An Economic Profile Analysis of the Commercial Fishing Industry of North Carolina Including Profiles for State-Managed Species

By

Christine C. Burgess
and
Alan J. Bianchi

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries
License and Statistics Section
Morehead City, NC 28557
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Abstract

The passing of the Fisheries Reform Act in 1997 by the North Carolina General Assembly mandated that the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) develop management plans for all of the state's commercially significant marine fisheries species. In order to develop adequate state fishery management plans, biological, social, and economic data must be utilized. The goal of this study is to determine the economic characteristics of North Carolina's state-managed commercial fisheries in addition to providing baseline economic data that will be useful in the development of future state-level fishery management plans. Landings of North Carolina's commercial fisheries have varied widely from 1972 to 2002 due to many factors including natural variations in fisheries stocks, weather events, management strategies, changes in effort, and changes in the socioeconomics of individual fisheries. The most economically important state-managed species in North Carolina were hard blue crabs, shrimp, and southern flounder, and the most economically important gear types were pots, trawls, and gill nets. Regulations that pertain to these particular species and gears could have a large impact on North Carolina's fishing community and economy.

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Glossary of Acronyms

ASMFC	Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
ASRHMA	Albemarle Sound River Herring Management Area
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
NCDMF	North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
RSCFL	Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License
SAFMC	South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
SCFL	Standard Commercial Fishing License

Introduction

North Carolina's commercial fisheries have been subjected to a number of different management strategies over the past ten years. Many of these strategies have been implemented to avoid overexploitation, to reduce bycatch, or to reduce conflict. Management strategies implemented to avoid overexploitation have been developed for several commercially important species such as blue crabs (*Callinectes sapidus*), summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*), southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*), red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*), hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*), oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*), and numerous others (Cheuvront 2002; Diaby 2002). Additional management strategies were developed to reduce bycatch through gear restrictions and area closures, such as the measures developed to protect sea turtles in Pamlico Sound (Gearhart 2001). However, determining an effective management strategy for a commercial fishery is a difficult and complicated process (Bianchi 2002). Management strategies are often developed without a full understanding of the economic impacts they may have on a fishery's participants (NMFS 1996). This report serves as a resource for fishery managers to use when developing a fishery management plan. Providing fishery managers with information on the relative economic importance of individual fisheries will help them to evaluate the potential effects that regulations can have on a fishery's participants and the state's economy.

The Fisheries Reform Act, enacted in 1997 by the North Carolina General Assembly, requires the preparation of state-level fishery management plans by the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) for all commercially and recreationally significant species. The Fisheries Reform Act also requires that biological, social, and economic data must be utilized to develop these plans (Diaby 1999). These data are necessary to develop management options and to implement management strategies that are appropriate, particularly when management strategies are directed at any species, gear, area or any combination of these (Cheuvront 2002; Diaby 2000, 2002).

A number of studies have been initiated since 1999 in response to the need of socioeconomic information on North Carolina's commercial fisheries (Bianchi 2003;

Cheuvront 2002, 2004; Diaby 1999, 2000, 2002). These studies include an economic profile on North Carolina's commercial fisheries in general (Diaby 1999) and at the county level (Bianchi 2003), as well as a series of social and economic analyses of the state's commercial fisheries occurring in Albemarle Sound (Diaby 2000), Pamlico Sound (Diaby 2002), Core Sound (Cheuvront 2002), and from Beaufort inlet to the South Carolina state line (Cheuvront 2004).

Objectives

The goal of this study is to determine the economic characteristics of North Carolina's state-managed commercial fisheries and provide baseline economic data that will be useful in the development of future fishery management plans. Therefore, this report has two main objectives:

1. Provide economic profiles of state-managed commercial fisheries in North Carolina and;
2. Describe the economic importance of various components of the North Carolina coastal commercial fishing industry including socioeconomic characteristics of commercial fishermen.

Methods

Study Area

This study encompasses all commercial fishing landings that occurred along the coast of North Carolina (Figure 1). All water bodies, as defined by the NCDMF Trip Ticket Program, were used for analysis. These water bodies include those waters that make up the Albemarle-Pamlico estuarine system, all of the inshore waters in the southern part of the state, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Data and Analysis

Data for this project came from the NCDMF Trip Ticket Program, and the NCDMF License Program. Data from the NCDMF Trip Ticket Program include commercial fishing landings, ex-vessel value, and trips by species and county. The number of licenses issued to fishermen that allow the sale of catch was obtained from the NCDMF Licenses Program. The endorsements to sell, standard commercial fishing licenses (SCFL), retired standard commercial fishing licenses (RSCFL), shellfish licenses, menhaden licenses and land or sell licenses were used to determine the number of fishermen, and vessels by place of residence.

All landings data are reported as pounds or value (in U.S. dollars). Pounds are reported as whole weights. Values are reported as the ex-vessel value (dockside value) and were obtained by monthly surveys of dealers voluntarily supplying price information. Both current and deflated values are reported. The current value reflects the ex-vessel value for a particular year. The deflated value accounts for changes in inflation over the years by deflating the current value back to a base year according to the Consumer Price Index, which measures inflation. In this study, deflated values are calculated using 1972 as the base year, because this is when the NCDMF began recording landings data. Therefore, a value of $100 in 2002 has a deflated value of $23.24 in 1972 dollars. All percentages reported for values are determined using the current value.

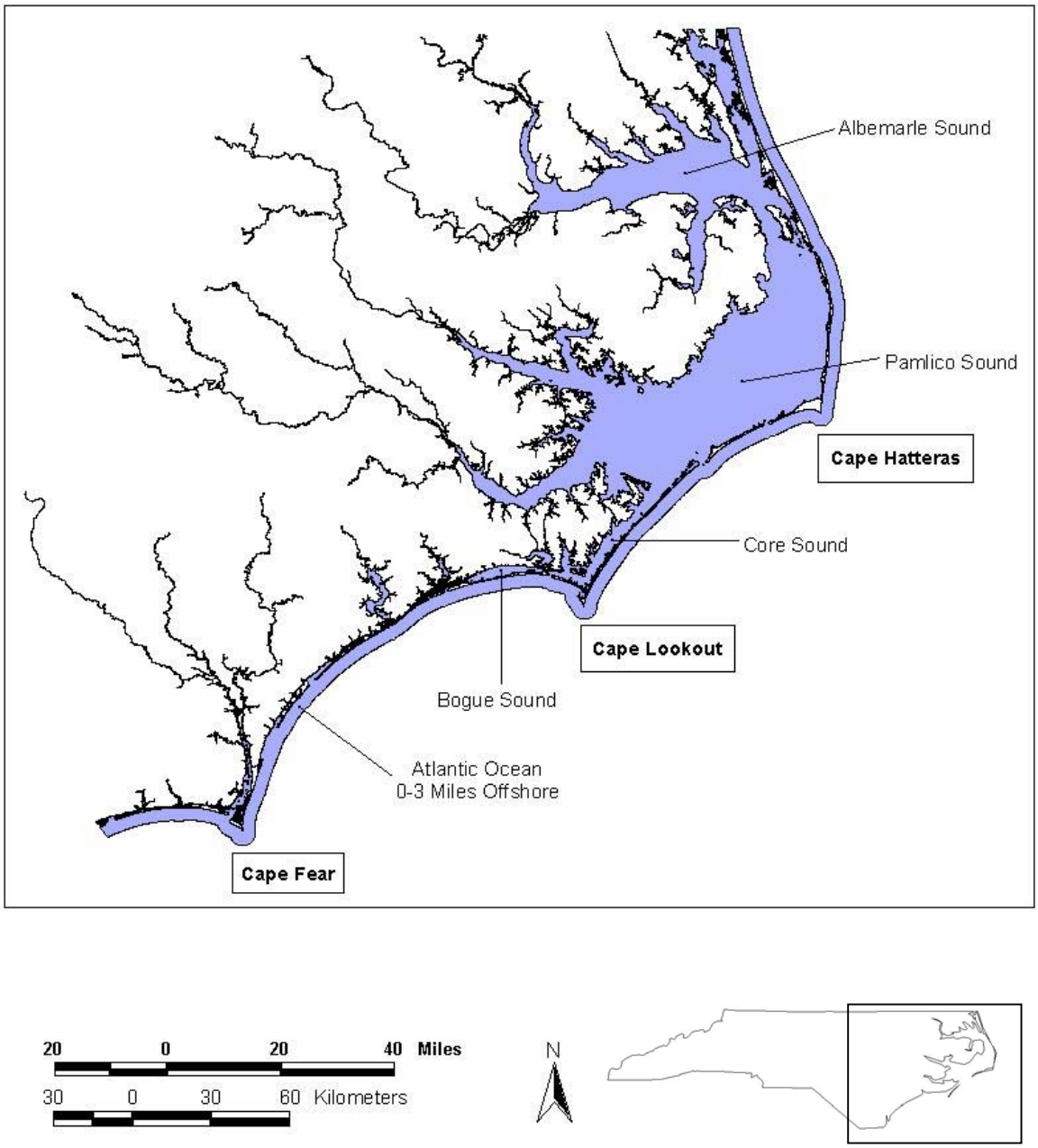

Figure 1. Major North Carolina water bodies.

Analysis of landings includes a breakdown of weight and value by species and gear. Landings of species focused on species that are currently under a NC state or national FMP or species that are under consideration for a NC state FMP. Species specific profiles were then developed strictly for those species proposed to be managed under a state-level fishery management plan.

The number of trips, value, and catch-per-unit effort (CPUE) statistics are reported for each species and gear type dating back to 1994 (the beginning of the Trip Ticket Program) in addition to landings data. The CPUE was calculated by taking the total number of pounds landed and dividing by the total number of trips reporting landings of that species or gear. It is important to note that this statistic takes all trips into account and therefore all trips are treated equally including those trips where the species landed was not necessarily the targeted species. This statistic is just a rough estimate of effort to determine overall trends and should not be extrapolated or interpreted to suggest otherwise.

Analysis of landings by gear type was determined by using the first gear listed on a trip ticket. Each particular gear type listed on the trip ticket was categorized into one of 17 major gear types: by hand, cast nets, channel nets, dredges, fyke nets (includes hoop nets), gigs, gill nets, haul seines, pots, pound nets, rakes, rod-n-reels, swipe nets, scallop scoops, tongs, trawls, and trotlines.

The North Carolina state mainframe was used to access the Trip Ticket data with SAS© data management and analysis software. Customized SAS© programs were developed to analyze and export the data as text files from the North Carolina state mainframe. Microsoft Excel© was then used to organize and summarize the data as was required. Microsoft Excel© was also used to generate the graphics represented in this report.

Economic Impact Analysis was run using Implan Pro Version 2.0© (Implan 2000). Implan Pro Version 2.0© is a computerized database and modeling software that computes a regional input-output analysis of economic activity. Implan Pro Version 2.0© utilizes direct sales to compute the secondary effects within the regional economy of interest. The secondary effects include indirect impacts generated by the purchase of intermediate goods and services used by the direct sale entities and the induced impact

from the household expenditures of persons employed in the direct and indirect activities. Economic impacts listed in this report are for the regions (state or counties) in which the economic activity occurred. For example, the economic impact of southern flounder and other species proposed to be managed under a state level fisheries management plan were only determined for the state of North Carolina.

The number of participants had to be determined to calculate the economic impact of commercial fishing by species in North Carolina. The latest versions of Implan© treats employment in a single industry as the total number of people who are working in the industry, regardless of whether those people work full or part time (Implan 2000). Likewise, due to the tremendous diversity in commercial fisheries that occur along the coast of North Carolina, it is unlikely that licensed participants operate full time harvesting only one species. Therefore, a total count of licensed participants who landed any particular species was utilized to determine the number of participants harvesting that species and the economic impact that species has on the state of North Carolina.

Results

Historical Landings

There are many possible explanations for fluctuations in commercial landings for North Carolina. Fluctuations can be due to ecological changes in the area being fished, social and economic changes in a particular fishery, and changes in management strategies. Ecological changes that can affect commercial landings include alterations in the ecological community structure, deterioration or enhancement of habitat and water quality, and weather events such as hurricanes. Social and economic changes that can effect commercial landings include changes in the ex-vessel value of a species, user group conflicts, the total amount of effort employed in any particular fishery and the expense of operating within a specific fishery. Lastly, management strategies can affect landings by creating regulations that control effort or harvest to maintain commercially viable stocks.

Statewide landings for North Carolina have varied widely from 1972 to 2002 (Figure 2). Total landings for the state increased greatly from 1973 to 1981. However, landings declined sharply from 1982 until 1987 where landings tended to remain fairly constant until 1997. Landings showed an overall declining trend from 1997 to 2001 and increased slightly in 2002. Landings reached a maximum of 432 million pounds in 1981 and a minimum of 130 million pounds in 1973.

The current ex-vessel value for the statewide landings of North Carolina exhibited an overall increase from 1972 to 2002 (Figure 3). The current value again increased sharply from 1975 to 1980 and then remained fairly constant until 1993. The current value increased from 1993 to 1995 and then remained constant until 2000. An overall declining trend in current value is exhibited from 2000 to 2002. The current value reached a maximum of $110 million in 1995 and a minimum of $12 million in 1972. The deflated value for the state's landings increased overall from 1972 to 2002 (Figure 3). The deflated value declined in 1981, remained constant until 1988, and decreased from 1989 until 1992. In 1993, the deflated value increased until 1995 then remained

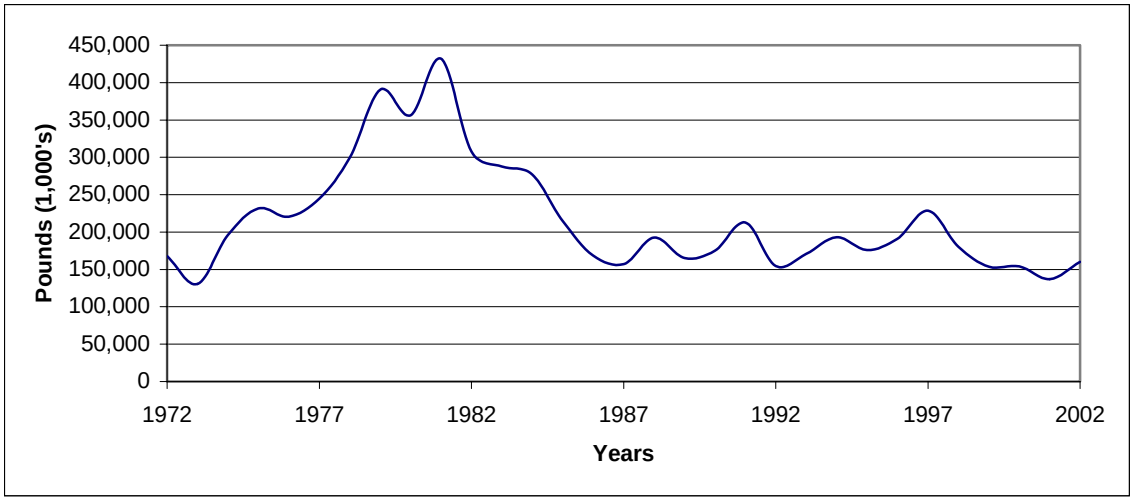

Figure 2. Statewide commercial landings for North Carolina by year.

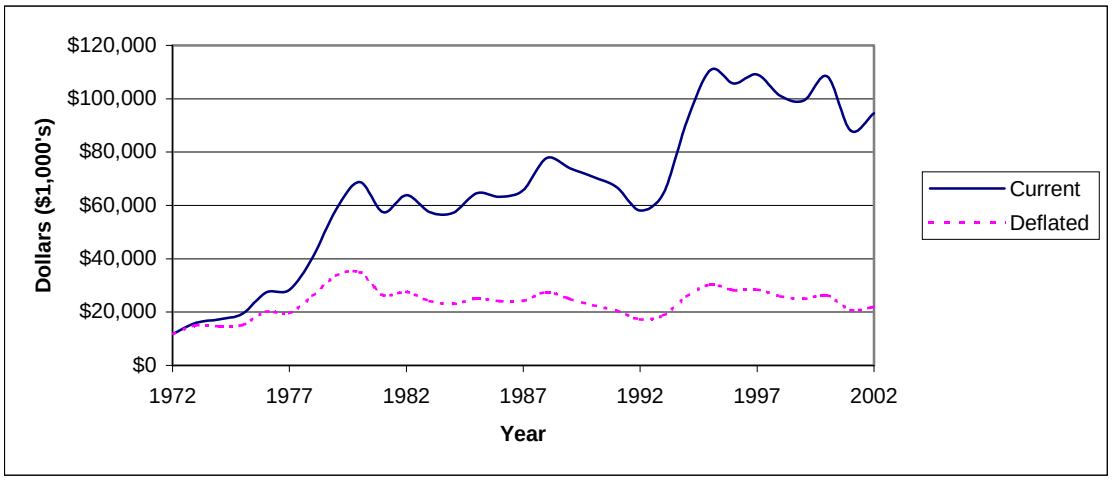

Figure 3. Current and Deflated Value for North Carolina commercial fisheries by year.

relatively constant until 2002. The deflated value reached a maximum of $35 million in 1980 and a minimum of $12 million in 1972.

