 \%$ ); pink, 135.8 million pounds ( $24 \%$ ); chum, 131.3 million pounds ( $24 \%$ ); coho, 27.2 million pounds ( $5 \%$ ); and chinook, 2.8 million pounds ( $1 \%$ ). The
average price per pound for all species in Alaska was 99 cents in 2018-an increase of 34 cents from 2017.

Washington salmon landings were 17 million pounds valued at $\$ 31$ million-a decrease of 3.4 million pounds ( $17 \%$ ) and $\$ 522,000(2 \%)$ compared with 2017. The biennial fishery for pink salmon went from 551,000 in 2017 to less than a thousand pounds in 2018. Washington landings of chum salmon were 7.4 million (down $46 \%$ ); followed by sockeye, 5.6 million pounds (up $5,000 \%$ ); chinook, 2.3 million pounds (down $43 \%$ ); and coho, 1.6 million pounds (down 20\%). The average ex-vessel price per pound for all species in Washington increased from $\$ 1.54$ in 2017 to $\$ 1.83$ in 2018.

Oregon salmon landings were 951,000 pounds valued at $\$ 5.7$ million-a decrease of 227,000 pounds ( $19 \%$ ), but an increase of $\$ 147,000(3 \%)$ compared with 2017. Chinook salmon landings were 863,000 pounds valued at $\$ 5.5$ million; coho landings were 82,000 pounds valued at $\$ 161,000$; sockeye landings were 6,000 pounds valued at $\$ 22,000$; chum landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than $\$ 500$; and pink landings were less than 500 pounds valued at less than $\$ 500$. The average ex-vessel price per pound for Chinook salmon in Oregon increased from $\$ 5.32$ in 2017 to $\$ 6.36$ in 2018.

California salmon landings were 1 million pounds valued at $\$ 7.6$ million- an increase of 481,000 pounds ( $85 \%$ ) and $\$ 2.8$ million ( $59 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Chinook salmon were the principal species landed in the state. The average ex-vessel price per pound paid to fishermen in 2018 was $\$ 7.26$ compared with $\$ 8.44$ in 2017.


## SABLEFISH

U.S. commercial landings of sablefish were 38.7 million pounds valued at $\$ 110.4$ million-an increase
of 958,000 pounds ( $3 \%$ ), but a decrease of $\$ 33$ million (23\%) compared with 2017. Landings increased in Alaska to 27.2 million pounds-an increase of 6 percent compared with 2017. Landings decreased in Washington to 2.8 million pounds (down $2 \%$ ) and $\$ 6.6$ million (down $26 \%$ ). The 2018 Oregon catch was 5.6 million pounds (up 1\%) but value decreased to $\$ 11.8$ million (down $24 \%$ ) compared with 2017. California landings of 3.2 million pounds and $\$ 6.4$ million represent a decrease of 17 percent in quantity and 29 percent in value from 2017. The average exvessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 2.85$ compared with $\$ 3.80$ in 2017.

## TUNA

Landings of tuna by U.S. fishermen at ports in the United States, American Samoa, other U.S. territories, and foreign ports were 51.7 million pounds valued at $\$ 149.1$ million-a decrease of 3.2 million pounds ( $6 \%$ ) and $\$ 5.3$ million ( $3 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound of all species of tuna in 2018 was $\$ 2.88$ compared with \$2.81 in 2017.

Bigeye landings in 2018 were 18.3 million pounds-a decrease of 1.1 million pounds ( $5 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound was \$4.10 in 2018 compared to $\$ 3.79$ in 2017.

Skipjack landings were 2.9 million pounds-an increase of 2.3 million pounds ( $380 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound was 56 cents in 2018, compared to $\$ 1.39$ cents in 2017.

Yellowfin landings were 12.3 million pounds-a decrease of 1.9 million pounds ( $14 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound was $\$ 2.86$ in 2018 compared with $\$ 2.38$ in 2017.

Bluefin landings were 2.1 million pounds-a decrease of 779,000 pounds ( $27 \%$ ) compared with 2017.


The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 5.40$ compared with $\$ 3.51$ in 2017.

## CLAMS

Landings of all species yielded 85.7 million pounds of meats valued at $\$ 244.1$ million-an increase of 787,000 pounds ( $1 \%$ ) and $\$ 33.4$ million ( $16 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 2.85$ compared with $\$ 2.48$ in 2017.

Surf clams yielded 38.2 million pounds of meats valued at $\$ 31.4$ million-a decrease of 2 million pounds ( $5 \%$ ) and $\$ 1.3$ million ( $4 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Massachusetts was the leading state with 17.1 million pounds (down 9\% compared with 2017), followed by New Jersey, 17.1 million pounds (down $7 \%$ ); and Maryland, 2.5 million pounds (up $150 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was 82 cents in 2018, up 1 cent from 2017.

The ocean quahog fishery produced 32.1 million pounds of meats valued at $\$ 30.2$ million-an increase of 589,000 pounds ( $2 \%$ ) and $\$ 536,000(2 \%)$ compared with 2017. New Jersey had landings of 17.7 million pounds (up $7 \%$ compared with 2017) valued at $\$ 17.8$ million (up $2 \%$ ) while Massachusetts production was 14 million pounds (down 1\%) valued at $\$ 11.4$ million (up 6\%). Together, New Jersey and Massachusetts accounted for 99 percent of total ocean quahog production in 2018. The average exvessel price per pound of meats was 94 cents in 2018, unchanged from 2017.

The hard clam fishery produced 7.2 million pounds of meats valued at $\$ 52.8$ million-a decrease of 86,000 pounds ( $1 \%$ ) and $\$ 182,000$ (less than $1 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Landings in the New England region were 1.5 million pounds of meats (up $23 \%$ ); Middle Atlantic, 5 million pounds (up 1\%); and the South


Atlantic region, 609,000 pounds (down $41 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats increased from $\$ 7.28$ in 2017 to $\$ 7.34$ in 2018.

Soft clams yielded 2.5 million pounds of meats valued at $\$ 20.6$ million-an increase of 266,000 pounds ( $12 \%$ ) and $\$ 2.7$ million ( $15 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Maine was the leading state with 1.5 million pounds of meats (up $32 \%$ ), followed by Massachusetts, 747,000 pounds (down 1\%), and Maryland, 131,000 pounds (down $39 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was $\$ 8.36$ in 2018 compared with \$8.16 in 2017.

## CRABS

Landings of all species of crabs were 289 million pounds valued at $\$ 644.9$ million-an increase of 14.4 million pounds ( $5 \%$ ) and $\$ 34.5$ million ( $6 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

Hard blue crab landings were 137.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 188.4$ million-a decrease of 5 million pounds $(4 \%)$ and $\$ 1.4$ million ( $1 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Louisiana landed 31 percent of the total U.S. landings followed by: Maryland, 19 percent; Virginia, 15 percent; and North Carolina, 12 percent. Hard blue crab landings in the South Atlantic of 27.1 million pounds decreased 8 percent; and the Gulf region with 53 million pounds increased 5 percent. The Middle Atlantic region with 57.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 77.1$ million had a decrease of 5.2 million pounds ( $8 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average exvessel price per pound of hard blue crabs was $\$ 1.37$ in 2018 compared with $\$ 1.33$ in 2017.

Dungeness crab landings were 68.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 239.3$ million-an increase of 7 million pounds ( $11 \%$ ) and $\$ 26.7$ million ( $13 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Oregon landings of 23.1 million pounds (up $22 \%$ from 2017) led all states with 34 percent of the total landings. Washington landings were 21.2 million pounds (down $22 \%$ ) or 31 percent of the total landings. California landings were 18.8 million pounds (up $46 \%$ ) and Alaska landings were 5.3 million pounds (up $150 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound was $\$ 3.50$ in 2018 compared with \$3.47 in 2017.
U.S. landings of king crab were 11.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 67.2$ million-a decrease of 1.7 million pounds ( $13 \%$ ) and $\$ 14.1$ million ( $17 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound in 2018 was $\$ 6.01$ compared with $\$ 6.31$ in 2017.

Snow crab landings were 18.9 million pounds valued at $\$ 56.5$ million-a decrease of 2.5 million pounds ( $12 \%$ ) and $\$ 1.4$ million ( $2 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound was $\$ 3.00$ in 2018, up from \$2.72 in 2017.


## LOBSTER, AMERICAN

American lobster landings were 146.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 624.2$ million-an increase of 13.2 million pounds ( $10 \%$ ) and $\$ 72.2$ million ( $13 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Maine led in landings for the 37th consecutive year with 120.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 486.9$ million-an increase of 12.2 million pounds ( $11 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Massachusetts, the second leading producer, had landings of 17.5 million pounds valued at $\$ 87.9$ million-an increase of 809,000 pounds ( $5 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Together, Maine and Massachusetts produced 94 percent of the total national landings. The average ex-vessel price per pound was $\$ 4.27$ in 2018 compared with \$4.15 in 2017.

## LOBSTER, SPINY

U.S. landings of spiny lobster were 7.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 60.1$ million-an increase of 3.1 million pounds ( $78 \%$ ) and $\$ 18.3$ million ( $44 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Florida, with landings of 6.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 46$ million, accounted for 88 percent of the total catch and 77 percent of the value. This was an increase of 2.9 million pounds ( $90 \%$ ) and $\$ 17.5$ million ( $61 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Overall the average ex-vessel price per pound was $\$ 8.50$ in 2018 compared with $\$ 10.53$ in 2017.

## OYSTERS

U.S. oyster landings yielded 30.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 258.7$ million-a decrease of 1.5 million pounds ( $5 \%$ ) but an increase of $\$ 22.3$ million ( $9 \%$ )
compared with 2017. The Gulf region led in production with 15.3 million pounds of meats, 50 percent of the national total; followed by the Pacific Coast region with 8.8 million pounds ( $29 \%$ ), principally Washington, with 7.5 million pounds ( $85 \%$ of the region's total volume); and the Middle Atlantic region with 4.5 million pounds ( $15 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was $\$ 8.54$ in 2018, compared with $\$ 7.43$ in 2017.

## SCALLOPS

U.S. landings of bay and sea scallops totaled 58.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 540.6$ million-an increase of 6.7 million pounds ( $13 \%$ ) and $\$ 28.6$ million ( $6 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats decreased from $\$ 9.90$ in 2017 to $\$ 9.26$ in 2018.

Bay scallop landings were 502,000 pounds valued at $\$ 8.3$ million-an increase of 231,000 pounds $(85 \%)$ and $\$ 2.9$ million ( $53 \%$ ) compared with 2017. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats was $\$ 16.48$ in 2018 compared with $\$ 19.90$ in 2017.

Sea scallop landings were 57.9 million pounds valued at $\$ 532.3$ million-an increase of 6.4 million pounds ( $12 \%$ ) and $\$ 25.8$ million ( $5 \%$ ) compared with 2017. Massachusetts and New Jersey were the leading states in landings of sea scallops with 40.4 million and 9.2 million pounds of meats, respectively, representing 86 percent of the national total. The average ex-vessel price per pound of meats in 2018 was $\$ 9.20$ compared with $\$ 9.84$ in 2017.


## SHRIMP

U.S. landings of shrimp were 289.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 496.1$ million-an increase of 6 million pounds $(2 \%)$ but a decrease of $\$ 34.8$ million ( $7 \%$ )
compared with 2017. Shrimp landings by region were: New England, down 86 percent; South Atlantic, down 31 percent; Gulf down 1 percent; and Pacific, up 46 percent. The average ex-vessel price per pound of shrimp decreased to $\$ 1.72$ in 2018 from \$1.87 in 2017.

Gulf region landings were the nation's largest with 215.4 million pounds and 74 percent of the national total. Louisiana led all Gulf states with 90.7 million pounds (down 3\% compared with 2017); followed by Texas, 72.1 million pounds (down 4\%); Alabama, 28.2 million pounds (up 16\%); Florida West Coast, 14.5 million pounds (up 6\%); and Mississippi, 9.9 million pounds (down 3\%). In the Pacific region, Oregon had landings of 35.8 million pounds (up $55 \%$ ) compared with 2017; Washington had landings of 9.2 million pounds (up 24\%); and California, 6.1 million pounds (up 37\%).


## SQUID

U.S. commercial landings of squid were 161.6 million pounds valued at $\$ 102$ million-a decrease of 45.8 million pounds ( $22 \%$ ) and $\$ 14.5$ million ( $12 \%$ ) compared with 2017. California was the leading state with 72.8 million pounds ( $45 \%$ ) and was followed by New Jersey with 27.2 million pounds ( $17 \%$ of the national total). The Pacific Coast region landings were 82.8 million pounds (down $41 \%$ compared with 2017); followed by New England, 41.1 million pounds (up $15 \%$ ); followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 37.6 million pounds (up 18\%); followed by the South Atlantic region with 93,000 pounds (down $53 \%$ ); and the Gulf region with 61,000 pounds (up $56 \%$ ). The average ex-vessel price per pound for squid was 63 cents in 2018 compared with 56 cents in 2017.


## COMMERCIAL LANDINGS DATA COLLECTION

Commercial landings data used in this publication are collected by our state and regional partners. They are then combined by NMFS Headquarters staff to provide a national overview of landings made by the domestic fishing fleet. Although reporting is required for all commercially-landed species, the data collected and methods used vary widely among fisheries and the various regions. Some data come from the fishermen themselves via a logbook or trip ticket program, while others come from reports from seafood dealers who buy the catch. See the following section for summaries of each of the major regional data sources.

MAINE THROUGH GEORGIA. NMFS receives landings data for the Atlantic Coast (Maine through Georgia) from the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP, http://www.accsp.org). ACCSP is a cooperative state-federal program that designs, implements, and conducts marine fisheries data collection programs to form a single data management system to meet the needs of fishery managers, scientists, and fishermen. ACCSP compiles landings from the relevant state agencies and from NMFS. Most of these landings are collected from reports of seafood dealers using the Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS), an online reporting tool developed by the ACCSP and used throughout the Atlantic Coast.

FLORIDA THROUGH TEXAS. For Fisheries of the United States, landings data for the Gulf of Mexico region are provided by the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center (http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/) in cooperation with the Fisheries Information Network of the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (http:// www.gsmfc.org). Most of these data are collected through dealer trip-ticket programs administered by the states. Landings data for Florida are provided by ACCSP.

ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES (HMS). Landings data for Atlantic HMS (swordfish, sharks, bluefin tuna, and BAYS [bigeye, albacore, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas]) are provided by the NMFS' Atlantic HMS Management Division. For all species except bluefin tuna, the data are collected through the existing electronic dealer reporting programs from Maine to Texas, which include SAFIS (including Georgia and South Carolina) and state trip-ticket programs for the Northeast region,

North Carolina, and Florida through Texas. For HMS dealers in the Caribbean, data are collected via an HMS-specific dealer reporting program. Atlantic bluefin tuna landings data are from the HMS Management Division's bluefin tuna dealer reporting database.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, and CALIFORNIA. Pacific Coast landings data are provided by the Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN, http:// pacfin.psmfc.org/), a joint state-federal program focused on fisheries data collection and information management for the Pacific Coast. PacFIN includes data from state fish-ticket, port sampling, and logbook programs, as well as limited-entry and observer data provided by NMFS.

ALASKA. Alaska data are provided by the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN, http:// www.akfin.org). Landings estimates are derived by combining the NMFS Alaska Regional Office's new Catch Accounting System for groundfish and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commissionsourced fish tickets for species other than groundfish.

HAWAII. Data for Hawaii and the Pacific Territories are provided by the Western Pacific Fisheries Information System (WPacFIN, http://www.pifsc. noaa.gov/wpacfin/), a program of the NMFS Pacific Islands Fishery Science Center. WPacFIN staff combines Hawaii Department of Aquatic Resources data with landings from the PIFSC Hawaii-based longline fleet logbook program to compile species totals for the state.

GREAT LAKES. Landings data from the Great Lakes are provided by the U.S. Geological Survey's Great Lakes Science Center (http://www.glsc.usgs. gov/). These data lag the other landings data by 1 year.

## LANDINGS BY DISTANCE-FROM-SHORE.

 Landings by distance-from-shore have been included in Fisheries of the United States for many decades. The categories for distance-from-shore reporting are: " 0 to 3 miles from shore" corresponding to state waters; " 3 -200 miles from shore" corresponding to federally managed waters in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the United States; and "High seas or off Foreign Waters" corresponding to ocean areas beyond the EEZ. Distance-from-shore is derived from spatial elements in the data where it is available. The distribution of landings by distance-from-shore isusually estimated based on historic data and industry knowledge because location of the catch is not a required reporting element for most fisheries. The Landings by Distance-From-Shore table includes landings, primarily tuna, caught by US-flagged purse seine and trolling vessels that are landed in foreign ports. These ports are located in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, and the Marshall Islands. Data are estimated by NMFS staff in the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Pacific Islands Regional Office, and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center based on unloading receipts. All of these catches are assumed to have been made on the high seas, beyond 200 miles offshore. This table also includes landings of Atlantic groundfish and Pacific albacore in Canada made by US-flagged vessels under international agreement.
U.S. Commercial Landings
U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Fish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alewife | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2,017 | 915 | 688 | 1,182 |
| Anchovies | 12,378 | 5,615 | 860 | 38,272 | 17,360 | 1,977 | 21,206 |
| Atka mackerel | 142,743 | 64,748 | 33,934 | 156,723 | 71,089 | 55,440 | 100,527 |
| Bluefish | 4,348 | 1,972 | 3,087 | 2,551 | 1,157 | 2,325 | 4,589 |
| Blue runner | 275 | 125 | 231 | 326 | 148 | 280 | 308 |
| Bonito | 1,998 | 906 | 633 | 1,534 | 696 | 549 | 576 |
| Butterfish | 8,535 | 3,871 | 4,693 | 4,048 | 1,836 | 2,856 | 5,427 |
| Catfish and bullheads | 13,708 | 6,218 | 6,673 | 12,841 | 5,824 | 6,992 | 11,379 |
| Chubs | 178 | 81 | 455 | 118 | 54 | 263 | 148 |
| Cod: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 1,857 | 842 | 4,444 | 2,152 | 976 | 4,777 | 3,721 |
| Pacific | 657,321 | 298,159 | 156,371 | 512,741 | 232,578 | 239,092 | 692,943 |
| Crevalle (jack) | 708 | 321 | 589 | 661 | 300 | 556 | 674 |
| Croaker: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 4,167 | 1,890 | 4,885 | 4,353 | 1,975 | 6,066 | 7,127 |
| Pacific (white) | 34 | 15 | 26 | 47 | 21 | 36 | 20 |
| Cusk | 72 | 33 | 39 | 56 | 25 | 29 | 90 |
| Dolphinfish | 1,642 | 745 | 5,664 | 1,602 | 727 | 5,209 | 2,274 |
| Eels, American | 812 | 368 | 13,910 | 763 | 346 | 23,407 | 888 |
| Flatfish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic and Gulf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American plaice | 2,701 | 1,225 | 6,281 | 2,444 | 1,109 | 5,284 | 2,735 |
| Summer flounder | 5,749 | 2,608 | 24,787 | 6,185 | 2,805 | 26,399 | 9,400 |
| Winter flounder | 2,347 | 1,065 | 6,971 | 1,975 | 896 | 5,927 | 3,822 |
| Witch flounder | 982 | 445 | 2,471 | 1,320 | 599 | 2,496 | 1,142 |
| Yellowtail flounder | 2,377 | 1,078 | 2,979 | 981 | 445 | 1,058 | 2,500 |
| Other | 2,090 | 948 | 6,601 | 2,187 | 992 | 4,780 | 2,310 |
| Total, Atlantic/Gulf | 16,246 | 7,369 | 50,090 | 15,092 | 6,846 | 45,944 | 21,909 |
| Pacific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arrowtooth flounder | 69,606 | 31,573 | 8,191 | 52,508 | 23,817 | 7,749 | 76,398 |
| Dover sole | 12,965 | 5,881 | 5,660 | 13,667 | 6,199 | 6,153 | 14,235 |
| Flathead sole | 22,107 | 10,028 | 3,944 | 27,294 | 12,380 | 5,517 | 30,441 |
| Petrale sole | 6,414 | 2,909 | 7,404 | 6,268 | 2,843 | 7,302 | 5,648 |
| Rock sole | 78,880 | 35,780 | 12,660 | 64,246 | 29,142 | 12,302 | 107,059 |
| Yellowfin sole | 283,658 | 128,666 | 39,288 | 280,717 | 127,332 | 49,351 | 305,947 |
| Other | 54,990 | 24,943 | 13,991 | 65,278 | 29,610 | 18,917 | 57,437 |
| Total, Pacific | 528,620 | 239,780 | 91,138 | 509,978 | 231,325 | 107,291 | 597,165 |

U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Halibut | 26,466 | 12,005 | 125,785 | 21,929 | 9,947 | 89,318 | 25,890 |
| Total, flatfish | 571,332 | 259,154 | 267,013 | 546,999 | 248,117 | 242,553 | 644,964 |
| Goosefish (monkfish) | 23,990 | 10,882 | 18,438 | 22,956 | 10,413 | 14,844 | 20,136 |
| Groupers | 6,437 | 2,920 | 25,121 | 5,259 | 2,385 | 22,680 | 8,237 |
| Haddock | 12,101 | 5,489 | 11,947 | 14,455 | 6,557 | 13,354 | 9,849 |
| Hakes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific (whiting) | 773,885 | 351,032 | 60,373 | 686,598 | 311,439 | 53,705 | 549,155 |
| Red | 877 | 398 | 456 | 1,093 | 496 | 470 | 1,111 |
| Silver (Att. whiting) | 11,800 | 5,352 | 9,009 | 11,393 | 5,168 | 9,630 | 13,978 |
| White | 4,465 | 2,025 | 4,596 | 4,424 | 2,007 | 4,231 | 4,056 |
| Herring: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sea: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 110,804 | 50,260 | 28,244 | 98,086 | 44,492 | 25,626 | 168,200 |
| Pacific | 69,116 | 31,351 | 8,152 | 47,706 | 21,639 | 6,979 | 76,864 |
| Thread | 1,874 | 850 | 421 | 1,296 | 588 | 335 | 1,912 |
| Jack mackerel | 1,043 | 473 | 49 | 239 | 109 | 27 | 2,156 |
| Lingcod | 2,275 | 1,032 | 3,049 | 1,962 | 890 | 2,725 | 1,612 |
| Mackerels: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 15,171 | 6,882 | 4,034 | 19,254 | 8,734 | 4,369 | 12,402 |
| Chub | 4,837 | 2,194 | 642 | 5,548 | 2,516 | 1,000 | 12,957 |
| King and Cero | 6,200 | 2,812 | 13,065 | 5,798 | 2,630 | 12,881 | 5,063 |
| Spanish | 4,218 | 1,913 | 4,942 | 4,925 | 2,234 | 5,068 | 4,068 |
| Menhaden: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 396,253 | 179,739 | 53,292 | 415,419 | 188,433 | 44,524 | 391,307 |
| Gulf | 1,016,851 | 461,241 | 72,203 | 1,166,159 | 528,966 | 116,564 | 1,105,033 |
| Total, menhaden | 1,413,104 | 640,980 | 125,495 | 1,581,578 | 717,399 | 161,088 | 1,496,340 |
| Mullets | 9,902 | 4,492 | 7,062 | 10,821 | 4,908 | 7,636 | 12,208 |
| Pollock: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 7,163 | 3,249 | 6,152 | 6,778 | 3,074 | 5,330 | 8,148 |
| Walleye (Alaska) | 3,388,620 | 1,537,068 | 413,273 | 3,363,901 | 1,525,855 | 451,180 | 3,231,010 |
| Rockfishes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ocean perch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic (redfish) | 11,387 | 5,165 | 6,307 | 9,902 | 4,492 | 5,036 | 9,759 |
| Pacific | 111,775 | 50,701 | 18,919 | 123,787 | 56,150 | 26,420 | 106,271 |
| Other | 53,717 | 24,366 | 21,196 | 68,730 | 31,176 | 23,969 | 44,494 |
| Total, rockfishes | 176,879 | 80,232 | 46,422 | 202,419 | 91,818 | 55,425 | 160,524 |
| Sablefish | 37,783 | 17,138 | 143,424 | 38,740 | 17,573 | 110,448 | 36,260 |

(continued)
U.S. Commercial Landings
U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Salmon: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinook | 8,989 | 4,077 | 42,137 | 7,234 | 3,281 | 38,546 | 15,705 |
| Chum | 177,136 | 80,348 | 115,561 | 138,766 | 62,944 | 109,391 | 129,234 |
| Coho | 35,185 | 15,960 | 42,708 | 28,890 | 13,104 | 37,219 | 35,953 |
| Pink | 495,301 | 224,667 | 163,621 | 135,782 | 61,590 | 61,406 | 444,368 |
| Sockeye | 291,587 | 132,263 | 323,743 | 265,300 | 120,339 | 351,505 | 259,650 |
| Total, salmon | 1,008,198 | 457,316 | 687,770 | 575,972 | 261,259 | 598,067 | 884,910 |
| Sardines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific | 744 | 337 | 61 | 437 | 198 | 55 | 39,939 |
| Spanish | 807 | 366 | 142 | 1,780 | 807 | 395 | 1,100 |
| Scup or porgy | 15,486 | 7,024 | 9,746 | 13,433 | 6,093 | 9,804 | 16,510 |
| Sea bass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black (Atlantic) | 4,302 | 1,951 | 13,160 | 3,752 | 1,702 | 12,615 | 3,214 |
| White (Pacific) | 232 | 105 | 921 | 241 | 109 | 984 | 240 |
| Sea trout or weakfish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gray | 191 | 87 | 349 | 108 | 49 | 217 | 218 |
| Spotted | 444 | 201 | 1,240 | 270 | 122 | 775 | 400 |
| Sand (white) | 23 | 10 | 21 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 32 |
| Shads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American | 593 | 269 | 422 | 647 | 294 | 400 | 580 |
| Hickory | 83 | 38 | 27 | 97 | 44 | 41 | 111 |
| Sharks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dogfish | 25,150 | 11,408 | 4,207 | 17,212 | 7,808 | 3,525 | 23,804 |
| Other | 3,239 | 1,469 | 2,998 | 3,567 | 1,618 | 2,714 | 3,168 |
| Sheepshead (Atlantic) | 1,280 | 581 | 1,084 | 1,898 | 861 | 1,390 | 1,541 |
| Skates | 57,410 | 26,041 | 15,814 | 62,874 | 28,520 | 19,471 | 56,058 |
| Smelts | 391 | 177 | 269 | 384 | 174 | 288 | 522 |
| Snappers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Red | 6,982 | 3,167 | 28,786 | 6,966 | 3,160 | 29,595 | 6,272 |
| Vermilion | 2,494 | 1,131 | 7,496 | 2,259 | 1,025 | 6,991 | 2,431 |
| Unclassified | 3,765 | 1,708 | 12,552 | 2,862 | 1,298 | 10,177 | 3,196 |
| Spearfish | 3,308 | 1,500 | 4,676 | 3,118 | 1,414 | 3,953 | 2,994 |
| Spot | 2,361 | 1,071 | 4,425 | 954 | 433 | 1,504 | 2,819 |
| Striped bass | 5,069 | 2,299 | 23,392 | 4,517 | 2,049 | 19,237 | 5,454 |
| Swordfish | 6,428 | 2,916 | 17,798 | 5,383 | 2,442 | 14,394 | 6,411 |
| Tenpounder (ladyfish) | 1,393 | 632 | 1,105 | 2,020 | 916 | 1,527 | 1,604 |
| Tilefish | 2,785 | 1,263 | 8,803 | 2,467 | 1,119 | 7,673 | 2,882 |
| Trout, rainbow | 203 | 92 | 461 | 146 | 66 | 355 | 363 |

U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Tuna: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore | 17,079 | 7,747 | 35,885 | 15,676 | 7,110 | 25,668 | 25,152 |
| Bigeye | 19,315 | 8,761 | 73,253 | 18,251 | 8,279 | 74,902 | 18,889 |
| Bluefin | 2,892 | 1,312 | 10,136 | 2,112 | 958 | 11,408 | 2,089 |
| Little tunny | 734 | 333 | 368 | 482 | 219 | 293 | 673 |
| Skipjack | 591 | 268 | 821 | 2,853 | 1,294 | 1,610 | 681 |
| Yellowfin | 14,222 | 6,451 | 33,810 | 12,302 | 5,580 | 35,140 | 8,904 |
| Unclassified | 71 | 32 | 119 | 8 | 4 | 32 | 73 |
| Total, tuna | 54,904 | 24,904 | 154,392 | 51,684 | 23,444 | 149,053 | 56,461 |
| Whitefish, Lake | 5,757 | 2,611 | 8,532 | 5,543 | 2,514 | 9,045 | 6,973 |
| Wolffish, Atlantic | - | - |  | 13 | 6 | 4 | - |
| Yellow perch | 1,406 | 638 | 4,442 | 1,785 | 810 | 5,324 | 1,709 |
| Other marine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| finfishes | 41,269 | 18,719 | 83,581 | 30,789 | 13,966 | 42,038 | 41,688 |
| Other freshwater |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| finfishes | 12,111 | 5,494 | 5,374 | 14,433 | 6,547 | 5,753 | 13,489 |
| Total, fish | 8,773,469 | 3,979,619 | 2,541,922 | 8,240,663 | 3,737,940 | 2,519,507 | 8,521,382 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shellfish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crustaceans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crabs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blue: Hard | 142,388 | 64,587 | 189,762 | 137,403 | 62,325 | 188,389 | 145,147 |
| Soft and peeler | 897 | 407 | 2,677 | 897 | 407 | 4,721 | 874 |
| Dungeness | 61,293 | 27,802 | 212,678 | 68,316 | 30,988 | 239,336 | 58,262 |
| Jonah | 17,255 | 7,827 | 16,282 | 20,203 | 9,164 | 18,531 | 15,828 |
| King | 12,895 | 5,849 | 81,347 | 11,177 | 5,070 | 67,208 | 15,424 |
| Snow (Tanner): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opilio | 21,320 | 9,671 | 57,929 | 18,854 | 8,552 | 56,537 | 52,194 |
| Bairdi | 2,393 | 1,085 | 7,249 | 4,023 | 1,825 | 13,034 | 9,244 |
| Other | 16,137 | 7,320 | 42,453 | 28,148 | 12,768 | 57,156 | 12,234 |
| Total, crabs | 274,578 | 124,548 | 610,377 | 289,021 | 131,099 | 644,912 | 309,207 |
| Crawfish (freshwater) | 8,111 | 3,679 | 10,950 | 11,178 | 5,070 | 12,550 | 11,296 |
| Lobsters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American | 132,973 | 60,316 | 552,057 | 146,176 | 66,305 | 624,228 | 146,913 |
| Spiny | 3,973 | 1,802 | 41,817 | 7,068 | 3,206 | 60,075 | 5,461 |
| Shrimp: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 89 | 40 | 480 | 11 | 5 | 74 | 179 |
| South Atlantic | 29,671 | 13,459 | 71,383 | 20,336 | 9,224 | 49,724 | 21,947 |

(continued)
U.S. Commercial_Landings
U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Gulf | 216,780 | 98,331 | 425,854 | 215,427 | 97,717 | 393,616 | 197,048 |
| Pacific | 36,489 | 16,551 | 32,822 | 53,214 | 24,138 | 52,222 | 72,632 |
| Other | 243 | 110 | 438 | 190 | 86 | 478 | 89 |
| Total, shrimp | 283,272 | 128,491 | 530,977 | 289,178 | 131,170 | 496,114 | 291,895 |
| Total, crustaceans | 702,907 | 318,837 | 1,746,178 | 742,621 | 336,851 | 1,837,879 | 764,772 |
| Mollusks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clams: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quahog (hard) | 7,278 | 3,301 | 52,975 | 7,190 | 3,261 | 52,793 | 7,682 |
| Geoduck (Pacific) | 2,305 | 1,046 | 67,390 | 2,658 | 1,206 | 77,372 | 2,511 |
| Manila (Pacific) | 363 | 165 | 6,155 | 1,258 | 571 | 24,922 | 778 |
| Ocean quahog | 31,469 | 14,274 | 29,707 | 32,058 | 14,541 | 30,242 | 31,174 |
| Softshell | 2,200 | 998 | 17,937 | 2,467 | 1,119 | 20,616 | 2,930 |
| Surf (Atlantic) | 40,162 | 18,217 | 32,723 | 38,180 | 17,318 | 31,445 | 42,017 |
| Other | 1,106 | 502 | 3,868 | 1,859 | 843 | 6,717 | 1,227 |
| Total, clams | 84,883 | 38,503 | 210,755 | 85,670 | 38,860 | 244,107 | 88,319 |
| Conch (snails) | 1,717 | 779 | 7,798 | 2,331 | 1,058 | 10,878 | 3,691 |
| Mussels, blue (sea) | 3,534 | 1,603 | 7,187 | 3,155 | 1,431 | 11,158 | 4,849 |
| Oysters | 31,805 | 14,427 | 236,418 | 30,304 | 13,746 | 258,748 | 34,317 |
| Scallops: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bay | 272 | 123 | 5,414 | 502 | 228 | 8,289 | 172 |
| Sea | 51,461 | 23,343 | 506,531 | 57,880 | 26,254 | 532,294 | 40,525 |
| Squid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illex | 49,640 | 22,517 | 22,152 | 53,169 | 24,117 | 23,629 | 19,480 |
| Loligo | 17,993 | 8,162 | 25,357 | 25,547 | 11,588 | 38,569 | 27,074 |
| Unclassified | 2,294 | 1,041 | 374 | 3,182 | 1,443 | 488 | 2,328 |
| Pacific: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loligo | 137,482 | 62,362 | 68,635 | 79,729 | 36,165 | 39,348 | 152,032 |
| Unclassified | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Total, Squid | 207,409 | 94,080 | 116,518 | 161,628 | 73,314 | 102,037 | 200,914 |
| Total, mollusks | 381,081 | 172,857 | 1,090,621 | 341,470 | 154,890 | 1,167,511 | 372,787 |
| Other shellfish | 24,053 | 10,910 | 19,156 | 23,626 | 10,717 | 21,555 | 19,680 |
| Total, Shellfish | 1,108,041 | 502,604 | 2,855,955 | 1,107,717 | 502,457 | 3,026,945 | 1,157,239 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horseshoe crab | 2,756 | 1,250 | 2,188 | 2,035 | 923 | 1,623 | 2,192 |
| Sea urchins | 7,648 | 3,469 | 14,587 | 6,933 | 3,145 | 14,579 | 11,749 |

(continued)
U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Average <br> $(2013-2017)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Seaweed, unclassified | 23,582 | 10,697 | 1,014 | 27,447 | 12,450 | 1,206 | 21,186 |
| Kelp (with herring eggs) | - | - |  | - | - |  | 17 |
| Worms | 428 | 194 | 5,759 | 573 | 260 | 7,544 | 595 |
| Total, other | 34,414 | 15,610 | 23,548 | 36,988 | 16,778 | 24,952 | 35,739 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, U.S. | 9,915,924 | 4,497,834 | 5,421,425 | 9,385,368 | 4,257,175 | 5,571,404 | 9,714,360 |

(1) Landings are reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks such as clams, oysters, and scallops, which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell). Landings for Mississippi River drainage area states are not available.
(2) Less than $500 \mathrm{lb} ., 0.5 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{T}$., or $\$ 500$.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data do not include landings by U.S.-flag vessels at ports outside the 50 states. Data do not include aquaculture products, except oysters and clams. Metric tons are arrived at by dividing the landings of individual species and group totals by 2.2046.

## U.S. Commercial Landings

DISPOSITION OF U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, 2017 AND 2018

| End Use | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million pounds | Thousand metric tons | Percent | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Million } \\ & \text { pounds } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Thousand metric tons | Percent |
| Fresh and frozen: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For human food | 7,803 | 3,539 | 83.1 | 7,181 | 3,257 | 76.5 |
| For bait and animal food | 288 | 131 | 3.1 | 262 | 119 | 2.8 |
| Total | 8,091 | 3,670 | 86.2 | 7,443 | 3,376 | 79.3 |
| Canned: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For human food | 289 | 131 | 3.1 | 180 | 82 | 1.9 |
| For bait and animal food | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 |
| Total | 289 | 131 | 3.1 | 180 | 82 | 1.9 |
| Cured for human food | 136 | 62 | 1.4 | 139 | 63 | 1.5 |
| Reduction to meal, oil, other | 1,400 | 635 | 14.9 | 1,623 | 736 | 17.3 |
| Grand total | 9,916 | 4,498 | 100.0 | 9,385 | 4,257 | 100.0 |

Note: Table may not add due to rounding.

Disposition of U.S. Domestic Landings, 2018

U.S. COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 2009-2018 (1)

| Year | Landings for human food |  |  | Landings for industrial purposes (2) |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million pounds | Thousand metric tons | Million dollars | Million pounds | Thousand metric tons | Million dollars | Million pounds | Thousand metric tons | Million dollars |
| 2009 | 6,198 | 2,811 | 3,733 | 1,833 | 831 | 158 | 8,031 | 3,643 | 3,891 |
| 2010 | 6,526 | 2,960 | 4,356 | 1,705 | 773 | 164 | 8,231 | 3,734 | 4,520 |
| 2011 | 7,909 | 3,587 | 5,108 | 1,949 | 884 | 181 | 9,858 | 4,472 | 5,289 |
| 2012 | 7,477 | 3,392 | 4,923 | 2,157 | 978 | 180 | 9,634 | 4,370 | 5,103 |
| 2013 | 8,043 | 3,648 | 5,268 | 1,827 | 829 | 198 | 9,870 | 4,477 | 5,466 |
| 2014 | 7,828 | 3,551 | 5,256 | 1,658 | 752 | 192 | 9,486 | 4,303 | 5,448 |
| 2015 | 7,750 | 3,515 | 4,972 | 1,968 | 893 | 231 | 9,718 | 4,408 | 5,203 |
| 2016 | 7,484 | 3,395 | 5,007 | 2,088 | 947 | 305 | 9,572 | 4,342 | 5,312 |
| 2017 | 8,228 | 3,732 | 5,187 | 1,688 | 766 | 234 | 9,916 | 4,498 | 5,421 |
| 2018 | 7,500 | 3,402 | 5,322 | 1,885 | 855 | 249 | 9,385 | 4,257 | 5,571 |

[^0]U.S. DOMESTIC LANDINGS, BY REGION AND BY STATE, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Regions and States | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | Record Landings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Thousand } \\ \text { dollars } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousand } \\ \text { dollars } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Year | Thousand pounds |
| New England: | 555,661 | 252,046 | 1,266,061 | 571,709 | 259,326 | 1,394,365 | - |  |
| Maine | 208,677 | 94,655 | 511,315 | 228,365 | 103,586 | 587,381 | 1950 | 356,266 |
| New Hampshire | 10,621 | 4,818 | 35,011 | 9,844 | 4,465 | 38,431 | 2003 | 27,435 |
| Massachusetts | 242,137 | 109,832 | 605,250 | 241,276 | 109,442 | 647,179 | 1948 | 649,696 |
| Rhode Island | 84,108 | 38,151 | 100,768 | 81,089 | 36,782 | 105,149 | 1957 | 142,080 |
| Connecticut | 10,118 | 4,590 | 13,717 | 11,135 | 5,051 | 16,225 | 1930 | 88,012 |
| Middle Atlantic: | 620,317 | 281,374 | 508,062 | 627,913 | 284,819 | 473,233 |  |  |
| New York | 24,741 | 11,222 | 47,767 | 22,606 | 10,254 | 46,988 | 1880 | 335,000 |
| New Jersey | 198,602 | 90,085 | 190,549 | 190,500 | 86,410 | 170,261 | 1956 | 540,060 |
| Delaware | 4,729 | 2,145 | 9,140 | 5,275 | 2,393 | 10,535 | 1953 | 367,500 |
| Maryland | 48,281 | 21,900 | 77,403 | 47,052 | 21,343 | 68,410 | 1890 | 141,607 |
| Virginia | 343,964 | 156,021 | 183,203 | 362,480 | 164,420 | 177,039 | 1990 | 786,794 |
| South Atlantic: | 121,932 | 55,308 | 223,451 | 109,102 | 49,488 | 179,308 | . |  |
| North Carolina | 62,587 | 28,389 | 97,306 | 54,801 | 24,858 | 78,349 | 1981 | 432,006 |
| South Carolina | 15,744 | 7,141 | 25,495 | 8,677 | 3,936 | 21,380 | 1965 | 26,611 |
| Georgia | 9,416 | 4,271 | 16,834 | 7,391 | 3,353 | 16,438 | 1927 | 47,607 |
| Florida, East Coast | 34,185 | 15,506 | 83,816 | 38,233 | 17,342 | 63,141 | 1952 | 264,561 (4) |
| Gulf: | 1,385,574 | 628,492 | 855,590 | 1,540,948 | 698,969 | 887,357 | - |  |
| Florida, West Coast | 64,859 | 29,420 | 182,359 | 67,908 | 30,803 | 186,307 | 1952 | 264,561 (4) |
| Alabama | 31,396 | 14,241 | 64,532 | 35,524 | 16,114 | 67,732 | 1973 | 36,744 |
| Mississippi | 311,027 | 141,081 | 30,425 | 320,265 | 145,271 | 45,575 | 1984 | 476,997 |
| Louisiana | 890,575 | 403,962 | 354,301 | 1,033,345 | 468,722 | 377,127 | 1984 | 1,931,027 |
| Texas | 87,717 | 39,788 | 223,973 | 83,906 | 38,060 | 210,616 | 1960 | 237,684 |
| Pacific Coast: | 7,181,926 | 3,257,700 | 2,435,113 | 6,487,258 | 2,942,601 | 2,500,309 | - |  |
| Alaska | 6,004,883 | 2,723,796 | 1,764,462 | 5,403,751 | 2,451,125 | 1,781,999 | 2015 | 6,038,185 |
| Washington (5) | 665,895 | 302,048 | 313,747 | 590,396 | 267,802 | 346,440 | 2016 | 551,860 |
| Oregon | 296,485 | 134,484 | 147,058 | 308,958 | 140,142 | 174,287 | 2013 | 339,614 |
| California | 214,663 | 97,371 | 209,846 | 184,153 | 83,531 | 197,583 | 1936 | 1,760,193 |
| Great Lakes (3): | 13,352 | 6,056 | 16,780 | 12,944 | 5,871 | 17,716 | - |  |
| Illinois | - |  |  | - | - |  | - | (2) |
| Michigan | 6,201 | 2,813 | 8,146 | 5,493 | 2,492 | 8,302 | 1930 | 35,580 |
| Minnesota | 245 | 111 | 214 | 210 | 95 | 219 | - | (2) |
| New York | 82 | 37 | 192 | 82 | 37 | 180 | - | (2) |
| Ohio | 4,086 | 1,853 | 4,983 | 4,401 | 1,996 | 5,729 | 1936 | 31,083 |
| Pennsylvania | 68 | 31 | 231 | 65 | 29 | 215 | - | (2) |
| Wisconsin | 2,670 | 1,211 | 3,014 | 2,693 | 1,222 | 3,071 | - | (2) |
| Hawaii | 37,162 | 16,857 | 116,368 | 35,494 | 16,100 | 119,116 | 2017 | 37,162 |
| Total, United States | 9,915,924 | 4,497,834 | 5,421,425 | 9,385,368 | 4,257,175 | 5,571,404 | --- | --- |

(1) Landings are reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks such as clams, oysters, and scallops, which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell).
(2) Data not available.
(3) Data for the Great Lakes states lag by one year - i.e. data for 2016 (under 2017) and 2017 (under 2018) are in this table.
(4) Record landings for Florida is for all of Florida. Highest Florida landings since 1950 by coast: East - 163,426 (1951), West - 145,659 (1989).
(5) Washington landings include at-sea processors.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. Data do not include landings by U.S.-flag vessels at Puerto Rico and other ports outside the 50 States. Therefore, they will not agree with the U.S. Commercial Landings by Distance from Shore table beginning on page 14.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY LANDINGS AND VALUE AT MAJOR U.S. PORTS, 2017 AND 2018

| Port | Quantity |  | Port | Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 |  | 2017 | 2018 |
|  | Million pounds |  |  | Million dollars |  |
| Dutch Harbor, AK | 769 | 763 | New Bedford, MA | 390 | 431 |
| Empire-Venice, LA | 294 | 569 | Naknek, AK | 154 | 195 |
| Aleutian Islands (Other), AK | 552 | 539 | Dutch Harbor, AK | 173 | 182 |
| Kodiak, AK | 530 | 391 | Empire-Venice, LA | 100 | 148 |
| Reedville, VA | 320 | 353 | Aleutian Islands (Other), AK | 106 | 116 |
| Intracoastal City, LA | 198 | 328 | Honolulu, HI | 104 | 106 |
| Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS | 301 | 310 | Bristol Bay (Other), AK | 64 | 104 |
| Naknek, AK | 187 | 191 | Kodiak, AK | 152 | 104 |
| Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK | 268 | 155 | Key West, FL | 58 | 73 |
| Astoria, OR | 151 | 138 | Cape May-Wildwood, NJ | 81 | 66 |
| Newport, OR | 112 | 123 | Point Judith, RI | 57 | 64 |
| Westport, WA | 150 | 122 | Bayou La Batre, AL | 59 | 63 |
| New Bedford, MA | 111 | 114 | Newport, OR | 53 | 62 |
| Cape May-Wildwood, NJ | 102 | 101 | Alaska Penninsula (Other), AK | 112 | 61 |
| Bristol Bay (Other), AK | 43 | 70 | Sitka, AK | 75 | 61 |
| Cordova, AK | 99 | 59 | Galveston, TX | 55 | 60 |
| Gloucester, MA | 64 | 59 | Stonington, ME | 56 | 60 |
| Point Judith, RI | 44 | 48 | Cordova, AK | 65 | 55 |
| Portland, ME | 49 | 46 | Hampton Roads Area, VA | 58 | 55 |
| Sitka, AK | 91 | 46 | Gloucester, MA | 53 | 53 |
| Point Pleasant, NJ | 38 | 43 | Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX | 63 | 51 |
| Moss Landing, CA | 10 | 38 | Dulac-Chauvin, LA | 56 | 47 |
| Ketchikan, AK | 77 | 38 | Petersburg, AK | 52 | 45 |
| Petersburg, AK | 65 | 35 | Seward, AK | 60 | 44 |
| Dulac-Chauvin, LA | 37 | 34 | Palacios, TX | 49 | 43 |
| Bayou La Batre, AL | 28 | 32 | Astoria, OR | 40 | 40 |
| Honolulu, HI | 34 | 32 | Vinalhaven, ME | 37 | 39 |
| Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA | 91 | 31 | Reedville, VA | 33 | 36 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 43 | 29 | Portland, ME | 31 | 36 |
| Seward, AK | 51 | 29 | Port Arthur, TX | 37 | 36 |
| Monterey, CA | 14 | 25 | Ketchikan, AK | 46 | 36 |
| Coos Bay-Charleston, OR | 19 | 25 | Delacroix-Yscloskey, LA | 26 | 36 |
| Atlantic City, NJ | 25 | 25 | Provincetown-Chatham, MA | 34 | 35 |
| Rockland, ME | 23 | 23 | Coos Bay-Charleston, OR | 28 | 34 |
| North Kingstown, RI | 27 | 23 | Point Pleasant, NJ | 35 | 32 |
| Provincetown-Chatham, MA | 22 | 23 | Shelton, WA | 16 | 32 |
| Galveston, TX | 19 | 20 | Tampa Bay-St. Petersburg, FL | 39 | 31 |
| Brownsville-Port Isabel, TX | 23 | 20 | Intracoastal City, LA | 32 | 30 |
| Golden Meadow-Leeville, LA | 15 | 20 | Westport, WA | 64 | 29 |
| Palacios, TX | 20 | 19 | Crescent City, CA | 7 | 28 |
| St. Augustine, FL | 7 | 18 | Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS | 11 | 27 |
| Grand Isle, LA | 18 | 18 | Golden Meadow-Leeville, LA | 25 | 27 |
| Stonington, ME | 18 | 18 | Newington, NH | 25 | 27 |
| Port Arthur, TX | 17 | 17 | Long Beach-Barnegat, NJ | 25 | 24 |
| Kenai, AK | 32 | 17 | Friendship, ME | 19 | 24 |
| Boston, MA | 16 | 17 | Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura, CA | 53 | 24 |
| Wanchese-Stumpy Point, NC | 16 | 16 | Beals Island, ME | 21 | 24 |
| Key West, FL | 15 | 16 | Juneau, AK | 28 | 21 |
| Delacroix-Yscloskey, LA | 12 | 16 | Bellingham, WA | 23 | 21 |
| Tampa Bay-St. Petersburg. FL | 14 | 15 | Eureka, CA | 10 | 21 |

[^1]COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  | High Seas or off Foreign Shores |  |  | Total U.S. Landings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 to 3 miles |  |  | 3 to 200 miles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Fish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alewife | 2,013 | 913 | 688 | 4 | 2 |  | - | - |  | 2,017 | 915 | 688 |
| Anchovies | 38,271 | 17,360 | 1,976 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |  | 38,272 | 17,360 | 1,977 |
| Atka mackerel | 303 | 137 | 85 | 156,420 | 70,952 | 55,355 | - | - |  | 156,723 | 71,089 | 55,440 |
| Bluefish | 1,252 | 568 | 1,085 | 1,299 | 589 | 1,240 | - | - |  | 2,551 | 1,157 | 2,325 |
| Blue runner | 162 | 74 | 128 | 164 | 75 | 152 | - | - |  | 326 | 148 | 280 |
| Bonito | 107 | 48 | 62 | 1,427 | 647 | 487 | - | - |  | 1,534 | 696 | 549 |
| Butterfish | 337 | 153 | 285 | 3,711 | 1,683 | 2,571 | - | - | - | 4,048 | 1,836 | 2,856 |
| Catfish \& bullheads | 12,841 | 5,824 | 6,992 | - | - |  | - | - |  | 12,841 | 5,825 | 6,992 |
| Chubs | 118 | 54 | 263 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118 | 54 | 263 |
| Cod: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 88 | 40 | 195 | 2,064 | 936 | 4,582 | - | - | - | 2,152 | 976 | 4,777 |
| Pacific | 62,096 | 28,167 | 25,797 | 450,645 | 204,411 | 213,295 | - | - |  | 512,741 | 232,578 | 239,092 |
| Crevalle (jack) | 641 | 291 | 541 | 20 | 9 | 15 | - | - | - | 661 | 300 | 556 |
| Croaker: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 1,865 | 846 | 3,417 | 2,488 | 1,129 | 2,649 | - | - | - | 4,353 | 1,975 | 6,066 |
| Pacific (white) | 12 | 5 | 9 | 35 | 16 | 27 | - | - |  | 47 | 21 | 36 |
| Cusk | 3 | 1 | 2 | 53 | 24 | 27 | - | - | - | 56 | 25 | 29 |
| Dolphinfish | 222 | 101 | 657 | 1,006 | 456 | 3,288 | 374 | 170 | 1,264 | 1,602 | 727 | 5,209 |
| Eel, American | 746 | 338 | 23,373 | 17 | 8 | 34 | - | - | - | 763 | 346 | 23,407 |
| Flatfish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic and Gulf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American plaice | 33 | 15 | 73 | 2,411 | 1,094 | 5,211 | - | - |  | 2,444 | 1,109 | 5,284 |
| Summer flounder | 726 | 329 | 3,309 | 5,459 | 2,476 | 23,090 | - | - |  | 6,185 | 2,805 | 26,399 |
| Winter flounder | 204 | 93 | 612 | 1,771 | 803 | 5,315 | - | - |  | 1,975 | 896 | 5,927 |
| Witch flounder | 16 | 7 | 30 | 1,304 | 591 | 2,466 | - | - | - | 1,320 | 599 | 2,496 |
| Yellowtail flounder | 47 | 21 | 49 | 934 | 424 | 1,009 | - | - |  | 981 | 445 | 1,058 |
| Other | 1,137 | 516 | 4,552 | 1,050 | 476 | 228 | - | - | - | 2,187 | 992 | 4,780 |
| Total Atlantic/Gulf | 2,163 | 981 | 8,625 | 12,929 | 5,865 | 37,319 | - | - | - | 15,092 | 6,846 | 45,944 |

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  | High Seas or off Foreign Shores |  |  | Total U.S. Landings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 to 3 miles |  |  | 3 to 200 miles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Thousand } \\ \text { dollars } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousand } \\ \text { dollars } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Shellfish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crustaceans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crabs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blue: Hard | 133,611 | 60,605 | 184,290 | 3,792 | 1,720 | 4,099 | - | - |  | 137,403 | 62,325 | 188,389 |
| Soft or peeler | 897 | 407 | 4,718 | - | - | 3 |  |  |  | 897 | 407 | 4,721 |
| Dungeness | 60,837 | 27,595 | 213,896 | 7,479 | 3,392 | 25,440 | - |  |  | 68,316 | 30,988 | 239,336 |
| Jonah | 6,172 | 2,800 | 5,610 | 14,031 | 6,365 | 12,921 | - | - |  | 20,203 | 9,164 | 18,531 |
| King | 1,032 | 468 | 4,989 | 10,145 | 4,602 | 62,219 | - | - |  | 11,177 | 5,070 | 67,208 |
| Snow (tanner): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opilio | - | - | - | 18,854 | 8,552 | 56,537 | - | - |  | 18,854 | 8,552 | 56,537 |
| Bairdi | 1,653 | 750 | 5,253 | 2,370 | 1,075 | 7,781 | - | - |  | 4,023 | 1,825 | 13,034 |
| Other | 22,060 | 10,006 | 36,144 | 6,088 | 2,762 | 21,012 | - | - |  | 28,148 | 12,768 | 57,156 |
| Total crabs | 226,262 | 102,632 | 454,900 | 62,759 | 28,467 | 190,012 | - | - |  | 289,021 | 131,099 | 644,912 |
| Crawfish, freshwater | 11,178 | 5,070 | 12,550 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 11,178 | 5,070 | 12,550 |
| Lobsters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American | 90,091 | 40,865 | 380,263 | 56,085 | 25,440 | 243,965 | - | - |  | 146,176 | 66,305 | 624,228 |
| Spiny | 4,953 | 2,247 | 41,013 | 2,115 | 959 | 19,062 | - | - |  | 7,068 | 3,206 | 60,075 |
| Shrimp: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 3 | 1 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 48 | - | - |  | 11 | 5 | 74 |
| South Atlantic | 12,388 | 5,619 | 28,915 | 7,948 | 3,605 | 20,809 | - | - |  | 20,336 | 9,224 | 49,724 |
| Gulf | 91,500 | 41,504 | 124,256 | 123,927 | 56,213 | 269,360 | - | - | - | 215,427 | 97,717 | 393,616 |
| Pacific | 11,306 | 5,128 | 12,234 | 41,908 | 19,010 | 39,988 | - | - |  | 53,214 | 24,138 | 52,222 |
| Other | 99 | 45 | 224 | 91 | 41 | 254 | - | - |  | 190 | 86 | 478 |
| Total shrimp | 115,296 | 52,298 | 165,655 | 173,882 | 78,872 | 330,459 | - | - |  | 289,178 | 131,170 | 496,114 |
| Total crustaceans | 447,780 | 203,112 | 1,054,381 | 294,841 | 133,739 | 783,498 | - | - |  | 742,621 | 336,851 | 1,837,879 |
| Mollusks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clams: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quahog (hard) | 7,139 | 3,238 | 52,244 | 51 | 23 | 549 | - | - |  | 7,190 | 3,261 | 52,793 |
| Geoduck (Pacific) | 2,658 | 1,206 | 77,372 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 2,658 | 1,206 | 77,372 |
| Manila (Pacific) | 1258 | 571 | 24,922 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1,258 | 571 | 24,922 |
| Ocean quahog | 2,079 | 943 | 2,133 | 29,979 | 13,598 | 28,109 | - | - | - | 32,058 | 14,541 | 30,242 |

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  | High Seas or off Foreign Shores |  |  | Total U.S. Landings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 to 3 miles |  |  | 3 to 200 miles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Softshell | 2,394 | 1,086 | 19,969 | 73 | 33 | 647 | - | - |  | 2,467 | 1,119 | 20,616 |
| Surf (Atlantic) | 8,407 | 3,813 | 7,586 | 29,773 | 13,505 | 23,859 |  |  |  | 38,180 | 17,318 | 31,445 |
| Other | 1,859 | 843 | 6,714 | - | - | 3 |  | - |  | 1,859 | 843 | 6,717 |
| Total clams | 25,794 | 11,700 | 190,940 | 59,876 | 27,160 | 53,167 |  | - |  | 85,670 | 38,860 | 244,107 |
| Conch (snails) | 2,230 | 1,012 | 10,464 | 101 | 46 | 414 |  | - |  | 2,331 | 1,058 | 10,878 |
| Mussels, blue (sea) | 3,076 | 1,395 | 11,025 | 79 | 36 | 133 |  | - |  | 3,155 | 1,431 | 11,158 |
| Oysters | 30,227 | 13,711 | 257,646 | 77 | 35 | 1,102 | - | - |  | 30,304 | 13,746 | 258,748 |
| Scallops: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bay | 501 | 227 | 8,283 | 1 |  | 6 |  | - | - | 502 | 228 | 8,289 |
| Sea | 783 | 355 | 7,631 | 57,097 | 25,899 | 524,663 | - | - | - | 57,880 | 26,254 | 532,294 |
| Squid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illex | 365 | 165 | 182 | 52,804 | 23,952 | 23,447 | - | - |  | 53,169 | 24,117 | 23,629 |
| Loligo | 3,120 | 1,415 | 4,927 | 22,427 | 10,173 | 33,642 |  | - |  | 25,547 | 11,588 | 38,569 |
| Unclassified | 46 | 21 | 47 | 3,136 | 1,423 | 441 | - | - | - | 3,182 | 1,443 | 488 |
| Pacific: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loligo | 71,387 | 32,381 | 35,549 | 8,342 | 3,784 | 3,799 |  | - |  | 79,729 | 36,165 | 39,348 |
| Unclassified | 1 | - | 3 | - | - |  | - | - |  | 1 | - | 3 |
| Total squid | 74,919 | 33,983 | 40,708 | 86,709 | 39,331 | 61,329 | - | - |  | 161,628 | 73,314 | 102,037 |
| Total mollusks | 137,530 | 62,383 | 526,697 | 203,940 | 92,507 | 640,814 | - | - |  | 341,470 | 154,890 | 1,167,511 |
| Other shellfish | 19,124 | 8,675 | 19,859 | 4,502 | 2,042 | 1,696 | - | - |  | 23,626 | 10,717 | 21,555 |
| Total shellfish | 604,434 | 274,169 | 1,600,937 | 503,283 | 228,288 | 1,426,008 | * | - | - | 1,107,717 | 502,457 | 3,026,945 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horseshoe crab | 1,798 | 816 | 1,405 | 237 | 108 | 218 | - | - | - | 2,035 | 923 | 1,623 |
| Sea urchins | 5,664 | 2,569 | 12,331 | 1,269 | 575 | 2,248 | - | - | - | 6,933 | 3,145 | 14,579 |

COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH BY U.S. FISHING CRAFT: BY SPECIES, BY DISTANCE CAUGHT

 estimated the distance-from-shore landings for data collected by the Service and States. Includes landings from the Great Lakes and other inland waters, but excludes Mississippi River drainage area states.
 beginning on page 1. Data do not include aquaculture products except oysters or clams.
U.S. Commercial Landings

DOMESTIC LANDINGS FOR U.S. TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS, 2018

| Group / Species | American Samoa |  |  | Guam |  |  | Northern Marianas Islands |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds | Kilos | Dollars | Pounds | Kilos | Dollars | Pounds | Kilos | Dollars |
| Fish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barracudas | 1,220 | 553 | 2,870 | 369 | 167 | 824 | - | - | - |
| Billfishes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marlin | 2,692 | 1,221 | 4,648 | 9,066 | 4,112 | 15,639 | 374 | 170 | 972 |
| Sailfish | 1,590 | 721 | 4,062 | 384 | 174 | 799 | 109 | 49 | 272 |
| Swordfish | 8,548 | 3,877 | 28,090 | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Spearfish | 13,046 | 5,918 | 16,273 | 35 | 16 | 61 | - |  |  |
| Dolphinfish | 8,674 | 3,935 | 19,783 | 13,296 | 6,031 | 33,877 | 13,634 | 6,184 | 38,493 |
| Emperors | 4,306 | 1,953 | 13,254 | 4,943 | 2,242 | 10,532 | 2,499 | 1,134 | 6,308 |
| Goatfish | 62 | 28 | 189 | 1,003 | 455 | 2,705 | 1,088 | 494 | 2,695 |
| Groupers | 2,647 | 1,201 | 8,060 | 1,419 | 644 | 3,541 | 641 | 291 | 2,037 |
| Jacks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amberjack | 93 | 42 | 295 | 501 | 227 | 1,674 | 301 | 137 | 891 |
| Bigeye scad | - | - | - | 5,859 | 2,658 | 16,856 | 1,268 | 575 | 3,927 |
| Black jack | 684 | 310 | 2,121 | 79 | 36 | 198 | 110 | 50 | 378 |
| Rainbow runner | 126 | 57 | 456 | 1,196 | 543 | 2,773 | 1,305 | 592 | 3,234 |
| Other | 593 | 269 | 1,747 | 407 | 185 | 1,207 | 310 | 141 | 812 |
| Parrotfishes | 8,610 | 3,905 | 26,834 | 22,219 | 10,078 | 62,358 | 2,738 | 1,242 | 9,534 |
| Rabbitfish | 23 | 10 | 68 | 8,595 | 3,899 | 27,345 | 2,059 | 934 | 7,078 |
| Snappers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blue lined snapper | 503 | 228 | 1,535 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ehu | 1,147 | 520 | 4,863 | 246 | 112 | 1,178 | 55 | 25 | 248 |
| Gindai (flower snapper) | 139 | 63 | 415 | 425 | 193 | 1,981 | 53 | 24 | 231 |
| Gray jobfish | 1,778 | 806 | 5,631 | 64 | 29 | 209 | 148 | 67 | 399 |
| Humpback | 1,586 | 719 | 4,989 | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Lehi (silverjaw) | 1,589 | 721 | 5,469 | 231 | 105 | 1,047 | 509 | 231 | 1,895 |
| Onaga | 3,684 | 1,671 | 14,434 | 945 | 429 | 6,270 | 2,258 | 1,024 | 13,732 |
| Opakapaka | 298 | 135 | 1,059 | 205 | 93 | 873 | 10 | 5 | 45 |
| Snappers, other | 1,593 | 723 | 4,576 | 2,627 | 1,192 | 7,843 | 38 | 17 | 177 |
| Total snappers | 12,317 | 5,586 | 42,971 | 4,743 | 2,153 | 19,401 | 3,071 | 1,393 | 16,727 |
| Squirrelfish | 1,334 | 605 | 4,024 | 717 | 325 | 1,628 | 338 | 153 | 845 |
| Surgeonfishes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unicornfishes | 3,726 | 1,690 | 11,216 | 16,257 | 7,374 | 46,793 |  |  |  |
| Other | 17,722 | 8,039 | 53,137 | 3,522 | 1,598 | 8,342 | 2,591 | 1,175 | 6,569 |
| Tunas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore | 3,129,982 | 1,419,751 | 4,394,018 | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Bigeye | 102,726 | 46,596 | 70,243 | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Skipjack | 160,764 | 72,922 | 132,194 | 42,307 | 19,190 | 100,783 | 121,688 | 55,197 | 288,567 |
| Yellowfin | 560,819 | 254,386 | 498,152 | 10,100 | 4,581 | 25,979 | 12,610 | 5,720 | 33,434 |
| Other | 1,417 | 643 | 4,388 | 2,666 | 1,209 | 5,673 | 6,347 | 2,879 | 15,699 |
| Total, tuna | 3,955,708 | 1,794,298 | 5,098,995 | 55,073 | 24,980 | 132,435 | 140,645 | 63,796 | 337,700 |
| Wahoo | 75,907 | 34,431 | 76,334 | 14,850 | 6,736 | 38,103 | 658 | 298 | 1,896 |
| Wrasses | 22 | 10 | 71 | 622 | 282 | 3,110 | 23 | 10 | 57 |
| Other marine finfishes | 9,201 | 4,174 | 23,549 | 33,372 | 15,137 | 108,388 | 19,801 | 8,982 | 53,804 |
| Total fish | 4,128,851 | 1,872,833 | 5,439,047 | 198,527 | 90,052 | 538,589 | 193,563 | 87,800 | 494,229 |
| Shellfish, et al. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crabs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lobster, spiny | 744 | 337 | 2,417 | 894 | 406 | 4,226 | 83 | 38 | 926 |
| Octopus | 22 | 10 | 50 | 4,220 | 1,914 | 15,660 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Shelfish, other | - | - | - | 1,087 | 493 | 1,087 | 119 | 54 | 1,446 |
| Total shellfish, et al. | 766 | 347 | 2,467 | 6,201 | 2,813 | 20,973 | 206 | 93 | 2,381 |
| Grand Total | 4,129,617 | 1,873,182 | 5,441,514 | 204,728 | 92,864 | 559,562 | 193,769 | 87,893 | 496,610 |

[^2]DOMESTIC LANDINGS FOR U.S. TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS, 2018

| Group / Species | Puerto Rico (1) |  |  | U.S. Virgin Islands (1) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds | Kilos | Dollars | Pounds | Kilos | Dollars |
| Fish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballyhoo | 40837 | 18524 | 58706 | 1752 | 795 | 9240 |
| Barracuda | 1031 | 468 | 2207 | 964 | 437 | 4768 |
| Dolphinfish | 83172 | 37727 | 319439 | 19055 | 8643 | 130292 |
| Goatfish | 2811 | 1275 | 8077 | 793 | 359 | 4472 |
| Groupers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Red hind | 27856 | 12635 | 113667 | 23670 | 10737 | 143775 |
| Misty | 3458 | 1569 | 15578 |  |  |  |
| Other | 7537 | 3419 | 26961 | 9008 | 4086 | 53751 |
| Grunts | 11339 | 5143 | 20023 | 25689 | 11652 | 149224 |
| Hogfish | 35388 | 16052 | 147400 | 2850 | 1293 | 17097 |
| Jacks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar jack | 19352 | 8778 | 37754 | 5414 | 2456 | 30781 |
| Horse-eye jack | 1689 | 766 | 3294 |  |  |  |
| Other | 3959 | 1796 | 7030 | 23758 | 10777 | 142703 |
| Mackerel, king and cero | 40499 | 18370 | 118489 | 6259 | 2839 | 37521 |
| Mojarra | 4778 | 2167 | 9566 |  |  |  |
| Mullet | 7927 | 3596 | 23800 |  |  |  |
| Parrotfish | 17451 | 7916 | 36235 | 27276 | 12373 | 142602 |
| Scup or porgy | 8768 | 3977 | 18524 | 7136 | 3237 | 42692 |
| Sharks, other | 9349 | 4241 | 12902 | 360 | 163 | 1081 |
| Snappers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lane | 60072 | 27248 | 186020 | 3491 | 1584 | 21305 |
| Mutton | 20899 | 9480 | 67851 | 4505 | 2043 | 27753 |
| Silk | 148461 | 67341 | 820298 | 3544 | 1608 | 21887 |
| Yellowtail | 72311 | 32800 | 236080 | 22353 | 10139 | 138208 |
| Other | 138886 | 62998 | 808375 | 10014 | 4542 | 63358 |
| Total snappers | 440,629 | 199,867 | 2,118,624 | 43,907 | 19,916 | 272,511 |
| Snook | 11621 | 5271 | 44517 | - | - |  |
| Squirrelfish | 1710 | 776 | 3243 | 6473 | 2936 | 28747 |
| Surgeonfish |  |  |  | 12715 | 5767 | 72381 |
| Triggerfish | 33646 | 15262 | 68650 | 46089 | 20906 | 267072 |
| Trunkfish (boxfish) | 25971 | 11780 | 71160 | 6017 | 2729 | 12876 |
| Tuna: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore | 430 | 195 | 1676 |  |  |  |
| Blackfin | 27481 | 12465 | 62006 | 300 | 136 | 1900 |
| Little (tunny) | 14021 | 6360 | 30263 | 8467 | 3841 | 53345 |
| Skipjack | 15597 | 7075 | 35679 |  |  |  |
| Yellowfin | 4027 | 1827 | 13703 |  |  |  |
| Unclassified | 2357 | 1069 | 10458 | 11399 | 5171 | 71929 |
| Total tuna | 63,913 | 28,991 | 153,785 | 20,166 | 9,148 | 127,174 |
| Wahoo | 15432 | 7000 | 54086 | 8465 | 3839 | 56068 |
| Other marine finfishes | 21361 | 9689 | 66510 | 31351 | 14221 | 165913 |
| Total fish | 941,484 | 427,055 | 3,560,227 | 329,167 | 149,309 | 1,912,741 |
| Shellfish, et al. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crabs | 3192 | 1448 | 43006 | 1474 | 669 | 7385 |
| Lobster, spiny | 285044 | 129295 | 1894908 | 96638 | 43835 | 854282 |
| Conch (snail) meats | 179456 | 81401 | 1036702 | 14817 | 6721 | 95265 |
| Octopus | 15917 | 7220 | 69262 |  |  |  |
| Shellfish, other | 2304 | 1045 | 8678 | 3088 | 1401 | 87615 |
| Total shellfish, et al. | 485,913 | 220,409 | 3,052,556 | 116,017 | 52,626 | 1,044,547 |
| Grand Total | 1,427,397 | 647,464 | 6,612,783 | 445,184 | 201,935 | 2,957,288 |

(1) All landings are as reported. No adjustments or estimations have been made.

The following comparisons between the top species, by weight, for U.S. commercial landings and recreational fish harvests include only species with both recreational and commercial fisheries. Further, these comparisons do not include data for Alaska and Texas because recreational weight data are not provided by those states. Recreational harvest shown represents type A+B1 catch which includes both fish brought back to the dock, used for bait, released dead, or filleted.

Selected Recreational Species-Harvest vs. Commercial Harvest, 2018


## U.S. Commercial Landings

## Top Recreational and Commercial Finfish Species, by Coast, 2018 (Thousands of Pounds)

| Rank | Species | Commercial | Recreational | Total Landings |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | Atlantic Herring | 96,220 | 92 | 96,312 |
| 2 | Striped bass | 4,517 | 23,750 | 28,266 |
| 3 | Atlantic mackerel | 19,209 | 4,551 | 23,760 |
| 4 | Goosefish (anglerfish) | 22,956 | 78 | 23,033 |
| 5 | Dogfish | 16,505 | 16,722 |  |
| 6 | Haddock | 14,455 | 16,424 |  |
| 7 | Bluefish | 2,423 | 1,970 | 15,694 |
| 8 | Dolphinfish | 13,271 | 15,427 |  |
| 9 | Summer flounder (fluke) | 14,915 | 13,812 |  |
| 10 | Catfish | 7,185 | 7,628 | 13,103 |

Gulf Coast

| Rank | Species | Commercial | Recreational | Total Landings |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | Red snapper | 3,078 | 12,617 | 15,695 |
| 2 | Mullets | 7,393 | 6,418 | 13,811 |
| 3 | Spotted sea trout | 89 | 9,778 | 9,867 |
| 4 | Snapper, Other | 2,449 | 5,680 | 8,129 |
| 5 | King \& Cero mackerel | 2,005 | 5,349 | 7,354 |
| 6 | Spanish Mackerel | 1,165 | 5,544 | 6,708 |
| 7 | Snapper, Vermillion | 1,061 | 2,311 | 3,372 |
| 8 | Sand (white) sea trout | 17 | 3,228 | 3,244 |
| 9 | Blue Runner | 195 | 2,959 | 3,155 |
| 10 | Herring, Thread | 1,248 | 547 | 1,795 |


| Rank | Species | Commercial | Recreational | Total Landings |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | Unspecified rockfishes | 37,272 | 7,115 | 44,387 |
| 2 | Sablefish | 11,561 | 5 | 11,566 |
| 3 | Chub mackerel | 5,534 | 853 | 6,387 |
| 4 | Lingcod | 1,474 | 2,567 | 4,041 |
| 5 | Halibut | 1,447 | 1,239 | 2,686 |
| 6 | Bonito | 1,487 | 722 | 2,209 |
| 7 | Flounder, Pacific, other | 2,121 | 2,124 |  |
| 8 | Herring, Pacific | 2,000 | 21 | 2,020 |
| 9 | Tuna, Bluefin | 707 | 723 |  |
| 10 | Shark, Other | 472 | 60 | 532 |

## U.S. Aquaculture

##  <br> F11940944404140 <br> 


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## INTRODUCTION

Aquaculture is the propagation and rearing of aquatic species in controlled or selected environments (National Aquaculture Act of 1980). Although the U.S. is not a major aquaculture producer, ranking 17th worldwide for fish and shellfish production, it is estimated that over half of the seafood that the U.S. imports and consumes comes from aquaculture. Aquaculture plays an important role in producing many popular seafood products, including salmon, oysters, and clams in the U.S. as well as imported shrimp. The data in this section are current through 2017 and, therefore, lag 1 year behind the rest of the data in Fisheries of the United States.