Finfish Landings

Finfish are defined as all species that have fins such as flounders, sharks, and tunas. The finfish composition of the total landings has varied considerably over the years (Table 1). Finfish composed over 83% of the total landings by weight per year from 1972 to 1984. However, from 1985 to 2002 finfish composition never reached 80% for any year. A maximum of 92.6% of the landings were composed of finfish in 1975 and a minimum of 55.6% in 1999. However, a large portion of finfish landings were due to a single species, Atlantic menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*). If landings of Atlantic menhaden are excluded from this analysis, then landings of finfish composed over 69% of the total landings by weight per year from 1972 to 1980 but never reached 69% of the total weight per year from 1983 to 2002 (Table 2).

Finfish landings increased from 1973 to 1981 and then decreased from 1982 to 1987 (Table 1). Finfish landings remained constant until 1997. Finfish landings then fluctuated from 1998 to 2002. Finfish landings reached a maximum in 1981 with 389 million pounds landed and a minimum in 1999 with only 86 million pounds landed. If landings of Atlantic menhaden are excluded from the analysis, then landings of finfish increased from 1973 to 1980 and then exhibited an overall decline from 1980 to 1992 (Table 2). Landings of finfish then increased in 1993 to 1997 and then exhibited another overall declining trend from 1998 to 2002. With Atlantic menhaden excluded, finfish landings reached a maximum of 111 million pounds in 1980 and a minimum of 41.7 million pounds in 2002.

Finfish do not compose the majority of the state's landings by value even though they compose the majority by weight (Figure 4). The percent value of finfish was usually greater than 50% from 1972 to 1984. However, the percent value of finfish has declined since 1984. The percent value of finfish reached a maximum of 63% in 1975 and 1981 and a minimum of 35% in 1999.

Table 1. Commercial landings (pounds) for North Carolina from 1972 to 2002.

Year	Finfish Weight	Shellfish Weight	Total Weight	% Finfish	% Shellfish
1972	146,847,017	21,054,543	167,901,560	87.46	12.54
1973	111,866,832	18,585,830	130,452,662	85.75	14.25
1974	173,240,234	22,808,968	196,049,202	88.37	11.63
1975	214,517,385	17,186,106	231,703,491	92.58	7.42
1976	200,023,988	20,453,247	220,477,235	90.72	9.28
1977	224,865,426	19,885,159	244,750,585	91.88	8.12
1978	269,229,292	30,312,055	299,541,347	89.88	10.12
1979	354,085,423	36,386,661	390,472,084	90.68	9.32
1980	308,046,031	48,146,775	356,192,806	86.48	13.52
1981	388,552,891	43,452,992	432,005,883	89.94	10.06
1982	259,889,675	48,078,248	307,967,923	84.39	15.61
1983	244,086,111	43,646,719	287,732,830	84.83	15.17
1984	235,844,829	41,324,162	277,168,991	85.09	14.91
1985	170,331,478	44,542,610	214,874,088	79.27	20.73
1986	134,399,216	34,482,409	168,881,625	79.58	20.42
1987	114,956,317	42,367,602	157,323,919	73.07	26.93
1988	143,831,049	48,862,127	192,693,176	74.64	25.36
1989	117,328,601	47,868,878	165,197,479	71.02	28.98
1990	125,181,567	49,811,302	174,992,869	71.54	28.46
1991	157,651,237	54,989,911	212,641,148	74.14	25.86
1992	106,089,955	48,339,866	154,429,821	68.70	31.30
1993	118,359,356	52,338,120	170,697,476	69.34	30.66
1994	130,389,982	62,544,317	192,934,299	67.58	32.42
1995	118,633,420	57,367,517	176,000,937	67.40	32.60
1996	117,352,276	73,772,213	191,124,489	61.40	38.60
1997	163,504,621	65,075,041	228,579,662	71.53	28.47
1998	111,399,730	68,824,117	180,223,846	61.81	38.19
1999	86,085,821	67,648,753	153,734,574	55.60	44.00
2000	102,068,094	52,161,022	154,229,116	66.18	33.82
2001	98,046,004	39,119,555	137,165,559	71.48	28.52
2002	110,932,499	49,232,223	160,164,722	69.26	30.74
Total	5,357,636,356	1,370,669,047	6,728,305,404	79.63	20.37

Table 2[*]. Commercial landings (pounds) excluding Atlantic menhaden for North Carolina from 1972 to 2002.

Year	Finfish Weight	Shellfish Weight	Total Weight	% Finfish	% Shellfish
1972	62,154,997	21,054,543	83,209,540	74.70	25.30
1973	44,923,802	18,585,830	63,509,632	70.74	29.26
1974	52,042,594	22,808,968	74,851,562	69.53	30.47
1975	60,712,184	17,186,106	77,898,290	77.94	22.06
1976	65,121,498	20,453,247	85,574,745	76.10	23.90
1977	66,746,096	19,885,159	86,631,255	77.05	22.95
1978	76,905,122	30,312,055	107,217,177	71.73	28.27
1979	99,755,433	36,386,661	136,142,094	73.27	26.73
1980	111,125,661	48,146,775	159,272,436	69.77	30.23
1981	79,138,181	43,452,992	122,591,173	64.55	35.45
1982	72,874,585	48,078,248	120,952,833	60.25	39.75
1983	66,112,671	43,646,719	109,759,390	60.23	39.77
1984	78,177,349	41,324,162	119,501,511	65.42	34.58
1985	72,593,075	44,542,610	117,135,685	61.97	38.03
1986	68,021,285	34,482,409	102,503,694	66.36	33.64
1987	59,457,746	42,367,602	101,825,348	58.39	41.61
1988	70,115,336	48,862,127	118,977,463	58.93	41.07
1989	50,572,313	47,868,878	98,441,191	51.37	48.63
1990	52,949,578	49,811,302	102,760,880	51.53	48.47
1991	47,122,483	54,989,911	102,112,394	46.15	53.85
1992	48,574,243	48,339,866	96,914,109	50.12	49.88
1993	53,647,972	52,338,120	105,986,092	50.62	49.38
1994	56,536,081	62,544,317	119,080,397	47.48	52.52
1995	60,259,339	57,367,517	117,626,856	51.23	48.77
1996	63,501,333	73,772,213	137,273,546	46.26	53.74
1997	65,777,565	65,075,041	130,852,605	50.27	49.73
1998	53,423,275	68,824,117	122,247,392	43.70	56.30
1999	43,286,741	67,648,753	110,935,494	39.02	60.98
2000	45,787,982	52,161,022	97,949,004	46.75	53.25
2001	42,033,608	39,119,555	81,153,163	51.80	48.20
2002	41,741,903	49,232,223	90,974,127	45.88	54.12
Total	1,931,192,031	1,370,669,048	3,301,861,078	58.49	41.51

[*]This table differs from the corresponding table in Bianchi (2003) because this analysis excludes landings from the Atlantic menhaden bait fishery.

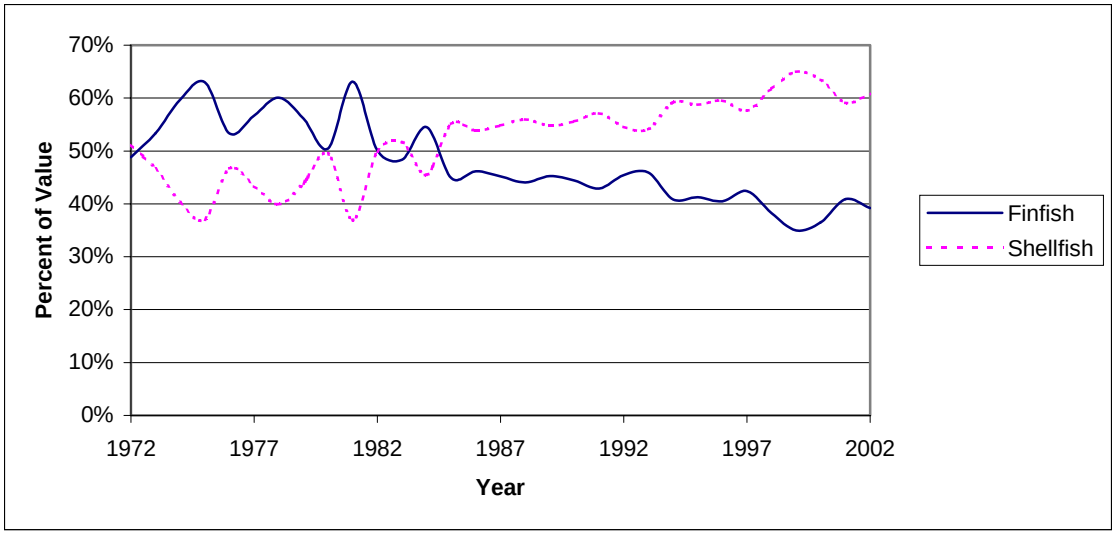

Figure 4. Percent value of finfish and shellfish landings (including Atlantic menhaden) from 1972 to 2002.

The current value of finfish increased from 1972 to 1981, remained steady until it increased in 1988 (Table 3). The current value decreased from 1989 to 1993, increased from 1994 to 1997, and then decreased in 1998 where it remained steady until 2002. The current value for finfish reached a maximum of $46 million in 1997 and a minimum of $6 million in 1972.

The deflated value of finfish increased from 1972 to 1979, decreased from 1980 to 1983, and remained steady until 1990 (Table 3). From 1991 to 1993, the deflated value decreased and then remained steady until 1998 when it decreased and remained steady until 2002. The deflated value reached a maximum of $19 million dollars in 1981 and a minimum of $6 million in 1972.

The catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of finfish remained stable from 1994 to 1996 and then increased in 1997 (Figure 5). The CPUE then decreased until 1999. Finfish CPUE then exhibited an overall increasing trend from 2000 to 2002. Finfish CPUE reached a maximum of 1,722.6 lb/trip in 1997 and a minimum of 1,045.8 lb/trip in 1999. If landings of Atlantic menhaden are excluded from this analysis, then finfish CPUE remained stable from 1994 to 1995 and then increased in 1996. Finfish CPUE then declined from 1996 to 1999 and then fluctuated from 1999 to 2002. Finfish CPUE reached a maximum of 711 lb/trip in 1997 and a minimum of 552 lb/trip in 1999 with the exclusion of Atlantic menhaden landings.

Shellfish Landings

Shellfish are defined as all bivalves, crustaceans and other species that do not have fins. The total shellfish composition of North Carolina commercial landings has also varied from 1972 to 2002. The percent composition of shellfish never reached 20% of the total landings by weight for any given year from 1972 to 1984 (Table 1). However, this changes from 1985 to 2002 as the percent composition of shellfish never dropped below 20% of the total landings by weight for any given year. Shellfish composition of the state's landings reached a maximum of 44.4% in 1999 and minimum of 7.4% in 1975.

Table 3. Current and deflated value for finfish and shellfish commercial fisheries by year for North Carolina from 1972 to 2002.

Year	Finfish Current Value ($)	Finfish Deflated Value ($)	Shellfish Current Value ($)	Shellfish Deflated Value ($)
1972	5,760,579	5,760,579	6,038,260	6,038,260
1973	8,515,708	8,016,688	7,438,924	7,003,003
1974	10,346,553	8,772,842	6,977,884	5,916,548
1975	12,255,425	9,522,465	7,197,252	5,592,265
1976	14,613,266	10,734,905	12,796,018	9,399,955
1977	16,079,228	11,091,451	12,295,207	8,481,234
1978	24,388,794	15,635,656	16,220,071	10,398,688
1979	32,829,300	18,903,111	25,624,765	14,754,740
1980	34,725,754	17,616,375	34,057,756	17,277,500
1981	36,280,328	16,681,695	21,239,682	9,766,006
1982	31,974,441	13,851,328	31,849,411	13,797,165
1983	27,752,454	11,647,705	29,672,531	12,453,561
1984	31,214,354	12,557,535	26,048,714	10,479,398
1985	28,986,432	11,261,229	35,606,434	13,833,100
1986	29,183,330	11,130,522	34,047,519	12,985,724
1987	29,698,852	10,929,178	36,008,434	13,251,104
1988	34,243,428	12,098,203	43,513,326	15,373,258
1989	33,449,737	11,275,906	40,507,870	13,655,203
1990	31,388,992	10,038,200	39,303,298	12,569,195
1991	28,648,802	8,792,317	38,138,904	11,704,830
1992	26,359,229	7,852,414	31,665,415	9,433,127
1993	29,660,592	8,580,809	34,943,200	10,109,068
1994	37,335,006	10,532,205	54,077,202	15,255,179
1995	45,707,115	12,537,462	65,058,865	17,845,647
1996	42,801,746	11,402,385	62,890,550	16,754,043
1997	46,295,481	12,055,343	62,830,567	16,361,080
1998	38,616,158	9,901,183	62,404,941	16,000,627
1999	34,755,440	8,720,140	64,549,914	16,195,573
2000	39,580,659	9,606,226	68,724,026	16,679,321
2001	36,035,796	8,508,052	52,056,228	12,290,475
2002	37,025,073	8,604,627	57,478,370	13,357,973
Total	916,508,052	1,121,261,538	344,618,736	385,012,850

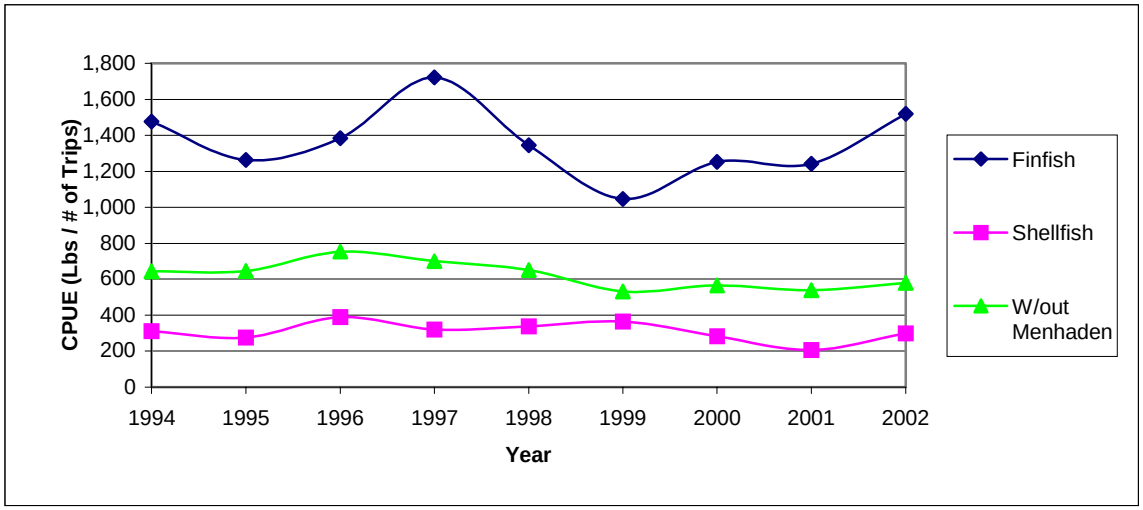

Figure 5. Finfish and shellfish CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from North Carolina's commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Shellfish landings exhibited an overall increase from 1972 to 2002 (table 1). Shellfish landings remained steady from 1972 to 1977, increased during 1978 to 1980, and remained fairly stable until 1992. Shellfish landings then increased from 1992 to 1996 but from 1997 to 2002, an decreasing trend is observed. The landings of shellfish ranged from a maximum of 74 million pounds in 1996 to a minimum of 17 million pounds in 1975.

The percent value of shellfish landings fluctuated widely from 1972 to 1984 (Figure 4). However, from 1984 to 2002 the percent value of shellfish has been greater than the percent value of finfish. The percent value of shellfish exhibited an increasing trend from 1984 to 1999 and then began to show a decreasing trend overall from 1999 to 2002. The percent value of shellfish reached a maximum at 65% in 1999 and a low of 37% in 1981.

The current value for shellfish landed in North Carolina exhibited an overall increase from 1972 to 2002 (Table 3). The current value increased slowly from 1972 to 1977. From 1977 to 1993, the current value fluctuated dramatically, but increased overall. A dramatic increase in current value was observed from 1992 to 1995, at which point it stabilized, and decreased greatly in 2001. The current value ended the period with an increase in 2002. The current value ranged from a maximum of $68 million in 2000 to a minimum of $6 million in 1972.

The deflated value for shellfish landed in North Carolina exhibited an overall increase from 1972 to 2002 (Table 3). The deflated value for shellfish remained stable from 1972 to 1975, increased in 1976, and remained steady until 1978. The deflated value fluctuated between $9 million and $17 million from 1979 to 1982 and then remained stable from 1982 through 1991. The deflated value decreased in 1992 but then quickly increased in 1993 and continued the trend until 1995. The deflated value remained steady from 1995 to 2000 but during the next two years, an overall decline is observed. The deflated value for shellfish ranged from a maximum of $18 million in 1995 to a minimum of $5.6 million in 1975.

The Shellfish CPUE did not exhibit an overall change from 1994 to 2002, and is not as variable as the CPUE for finfish (Figure 5). The shellfish CPUE increased until 1996, and then remained constant until 1999. A decreasing trend then occurred from

1999 to 2001. However, to end the period, shellfish CPUE increased by 94 lb/trip in 2002 from the previous year. Shellfish CPUE ranged from a maximum of 388.6 lb/trip in 1996 to a minimum of 205.7 lb/trip in 2001.

Characterization of Landings and Value by Gear

Summary of Statewide Landings by Major Gear Type from 1994 to 2002

Eight major gear types accounted for the majority of the total landings by weight during the period of 1994 to 2002 (Tables 4 and A1)[1]. These gears include purse seines, pots, gill nets, trawls, pound nets, haul seines, longlines and rod-n-reel. Purse seines accounted for 38% of the total pounds landed, making purse seines the highest ranked gear by weight (Table 4). However, purse seines are primarily used to harvest only Atlantic menhaden, which account for more than half of the total landings. Pots ranked second in total pounds landed accounting for almost 28% of the total landings. Gill nets ranked third accounting for almost 14% of the total pounds during that same period.

Pots accounted for the majority of gear types used per trip (44%), followed by gill nets (21%), and trawls (8%) during the 1994 to 2002 period (Tables 4 and A2). Purse seines, longlines, and haul seines had the highest CPUE (Tables 4 and A1). Purse seines ranked highest in CPUE with 643,549.4 lb/trip landed during this period (Table 4). Longlines ranked second with a CPUE of 4,553.8 lb/trip landed and haul seines ranked third with 1,847.7 lb/trip landed.

Pots ranked first in value (Tables 5 and A3) with over $317 million accounting for 35% of the total value from 1994 to 2002, although purse seines ranked first by weight (Table 5). Landings from trawl trips were valued at $252 million and ranked second accounting for 28% of the total value, while gill nets accounted for third with landings valued at over $109 million and 12% of the total value.

[1] All table numbers in the format Table A# are presented in the appendix.

Table 4. Combined number of trips, pounds landed[1], and CPUE[2] by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	# of Trips	% of Trips	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	CPUE
Gill Nets	482,280	20.63	218,484	13.91	453.0
Haul Seines	12,894	0.55	23,990	1.53	1,847.7
Longlines	5,409	0.23	24,631	1.57	4,553.8
Other Gears[3]	501,902	21.47	25,811	1.64	51.4
Other Nets[4]	26,938	1.15	5,573	0.35	206.9
Pots	1,031,307	44.12	436,866	27.81	423.6
Pound Nets	37,754	1.62	27,193	1.73	720.3
Purse Seines	929	0.04	597,857	38.06	643,549.4
Rod-n-reel	39,742	1.70	19,489	1.24	490.4
Trawls	198,520	8.49	191,039	12.16	962.3
Total	2,337,765	100	1,570,934	100	672.0

1 Reported as 1000's of pounds
2 CPUE = Number of pounds landed / number of trips
3 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
4 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net and swipe net

Characterization of Landings and Value by Species

Summary of Statewide Landings for Finfish Species from 1994 to 2002

Atlantic menhaden dominated the landings for finfish composing 55% of the total landings by weight from 1994 to 2002 (Tables 6 and A4). Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*) and dogfish sharks (*Squalus acanthias* and *Mustelus canis*) ranked second and third, with 8% of the landings composed of Atlantic croaker and 5% composed of dogfish sharks (Table 6). Thread herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*) had the highest CPUE for any finfish species (377,195 lb/trip) (Tables 6 and A5). Atlantic menhaden and dogfish sharks ranked second and third in CPUE, respectively. However, in 2001 dogfish CPUE exhibited a decreasing trend dropping below 1,000 lb/trip (Table A5) primarily due to harvest restrictions. Southern flounder were landed in 16% of the trips conducted in North Carolina, the most for any of the major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 (Tables 6 and A6). Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*) ranked second having been reported in 7% of the trips conducted. Other species that were landed in over 100,000 trips were catfishes (*Amerius spp.* and *Ictalurus spp.*), Atlantic croaker, striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), bluefish (*Pomatomus saltarix*), spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus)*, and spotted seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) (Table 6).

Southern flounder was the most important species in terms of total value, accounting for 17% of the total value with a current value over $59 million and a deflated value over $15 million (Tables 7, A7 and A8). Summer flounder and Atlantic menhaden ranked second and third in total value accounting for 14% and 11% of the total value for finfish, respectively (Table 7, A7 and A8). The current value for summer flounder during this period was over $50 million, and the deflated value was over $13 million (Table 7). Atlantic Menhaden had a current value over $40 million and a deflated value over $10 million.

Table 5. Combined current and deflated values[1] by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Percent Value
Pots	317,168	81,253	35.33
Trawls	251,653	64,476	28.03
Gill Nets	109,690	28,110	12.22
Other Gears[2]	75,147	19,228	8.37
Purse Seines	42,399	10,849	4.72
Rod-n-Reel	33,035	8,454	3.68
Pound Nets	27,026	7,018	3.01
Longlines	24,890	6,373	2.77
Haul Seines	11,014	2,843	1.23
Other Nets[3]	5,812	1,479	0.65
Total	813,740	210,649	100

1 Reported as 1000's of dollars
2 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
3 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net and swipe net

Table 6. Combined number of trips, pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

Species	Pounds	% Pounds	Pound Rank	Trips	% Trips	Trip Rank	CPUE
Amberjack	1,178,782	0.11	29	11,789	0.53	33	100.0
American eel	1,025,081	0.10	30	4,414	0.20	36	232.2
American shad	1,918,388	0.18	25	43,744	1.97	14	43.9
Atlantic croaker	84,691,133	8.16	2	120,665	5.43	5	701.9
Atlantic menhaden	566,064,621	54.51	1	28,495	1.28	21	19,865.4
Bluefish	27,540,257	2.65	7	111,231	5.01	7	247.6
Catfishes	7,440,118	0.72	13	124,488	5.60	4	59.8
Dogfish sharks	55,457,701	5.34	3	17,759	0.80	28	3,122.8
Dolphin	1,761,563	0.17	26	13,834	0.62	31	127.3
Gizzard shad	2,407,401	0.23	24	22,141	1.00	25	108.7
Groupers	6,347,221	0.61	14	28,947	1.30	20	219.3
Hickory shad	972,829	0.09	31	25,198	1.13	22	38.6
Hog snapper	131,537	0.01	35	3,801	0.17	38	34.6
King mackerel	9,106,438	0.88	12	36,783	1.66	17	247.6
Kingfishes	5,749,020	0.55	16	84,209	3.79	10	68.3
Monkfish	4,630,212	0.45	18	6,678	0.30	34	693.4
Other Finfish	16,403,299	1.58	10	218,161	9.82	2	75.2
Porgies	1,322,419	0.13	27	19,179	0.86	26	69.0
Red Drum	1,725,322	0.17	26	60,621	2.73	13	28.5
River herring	3,741,986	0.36	21	24,104	1.09	23	155.2
Scup	433,958	0.04	33	392	0.02	42	1,107.0
Sea basses	5,906,046	0.57	15	30,985	1.39	19	190.6
Sharks	16,375,902	1.58	10	14,129	0.64	30	1,159.0
Skates and rays	409,218	0.04	33	957	0.04	41	427.6
Snappers	3,890,683	0.37	20	18,137	0.82	27	214.5
Southern flounder	33,993,716	3.27	5	358,042	16.12	1	94.9
Spadefish	377,437	0.04	33	12,183	0.55	32	31.0
Spanish mackerel	4,944,756	0.48	17	38,383	1.73	16	128.8
Spot	23,628,893	2.28	8	110,762	4.99	8	213.3
Spotted seatrout	2,957,880	0.28	23	105,503	4.75	9	28.0
Striped bass	4,224,776	0.41	19	76,163	3.43	11	55.5
Striped mullet	19,645,982	1.89	9	114,562	5.16	6	171.5
Summer flounder	30,038,674	2.89	6	22,527	1.01	24	1,333.5
Swordfish	3,007,012	0.29	22	1,692	0.08	39	1,777.2
Tautog	7,832	0.00	36	1,128	0.05	40	6.9
Thread herring	43,377,377	4.18	4	115	0.01	43	377,194.6
Tilefishes	1,257,371	0.12	28	5,193	0.23	35	242.1
Triggerfish	1,887,785	0.18	25	15,778	0.71	29	119.6
Tunas	12,880,682	1.24	11	31,843	1.43	18	404.5
Wahoo	220,275	0.02	34	3,928	0.18	37	56.1
Weakfish	26,770,860	2.58	8	147,180	6.63	3	181.9
White perch	1,844,409	0.18	25	66,777	3.01	12	27.6
Yellow perch	716,712	0.07	32	38,591	1.74	15	18.6
Total	1,038,413,564	100	N/A	2,221,191	100	N/A	467.5

1 CPUE = Total pounds landed/total number of trips

Table 7. Combined current and deflated value for the major finfish species landed in North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Species	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Percent Value
Southern flounder	59,257,239	15,305,129	16.55
Summer flounder	50,619,940	13,007,222	14.14
Atlantic menhaden	40,293,380	10,284,457	11.25
Atlantic croaker	27,081,340	6,870,752	7.56
Tunas	20,030,497	5,117,947	5.59
Weakfish	14,532,465	3,775,607	4.06
King mackerel	14,141,271	3,621,254	3.95
Groupers	13,600,420	3,483,390	3.80
Striped mullet	11,818,016	3,029,615	3.30
Spot	9,302,546	2,370,436	2.60
Snappers	9,190,836	2,333,583	2.57
Sea basses	8,587,205	2,184,772	2.40
Bluefish	8,238,957	2,098,244	2.30
Dogfish sharks	8,118,656	2,144,021	2.27
Sharks	6,974,311	1,814,031	1.95
Swordfish	6,650,665	1,660,853	1.86
Other Finfish	5,598,429	1,441,107	1.56
Striped bass	5,234,797	1,320,488	1.46
Kingfishes	5,171,109	1,322,989	1.44
Monkfish	4,068,447	1,034,852	1.14
Spotted seatrout	3,530,221	914,849	0.99
Spanish mackerel	3,311,095	829,305	0.92
Thread herring	3,310,661	869,226	0.92
Dolphin	2,737,704	705,657	0.76
Catfishes	1,989,525	514,896	0.56
American eel	1,864,251	485,207	0.52
Red Drum	1,737,840	441,705	0.49
Tilefishes	1,546,457	403,166	0.43
Porgies	1,502,058	396,528	0.42
Triggerfish	1,433,024	373,785	0.40
American shad	1,430,427	365,300	0.40
White perch	1,303,728	331,063	0.36
River herring	1,195,454	306,609	0.33
Yellow perch	640,129	161,423	0.18
Amberjack	640,038	164,739	0.18
Wahoo	457,374	117,845	0.13
Hog snapper	234,423	61,179	0.07
Hickory shad	207,903	52,979	0.06
Scup	166,296	45,641	0.05
Gizzard shad	145,920	37,551	0.04
Spadefish	93,932	23,866	0.03
Skates and rays	74,027	20,093	0.02
Tautog	3,162	801	0.00
Total	358,066,175	91,844,162	100.00

Catfishes (Amerius spp. and Ictalurus spp.)

Catfishes have been identified for the future development of a state fishery management plan in North Carolina. There are two commercially important genera of catfishes, *Amerius* and *Ictalurus*. Within these genera, commercially important species of catfishes include white catfish (*A. catus*), blue catfish (*I. furcatus*), channel catfish (*I. punctatus*), and other bullheads. The largest of these species is the blue catfish obtaining a length of up to 65 inches (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). The white catfish is native to North Carolina waters and has a range that extends from the lower Hudson River to Florida, whereas the blue and channel catfishes have been introduced into North Carolina (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). The blue catfish has a historic range within the Mississippi River Basin, and the channel catfish has a historic range within the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and Missouri River Basins (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). The majority of the catfishes in North Carolina (94%) are harvested from Albemarle Sound and its tributaries. Within the Albemarle Sound area, 37% of the landings come from Albemarle Sound itself, and 43% come from the Chowan River.

The number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the catfish fishery each exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 6). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 89 in 2002 to a maximum of 118 in 1996, the number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 493 in 2002 to a maximum of 842 in 1997, and the number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 616 in 2002 to a maximum of 1,103 in 1996 (Table 8).

The number of pounds of catfish landed, the number of trips reporting catfish landings, and the CPUE for catfish each exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 7). The number of pounds landed increased in 1997 and 2000 but decline sharply in the following years. The number of pounds of catfish ranged from a minimum of 367,000 pounds in 2002 to a maximum of 1,276,000 pounds in 1994 (Table 8). The number of trips increased in 1997 and 1999, but all other years follow the general declining trend (Figure 7). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 10,925 in

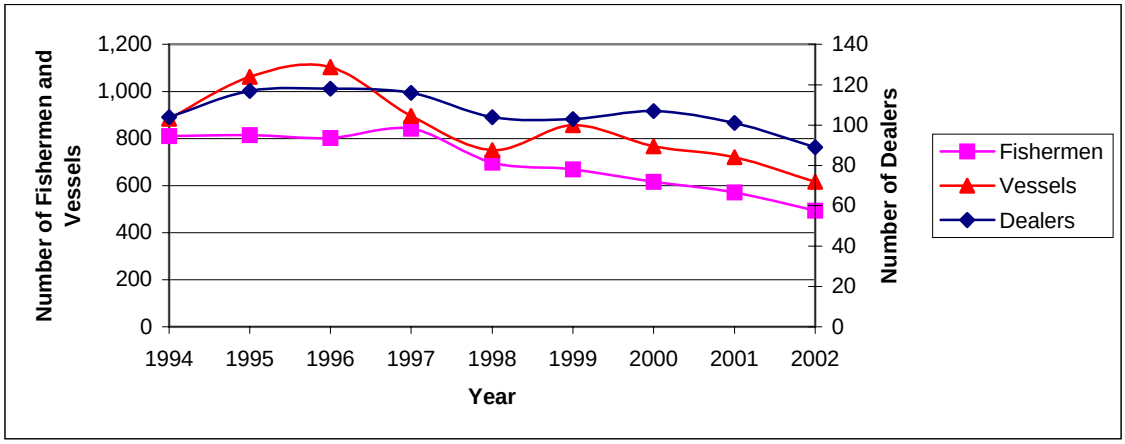

Figure 6. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina catfish commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 8. Dealers, fishermen, vessels, landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for catfishes in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	104	810	884	1,276,348	16,015	79.7
1995	117	815	1,063	877,715	14,693	59.7
1996	118	802	1,103	802,420	13,668	58.7
1997	116	842	896	1,031,144	16,594	62.1
1998	104	697	751	910,154	13,578	67.0
1999	103	669	857	731,283	14,382	50.8
2000	107	615	767	879,447	12,287	71.6
2001	101	571	721	564,183	12,346	45.7
2002	89	493	616	367,424	10,925	33.6

1 CPUE = Pounds landed/total number of trips

2002 to a maximum of 16,594 in 1997 (Table 8). The CPUE remained stable from 1995 to 1997, fluctuated from 1998 to 2001, and continued on a decline in 2002 (Figure 8). The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 34 lb/trip in 2002 to a maximum of 80 lb/trip in 1994 (Table 8).

A sharp decline from 2000 to 2002 causes an overall decrease to be observed, even though the current and deflated values for catfish landings have fluctuated from 1994 to 2000 (Figure 9). The current value ranged from a minimum of $95,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $287,000 in 1994 (Table 9). The deflated value ranged from $22,000 in 2002 to $80,000 in 1994. The current value exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002, although the current price per pound exhibited a slight overall increase (Figure 9). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.22 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.30 in 2000 and 1996 (Table 9). However, the deflated price per pound remained relatively constant over time and ranged from a minimum of $0.06 in multiple years to a maximum of $0.08 in 1996.

Catfishes were primarily harvested using fyke/hoop nets, gill nets, pots, and pound nets during the 1994 to 2002 period (Tables 10, 11, A30, and A47). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 30% of the pounds landed, 67% of the number of trips, and 29% of the value (Tables 11 and 12). Fyke/hoop nets ranked second accounting for 26% of the pounds landed, 3% of the number of trips, and 27% of the value. Pots ranked third accounting for 22% of the pounds landed, 19% of the number of trips, and 22% of the value. Pound nets ranked fourth accounting for 13% of the pounds landed, 8% of the number of trips, and 14% of the value

Other gears that comprised greater than 1% of the total landings by weight were trotlines, haul seines, and trawls (Table 11). Gill nets composed the majority of trips reporting catfish landings (67%), whereas fyke/hoop nets had the greatest CPUE (577 lb/trip). The current price per pound ($0.25-$0.28) and the deflated price per pound ($0.07) were both consistent across all gear types (Table 12).