## SOURCES OF DATA

Accurate statistics about the state of the U.S. marine aquaculture industry are essential for quantitatively demonstrating the contribution of aquaculture to coastal economies and to U.S. seafood production. Regular, periodic data are also necessary to assess industry trends. However, the United States does not conduct an annual national survey of aquaculture production. To derive the estimates reported here, NMFS compiles data from a number of sources including state agencies, industry groups, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and specialized surveys. Round weight is reported for most species, but oysters, clams, and mussels are reported as meat weight (i.e., without the shell). The values reported are at the farm-gate level.

More detailed data on United States Aquaculture are available from the USDA Census of Aquaculture for 2018 (http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/ Census of Aquaculture/(). This is a follow-up to the 2017 Census of Agriculture. The Census of Aquaculture provides more information on freshwater aquaculture, species farmed, and methods used. Data in the current census is from 2018, however, the cenus is not annual. The previous census had data from 2013. Data from this publication will not agree exactly with data from the Census of Aquaculture due to differences in methodology and sources of data.

World data are compiled by the FAO and are available on its website (http://www.fao.org/fishery/ statistics/global-aquaculture-production) and through its FishStatJ software (http://www.fao.org/fishery/ statistics/software/fishstatj/en). For global data, all species are reported in live weight.

## DATA HIGHLIGHTS

In 2017, estimated freshwater plus marine U.S. aquaculture production was 626 million pounds with a value of $\$ 1.47$ billion. This reflects a decrease of 7.7 million pounds $(1.2 \%)$ from 2016. Freshwater aquaculture production decreased, declining 3.6 million pounds ( $0.7 \%$ ) from 2016. In 2017, marine aquaculture production decreased by 4.1 million pounds ( $4.8 \%$ ). The value of production also decreased by $\$ 21.1$ million (4.8\%). Freshwater production is primarily composed of catfish ( 330.4 million pounds), crawfish ( 140.3 million pounds), and trout ( 43.8 million pounds). Atlantic salmon is the leading species for marine finfish aquaculture ( 32.4 million pounds), while oysters have the highest volume ( 36.5 million pounds) for marine shellfish production. Thriving shellfish industries can be found in all coastal regions of the United States, however the Atlantic and Pacific Coast states produce more oysters, clams, and mussels by value ( $\$ 117.8$ and $\$ 120.3$ million, respectively), while the Gulf states produce more by volume (24.9 million pounds).

The FAO estimates that nearly half of world seafood consumption comes from aquaculture and this percentage is likely to increase in the future. By far, Asia is the leading continent for aquaculture production. Asia produces about 92 percent of the global aquaculture production, which totals 111.9 million metric tons. The top five producing countries are in Asia: China, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. FAO reported that the United States ranked seventeenth in aquaculture production. Globally, carps (28.5 million metric tons), tilapias ( 5.9 million metric tons), and salmon ( 3.5 million metric tons) are the finfish species groups with the greatest production. Clams ( 5.7 million metric tons), oysters ( 5.7 million metric tons), and shrimp ( 5.5 million metric tons) are the shellfish species groups with the most production.

Aquatic plant farming, primarily seaweed, also represents a significant sector of global aquaculture production ( 31.8 million metric tons, valued at 11.8 billion). Seaweed farming represents a significant area of growth for the U.S. aquaculture industry. Production increased 186\% from 2016 to 2017. Total wet weight (value) was $24,164(\$ 25,444)$ lbs in 2016 and grew in 2017 to $69,053 \mathrm{lbs}(\$ 68,698)$. Preliminary data for 2018 indicates the rapid rise in farmed seaweed production will continue. While production numbers are small because the industry is just now establishing, seaweed farming shows promise to become an important contributor to U.S. marine aquaculture production and to U.S. global competitiveness in seafood production.

| Species | ESTIMATED U.S. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION, 2012-2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 |  |  | 2013 |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Freshwater: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catfish | 340,164 | 154,296 | 318,784 | 358,380 | 162,560 | 354,337 |
| Striped bass | 7,915 | 3,590 | 29,438 | 7,444 | 3,377 | 34,987 |
| Tilapia | 23,000 | 10,433 | 56,350 | 18,428 | 8,359 | 40,049 |
| Trout | 36,226 | 16,432 | 55,388 | 44,496 | 20,183 | 71,869 |
| Crawfish | 95,762 | 43,437 | 160,717 | 106,924 | 48,500 | 144,347 |
| Total Freshwater | 503,067 | 228,188 | 620,677 | 535,672 | 242,979 | 645,588 |
| Marine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salmon | 42,538 | 19,295 | 77,064 | 41,593 | 18,866 | 104,709 |
| Clams | 10,262 | 4,655 | 98,797 | 9,533 | 4,324 | 122,150 |
| Mussels | 739 | 335 | 9,451 | 699 | 317 | 9,804 |
| Oysters | 34,802 | 15,786 | 135,718 | 35,243 | 15,986 | 157,272 |
| Shrimp | 2,846 | 1,291 | 6,029 | 3,355 | 1,522 | 7,108 |
| Total Marine | 91,187 | 41,362 | 327,059 | 90,422 | 41,015 | 401,043 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | 286,087 | - | - | 289,181 |
| Totals | 594,254 | 269,550 | 1,233,823 | 626,094 | 283,994 | 1,335,812 |
| Species | 2014 |  |  | 2015 |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Freshwater: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catfish | 307,498 | 139,480 | 331,963 | 317,445 | 143,992 | 347,021 |
| Striped bass | 8,110 | 3,679 | 31,142 | 8,111 | 3,679 | 30,831 |
| Tilapia | 18,999 | 8,618 | 42,745 | 18,999 | 8,618 | 42,745 |
| Trout | 48,456 | 21,979 | 76,206 | 45,854 | 20,799 | 76,748 |
| Crawfish | 134,168 | 60,858 | 172,071 | 140,411 | 63,690 | 199,350 |
| Total Freshwater | 517,231 | 234,615 | 654,128 | 530,820 | 240,778 | 696,695 |
| Marine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salmon | 41,268 | 18,719 | 76,186 | 47,528 | 21,559 | 87,743 |
| Clams | 10,405 | 4,720 | 120,727 | 9,086 | 4,121 | 112,139 |
| Mussels | 699 | 317 | 9,861 | 717 | 325 | 10,201 |
| Oysters | 33,323 | 15,115 | 168,991 | 35,229 | 15,980 | 172,778 |
| Shrimp | 4,870 | 2,209 | 10,316 | 3,979 | 1,805 | 11,137 |
| Total Marine | 90,565 | 41,080 | 386,081 | 96,539 | 43,790 | 393,998 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | 291,717 | - | - | 302,774 |
| Totals | 607,796 | 275,695 | 1,331,926 | 627,359 | 284,568 | 1,393,468 |
| Species | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Freshwater: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catfish | 320,174 | 145,230 | 363,075 | 330,428 | 149,881 | 355,218 |
| Striped bass | 10,322 | 4,682 | 37,737 | 9,901 | 4,491 | 36,198 |
| Tilapia | 18,999 | 8,618 | 42,745 | 18,999 | 8,618 | 42,745 |
| Trout | 48,451 | 21,977 | 79,558 | 43,750 | 19,845 | 83,151 |
| Crawfish | 149,015 | 67,593 | 196,695 | 140,270 | 63,626 | 189,606 |
| Total Freshwater | 546,961 | 248,100 | 719,809 | 543,348 | 246,461 | 706,918 |
| Marine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salmon | 35,682 | 16,185 | 67,654 | 32,375 | 14,685 | 61,383 |
| Clams | 9,722 | 4,410 | 137,793 | 9,003 | 4,084 | 129,125 |
| Mussels | 894 | 406 | 10,476 | 878 | 398 | 10,395 |
| Oysters | 36,601 | 16,602 | 192,328 | 36,480 | 16,547 | 186,288 |
| Shrimp | 3,600 | 1,633 | 10,075 | 3,600 | 1,633 | 10,075 |
| Total Marine | 86,499 | 39,236 | 418,327 | 82,336 | 37,347 | 397,266 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | 315,944 | - | - | 367,823 |
| Totals | 633,460 | 287,336 | 1,454,080 | 625,684 | 283,808 | 1,472,007 |

Note: Table may not add due to rounding. Clams, oysters, and mussels are reported as meat weights (excludes shell), while all other species such as shrimp and finfishes are reported as whole (live) weights. Some clam and oyster production is reported with U.S. commercial landings. Weights and values represent the final sales of products to processors and dealers. The "Miscellaneous" category includes baitfish, ornamental/tropical fish, alligators, algae, aquatic plants, eels, scallops, crabs, and others. The production volume of "Miscellaneous" is not reported because production value, but not weight, is reported for many species such as ornamental fishes.
Source: Fisheries Statistics Division, F/ST1, State Data, NMFS and Census of Aquaculture, USDA.

Volume of Domestic Commercial Landings and Aquaculture Production


Value of Domestic Commercial Landings and Aquaculture Production


Estimated Marine Aquaculture Production Value and Volume, 2012-2017


Estimated Value of Freshwater and Marine Aquaculture, 2012-2017


Note: Total marine + freshwater does not match the summary chart on p. 27 because the "Miscellaneous" category has been excluded from this graph.

## Aquaculture

Estimated U.S. Marine Aquaculture Production by Region, by Volume, 2017


Estimated U.S. Marine Aquaculture Production by Region, by Value, 2017


## Estimated Shellfish Aquaculture Production, by Volume, 2017



ESTIMATED SHELLFISH VOLUME AND VALUE BY REGION, 2017

| Region | Total Shellfish Volume (KG) | Total Shellfish Value (1000 \$) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Atlantic | $9,333,462$ | 117,837 |
| Gulf | $24,901,824$ | 86,804 |
| Pacific | $12,125,817$ | 120,343 |

Note: Volume is reported in meat weight.

## Aquaculture

AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF ALL SPECIES BY TOP COUNTRIES AND BY CONTINENT, 2017

| Country (ranked by volume) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Volume } \\ \text { (metric tons) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { (1000 US\$) } \end{gathered}$ | Continent | $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { (1000 US } \$ \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 64,358,481 | 148,963,118 | Asia | 102,896,169 | 211,021,834 |
| Indonesia | 15,896,100 | 12,906,162 | Europe | 3,010,268 | 14,455,862 |
| India | 6,182,000 | 12,293,958 | South America | 2,527,424 | 15,145,333 |
| Vietnam | 3,831,241 | 9,715,248 | Africa | 2,214,143 | 3,197,910 |
| Bangladesh | 2,333,352 | 5,905,370 | North America | 1,064,034 | 3,864,635 |
| South Korea | 2,306,280 | 3,431,671 | Oceania | 234,586 | 1,893,590 |
| Philippines | 2,237,787 | 1,998,500 |  |  |  |
| Egypt | 1,451,841 | 1,376,605 |  |  |  |
| Norway | 1,308,634 | 7,856,984 |  |  |  |
| Chile | 1,219,747 | 10,412,180 |  |  |  |
| Myanmar | 1,048,863 | 1,749,589 |  |  |  |
| Japan | 1,021,580 | 4,685,599 |  |  |  |
| Thailand | 889,891 | 2,703,419 |  |  |  |
| North Korea | 625,060 | 149,623 |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 595,000 | 1,461,843 |  |  |  |
| Ecuador | 464,505 | 2,408,200 |  |  |  |
| United States | 439,670 | 1,212,480 |  |  |  |
| Malaysia | 427,516 | 708,400 |  |  |  |
| Iran | 412,887 | 1,274,340 |  |  |  |
| Spain | 311,032 | 583,018 |  |  |  |
| All others | 4,585,156 | 17,782,856 |  |  |  |
| Total | 111,946,623 | 249,579,163 |  | 111,946,623 | 249,579,163 |

Source: FAO, U.S. total may not agree with other estimates in this section.
Additional detail on global aquaculture production can be found in the World section.

## Aquaculture Production by Continent, 2017



## United States Marine Recreational Fisheries

## DATA COLLECTION

Detailed information on marine recreational fishing supports fisheries management and is mandated by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (PL 104-297) and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (PL 109-479). In 1981, following two years of preliminary surveys, NOAA Fisheries began a comprehensive survey of marine recreational fisheries covering all fishing modes (private/rental boat, party/charter boat, and shore) and including estuarine and brackish water. Although the annual recreational harvest is only about nine percent of the total weight of U.S. harvest of finfish for states covered by this program, the fishing activities of millions of anglers are important to monitor. Marine recreational fishing significantly impacts the stocks of many finfish species, and recreational catch surpasses commercial landings of some species (see figure on page 23). Important information about recreational fishing activity and impact is collected by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), a state-regional-federal partnership that oversees the continual improvement and implementation of data collection programs to estimate recreational fisheries catch and effort.

## METHODS

On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S., MRIP collects recreational fisheries data using the Fishing Effort Survey (FES), the For-Hire Survey (FHS), and the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey (APAIS). The FES replaced the Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS) in 2018 as an improved survey method with greater coverage and higher response rates than its predecessor. Additional information, obtained from state and regional logbook programs, supplements survey data to produce more robust catch and effort estimates. While the CHTS collected data on the number of shore and private boat fishing trips taken by residents of coastal counties, the FES is a mail survey that collects state-wide shore and private boat fishing information from households on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in Hawaii. The APAIS covers all fishing modes and collects data on species composition of catches; catch rates by species; lengths and weights of landed fish; the proportion of fishing trips by residents of non-coastal counties; and angler avidity. These data are combined to produce estimates of participation, catch, and effort. Catch estimates are separated into two categories: harvested catch and catch released alive. Harvested catch includes landed fish and catch reported as dead. Whenever
possible, field interviewers identify, count, weigh, and measure landed fish that are available in whole form. Angler reports are obtained for catch released alive and for all other harvested catch, such as catch released dead, used for bait, or filleted fish. Catch estimates are stratified by sub-region, state, and wave (bimonthly sampling period), and further partitioned by species, fishing mode, primary area fished (inland [sounds, rivers, bays], state territorial seas [ocean to 3 miles from shore, except for Texas and Florida's Gulf coast, where state territorial seas extend to 10 miles from shore], and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) [ocean from the outer edge of the state territorial seas to 200 miles from shore]), and catch type. Marine recreational fishing in Louisiana is monitored by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and has not been surveyed by NOAA Fisheries since 2013.

On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in California, effort for the party and charter boat fishing modes is estimated through the FHS. This survey differs from the FES because it uses a telephone survey of boat captains as the primary method for estimating fishing effort. The weekly survey uses a directory of charter and party boats as the sampling frame. This survey estimates the number of angler trips on boats included in the sampling frames. Dockside and on-board angler intercept surveys collect catch data. The total catch of any one species is calculated as the product of the estimated total angler trips and the estimated mean catch per trip for that species. The FHS produces separate estimates for party and charter boat on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, while for-hire fishing vessels are not designated by type in California. The FHS effort methodology was initiated in 2000 on the Gulf coast, in 2001 on the Pacific coast, and in 2003 on the Atlantic coast. The FHS on the Gulf coast only includes charter boats. On the Atlantic coast, the FHS is supplemented with data collected by the Vessel Trip Reporting program, administered from Maine to North Carolina.

In Oregon and Washington, boat surveys are used to produce catch and effort estimates. Oregon's Ocean Recreational Boat Survey (ORBS) and Washington's Ocean Sampling Program (OSP) each consist of a field intercept survey for effort and catch for-hire and private boats. Estimates of mean catch per boat, catch per angler, total angler trips, and boat trips are produced for each port inlet or port group stratified by time period, boat type (charter/guide/private), trip type (salmon, tuna, bottomfish, etc.) and area fished.

Catch estimates, by species, are produced in both weight and numbers of fish. In Alaska, recreational fishing data are collected through an annual mail survey administered by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

## COVERAGE

In 2018, MRIP covered the Atlantic coast (ME-East FL), Gulf coast (MS-West FL), and Hawaii. Detailed information and access to the data are available on the MRIP web page (www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/ recreational-fishing-data). Care is advised when comparing catch estimates across an extended time series because of differences in sampling coverage through the years.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf sub-regions (NCLA), party boat catch data have not been collected since 1985. As a result, for-hire estimates for these sub-regions only include charter boats. Marine recreational fishing in Texas is monitored by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and has not been surveyed by NOAA Fisheries since 1985. MRIP was discontinued in LA after 2013. On the Pacific coast prior to 1998, recreational fishing surveys were not conducted during certain waves because trips were surveyed by state natural resource agencies. Recreational fishing on the Pacific coast has not been surveyed by NOAA Fisheries since 2003. Harvest, effort, and participation data for Alaska are included for 2017 but are not yet available for 2018. West Pacific U.S. territories have not been included in the national survey program since 1981. Hawaii was not surveyed between 1981 and 2002. Puerto Rico was not surveyed between 1981 and 2000, or after Hurricane Maria (late 2017). Since 2004, the numbers reported for Washington and Oregon include only private boat and for-hire fisheries. Data from other NOAA Fisheries and state surveys are not included in this report.

Historically, only about five percent of the annual recreational catch is taken during Wave 1 (Jan./Feb.), and changes have been made over the years to offset high sampling costs during these months of low fishing activity. In Jan./Feb. of 1981, recreational fishing surveys were not conducted in any region. In 1982, Jan./Feb. data collection resumed on the Pacific coast, the Gulf coast, and the Atlantic coast of Florida. In 2004, Jan./Feb. data collection resumed in North Carolina. With a few exceptions, MRIP has not collected data in Jan./Feb. on the Atlantic coast north of Florida since 1980. To determine
whether this decision introduced bias to Atlantic coast estimates, a pilot study of fishing effort by coastal household residents was conducted in Jan./ Feb. 2010 in NY, NJ, DE, MD, and VA. Results suggested only $\sim 0.1$ to 1.3 percent of coastal households reported fishing in Jan./Feb. in these mid-Atlantic states, compared to the average fishing household rates of 1.25 to 4.5 percent in Mar./Apr. and Nov./ Dec. (2007-2009 pooled), the two lowest periods of activity that were regularly surveyed by the CHTS. These extremely low levels of fishing prevalence in Wave 1 suggest very low contribution to annual catch from successful anglers. These findings confirmed the decision to forgo sampling during those months, further supported by the difficulty of surveying such low trip numbers with adequate levels of precision.

The marine recreational statistics program was not conducted during the following time periods: Nov./ Dec. (ME and NH) from 1987 to present; Mar./ Apr. (ME and NH) from 1986 to present; Jan./ Feb. (Northern CA and OR) in 1994; Jan./Feb. (Southern CA and OR) in 1995; Nov./Dec. (OR) in 1994; Nov./Dec. (WA shore modes) in 2003; July to Dec. (OR shore modes) in 2003; all waves (CA, OR, and WA) from1990 to 1993 and from 2004 to present; all waves (WA) from 1993 to 1994.

## CATCH AND EFFORT ESTIMATION

The MRIP time series was updated to provide estimates that are fully calibrated for both the 2018 transition from the CHTS to the FES and the 2013 APAIS design change. The data presented in the tables are calibrated estimates.

## DATA TABLES

The estimated harvests (numbers and weight of fish) for the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii are presented. No data are available for Puerto Rico for 2018, as data collection has yet to resume following Hurricane Maria in 2017. Harvest by weight are not available for Texas and Alaska, or Louisiana after 2013. Numbers of fish harvested and released alive are also presented for many important species groups. Estimated harvests are presented by subregion and primary fishing area. The total numbers of estimated trips and participants are presented by state. State estimates for the number of anglers in Louisiana, Hawaii, Texas, California, Oregon, and Washington are not available.

## 2018 MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING DATA

The 2018 national estimate of nearly 8.5 million anglers was derived from two sources: 1) an estimate based on current survey data using historical methods from Maine to Mississippi, and 2) estimates based on historical rates of participation for California, Oregon, and Washington (since 2003) and Louisiana (since 2014). Texas, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico lack historical data adequate to estimate participation and are not included. NOAA Fisheries has a growing concern and lack of confidence in the second portion of the total estimate, which depends on historical participation rates to provide current estimates, especially over a long time frame. NOAA Fisheries will continue to provide that portion of the national estimate described in 1) above, and will work with its state partners to explore ways to improve annual estimates of marine recreational angler participation rather than continuing to use the source described in 2) above. In particular, NOAA Fisheries is evaluating an approach to utilize state estimates produced by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, which is sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These nearly 8.5 million marine recreational anglers made over 194 million marine recreational fishing trips in the continental U.S. and Hawaii. Alaska data are not available for the current year. The estimated
total marine recreational catch was almost 956 million fish, of which almost 64 percent was released alive. The estimated total weight of harvested catch was 359 million pounds. The Atlantic coast accounted for the majority of trips (almost 67\%) and catch ( $60 \%$ ). The Gulf coast accounted for almost 29 percent of trips and almost 37 percent of catch. The Pacific coast accounted for 3 percent of trips and 2 percent of catch. Hawaii accounted for 1 percent of both trips and catch. Nationally, most (nearly 55\% in numbers of fish) of the recreational catch came from inland waters, 35 percent from state territorial seas, and nearly 10 percent from the EEZ. The majority of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast trips fished primarily in inland waters.

## ATLANTIC

In 2018, over 5.2 million residents of Atlantic coast states participated in marine recreational fishing. All participants, including visitors, took over 129 million trips and caught a total of almost 574 million fish. About 34 percent of the trips were made in east Florida, followed by nearly 13 percent in North Carolina, almost 10 percent in New Jersey, almost 9 percent in New York, almost 8 percent in South Carolina, over 5 percent in Maryland, over 5 percent in New Hampshire, 5 percent in Massachusetts, and 5 percent in Virginia. Georgia accounted for less than 4 percent, Connecticut accounted for less than 3 percent, and Maine, Rhode Island, and Delaware each accounted for less than 2 percent of trips. The most commonly caught non-bait species (in numbers of fish) were striped bass, spotted seatrout, black sea bass, bluefish, and scup. The largest harvests by weight were striped bass, dolphinfish, bluefish, scup, and black sea bass.

Annual scup catch increased overall from almost 21 million fish (2009) to more than 30 million fish (2018). At more than 30 million fish, the 2018 scup catch was above the 10 -year mean of 26 million. From 2009 to 2018, total annual catch of tautog has averaged nearly 12 million fish. Catch has fluctuated ranging from a low of almost 7.7 million fish (2011) to a high of almost 16 million fish (2017) with no clear trend. Of the total catch in 2018 (almost 11 million fish), nearly 90 percent were released alive. The species most commonly caught on Atlantic coast trips that fished primarily in federally managed waters were black sea bass, tomtate, red snapper, summer flounder, and dolphinfish. More than 34 percent of the total Atlantic catch came from trips that fished primarily in the state territorial seas, and
more than 56 percent came from trips that fished primarily in inland waters.

## GULF OF MEXICO

In 2018, 1.8 million residents of Gulf coast states participated in marine recreational fishing. All participants, including visitors, took nearly 56 million trips and caught more than 349 million fish. Almost 74 percent of the trips were made in west Florida, followed by 12 percent in Alabama, 8 percent in Mississippi, 4 percent in Louisiana, and over 2 percent in Texas. The most commonly caught non-bait species (in numbers of fish) were spotted seatrout, gray snapper, Atlantic croaker, red drum, and Spanish mackerel. The largest harvests by weight were red snapper, spotted seatrout, red drum, striped mullet, sheepshead, and Spanish mackerel.

Over the last 10 years, the total annual catch of king mackerel decreased overall from almost 1.6 million fish in 2009 to 620,000 fish in 2018. In 2018, king mackerel catch ( 620,000 fish) was 37 percent below the 10 -year average of almost 987,000 fish. From 2009 to 2018, total annual catch of spotted seatrout has averaged over 50 million fish. Spotted seatrout catch decreased overall from more than 61 million fish in 2009 to nearly 29 million fish in 2018. Of the total spotted seatrout catch in 2018 (nearly 29 million fish), nearly 69 percent were released alive. The species most commonly caught on Gulf of Mexico trips that fished primarily in federally managed waters were red snapper, red grouper, white grunt, vermilion snapper, and sand perch. Over 33 percent of the total Gulf catch came from trips that fished primarily in state territorial seas, nearly 56 percent came from trips that fished primarily in inland waters, and the remaining 11 percent came from trips fishing in the EEZ.

## PACIFIC

In 2018, marine recreational anglers took nearly 5.9 million trips and caught a total of 21 million fish. Over 94 percent of the trips were made in California, followed by almost four percent in Oregon and two percent in Washington. The most commonly caught non-bait species (in numbers of fish) were Pacific (chub) mackerel, kelp bass, California scorpionfish, blue rockfish, and ocean whitefish. By weight, the largest harvests were lingcod, black rockfish, vermilion rockfish, blue rockfish, Chinook salmon, and copper rockfish.

From 2009 to 2018, total annual catch of California halibut has averaged almost 342,000 fish. Catch declined to a low in 2011 but has increased in subsequent years. Of the total catch in 2018 (419,000 fish), nearly 78 percent were released alive. Annual catch of coho salmon has varied between 58,000 fish and 529,000 fish over the last 10 years, with an average catch of nearly 201,000 fish per year. Of the 146,000 caught in 2018, 84,000 fish (almost 58\%) were released alive. The most commonly caught Pacific coast species in federally managed waters were California corbina, California halibut, California lizardfish, California moray, and California scorpionfish. More than 69 percent of the total Pacific catch came from trips that fished primarily in the state territorial seas, more than 13 percent came from trips that fished primarily in inland waters, and the remaining 18 percent came from trips that fished primarily in the EEZ.

## ALASKA

In 2017, 304,000 marine recreational anglers took almost 897,000 trips and caught a total of nearly 2.2 million fish. Commonly caught non-bait fishes included Pacific halibut, rock fishes, lingcod, Pacific cod, and the salmons: Chinook, chum, coho, pink, and sockeye. The most abundantly harvested of the salmons were coho salmon and pink salmon. Current year statistics are not available.

## HAWAII

In 2018, marine recreational anglers took 3.4 million trips and caught a total of almost 12 million fish. The most commonly caught non-bait species (in numbers of fish) were yellowstripe goatfish, bigscale soldierfish, mackerel scad, bluefin trevally, and convict tang. By weight, the largest harvests were yellowfin tuna, dolphinfish, wahoo, skipjack tuna, blue marlin, and giant trevally.

## U.S. Marine Recreational Fisheries

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> (2014-2018) <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Anchovies** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Anchovy | 6 | 3 | 215 | 7 | 3 | 212 | 8 |
| Other Anchovies | (1) | (1) | 378 | 451 | 201 | 562 | 90 |
| Barracudas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Barracuda | 53 | 24 | 10 | 88 | 40 | 19 | 140 |
| Other Barracudas | 3,908 | 1,770 | 285 | 2,647 | 1,200 | 339 | 2,675 |
| Bluefish | 32,636 | 14,802 | 14,168 | 13,602 | 6,170 | 10,439 | 26,065 |
| Smallmouth Bonefish | 37 | 17 | 19 | 102 | 46 | 45 | 88 |
| Cartilaginous Fishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skates/Rays ** | 1,766 | 801 | 217 | 589 | 267 | 392 | 1,754 |
| Spiny Dogfish | 314 | 142 | 53 | 308 | 139 | 292 | 313 |
| Other Sharks ** | 11,671 | 5,294 | 350 | 2,036 | 923 | 352 | 10,984 |
| Catfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freshwater Catfishes | 3,485 | 1,581 | 2,097 | 5,062 | 2,295 | 2,274 | 6,262 |
| Saltwater Catfishes | 1,843 | 836 | 980 | 2,134 | 968 | 1,780 | 1,911 |
| Cods and Hakes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Cod | 2,248 | 1,020 | 230 | 187 | 83 | 31 | 1,821 |
| Pacific Cod | 2 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 1 | (1) | 2 |
| Pacific Hake | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Pacific Tomcod | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Pollock | 1,781 | 808 | 602 | 714 | 322 | 388 | 1,074 |
| Red Hake | 180 | 80 | 167 | 207 | 94 | 192 | 261 |
| Walleye Pollock | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Cods/Hakes | 5,015 | 2,273 | 1,791 | 2,190 | 991 | 1,008 | 2,607 |
| Damselfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blackspot Sergeant | - | - | 11 | - | - | 89 | - |
| Other Damselfishes | - | - | 10 | - | - | 27 | (1) |
| Dolphinfishes ** | 14,416 | 6,538 | 2,574 | 20,439 | 9,271 | 3,282 | 20,690 |
| Drums |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Croaker | 5,882 | 2,667 | 14,454 | 4,421 | 2,007 | 12,131 | 7,489 |
| Black Drum | 10,184 | 4,618 | 2,576 | 7,195 | 3,262 | 2,150 | 7,991 |
| California Corbina | 16 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 26 |
| Kingfishes | 7,956 | 3,608 | 22,660 | 7,511 | 3,407 | 18,503 | 8,882 |
| Queenfish | (1) | (1) | 17 | (1) | (1) | 17 | 3 |
| Red Drum | 17,432 | 7,908 | 5,991 | 14,980 | 6,793 | 5,887 | 15,760 |
| Sand Seatrout | 4,452 | 2,019 | 10,475 | 3,323 | 1,507 | 5,992 | 3,063 |
| Silver Perch | 457 | 206 | 2,359 | 102 | 45 | 480 | 223 |
| Spot | 7,637 | 3,463 | 23,674 | 3,292 | 1,494 | 12,827 | 6,082 |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> $(2014-2018)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Spotted Seatrout | 16,797 | 7,617 | 16,190 | 14,337 | 6,503 | 12,006 | 14,821 |
| Weakfish ** | 452 | 205 | 301 | 192 | 88 | 133 | 333 |
| White Croaker | 18 | 8 | 60 | 14 | 6 | 48 | 28 |
| Other Drum | 435 | 197 | 970 | 255 | 115 | 518 | 565 |
| Eels** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conger Eels | 29 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Moray Eels | (1) | (1) | 4 | (1) | (1) | 10 | (1) |
| Other Eels | 94 | 43 | 74 | 142 | 64 | 151 | 107 |
| Hawaiian Flagtail | 6 | 3 | 93 | 9 | 4 | 206 | 23 |
| Flounders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California Halibut ** | 287 | 130 | 36 | 342 | 154 | 46 | 366 |
| Gulf Flounder | 518 | 234 | 452 | 520 | 236 | 383 | 696 |
| Rock Sole | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Sanddabs | 78 | 35 | 265 | 78 | 34 | 252 | 191 |
| Southern Flounder | 2,025 | 918 | 1,263 | 2,118 | 961 | 1,354 | 2,562 |
| Starry Flounder | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | (1) | (1) | 4 |
| Summer Flounder | 10,216 | 4,634 | 3,228 | 7,634 | 3,462 | 2,431 | 11,838 |
| Winter Flounder | 429 | 193 | 326 | 223 | 101 | 158 | 322 |
| Other Flounders ** | 865 | 391 | 1,227 | 574 | 261 | 345 | 703 |
| Goatfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manybar Goatfish | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 57 | 8 |
| Whitesaddle Goatfish | - | - | 2 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 8 |
| Yellowstripe Goatish | 11 | 5 | 380 | 49 | 22 | 1,651 | 77 |
| Other Goatfishes | 11 | 5 | 25 | 72 | 32 | 317 | 92 |
| Greenlings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kelp Greenling | 37 | 16 | 24 | 21 | 9 | 14 | 55 |
| Lingcod | 1,880 | 853 | 310 | 1,678 | 761 | 247 | 2,850 |
| Other Greenlings | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 6 |
| Grunts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pigfish | 506 | 230 | 1,527 | 525 | 236 | 1,455 | 787 |
| White Grunt | 2,926 | 1,327 | 3,633 | 2,874 | 1,304 | 3,552 | 3,467 |
| Other Grunts | 585 | 265 | 2,069 | 1,602 | 727 | 3,918 | 850 |
| Herrings ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Herring | 12 | 5 | 68 | 10 | 5 | 57 | 27 |
| Other Herrings | 8,654 | 3,924 | 85,327 | 9,716 | 4,407 | 66,727 | 10,101 |
| Jacks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bigeye Scad | 560 | 253 | 1,308 | 483 | 220 | 4,672 | 716 |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> (2014-2018) <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Bigeye Trevally |  | - |  | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Blue Runner | 9,843 | 4,464 | 15,827 | 4,810 | 2,183 | 7,840 | 6,891 |
| Bluefin Trevally | 283 | 129 | 78 | 512 | 233 | 118 | 313 |
| Crevalle Jack | 8,486 | 3,851 | 2,441 | 3,828 | 1,735 | 1,713 | 6,134 |
| Florida Pompano | 2,920 | 1,325 | 2,411 | 1,939 | 880 | 1,510 | 2,151 |
| Giant Trevally | 143 | 65 | 11 | 638 | 290 | 39 | 342 |
| Greater Amberjack | 2,474 | 1,123 | 128 | 3,041 | 1,377 | 138 | 3,993 |
| Island Jack | 37 | 17 | 20 | 56 | 25 | 26 | 35 |
| Mackerel Scad | - | - | 108 | - | - | 405 | 26 |
| Yellowtail | 585 | 265 | 63 | 184 | 84 | 15 | 1,594 |
| Other Jacks | 1,849 | 834 | 3,487 | 2,886 | 1,311 | 7,644 | 2,759 |
| Mullets ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Striped Mullet | 4,570 | 2,073 | 6,061 | 6,587 | 2,988 | 7,196 | 6,747 |
| Other Mullets | 3,199 | 1,452 | 23,272 | 7,166 | 3,248 | 26,677 | 2,802 |
| Porgies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pinfishes | 3,147 | 1,428 | 12,369 | 3,115 | 1,414 | 13,147 | 4,221 |
| Red Porgy | 611 | 276 | 493 | 644 | 291 | 436 | 758 |
| Scup ** | 13,545 | 6,146 | 13,845 | 12,979 | 5,886 | 14,547 | 11,795 |
| Sheepshead | 18,156 | 8,237 | 6,682 | 11,552 | 5,238 | 5,248 | 12,927 |
| Other Porgies ** | 525 | 233 | 578 | 583 | 265 | 500 | 714 |
| Puffers | 351 | 158 | 883 | 483 | 221 | 1,200 | 715 |
| Rockfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Rockfish | 1,602 | 727 | 697 | 1,379 | 625 | 580 | 2,235 |
| Blue Rockfish | 433 | 197 | 481 | 451 | 205 | 470 | 605 |
| Bocaccio | 280 | 127 | 141 | 264 | 121 | 159 | 339 |
| Brown Rockfish | 155 | 70 | 120 | 204 | 92 | 150 | 334 |
| Canary Rockfish | 254 | 114 | 144 | 242 | 110 | 125 | 176 |
| Chilipepper Rockfish | 6 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| Copper Rockfish | 495 | 226 | 239 | 442 | 199 | 195 | 540 |
| Gopher Rockfish | 110 | 50 | 116 | 89 | 40 | 95 | 197 |
| Greenspotted Rockfish | 37 | 17 | 38 | 32 | 14 | 34 | 38 |
| Olive Rockfish | 79 | 36 | 62 | 103 | 47 | 74 | 156 |
| Quillback Rockfish | 40 | 18 | 17 | 48 | 22 | 20 | 39 |
| Widow Rockfish | 15 | 7 | 15 | 68 | 31 | 46 | 39 |
| Yellowtail Rockfish | 301 | 137 | 174 | 293 | 134 | 181 | 350 |
| Other Rockfishes ** | 1,132 | 510 | 1,461 | 1,029 | 459 | 1,124 | 1,710 |
| Sablefishes | 6 | 3 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Scorpionfishes | (1) | (1) | 2 | 4 | (1) | 36 | 1 |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> (2014-2018) <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Sculpins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabezon | 135 | 62 | 28 | 109 | 50 | 22 | 203 |
| Other Sculpins | 1 | (1) | 5 | 1 | (1) | 10 | 4 |
| Sea Basses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barred Sand Bass | 98 | 45 | 42 | 107 | 48 | 50 | 171 |
| Black Sea Bass | 13,429 | 6,094 | 7,465 | 8,728 | 3,960 | 4,826 | 11,028 |
| Epinephelus Groupers ** | 2,205 | 999 | 319 | 2,748 | 1,249 | 364 | 3,827 |
| Groupers | - | - | 3 | 11 | 5 | 18 | 20 |
| Kelp Bass | 187 | 84 | 100 | 168 | 76 | 93 | 307 |
| Mycteroperca Groupers ** | 3,407 | 1,548 | 391 | 3,378 | 1,535 | 401 | 3,469 |
| Spotted Sand Bass | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Other Sea Basses | 124 | 54 | 391 | 293 | 132 | 868 | 235 |
| Sea Chubs ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halfmoon | 13 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 30 |
| Highfin Rudderfish | - | - | 2 | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| Opaleye | 39 | 17 | 42 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 46 |
| Other Sea Chubs | 44 | 20 | 25 | 111 | 51 | 96 | 60 |
| Searobins | 1,004 | 455 | 920 | 800 | 362 | 762 | 848 |
| Silversides |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksmelt | 197 | 88 | 510 | 67 | 29 | 187 | 195 |
| Other Silversides | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Smelts ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surf Smelt | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | (1) |
| Other Smelts | (1) | (1) | 9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Snappers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blacktail Snapper | 5 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 57 | 5 |
| Bluestripe Snapper | 21 | 9 | 78 | 17 | 8 | 95 | 14 |
| Gray Snapper | 7,633 | 3,461 | 6,688 | 6,432 | 2,918 | 5,847 | 6,971 |
| Green Jobfish | 261 | 118 | 19 | 180 | 82 | 39 | 167 |
| Lane Snapper | 1,395 | 633 | 1,546 | 1,047 | 475 | 1,293 | 881 |
| Pink Snapper | 46 | 21 | 10 | 265 | 120 | 56 | 99 |
| Red Snapper | 19,473 | 8,833 | 3,231 | 19,142 | 8,683 | 2,967 | 13,294 |
| Vermilion Snapper | 2,550 | 1,157 | 2,333 | 2,815 | 1,277 | 2,717 | 2,232 |
| Yellowtail Snapper | 1,884 | 854 | 1,589 | 1,522 | 690 | 1,697 | 1,682 |
| Other Snappers ** | 1,499 | 679 | 505 | 1,065 | 483 | 377 | 1,537 |
| Squirrel/Soldierfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bigscale Soldierfish | - | - | 75 | - | - | 481 | 3 |