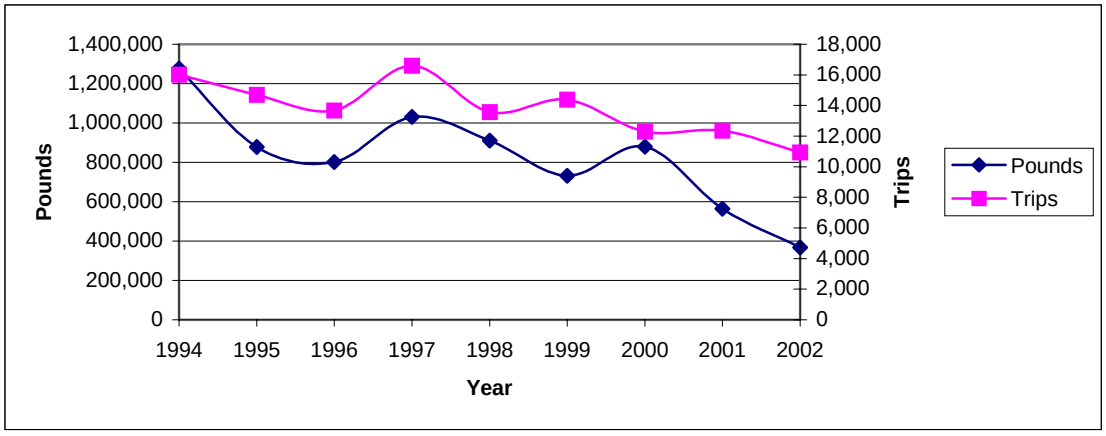

Figure 7. Catfish landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

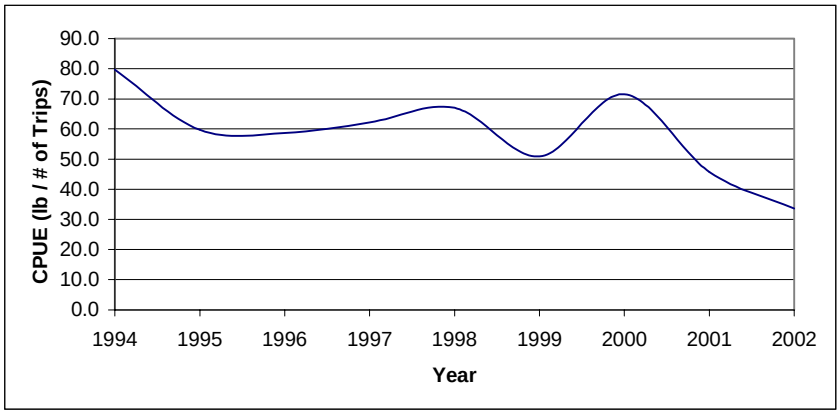

Figure 8. Catfish CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

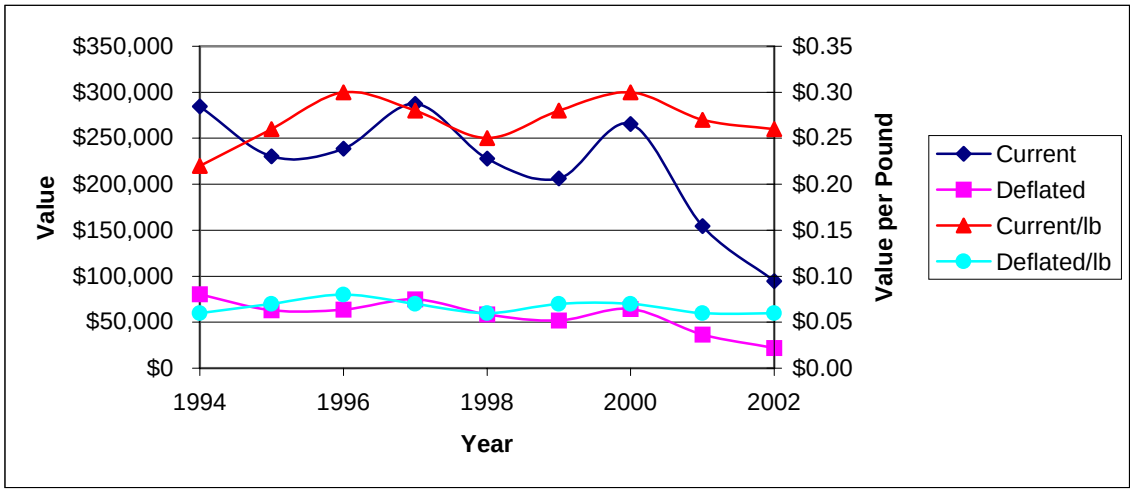

Figure 9. Current and deflated value and value per pound for catfish landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 9. Current and deflated value for catfish landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	284,723	80,320	0.22	0.06
1995	230,200	63,144	0.26	0.07
1996	238,634	63,572	0.30	0.08
1997	287,348	74,825	0.28	0.07
1998	227,889	58,431	0.25	0.06
1999	206,169	51,728	0.28	0.07
2000	265,629	64,468	0.30	0.07
2001	154,403	36,439	0.27	0.06
2002	94,530	21,969	0.26	0.06

Table 10. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina catfish commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	113	297	355
Gill Nets	758	4,978	5,876
Haul Seines	50	121	141
Other Gears	45	94	93
Pots	381	2,292	2,665
Pound Net	183	497	598
Trawls	84	192	196
Trotline	32	115	126

Table 11. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina catfish commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% of Trips	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	1,945,132	26.14	3,369	2.71	577.4
Gill Nets	2,227,212	29.94	83,704	67.24	26.6
Haul Seines	166,816	2.24	908	0.73	183.7
Other Gears	14,381	0.19	203	0.16	70.8
Pots	1,650,180	22.18	23,101	18.56	71.4
Pound Net	997,654	13.41	10,552	8.48	94.5
Trawls	78,645	1.06	747	0.60	105.3
Trotline	360,098	4.84	1,906	1.53	188.9
TOTAL	7,440,118	100.00	124,490	100.00	59.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 12. Combined current and deflated value for catfish landings by major gear type in North Carolina for 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current / lb ($)	Deflated / lb ($)
Fyke/Hoop Net	540,253	135,050	27.15	0.28	0.07
Gill Nets	581,787	151,303	29.24	0.26	0.07
Haul Seines	42,647	11,446	2.14	0.26	0.07
Other Gears	3,652	974	0.18	0.25	0.07
Pots	429,893	114,784	21.61	0.26	0.07
Pound Net	271,245	70,096	13.63	0.27	0.07
Trawls	21,839	5,669	1.10	0.28	0.07
Trotline	98,209	25,574	4.94	0.27	0.07
TOTAL	1,989,525	514,896	100.00	0.27	0.07

Kingfishes (Sea Mullets) (Menticirrhus spp.)

Kingfishes, also known as sea mullets, whiting, or Virginia mullet, have been identified for the future development of a state fishery management plan in North Carolina. Three species of kingfishes are known to inhabit the coastal waters of North Carolina: southern kingfish (*M. americanus*), northern kingfish (*M. saxatilis*), and gulf kingfish (*M. littoralis*). The southern kingfish is the smallest of the three species reaching a length of up to 15 inches, whereas northern kingfish and gulf kingfish both obtain a length of up to 18 inches. The southern kingfish has a range extending from New York to Argentina, the northern kingfish from Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico, and the gulf kingfish from Virginia to Brazil (Robins et al. 1986). In North Carolina, kingfishes are primarily harvested from the Atlantic Ocean, Pamlico Sound, and Core Sound.

The number of kingfish dealers exhibited a slight overall decline from 1994 to 2002 and ranged from a minimum of 144 in 2002 to a maximum of 176 in 1997 (Figure 10 and Table 13). The number of fishermen, and vessels have both exhibited a similar overall rate of decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 10). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 738 in 2002 to a maximum of 1,242 in 1995 (Table 13). The number of fishermen ranged from 653 in 2002 to 968 in 1995.

The number of pounds of kingfish landed exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 11). Kingfish landings fluctuated widely from 1994 to 1999, whereas landings have since stabilized. Landings of kingfish ranged from a minimum of 400,000 pounds in 1998 to a maximum of 1,059,000 pounds in 1995 (Table 13). Similar to the landing trends, the number of trips that reported landings of kingfish also fluctuated from 1994 to 1999 (Figure 11). However, since 1999, the number of trips landing kingfish have declined consistently. The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 6,511 in 2002 to a maximum of 12,495 in 1995 (Table 13). Kingfish CPUE exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 12). The CPUE fluctuated from 1994 to 1999, remained stable from 1999 to 2002, and increased sharply in 2002. The CPUE ranged from a minimum of from 46 lb/trip in 1998 to a maximum of 95 lb/trip in 2002 during the 1994 to 2002 period (Table 13).

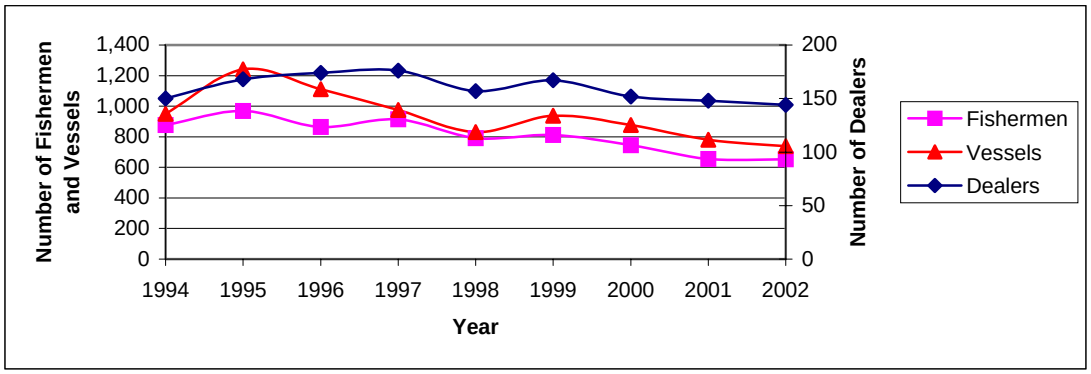

Figure 10. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 13. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for kingfish (sea mullet) in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	150	876	950	620,888	11,088	56.0
1995	168	968	1,242	1,058,785	12,495	84.7
1996	174	864	1,111	528,261	8,907	59.3
1997	176	914	976	872,888	11,021	79.2
1998	157	790	831	399,312	8,768	45.5
1999	167	813	938	607,465	9,446	64.3
2000	152	745	877	551,941	8,713	63.3
2001	148	654	780	489,743	7,260	67.5
2002	144	653	738	619,736	6,511	95.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

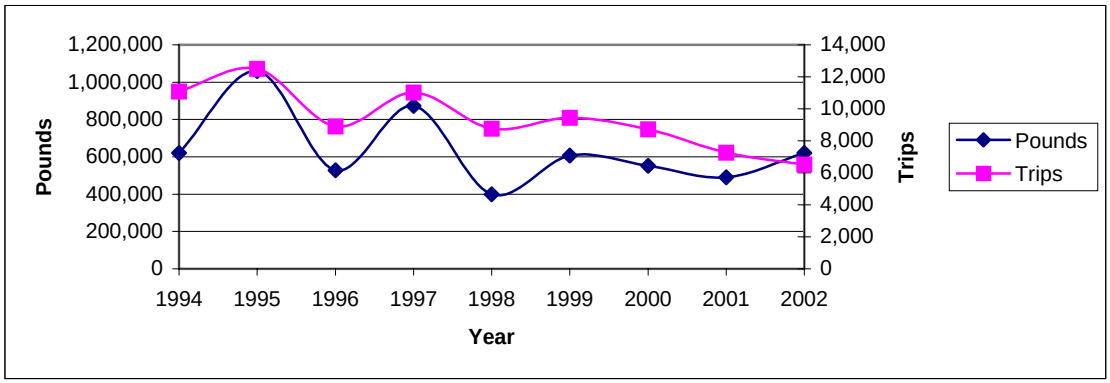

Figure 11. Kingfish (sea mullet) landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

The current value of kingfish landings fluctuated from 1994 to 2002 but exhibited a slight overall decline (Figure 13). Trends were similar to those observed for the number of pounds landed, having fluctuated widely from 1994 to 1999 and then stabilized. The current value of kingfish ranged from a minimum of $416,000 in 1998 to a maximum of $864,000 in 1997 (Table 14). The deflated value exhibited a steeper overall decline from 1994 to 2002 than the current value (Figure 13). The deflated value fluctuated from 1994 to 1999 and then stabilized. The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $107,000 in 1998 to a maximum of $225,000 in 1997 (Table 14).

The current price per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 13). The current price per pound increased from 1994 to 1998 and remained stable after 1999. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.68 in 1994 to a maximum of $1.04 in 1998 (Table 14). The deflated price per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 13). The deflated price per pound increased from 1995 to 1998, after which a declining trend followed. The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.19 in 1994 and 1995 to a maximum of $0.27 in 1998 (Table 14).

Kingfishes were primarily harvested using gill nets and trawls during the 1994 to 2002 period (Tables 15, 16, and A31). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 59% of the pounds landed, 58% of the number of trips, and 61% of the value (Tables 16 and 17). Trawls ranked second, accounting for 34% of the pounds landed, 30% of the number of trips, and 32% of the value. Haul seines were the only other gear type to land greater than 1% of the kingfish landings by weight (Tables 16, 17, A31 and A65). Trawls had the largest CPUE (77 lb/trip), and gill nets had the highest current price per pound ($0.92) (Table 16 and 17). The deflated values were consistent for all gear types ($0.22-$0.24) (Table 17).

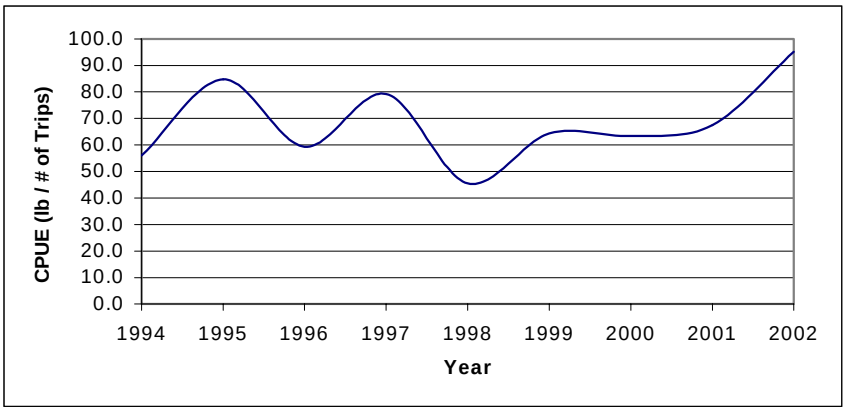

Figure 12. Kingfish (sea mullet) CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

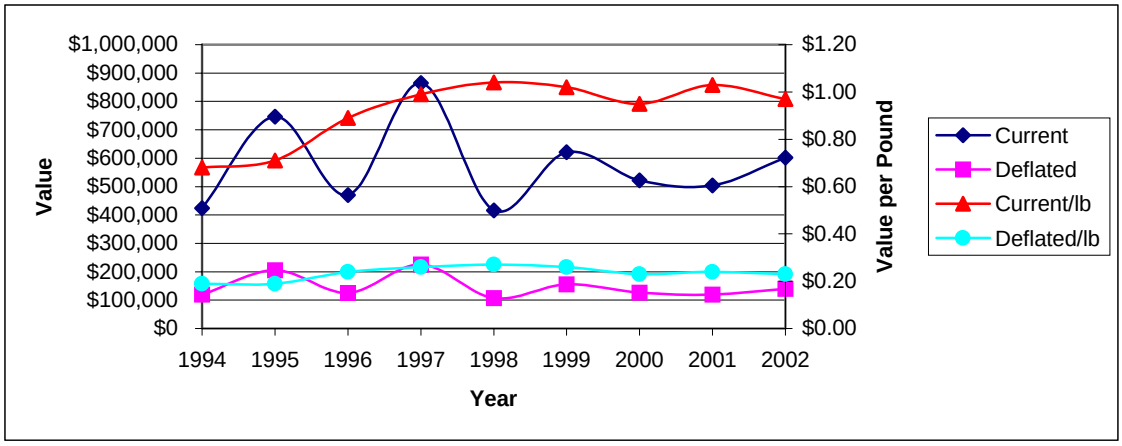

Figure 13. Current and deflated value and value per pound for kingfish (sea mullet) landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 14. Current and deflated value and value per pound for kingfish (sea mullet) landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	424,344	119,707	0.68	0.19
1995	746,603	204,793	0.71	0.19
1996	470,035	125,217	0.89	0.24
1997	864,283	225,059	0.99	0.26
1998	416,056	106,677	1.04	0.27
1999	621,078	155,828	1.02	0.26
2000	522,412	126,789	0.95	0.23
2001	504,229	118,998	1.03	0.24
2002	602,069	139,921	0.97	0.23

Table 15. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	1,105	4,659	5,248
Haul Seines	188	519	629
Other Gears	349	960	1,019
Trawls	631	2,345	2,706

Table 16. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gill Nets	3,404,528	59.22	49,073	58.28	69.4
Haul Seines	380,625	6.62	6,426	7.63	59.2
Other Gears	21,429	0.37	3,486	4.14	6.1
Trawls	1,942,437	33.79	25,224	29.95	77.0
TOTAL	5,749,019	100.00	84,209	100.00	68.3

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 17. Combine current and deflated value for kingfish (sea mullet) landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gill Nets	3,141,329	797,508	60.75	0.92	0.23
Haul Seines	348,010	89,704	6.73	0.91	0.24
Other Gears	19,690	5,103	0.38	0.92	0.24
Trawls	1,662,080	430,676	32.14	0.86	0.22
TOTAL	5,171,109	1,322,991	100.00	0.90	0.23

Red Drum (Sciaenops ocellatus)

Red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) are currently managed by the ASMFC under the Red drum FMP in addition to a state level FMP (ASMFC 2002; NCDMF 2001a). Red drum are estuarine dependent, range from Massachusetts to northern Mexico, and can reach a size of up to 58 inches and a weight of up to 92 pounds (Robins et al. 1986). In North Carolina, the majority of red drum are harvested from Pamlico Sound.