## U.S. Marine Recreational Fisheries

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> (2014-2018) <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Squirrel Fishes | 12 | 6 | 28 | (1) | (1) | 3 | 7 |
| Whitetip Soldierfish | - | - | - |  | - | - | (1) |
| Other Soldierfishes | (1) | (1) | 2 | 7 | 3 | 278 | 4 |
| Sturgeons | 18 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 4 | (1) | 27 |
| Surfperches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barred Surfperch | 373 | 169 | 451 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 618 |
| Black Perch | 15 | 6 | 23 | 2 | (1) | 4 | 21 |
| Pile Perch | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 | (1) | 1 | 8 |
| Redtail Surfperch | 170 | 77 | 149 | 1 | (1) | 1 | 126 |
| Shiner Perch | 1 | (1) | 16 | 2 | (1) | 23 | 7 |
| Silver Surfperch | 16 | 7 | 58 | 1 | (1) | 7 | 24 |
| Striped Seaperch | 36 | 17 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 56 |
| Walleye Surfperch | 14 | 7 | 56 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 19 |
| White Seaperch | 2 | (1) | 5 | 1 | (1) | 3 | 4 |
| Other Surfperches | 40 | 18 | 72 | 4 | (1) | 12 | 60 |
| Surgeonfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Convict Tang | 4 | 2 | 57 | - | - | 273 | 16 |
| Goldring Surgeonfish | 10 | 4 | 77 | - | - | 231 | 16 |
| Unicornfishes | - | - | 3 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 10 |
| Other Surgeonfishes | 42 | 18 | 27 | 70 | 32 | 202 | 54 |
| Temperate Basses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Striped Bass | 38,265 | 17,358 | 3,035 | 24,008 | 10,890 | 2,522 | 39,025 |
| White Perch | 2,657 | 1,206 | 6,819 | 1,532 | 694 | 3,795 | 2,259 |
| Other Temperate Basses | (1) | (1) | 1 | 204 | 92 | 103 | 57 |
| Toadfishes | 107 | 49 | 134 | 29 | 13 | 19 | 63 |
| Triggerfishes/Filefishes | 1,739 | 786 | 870 | 1,816 | 823 | 626 | 1,869 |
| Tunas and Mackerels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore | 849 | 385 | 47 | 987 | 448 | 57 | 1,769 |
| Atlantic Mackerel | 7,962 | 3,611 | 17,809 | 4,551 | 2,064 | 9,495 | 6,853 |
| Chub Mackerel | 589 | 267 | 1,446 | 556 | 252 | 1,312 | 822 |
| Kawakawa | 27 | 12 | 8 | 199 | 90 | 33 | 113 |
| King Mackerel ** | 11,387 | 5,164 | 1,224 | 10,882 | 4,938 | 1,208 | 10,370 |
| Little Tunny/Atl. Bonito ** | 5,835 | 2,646 | 922 | 6,090 | 2,762 | 936 | 6,463 |
| Pacific Bonito ** | 282 | 127 | 98 | 361 | 163 | 86 | 471 |

(continued)
U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017(2,3) |  |  | 2018 (2,3,4,5) |  |  | Average <br> $(2014-2018)$ <br> Thousand <br> pounds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total numbers (thousands) |  |
| Skipjack Tuna | 1,206 | 548 | 162 | 2,214 | 1,004 | 241 | 1,588 |
| Spanish Mackerel | 9,658 | 4,378 | 8,160 | 8,901 | 4,037 | 7,227 | 9,311 |
| Wahoo | 5,426 | 2,460 | 162 | 3,908 | 1,774 | 165 | 4,836 |
| Yellowfin Tuna | 18,046 | 8,186 | 518 | 15,680 | 7,114 | 448 | 15,573 |
| Other Tunas/Mackerels ** | 6,209 | 2,816 | 588 | 5,953 | 2,700 | 494 | 6,273 |
| Wrasses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California Sheephead | 117 | 53 | 38 | 107 | 48 | 35 | 162 |
| Cunner | 28 | 12 | 116 | 115 | 51 | 130 | 61 |
| Hawaiian Hogfish | 3 | 2 | 8 |  | - | 2 | 6 |
| Razorfishes | 28 | 13 | 45 | 81 | 37 | 115 | 36 |
| Tautog | 7,547 | 3,422 | 2,073 | 3,419 | 1,552 | 1,072 | 7,689 |
| Other Wrasses | 564 | 256 | 256 | 192 | 87 | 148 | 926 |
| Other Fishes ** | 13,520 | 6,128 | 15,182 | 16,243 | 7,365 | 19,210 | 15,626 |
| Grand Total | 455,258 | 206,446 | 413,263 | 359,007 | 162,807 | 346,642 | 441,184 |

NOTES:(1) Number or pounds less than 1,000 or less than 1 metric ton.
(2) Texas harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight) and includes only private and for-hire fisheries.
(3) Louisiana harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight).
(4) Alaska data not available for current year.
(5) Puerto Rico 2017 estimates only include data through August, due to Hurricane Maria.
(6) Puerto Rico not sampled in 2018.
** Fish included in these groups are not equivalent to those with similar names listed in the commercial tables.
U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grand Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inland |  |  | 0 to 3 miles $(2,3,4)$ (State Territorial Sea) |  |  | 3 to $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ miles (Exclusive Economic Zone) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) |
| Yellowstripe Goatfish | 15 | 7 | 453 | 34 | 15 | 1,198 | - | - | - | 49 | 22 | 1,651 |
| Other Goatfishes | 8 | 4 | 42 | 64 | 28 | 275 | - | - | - | 72 | 32 | 317 |
| Greenlings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kelp Greenling | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 1 | (1) | (1) | 21 | 9 | 14 |
| Lingcod | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1,592 | 723 | 235 | 78 | 35 | 11 | 1,678 | 761 | 247 |
| Other Greenlings | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Grunts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pigfish | 373 | 169 | 1,065 | 135 | 60 | 344 | 17 | 7 | 46 | 525 | 236 | 1,455 |
| White Grunt | 389 | 176 | 639 | 1,186 | 539 | 1,406 | 1,299 | 589 | 1,507 | 2,874 | 1,304 | 3,552 |
| Other Grunts | 155 | 71 | 426 | 667 | 304 | 1,296 | 779 | 352 | 2,196 | 1,602 | 727 | 3,918 |
| Herrings ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Herring | 10 | 5 | 57 | (1) | (1) | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 5 | 57 |
| Other Herrings | 7,301 | 3,311 | 46,453 | 2,127 | 965 | 18,715 | 288 | 131 | 1,559 | 9,716 | 4,407 | 66,727 |
| Jacks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bigeye Scad | 182 | 83 | 840 | 301 | 137 | 3,739 | (1) | (1) | 93 | 483 | 220 | 4,672 |
| Bigeye Trevally | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Blue Runner | 393 | 179 | 607 | 4,149 | 1,883 | 6,946 | 268 | 121 | 287 | 4,810 | 2,183 | 7,840 |
| Bluefin Trevally | 50 | 23 | 16 | 462 | 210 | 101 | 1 | (1) | (1) | 512 | 233 | 118 |
| Crevalle Jack | 1,560 | 707 | 575 | 2,087 | 947 | 1,118 | 181 | 81 | 19 | 3,828 | 1,735 | 1,713 |
| Florida Pompano | 186 | 84 | 132 | 1,752 | 796 | 1,376 | (1) | (1) | 2 | 1,939 | 880 | 1,510 |
| Giant Trevally | 41 | 19 | 6 | 597 | 271 | 33 | - | - | - | 638 | 290 | 39 |
| Greater Amberjack | (1) | (1) | 3 | 488 | 220 | 26 | 2,553 | 1,157 | 109 | 3,041 | 1,377 | 138 |
| Island Jack | - | - | (1) | 55 | 25 | 26 | 1 | (1) | (1) | 56 | 25 | 26 |
| Mackerel Scad | - | - | - | - | - | 357 | - | - | 47 | - | - | 405 |
| Whitemouth Trevally | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yellowtail | - | - | - | 127 | 58 | 10 | 57 | 26 | 5 | 184 | 84 | 15 |
| Other Jacks | 211 | 96 | 339 | 1,926 | 874 | 6,897 | 748 | 341 | 408 | 2,886 | 1,311 | 7,644 |
| Mullets ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Striped Mullet | 5,466 | 2,480 | 5,678 | 1,101 | 499 | 1,508 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 6,587 | 2,988 | 7,196 |
| Other Mullets | 810 | 369 | 19,093 | 5,387 | 2,442 | 6,567 | 968 | 437 | 1,017 | 7,166 | 3,248 | 26,677 |
| Porgies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pinfishes | 2,243 | 1,018 | 9,442 | 657 | 298 | 3,113 | 215 | 98 | 592 | 3,115 | 1,414 | 13,147 |
| Red Porgy | 12 | 5 | 3 | 52 | 23 | 57 | 581 | 263 | 376 | 644 | 291 | 436 |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

U. S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grand Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inland |  |  | 0 to 3 miles (2,3,4) (State Territorial Sea) |  |  | 3 to 200 miles (Exclusive Economic Zone) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) |
| Yellowtail Snapper | 6 | 3 | 6 | 635 | 288 | 761 | 881 | 399 | 929 | 1,522 | 690 | 1,697 |
| Other Snappers ** | 103 | 47 | 66 | 464 | 210 | 201 | 498 | 226 | 111 | 1,065 | 483 | 377 |
| Squirrel/Soldierfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bigscale Soldierfish | - | - | 54 | - | - | 427 | - | - | - | - | - | 481 |
| Squirrel Fishes | - | - | 2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3 |
| Whitetip Soldierfish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ( | - | - | - |
| Other Soldierfishes | 7 | 3 | 142 | - | - | 136 | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | 278 |
| Sturgeons | 8 | 4 | (1) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 4 | (1) |
| Surfperches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barred Surfperch | 1 | (1) | 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| Black Perch | 1 | (1) | 2 | 1 | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2 | (1) | 4 |
| Pile Perch | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | (1) | 1 |
| Redtail Surfperch | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | 1 | (1) | 1 |
| Shiner Perch | 1 | (1) | 12 | 1 | (1) | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | (1) | 23 |
| Silver Surfperch | (1) | (1) | 1 | 1 | (1) | 6 | - | - |  | 1 | (1) | 7 |
| Striped Seaperch | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Walleye Surfperch | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 18 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5 | 3 | 25 |
| White Seaperch | 1 | (1) | 2 | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | 3 |
| Other Surfperches | 1 | (1) | 2 | 2 | (1) | 7 | 1 | (1) | 2 | 4 | (1) | 12 |
| Surgeonfishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Convict Tang | - | - | 33 | - | - | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | 273 |
| Goldring Surgeonfish | - | - | 98 | - | - | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | 231 |
| Unicornfishes | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| Other Surgeonfishes | 35 | 16 | 70 | 35 | 16 | 132 | - | - | (1) | 70 | 32 | 202 |
| Temperate Basses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Striped Bass | 15,853 | 7,191 | 2,052 | 7,833 | 3,554 | 446 | 321 | 145 | 23 | 24,008 | 10,890 | 2,522 |
| White Perch | 1,532 | 694 | 3,795 | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | 1,532 | 694 | 3,795 |
| Other Temperate Basses | - | - | - | - | - | (1) | 204 | 92 | 103 | 204 | 92 | 103 |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST, BY DISTANCE FROM SHORE AND SPECIES GROUP, 2018

| Species | Distance from U.S. Shores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grand Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inland |  |  | 0 to 3 miles (2,3,4) (State Territorial Sea) |  |  | 3 to 200 miles (Exclusive Economic Zone) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Total number (thousands) | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Total number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Thousand pounds | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Metric } \\ \text { tons } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total number (thousands) |
| Toadfishes | 19 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 29 | 13 | 19 |
| Triggerfishes/Filefishes | 95 | 41 | 65 | 359 | 163 | 148 | 1,362 | 619 | 412 | 1,816 | 823 | 626 |
| Tunas and Mackerels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore | - | - | - | 847 | 385 | 51 | 140 | 63 | 6 | 987 | 448 | 57 |
| Atlantic Mackerel | 1,813 | 822 | 3,599 | 2,304 | 1,045 | 4,769 | 434 | 197 | 1,127 | 4,551 | 2,064 | 9,495 |
| Chub Mackerel | 80 | 36 | 206 | 391 | 177 | 1,013 | 85 | 39 | 93 | 556 | 252 | 1,312 |
| Kawakawa | 2 | 1 | (1) | 66 | 30 | 10 | 131 | 59 | 23 | 199 | 90 | 33 |
| King Mackerel ** | 136 | 62 | 16 | 5,594 | 2,537 | 569 | 5,152 | 2,339 | 623 | 10,882 | 4,938 | 1,208 |
| Little Tunny/Atlantic Bonito ** | 140 | 62 | 33 | 4,189 | 1,901 | 593 | 1,761 | 799 | 310 | 6,090 | 2,762 | 936 |
| Pacific Bonito ** | (1) | (1) | (1) | 226 | 102 | 57 | 135 | 61 | 29 | 361 | 163 | 86 |
| Skipjack Tuna | - | - | - | 160 | 73 | 27 | 2,053 | 931 | 214 | 2,214 | 1,004 | 241 |
| Spanish Mackerel | 2,615 | 1,188 | 1,935 | 5,651 | 2,562 | 4,823 | 635 | 287 | 469 | 8,901 | 4,037 | 7,227 |
| Wahoo | - | - | - | 1,328 | 603 | 59 | 2,580 | 1,171 | 107 | 3,908 | 1,774 | 165 |
| Yellowfin Tuna | - | - | - | 147 | 67 | 8 | 15,534 | 7,047 | 441 | 15,680 | 7,114 | 448 |
| Other Tunas/Mackerels ** | 14 | 6 | 6 | 705 | 320 | 168 | 5,234 | 2,374 | 320 | 5,953 | 2,700 | 494 |
| Wrasses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California Sheephead | 4 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 37 | 25 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 107 | 48 | 35 |
| Cunner | 93 | 42 | 93 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 115 | 51 | 130 |
| Hawaiian Hogfish | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Razorfishes | - | - | 4 | 81 | 37 | 111 | - | - | - | 81 | 37 | 115 |
| Tautog | 1,616 | 733 | 477 | 1,000 | 454 | 314 | 803 | 365 | 281 | 3,419 | 1,552 | 1,072 |
| Other Wrasses | 7 | 3 | 18 | 64 | 29 | 75 | 121 | 55 | 55 | 192 | 87 | 148 |
| Other Fishes ** | 4,587 | 2,079 | 12,001 | 6,108 | 2,770 | 6,157 | 5,548 | 2,516 | 1,052 | 16,243 | 7,365 | 19,210 |
| Grand Total | 128,800 | 58,409 | 184,932 | 119,240 | 54,078 | 129,368 | 110,318 | 50,026 | 32,196 | 359,007 | 162,807 | 346,642 |

[^3]U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST AND TOTAL LIVE RELEASES, BY SPECIES GROUP, 2009-2018

| Year | Barracudas |  |  | Bluefish |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 2,802 377 |  | 898 | 41,603 | 18,664 | 33,916 |
| 2010 | 2,278 323 |  | 781 | 47,100 | 22,327 | 41,632 |
| 2011 | 1,295 | 224 | 506 | 35,199 | 21,468 | 38,696 |
| 2012 | 1,755 | 301 | 630 | 33,174 | 18,996 | 33,680 |
| 2013 | 1,587 | 295 | 777 | 35,352 | 20,654 | 37,313 |
| 2014 | 2,286 | 512 | 746 | 28,037 | 22,212 | 35,271 |
| 2015 | 3,311 | 506 | 1,055 | 30,457 | 14,154 | 29,623 |
| 2016 | 1,784 | 300 | 812 | 25,594 | 15,953 | 32,556 |
| 2017 | 3,960 | 295 | 611 | 32,636 | 14,168 | 29,496 |
| 2018 | 2,735 | 358 | 1,108 | 13,602 | 10,439 | 21,687 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Cartilaginous Fishes |  |  | Catfishes |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Released } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 9,067 | 757 | 33,349 | 3,182 | 1,778 | 24,416 |
| 2010 | 4,611 | 731 | 29,629 | 6,404 | 3,264 | 39,172 |
| 2011 | 2,364 | 634 | 28,911 | 7,187 | 3,214 | 37,953 |
| 2012 | 2,543 | 635 | 30,037 | 9,845 | 5,407 | 34,843 |
| 2013 | 7,177 | 995 | 40,341 | 8,636 | 4,542 | 43,904 |
| 2014 | 11,199 | 889 | 36,766 | 14,126 | 3,753 | 30,002 |
| 2015 | 24,750 | 634 | 32,512 | 7,818 | 3,820 | 30,241 |
| 2016 | 12,617 | 1,179 | 29,159 | 6,398 | 3,912 | 31,740 |
| 2017 | 13,750 | 6201,035 | 22,961 | 5,328 | 3,077 | 38,808 |
| 2018 | 2,934 |  | 23,773 | 7,195 | 4,053 | 36,867 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Cods and Hakes |  |  | Dolphinfishes |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 9,516 | 2,223 | 2,475 | 21,343 | 2,476 | 341 |
| 2010 | 16,095 | 2,905 | 3,690 | 13,550 | 1,894 | 496 |
| 2011 | 13,291 | 2,728 | 3,205 | 17,882 | 3,160 | 1,356 |
| 2012 | 5,841 | 1,681 | 2,875 | 17,819 | 2,677 | 497 |
| 2013 | 8,490 | 2,942 | 5,519 | 16,371 | 2,513 | 3,377 |
| 2014 | 5,404 | 2,050 | 5,046 | 19,838 | 2,697 | 1,341 |
| 2015 | 3,720 | 1,198 | 5,026 | 28,863 | 4,167 | 1,956 |
| 2016 | 7,176 | 2,580 | 7,237 | 19,898 | 2,249 | 348 |
| 2017 | 9,225 | 2,790 | 6,528 | 14,416 | 2,574 | 844 |
| 2018 | 3,301 | 1,619 | 3,439 | 20,439 | 3,330 | 889 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST AND TOTAL LIVE RELEASES, BY SPECIES GROUP, 2009-2018

| Year | Drums |  |  | Flounders |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 116,444 | 113,526 | 161,885 | 19,978 | 9,071 | 55,111 |
| 2010 | 122,023 | 118,471 | 168,310 | 20,747 | 9,340 | 65,134 |
| 2011 | 125,626 | 127,755 | 175,797 | 22,601 | 10,773 | 59,918 |
| 2012 | 122,259 | 128,826 | 207,791 | 24,891 | 11,669 | 47,953 |
| 2013 | 131,560 | 135,453 | 213,559 | 28,192 | 13,035 | 47,351 |
| 2014 | 72,474 | 113,081 | 141,031 | 22,686 | 10,903 | 47,150 |
| 2015 | 63,400 | 87,340 | 134,100 | 16,322 | 7,806 | 37,103 |
| 2016 | 63,105 | 86,702 | 150,119 | 18,488 | 8,234 | 33,356 |
| 2017 | 71,719 | 99,743 | 149,539 | 14,430 | 6,447 | 31,000 |
| 2018 | 55,630 | 70,699 | 134,746 | 11,496 | 4,972 | 25,605 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Greenlings |  |  | Grunts |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 936174 |  | 197 | 4,579 | 8,784 | 12,836 |
| 2010 | 920 | 188 | 231 | 3,904 | 6,411 | 11,579 |
| 2011 | 1,658 | 332 | 398 | 6,095 | 9,869 | 17,362 |
| 2012 | 1,970 | 385 | 418 | 6,033 | 9,543 | 16,047 |
| 2013 | 2,736 | 471 | 368 | 5,921 | 10,574 | 18,649 |
| 2014 | 3,291 | 556 | 370 | 6,628 | 10,923 | 17,915 |
| 2015 | 4,004 | 677 | 349 | 4,873 | 8,245 | 18,360 |
| 2016 | 3,644 | 604 | 358 | 5,002 | 7,752 | 18,949 |
| 2017 | 1,917 | 312 | 143119 | 4,018 | 7,229 | 16,307 |
| 2018 | 1,699 | 261 |  | 5,000 | 8,925 | 20,174 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Herrings |  |  | Jacks |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 5,780 | 118,550 | 19,751 | 24,309 | 18,652 | 18,767 |
| 2010 | 4,850 | 64,902 | 11,292 | 16,001 | 9,613 | 17,670 |
| 2011 | 5,217 | 58,758 | 15,820 | 10,137 | 11,231 | 20,444 |
| 2012 | 13,669 | 67,893 | 19,555 | 14,353 | 13,363 | 23,668 |
| 2013 | 8,301 | 91,300 | 16,863 | 22,724 | 26,324 | 38,779 |
| 2014 | 10,793 | 99,925 | 47,501 | 27,516 | 27,605 | 39,645 |
| 2015 | 9,639 | 124,857 | 16,547 | 25,465 | 24,536 | 35,789 |
| 2016 | 11,820 | 121,647 | 35,226 | 26,184 | 23,528 | 34,034 |
| 2017 | 8,666 | 85,394 | 27,710 | 27,180 | 25,881 | 28,452 |
| 2018 | 9,726 | 66,785 | 23,236 | 18,380 | 24,119 | 27,502 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST AND TOTAL LIVE RELEASES, BY SPECIES GROUP, 2009-2018

| Year | Mullets |  |  | Porgies |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 9,116 | 23,574 | 6,775 | 26,081 | 28,063 | 46,293 |
| 2010 | 9,517 | 21,384 | 10,809 | 35,906 | 34,624 | 59,808 |
| 2011 | 14,442 | 34,649 | 13,270 | 41,293 | 31,350 | 59,496 |
| 2012 | 13,079 | 35,078 | 12,500 | 31,575 | 31,998 | 79,418 |
| 2013 | 14,032 | 32,473 | 6,382 | 29,240 | 33,128 | 60,215 |
| 2014 | 8,274 | 23,392 | 10,554 | 29,165 | 37,587 | 69,924 |
| 2015 | 10,282 | 30,829 | 5,470 | 30,932 | 36,990 | 65,136 |
| 2016 | 7,666 | 30,622 | 6,333 | 27,119 | 28,508 | 71,820 |
| 2017 | 7,770 | 29,333 | 7,660 | 35,984 | 33,967 | 70,535 |
| 2018 | 14,565 | 34,005 | 11,884 | 28,872 | 33,878 | 56,664 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Puffers |  |  | Rockfishes |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 194 | 389 | 5,369 | 5,419 | 3,585 | 451 |
| 2010 | 952 | 1,921 | 4,906 | 5,112 | 3,550 | 539 |
| 2011 | 1,786 | 5,177 | 5,514 | 6,035 | 4,842 | 732 |
| 2012 | 1,335 | 2,751 | 8,639 | 6,875 | 5,762 | 784 |
| 2013 | 1,194 | 2,302 | 4,459 | 8,343 | 6,621 | 1,173 |
| 2014 | 412 | 859 | 6,302 | 8,459 | 6,804 | 1,065 |
| 2015 | 1,404 | 2,968 | 8,888 | 8,508 | 6,497 | 1,065 |
| 2016 | 924 | 2,218 | 6,942 | 7,342 | 5,811 | 966 |
| 2017 | 351 | 883 | 5,592 | 4,942 | 3,438 | 596 |
| 2018 | 483 | 1,200 | 4,835 | 4,650 | 3,262 | 527 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Sculpins |  |  | Sea Basses |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 192 | 64 | 159 | 16,351 | 6,959 | 45,037 |
| 2010 | 173 | 48 | 256 | 17,813 | 8,618 | 46,207 |
| 2011 | 247 | 135 | 330 | 11,120 | 5,904 | 39,803 |
| 2012 | 246 | 87 | 229 | 18,873 | 7,473 | 59,489 |
| 2013 | 224 | 83 | 515 | 17,635 | 6,353 | 45,461 |
| 2014 | 262 | 72 | 181 | 20,580 | 7,799 | 50,838 |
| 2015 | 282 | 79 | 178 | 18,817 | 7,715 | 40,894 |
| 2016 | 245 | 70 | 541 | 21,008 | 9,257 | 52,954 |
| 2017 | 136 | 32 | 370 | 19,453 | 8,715 | 61,991 |
| 2018 | 110 | 32 | 259 | 15,435 | 6,621 | 39,061 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## U.S. Marine Recreational Fisheries

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST AND TOTAL LIVE RELEASES, BY SPECIES GROUP, 2009-2018

| Year | Sea Chubs |  |  | Searobins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds Harvested (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested (thousands) (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 100 | 166 | 85 | 226 | 317 | 11,534 |
| 2010 | 77 | 134 | 164 | 122 | 211 | 10,732 |
| 2011 | 104 | 84 | 22 | 281 | 336 | 7,689 |
| 2012 | 182 | 175 | 94 | 356 | 471 | 20,970 |
| 2013 | 191 | 183 | 25 | 1,804 | 1,317 | 23,629 |
| 2014 | 251 | 169 | 58 | 342 | 333 | 9,222 |
| 2015 | 91 | 117 | 101 | 1,193 | 968 | 20,332 |
| 2016 | 101 | 122 | 80 | 902 | 801 | 22,116 |
| 2017 | 96 | 84 | 62 | 1,004 | 920 | 31,965 |
| 2018 | 144 | 133 | 35 | 800762 |  | 20,094 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Silversides |  |  | Smelts |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Pounds Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) }\end{array}$ | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested <br> (thousands) Number Harvested <br> (thousands) |  | Number Released (thousands) |
| 2009 | 672 | 1,785 | 749 | 1 | 12 | (1) |
| 2010 | 316 | 994 | 418 | (1) | 5 | (1) |
| 2011 | 318 | 880 | 388 | 221 | 2,557 | 78 |
| 2012 | 261 | 874 | 545 | 1 | 76 | 19 |
| 2013 | 281 | 911 | 578 | (1) 14 |  | 4 |
| 2014 | 319 | 845 | 472 | 1 | 12 | (1) |
| 2015 | 256 | 893 | 399 | (1) | 159 | 2 |
| 2016 | 301 | 976 | 405 | (1) |  | (1) |
| 2017 | 204 | 580 | 210 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 2018 | 67 | 269 | 136 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year | Snappers |  |  | Surfperches |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Pounds Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number Harvested } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Number Released (thousands) | Pounds Harvested <br> (thousands) Number Harvested <br> (thousands) |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number Released } \\ \text { (thousands) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2009 | 17,794 | 9,447 | 26,462 | 464 | 1,074 | 1,020 |
| 2010 | 11,756 | 5,467 | 14,837 | 316 | 940 | 446 |
| 2011 | 17,097 | 6,195 | 17,794 | 1,046 | 1,647 | 1,428 |
| 2012 | 20,564 | 9,030 | 25,366 | 1,180 | 2,054 | 1,968 |
| 2013 | 29,257 | 12,930 | 36,929 | 921 | 1,618 | 1,638 |
| 2014 | 23,578 | 13,998 | 39,772 | 1,203 | 1,985 | 2,004 |
| 2015 | 19,035 | 11,063 | 33,985 | 1,662 | 2,451 | 1,825 |
| 2016 | 24,536 | 14,795 | 43,580 | 1,147 | 1,639 | 1,041 |
| 2017 | 34,767 | 16,007 | 46,541 | 677 | 875 | 702 |
| 2018 | 32,491 | 15,144 | 42,694 | 27 | 89 | 80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

U.S. RECREATIONAL HARVEST AND TOTAL LIVE RELEASES, BY SPECIES GROUP, 2009-2018


NOTES: (1) Number or pounds less than 1,000 or less than 1 metric ton.
(2) Louisiana (2014 + ) harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight).
(3) Alaska data not available for current year.
(4) Texas harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight) and includes only private and for-hire fisheries.
(5) Puerto Rico 2017 estimates only include data through August, due to Hurricane Maria.

FUS 201855
(6) Puerto Rico not sampled in 2018.

## U.S. Marine Recreational Fisheries

U.S. RECREATIONAL FINFISH HARVESTED AND RELEASED, 2017 AND 2018

| State | 2017 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pounds Harvested (1) (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (1) (thousands) |
| California | 10,106 | 7,790 | 5,205 |
| Oregon | 2,344 | 651 | 151 |
| Washington | 2,435 | 422 | 99 |
| Connecticut | 7,236 | 4,887 | 19,379 |
| Maine | 1,567 | 2,212 | 3,527 |
| Massachusetts | 27,725 | 19,369 | 31,871 |
| New Hampshire | 3,319 | 3,963 | 2,906 |
| Rhode Island | 5,699 | 2,944 | 7,923 |
| Delaware | 3,393 | 1,484 | 4,045 |
| Maryland | 17,651 | 10,718 | 28,250 |
| New Jersey | 35,909 | 13,743 | 41,582 |
| New York | 52,989 | 18,236 | 83,792 |
| Virginia | 19,043 | 32,482 | 29,798 |
| Florida | 157,209 | 190,015 | 272,609 |
| Georgia | 6,440 | 8,683 | 15,302 |
| North Carolina | 27,434 | 24,993 | 73,343 |
| South Carolina | 11,607 | 16,979 | 32,819 |
| Alabama | 30,925 | 18,984 | 35,780 |
| Louisiana | - | 8,870 |  |
| Mississippi | 14,999 | 11,105 | 21,529 |
| Hawaii | 8,013 | 3,010 | 421 |
| Texas | - | 2,035 |  |
| Alaska | - | 1,406 | 775 |
| Puerto Rico | 662 | 609 | 178 |
| Grand Total | 446,705 | 405,590 | 711,284 |
| State | 2018 |  |  |
|  | Pounds Harvested (1,2) (thousands) | Number Harvested (thousands) | Number Released (1,2) (thousands) |
| California | 14,548 | 12,517 | 7,375 |
| Oregon | 2,316 | 541 | 156 |
| Washington | 2,124 | 400 | 93 |
| Connecticut | 6,042 | 4,446 | 17,644 |
| Maine | 2,088 | 3,228 | 2,968 |
| Massachusetts | 16,606 | 11,378 | 18,336 |
| New Hampshire | 1,690 | 2,400 | 1,611 |
| Rhode Island | 7,129 | 5,664 | 10,569 |
| Delaware | 1,131 | 549 | 3,646 |
| Maryland | 11,121 | 7,939 | 20,361 |
| New Jersey | 27,820 | 10,195 | 34,959 |
| New York | 16,877 | 10,628 | 42,097 |
| Virginia | 11,671 | 16,558 | 24,771 |
| Florida | 141,672 | 180,619 | 271,825 |
| Georgia | 7,932 | 8,873 | 13,486 |
| North Carolina | 20,065 | 16,167 | 62,468 |
| South Carolina | 8,960 | 7,099 | 29,166 |
| Alabama | 23,129 | 16,933 | 29,385 |
| Louisiana | - | 6,337 | - |
| Mississippi | 11,991 | 12,091 | 16,920 |
| Hawaii | 24,093 | 10,362 | 1,286 |
| Texas |  |  | - |
| Alaska | - | 1,717 | - |
| Puerto Rico | - | - | - |
| Grand Total | 359,007 | 346,642 | 609,121 |

NOTE: (1) Texas only estimates harvest (no weight or release data) and includes only private and for-hire fisheries.
(2) Louisiana only estimates harvest (no weight or release data)
(3) Oregon and Washington estimates include only private and for-hire fisheries.
(4) Alaska data not available for current year.
(5) Puerto Rico 2017 estimates only include data through August, due to Hurricane Maria.
(6) Puerto Rico not sampled in 2018.

## U.S. RECREATIONAL NUMBERS OF ANGLERS AND TRIPS BY STATE, 2017 AND 2018



NOTE: (1) All counties in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Florida are considered coastal.; (2) Alaska estimates are presented as coastal, current year data not available.; (3) Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Hawaii, Texas, California, Oregon, and Washington angler data not available.; (4) Out-of-state angler estimates are not additive across states.; (5) Puerto Rico 2017 estimates only include data through August, due to Hurricane Maria.; (6) Puerto Rico not sampled in 2018.

## World Fisheries



WORLD AQUACULTURE AND COMMERCIAL CATCHES, 2008-2017

| Year | World Aquaculture |  |  | World Commercial Catch |  |  | Grand Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inland | Marine | Total | Inland | Marine | Total |  |
|  | --------- Metric tons ----.-.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Live weight |  |  | Live weight |  |  |  |
| 2008 | 32,391,078 | 20,523,725 | 52,914,803 | 10,161,145 | 79,322,125 | 89,483,270 | 142,398,073 |
| 2009 | 33,910,939 | 21,245,549 | 55,156,488 | 10,328,043 | 78,721,914 | 89,049,957 | 144,206,445 |
| 2010 | 36,059,110 | 21,684,095 | 57,743,205 | 10,863,861 | 76,268,797 | 87,132,658 | 144,875,863 |
| 2011 | 37,213,354 | 22,577,864 | 59,791,218 | 10,520,084 | 80,999,490 | 91,519,574 | 151,310,792 |
| 2012 | 39,691,262 | 23,784,911 | 63,476,173 | 10,895,497 | 77,552,280 | 88,447,777 | 151,923,950 |
| 2013 | 42,238,425 | 24,711,559 | 66,949,984 | 10,936,985 | 78,685,923 | 89,622,908 | 156,572,892 |
| 2014 | 44,446,731 | 26,054,481 | 70,501,212 | 11,062,926 | 79,166,914 | 90,229,840 | 160,731,052 |
| 2015 | 45,908,727 | 26,863,920 | 72,772,647 | 11,118,517 | 80,421,536 | 91,540,053 | 164,312,700 |
| 2016 | 48,099,843 | 28,325,895 | 76,425,739 | 11,336,487 | 78,081,381 | 89,417,868 | 165,843,607 |
| 2017 | 49,508,798 | 30,624,790 | 80,133,588 | 11,924,137 | 80,584,184 | 92,508,321 | 172,641,909 |

Note: Data for marine mammals and aquatic plants are excluded.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
WORLD AQUACULTURE AND COMMERCIAL CATCHES OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSKS, 2016-2017

| Species group | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aquaculture | Catch | Total | Aquaculture | Catch | Total |
|  | ---------Metric tons--------- |  |  | ----------Metric tons- -------- |  |  |
|  | Live weight |  |  | Live weight |  |  |
| Herrings, sardines, anchovies | - | 15,396,302 | 15,396,302 | - | 16,621,899 | 16,621,899 |
| Carps, barbels, cyprinids | 27,755,644 | 1,590,455 | 29,346,099 | 28,345,338 | 1,698,833 | 30,044,171 |
| Cods, hakes, haddocks | 509 | 9,003,344 | 9,003,853 | 521 | 9,432,754 | 9,433,275 |
| Tunas, bonitos, billfishes | 37,973 | 7,700,259 | 7,738,232 | 37,115 | 7,877,301 | 7,914,416 |
| Salmons, trouts, smelts | 3,316,746 | 931,179 | 4,247,925 | 3,476,845 | 999,273 | 4,476,118 |
| Tilapias | 5,581,596 | 783,725 | 6,365,321 | 5,880,586 | 837,447 | 6,718,033 |
| Flatish | 189,764 | 988,707 | 1,178,471 | 181,008 | 962,545 | 1,143,553 |
| Sharks, rays, chimaeras | - | 757,970 | 757,970 | - | 652,458 | 652,458 |
| Shads | 590 | 728,857 | 729,447 | 425 | 804,992 | 805,417 |
| River eels | 251,491 | 6,821 | 258,312 | 259,390 | 10,432 | 269,822 |
| Sturgeons, paddlefish | 93,565 | 254 | 93,819 | 98,874 | 259 | 99,133 |
| Other fishes | 13,815,269 | 38,388,899 | 52,204,168 | 15,122,560 | 39,001,239 | 52,344,946 |
| Shrimp | 5,119,427 | 3,432,056 | 8,551,483 | 5,511,914 | 3,596,393 | 9,108,307 |
| Crabs | 392,754 | 1,712,036 | 2,104,790 | 402,523 | 1,865,807 | 2,047,923 |
| Lobsters | 1,687 | 315,470 | 317,157 | 2,070 | 309,739 | 311,809 |
| Krill |  | 273,750 | 273,750 | - | 251,958 | 251,958 |
| Other crustaceans | 2,174,334 | 782,054 | 2,956,388 | 2,526,207 | 788,268 | 2,988,849 |
| Clams, cockles, arkshells | 5,528,404 | 561,066 | 6,089,470 | 5,658,458 | 534,813 | 6,193,271 |
| Oysters | 5,415,058 | 126,033 | 5,541,091 | 5,710,522 | 147,819 | 5,858,341 |
| Squids, cuttlefishes, octopus | 1 | 3,510,692 | 3,510,693 | 2 | 3,772,565 | 3,772,567 |
| Mussels | 1,964,886 | 128,347 | 2,093,233 | 2,163,784 | 85,952 | 2,249,736 |
| Scallops | 2,113,266 | 571,934 | 2,685,200 | 2,185,243 | 631,718 | 2,816,961 |
| Abalones, winkles, conchs | 390,642 | 157,369 | 548,011 | 423,073 | 170,643 | 593,716 |
| Other mollusks | 1,375,919 | 985,193 | 2,361,112 | 1,253,223 | 982,006 | 2,479,488 |
| Sea urchins, other echinoderms | 215,376 | 109,000 | 324,376 | 232,524 | 120,045 | 352,569 |
| Miscellaneous | 690,837 | 476,096 | 1,166,933 | 661,385 | 351,164 | 1,168,995 |
| Total | 76,425,739 | 89,417,868 | 165,843,607 | 80,133,588 | 92,508,321 | 172,641,909 |

[^4]WORLD AQUACULTURE AND COMMERCIAL CATCHES BY COUNTRY OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSKS, 2016-2017

| Country | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aquaculture | Catch | Total | Aquaculture | Catch | Total |
|  | ---Mertic tons-----.-- |  |  | ---------Metric tons----..--- |  |  |
|  | Live weight |  |  | Live weight |  |  |
| China | 45,815,988 | 15,787,555 | 61,603,543 | 46,823,949 | 15,373,196 | 62,197,145 |
| Indonesia | 4,900,612 | 6,542,258 | 11,442,870 | 6,150,000 | 6,688,739 | 12,838,739 |
| India | 5,700,000 | 5,061,756 | 10,761,756 | 6,180,000 | 5,427,678 | 11,607,678 |
| Vietnam | 3,570,402 | 3,127,606 | 6,698,008 | 3,820,960 | 3,277,574 | 7,098,534 |
| United States | 444,679 | 4,903,483 | 5,348,162 | 439,670 | 5,036,112 | 5,475,782 |
| Russia | 172,792 | 4,759,476 | 4,932,268 | 185,027 | 4,869,316 | 5,054,343 |
| Peru | 100,186 | 3,796,978 | 3,897,164 | 100,453 | 4,157,414 | 4,257,867 |
| Bangladesh | 2,203,554 | 1,674,770 | 3,878,324 | 2,333,352 | 1,801,084 | 4,134,436 |
| Japan | 676,766 | 3,193,105 | 3,869,871 | 615,060 | 3,204,342 | 3,819,402 |
| Norway | 1,326,157 | 2,033,818 | 3,359,975 | 1,308,485 | 2,368,438 | 3,676,922 |
| Myanmar | 1,017,614 | 2,072,390 | 3,090,004 | 1,048,692 | 2,150,400 | 3,199,092 |
| Chile | 1,035,254 | 1,497,230 | 2,532,484 | 1,202,948 | 1,918,958 | 3,121,906 |
| Philippines | 796,393 | 2,024,828 | 2,821,221 | 822,466 | 1,887,058 | 2,709,524 |
| Thailand | 881,181 | 1,530,546 | 2,411,727 | 889,891 | 1,479,367 | 2,369,258 |
| South Korea | 507,962 | 1,364,932 | 1,872,894 | 545,056 | 1,357,795 | 1,902,851 |
| Mexico | 221,304 | 1,510,754 | 1,732,058 | 243,283 | 1,628,669 | 1,871,952 |
| Egypt | 1,370,660 | 336,615 | 1,707,275 | 1,451,841 | 370,959 | 1,822,800 |
| Malaysia | 201,898 | 1,580,291 | 1,782,189 | 224,550 | 1,470,269 | 1,694,819 |
| Morocco | 1,142 | 1,447,020 | 1,448,162 | 1,198 | 1,377,454 | 1,378,652 |
| Brazil | 590,000 | 704,186 | 1,294,186 | 595,000 | 704,123 | 1,299,123 |
| All others | 4,891,195 | 24,468,271 | 29,359,466 | 5,151,707 | 25,959,376 | 31,111,083 |
| Total | 76,425,739 | 89,417,868 | 165,843,607 | 80,133,588 | 92,508,321 | 172,641,909 |

Note: For the U.S., the weight of clams, oysters, scallops, and other mollusks includes the shell weight. This weight is not included in U.S. landings shown else where. Data for marine mammals and aquatic plants are excluded.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WORLD AQUACULTURE AND COMMERCIAL CATCHES BY AREA OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSKS, 2016-2017

| Marine Areas | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aquaculture | Catch | Total | Aquaculture | Catch | Total |
|  | - - --------Metric tons---..---- |  |  | - --------Metric tons----.---- |  |  |
|  | Live weight |  |  | Live weight |  |  |
| Atlantic Ocean: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast | 2,117,673 | 8,315,248 | 10,432,921 | 2,161,342 | 9,309,821 | 11,471,163 |
| Northwest | 132,474 | 1,815,723 | 1,948,197 | 125,722 | 1,755,861 | 1,881,583 |
| Eastern central | 8,871 | 4,779,356 | 4,788,227 | 7,799 | 5,085,264 | 5,093,063 |
| Western central | 153,608 | 1,540,479 | 1,694,087 | 161,209 | 1,452,984 | 1,614,193 |
| Southeast | 3,893 | 1,699,555 | 1,703,448 | 3,677 | 1,654,298 | 1,657,975 |
| Southwest | 80,432 | 1,563,872 | 1,644,304 | 80,949 | 1,828,125 | 1,909,074 |
| Mediterranean and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Sea | 488,795 | 1,253,236 | 1,742,031 | 522,971 | 1,348,299 | 1,871,270 |
| Indian Ocean: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern | 568,531 | 6,396,515 | 6,965,046 | 604,137 | 6,966,875 | 7,571,012 |
| Western | 606,492 | 4,929,489 | 5,535,981 | 760,831 | 5,344,813 | 6,105,644 |
| Pacific Ocean: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast | 134,835 | 3,111,379 | 3,246,214 | 130,093 | 3,379,432 | 3,509,525 |
| Northwest | 18,371,602 | 20,932,719 | 39,304,321 | 19,111,989 | 20,234,899 | 39,346,888 |
| Eastern central | 213,649 | 1,638,763 | 1,852,412 | 249,580 | 1,739,771 | 1,989,351 |
| Western central | 3,835,060 | 13,046,188 | 16,881,248 | 4,910,820 | 12,530,652 | 17,441,472 |
| Southeast | 1,498,130 | 6,305,433 | 7,803,563 | 1,674,624 | 7,223,740 | 8,898,364 |
| Southwest | 111,850 | 474,667 | 586,517 | 119,045 | 471,654 | 590,699 |
| Arctic | - | 52 | 52 | - | 418 | 418 |
| Antarctic | - | 278,707 | 278,707 | - | 257,278 | 257,278 |
| Inland Areas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa | 1,958,429 | 2,842,403 | 4,800,832 | 2,044,034 | 2,975,602 | 5,019,636 |
| Asia | 44,494,045 | 7,436,080 | 51,930,125 | 45,796,836 | 7,936,100 | 53,732,936 |
| Europe | 501,825 | 439,477 | 941,302 | 510,181 | 421,385 | 931,566 |
| North America | 426,653 | 261,934 | 688,587 | 424,673 | 222,577 | 647,250 |
| South America | 713,924 | 338,644 | 1,052,568 | 727,873 | 350,335 | 1,078,208 |
| Oceania | 4,968 | 17,949 | 22,917 | 5,201 | 18,138 | 23,339 |
| Total | 76,425,739 | 89,417,868 | 165,843,607 | 80,133,588 | 92,508,321 | 172,641,909 |

[^5]WORLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SEVEN FISHERY COMMODITY GROUPS, BY LEADING COUNTRIES, 2013-2017

| Country | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IMPORTS: |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 18,975,440 | 21,305,873 | 19,820,311 | 20,546,742 | 21,639,466 |
| Japan | 15,318,515 | 14,844,738 | 13,460,585 | 13,878,490 | 14,997,942 |
| China | 7,982,251 | 8,501,380 | 8,467,702 | 8,783,461 | 10,679,437 |
| Spain | 6,390,868 | 6,982,926 | 6,440,496 | 7,107,504 | 7,979,020 |
| France | 6,506,220 | 6,596,651 | 5,730,886 | 6,177,285 | 6,698,942 |
| Italy | 5,732,819 | 6,094,933 | 5,537,898 | 6,152,964 | 6,546,856 |
| Germany | 5,414,454 | 6,029,092 | 5,132,326 | 5,601,465 | 5,718,418 |
| South Korea | 3,644,958 | 4,271,146 | 4,349,541 | 4,604,070 | 5,103,715 |
| Sweden | 4,485,660 | 4,783,346 | 4,424,106 | 5,187,383 | 4,930,538 |
| Netherlands | 3,191,772 | 3,679,566 | 3,055,765 | 3,328,223 | 4,294,914 |
| Other Countries | 55,800,587 | 58,211,843 | 51,219,573 | 53,648,066 | 57,754,483 |
| Total | 133,443,544 | 141,301,494 | 127,639,189 | 135,015,653 | 146,343,731 |
| EXPORTS: |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 19,539,377 | 20,984,231 | 19,737,723 | 20,131,384 | 20,524,313 |
| Norway | 10,367,544 | 10,802,761 | 9,187,704 | 10,770,007 | 11,282,174 |
| Viet Nam | 6,886,846 | 8,028,649 | 6,756,070 | 7,320,009 | 8,542,597 |
| India | 4,601,717 | 5,600,900 | 4,871,591 | 5,546,049 | 7,173,609 |
| United States | 5,963,088 | 6,143,310 | 5,911,022 | 5,812,480 | 6,088,538 |
| Thailand | 7,057,194 | 6,633,959 | 5,677,394 | 5,892,629 | 6,015,280 |
| Chile | 4,985,211 | 5,854,098 | 4,812,362 | 5,143,365 | 5,991,129 |
| Canada | 4,364,195 | 4,527,531 | 4,704,012 | 5,004,046 | 5,351,728 |
| Netherlands | 3,461,679 | 4,032,476 | 3,612,174 | 4,182,424 | 5,260,237 |
| Denmark | 4,664,309 | 4,764,274 | 4,269,659 | 4,696,072 | 4,870,598 |
| Other Countries | 67,531,405 | 71,217,506 | 63,738,707 | 68,111,415 | 75,364,894 |
| Total | 139,422,565 | 148,589,695 | 133,278,418 | 142,609,880 | 156,465,097 |

[^6]DISPOSITION OF WORLD AQUACULTURE AND COMMERCIAL CATCHES, 2013-2017

| Item | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marketed fresh | 36 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Frozen | 31 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| Canned | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Cured | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Reduced to meal and oil (1) | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

NOTE: Data for 2013-2016 are revised and are preliminary for 2017. Data for marine mammals and aquatic plants are excluded.
(1) Only whole fish destined for the manufacture of oils and meals are included. Raw material for reduction derived from fish primarily destined for marketing fresh, frozen, canned, cured, and miscellaneous purposes is excluded; such waste quantities are included under the other disposition channels.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Disposition of World Aquaculture and Commercial Catches, 2017



## Processed Fishery Products



## FRESH AND FROZEN

FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS. The combined production of fish sticks and portions was 129 million pounds valued at $\$ 232.6$ million compared with the 2017 production of 155.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 262.3$ million. The total production of fish sticks amounted to 55.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 93.2$ million. The total production of fish portions amounted to 73.6 million pounds valued at $\$ 139.3$ million.

FISH FILLETS AND STEAKS. In 2018, the U.S. production of raw (uncooked) fish fillets and steaks, including blocks, was 750.7 million pounds, 49.7 million pounds less than the 800.4 million pounds in 2017 due to decreases in anglerfish, cod, hake, and Atlantic pollock fillets. There were also notable decreases in bluefish, haddock, and tilapia. However, there were increases in dolphinfish and Atlantic ocean perch. All fillets and steaks were valued at $\$ 2.2$ billion. Alaska pollock fillets and blocks continue to lead all species with 441.6 million pounds-a decrease from the 455.3 million pounds in 2017, representing 59 percent of the total. Production of groundfish fillets and steaks (cod, hake, ocean perch, pollock, cusk, and haddock) was 567.3 million pounds, a decrease of 39 million pounds from 2017.

BREADED SHRIMP. The production of breaded shrimp in 2018 was 84.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 338.9$ million. This represents an increase in volume and a decrease in value from the 2017 production of 84.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 344.3$ million.

## CANNED PRODUCTS

CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS. The pack of canned fishery products in the 50 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico was 665.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 1.2$ billion-a decrease in volume of 190.4 million pounds and $\$ 122.7$ million dollars compared to 2017. The 2018 pack included 497.1 million pounds with a value of $\$ 1.1$ billion for human consumption and 168.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 128$ million for bait and animal food.

CANNED SALMON. The 2018 U.S. pack of salmon was 65.6 million pounds valued at $\$ 185.7$ million, decreases in volume and value from the 2017 levels of 133.9 million pounds and $\$ 309.6$ million.

CANNED TUNA. The U.S. pack of tuna was 346.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 775.9$ million-increases
of 12.5 million pounds in volume and $\$ 98.2$ million in value compared with the 2017 pack. The pack of albacore tuna was 145.6 million pounds comprising 42 percent of the tuna pack in 2018. Lightmeat tuna (bigeye, bluefin, skipjack, and yellowfin) comprised the remainder with a pack of 200.8 million pounds.

CANNED CLAMS. The 2018 U.S. pack of clams (whole, minced, chowder, juice, and specialties) was 64.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 107.1$ million. The pack of whole and minced clams was 33.9 million pounds. Clam chowder and clam juice was 30.4 million pounds and was surpassed by whole and minced clams in volume and value.

OTHER CANNED ITEMS. The pack of pet food and bait was 168.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 128$ million-decreases in volume and value compared to 2017.

## INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS

INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS. The value of the domestic production of industrial fishery products was $\$ 754$ million-an increase of $\$ 73.8$ million compared with the 2017 value.

FISH MEAL. The domestic production of fish and shellfish meal was 630.3 million pounds valued at $\$ 418.1$ million, increases of 61.4 million pounds and $\$ 38.3$ million compared with 2017. Most of this production was fish meal ( 630.1 million pounds) while shellfish meal production was 0.16 million pounds-a decrease of 220 thousand pounds from the 2017 level.

FISH OILS. The domestic production of fish oils was 154.8 million pounds (approximately 20 million gallons) valued at $\$ 114.8$ million, an increase of 42.5 million pounds and $\$ 6.6$ million in value compared with 2017 production.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. Oyster shell products, agar-agar, animal feeds, crab and clam shells processed for food serving, fish pellets, Irish moss extracts, kelp products, dry and liquid fertilizers, and mussel shell buttons were valued at $\$ 220.7$ million.

## METHODOLOGY

The NMFS Annual Survey of U.S. Seafood Processors is the only comprehensive, national survey that focuses on the domestic seafood processing industry. The resulting data are reported in this section of Fisheries of the United States, as well as reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and NMFS Fisheries Economics of the United States. The data are also used in commercial fisheries disposition calculations, annual per-capita consumption figures, and other reports.

The survey is voluntary in all regions except the Northeast. In the Northeast, it is mandatory for processors with a federal dealer/processing permit to provide the requested data.

The survey instrument is a paper form that asks for monthly employment figures, a list of product types, and the volume and value of each product processed in the previous year. Space is provided for the company to fill in new products. The survey forms are produced by the NMFS Office of Science and Technology and are mailed to five different regional contacts. Each region then proceeds slightly differently:

- Northeast - The distribution of forms to companies is overseen by a lead port agent. Other port agents assist with collecting information from the companies in their area. Dealer permits are not renewed if the processor has not provided the required data.
- Southeast and Gulf - Forms are distributed through the Southeast Fishery Science Center to the port agents along the coast who are then responsible for obtaining the data from the companies.
- Southwest and Northwest - Forms are distributed through, and returned to, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission office under an agreement with NMFS.
- Pacific Islands - Forms are distributed and collected by Pacific Islands Regional Office staff.

The companies in the survey are those that have reported previously or have been found by research or word-of-mouth. Adding companies in order to have a more complete data frame is a constant goal throughout the year.

Forms are returned to the Office of Science and Technology for data entry. Follow up contact may be attempted to clarify data that is excluded or unclear. Because the survey is voluntary, we do not receive data from every company we contact. We employ various estimation and alternate data collection methods:

- Most Alaska data are obtained from the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN).
- Data on Alaskan salmon processing come from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
- USDA reports provide data on rainbow trout processing and catfish data are estimated from USDA catfish production numbers.
- Data from the NOAA Seafood Inspection Program are used to estimate the data for companies that have not reported to the Survey of Fishery Processors but are included in the inspection program.
- Imputation is used to estimate the remaining missing companies.

Starting with this edition, the Processed Fishery Product section includes tables displaying data on the number of domestic seafood processors and wholesalers as well as employment numbers of these establishments. The data for these tables were not collected by NMFS but were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Numbers of plants and wholesalers and employment figures are based on the North American Classfication System (NAICS) and, therefore, it can not be assumed that the number of companies surveyed by the BLS is comparable to the number of companies surveyed by NMFS.

## Processed Fishery Products

## VALUE OF PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2017 AND 2018

(Processed from domestic catch and imported products)

| Item | 2017 (1) |  | 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand dollars | Percent of total | Thousand dollars | Percent of total |
| Edible: |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and frozen | 9,672,135 | 81 | 9,332,525 | 81 |
| Canned | 1,116,795 | 9 | 1,090,885 | 9 |
| Cured | 287,337 | 2 | 274,419 | 2 |
| Total edible | 11,076,266 | 92 | 10,697,829 | 92 |
| Industrial: |  |  |  |  |
| Bait and animal food | 239,752 | 2 | 144,028 | 1 |
| Meal and oil | 487,980 | 4 | 532,845 | 5 |
| Other | 199,992 | 2 | 212,453 | 2 |
| Total industrial | 927,723 | 8 | 889,326 | 8 |
| Grand total | 12,003,989 | 100 | 11,587,155 | 100 |

Note: Value is based on selling price at the plant.
(1) Revised based on additional data.
U.S. PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS, FISH PORTIONS, AND BREADED SHRIMP, 2009-2018

| Year | Fish sticks |  |  |  | Fish portions |  |  | Breaded shrimp |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thousand <br> dollars | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thousand <br> dollars | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thousand <br> dollars |  |
| 2009 | 82,461 | 37,404 | 120,615 | 204,491 | 92,757 | 310,213 | 74,172 | 33,644 | 159,416 |  |
| 2010 | 79,586 | 36,100 | 125,258 | 140,584 | 63,768 | 291,569 | 97,124 | 44,055 | 251,594 |  |
| 2011 | 74,451 | 33,771 | 113,069 | 141,849 | 64,342 | 277,466 | 116,935 | 53,041 | 562,928 |  |
| 2012 | 80,034 | 36,303 | 104,829 | 172,051 | 78,042 | 345,686 | 92,460 | 41,940 | 240,976 |  |
| 2013 | 58,214 | 26,406 | 87,430 | 151,721 | 68,820 | 259,504 | 79,740 | 36,170 | 193,837 |  |
| 2014 | 58,545 | 26,556 | 87,487 | 146,594 | 66,495 | 255,725 | 109,293 | 49,575 | 311,211 |  |
| 2015 | 66,289 | 30,068 | 96,217 | 152,633 | 69,234 | 281,833 | 107,929 | 48,956 | 379,688 |  |
| 2016 | 55,398 | 25,128 | 84,420 | 103,433 | 46,917 | 180,072 | 106,003 | 48,083 | 379,862 |  |
| 2017 | 55,245 | 25,059 | 85,085 | 100,135 | 45,421 | 177,179 | 84,235 | 38,209 | 344,274 |  |
| 2018 | 55,087 | 24,987 | 93,248 | 73,620 | 33,394 | 139,313 | 84,391 | 38,280 | 338,958 |  |

PRODUCTION OF FRESH AND FROZEN FILLETS AND STEAKS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | 2017 (1) |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Fillets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amberjack | 72 | 33 | 668 | 8 | , | 64 |
| Anglerfish | 1,100 | 499 | 5,038 | 604 | 274 | 3,015 |
| Bluefish | 168 | 76 | 491 | 64 | 29 | 230 |
| Cobia | 42 | 19 | 542 | 25 | 11 | 309 |
| Cod | 72,488 | 32,880 | 318,348 | 62,365 | 28,288 | 332,436 |
| Cusk | 11 | 5 | 60 | 10 | 5 | 33 |
| Dolphinfish | 2,788 | 1,265 | 16,427 | 3,176 | 1,441 | 15,302 |
| Flounders | 11,888 | 5,392 | 49,941 | 9,792 | 4,442 | 43,785 |
| Groupers | 1,201 | 545 | 15,206 | 1,462 | 663 | 18,935 |
| Haddock | 11,233 | 5,095 | 52,912 | 8,068 | 3,660 | 42,255 |
| Hake | 54,761 | 24,839 | 71,502 | 50,817 | 23,051 | 66,317 |
| Halibut | 4,694 | 2,129 | 42,549 | 4,483 | 2,033 | 46,441 |
| Lingcod | 157 | 71 | 761 | 196 | 89 | 906 |
| Ocean perch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 1,166 | 529 | 3,526 | 1,847 | 838 | 7,851 |
| Pacific | 1,400 | 635 | 3,043 | 1,838 | 834 | 5,036 |
| Opah | 188 | 85 | 1,863 | 482 | 219 | 1,546 |
| Patagonian Toothfish | 585 | 265 | 13,009 | 524 | 238 | 11,632 |
| Pollock: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 9,931 | 4,505 | 15,898 | 789 | 358 | 2,759 |
| Alaska | 455,341 | 206,541 | 582,604 | 441,590 | 200,304 | 608,493 |
| Rockfishes | 2,874 | 1,304 | 8,587 | 3,198 | 1,451 | 9,187 |
| Sablefish | 255 | 116 | 4,023 | 268 | 122 | 3,478 |
| Salmon | 126,989 | 57,602 | 687,732 | 118,031 | 53,539 | 690,843 |
| Sea bass | 530 | 240 | 3,522 | 311 | 141 | 2,447 |
| Sea trout | 67 | 30 | 474 | 54 | 24 | 439 |
| Shark | 398 | 181 | 1,364 | 470 | 213 | 843 |
| Snapper | 1,330 | 603 | 12,665 | 1,379 | 626 | 12,266 |
| Striped bass | 379 | 172 | 3,196 | 374 | 170 | 3,193 |
| Swordfish | 2,602 | 1,180 | 23,126 | 3,068 | 1,392 | 27,739 |
| Tilapia | 6,990 | 3,171 | 23,734 | 5,672 | 2,573 | 20,970 |
| Tuna | 10,669 | 4,839 | 110,337 | 11,127 | 5,047 | 104,430 |
| Wahoo | 360 | 163 | 2,698 | 419 | 190 | 2,215 |
| Yellowtail Jack | 122 | 55 | 1,001 | 187 | 85 | 1,291 |
| Unclassified | 12,367 | 5,610 | 69,708 | 12,696 | 5,759 | 70,672 |
| Total Fillet | 795,146 | 360,676 | 2,146,555 | 745,394 | 338,109 | 2,157,359 |
| Steaks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halibut | 609 | 276 | 6,874 | 777 | 352 | 8,688 |
| Salmon | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Swordfish | 1,673 | 759 | 6,246 | 1,672 | 758 | 6,236 |
| Tuna | 941 | 427 | 9,313 | 830 | 376 | 8,562 |
| Unclassified | 2,046 | 928 | 8,476 | 2,065 | 937 | 8,556 |
| Total Steaks | 5,269 | 2,390 | 30,909 | 5,344 | 2,424 | 32,042 |
| Grand total | 800,415 | 363,066 | 2,177,464 | 750,738 | 340,533 | 2,189,401 |

[^7]
## Processed Fishery Products

PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS,
BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018

| Species | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Pounds } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { case } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2017 (1) |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard cases | Thousand pounds | Thousand dollars | Standard cases | Thousand pounds | Thousand dollars |
| For human consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salmon: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinook | 44.25 | 113 | 5 | 59 | 181 | 8 | 86 |
| Chum | 44.25 | 14,395 | 637 | 1,036 | 16,271 | 720 | 1,095 |
| Pink | 44.25 | 1,806,960 | 79,958 | 162,237 | 993,672 | 43,970 | 97,378 |
| Coho | 44.25 | 651,119 | 28,812 | 60,459 | 116,633 | 5,161 | 2,284 |
| Sockeye | 44.25 | 552,904 | 24,466 | 85,802 | 355,390 | 15,726 | 84,833 |
| Total salmon |  | 3,025,492 | 133,878 | 309,593 | 1,482,147 | 65,585 | 185,676 |
| Specialties | 48 | 4,333 | 208 | 1,897 | 4,229 | 203 | 1,588 |
| Tuna: (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albacore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solid | 18 | 5,989,333 | 107,808 | 280,599 | 6,856,333 | 123,414 | 338,260 |
| Chunk | 18 | 1,286,444 | 23,156 | 52,690 | 1,234,278 | 22,217 | 51,789 |
| Total albacore |  | 7,275,778 | 130,964 | 333,289 | 8,090,611 | 145,631 | 390,049 |
| Lightmeat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solid | 18 | 665,333 | 11,976 | 33,073 | 569,111 | 10,244 | 33,038 |
| Chunk | 18 | 10,609,611 | 190,973 | 311,359 | 10,585,111 | 190,532 | 352,813 |
| Total lightmeat |  | 11,274,944 | 202,949 | 344,432 | 11,154,222 | 200,776 | 385,851 |
| Total tuna |  | 18,550,722 | 333,913 | 677,721 | 19,244,833 | 346,407 | 775,900 |
| Specialties | 48 | 42 | 2 | 26 | 42 | 2 | 26 |
| Other | 48 | 3,125 | 150 | 394 | 2,354 | 113 | 433 |
| Total fish | - | 21,583,714 | 468,151 | 989,631 | 20,733,605 | 412,310 | 963,623 |
| Shellfish: <br> Clam and clam products: (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whole and minced | 15 | 2,358,133 | 35,372 | 79,939 | 2,259,933 | 33,899 | 77,898 |
| Chowder and juice | 30 | 927,300 | 27,819 | 26,136 | 1,013,133 | 30,394 | 29,156 |
| Specialties | 48 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Total clams | - | 3,285,433 | 63,191 | 106,075 | 3,273,067 | 64,293 | 107,054 |
| Crab meat and specialties: | 20 | 7,846 | 153 | 607 | 4,154 | 81 | 314 |
| Oyster, specialties | 48 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Shrimp, natural (4) | 6.75 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Other | 48 | 600,542 | 28,826 | 20,480 | 424,417 | 20,372 | 19,992 |
| Total shellfish | - | 3,893,821 | 92,170 | 127,162 | 3,701,637 | 84,746 | 127,360 |
| Total for human |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption |  | 25,477,535 | 560,321 | 1,116,793 | 24,435,242 | 497,056 | 1,090,983 |
| For bait and animal food | 48 | 6,150,625 | 295,230 | 224,919 | 3,501,917 | 168,092 | 128,017 |
| Grand total | - | 31,628,160 | 855,551 | 1,341,712 | 27,937,159 | 665,148 | 1,219,000 |

(1) Revised based on additional data
(2) Flakes included with chunk.
(3) "Cut out" or "drained" weight of can contents are given for whole or minced clams and net contents for other clam products.
(4) Drained weight.
(5) Confidential included with "Other".

PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2009-2018

| Year | For human consumption |  | For animal food and bait |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thossand <br> dollars | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thousand <br> dollars | Thousand <br> pounds | Metric tons | Thousand <br> dollars |
| 2009 | 621,256 | 281,800 | $1,190,067$ | 312,887 | 141,925 | 217,699 | 934,143 | 423,724 | $1,407,766$ |
| 2010 | 656,420 | 297,750 | $1,196,346$ | 299,300 | 135,762 | 217,583 | 955,720 | 433,512 | $1,413,929$ |
| 2011 | 640,917 | 290,588 | $1,251,332$ | 305,906 | 138,209 | 224,953 | 946,823 | 429,476 | $1,476,285$ |
| 2012 | 581,908 | 263,952 | $1,373,011$ | 298,667 | 135,474 | 241,663 | 880,575 | 399,426 | $1,614,674$ |
| 2013 | 662,435 | 300,478 | $1,533,585$ | 301,659 | 135,477 | 246,336 | 964,094 | 437,310 | $1,779,921$ |
| 2014 | 561,750 | 254,808 | $1,226,636$ | 171,104 | 77,612 | 149,822 | 732,854 | 332,420 | $1,376,458$ |
| 2015 | 713,912 | 323,828 | $1,303,371$ | 289,414 | 131,277 | 216,256 | $1,003,326$ | 455,106 | $1,519,627$ |
| 2016 | 576,283 | 261,400 | $1,018,655$ | 292,292 | 132,583 | 220,031 | 868,575 | 393,983 | $1,238,686$ |
| 2017 | 560,321 | 254,160 | $1,116,793$ | 295,230 | 133,915 | 224,919 | 855,551 | 388,075 | $1,341,712$ |
| 2018 | 497,056 | 225,463 | $1,090,983$ | 168,092 | 76,246 | 128,017 | 665,148 | 301,709 | $1,219,000$ |

Production of Canned Fishery Products, 2009-2018


## Processed Fishery Products

PRODUCTION OF MEAL AND OIL, 2017 AND 2018


Note: To convert pounds of oil to gallons divide by 7.75 .
The above data include products in American Samoa and Puerto Rico.

PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, 2009-2018

| Year | Scrap and Meal |  | Marine Animal Oil |  | Meal and Oil | Other Industrial Products | Grand Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |  |
| 2009 | 472,805 | 214,463 | 168,157 | 76,276 | 227,438 | 61,657 | 289,095 |
| 2010 | 487,692 | 221,216 | 136,362 | 61,853 | 218,937 | 64,040 | 282,977 |
| 2011 | 620,823 | 281,603 | 143,171 | 64,942 | 301,462 | 133,640 | 435,102 |
| 2012 | 585,565 | 265,611 | 115,090 | 52,204 | 335,188 | 162,341 | 497,529 |
| 2013 | 508,057 | 230,453 | 175,877 | 79,777 | 298,709 | 180,073 | 478,780 |
| 2014 | 515,000 | 233,602 | 139,005 | 63,052 | 384,700 | 206,251 | 590,951 |
| 2015 | 611,082 | 277,185 | 139,951 | 63,481 | 494,463 | 204,750 | 699,213 |
| 2016 | 559,859 | 253,950 | 177,459 | 80,495 | 379,280 | 186,693 | 565,973 |
| 2017 | 568,882 | 258,043 | 112,253 | 50,918 | 487,981 | 191,759 | 679,740 |
| 2018 | 630,256 | 285,882 | 154,777 | 70,206 | 532,844 | 220,734 | 753,578 |

PROCESSORS AND WHOLESALERS: PLANTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 2017

| Area and State | Processing (1) |  | Wholesale (2) |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plants | Employment | Plants | Employment | Plants | Employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England: $\quad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine | 35 | 756 | 184 | 1,388 | 219 | 2,144 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | (3) | 10 | 98 | 17 | 95 |
| Massachusetts | 50 | 2226 | 152 | 2,418 | 202 | 4,644 |
| Rhode Island | 9 | (3) | 30 | (3) | 39 | (3) |
| Connecticut | 4 | 78 | 19 | (3) | 23 | 78 |
| Total | 105 | 3,057 | 395 | 3,904 | 500 | 6,961 |
| Middle Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 20 | 408 | 282 | 2,229 | 302 | 2,637 |
| New Jersey | 19 | 604 | 76 | 979 | 95 | 1,583 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 88 | 33 | 737 | 38 | 825 |
| Delaware | 3 | (3) | 7 | 24 | 10 | 24 |
| District of Columbia | - | - | 3 | (3) | 3 | (3) |
| Maryland | 18 | 355 | 43 | 764 | 61 | 1,119 |
| Virginia | 35 | 1,444 | 63 | 533 | 98 | 1,977 |
| Total | 100 | 2,899 | 507 | 5,266 | 607 | 8,165 |
| South Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina | 27 | 665 | 65 | 694 | 92 | 1,359 |
| South Carolina | 3 | (3) | 22 | 170 | 25 | 170 |
| Georgia | 6 | 720 | 36 | 810 | 42 | 1,530 |
| Florida | 41 | 1,634 | 311 | 2,638 | 352 | 4,272 |
| Total | 77 | 3,019 | 434 | 4,312 | 511 | 7,331 |
| Gulf: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 34 | 1,431 | 13 | 253 | 47 | 1,684 |
| Mississippi | 23 | 2,468 | 21 | 126 | 44 | 2,594 |
| Louisiana | 63 | 1,697 | 103 | 735 | 166 | 2,432 |
| Texas | 51 | 1,623 | 140 | 1,383 | 191 | 3,006 |
| Total | 171 | 7,219 | 277 | 2,497 | 448 | 9,716 |
| Pacific: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska | 142 | 9,445 | 13 | 51 | 155 | 9,496 |
| Washington | 85 | 5,850 | 154 | 1,692 | 239 | 7,542 |
| Oregon | 32 | 1,172 | 27 | 525 | 59 | 1,697 |
| California | 42 | 1,074 | 409 | 4,955 | 451 | 6,029 |
| Hawaii | 2 | (3) | 35 | 721 | 37 | 721 |
| Total | 303 | 17,541 | 638 | 7,944 | 941 | 25,485 |
| Inland States or Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areas (4): Total | 60 | 1,844 | 247 | 3,503 | 307 | 5,347 |
| Grand Total | 816 | 35,579 | 2,498 | 27,426 | 3,314 | 63,005 |

[^8]Processed Fishery Products
PROCESSORS AND WHOLESALERS: PLANTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 2018

| Area and State | Processing (1) |  | Wholesale (2) |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plants | Employment | Plants | Employment | Plants | Employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine | 33 | 742 | 185 | 1,360 | 218 | 2,102 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | (3) | 12 | 98 | 19 | 98 |
| Massachusetts | 45 | 2457 | 163 | 2,406 | 208 | 4,863 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | 212 | 30 | (3) | 38 | (3) |
| Connecticut | 4 | 80 | 21 | (3) | 25 | 80 |
| Total | 97 | 3,491 | 411 | 3,864 | 508 | 7,143 |
| Middle Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 22 | 388 | 276 | 2,185 | 298 | 2,573 |
| New Jersey | 18 | 496 | 82 | 1074 | 100 | 1,570 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 84 | 29 | 703 | 33 | 787 |
| Delaware | 4 | (3) | 8 | 24 | 12 | 24 |
| District of Columbia | - | - | 3 | (3) | 3 | (3) |
| Maryland | 19 | 321 | 44 | 809 | 63 | 1,130 |
| Virginia | 36 | 1,329 | 64 | 522 | 100 | 1,851 |
| Total | 103 | 2,618 | 506 | 5,317 | 609 | 7,935 |
| South Atlantic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina | 26 | 680 | 69 | 796 | 95 | 1,476 |
| South Carolina | 4 | 17 | 23 | 169 | 27 | 186 |
| Georgia | 7 | 717 | 31 | 801 | 38 | 1,518 |
| Florida | 42 | 1,579 | 321 | 2,706 | 363 | 4,285 |
| Total | 79 | 2,993 | 444 | 4,472 | 523 | 7,465 |
| Gulf: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 34 | 1,451 | 13 | 255 | 47 | 1,706 |
| Mississippi | 23 | 2,432 | 22 | 123 | 45 | 2,555 |
| Louisiana | 61 | 1,592 | 106 | 758 | 167 | 2,350 |
| Texas | 48 | 1,542 | 153 | 1,414 | 201 | 2,956 |
| Total | 166 | 7,017 | 294 | 2,550 | 460 | 9,567 |
| Pacific: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska | 146 | 8,808 | 13 | 90 | 159 | 8,898 |
| Washington | 82 | 5,736 | 161 | 1,721 | 243 | 7,457 |
| Oregon | 34 | 1,245 | 29 | 525 | 63 | 1,770 |
| California | 45 | 1,081 | 431 | 4,966 | 476 | 6,047 |
| Hawaii | 3 | (3) | 32 | 713 | 35 | 713 |
| Total | 310 | 16,870 | 666 | 8,015 | 976 | 24,885 |
| Inland States or Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areas (4): Total | 63 | 1,590 | 301 | 3,675 | 364 | 5,265 |
| Grand Total | 818 | 34,579 | 2,622 | 27,893 | 3,440 | 62,472 |

(1) Data are based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 3117 as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
(2) Data are based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 42446 as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
(3) Included with Inland States.
(4) Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

# U.S. Foreign Trade in Fishery Products 



The data used in this section are from the U.S. Census Bureau Merchandise Trade Statistics for 2018 as revised on June 6, 2019, (FT900: U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services). Data for imports and exports are primarily compiled from records filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Data for U.S. exports to Canada are based on import documents filed with Canadian agencies and forwarded to the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates are made for low-value imports or exports by trading partner and are based on bilateral trade patterns. See http://www.census.gov/foreigntrade/index.html for more information.