The number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels all follow similar patterns. All three variables fluctuated but exhibited no overall change from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 14). All three components peaked in 1995 and 1999 to 2000 and experienced a low in 1997. The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 126 in 1997 to a maximum of 168 in 1995, the number of fishermen ranged from 606 in 1997 to 1,069 in 1995, and the number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 635 in 1997 to a maximum of 1,248 in 1995 (Table 18).

Landings of red drum fluctuated from 1994 to 2002 but overall, remained unchanged (Figure 15). The number of pounds landed peaked in 1995, experienced a low in 1997, and peaked again in 1999. The number of pounds and trips have been declining since 1999. Red drum landings ranged from a minimum of 53,000 pounds in 1997 to a maximum of 373,000 pounds in 1999 during the 1994 to 2002 period (Table 18).

Emergency measures (seasonal and trip limits) were implemented in the fall of 1998 because of overfishing (Daniel 2003). The peak in landings seen in 1999 was likely due to an exceptional year class of fish within the 18-27 inch slot limit (L. Paramore, NCDMF, personal communication). In 2000, trip limitations continued to be in place, but were unsuccessful in diverting a continued directed fishery, and the 250,000 pound cap set by the Red Drum FMP of the ASMFC in 1991 was exceeded. In early 2001, new measures were put into place that limited red drum to a bycatch fishery (Daniel 2003). These management measures have effectively eliminated any directed fishery and have played a major role in the landing trends of red drum since their implementation.

The trends seen in the number of trips landing red drum are similar to those seen in the number of pounds landed, with peaks in the number of trips in 1995 and 1999 and a low experienced in 1997. However, the number of trips have declined at a slower rate

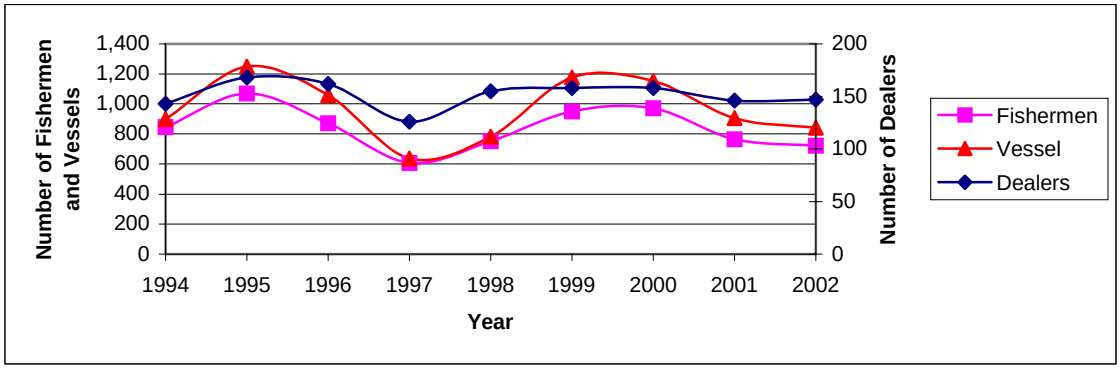

Figure 14. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 18. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for red drum in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessel	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	143	845	898	142,119	4,065	35.0
1995	168	1,069	1,248	248,122	7,496	33.1
1996	162	871	1,058	113,338	4,891	23.2
1997	126	606	635	52,502	2,440	21.5
1998	155	751	782	294,366	5,613	52.4
1999	158	949	1,175	372,942	10,642	35.0
2000	158	970	1,153	270,953	9,843	27.5
2001	146	763	905	149,616	8,894	16.8
2002	147	721	840	81,364	6,737	12.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

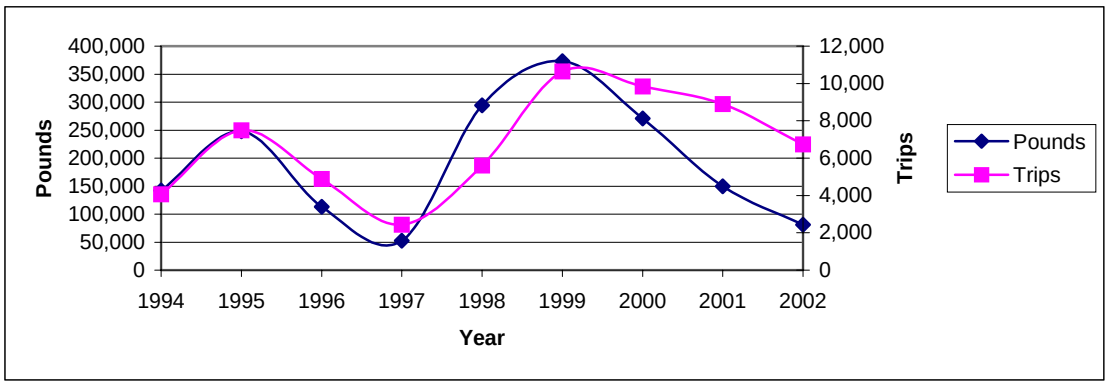

Figure 15. Red drum landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

since 1999 (Figure 15). The number of trips landing red drum ranged from a minimum of 2,440 in 1997 to a maximum of 10,642 in 1999 (Table 18). Red drum CPUE has exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 16) resulting in large part from trip limits. A peak in CPUE occurred in 1998, but continued to decline in the following years (Figure 16). Red drum CPUE ranged from a minimum of 12 lb/trip in 2002 (when there was a 7 fish trip limit) to a maximum of 53 lb/trip in 1998 (when there was no trip limit) (Table 18).

The current and deflated values exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 17). As seen in the number of pounds landed and trips recorded, the current and deflated values peaked in 1995, experienced a low in 1997, and peaked again in 1999. The values for red drum have continued to decline since 1999. The current value ranged from a minimum of $57,000 in 1997 to a maximum of $398,000 in 1999, and the deflated value ranged from a minimum of $15,000 in 1997 to a maximum of $100,000 in 1999 (Table 19).

Although the current and deflated values for red drum fluctuated during the 1994 to 2002 period, the current and deflated price per pound have exhibited an overall increase (Figure 17). During this time, the current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.72 in 1994 to a maximum of $1.14 in 2001 (Table 19). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.20 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.28 in 1997.

Gill nets were the primary gear used to harvest red drum during the 1994 to 2002 period (Tables 20, 21, and 22). Gill nets accounted for 85% of the pounds landed, 87% of the number of trips, and 85% of the value. Other gear types that composed greater than 1% of the total landings by weight included haul seines, pots, and pound nets. Haul seines had the largest CPUE (98 lb/trip) of all gears, whereas the current price per pound was greatest for pots ($ 1.02) (Tables 21 and 22). The deflated price per pound was consistent across all gear types ($0.25- $0.26).

The number of pounds of red drum landed by gill nets have increased over the past five years (Table A32). From 1994 to 1997, gill nets never landed more than 80% of the total landings for red drum for any given year. After 1997, gill nets never fell below

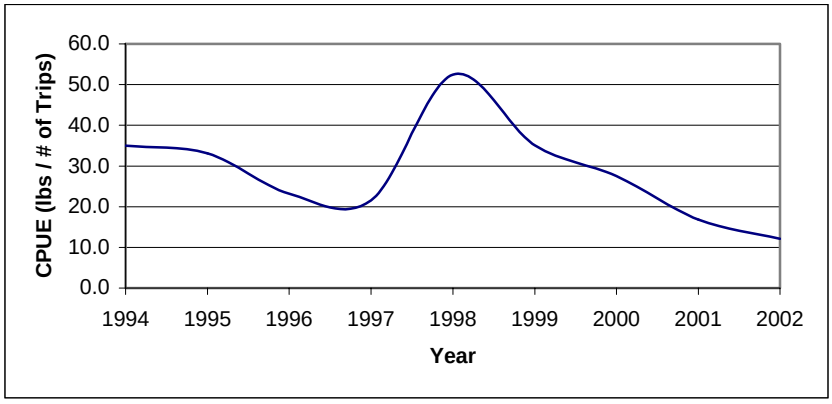

Figure 16. Red drum CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

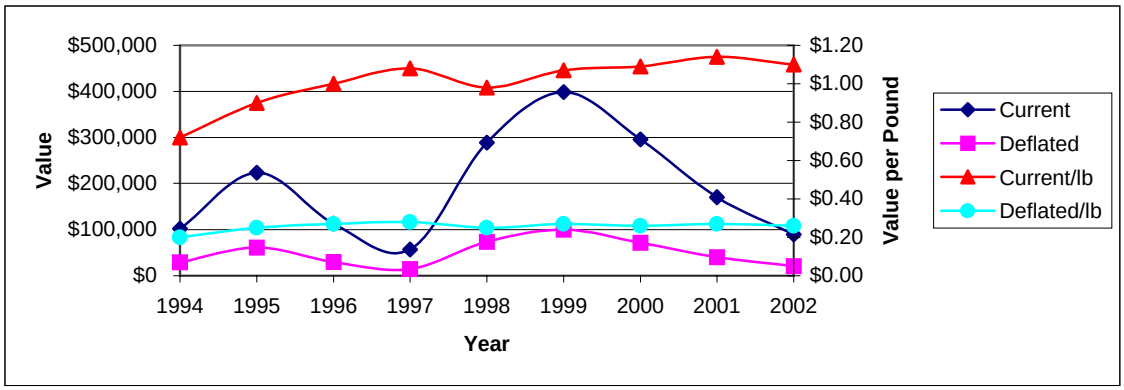

Figure 17. Current and deflated value and value per pound for red drum landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 19. Current and deflated value for red drum landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	102,326	28,866	0.72	0.20
1995	223,310	61,254	0.90	0.25
1996	113,338	30,193	1.00	0.27
1997	56,703	14,765	1.08	0.28
1998	288,478	73,966	0.98	0.25
1999	398,282	99,929	1.07	0.27
2000	295,341	71,679	1.09	0.26
2001	170,562	40,253	1.14	0.27
2002	89,500	20,800	1.10	0.26

Table 20. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	1,263	6,445	7,367
Haul Seines	151	408	469
Other Gears	343	693	712
Pots	182	354	368
Pound Net	214	721	800

Table 21. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gill Nets	1,461,276	84.70	52,663	86.87	27.7
Haul Seines	162,312	9.41	1,654	2.73	98.1
Other Gears	26,350	1.53	1,895	3.13	13.9
Pots	18,733	1.09	1,022	1.69	18.3
Pound Net	56,655	3.28	3,387	5.59	16.7
TOTAL	1,725,326	100.00	60,621	100.00	28.5

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 22. Combined current and deflated value for red drum landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gill Nets	1,481,409	375,138	85.24	1.01	0.26
Haul Seines	156,001	40,759	8.98	0.96	0.25
Other Gears	25,549	6,618	1.47	0.97	0.25
Pots	19,169	4,839	1.10	1.02	0.26
Pound Net	55,711	14,350	3.21	0.98	0.25
TOTAL	1,737,840	441,705	100.00	1.01	0.26

80% of the total red drum landings. The increase in gill net landings corresponds to a decrease in seine landings, which was likely due to trip limitations.

Overall, most fishermen traditionally have not depended on red drum as a major fishery. Year class variability and the restrictive size limit of 18-27 inches make consistent landings from year to year unreliable. However, because red drum have considerable ex-vessel value on a per pound basis, fishermen will typically pursue red drum during years in which they are plentiful (L. Paramore, NCDMF, personal communication).

River Herring (Alosa aestivalis and Alosa pseudoharengus)

Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) and blueback herring (*A. aestivalis*) are collectively known as river herring (NCDMF 2000). River herring are currently managed at a regional level under the American shad, hickory shad, blueback herring, and alewife FMP of the ASMFC (ASMFC 1999). A state-level FMP has been developed for blueback herring and alewife in the Albemarle Sound Area (NCDMF 2000). Blueback herring and alewife both have a range extending from Nova Scotia to South Carolina with blueback herring extending further south into Florida. The alewife is the larger of the two species obtaining a length greater than 13 inches, whereas the blueback herring reaches a maximum length of 12 inches (NCDMF 2000). In North Carolina, river herring are primarily harvested from Albemarle Sound and its tributaries.

The number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels all follow very similar patterns and exhibit an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 18). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 35 in 2002 to a maximum of 55 in 1994 and 1996 (Table 23). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 146 in 2001 and 2002 to a maximum of 265 in 1996. The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 164 in 2002 to a maximum of 273 in 1996.

Landings of river herring exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 19). Landings ranged from a minimum of 175,000 pounds in 2002 to a maximum of 644,000 pounds in 1994 (Table 23). The number of trips landing river herring fluctuated from 1994 to 2002 but exhibited an overall decline (Figure 19). The number of trips

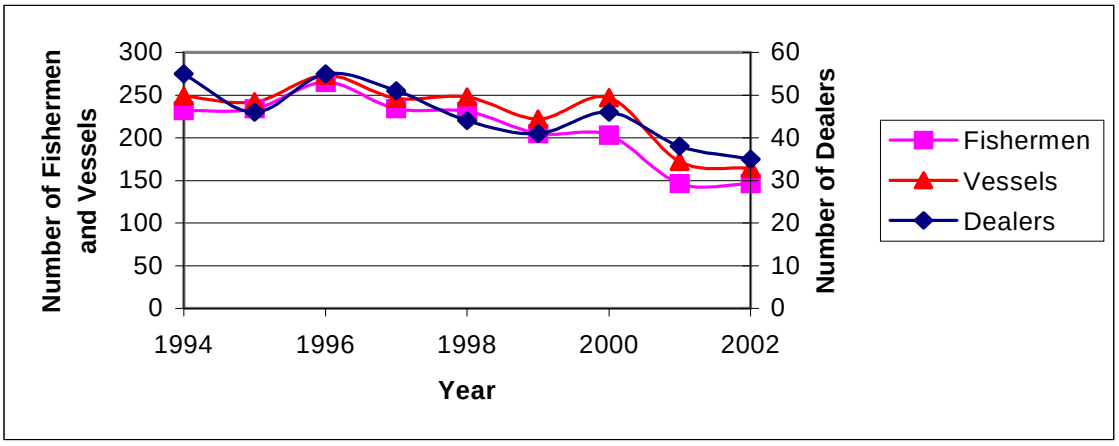

Figure 18. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 23. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for river herring in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	55	232	249	644,309	3,657	176.2
1995	46	234	242	453,984	2,912	155.9
1996	55	265	273	529,503	3,215	164.7
1997	51	234	246	334,809	2,673	125.3
1998	44	231	248	521,930	2,809	185.8
1999	41	205	222	443,494	2,815	157.5
2000	46	203	247	332,336	2,494	133.3
2001	38	146	172	306,761	1,498	204.8
2002	35	146	164	174,860	2,031	86.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

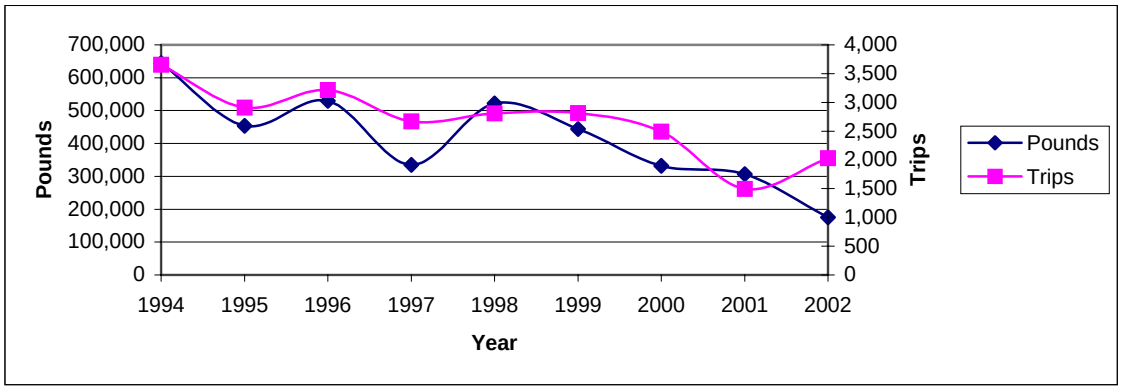

Figure 19. River herring landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

reporting landings of river herring ranged from a minimum of 1,498 in 2001 to a maximum of 3,657 in 1994 (Table 23). River herring CPUE has fluctuated from 1994 to 2002 but exhibited a slight overall decline (Figure 20). River herring CPUE ranged from a minimum of 86 lb/trip in 2002 to a maximum of 205 lb/trip in 2001 (Table 23).