## IMPORTS

U.S. imports of edible fishery products in 2018 were 6.1 billion pounds, valued at $\$ 22.4$ billion. An increase of 167.3 million pounds $(2.8 \%)$ and $\$ 919.5$ million (4.3\%) from 2017.

Edible imports consisted of 5.1 billion pounds of fresh and frozen products valued at $\$ 19.5$ billion, 778.7 million pounds of canned products valued at $\$ 2.3$ billion, 91.0 million pounds of cured products valued at $\$ 285.6$ million, 8.3 million pounds of caviar and roe products valued at $\$ 61.6$ million, and 83.6 million pounds of other products valued at $\$ 239.0$ million.

The quantity of shrimp imported in 2018 was 1.5 billion pounds, 68.6 million pounds more than the quantity imported in 2017. Valued at $\$ 6.2$ billion, shrimp imports accounted for 27.7 percent of the value of total edible imports. Imports of fresh and frozen salmon, including fillets, were 844.5 million pounds valued at $\$ 3.9$ billion in 2018. Imports of fresh and frozen tuna, including steaks, were 270.8 million pounds, 60.9 million pounds less than the 331.7 million pounds imported in 2017. Imports of canned tuna were 345.3 million pounds, a 33.9 million pound increase over 2017. Imports of fresh and frozen fillets and steaks amounted to 1.6 billion pounds, increasing 41.7 million pounds from 2017. Fish meat imports were 41.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 146.6$. Regular block imports were 58.0 million pounds, a decrease of 7.8 million pounds from 2017.

Imports of nonedible fishery products were valued at $\$ 17.9$ billion, an increase of $\$ 1.0$ billion compared with 2017. The total value of edible and nonedible fishery imports was $\$ 40.3$ billion in 2018, $\$ 1.9$ billion more than in 2017.

## EXPORTS

U.S. exports of edible fishery products were 2.9 billion pounds valued at $\$ 5.6$ billion, decreasing 262.7 million pounds ( $8.2 \%$ ) from 2017. Value decreased $\$ 139.5$ million ( $2.4 \%$ ). Fresh and frozen exports were 2.7 billion pounds valued at $\$ 4.9$ billion, a decrease of 250.9 million pounds ( $8.4 \%$ ) and a decrease of $\$ 109.7$ million ( $2.2 \%$ ) compared with 2017. In terms of individual items, fresh and frozen exports consisted principally of 289.7 million pounds of salmon valued at $\$ 677.7$ million, 443.9 million pounds of surimi valued at $\$ 505.8$ million, and 115.9 million pounds of lobsters valued at $\$ 718.5$ million.

Canned items were 79.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 206.5$ million. Salmon was the major canned item exported, with 55.1 million pounds valued at $\$ 166.6$ million. Cured items were 4.8 million pounds valued at $\$ 15.5$ million. Caviar and roe exports were 94.6 million pounds valued at $\$ 434.9$ million.

Exports of nonedible products were valued at $\$ 23.2$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 78.9$ million when compared with 2017 ( $0.3 \%$ ). Exports of fish meal amounted to 320.4 million pounds valued at $\$ 203.2$ million. The total value of edible and nonedible exports was $\$ 28.8$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 218.4$ million ( $0.7 \%$ ) compared with 2017.

## DATA NOTES

The weights reported in this section are of individual products as imported or exported, i.e., fillets, steaks, whole, headed, etc. The reported import value is value of the product as appraised by the U.S. Customs Service. This value may be based on foreign market value, constructed value, American selling price, etc. It generally represents a value in a foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in bringing the merchandise to the United States.

The export value is generally equivalent to the free alongside ship (f.a.s.) value at the U.S. port of export based on the transaction price, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the U.S. port of exportation. The value excludes the cost of loading, freight, insurance, and other charges or transportation costs beyond the port of exportation.

Re-exports are commodities that have entered the country as imports and are subsequently exported in substantially the same condition as when originally imported. These are also referred to as foreign exports.
U.S. Trade Balance in Edible Fishery Products, 2009-2018

U.S. Trade in Edible Fishery Products, 2018


## Foreign Trade | Imports

U.S. Imports of Edible Products, Product Type by Volume, 2018

U.S. Imports of Edible Products, Product Type by Value, 2018


## U.S. Fishery Products Imports, 2009-2018



EDIBLE AND NONEDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTS, 2009-2018

| Year | Edible |  |  | Nonedible | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | -------- Thousand dollars- ------ | Thousand dollars- ------ |  |
| 2009 | 5,161,513 | 2,341,247 | 13,124,170 | 10,430,117 | 23,554,288 |
| 2010 | 5,447,135 | 2,470,804 | 14,810,857 | 12,541,650 | 27,352,507 |
| 2011 | 5,349,471 | 2,426,504 | 16,617,625 | 14,325,656 | 30,943,281 |
| 2012 | 5,383,538 | 2,441,957 | 16,689,567 | 14,417,370 | 31,106,937 |
| 2013 | 5,415,289 | 2,456,359 | 18,006,248 | 15,149,527 | 33,155,775 |
| 2014 | 5,566,746 | 2,525,059 | 20,264,457 | 15,650,387 | 35,914,844 |
| 2015 | 5,736,548 | 2,602,081 | 18,790,837 | 15,609,379 | 34,400,216 |
| 2016 | 5,826,807 | 2,643,023 | 19,484,379 | 16,372,920 | 35,857,298 |
| 2017 | 5,919,334 | 2,684,992 | 21,519,015 | 16,853,452 | 38,372,467 |
| 2018 | 6,086,591 | 2,760,859 | 22,438,476 | 17,865,372 | 40,303,849 |

[^9]
## U.S. Imports of Edible Fishery Products from Major <br> Areas, 2018, by Volume


U.S. Imports of Edible Fishery Products from Major Exporters, 2018, by Volume


FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 2017 AND 2018

| Item | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edible fishery products: Fresh and frozen: | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Whole or eviscerated: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freshwater | 124,862 | 56,637 | 160,574 | 136,883 | 62,090 | 177,465 |
| Flatish | 26,385 | 11,968 | 128,382 | 27,491 | 12,470 | 141,222 |
| Groundfish | 48,141 | 21,836 | 74,002 | 50,339 | 22,834 | 78,784 |
| Salmon | 299,253 | 135,740 | 1,072,424 | 306,437 | 138,999 | 1,173,173 |
| Tuna (1) | 257,944 | 117,002 | 653,261 | 188,924 | 85,696 | 618,903 |
| Other | 319,510 | 144,929 | 753,736 | 347,220 | 157,498 | 808,125 |
| Fillets and steaks: $\quad$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freshwater | 596,148 | 270,411 | 1,169,631 | 624,616 | 283,324 | 1,360,940 |
| Flatish | 45,727 | 20,742 | 130,140 | 50,646 | 22,973 | 154,804 |
| Groundfish | 249,650 | 113,240 | 653,694 | 257,908 | 116,986 | 740,661 |
| Salmon | 477,850 | 216,751 | 2,438,094 | 538,037 | 244,052 | 2,703,914 |
| Other | 196,063 | 88,934 | 1,009,711 | 135,890 | 61,639 | 743,958 |
| Meat whether or not minced: | 18,561 | 8,419 | 70,690 | 41,173 | 18,676 | 146,596 |
| Blocks and slabs | 65,799 | 29,846 | 113,248 | 57,961 | 26,291 | 107,119 |
| Surimi | 2,476 | 1,123 | 2,489 | 2,525 | 1,145 | 2,446 |
| Crabs | 159,102 | 72,168 | 1,197,499 | 146,818 | 66,596 | 1,227,311 |
| Crabmeat | 13,903 | 6,306 | 92,824 | 11,221 | 5,090 | 75,355 |
| Lobster: $\quad \square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American | 94,418 | 42,828 | 827,878 | 92,939 | 42,157 | 927,430 |
| Spiny | 17,053 | 7,735 | 211,707 | 15,751 | 7,144 | 234,732 |
| Shrimp | 1,460,711 | 662,574 | 6,511,108 | 1,528,745 | 693,434 | 6,197,363 |
| Scallops (meats) | 39,438 | 17,889 | 258,427 | 44,775 | 20,310 | 237,208 |
| Squid | 140,447 | 63,706 | 319,153 | 144,572 | 65,577 | 335,989 |
| Other fish and shellfish | 348,508 | 158,082 | 1,110,810 | 374,661 | 169,945 | 1,309,044 |
| Total, fresh and frozen | 5,001,948 | 2,268,869 | 18,959,483 | 5,125,531 | 2,324,926 | 19,502,541 |
| Canned: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anchovy | 5,765 | 2,615 | 28,645 | 6,238 | 2,829 | 31,256 |
| Herring | 5,897 | 2,675 | 11,455 | 5,776 | 2,620 | 11,261 |
| Mackerel | 28,805 | 13,066 | 34,995 | 30,503 | 13,836 | 36,586 |
| Salmon | 21,748 | 9,865 | 77,309 | 22,256 | 10,095 | 83,412 |
| Sardines | 82,132 | 37,255 | 132,328 | 74,490 | 33,789 | 140,327 |
| Tuna | 311,414 | 141,257 | 631,774 | 345,326 | 156,639 | 765,982 |
| Clams | 18,564 | 8,421 | 20,668 | 18,590 | 8,433 | 21,681 |
| Crabmeat | 64,627 | 29,315 | 647,134 | 71,867 | 32,599 | 809,860 |
| Lobsters | 699 | 317 | 2,696 | 312 | 141 | 1,070 |
| Oysters | 12,164 | 5,517 | 34,211 | 15,250 | 6,917 | 43,447 |
| Shrimp | 3,582 | 1,625 | 27,197 | 4,185 | 1,898 | 28,687 |
| Balls, cakes, and puddings | 40,065 | 18,173 | 76,444 | 43,433 | 19,701 | 87,378 |
| Other fish and shellfish | 127,741 | 57,943 | 236,145 | 140,499 | 63,730 | 288,780 |
| Total, canned | 723,205 | 328,044 | 1,961,002 | 778,726 | 353,228 | 2,349,728 |
| Cured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried | 8,999 | 4,082 | 35,795 | 7,718 | 3,501 | 35,206 |
| Pickled or salted | 63,082 | 28,614 | 110,103 | 61,538 | 27,914 | 110,047 |
| Smoked or kippered | 27,531 | 12,488 | 170,462 | 21,714 | 9,850 | 140,298 |
| Total, cured | 99,612 | 45,184 | 316,360 | 90,971 | 41,264 | 285,551 |
| Caviar and roe | 6,624 | 3,005 | 52,868 | 8,315 | 3,772 | 61,642 |
| Edible seaweed and algae | 16,660 | 7,557 | 53,746 | 14,191 | 6,437 | 49,195 |
| Prepared meals | 10,427 | 4,730 | 26,707 | 12,680 | 5,752 | 36,331 |
| Other fish and shellfish | 60,858 | 27,605 | 148,850 | 56,175 | 25,481 | 153,489 |
| Total edible products | 5,919,333 | 2,684,992 | 21,519,015 | 6,086,590 | 2,760,859 | 22,438,476 |
| Nonedible products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meal and scrap | 138,098 | 62,641 | 111,918 | 131,983 | 59,867 | 106,220 |
| Fish oils | 51,014 | 23,140 | 128,809 | 47,957 | 21,753 | 131,478 |
| Other | - | - | 16,612,725 | - | - | 17,627,675 |
| Total nonedible products | - | - | 16,853,452 | - | - | 17,865,372 |
| Grand total | - | - | 38,372,467 | - | - | 40,303,849 |

(1) Includes loins and discs.

Note: Data include imports into the United States and Puerto Rico and landings of tuna by foreign vessels at American Samoa. Statistics on imports are the weight of individual products as exported; i.e., fillets, steaks, headed, etc. Imports and Exports of Fishery Products, Annual Summary, 2018, Current Fishery Statistics No. 2018-2 provides additional information.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Foreign Trade | Imports

EDIBLE AND NONEDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTS, 2018


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
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# Foreign Trade <br>mports 

REGULAR FISH BLOCKS AND MEAT IMPORTS, BY SPECIES AND TYPE, 2017 AND 2018

| Species and Type | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Regular blocks and slabs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freshwater | 697 | 316 | 2,104 | 129 | 58 | 621 |
| Flatfish | 4,928 | 2,235 | 8,933 | 6,037 | 2,738 | 12,493 |
| Groundfish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cod | 8,250 | 3,742 | 15,518 | 8,497 | 3,854 | 21,096 |
| Ocean Perch | 477 | 216 | 861 | 259 | 117 | 455 |
| Pollock | 27,384 | 12,421 | 27,433 | 21,433 | 9,722 | 22,323 |
| Whiting | 5,936 | 2,692 | 9,336 | 7,232 | 3,280 | 11,856 |
| Other groundfish | 7,271 | 3,298 | 13,819 | 5,312 | 2,409 | 55,501 |
| Total groundfish | 49,317 | 22,370 | 66,965 | 42,732 | 19,383 | 67,357 |
| Other regular blocks | 10,857 | 4,925 | 35,245 | 9,063 | 4,111 | 26,648 |
| Total Regular Blocks | 65,799 | 29,846 | 113,248 | 57,961 | 26,291 | 107,119 |
| Meat whether or not minced: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freshwater | 6,148 | 2,789 | 11,094 | 3,442 | 1,561 | 9,625 |
| Flatfish | 656 | 298 | 1,364 | 1,146 | 520 | 2,103 |
| Groundfish | 18,561 | 8,419 | 70,690 | 12,786 | 5,800 | 53,333 |
| Other | 31,402 | 14,244 | 137,777 | 23,799 | 10,795 | 81,535 |
| Total Meat | 56,767 | 25,749 | 220,926 | 41,173 | 18,676 | 146,596 |
| Total Blocks and Meat | 122,566 | 55,596 | 334,174 | 99,134 | 44,967 | 253,715 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
REGULAR FISH BLOCKS AND MEAT IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2017 AND 2018

| Country | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| China | 55,962 | 25,384 | 78,309 | 42,225 | 19,153 | 67,195 |
| Norway | 9,147 | 4,149 | 48,750 | 5,858 | 2,657 | 29,653 |
| Iceland | 6,071 | 2,754 | 23,310 | 5,589 | 2,535 | 27,367 |
| Vietnam | 5,434 | 2,465 | 9,531 | 7,582 | 3,439 | 19,550 |
| Indonesia | 6,563 | 2,977 | 14,814 | 3,869 | 1,755 | 14,810 |
| Canada | 10,485 | 4,756 | 13,977 | 6,590 | 2,989 | 13,126 |
| Chile | 1,757 | 797 | 14,139 | 2,617 | 1,187 | 12,103 |
| Argentina | 6,625 | 3,005 | 23,790 | 6,550 | 2,971 | 11,804 |
| New Zealand | 1,047 | 475 | 4,876 | 1,645 | 746 | 7,342 |
| Other | 19,474 | 8,834 | 102,678 | 16,612 | 7,535 | 50,765 |
| Total | 122,566 | 55,596 | 334,174 | 99,134 | 44,967 | 253,715 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
GROUNDFISH FILLET AND STEAK IMPORTS, BY SPECIES, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Species |  | 2017 |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Cod | 130,325 | 59,115 | 424,323 | 128,232 | 58,166 | 471,873 |  |
| Cusk | 14 | 7 | 29 | - | - | - |  |
| Haddock | 38,763 | 17,583 | 117,544 | 44,585 | 20,224 | 149,511 |  |
| Hake | 5,531 | 2,509 | 8,121 | 7,560 | 3,429 | 11,652 |  |
| Ocean perch | 6,259 | 2,839 | 12,571 | 6,578 | 2,984 | 13,821 |  |
| Pollock | 28,027 | 12,713 | 33,142 | 31,394 | 14,240 | 36,848 |  |
| Other | 40,730 | 18,475 | 57,963 | 39,558 | 17,943 | 56,956 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 9 , 6 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 , 2 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 3 , 6 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 7 , 9 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 6 , 9 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 0 , 6 6 1}$ |  |

[^10]CANNED TUNA NOT IN OIL, QUOTA AND IMPORTS, 2009-2018

| Year | Quota (1) |  | Over Quota (2) |  | Total |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand pounds |  | Metric tons | Thousand pounds |  | Metric tons |
| 2009 | 40,690 | 18,457 | 329,200 | 149,324 | 369,890 | 167,781 |  |  |
| 2010 | 36,043 | 16,349 | 370,796 | 168,192 | 406,839 | 184,541 |  |  |
| 2011 | 40,011 | 18,149 | 345,514 | 156,724 | 385,525 | 174,873 |  |  |
| 2012 | 36,667 | 16,632 | 384,969 | 174,621 | 421,636 | 191,253 |  |  |
| 2013 | 34,334 | 15,574 | 384,398 | 174,362 | 418,733 | 189,936 |  |  |
| 2014 | 34,905 | 15,833 | 384,533 | 174,423 | 419,438 | 190,256 |  |  |
| 2015 | 34,771 | 15,772 | 444,344 | 201,553 | 479,115 | 217,325 |  |  |
| 2016 | 26,852 | 12,180 | 460,270 | 208,777 | 487,122 | 220,957 |  |  |
| 2017 | 33,843 | 15,351 | 6,303 | 2,859 | 40,146 | 18,210 |  |  |
| 2018 | 30,759 | 13,952 | 414,784 | 188,145 | 445,543 | 202,097 |  |  |

(1) Imports have been subject to tariff rate quotas since April 14, 1956. Dutiable in 1956 to 1967 at 12.5 percent ad valorem; 1968, 11 percent; 1969, 10 percent; 1970, 8.5 percent; 1971, 7 percent; and 1972 to present, 6 percent.
(2) Dutiable in 1972 to present, 12.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
Note: Because data in this table are from a different source, this table will not agree with tuna import data released by the U.S. Department of Com merce, U.S. Census Bureau, used elsewhere in this report.

## Canned Tuna Quota and Imports, 2009-2018



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

## Imports of Canned Tuna by Major Exporter, 2018 by Volume



CANNED TUNA, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2017 AND 2018

| Country | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Thailand | 157,748 | 71,554 | 308,856 | 181,697 | 82,417 | 388,409 |
| Ecuador | 43,902 | 19,914 | 109,741 | 50,069 | 22,711 | 136,459 |
| Vietnam | 41,524 | 18,835 | 88,071 | 33,455 | 15,175 | 76,120 |
| Indonesia | 19,874 | 9,015 | 36,849 | 22,249 | 10,092 | 41,916 |
| Senegal | 1,510 | 685 | 4,972 | 10,053 | 4,560 | 32,404 |
| Mexico | 14,872 | 6,746 | 24,412 | 14,341 | 6,505 | 24,508 |
| Philippines | 14,837 | 6,730 | 28,734 | 11,380 | 5,162 | 23,790 |
| China | 6,495 | 2,946 | 11,748 | 8,018 | 3,637 | 14,519 |
| Costa Rica | - | 2,419 | 6,627 | 5,227 | 2,371 | 7,100 |
| Other | 10,653 | 2,413 | 11,764 | 8,838 | 4,008 | 20,758 |
| Total | 311,415 | 141,257 | 631,774 | 345,326 | 156,639 | 765,982 |

[^11]SHRIMP IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2017 AND 2018

| Country | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 62,918 | 28,539 | 337,137 | 54,860 | 24,884 | 282,618 |
| Honduras | 12,247 | 5,555 | 40,269 | 19,940 | 9,045 | 60,166 |
| Canada | 3,973 | 1,802 | 24,581 | 3,399 | 1,542 | 24,432 |
| Panama | 5,808 | 2,634 | 29,485 | 5,459 | 2,476 | 24,344 |
| Nicaragua | 4,049 | 1,837 | 13,378 | 5,922 | 2,686 | 18,925 |
| Guatemala | 6,124 | 2,778 | 27,026 | 3,261 | 1,479 | 13,143 |
| Belize | 225 | 102 | 1,248 | 155 | 70 | 422 |
| Costa Rica | 136 | 62 | 738 | 60 | 27 | 392 |
| Greenland | 45 | 21 | 126 | 57 | 26 | 218 |
| El Salvador | 69 | 31 | 385 |  | 11 | 146 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| Total | 95,594 | 43,361 | 474,374 | 93,143 | 42,249 | 424,831 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ecuador | 158,192 | 71,756 | 573,049 | 167,271 | 75,874 | 525,869 |
| Argentina | 27,583 | 12,512 | 120,324 | 24,286 | 11,016 | 120,416 |
| Peru | 21,900 | 9,934 | 90,361 | 23,062 | 10,461 | 87,603 |
| Guyana | 20,268 | 9,193 | 55,872 | 15,446 | 7,006 | 40,855 |
| Venezuela | 4,576 | 2,076 | 12,699 | 7,971 | 3,616 | 20,038 |
| Chile | 223 | 101 | 1,294 | 347 | 158 | 1,936 |
| Suriname | 835 | 379 | 2,698 | 581 | 263 | 1,771 |
| Colombia | 191 | 87 | 1,538 | 92 | 42 | 470 |
| Total | 233,769 | 106,037 | 857,836 | 239,055 | 108,435 | 798,957 |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain | 266 | 121 | 1,234 | 649 | 294 | 3,128 |
| Portugal | 96 | 43 | 422 | 124 | 56 | 478 |
| Denmark | 41 | 19 | 466 | 31 | 14 | 441 |
| \|taly | - | 14 | 189 | 10 | 4 | 69 |
| Cyprus | - | - |  | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Other | - | 34 | 357 | - | 1 | 17 |
| EU Total | 508 | 231 | 2,668 | 817 | 371 | 4,145 |
| Other Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iceland | - | 35 | 333 | 87 | 40 | 292 |
| Norway | 14 | 6 | 62 | 62 | 28 | 241 |
| Turkey | 0 | - |  | - | 9 | 34 |
| Other Europe Total | 92 | 42 | 395 | 168 | 76 | 566 |
| Total | 600 | 272 | 3,063 | 986 | 447 | 4,711 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| India | 471,853 | 214,031 | 2,170,689 | 545,910 | 247,623 | 2,212,322 |
| Indonesia | 260,175 | 118,014 | 1,185,509 | 291,498 | 132,22358,110 | 1,214,622 |
| Vietnam | 122,614 | 55,618 | 630,718 | 128,110 |  | 616,571 |
| Thailand | 164,029 | 74,403 | 807,079 | 109,329 | 49,591 | 548,587339,223 |
| China | 101,070 | 45,845 | 333,502 | 111,881 | 50,749 |  |
| Bangladesh | 2,852 | 1,294 | 19,535 | 3,504 | 1,589 | $20,062$ |
| Philippines | 5,645 | 2,560 | 20,743 | 2,974 | 1,349 | 9,169 |
| Burma | 659 | 299 | 4,551 | 762 | 346 | 5,390 |
| Malaysia | 559 | 253 | 2,195 | 925 | 419 | 3,441 |
| Sri Lanka | 370 | 168 | 1,864 | - | 281 | 3,347 |
| Other | 2,075 | 1,109 | 15,346 | 1,896 | 860 | 10,042 |
| Total | 1,131,900 | 513,427 | 5,189,867 | 1,196,790 | 542,860 | 4,979,429 |
| Oceania | 267 | 121 | 1,739 | 211 | 96 | 1,779 |
| Africa | 292 | 132 | 3,549 | 847 | 384 | 8 8,481 |
| Grand Total | 1,462,929 | 663,350 | 6,530,428 | 1,530,862 | 694,471 | 6,218,188 |

[^12]SHRIMP IMPORTS, BY TYPE OF PRODUCT, 2017 AND 2018

| Type of product | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Shell-on (heads off) | 524,320 | 237,830 | 2,305,150 | 520,256 | 235,986 | 2,023,363 |
| Peeled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned | 3,582 | 1,625 | 27,197 | 4,185 | 1,898 | 28,687 |
| Not breaded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw | 619,160 | 280,849 | 2,776,385 | 665,308 | 301,782 | 2,719,886 |
| Other | 212,713 | 96,486 | 1,089,826 | 227,996 | 103,418 | 1,094,115 |
| Breaded | 104,517 | 47,408 | 339,747 | 115,185 | 52,248 | 359,998 |
| Total | 1,464,294 | 664,199 | 6,538,305 | 1,532,930 | 695,333 | 6,226,050 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Shrimp Imports by Major Exporter, 2018, by Volume



Shrimp Imports by Type, 2018, bv Volume


FISH MEAL AND SCRAP IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2017 AND 2018

| Country | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Chile | 61,987 | 28,117 | 59,012 | 54,674 | 24,800 | 47,440 |
| Mexico | 19,546 | 8,866 | 12,114 | 17,648 | 8,005 | 11,781 |
| Norway | 12,846 | 5,827 | 8,676 | 8,702 | 3,947 | 9,047 |
| France | 4,881 | 2,214 | 4,489 | 8,957 | 4,063 | 8,943 |
| Canada | 9,643 | 4,374 | 7,600 | 6,922 | 3,140 | 6,011 |
| Argentina | 11,329 | 5,139 | 5,464 | 9,806 | 4,448 | 5,180 |
| Spain | 2,092 | 949 | 1,629 | 8,245 | 3,740 | 5,086 |
| Brazil | 946 | 429 | 560 | 7,141 | 3,239 | 3,900 |
| Denmark | 2,568 | 1,165 | 2,056 | 2,284 | 1,036 | 2,298 |
| Other | 12,260 | 5,561 | 10,318 | 7,604 | 3,449 | 6,534 |
| Total | 138,098 | 62,641 | 111,918 | 131,983 | 59,867 | 106,220 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
U.S. Fishery Product Exports, 2009-2018


EDIBLE AND NONEDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS, 2009-2018 (1)

| Year | Edible |  |  | Nonedible | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars- -- -- - - |  |  |
| 2009 | 2,546,281 | 1,154,985 | 3,979,728 | 15,655,964 | 19,635,693 |
| 2010 | 2,733,127 | 1,239,738 | 4,389,171 | 17,996,550 | 22,385,721 |
| 2011 | 3,267,525 | 1,482,140 | 5,446,677 | 20,771,139 | 26,217,815 |
| 2012 | 3,254,394 | 1,476,183 | 5,470,491 | 21,913,933 | 27,384,424 |
| 2013 | 3,323,761 | 1,507,648 | 5,584,082 | 23,529,404 | 29,113,486 |
| 2014 | 3,402,041 | 1,543,156 | 5,753,667 | 24,224,826 | 29,978,493 |
| 2015 | 3,141,380 | 1,424,921 | 5,566,683 | 22,829,316 | 28,395,998 |
| 2016 | 2,930,630 | 1,329,325 | 5,383,840 | 22,605,658 | 27,989,498 |
| 2017 | 3,200,397 | 1,451,691 | 5,729,557 | 23,243,733 | 28,973,290 |
| 2018 | 2,937,670 | 1,332,518 | 5,590,019 | 23,164,879 | 28,754,897 |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
U.S. Exports of Edible Products, Product Type by Volume, 2018

U.S. Exports of Edible Products, Product Type by Value, 2018


## U.S. Exports to Major Areas, 2018, by Volume


U.S. Exports to Major Importers, 2018, by Volume


Eoreign Trade | Exports
FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 2017 AND 2018 (1)


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

EDIBLE AND NONEDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS, 2018 (1)

| Continent and Country | Edible |  |  | Nonedible | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | -----Thousand dollars----- | Thousand dollars----- |  |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 361,768 | 164,097 | 1,175,166 | 3,680,784 | 4,855,950 |
| Mexico | 42,217 | 19,150 | 65,714 | 1,762,940 | 1,828,654 |
| Dominican Republic | 6,514 | 2,955 | 15,785 | 417,508 | 433,294 |
| Sint Maarten | 1,395 | 633 | 4,307 | 257,919 | 262,226 |
| Panama | 2,605 | 1,181 | 6,566 | 178,804 | 185,370 |
| Other | 34,522 | 15,659 | 81,780 | 707,886 | 789,667 |
| Total | 449,022 | 203,675 | 1,349,319 | 7,005,842 | 8,355,161 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 4,066 | 1,844 | 6,978 | 331,424 | 338,402 |
| Chile | 1,573 | 713 | 4,678 | 228,186 | 232,864 |
| Colombia | 7,591 | 3,443 | 10,888 | 165,926 | 176,814 |
| Argentina | 273 | 124 | 492 | 118,669 | 119,161 |
| Uruguay | 217 | 99 | 756 | 105,451 | 106,207 |
| Other | 9,933 | 4,505 | 15,594 | 243,913 | 259,507 |
| Total | 23,652 | 10,729 | 39,387 | 1,193,568 | 1,232,955 |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union: |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 33,303 | 15,106 | 75,833 | 934,363 | 1,010,196 |
| Netherlands | 195,043 | 88,471 | 286,960 | 597,697 | 884,657 |
| France | 75,900 | 34,428 | 160,833 | 510,433 | 671,266 |
| Germany | 125,262 | 56,818 | 199,240 | 400,581 | 599,822 |
| Italy | 31,594 | 14,331 | 83,500 | 292,909 | 376,409 |
| Other | 131,402 | 59,604 | 243,539 | 722,335 | 965,875 |
| Total | 592,504 | 268,758 | 1,049,906 | 3,458,318 | 4,508,224 |
| Other: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switzerland | 4,422 | 2,006 | 7,283 | 1,762,020 | 1,769,303 |
| Turkey | 197 | 90 | 954 | 78,981 | 79,935 |
| Russian Federation | 6 | 3 | 115 | 79,064 | 79,179 |
| Ukraine | 68,537 | 31,088 | 62,855 | 11,483 | 74,339 |
| Monaco |  |  |  | 53,479 | 53,479 |
| Other | 10,598 | 4,807 | 14,374 | 36,697 | 51,071 |
| Total | 83,760 | 37,993 | 85,582 | 2,021,724 | 2,107,307 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |
| China - Hong Kong | 26,726 | 12,123 | 196,920 | 2,974,141 | 3,171,060 |
| China | 728,106 | 330,267 | 1,068,955 | 1,057,632 | 2,126,588 |
| Japan | 442,450 | 200,694 | 858,747 | 1,111,118 | 1,969,865 |
| South Korea | 332,718 | 150,920 | 487,254 | 578,760 | 1,066,013 |
| Singapore | 3,949 | 1,791 | 18,127 | 556,747 | 574,874 |
| Other | 132,582 | 60,139 | 318,309 | 2,431,981 | 2,750,291 |
| Total | 1,666,531 | 755,934 | 2,948,312 | 8,710,379 | 11,658,691 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 26,247 | 11,905 | 57,134 | 548,190 | 605,324 |
| New Zealand | 2,986 | 1,354 | 6,465 | 80,612 | 87,077 |
| French Polynesia | 910 | 413 | 1,440 | 1,882 | 3,322 |
| Western Samoa | 264 | 120 | 135 | 1,529 | 1,664 |
| Fiji | 384 | 174 | 260 | 1,199 | 1,460 |
| Other | 521 | 236 | 694 | 1,656 | 2,350 |
| Total | 31,313 | 14,203 | 66,129 | 635,069 | 701,197 |
| Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa | 21,723 | 9,854 | 15,597 | 53,540 | 69,138 |
| Nigeria | 23,772 | 10,783 | 11,441 | 17,955 | 29,396 |
| Egypt | 4,432 | 2,010 | 2,912 | 23,922 | 26,834 |
| Ghana | 15,303 | 6,941 | 7,244 | 4,166 | 11,410 |
| Chad | 92 | 42 | 106 | 9,406 | 9,512 |
| Other | 25,566 | 11,597 | 14,084 | 30,989 | 45,073 |
| Total | 90,888 | 41,227 | 51,384 | 139,979 | 191,362 |
| Grand total | 2,937,670 | 1,332,518 | 5,590,019 | 23,164,879 | 28,754,897 |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign exports (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

FRESH AND FROZEN SHRIMP EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country |  | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |  |
| Canada | 5,761 | 2,613 | 26,754 | 4,987 | 2,262 | 23,703 |  |  |
| India | 2,172 | 985 | 13,578 | 2,482 | 1,126 | 16,983 |  |  |
| China | 1,343 | 609 | 9,493 | 2,202 | 999 | 13,554 |  |  |
| Vietnam | 1,658 | 752 | 10,465 | 1,484 | 673 | 11,717 |  |  |
| Denmark | 1,195 | 542 | 4,170 | 1,620 | 735 | 6,234 |  |  |
| Indonesia | 825 | 374 | 6,167 | 866 | 393 | 5,761 |  |  |
| China - Hong Kong | 348 | 158 | 3,110 | 538 | 244 | 4,734 |  |  |
| Thailand | 450 | 204 | 2,300 | 626 | 284 | 3,432 |  |  |
| Sweden | 192 | 87 | 1,015 | 595 | 270 | 3,216 |  |  |
| Other | 7,885 | 3,489 | 37,342 | 6,525 | 2,960 | 33,174 |  |  |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 1 , 6 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 8 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 3 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 9 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 5 0 8}$ |  |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## U.S. Shrimp Exports by Major Importer, 2018 by Volume