Since 2000, the North Carolina river herring fishery has been managed on a quota system. An annual commercial quota of 300,000 pounds per calendar year was established in the Albemarle Sound River Herring Management Area (ASRHMA) (NCDMF 2000). The Chowan River Management Area pound net fishery was allocated 200,000 pounds, the ASRHMA gill net fishery 67,000 pounds, and 33,000 pounds is allocated at the discretion of the fisheries director. The gill net quota was reached and harvest was closed on February 27 in 2000, February 8 in 2001, and March 13 in 2002. The drop in the number of trips in 2001 (Figure 19) was likely because the quota was reached very early in the year.

Both the current and deflated values for river herring landings exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 21). The current value peaked in 1998 and has since been declining. During the 1994 to 2002 period, the current value ranged from a minimum of $65,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $205,000 in 1998 (Table 24). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $15,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $52,000 in 1998.

Both the current and deflated prices per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 21). The price per pound increased until 1997 when it reached a plateau where it remained consistent for the duration of the period. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.16 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.41 in 1999 (Table 24). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.04 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.10 from 1997 to 1999.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, the primary gears used to harvest river herring were gill nets and pound nets (Tables 25, 26, and 27). Pound nets ranked first accounting for 68% of the pounds landed, 19% of the number of trips, and 59% of the value. Gill nets ranked second accounting for 29% of the pounds landed, 76% of the number of trips, and 38% of the value. However, because of quota restrictions, the number of trips using gill nets have decreased in recent years (Table A49). Pound nets had the highest CPUE

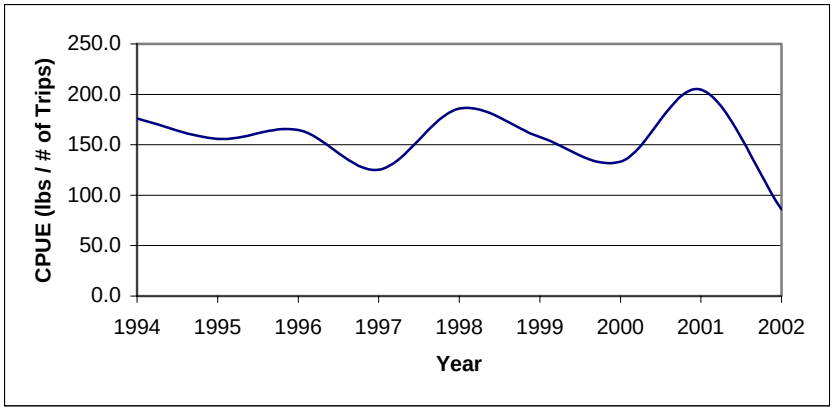

Figure 20. River herring CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

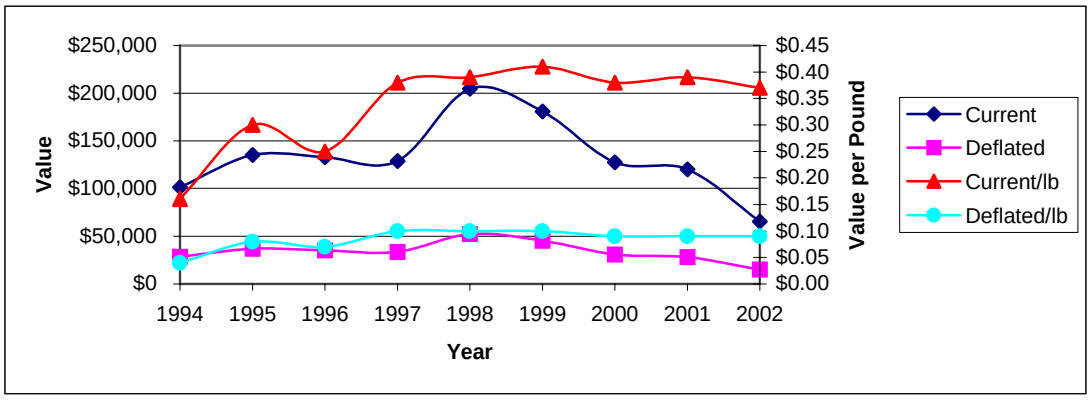

Figure 21. Current and deflated value and value per pound for river herring landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 24. Current and deflated value and value per pound for river herring landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	100,996	28,491	0.16	0.04
1995	134,934	37,012	0.30	0.08
1996	132,573	35,318	0.25	0.07
1997	128,682	33,509	0.38	0.10
1998	204,706	52,487	0.39	0.10
1999	180,874	45,381	0.41	0.10
2000	127,206	30,873	0.38	0.09
2001	120,053	28,332	0.39	0.09
2002	65,430	15,206	0.37	0.09

Table 25. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	355	1,669	1,783
Other Gears	102	189	209
Pound Net	92	260	293

Table 26. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gill Nets	1,083,939	28.97	18,348	76.12	59.1
Other Gears	106,532	2.85	1,160	4.81	91.8
Pound Net	2,551,514	68.19	4,596	19.07	555.2
TOTAL	3,741,985	100.00	24,104	100.00	155.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 27. Combined current and deflated value for river herring landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gill Nets	458,997	118,501	38.40	0.42	0.11
Other Gears	27,083	6,962	2.27	0.25	0.07
Pound Net	709,375	181,145	59.34	0.28	0.07
TOTAL	1,195,455	306,609	100.00	0.32	0.08

(555 lb/trip) for river herring, whereas gill nets had the largest current ($ 0.42) and deflated ($ 0.11) price per pound (Tables 26 and 27). Harvest in the gill net fishery occurs during the beginning of the year when river herring begin their spawning migration into Albemarle Sound and its tributaries. Gill nets are set mostly in the eastern part of the sound, while most pound nets are primarily set in the tributaries in the western part of the sound. Therefore, fishermen who use gill nets are able to harvest river herring before fishermen who use pound nets. This explains the why gill nets received such a high price per pound relative to pound nets (Table 27).

Southern Flounder (Paralichthys lethostigma)

The North Carolina Southern Flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) state FMP is currently under development. Southern flounder range from North Carolina to Texas and are absent from southern Florida. Southern flounder can reach a length of up to 30 inches and are commonly encountered in estuarine waters (Robins et al 1986). In North Carolina, the majority of southern flounder are harvested from the Albemarle-Pamlico Sound estuarine system.

The number of southern flounder dealers declined overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 22). There was a sharp increase in the number of dealers from 1994 to 1996, followed by a fluctuating decline until 2001. Recently, the number of dealers increased slightly from 2001 to 2002. The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 253 in 1994 to a maximum of 293 in 1996 (Table 28). The number of fishermen, and vessels also exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 22). The number of fishermen remained consistent from 1994-1997 but have steadily declined since that time. The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 1,537 in 2002 to a maximum of 2,388 in 1995 (Table 28). The number of vessels peaked in 1995 and 1999 but declined in the following years (Figure 23). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 1,881 in 2002 to a maximum of 3,147 in 1995 (Table 28).

Southern flounder landings exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 23). Although the overall trend in landings is decreasing, southern flounder have shown an increasing trend since 1999. Landings ranged from a minimum of 2,932,000

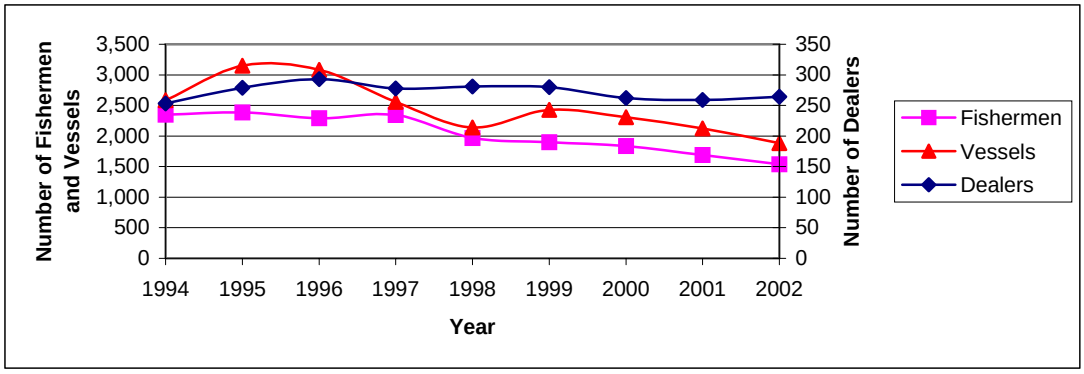

Figure 22. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 28. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for southern flounder in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	253	2,347	2,584	4,897,459	42,460	115.3
1995	279	2,388	3,147	4,166,307	45,748	91.1
1996	293	2,289	3,081	3,806,918	40,603	93.8
1997	278	2,342	2,557	4,076,793	46,542	87.6
1998	281	1,969	2,139	3,952,729	39,435	100.2
1999	280	1,897	2,430	2,932,076	35,539	82.5
2000	262	1,836	2,308	3,205,229	37,881	84.6
2001	259	1,692	2,126	3,521,026	36,252	97.1
2002	264	1,537	1,881	3,449,482	33,582	102.7

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

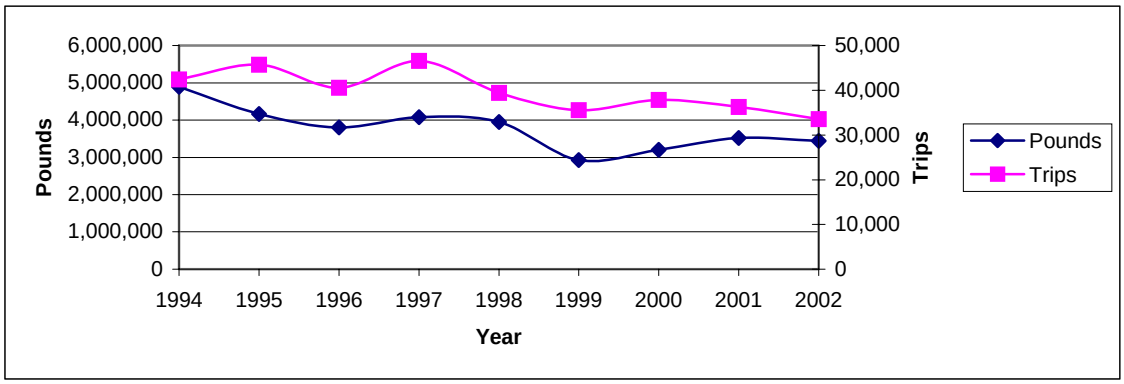

Figure 23. Southern flounder landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

pounds in 1999 to a maximum of 4,897,000 pounds in 1994 (Table 28). The number of trips landing southern flounder exhibited an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 at a similar rate as that of landings. The number of trips fluctuated from 1994 to 2000 and have steadily decreased since 2000. The number of trips landing southern flounder ranged from a minimum of 33,582 in 2002 to a maximum of 46,542 in 1997 (Table 28). Southern flounder CPUE exhibited no overall change from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 24). However, it has shown an increasing trend since 1999. Southern flounder CPUE ranged from a minimum of 83 lb/trip in 1999 to a maximum of 115 lb/trip in 1994 (Table 28).

The current and deflated values for southern flounder landings exhibited a strong overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 25). There was an increase in 1997 and again in 2000 and 2001 but has otherwise remained in decline. During the 1994 to 2002 period, the current value for southern flounder ranged from a minimum of $4,926,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $8,077,000 in 1994 (Table 29). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $1,145,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $2,278,000 in 1994.

The current and deflated prices per pound exhibit an overall decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 25). The price per pound steadily increased from 1994 to 1997, after which it continued to decline. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $1.43 in 2002 to a maximum of $1.96 in 1997 (Table 29). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.33 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.51 in 1996 and 1997.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, southern flounder were primarily harvested using gill nets and pound nets (Tables 30, 31, and 32). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 55% of the pounds landed, 71% of the number of trips, and 55% of the value. Pound nets ranked second accounting for 38% of the pounds landed, and 8% of the number of trips, and 39% of the value (Tables 31 and 32). Other gears that composed more than 1% of southern flounder landings were gigs, pots, and trawls (Table 31). Pound nets had the highest CPUE (467 lb/trip) and the highest current ($1.79) and deflated ($0.47) price per pound.

Historically, the majority of southern flounder were harvested using pound nets, however landings from gill nets surpassed pound net landings in the early 1990's (Watterson 2000). The percentages of southern flounder landed using gill nets have increased since 1997, never falling below 55% (Table A34). Recently, gill net landings

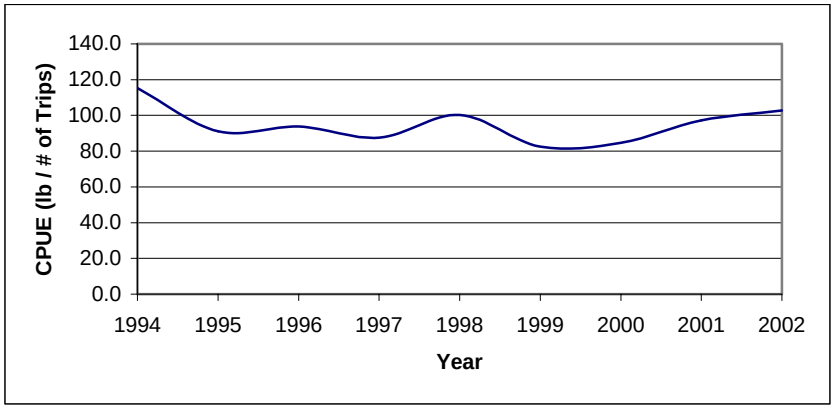

Figure 24. Southern flounder CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

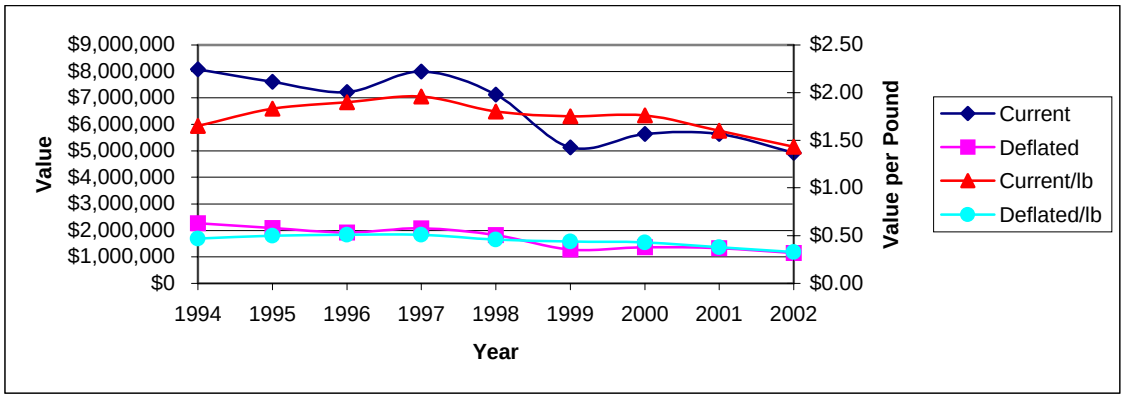

Figure 25. Current and deflated value and value per pound for southern flounder landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 29. Current and deflated value for southern flounder in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	8,076,827	2,278,473	1.65	0.47
1995	7,610,122	2,087,456	1.83	0.50
1996	7,220,514	1,923,545	1.90	0.51
1997	7,992,300	2,081,195	1.96	0.51
1998	7,124,386	1,826,693	1.80	0.46
1999	5,133,258	1,287,934	1.75	0.44
2000	5,639,479	1,368,701	1.76	0.43
2001	5,640,008	1,331,042	1.60	0.38
2002	4,926,332	1,144,880	1.43	0.33

Table 30. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gigs	578	1,760	1,911
Gill Nets	1,952	13,046	15,507
Other Gears	512	1,199	1,276
Pots	843	3,869	4,266
Pound Net	387	1,640	1,982
Trawls	792	3,395	3,849

Table 31. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gigs	654,497	1.93	12,471	3.48	52.5
Gill Nets	18,800,823	55.31	255,021	71.23	73.7
Other Gears	117,873	0.35	5,852	1.63	20.1
Pots	565,954	1.66	25,789	7.20	21.9
Pound Net	12,805,361	37.67	27,416	7.66	467.1
Trawls	1,048,101	3.08	31,497	8.80	33.3
TOTAL	33,992,609	100.00	358,046	100.00	94.9

1 CPUE = Number of Pounds landed/number of trips

Table 32. Combined current and deflated value for southern flounder landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gigs	1,085,401	277,318	1.83	1.66	0.42
Gill Nets	32,417,636	8,333,663	54.61	1.72	0.44
Other Gears	197,275	51,269	0.33	1.67	0.43
Pots	949,174	243,873	1.60	1.68	0.43
Pound Net	22,977,377	5,971,470	38.71	1.79	0.47
Trawls	1,736,362	452,326	2.92	1.66	0.43
TOTAL	59,363,226	15,329,919	100.00	1.75	0.45

have started to decline with 54% in 2001 and 53% in 2002. Conversely, the percentages of southern flounder landed with pound nets decreased after 1997, never reaching 35%. Recently, pound net landings have started to increase with 39% in 2001 and 41% in 2002. Recent management measures implemented in Pamlico Sound to protect sea turtles from gill nets may have contributed to these recent trends and may result in future increases in the percentage of landings from pound nets and decreases from gill nets.