FRESH AND FROZEN LOBSTER EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons |  | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Canada | 54,553 | 24,745 | 254,896 | 63,188 | 28,662 | 307,801 |  |
| China | 17,954 | 8,144 | 143,369 | 20,005 | 9,074 | 155,958 |  |
| China - Hong Kong | 5,900 | 2,676 | 50,113 | 7,121 | 3,230 | 57,508 |  |
| Italy | 7,421 | 3,366 | 49,936 | 6,105 | 2,769 | 43,197 |  |
| Vietnam | 4,431 | 2,010 | 39,146 | 3,829 | 1,737 | 30,904 |  |
| Spain | 4,008 | 1,818 | 29,053 | 2,941 | 1,334 | 22,372 |  |
| South Korea | 2,498 | 1,133 | 19,734 | 2,019 | 916 | 16,919 |  |
| Taiwan | 1,415 | 642 | 11,567 | 2,061 | 935 | 16,841 |  |
| France | 3,062 | 1,389 | 21,943 | 1,755 | 796 | 13,010 |  |
| Other | 8,223 | 3,730 | 63,960 | 6,872 | $\mathbf{3 , 1 1 7}$ | 53,977 |  |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{1 0 9 , 4 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 , 6 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 3 , 7 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 5 , 8 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 8 , 4 8 7}$ |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## U.S. Lobster Exports by Major Importer, 2018 by Volume



FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON EXPORTS, WHOLE OR EVISCERATED, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | 2017 |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| China | 216,000 | 97,977 | 298,973 | 99,121 | 44,961 | 156,327 |
| Canada | 55,446 | 25,150 | 140,863 | 47,674 | 21,625 | 140,551 |
| Japan | 27,932 | 12,670 | 72,581 | 27,452 | 12,452 | 89,583 |
| South Korea | 23,880 | 10,832 | 57,802 | 21,363 | 9,690 | 75,870 |
| Germany | 19,217 | 8,717 | 54,123 | 13,796 | 6,258 | 36,536 |
| Thailand | 35,102 | 15,922 | 49,832 | 18,583 | 8,429 | 35,972 |
| France | 14,147 | 6,417 | 32,247 | 12,692 | 5,757 | 31,457 |
| Poland | 2,253 | 1,022 | 5,080 | 5,633 | 2,555 | 22,691 |
| Netherlands | 4,788 | 2,172 | 12,338 | 5,655 | 2,565 | 15,581 |
| Other | 52,725 | 23,916 | 86,064 | 37,690 | $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 , 1 6 9}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5 1 , 4 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 4 , 7 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 9 , 9 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 9}, \mathbf{6 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 1 , 3 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 7 , 7 3 7}$ |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

CANNED SALMON EXPORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018(1)

| Country | 2017 |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Canada | 31,217 | 14,160 | 89,738 | 21,230 | 9,630 | 77,605 |
| United Kingdom | 14,663 | 6,651 | 32,730 | 13,638 | 6,186 | 35,516 |
| Australia | 9,786 | 4,439 | 20,083 | 11,019 | 4,998 | 29,687 |
| Netherlands | 2,180 | 989 | 4,605 | 2,870 | 1,302 | 7,006 |
| New Zealand | 1,660 | 753 | 3,421 | 1,922 | 872 | 4,441 |
| Mexico | 1,407 | 638 | 3,352 | 1,508 | 684 | 4,262 |
| Belgium | 157 | 71 | 357 | 591 | 268 | 1,563 |
| Trinidad \& Tobago | 401 | 182 | 728 | 359 | 163 | 791 |
| Sweden | 7 | 3 | 55 | 132 | 60 | 749 |
| Other | 1,903 | 863 | 4,681 | 1,882 | 853 | 4,936 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 3 , 3 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 9 , 7 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 , 1 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 6 , 5 5 6}$ |

[^13]FROZEN SURIMI EXPORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| Japan | 165,629 | 75,129 | 165,006 | 169,803 | 77,022 | 195,131 |
| South Korea | 164,882 | 74,790 | 183,222 | 153,524 | 69,638 | 181,419 |
| France | 26,327 | 11,942 | 25,632 | 28,201 | 12,792 | 32,777 |
| Spain | 16,199 | 7,348 | 15,525 | 22,632 | 10,266 | 23,258 |
| Thailand | 17,130 | 7,770 | 16,785 | 16,352 | 7,417 | 19,095 |
| Netherlands | 14,041 | 6,369 | 14,753 | 15,300 | 6,940 | 17,750 |
| Lithuania | 19,537 | 8,862 | 19,043 | 10,609 | 4,812 | 12,996 |
| China | 7,714 | 3,499 | 7,939 | 9,063 | 4,111 | 11,500 |
| Taiwan | 2,540 | 1,152 | 2,577 | 4,504 | 2,043 | 4,824 |
| Other | 9,824 | 4,456 | 9,198 | 6,804 | 3,086 | 7,069 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 4 3 , 8 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 , 3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 9 , 6 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 6 , 7 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 8 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 5 , 8 1 9}$ |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

FRESH AND FROZEN CRAB EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Canada | 24,517 | 11,121 | 90,089 | 23,342 | 10,588 | 88,424 |  |
| China | 11,766 | 5,337 | 76,520 | 10,124 | 4,592 | 75,661 |  |
| Japan | 2,542 | 1,153 | 27,098 | 3,937 | 1,786 | 40,845 |  |
| Indonesia | 1,925 | 873 | 8,896 | 2,829 | 1,283 | 13,051 |  |
| China - Hong Kong | 331 | 150 | 3,535 | 333 | 151 | 3,364 |  |
| Thailand | 95 | 43 | 1,384 | 183 | 83 | 2,314 |  |
| South Korea | 97 | 44 | 699 | 276 | 125 | 1,993 |  |
| Vietnam | 243 | 110 | 1,396 | 320 | 145 | 1,900 |  |
| United Arab Emirates | 165 | 75 | 1,699 | 130 | 59 | 1,310 |  |
| Other | 982 | 445 | 7,209 | 783 | 355 | 5,959 |  |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 3 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 8 , 5 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 2 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 1 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 4 , 8 2 1}$ |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## U.S. Crab Exports by Major Importer, 2018, by Volume



FRESH AND FROZEN CRABMEAT EXPORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| China | 348 | 158 | 2,181 | 723 | 328 | 5,206 |
| Canada | 880 | 399 | 5,556 | 694 | 315 | 5,064 |
| Mexico | 489 | 222 | 1,436 | 608 | 276 | 1,930 |
| Taiwan | 40 | 18 | 481 | 101 | 46 | 719 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | 119 | 54 | 688 |
| Japan | 317 | 144 | 1,103 | 247 | 112 | 664 |
| South Korea | 33 | 15 | 169 | 95 | 43 | 360 |
| China - Hong Kong | 174 | 79 | 486 | 66 | 30 | 349 |
| Jamaica | 82 | 37 | 458 | 55 | 25 | 337 |
| Other | 780 | 354 | 4,208 | 585 | 266 | 2,952 |
| Total | 3,144 | 1,426 | 16,078 | 3,295 | 1,495 | 18,269 |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## U.S. Crabmeat Exports by Major Importer, 2018, by Volume



FISH MEAL EXPORTS,
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |
| China | 135,027 | 61,248 | 86,957 | 116,943 | 53,045 | 79,147 |
| South Korea | 42,584 | 19,316 | 29,386 | 40,099 | 18,189 | 28,828 |
| Canada | 34,334 | 15,574 | 23,966 | 38,054 | 17,261 | 25,769 |
| Denmark | - | - | - | 7,077 | 3,210 | 16,156 |
| Indonesia | 68,142 | 30,909 | 14,624 | 50,926 | 23,100 | 12,060 |
| Germany | 758 | 344 | 677 | 19,493 | 8,842 | 11,252 |
| Taiwan | 10,289 | 4,667 | 5,797 | 13,395 | 6,076 | 8,124 |
| Japan | 6,301 | 2,858 | 3,829 | 12,784 | 5,799 | 7,623 |
| Chile | - | - | - | 3,256 | 1,477 | 2,112 |
| Other | 48,614 | 22,051 | 16,452 | 18,336 | 8,317 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 0 0}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 4 6 , 0 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 1 , 6 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 0 , 3 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 5 , 3 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 , 1 7 1}$ |

[^14]
## U.S. Fish Meal Exports by Major Importer, 2018, by Volume



FISH AND MARINE ANIMAL OIL EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017 AND 2018 (1)

| Country | 2017 |  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars | Thousand pounds | Metric tons | Thousand dollars |  |
| Denmark | 62,168 | 28,199 | 40,217 | 53,232 | 24,146 | 33,616 |  |
| Canada | 30,487 | 13,829 | 30,385 | 31,219 | 14,161 | 32,108 |  |
| Chile | 8,893 | 4,034 | 6,090 | 23,228 | 10,536 | 15,304 |  |
| China - Hong Kong | 1,162 | 527 | 9,420 | 756 | 343 | 11,977 |  |
| Taiwan | 7,520 | 3,411 | 6,798 | 8,891 | 4,033 | 7,451 |  |
| Belgium | 4 | 2 | 87 | 1,179 | 535 | 7,212 |  |
| South Korea | 8,829 | 4,005 | 8,484 | 7,496 | 3,400 | 7,202 |  |
| Netherlands | 1,215 | 551 | 6,920 | 930 | 422 | 4,236 |  |
| China | 789 | 358 | 2,537 | 399 | 181 | 3,940 |  |
| Other | 17,966 | 8,150 | 35,341 | 13,265 | 6,017 | 31,172 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 3 9 , 0 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 , 0 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 6 , 2 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 0 , 5 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 , 7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 4 , 2 1 8}$ |  |

(1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.
U.S. Fish Oil Exports by Major Importer, 2018, by Volume



## Supply of Fishery Products

U.S. SUPPLY OF EDIBLE AND INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2009-2018
(Round weight)

| Year | Domestic Commercial Landings | Imports | Exports | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 8,031 | 10,868 | 5,738 | 13,161 |
| 2010 | 8,231 | 11,517 | 6,129 | 13,619 |
| 2011 | 9,858 | 11,248 | 7,695 | 13,411 |
| 2012 | 9,634 | 11,123 | 8,259 | 12,498 |
| 2013 | 9,870 | 11,118 | 8,915 | 12,073 |
| 2014 | 9,486 | 11,945 | 9,344 | 12,087 |
| 2015 | 9,718 | 11,709 | 8,771 | 12,656 |
| 2016 | 9,572 | 11,970 | 8,675 | 12,867 |
| 2017 | 9,916 | 12,350 | 8,921 | 13,345 |
| 2018 | 9,385 | 12,718 | 8,468 | 13,635 |

U.S. SUPPLY OF EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2009-2018 (Round weight)

| Year | Domestic Commercial Landings | Imports | Exports | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 6,198 | 10,439 | 4,760 | 11,877 |
| 2010 | 6,526 | 11,034 | 5,170 | 12,389 |
| 2011 | 7,909 | 10,823 | 6,602 | 12,130 |
| 2012 | 7,477 | 10,588 | 6,474 | 11,591 |
| 2013 | 8,043 | 10,529 | 7,066 | 11,506 |
| 2014 | 7,828 | 11,286 | 7,365 | 11,749 |
| 2015 | 7,750 | 11,098 | 6,936 | 11,912 |
| 2016 | 7,484 | 11,295 | 6,772 | 12,007 |
| 2017 | 8,228 | 11,577 | 6,984 | 12,821 |
| 2018 | 7,500 | 11,979 | 6,674 | 12,805 |

U.S. SUPPLY OF INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2009-2018

| Year | und weight) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic Commercial Landings | Imports | Exports | Total |
|  | ---------------- Million pounds------------1. |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 1,833 | 430 | 978 | 1,285 |
| 2010 | 1,705 | 483 | 959 | 1,229 |
| 2011 | 1,949 | 425 | 1,093 | 1,281 |
| 2012 | 2,157 | 535 | 1,785 | 907 |
| 2013 | 1,827 | 589 | 1,850 | 566 |
| 2014 | 1,658 | 659 | 1,979 | 338 |
| 2015 | 1,968 | 611 | 1,835 | 744 |
| 2016 | 2,088 | 675 | 1,903 | 860 |
| 2017 | 1,688 | 773 | 1,938 | 523 |
| 2018 | 1,886 | 739 | 1,794 | 831 |

U.S. SUPPLY OF COMMERCIAL FINFISH AND SHELLFISH, 2017 and 2018

| Item | Domestic Commercial landings |  | Imports |  | Exports |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finfish | 7,120,617 | 6,408,762 | 7,300,514 | 7,531,874 | 6,524,092 | 6,232,667 | 7,897,039 | 7,707,969 |
| Shellfish, et al. | 1,107,407 | 1,090,983 | 4,276,210 | 4,446,703 | 459,462 | 440,877 | 4,924,155 | 5,096,808 |
| Subtotal | 8,228,024 | 7,499,745 | 11,576,724 | 11,978,577 | 6,983,554 | 6,673,545 | 12,821,194 | 12,804,777 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finfish | 1,652,852 | 1,831,901 | 773,116 | 739,104 | 1,937,877 | 1,794,036 | 488,091 | 776,968 |
| Shellfish, et al. | 35,048 | 53,722 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 35,048 | 53,722 |
| Subtotal | 1,687,900 | 1,885,623 | 773,116 | 739,104 | 1,937,877 | 1,794,036 | 523,139 | 830,690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finfish | 8,773,469 | 8,240,663 | 8,073,630 | 8,270,978 | 8,461,969 | 8,026,704 | 8,385,130 | 8,484,937 |
| Shellfish, et al. | 1,142,455 | 1,144,705 | 4,276,210 | 4,446,703 | 459,462 | 440,877 | 4,959,203 | 5,150,530 |
| Grand Total | 9,915,924 | 9,385,368 | 12,349,840 | 12,717,681 | 8,921,431 | 8,467,581 | 13,344,333 | 13,635,468 |

[^15]
## Supply of Fishery Products

U.S. SUPPLY OF ALL FILLETS AND STEAKS, 2009-2018 (edible weight)

| Year | U.S. Production <br> (1) | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 511,389 | 1,250,960 | 1,762,349 | 316,308 | 1,446,041 |
| 2010 | 584,563 | 1,326,331 | 1,910,894 | 304,413 | 1,606,481 |
| 2011 | 774,666 | 1,370,445 | 2,145,111 | 515,724 | 1,629,387 |
| 2012 | 691,764 | 1,467,223 | 2,158,987 | 318,111 | 1,840,876 |
| 2013 | 753,123 | 1,538,357 | 2,291,480 | 373,512 | 1,917,968 |
| 2014 | 822,030 | 1,576,748 | 2,398,778 | 408,710 | 1,990,068 |
| 2015 | 724,590 | 1,593,436 | 2,318,026 | 381,305 | 1,936,721 |
| 2016 | 784,211 | 1,602,840 | 2,387,051 | 391,941 | 1,995,110 |
| 2017 | 798,587 | 1,565,469 | 2,364,056 | 413,264 | 1,950,792 |
| 2018 | 750,738 | 1,671,441 | 2,422,179 | 435,662 | 1,986,517 |

(1) Includes fillets used to produce blocks.
U.S. Supply of Fillets and Steaks, 2009-2018

U.S. SUPPLY OF GROUNDFISH FILLETS AND STEAKS, 2009-2018 (edible weight)

| Year | U.S. Production <br> (1) | Imports | Total | Exports (2) | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 367,572 | 205,314 | 572,886 | 209,596 | 363,290 |
| 2010 | 396,078 | 214,803 | 610,881 | 199,966 | 410,915 |
| 2011 | 605,292 | 235,354 | 840,646 | 275,636 | 565,010 |
| 2012 | 516,727 | 230,972 | 747,699 | 235,967 | 511,732 |
| 2013 | 601,315 | 245,427 | 846,742 | 292,509 | 554,234 |
| 2014 | 627,159 | 236,609 | 863,768 | 336,241 | 527,527 |
| 2015 | 568,029 | 222,435 | 790,464 | 303,781 | 486,683 |
| 2016 | 600,460 | 241,611 | 842,071 | 315,596 | 526,475 |
| 2017 | 605,559 | 249,702 | 855,261 | 337,755 | 517,506 |
| 2018 | 567,324 | 253,224 | 820,548 | 351,790 | 468,758 |

[^16]U.S. SUPPLY OF FRESH AND FROZEN TUNA, 2009-2018 (round weight)

(1) Includes quantity of fish landed at other ports by U.S.flag vessels.
(2) Includes landings in American Samoa of foreign caught fish.
U.S. Supply of Fresh and Frozen Tuna, 2009-2018

U.S. SUPPLY OF FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON, 2009-2018 (round weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings |  |  | Imports Total | Exports Total | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For Canning | Other | Total |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 216,960 | 488,242 | 705,202 | 816,027 | 350,420 | 1,170,809 |
| 2010 | 223,345 | 564,395 | 787,740 | 783,370 | 428,024 | 1,143,086 |
| 2011 | 225,057 | 555,031 | 780,088 | 826,115 | 441,683 | 1,164,520 |
| 2012 | 182,987 | 452,818 | 635,805 | 1,013,010 | 381,181 | 1,267,634 |
| 2013 | 308,729 | 760,341 | 1,069,070 | 1,027,823 | 555,017 | 1,541,877 |
| 2014 | 136,586 | 583,615 | 720,201 | 1,158,950 | 484,204 | 1,394,947 |
| 2015 | 255,784 | 810,263 | 1,066,047 | 1,245,408 | 605,761 | 1,705,694 |
| 2016 | 81,394 | 479,642 | 561,036 | 1,269,733 | 463,739 | 1,367,030 |
| 2017 | 203,811 | 804,387 | 1,008,198 | 1,324,645 | 633,236 | 1,699,607 |
| 2018 | 99,999 | 475,973 | 575,972 | 1,451,799 | 449,089 | 1,578,682 |

U.S. SUPPLY OF CANNED SALMON, 2009-2018 (canned weight)

| Year | U.S. Pack | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 141,917 | 22,789 | 164,706 | 97,342 | 67,364 |
| 2010 | 146,430 | 17,048 | 163,478 | 90,662 | 72,816 |
| 2011 | 147,699 | 14,290 | 161,989 | 112,024 | 49,965 |
| 2012 | 120,022 | 16,043 | 136,065 | 91,006 | 45,059 |
| 2013 | 202,752 | 25,580 | 228,332 | 100,472 | 127,860 |
| 2014 | 89,371 | 21,021 | 110,392 | 94,781 | 15,611 |
| 2015 | 167,643 | 19,771 | 187,414 | 86,703 | 100,711 |
| 2016 | 52,030 | 18,916 | 70,946 | 82,089 | $(11,143)$ |
| 2017 | 133,878 | 21,757 | 155,635 | 63,371 | 92,264 |
| 2018 | 65,585 | 22,256 | 87,841 | 55,151 | 32,690 |

Our method of calculating canned salmon supply does not incorprate annual beginning and ending warehouse stock. Because of the biennial nature of the pink salmon fishery some salmon canned in one year may be exported in a following year. This may result in a negative value for total salmon supply.
U.S. SUPPLY OF CANNED TUNA, 2009-2018 (canned weight)

| Year | U.S. Pack | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 369,231 | 397,981 | 767,212 | 4,969 | 762,243 |
| 2010 | 395,449 | 442,360 | 837,809 | 3,946 | 833,862 |
| 2011 | 384,904 | 412,696 | 797,600 | 4,210 | 793,390 |
| 2012 | 387,022 | 353,765 | 740,787 | 5,822 | 734,965 |
| 2013 | 383,565 | 347,392 | 730,957 | 5,443 | 725,514 |
| 2014 | 390,993 | 342,105 | 733,098 | 5,020 | 728,078 |
| 2015 | 399,866 | 313,373 | 713,239 | 9,325 | 703,914 |
| 2016 | 382,866 | 292,324 | 675,190 | 4,351 | 670,839 |
| 2017 | 363,193 | 311,928 | 675,121 | 4,767 | 670,354 |
| 2018 | 346,407 | 345,330 | 368,663 | 3,338 | 365,325 |

U.S. SUPPLY OF KING CRAB, 2009-2018 (round weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings | Imports (1) | Total | Exports (1) | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 22,391 | 64,205 | 86,596 | 24,504 | 62,092 |
| 2010 | 24,042 | 42,589 | 66,631 | 22,555 | 44,076 |
| 2011 | 17,003 | 40,163 | 57,166 | 21,846 | 35,320 |
| 2012 | 16,358 | 57,321 | 73,679 | 11,169 | 62,510 |
| 2013 | 15,434 | 50,647 | 66,081 | 12,581 | 53,500 |
| 2014 | 16,666 | 49,649 | 66,315 | 12,372 | 53,943 |
| 2015 | 17,532 | 45,909 | 63,441 | 10,695 | 52,747 |
| 2016 | 14,592 | 40,736 | 55,328 | 5,600 | 49,728 |
| 2017 | 12,895 | 40,533 | 53,428 | 7,309 | 46,119 |
| 2018 | 11,177 | 45,433 | 56,610 | 6,793 | 49,816 |

(1) Imports, exports, and foreign exports were converted to round (live) weight by using these conversion factors: frozen, 1.75; meat, 4.50; and canned, 5.33.
U.S. SUPPLY OF SNOW (TANNER) CRABS, 2009-2018 (round weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings | Imports (1) | Total | Exports (2) | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 61,530 | 195,030 | 256,560 | 32,751 | 223,809 |
| 2010 | 50,473 | 172,481 | 222,954 | 26,405 | 196,549 |
| 2011 | 60,017 | 160,832 | 220,849 | 43,651 | 177,198 |
| 2012 | 92,991 | 177,010 | 270,001 | 68,015 | 201,986 |
| 2013 | 68,937 | 206,192 | 275,129 | 46,069 | 229,060 |
| 2014 | 63,103 | 170,994 | 234,092 | 39,690 | 194,395 |
| 2015 | 100,095 | 184,049 | 284,144 | 45,087 | 239,056 |
| 2016 | 51,345 | 186,431 | 237,776 | 32,970 | 204,806 |
| 2017 | 23,713 | 186,431 | 210,144 | 15,905 | 194,239 |
| 2018 | 22,877 | 164,955 | 187,832 | 14,204 | 173,628 |

(1) Converted to round (live) weight by multiplying fresh and frozen by 1.50; meat, 4.50; and canned, 5.00.
(2) Domestic merchandise converted to round (live) weight by multiplying frozen weight by 2.13 (believed to be mostly sections); meat, 4.50; and canned, 5.33 . Foreign exports converted using the same factors as imports.
U.S. SUPPLY OF CANNED CRABMEAT, 2009-2018 (canned weight)

| Year | U.S. Pack | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ------------------------ Thousand pounds - |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 11 | 60,957 | 60,968 | 2,191 | 58,777 |
| 2010 | 699 | 67,979 | 68,678 | 2,952 | 65,726 |
| 2011 | 226 | 66,167 | 66,393 | 3,508 | 62,885 |
| 2012 | 260 | 71,184 | 71,444 | 4,120 | 67,324 |
| 2013 | 60 | 64,088 | 64,148 | 3,137 | 61,011 |
| 2014 | 63 | 64,235 | 64,298 | 2,542 | 61,756 |
| 2015 | 43 | 65,302 | 65,345 | 1,865 | 63,480 |
| 2016 | 180 | 62,309 | 62,489 | 1,941 | 60,548 |
| 2017 | 152 | 64,629 | 64,781 | 292 | 64,489 |
| 2018 | 81 | 71,868 | 71,949 | 703 | 71,246 |

## Supply of Fishery Products

U.S. SUPPLY OF AMERICAN LOBSTERS, 2009-2018 (Round weight)

(1) Only imports from Canada and St. Pierre and Miquelon are considered American lobster and were converted to round (live) weight by using these conversion factors: 1.00 , whole; 4.50 , meat; and 4.64 , canned.
(2) Domestic exports converted to live weight by 1.00 , whole; 4.00 , meat; and 4.50 , canned. Foreign exports converted using import factors.
U.S. Supply of Lobster, 2009-2018

U.S. SUPPLY OF SPINY LOBSTERS, 2009-2018 (Round weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings | Imports (1) | Total | Exports (2) | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | --------------------------- Thousand pounds ---------------------------- |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 4,729 | 67,406 | 72,135 | 14,845 | 57,290 |
| 2010 | 6,371 | 79,927 | 86,298 | 26,760 | 59,538 |
| 2011 | 6,355 | 67,690 | 74,045 | 19,751 | 54,295 |
| 2012 | 4,808 | 61,530 | 66,338 | 15,119 | 51,220 |
| 2013 | 6,172 | 63,638 | 69,810 | 39,097 | 30,714 |
| 2014 | 4,778 | 56,526 | 61,304 | 48,815 | 12,489 |
| 2015 | 6,520 | 59,144 | 65,664 | 52,744 | 12,920 |
| 2016 | 5,861 | 52,433 | 58,294 | 30,721 | 27,573 |
| 2017 | 3,973 | 52,331 | 56,304 | 10,115 | 46,189 |
| 2018 | 7,068 | 47,668 | 54,736 | 8,315 | 46,421 |

(1) Imports were converted to round (live) weight by using these conversion factors: 1.00 , whole; 3.00 , tails; 4.35 , other; and 4.50, canned.
(2) Domestic exports converted to round weight by using: 1.00, whole; 3.00 , tails; 4.00 , other; and 4.50 canned. Foreign exports converted using import factors.
U.S. SUPPLY OF CLAMS, 2009-2018 (meat weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings (1) | Imports (2) | Total | Exports | Total supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 101,137 | 21,875 | 123,012 | 7,243 | 115,769 |
| 2010 | 88,891 | 22,941 | 111,832 | 6,675 | 105,157 |
| 2011 | 86,449 | 25,260 | 111,709 | 4,318 | 107,391 |
| 2012 | 90,563 | 25,006 | 115,569 | 6,961 | 108,608 |
| 2013 | 91,090 | 27,995 | 119,085 | 8,338 | 110,747 |
| 2014 | 90,744 | 20,831 | 111,575 | 2,815 | 108,760 |
| 2015 | 86,096 | 22,299 | 108,395 | 2,916 | 105,480 |
| 2016 | 88,886 | 22,189 | 111,075 | 2,189 | 108,886 |
| 2017 | 84,883 | 20,995 | 105,878 | 4,674 | 101,204 |
| 2018 | 85,670 | 21,893 | 107,563 | 4,500 | 103,063 |

(1) For species breakout see the "U.S. Domestic Landings by Species" table in the U.S. Commercial Landings section.
(2) Imports and exports were converted to meat weight by using these conversion factors: 0.40 , in shell or shucked; 0.30 , canned chowder and juice; and 0.93 , other.
U.S. SUPPLY OF OYSTERS, 2009-2018 (meat weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings | Imports (1) | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 35,571 | 31,745 | 67,316 | 8,604 | 58,712 |
| 2010 | 28,080 | 34,656 | 62,736 | 5,922 | 56,814 |
| 2011 | 28,504 | 42,614 | 71,118 | 7,989 | 63,129 |
| 2012 | 33,087 | 27,277 | 60,364 | 6,253 | 54,111 |
| 2013 | 35,399 | 30,545 | 65,944 | 5,976 | 59,968 |
| 2014 | 34,135 | 30,153 | 66,889 | 6,436 | 58,352 |
| 2015 | 27,535 | 34,883 | 65,766 | 6,380 | 57,437 |
| 2016 | 33,295 | 36,618 | 69,913 | 5,844 | 64,069 |
| 2017 | 31,805 | 41,478 | 73,283 | 7,611 | 65,672 |
| 2018 | 30,304 | 49,802 | 80,106 | 7,850 | 72,256 |

(1) Imports and exports were converted to meat weight by using these conversion factors: 0.93 , canned; 3.12 , canned smoked; and 0.75 , other.
U.S. SUPPLY OF SCALLOPS, 2009-2018 (meat weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial <br> Landings (1) | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 58,275 | 53,816 | 112,091 | 21,951 | 90,140 |
| 2010 | 57,584 | 50,424 | 108,008 | 23,137 | 84,871 |
| 2011 | 59,277 | 55,483 | 114,760 | 29,941 | 84,819 |
| 2012 | 57,471 | 33,565 | 91,036 | 31,512 | 59,524 |
| 2013 | 41,173 | 59,910 | 101,083 | 26,693 | 74,390 |
| 2014 | 33,980 | 59,449 | 93,429 | 25,533 | 67,896 |
| 2015 | 35,824 | 47,879 | 83,703 | 21,703 | 62,000 |
| 2016 | 40,611 | 49,428 | 90,039 | 22,392 | 67,647 |
| 2017 | 51,733 | 39,438 | 91,171 | 20,268 | 70,903 |
| 2018 | 58,382 | 44,775 | 103,157 | 16,500 | 86,657 |

[^17]
## Supply of Fishery Products

U.S. SUPPLY OF ALL FORMS OF SHRIMP, 2009-2018 (head-off weight)

| Year | U.S. Commercial Landings (1) | Imports (2) | Total | Exports (3) | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 187,062 | 1,611,019 | 1,798,081 | 52,438 | 1,745,643 |
| 2010 | 159,355 | 1,625,165 | 1,784,520 | 45,022 | 1,739,498 |
| 2011 | 192,033 | 1,675,412 | 1,867,445 | 57,300 | 1,810,144 |
| 2012 | 186,073 | 1,500,771 | 1,686,844 | 51,359 | 1,635,484 |
| 2013 | 173,754 | 1,440,126 | 1,613,880 | 48,994 | 1,564,886 |
| 2014 | 180,245 | 1,609,059 | 1,789,304 | 56,023 | 1,733,281 |
| 2015 | 199,476 | 1,664,556 | 1,864,032 | 67,348 | 1,796,684 |
| 2016 | 167,023 | 1,701,002 | 1,868,025 | 48,659 | 1,819,366 |
| 2017 | 176,006 | 1,908,019 | 2,084,025 | 30,966 | 2,053,059 |
| 2018 | 178,741 | 2,012,201 | 2,190,943 | 36,332 | 2,154,611 |

(1) Commercial landings were converted to heads-off weight by using these conversion factors: South Atlantic and Gulf, 0.629; and New England, Pacific and other, 0.57.
(2) Imports were converted to heads-off weight by using these conversion factors: breaded, 0.63 ; shell-on, 1.00 ; peeled raw, 1.28; canned, 2.52; and other, 2.40 .
(3) Exports were converted to heads-off weight by using these conversion factors: domestic fresh and frozen, 1.18; canned, 2.02; other, 2.40; foreign--fresh and frozen, 1.00; canned, 2.52; and other, 2.40.
U.S. Supply of Shrimp, 2009-2018

U.S. SUPPLY OF FISH MEAL, 2009-2018 (product weight)

| Year | U.S. Production <br> (1) | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 472,805 | 76,731 | 549,536 | 174,613 | 374,923 |
| 2010 | 487,692 | 86,251 | 573,943 | 171,240 | 402,702 |
| 2011 | 620,823 | 75,858 | 696,681 | 195,017 | 501,664 |
| 2012 | 585,565 | 95,532 | 681,097 | 318,803 | 362,294 |
| 2013 | 508,056 | 105,192 | 613,248 | 330,280 | 282,969 |
| 2014 | 515,000 | 117,653 | 632,653 | 353,325 | 279,328 |
| 2015 | 610,362 | 109,117 | 719,479 | 327,701 | 391,778 |
| 2016 | 559,132 | 120,517 | 679,649 | 339,881 | 339,768 |
| 2017 | 568,735 | 138,058 | 706,793 | 346,053 | 360,740 |
| 2018 | 630,256 | 131,983 | 762,239 | 320,367 | 441,872 |

(1) Includes shellfish meal.
U.S. SUPPLY OF FISH OILS, 2009-2018 (product weight)

| Year | U.S. Production | Imports | Total | Exports | Total Supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 168,157 | 34,341 | 202,498 | 111,938 | 90,560 |
| 2010 | 136,362 | 45,061 | 181,423 | 174,985 | 6,437 |
| 2011 | 143,171 | 48,880 | 192,051 | 149,071 | 42,981 |
| 2012 | 115,090 | 52,055 | 167,145 | 92,983 | 74,162 |
| 2013 | 175,876 | 53,040 | 228,916 | 151,650 | 77,266 |
| 2014 | 139,005 | 41,354 | 180,359 | 177,232 | 3,127 |
| 2015 | 139,951 | 44,780 | 184,731 | 121,077 | 63,654 |
| 2016 | 177,459 | 46,749 | 224,208 | 166,595 | 57,613 |
| 2017 | 112,236 | 51,017 | 163,253 | 139,035 | 24,218 |
| 2018 | 154,777 | 47,957 | 202,734 | 140,596 | 62,138 |

## Supply of Fishery Products

U.S. Supply of Fish Meal, 2009-2018

U.S. Supply of Fish Oils, 2009-2018


The NOAA Fisheries calculation of per capita consumption is based on a "disappearance" model. The total U.S. supply of imports and landings is converted to edible weight; decreases in supply, such as exports and industrial uses, are subtracted. The remaining total is divided by the U.S. population to estimate per capita consumption. Data for the model are derived primarily from secondary sources and are subject to incomplete reporting. Changes in source data, invalid model assumptions, or inaccurate or outdated conversion factors may each have a significant effect on the resulting calculation.

Estimated U.S. per capita consumption of fish and shellfish was 16.1 pounds (edible meat) in 2018. This total is an increase of 0.1 pound from the 16.0 pounds consumed in 2017. The 2018 figure represents the highest consumption level since 2007. Consumption of shrimp products continues to increase, reaching 4.6 pounds in 2018, the highest total reported. The 2018 level of fresh and frozen consumption of 12.3 pounds is a 0.2 pound increase from the 2017 figure and equals the highest level recorded. A small decrease in consumption of canned seafood products was driven by a decrease in canned salmon production in 2018. The model used to calculate consumption does not take into account inventories of products on hand at the beginning and end of the year, so all production is assumed to be consumed in the year it is produced. Because the primary salmon that is canned, pink salmon, generally has a large harvest every other year, apparent fluctuations in the consumption of canned salmon will result. The weaker pink salmon harvest in 2018 leads to a lower consumption figure, but it is reasonable to assume that some salmon canned in previous years was actually consumed in 2018. It may be better to combine consecutive years to derive a more realistic figure of canned salmon consumption.

Of the per capita consumption of fresh and frozen products, fresh and frozen finfish accounted for 6.3 pounds, while fresh and frozen shellfish consumption was 6.0 pounds per capita. Consumption of canned fishery products was 3.5 pounds per capita in 2018. Cured fish accounted for 0.3 pounds per capita, the same as in previous years.

NOAA calculates the percent of edible seafood consumption that is made up of imports by converting all imports, exports, domestic landings, and domestic processing into a common, standard edible meat weight. Numerous conversion factors are used to calculate this edible meat weight standard, and the accuracy and variability of these factors are likely to effect the overall calculation. In addition, this figure may include a substantial amount of domestic catch that was exported for further processing and returned to the United States as an import in a processed form. Note that these returned products are still correctly considered "imports" even though they are of domestic origin. This measure of consumption from imported seafood has been rising in recent years and reflects the increase in imported seafood. Since 2010 the number has been greater than 85 percent each year and the corresponding figure for 2018 is 94 percent. However, NOAA Fisheries believes that the existing model overestimates this percentage and we are investigating improvements to the model. Therefore, while seafood imports are rising, the exact percentage of consumption from imports is difficult to calculate. We will continue to explore better ways to report consumption and indicate the Nation's dependence on imported seafood.

## WORLD CONSUMPTION

The calculation used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for apparent consumption is also based on a disappearance model, but with slightly different assumptions and based on a round-weight standard. The 4-year average considers a country's landings, imports, and exports. The average data from 2013 to 2016, along with 2016 population figures, indicate that the U.S. now ranks as the second largest consumer of seafood in the world after China.

## Per Capita Consumption | U.S. Consumption

Annual per capita consumption of seafood products represents the pounds of edible meat consumed from domestically caught and imported fish and shellfish adjusted for exports, divided by the civilian resident population of the United States as of July 1 of each year.

## U.S. ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIAL FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1910-2018


(1) Resident population is used for 1910 and 1920 and civilian resident population is used since 1930.
(2) Fresh and frozen fish consumption for 1910 and 1920 is estimated. Beginning in 1973, data include consumption of cultivated catfish.
(3) Canned fish consumption for 1920 is estimated. Beginning in 1921, it is based on production reports, packer stocks, and foreign trade statistics for individual years
(4) Cured fish consumption for 1910 and 1920 is estimated
(5) The use of beginning and ending inventories was discontinued as of 2003.