Spotted Seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus)

Spotted seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) are currently managed by the ASMFC under the spotted seatrout FMP (ASMFC 1984; NCDMF 2002) and are selected to be managed under a future state-level FMP. Spotted seatrout occur in waters from New York to the Gulf of Mexico and can reach a length of 36 inches and a weight of 15 ½ pounds (Robins et al 1986). Spotted seatrout are commonly harvested throughout North Carolina's estuarine systems and from nearshore (<3 miles) Atlantic Ocean waters.

The number of dealers have exhibited a slight overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 26). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 171 in 2001 to a maximum of 215 in 1995. The number of fishermen, and vessels exhibited a steeper overall decline from 1994 to 2002. Both showed a peak in 1995 and 1999 with a low in 2001. The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 884 in 2001 to a maximum of 1,585 in 1995 (Table 33). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 1,055 in 2001 to a maximum of 1,994 in 1995 (Table 28).

Spotted seatrout landings, the number of trips, and CPUE all fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 27 and 28). All three variables peaked in 1995 and 1999 with lows in 1996 and 2001. Landings of spotted seatrout ranged from 106,000 pounds in 2001 to 574,000 pounds in 1995 (Table 33). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 6,541 in 2001 to a maximum of 16,855 in 1995. The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 16 lb/trip in 2001 to a maximum of 36 lb/trip in 1999.

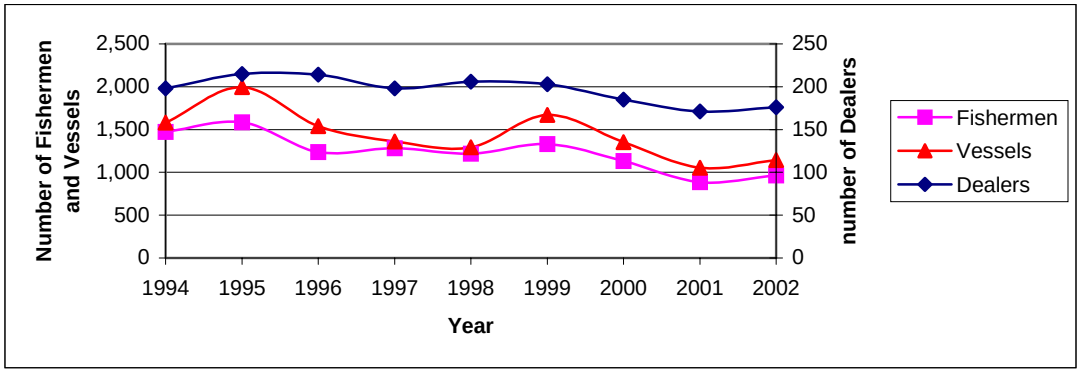

Figure 26. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 33. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for spotted seatrout in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	198	1,472	1,579	412,358	13,659	30.2
1995	215	1,585	1,994	574,290	16,855	34.1
1996	214	1,237	1,541	226,580	9,502	23.8
1997	198	1,280	1,360	232,497	10,924	21.3
1998	206	1,219	1,293	307,671	12,384	24.8
1999	203	1,329	1,670	546,675	15,358	35.6
2000	185	1,133	1,351	376,574	11,369	33.1
2001	171	884	1,055	105,714	6,541	16.2
2002	176	965	1,145	175,518	8,911	19.7

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

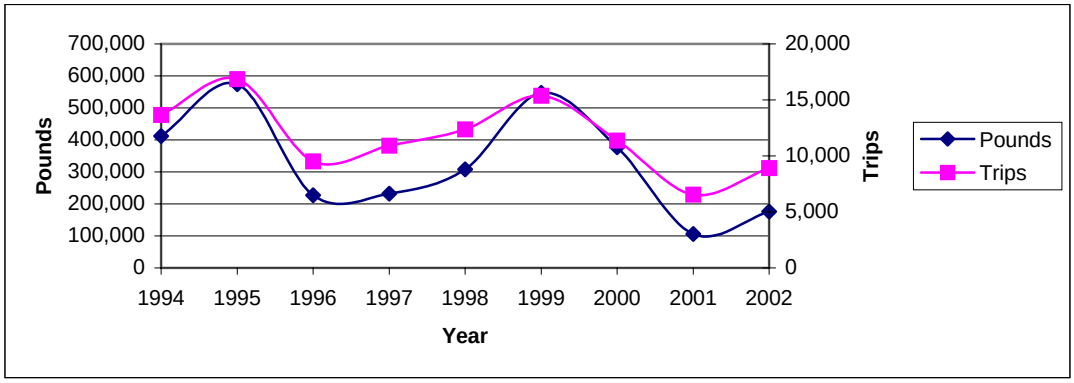

Figure 27. Spotted seatrout landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

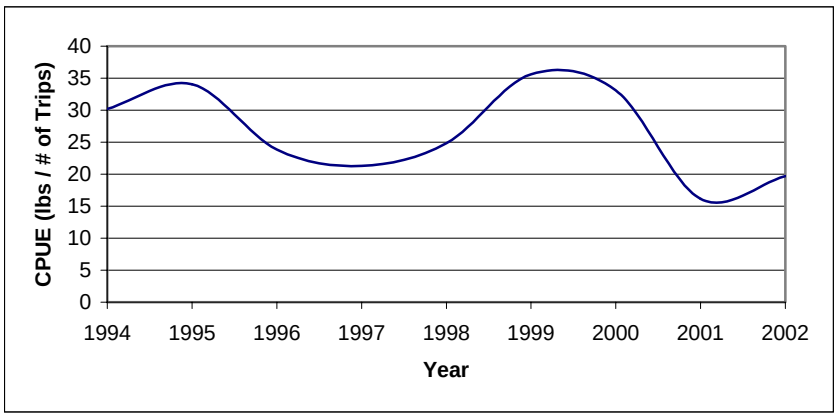

Figure 28. Spotted seatrout CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

Variability in annual landings is typical for this species, and may follow climactic conditions of the previous winter. Winter cold shock of juveniles and adults is an important factor in declines of spotted seatrout landings (Tabb 1966). A significant freeze event occurred in North Carolina during 1995, which was succeeded by a 61% decrease in 1996 landings, the lowest on record in ten years. Another significant freeze occurred in 2000, which was succeeded by a 72% decrease in 2001 landings.

The current and deflated values followed the same trends as those of landings (Figure 29). Having peaked in 1995 and 1999 with lows in 1996 and 2001, the values exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002. The current value ranged from a minimum of $134,890 in 2001 to a maximum of $670,000 in 1999 (Table 34). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $32,000 in 2001 to a maximum of $174,000 in 1995.

The current price per pound increased slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 29). It increased from 1995 to 1997, and then remained stable. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $1.10 in 1995 to a maximum of $1.28 in 2001 (Table 34). The deflated price per pound decreased slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 29). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.28 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.34 in 1994 (Table 34).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, spotted seatrout were harvested primarily using gill nets and haul seines (Tables 35, 36, and 37). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 67% of the pounds landed, 83% of the number of trips, and 67% of the value landed for spotted seatrout. Haul seines ranked second accounting for 27% of the pounds landed, 6% of the number of trips, and 27% of the value (Tables 36 and 37). Other gears landing more than 1% of the weight for spotted seatrout were pots, pound nets, rod-n-reel, and swipe nets (Table 36). Swipe nets had the largest CPUE (164 lb/trip), whereas haul seines and pound nets had the highest current price per pound ($ 1.20) (Table 37). Pound nets and rod-n-reel had the highest deflated price per pound ($ 0.32).

The percentages of spotted seatrout landed using haul seines have declined since 1995, while the percentages have increased for gill nets (Table A35). The shift in landings from haul seines to gill nets may suggest a either a change in gear preference for

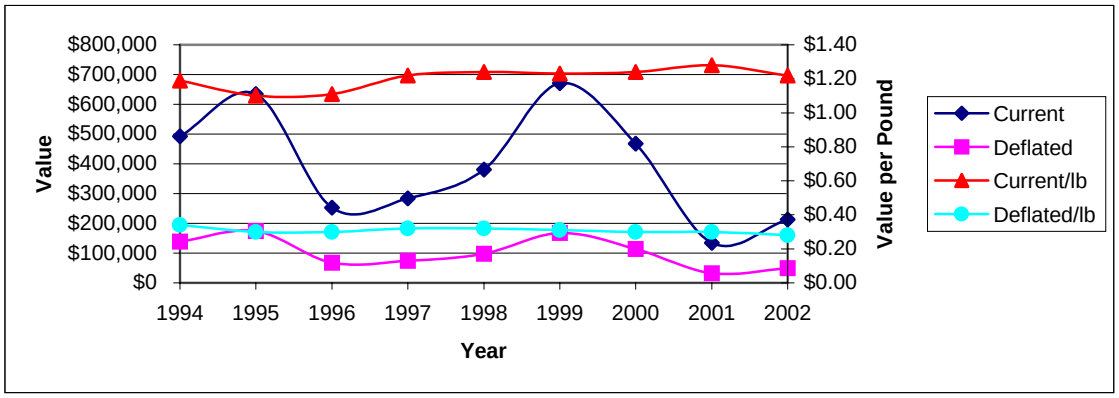

Figure 29. Current and deflated value and value per pound for spotted seatrout landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 34. Current and deflated value for spotted seatrout in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	492,461	138,923	1.19	0.34
1995	634,054	173,921	1.10	0.30
1996	252,623	67,299	1.11	0.30
1997	283,724	73,882	1.22	0.32
1998	380,951	97,676	1.24	0.32
1999	670,460	168,218	1.23	0.31
2000	467,748	113,523	1.24	0.30
2001	134,890	31,834	1.28	0.30
2002	213,310	49,573	1.22	0.28

Table 35. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	1,636	9,633	11,114
Haul Seines	224	597	746
Other Gears	326	574	596
Pots	383	1,236	1,295
Pound Net	215	771	867
Rod-n-Reel	215	368	358
Swipe Net	39	55	59

Table 36. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gill Nets	1,974,817	66.76	88,073	83.48	22.4
Haul Seines	809,361	27.36	6,830	6.47	118.5
Other Gears	26,486	0.90	1,147	1.09	23.1
Pots	31,488	1.06	4,662	4.42	6.8
Pound Net	32,661	1.10	3,054	2.89	10.7
Rod-n-Reel	36,280	1.23	1,452	1.38	25.0
Swipe Net	46,794	1.58	285	0.27	164.2
TOTAL	2,957,887	100.00	105,503	100.00	28.0

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 37. Combined current and deflated value for spotted seatrout landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gill Nets	2,359,897	607,370	66.85	1.19	0.31
Haul Seines	968,600	254,382	27.44	1.20	0.31
Other Gears	30,214	7,824	0.86	1.14	0.30
Pots	35,575	9,206	1.01	1.13	0.29
Pound Net	39,345	10,544	1.11	1.20	0.32
Rod-n-Reel	43,057	11,450	1.22	1.19	0.32
Swipe Net	53,533	14,073	1.52	1.14	0.30
TOTAL	3,530,222	14,849	100.00	1.19	0.31

individual fishermen, or that fishermen who preferred haul seines have left the fishery, whereas those who have entered the fishery generally prefer gill nets.

Striped Bass (Morone saxatilis)

Striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) are currently managed under the striped bass FMP of the ASMFC (ASMFC 2003; NCDMF 2002). The North Carolina state-level striped bass FMP is currently under development. Striped bass occur in coastal waters from Maine to Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico. They can reach a length of 72 inches and a weight of 125 pounds; however, specimens over 50 pounds are rarely observed (Robins et al. 1986). In North Carolina, the majority of striped bass are harvested from Albemarle Sound (31%) and from the Atlantic Ocean fewer than 3 miles offshore (63%).

A slight overall increase was observed in the number of striped bass dealers from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 30). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 77 in 1994 to a maximum of 101 in 1997 (Table 38). The number of fishermen and the number of vessels both exhibit an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 30). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 554 in 1994 to a maximum of 833 in 1997, whereas the number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 593 in 1994 to a maximum of 945 in 2002 (Table 38).

Striped bass landings and the number of trips fluctuated widely during the 1994 to 2002 period (Figure 31). However, a strong increasing trend was exhibited that was likely due to an increase in quotas. The quota in 1994 was 98,000 pounds for the ASMA, and by 2002, had increased to 225,000 pounds (J. Dilday, NCDMF, personal communication). North Carolina's Atlantic Ocean quota (336,000 pounds) and central/southern region quota (25,000) have remained the same. Landings ranged from a minimum of 182,000 pounds in 1996 to a maximum of 701,000 pounds in 2002 (Table 38). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 3,345 in 1994 to a maximum of 12,096 in 2001. The CPUE for striped bass exhibited a decreasing overall trend from 1994 to 2002 with a low experienced in 1996 and 2000 (Figure 32). Striped bass CPUE ranged from a minimum of 27 lb/trip in 1996 to a maximum of 78 lb/trip in 1994 (Table 38).

Table 38. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for striped bass in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	77	554	593	261,896	3,345	78.3
1995	90	753	876	446,789	6,540	68.3
1996	91	614	730	181,566	6,639	27.3
1997	101	833	895	587,786	8,715	67.4
1998	95	736	792	422,869	6,702	63.1
1999	91	708	853	588,311	9,098	64.7
2000	88	682	851	407,505	11,735	34.7
2001	94	731	888	626,595	12,096	51.8
2002	86	782	945	701,459	11,293	62.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

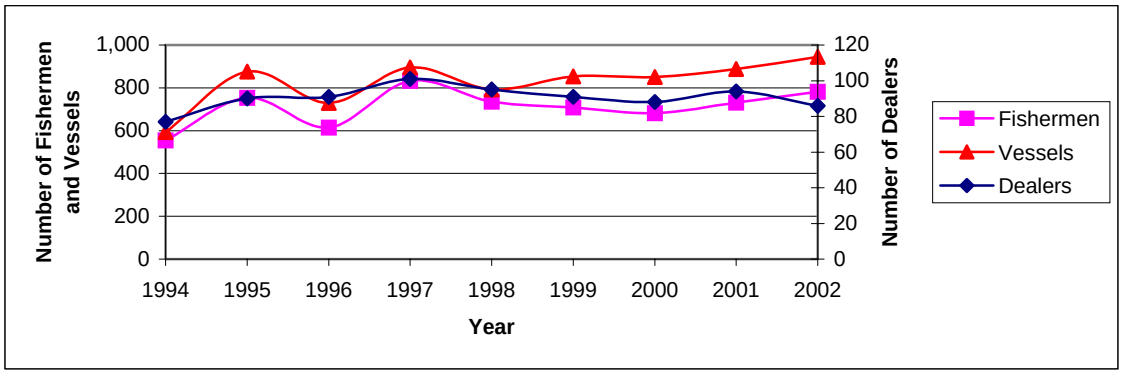

Figure 30. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

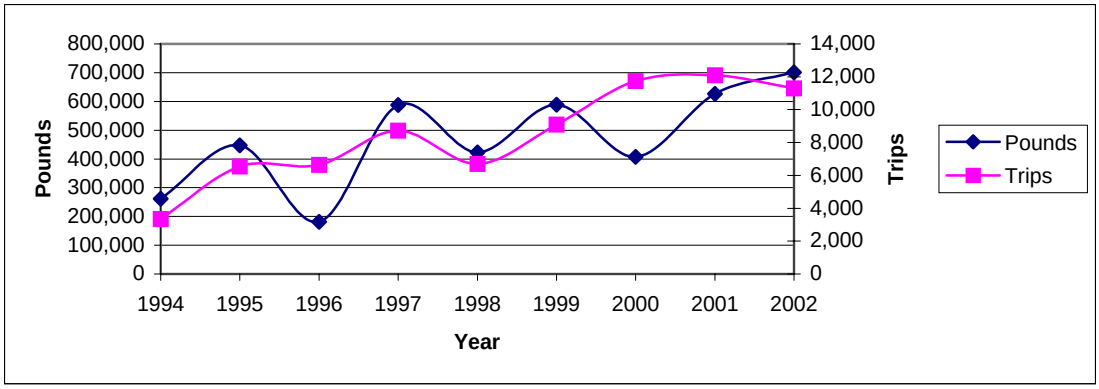

Figure 31. Striped bass landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

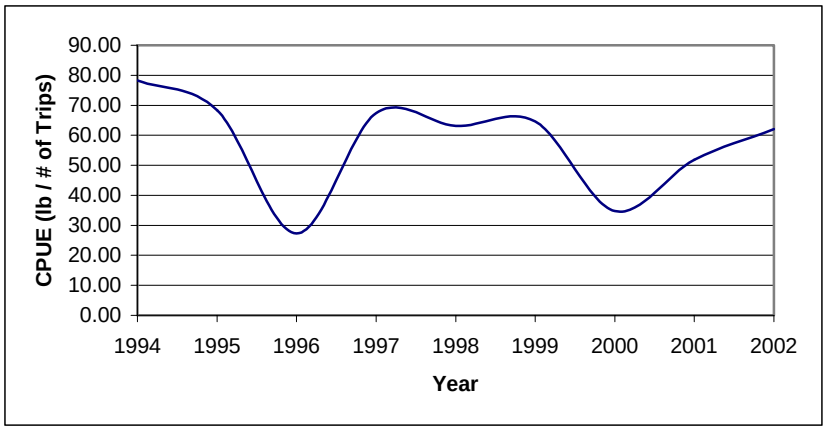

Figure 32. Striped bass CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

The current and deflated values of striped bass landings have fluctuated widely similar to the patterns of pounds landed and the number of trips over the 1994 to 2002 period (Figure 33). A strong overall increase was exhibited, and values have been increasing since 2000. During the 1994 to 2002 period, the current value ranged from a minimum of $221,000 in 1996 to a maximum of $855,000 in 2002 (Table 39). The deflated value was similar to the patterns of the current value for striped bass having fluctuated over the 1994 to 2002 period but exhibited an overall increase (Figure 33). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $59,000 in 1996 to a maximum of $199,000 in 2002 (Table 39).