## Per Capita Consumption | U.S. Consumption

U.S. ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1986-2018

| Year | Salmon | Sardines | Tuna | Shellfish | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| 1987 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| 1988 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| 1989 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 |
| 1990 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| 1991 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.9 |
| 1992 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 |
| 1993 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| 1994 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| 1995 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| 1996 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| 1997 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.4 |
| 1998 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.4 |
| 1999 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| 2001 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| 2002 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| 2003 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| 2004 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| 2005 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| 2006 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.9 |
| 2007 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| 2008 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| 2009 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| 2011 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| 2012 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| 2013 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| 2014 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| 2015 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| 2016 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| 2017 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| 2018 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.5 |

## Per Capita Consumption | U.S. Consumption

U.S. ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN FISHERY ITEMS, 1986-2018

| Year | Fillets and Steaks (1) | Sticks and Portions | Shrimp, All Preparations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| 1987 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| 1988 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| 1989 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 1991 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| 1992 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| 1993 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| 1994 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| 1995 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| 1996 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| 1997 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| 1998 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 |
| 1999 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 3.2 |
| 2001 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| 2002 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 |
| 2003 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| 2004 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 |
| 2005 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| 2006 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 4.4 |
| 2007 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| 2008 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| 2009 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 4.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| 2011 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| 2012 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| 2013 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| 2014 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| 2015 | *5.9 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| 2016 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| 2017 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 4.4 |
| 2018 | 5.8 | 0.5 | *4.6 |

[^18]
# Per Capita Consumption | World Consumption 

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FISH AND SHELLFISH FOR HUMAN FOOD, BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 2013-2016 AVERAGE

| Region and Country | Estimated Live Weight Equivalent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kilograms | Pounds |
| North America: |  |  |
| Bermuda | 47.3 | 104.4 |
| Canada | 22.8 | 50.2 |
| Greenland | 87.8 | 193.7 |
| Saint Pierre \& Miquelon | 69.1 | 152.2 |
| United States | 22.0 | 48.5 |
| Caribbean: |  |  |
| Anguilla | 51.6 | 113.7 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 50.2 | 110.6 |
|  | 47.2 | 104.0 |
| Bahamas | 27.0 | 59.5 |
| Barbados | 40.3 | 88.7 |
| Bonaire | 9.1 | 20.1 |
| British Virgin Islands | 26.6 | 58.6 |
| Cayman Islands | 14.7 | 32.3 |
| Cuba | 6.4 | 14.1 |
| Curaçao | 30.5 | 67.2 |
| Dominica | 30.5 | 67.2 |
| Dominican Republic | 9.0 | 19.9 |
| Grenada | 27.3 | 60.2 |
| Guadeloupe | 21.8 | 48.0 |
| Haiti | 5.2 | 11.5 |
| Jamaica | 22.2 | 49.0 |
| Martinique | 10.7 | 23.6 |
| Montserrat | 38.1 | 83.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Saint Kitts \& Nevis | 34.6 | 76.2 |
| Saint Lucia | 24.4 | 53.7 |
| Saint Vincent | 18.2 | 40.1 |
| Sint Maarten | 6.5 | 14.4 |
| Trinidad \& Tobago | 25.5 | 56.2 |
| Turks \& Caicos | 47.3 | 104.2 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 4.6 | 10.0 |
| Latin America: |  |  |
| Argentina | 6.3 | 14.0 |
| Belize | 12.7 | 28.0 |
| Bolivia | 2.6 | 5.7 |
| Brazil | 9.3 | 20.4 |
| Chile | 12.7 | 27.9 |
| Colombia | 7.3 | 16.0 |
| Costa Rica | 13.1 | 28.9 |
| Ecuador | 8.4 | 18.6 |
| El Salvador | 6.8 | 15.0 |
| Falkland Islands | 42.5 | 93.7 |
| French Guiana | 14.5 | 31.9 |
| Guatemala | 2.7 | 5.9 |
| Guyana | 30.8 | 67.8 |
| Honduras | 3.3 | 7.3 |
| Mexico | 14.8 | 32.6 |
| Nicaragua | 6.4 | 14.2 |
| Panama | 13.6 | 30.0 |
| Paraguay | 4.1 | 9.1 |
| Peru | 23.9 | 52.8 |
| Suriname | 17.2 | 38.0 |
| Uruguay | 8.6 | 19.0 |
| Venezuela | 9.5 | 21.0 |
| Europe: |  |  |
| Albania | 5.3 | 11.7 |
| Armenia | 6.2 | 13.7 |
| Austria | 14.0 | 31.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.7 | 6.0 |
| Belarus | 16.2 | 35.8 |
| Belgium | 24.9 | 54.9 |


| Region and Country | Estimated Live Weight Equivalent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kilograms | Pounds |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 4.6 | 10.2 |
| Bulgaria | 7.0 | 15.4 |
| Croatia | 17.3 | 38.1 |
| Czech Republic | 9.0 | 19.9 |
| Denmark | 22.9 | 50.5 |
| Estonia | 14.4 | 31.7 |
| Faroe Islands | 87.7 | 193.4 |
| Finland | 34.4 | 75.9 |
| France | 33.7 | 74.4 |
| Georgia | 7.6 | 16.8 |
| Germany | 13.3 | 29.3 |
| Greece | 17.8 | 39.3 |
| Hungary | 5.2 | 11.5 |
| Iceland | 91.9 | 202.5 |
| Ireland | 21.2 | 46.8 |
| Italy | 29.7 | 65.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.6 | 10.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2.5 | 5.4 |
| Latvia | 24.4 | 53.7 |
| Lithuania | 32.1 | 70.8 |
| Luxembourg | 35.1 | 77.3 |
| Malta | 32.7 | 72.1 |
| Moldova | 11.1 | 24.5 |
| Montenegro | 12.1 | 26.8 |
| Netherlands | 22.1 | 48.7 |
| North Macedonia | 5.6 | 12.3 |
| Norway | 50.5 | 111.4 |
| Poland | 10.6 | 23.4 |
| Portugal | 54.1 | 119.4 |
| Romania | 5.9 | 13.0 |
| Russian Federation | 21.3 | 46.9 |
| Serbia | 6.2 | 13.7 |
| Slovakia | 9.0 | 19.8 |
| Slovenia | 11.3 | 24.8 |
| Spain | 43.7 | 96.2 |
| Sweden | 31.4 | 69.2 |
| Switzerland | 17.2 | 38.0 |
| Tajikistan | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 3.5 | 7.7 |
| Ukraine | 10.9 | 23.9 |
| United Kingdom | 20.1 | 44.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.2 | 4.8 |
| Near East: |  |  |
| Afghanistan | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Bahrain | 12.0 | 26.5 |
| Cyprus | 23.5 | 51.8 |
| Egypt | 23.4 | 51.5 |
| Iran | 10.9 | 24.1 |
| Iraq | 3.0 | 6.5 |
| Israel | 22.3 | 49.1 |
| Jordan | 5.9 | 13.0 |
| Kuwait | 11.9 | 26.2 |
| Lebanon | 9.8 | 21.7 |
| Oman | 28.3 | 62.3 |
| Qatar | 19.5 | 43.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 12.3 | 27.2 |
| Syria | 1.9 | 4.3 |
| Turkey | 5.2 | 11.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 25.6 | 56.4 |
| Yemen | 4.1 | 9.0 |
| Far East: |  |  |
| Bangladesh | 23.1 | 50.8 |
| Bhutan | 6.0 | 13.2 |
| Brunei | 47.0 | 103.7 |
| Burma | 47.1 | 103.8 |
| Cambodia | 42.0 | 92.5 |

## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FISH AND SHELLFISH FOR HUMAN FOOD, BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 2013-2016 AVERAGE

| Region and Country | Estimated Live Weight Equivalent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kilograms | Pounds |
| China | 38.0 | 83.7 |
| China - Hong Kong | 71.0 | 156.5 |
| China - Macao | 61.7 | 136.0 |
| India | 6.4 | 14.1 |
| Indonesia | 30.8 | 68.0 |
| Japan | 47.3 | 104.3 |
| Laos | 25.0 | 55.2 |
| Malaysia | 57.2 | 126.0 |
| Maldives | 149.2 | 328.8 |
| Mongolia | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Nepal | 2.7 | 5.9 |
| North Korea | 11.1 | 24.5 |
| Pakistan | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| Philippines | 29.5 | 65.0 |
| Singapore | 50.0 | 110.2 |
| South Korea | 56.2 | 124.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 31.1 | 68.6 |
| Taiwan | 32.0 | 70.6 |
| Thailand | 25.0 | 55.1 |
| Timor-Leste | 6.2 | 13.7 |
| Vietnam | 33.8 | 74.6 |
| Africa: |  |  |
| Algeria | 4.1 | 9.1 |
| Angola | 22.9 | 50.5 |
| Benin | 20.5 | 45.1 |
| Botswana | 3.9 | 8.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 6.9 | 15.2 |
| Burundi | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| Cabo Verde | 11.9 | 26.3 |
| Cameroon | 20.7 | 45.7 |
| Central African Republic | 7.8 | 17.3 |
| Chad | 7.9 | 17.5 |
| Comoros | 14.6 | 32.2 |
| Congo (Dem. Rep. of) | 5.1 | 11.2 |
| Congo (Republic of) | 26.2 | 57.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 17.9 | 39.4 |
| Djibouti | 3.5 | 7.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 16.3 | 36.0 |
| Eritrea | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Eswatini | 3.4 | 7.6 |
| Ethiopia | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Gabon | 35.4 | 78.0 |
| Gambia | 27.8 | 61.2 |
| Ghana | 24.7 | 54.4 |
| Guinea | 9.9 | 21.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Kenya | 4.1 | 9.0 |
| Lesotho | 2.0 | 4.3 |
| Liberia | 6.6 | 14.6 |
| Libya | 17.9 | 39.4 |
| Madagascar | 4.5 | 10.0 |
| Malawi | 8.5 | 18.7 |
| Mali | 7.4 | 16.4 |
| Mauritania | 8.3 | 18.3 |
| Mauritius | 23.3 | 51.3 |
| Morocco | 19.1 | 42.2 |
| Mozambique | 11.2 | 24.6 |
| Namibia | 11.5 | 25.4 |
| Niger | 2.2 | 4.8 |
| Nigeria | 11.0 | 24.3 |
| Rwanda | 6.6 | 14.6 |
| Saint Helena | 74.8 | 164.9 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 30.0 | 66.1 |
| Senegal | 18.4 | 40.5 |
| Seychelles | 57.7 | 127.2 |


| Region and Country | Estimated Live Weight Equivalent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kilograms | Pounds |
| Sierra Leone | 27.6 | 60.8 |
| Somalia | 2.3 | 5.1 |
| South Africa | 6.6 | 14.6 |
| South Sudan | 3.1 | 6.8 |
| Tanzania | 6.6 | 14.5 |
| Togo | 11.7 | 25.7 |
| Tunisia | 13.2 | 29.2 |
| Uganda | 12.3 | 27.0 |
| Zambia | 11.9 | 26.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 3.2 | 7.1 |
| Oceania: |  |  |
| American Samoa | 5.6 | 12.4 |
| Australia | 25.8 | 57.0 |
| Cook Islands | 71.6 | 157.9 |
| Fiji | 35.2 | 77.6 |
| French Polynesia | 47.8 | 105.4 |
| Kiribati | 69.2 | 152.6 |
| Marshall Islands | 18.3 | 40.3 |
| Micronesia | 48.2 | 106.2 |
| Nauru | 46.6 | 102.7 |
| New Caledonia | 25.5 | 56.2 |
| New Zealand | 24.6 | 54.2 |
| Palau | 60.1 | 132.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 16.1 | 35.6 |
| Samoa | 47.6 | 105.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 32.0 | 70.6 |
| Tonga | 22.9 | 50.6 |
| Tuvalu | 44.5 | 98.1 |
| Vanuatu | 30.7 | 67.6 |
| Wallis \& Futuna | 70.4 | 155.1 |
| World | 196 | 431 |

Note: Data are preliminary and refer to per capita consumption of fish, crustaceans and mollusks.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)


## The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery

## Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), amended on January 12, 2007 by Public Law 109-479, provides for the conservation and management of fishery resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It also provides for fishery management authority over continental shelf resources and anadromous species beyond the EEZ, except when they are found within a foreign nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone (or equivalent).

The EEZ extends from the seaward boundary of each of the coastal States (generally 3 nautical miles from shore) to 200 nautical miles from shore. The seaward boundaries of Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Gulf coast of Florida are 3 marine leagues ( 9 nautical miles). The EEZ encompasses approximately 3.36 million square nautical miles.

## GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, negotiates Governing International Fishery Agreements (GIFAs) with foreign nations requesting to fish within the EEZ. After a GIFA is signed, it is transmitted by the President to the Congress for ratification.

## FOREIGN FISHING PERMITS

Title II of the Magnuson-Stevens Act governs foreign fishing in U.S. waters. As U.S. fishing capacity has grown, foreign participation has diminished in directed fisheries, as well as in foreign joint ventures in which U.S. vessels delivered U.S. harvested fish to permitted foreign vessels in the EEZ. The last directed fishing by foreign vessels occurred in 2001 when a small quantity of Atlantic herring was harvested by foreign vessels. The displacement of directed foreign fishing effort in the EEZ marked the achievement of one of the objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act: the development of the U.S. fishing industry to take, what were in 1976, underutilized species.

NMFS continues to maintain certain regulations pertaining to foreign fishing should there be a situation in the future in which allowing limited foreign fishing in an underutilized fishery would be advantageous to the U.S. fishing industry.

## FMPS AND PMPS

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, eight Regional Fishery Management Councils are charged with preparing Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) for the fisheries needing management within their areas of authority. After the Councils prepare FMPs that cover domestic and foreign fishing efforts, the FMPs are submitted to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) for approval and implementation. The Department, through NMFS Office of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard, is responsible for enforcing the law and regulations.

The Secretary, when notified by the Secretary of State that any foreign nation has submitted an application under section 204(b) of the MSA, shall prepare a preliminary fishery management plan (PMP) if the Secretary determines that no fishery management plan for that fishery will be prepared and implemented. Under Section 304(c) of the MSA the Secretary may also prepare an FMP if a Council fails to develop one. In this latter case, the Secretary's FMP covers domestic and foreign fishing.

The Secretary shall prepare FMPs for highly migratory species that are within the geographical area of authority of more than one of the following Councils: New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Caribbean. The Atlantic HMS fisheries are managed by the Secretary under the dual authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Atlantic tunas, Atlantic billfish, and North Atlantic swordfish are managed under the authority of both ATCA and the MagnusonStevens Act. South Atlantic swordfish are managed under the sole authority of ATCA. Atlantic sharks in the HMS management unit are managed under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Under section 304 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, all Council-prepared FMPs must be reviewed for approval by the Secretary of Commerce. Approved FMPs are implemented by Federal regulations under section 305 of the Act. As of December 31, 2016, there are 46 FMPs in effect. Of these, one is a Secretarial FMP for Atlantic highly migratory species. The FMPs are listed next, under the responsible Council. FMPs may be amended by the Council and the amendments are submitted for approval under the same Secretarial review process as new FMPs. Most FMPs have been amended since initial implementation.

## NEW ENGLAND FISHERY

 MANAGEMENT COUNCIL1. Northeast Multispecies FMP
2. Northeast Skate Complex FMP
3. Deep-Sea Red Crab FMP
4. Atlantic Herring FMP
5. Atlantic Sea Scallop FMP
6. Monkfish FMP (joint w/ MAFMC)
7. Atlantic Salmon FMP

MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. Spiny Dogfish FMP (joint w/ NEFMC)
2. Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP
3. Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog FMP
4. Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish FMP
5. Bluefish FMP
6. Tilefish FMP

SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. Pelagic Sargassum Habitat of the South Atlantic Region FMP
2. Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region FMP
3. Dolphin and Wahoo Fishery of the Atlantic FMP
4. Shrimp Fishery of the South Atlantic Region FMP
5. Golden Crab Fishery of the South Atlantic Region FMP
6. Coral, Coral Reefs, and Live/Hard Bottom Habitats of the South Atlantic Region FMP
GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
7. Coastal Migratory Pelagics of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic FMP (joint w/ SAFMC.)
8. Coral and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico FMP
9. Red Drum Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico FMP
10. Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico FMP
11. Spiny Lobster in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic FMP (joint w/ SAFMC)
12. Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico FMP
13. Regulating Offshore Marine Aquaculture in the Gulf of Mexico FMP

CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. Spiny Lobster Fishery of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands FMP
2. Corals and Reef-Associated Plants and Invertebrates of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands FMP
3. Queen Conch Resources of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands FMP
4. Reef Fish Fishery of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands FMP
PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
5. Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP
6. Pacific Coast Salmon FMP
7. Coastal Pelagic Species FMP
8. U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species FMP
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
9. Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands FMP
10. Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska FMP
11. Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab FMP
12. Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off the Coast of Alaska FMP
13. Scallop Fishery off Alaska FMP
14. Fish Resources of the Arctic Management Area FMP
WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY

## MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. American Samoa Archipelago Ecosystem FEP
2. Pacific Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region Ecosystem FEP
3. Hawaii Archipelago Ecosystem FEP
4. Mariana Archipelago Ecosystem FEP
5. Pacific Remote Island Areas Ecosystem FEP

HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES PLANS

1. Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species FMP

## Conservation and Management Act

## REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCILS

| Council | Constituent States | Telephone Number | Executive Directors and Addresses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW ENGLAND | (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) | (978) 465-0492 <br> FAX: 978-465-3116 | Thomas A. Nies 50 Water St., Mill 2 Newburyport, MA 01950 |
| MID-ATLANTIC | (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina) | $\begin{gathered} 302-674-2331 \\ \text { FAX: 302-674-5399 } \\ \text { Toll Free: } 877-446-2362 \end{gathered}$ | Christopher M. Moore 800 North State Street Suite 201 <br> Dover, DE 19901-3910 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida) | $\begin{gathered} 843-571-4366 \\ \text { FAX: 843-769-4520 } \\ \text { Toll Free: } 866-723-6210 \end{gathered}$ | Gregg Waugh 4055 Faber Place Dr., Suite 20 N. Charleston, SC 29405 |
| GULF OF MEXICO | (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 813-348-1630 } \\ \text { FAX: 813-348-1711 } \\ \text { Toll Free: 888-833-1844 } \end{gathered}$ | Carrie Simmons 4107 West Spruce Street Suite 200 Tampa, FL 33607 |
| CARIBBEAN | (U.S. Virgin Islands and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) | $\begin{gathered} 787-766-5926 \\ \text { FAX: 787-766-6239 } \end{gathered}$ | Miguel A. Rolón 270 Muñoz Rivera Ave. Suite 401 <br> San Juan, PR 00918 |
| PACIFIC | (California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho) | $\begin{gathered} 503-820-2280 \\ \text { FAX: 503-820-2299 } \\ \text { Toll Free: } 866-806-7204 \end{gathered}$ | Chuck Tracy <br> 7700 NE Ambassador Place Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220 |
| NORTH PACIFIC | (Alaska, Washington, and Oregon) | $\begin{gathered} 907-271-2809 \\ \text { FAX: 907-271-2817 } \end{gathered}$ | David Witherell 605 West 4th Ave., Suite 306 Anchorage, AK 99501 |
| WESTERN PACIFIC | (Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 808-522-8220 } \\ \text { FAX: 808-522-8226 } \end{gathered}$ | Kitty M. Simonds 1164 Bishop St. Suite 1400 Honolulu, HI 96813 |

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act


## General Administrative Information

## 14th and Constitution Ave., NW

Washington, DC 20230
MAIL
ROUTIN
TELEPHONE CODE

| SEC | Secretary of Commerce |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wilbur Ross | 202-482-2112 |
| A | Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere |  |
|  | Neil Jacobs, Ph.D. (Acting) | 202-482-6236 |
|  | NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE |  |
|  | 1315 East-West Highway |  |
|  | Silver Spring Metro Center \#3 (SSMC \#3) |  |
|  | Silver Spring, MD 20910 |  |
| F | Assistant Administrator for Fisheries -- |  |
|  | Chris Oliver | 301-427-8000 |
|  | Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs -Samuel D. Rauch, III | 301-427-8000 |
|  | Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations --Paul Doremus, Ph.D. |  |
|  |  | 301-427-8000 |
|  | Director, Scientific Programs \& Chief Science Advisor -Francisco Werner, Ph.D. | 301-427-8000 |
|  | Director, Office of Policy --Jennifer Lukens |  |
|  |  | 301-427-8004 |
|  | Senior Advisor for Seafood StrategyMichael Rubino, Ph.D. |  |
|  |  | 301-427-8331 |
|  | Director, NOAA Aquaculture Program --David O' Brien (Acting) |  |
|  |  | 301-427-8325 |
|  | Chief Information Officer -- |  |
|  | Roy Varghese | 301-427-8800 |
|  | Director, Office of Communications-- |  |
|  | Kate Naughten | 301-427-8057 |
|  | Equal Employment Opportunity / Diversity Office |  |
|  | Natalie Huff | 301-427-8025 |
|  | Human Capital Management Office -- |  |
|  | Char Dae' Love (Acting) | 301-427-8742 |
| F/SI | International Fisheries and Seafood Inspection |  |
|  | Alexa Cole (Acting) | 301-427-8350 |
| F/IA1 | International Fisheries Affairs Division | 301-427-8350 |
| F/IA2 | Trade and Stewardship Division | 301-427-8350 |
| F/EN | Office of Law Enforcement -- |  |
|  | Jim Landon | 301-427-2300 |
| F/EN1 | Enforcement Operations Division | 301-427-2300 |
| F/HC | Office of Habitat Conservation -Pat Montanio |  |
|  |  | 301-427-8600 |
| F/HC1 | Chesapeake Bay Program Office | 410-267-5660 |

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Silver Spring, MD 20910

| MAIL ROUTING CODE |  | TELEPHONE NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F/HC2 | Habitat Protection Division | 301-427-8601 |
| F/HC3 | Habitat Restoration Division | 301-427-8602 |
| F/MB | Office of Management and Budget -Brian Pawlak | 301-427-8720 |
| F/MB1 | Budget Execution Division | 301-427-8721 |
| F/MB3 | Strategic Planning and Program Evaluation | 301-427-8720 |
| F/MB4 | Budget Formulation and Planning Division | 301-427-8720 |
| F/MB5 | Financial Services Division | 301-427-8771 |
| F/MB6 | Facilities, Safety, and Logistics Division | 301-427-8720 |
| F/MB7 | Appeals Division | 301-427-8720 |
| F/PR | Office of Protected Resources -Donna Wieting | 301-427-8400 |
| F/PR1 | Permits and Conservation Division | 301-427-8401 |
| F/PR2 | Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Conservation Division | 301-427-8402 |
| F/PR3 | Endangered Species Conservation Division | 301-427-8403 |
| F/PR4 | Planning and Program Coordination Division | 301-427-8404 |
| F/PR5 | Endangered Species Act Interagency Cooperation Division | 301-427-8405 |
| F/SF | Office of Sustainable Fisheries -Alan D. Risenhoover | 301-427-8500 |
| F/SF1 | Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Division | 301-427-8503 |
| F/SF3 | Domestic Fisheries Division | 301-427-8504 |
| F/SF5 | Operations and Regulatory Services Division | 301-427-8505 |
| F/SF7 | Seafood Inspection Laboratory | 228-769-8964 |
| F/ST | Office of Science and Technology -David Detlor (Acting Director) | 301-427-8100 |
| F/ST1 | Fisheries Statistics Division | 301-427-8103 |
| F/ST3 | Operations, Management, and Information Division | 301-427-8100 |
| F/ST4 | Assessment and Monitoring Division | 301-427-8102 |
| F/ST5 | Economics and Social Analysis Division | 301-427-8101 |
| F/ST6 | Science Information Division | 301-427-8101 |
| F/ST7 | Marine Ecosystems Division | 301-427-8102 |
| LA11 | Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs - Fisheries -Wendy Lewis | 202-482-4981 |
| PAF | Office of Public Affairs - Fisheries -John Ewald | 301-427-8003 |
| GCF | Office of General Counsel - Fisheries and Protected Resources Section |  |
|  | Adam Issenberg | 301-713-9670 |

## General Administrative Information

National Marine Fisheries Service

| Regional Facilities |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAIL ROUTING CODE | OFFICE | TELEPHONE AND FAX NUMBER | LOCATION |
| F/GAR | Greater Atlantic Region 55 Great Republic Dr. Gloucester, MA 01930 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 978-281-9300 } \\ & \text { Fax: 978- 281-9207 } \end{aligned}$ | Gloucester, MA |
| F/NEC | Northeast Fisheries Science Center 166 Water St. - Rm. 312 Woods Hole, MA 02543 | 508-495-2000 | Woods Hole, MA |
|  | Woods Hole Laboratory 166 Water St. Woods Hole, MA 02543 | 508-495-2000 | Woods Hole, MA |
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# General Administrative Information 

## NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

NATIONAL FISHERY STATISTICS OFFICES

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(1) Regional or area headquarters for statistics offices.

Fisheries Information System

## OVERVIEW

In an era of increasing pressures on our oceans, the need for data that supports sound science and effective stewardship of our living marine resources has never been greater. The mission of the Fisheries Information System (FIS) Program is to meet this need by working across the fisheries-dependent data community to facilitate access to comprehensive, high-quality, and timely information on the Nation's fisheries.

The FIS Program is a regionally driven collaboration among state and territorial marine fisheries agencies; Fisheries Information Networks; and NOAA Fisheries Headquarters, Regional Offices, and Science Centers. FIS partners work together to prioritize data improvement needs, identify potential solutions, and fund the testing, verification, and implementation of a wide array of projects and initiatives.

From 2013 through 2017, FIS has provided $\$ 13.5$ million in funding to its partners. Since 2015, FIS funds have been supplemented by contributions from the National Observer Program and the National Catch-Shares Program. These funds are distributed through a competitive process to state and regional teams that work to identify and promote best practices and innovative approaches for managing each step in the data lifecycle. These steps include evaluating and improving how data are collected at its source; ensuring QA/QC throughout information aggregation and analysis; enhancing the way information is managed and shared; and maximizing the value of information for marine stewardship through broader, more efficient, and more accessible dissemination.

In addition to funding pilot studies, FIS convenes and supports Professional Specialty Groups (PSGs) that consist of experts from multiple disciplines and agencies, including NOAA Fisheries Headquarters, Regional Offices, Science Centers, FINs, and state partners. The role of the PSGs is to provide technical expertise about high-priority issues and identify pressing needs and emerging opportunities. Currently, there are three FIS PSGs that focus on Electronic Reporting, Quality Management, and Data Access and Dissemination.

## PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

The Deepwater Horizon (DWH) Restoration Program, under the Office of Habitat's Restoration Center, is one of the agencies charged with managing the $\$ 8.1$ billion Natural Resources Damage settlement fund to restore the ecological impacts of the disaster. When the DWH team decided to develop a program-level strategic plan,
it turned to the Fisheries Information System Program's Quality Management and Continuous Improvement Professional Specialty Group (QM/CI PSG).
"As we move more deeply into development, implementation, and evaluation of restoration activities, we continue to work with a wide variety of NOAA offices contributing to DWH spill restoration," said NOAA DWH Restoration Program Manager Rachel Sweeney. "For the critical task of strategic planning, we wanted to engage with a group that is familiar with the agency mission and has a track record of success. That's why we were excited to learn about the Quality Management and Continuous Improvement PSG."
"The purpose of our group is to provide trainings and workshops to teams involved in meeting fisheries data challenges, and we can expand that skill set into other complex areas," said Glenn Campbell, computer specialist at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center and chair of the QM/CI PSG. "Hoshin Kanri strategic planning is among the many quality management tools that we can help integrate into program operations across NOAA Fisheries."

To launch its longterm strategic planning process, a core group of the DWH Restoration Program team participated in an intensive three-day workshop hosted by the QM/CI PSG. By the workshop's conclusion, the team had developed a series of actionable tactics and initiatives to advance the Program's vision of a sustainable, healthy, and restored Gulf of Mexico ecosystem where abundant resources contribute to vibrant and resilient communities.

Sweeney emphasized that the process provided more than a road map toward full restoration. It also helped reinforce the program's core values, such as innovation, stewardship, and collaboration across NOAA to bring the agency's immense expertise and experience to bear on the challenge of Gulf restoration.
"A big part of this is successfully explaining to the public and stakeholders - in a meaningful and transparent way — what our work is all about," Sweeney said. "It's about much more than money spent or initiatives completed. It's about helping turtles and marine mammals recover; it's about recovering fisheries impacted by the spill; it's about restoring important coastal and deep sea habitats for the support they provide to a wide variety of NMFS-managed resources; all in the context of furthering recovery of the Gulf of Mexico and its communities."

## SEA GRANT EXTENSION PROGRAM

The Office of Sea Grant is a major program element of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The National Sea Grant College Program is funded jointly by the Federal Government and colleges or universities. Sea Grant's Extension Service offers a broad range of information about the Nation's fisheries to recreational and commercial fishermen, fish processors, and other stakeholders. The following program leaders, listed alphabetically by state, can provide information on Sea Grant activities:

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# Federal Inspection Marks for Fishery Products 

SEAFOOD INSPECTION PROGRAM. NOAA oversees fisheries management in the United States. Under authority of the 1946 Agricultural Marketing Act, the NOAA Seafood Inspection Program provides inspection services for fish, shellfish, and fishery products to the industry. The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program is often referred to as the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDC) Seafood Inspection Program and uses marks and documents bearing the USDC moniker. The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program offers a variety of services which assure compliance with all applicable food regulations. The Program offers sanitation inspection as well as system and process auditing in facilities, on vessels, or other processing establishments in order to be designated as official establishments. Product quality evaluation, grading and certification services are available on a product lot basis. Certain products may be eligible to bear official marks, such as the U.S. Grade A, Processed Under Federal Inspection (PUFI) and Lot Inspection. All edible product forms ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fish meal products used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends that USDC inspected fishery products be purchased for its food feeding programs. The USDC APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS provides a listing of products and participants who contract with USDC.
USERS OF INSPECTION SERVICES. The users of the voluntary seafood inspection service include vessel owners, processors, distributors, brokers, retailers, food service operators, exporters, importers, and those who have a financial interest in buying and selling seafood products. These services can be provided nationwide, in U.S. territories, and in foreign countries. The program is a competent authority within the U.S. Government for issuance of health certificates for export of fish and fishery products to foreign countries. The official government forms and certificates issued by USDC inspectors are legal documents recognized in any U.S. court.
USDC INSPECTION MARKS. These marks designate the level and the type of inspection performed by the federal inspector. The marks can be used in advertising and labeling under the guidelines provided by the Seafood Inspection Program and in accordance with federal and state regulations regarding advertising and labeling. Products bearing the USDC official marks have been certified as being safe, wholesome, and properly labeled.
US GRADE A MARK. The U.S. GRADE A mark signifies that a product has been processed under federal inspection in a sanitarily approved facility and meets the established level of quality of an existing U.S. grade standard. The U.S. Grade A mark indicates that the product is of high quality, uniform in size, practically free from blemishes and defects, in excellent condition and possessing good flavor and odor.
PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION MARK. The PUFI mark or statement signifies that the product is certified to be safe, wholesome and properly labeled, conforms to quality and other criteria in the approved specification, and has been officially inspected in a participating establishment under Federal inspection.
LOT INSPECTED MARK. The USDC Lot Inspected mark identifies products that were officially sampled and inspected to conform to an approved specification or criteria. This mark may be used on retail packages and packaging provided the label and specification are approved.


RETAIL MARK. Participants qualify to utilize the Retail Mark by contracting for sanitation services and associated product evaluation. Use of the retail mark gives retail firms the opportunity to advertise on banners, logos, and/or menus that their facility is recognized by the USDC for proper sanitation and handling of fishery products.

USDC HACCP MARK. The USDC HACCP-based service is available to all interested parties on a fee-for-service basis. Label approval, record keeping and analytical testing are program requirements. An industry USDC-certified employee trained in HACCP principles is also required for each facility/site in the program. Compliance ratings determine frequency of official visits. Benefits to participants include increased controls through a more scientific approach, use of established marks, increased efficiency of federal inspection personnel, and enhanced consumer confidence. The USDC has made available a HACCP mark and a "banner" to distinguish products that have been produced under the HACCP-based program. The HACCP mark may be used alone or in conjunction with existing grade marks to distinguish that the product was produced under the HACCP Quality Management Program. Participants receive the marketing benefits of using the HACCP mark on brochures, banners, and company labels.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA/NMFS } \\
& \text { Seafood Inspection Program - F/SI } \\
& \text { 1315 East-West Highway } \\
& \text { Silver Spring, MD 20910 } \\
& \text { (301) 427-8300 FAX: (301) 713-1081 } \\
& \text { Email: nmfs.seafood.services@noaa.gov } \\
& \text { Website: www.seafood.nmfs.noaa.gov }
\end{aligned}
$$


[^0]:    (1) Statistics on landings are shown in round weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks such as clams, oysters, and scallops, which are shown in weight of meats (excluding the shell).
    (2) Processed into meal, oil, solubles, and shell products, or used as bait or animal food.

    * Record. For industrial purposes 1983, 3,201 million lb.; For human food 2017, 8,228 million lb.; Total record 1993, 10,467 million lb. NOTE: Data do not include landings outside the 50 states or products of aquaculture, except oysters and clams.

[^1]:    Notes: Certain leading ports have not been included to avoid disclosure of private enterprise information.
    Some Alaskan ports are grouped together to protect confidential information. The procedure for doing this was updated for the 2012 edition of FUS. Direct comparison to prior editions of FUS will not be possible.
    The record landings for quantity; Dutch Harbor - Unalaska, AK - 787.4 million pounds in 2015 and for value; New Bedford, MA - \$ 411.1 million in 2012.

[^2]:    (1) All landings are as reported. No adjustments or estimations have been made.

[^3]:    NOTES: (1) Number or pounds less than 1,000 or less than 1 metric ton.
    (2) West Florida state territorial seas extend the shore is unknown).
    (4) Louisiana harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight), includes harvest from inland and state territorial seas, (5) Alaska data not available for current year.
    (6) Texas harvest is estimated by numbers only (no weight) and includes only private and for-hire fisheries.
    (7) Puerto Rico not sampled in 2018.
    ${ }^{* *}$ Fish included in these groups are not equivalent to those with similar names listed in the commercial tables.

[^4]:    Note: Data for marine mammals and aquatic plants are excluded.
    Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

[^5]:    Note: Data for marine mammals and aquatic plants are excluded. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

[^6]:    NOTE: Data for 2013-2016 are revised and for 2017 are preliminary. Data on imports and exports cover the international trade of 205 countries or areas. Usually, exports are recorded at their free-on-board (FOB) value, while imports are recorded at their cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value. Therefore, at the world level, the value of imports should be higher than that of exports. However, since 2011, this has not been the case. Work is underway to better understand the reasons for this anomalous trend.
    The seven fishery commodity groups covered by this table are: 1. Fish-fresh, chilled or frozen; 2. Fish-dried, salted, or smoked; 3. Crustaceans and mollusksfresh, dried, salted, etc.; 4. Fish products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers; 5. Crustacean and mollusk products preparations, whether or not in airtight containers; 6 . Oils and fats, crude or refined, of aquatic animal origin; and 7. Meals, solubles, and similar animal foodstuffs of aquatic animal origin.
    Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

[^7]:    (1) Revised based on additional data.
    (2) Included in unclassified.

    Note: Some fillet products were further processed into frozen blocks.

[^8]:    (1) Data are based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 3117 as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    (2) Data are based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 42446 as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    (3) Included with Inland States.
    (4) Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

[^9]:    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^10]:    (1) Does not include data on fish blocks and slabs

    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^11]:    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^12]:    Note: Statistics on imports are the weights of the individual products as received; i.e., raw, headless, peeled, etc
    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^13]:    (1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^14]:    (1) Figures reflect both domestic and foreign (re-exports).

    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

[^15]:    Note: Total landings shown in this table may not agree with landings reported in other tables due to rounding.

[^16]:    (1) Includes fillets used to produce blocks. Species include cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and ocean perch.
    (2) Species include cod and pollock.

[^17]:    (1) For species breakout see the "U.S. Domestic Landings by Species" table in the U.S. Commercial Landings section.

[^18]:    (1) Data include groundfish and other species. Data do not include blocks, but fillets could be made into blocks from which sticks and portions could be produced.
    (2) Product weight of fillets and steaks, sticks and portions; edible (meat) weight of shrimp.

    * Record