The current price per pound exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 33), and the ranged from a minimum of $1.16 in 2000 to a maximum of $1.36 in 1995 (Table 39). The deflated price per pound exhibited a slow overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 33), and ranged from a minimum of $0.28 in 2000 and 2002 to a maximum of $0.38 in 1994 (Table 39).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, striped bass were primarily harvested using gill nets, haul seines, and trawls (Tables 40, 41, and 42). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 56% of the pounds landed, 88% of the number of trips, and 56% of the value. Haul seines ranked second accounting for 23% of the pounds landed, 3% of the number of trips, and 24% of the value. Trawls ranked third accounting for 17% of the pounds landed, 1% of the number of trips, and 17% of the value. The only other gear type that accounted for more than 1% of the total landings by weight for striped bass was the pound net (Table 41).

Of all the gear types, trawls had the largest CPUE (926 lb/trip). However, differences in CPUE among gear types may have been due to management measures rather than a particular gear type's catch efficiency. For example, trawls had the highest CPUE but also had the highest trip limit (approximately 100 fish per trip), while haul seines were only allowed approximately 50 fish per trip and gill nets 10 fish per trip (J. Dilday, NCDMF, personal communication). Haul seines produced the highest current price per pound ($1.26) (Tables 41 and 42). The deflated price per pound remained consistent across all gear types ($0.31-$0.32) (Table 42).

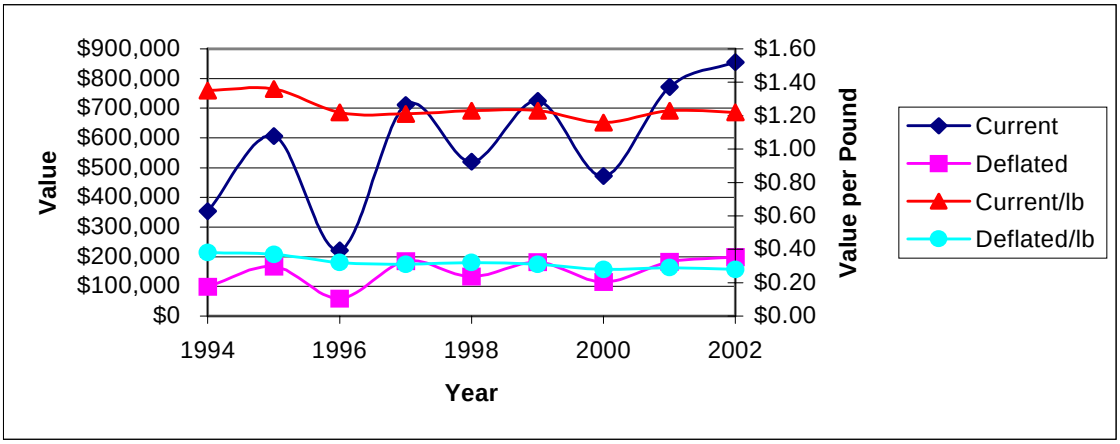

Figure 33. Current and deflated value and value per pound for striped bass landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 39. Current and deflated value for striped bass in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	353,559	99,739	1.35	0.38
1995	606,529	166,371	1.36	0.37
1996	221,186	58,924	1.22	0.32
1997	710,777	185,086	1.21	0.31
1998	519,596	133,225	1.23	0.32
1999	724,844	181,863	1.23	0.31
2000	471,334	114,393	1.16	0.28
2001	771,904	182,169	1.23	0.29
2002	855,068	198,718	1.22	0.28

Table 40. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	708	5,718	6,552
Haul Seines	137	654	747
Other Gears	160	388	403
Pound Net	153	413	491
Trawls	107	280	297

Table 41. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Gill Nets	2,372,542	56.16	67,247	88.29	35.3
Haul Seines	1,003,121	23.74	2,296	3.01	436.9
Other Gears	19,880	0.47	1,304	1.71	15.2
Pound Net	113,770	2.69	4,543	5.96	25.0
Trawls	715,465	16.93	773	1.01	925.6
TOTAL	4,224,778	100.00	76,163	100.00	55.5

1 CPUE = Number of Pounds landed/number of trips

Table 42. Combined current and deflated value for striped bass landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Gill Nets	2,936,099	740,040	56.09	1.24	0.31
Haul Seines	1,262,627	320,372	24.12	1.26	0.32
Other Gears	24,507	6,129	0.47	1.23	0.31
Pound Net	139,506	35,178	2.66	1.23	0.31
Trawls	872,058	218,770	16.66	1.22	0.31
TOTAL	5,234,797	1,320,488	100.00	1.24	0.31

Although haul seines accounted for 24% of the total striped bass landings from 1994 to 2002 (Table 41), the percentage of landings attributed to haul seines declined from 1997 to 2001(Table A36). Prior to 1997, the percent landings for haul seines ranged from 23 to 39%, but after 1997, the percent landings for haul seines never reached above 18%. However, haul seine landings increased to 35% in 2002.

Striped Mullet (Mugil cephalus)

The North Carolina striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) FMP is currently under development. Striped mullet range from Nova Scotia to Brazil, and some individuals have been known to reach a length of 36 inches, however most individuals observed are fewer than 20 inches (Robins et al. 1986). In North Carolina, striped mullet are commonly harvested in the Albemarle-Pamlico Sound estuarine system, the Inland Waterway, and the Atlantic Ocean less than 3 miles offshore.

Striped mullet dealers, fishermen, and vessels exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 34). The number of dealers reached a minimum of 208 in 2002 to a maximum of 248 in 1997 (Table 43). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 1,010 in 2002 to a maximum of 1,489 in 1995. The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 1,171 in 2002 to a maximum of 1,798 in 1996.

Striped mullet landings fluctuated from 1994 to 2002 but exhibited an overall increase (Figure 35). Striped mullet landings reached a minimum of 1,461,000 pounds in 1999 to a maximum of 2,829,000 pounds in 2000 (Table 43). The number of trips landing striped mullet exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 35). The number of trips increased slowly from 1994 to 1997 but then decreased starting a fluctuating pattern. During the 1994 to 2002 period, the number of trips ranged from a minimum of 10,472 in 1999 to a maximum of 14,363 in 1997 (Table 43). Striped mullet CPUE exhibited an overall increase during the 1994 to 2002 period (Figure 36). The CPUE has been increasing since 1999 (Figure 36). The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 126 lb/trip in 1996 to a maximum of 243 lb/trip in 2002 (Table 43).

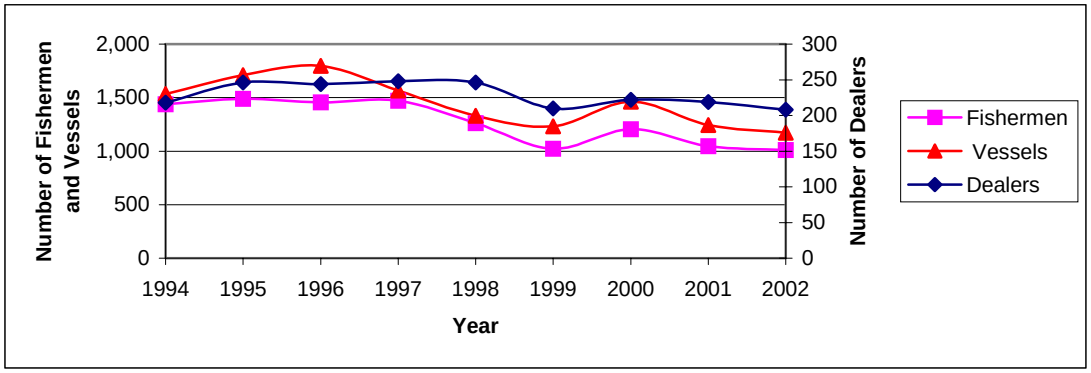

Figure 34. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 43. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for striped mullet in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	218	1,437	1,535	1,726,242	13,649	126.5
1995	246	1,489	1,710	2,298,446	13,813	166.4
1996	244	1,455	1,798	1,756,863	13,961	125.8
1997	248	1,472	1,566	2,442,656	14,363	170.1
1998	246	1,261	1,330	2,218,108	12,848	172.6
1999	210	1,021	1,232	1,460,850	10,472	139.5
2000	222	1,205	1,462	2,829,086	13,907	203.4
2001	219	1,047	1,245	2,317,655	10,873	213.2
2002	208	1,010	1,171	2,596,086	10,679	243.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

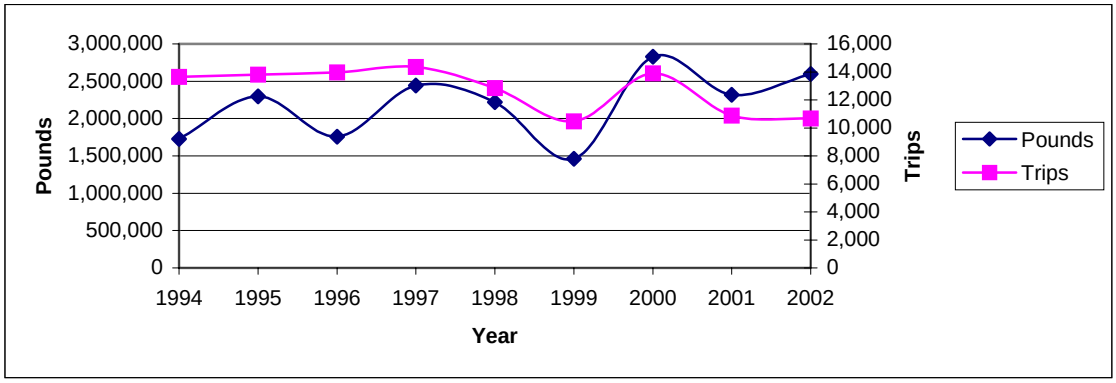

Figure 35. Striped mullet landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

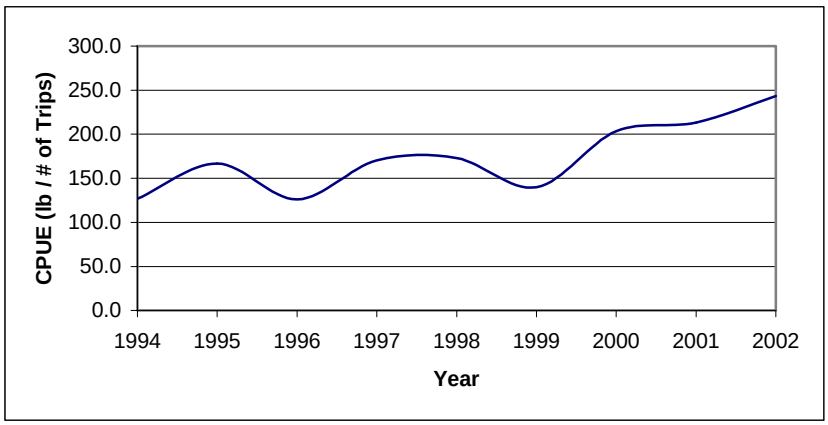

Figure 36. Striped mullet CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

The current and deflated values and the current and deflated prices per pound for striped mullet all widely fluctuated but exhibited a slow overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 37). The current value ranged from a minimum of $839,000 in 1999 to a maximum of $1,944,000 in 1995 (Table 44). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $210,000 in 1999 to a maximum of $533,000 in 1995. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.48 in 1998 and 2002 to a maximum of $0.85 in 1995. The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.11 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.23 in 1995.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, striped mullet were primarily harvested using gill nets (Tables 45, 46 and 47). Gill nets accounted for 92% of the pounds landed, 88% of the number of trips, and 92 % of the value of striped mullet landings. Other gears that landed more than 1% of the total landings include cast nets and haul seines (Table 46). Although gill nets landed the most pounds of striped mullet (92%), haul seines recorded the highest CPUE (553 lb/trip) and the highest current ($ 0.65) and deflated ($ 0.17) prices per pound (Tables 46 and 47).

White Perch (Morone americana)

White perch (*Morone americana*) have been identified for the future development of a state fishery management plan in North Carolina. White perch have a range that extends from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and usually occur near the mouths of rivers. White perch can reach a length of 19 inches and a weight of 4 ¾ pounds (Robins et al. 1986). In North Carolina, the majority of white perch (90%) are harvested from Albemarle Sound and its tributaries.

The number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the white perch fishery have all been on the decline since 1999 (Figure 38). The number of dealers selling white perch exhibited a slight overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 and ranged from a minimum of 78 in 2002 to a maximum of 102 in 1996 (Table 48). The number of fishermen, and vessels both exhibited similar patterns from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 39). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 420 in 2002 to a maximum of 595

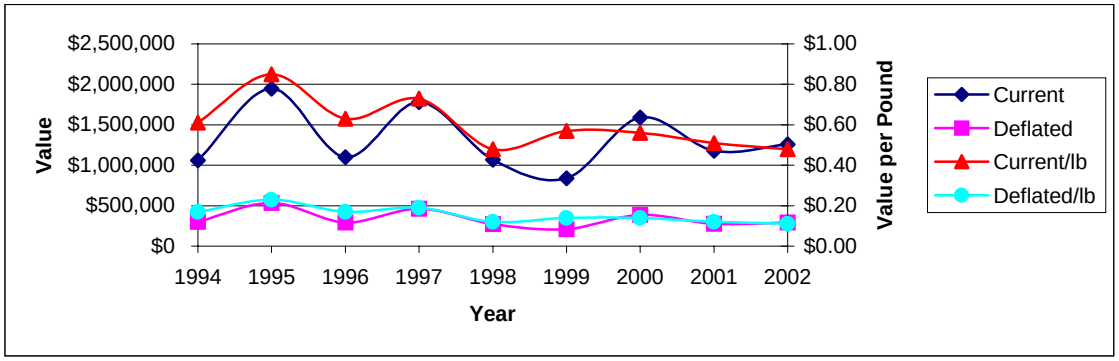

Figure 37. Current and deflated value and value per pound for striped mullet landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 44. Current and deflated value for striped mullet in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	1,058,691	298,657	0.61	0.17
1995	1,944,319	533,327	0.85	0.23
1996	1,099,369	292,872	0.63	0.17
1997	1,781,987	464,030	0.73	0.19
1998	1,066,203	273,374	0.48	0.12
1999	838,924	210,486	0.57	0.14
2000	1,592,061	386,393	0.56	0.14
2001	1,178,364	278,094	0.51	0.12
2002	1,258,098	292,382	0.48	0.11

Table 45. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Cast Net	258	331	232
Gill Nets	1,862	10,248	11,703
Haul Seines	193	437	500
Other Gears	716	2,169	2,333

Table 46. Combined number of trips, pounds landed, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Cast Net	208,717	1.06	2,286	2.00	91.3
Gill Nets	18,030,764	91.78	100,966	88.13	178.6
Haul Seines	1,137,071	5.79	2,056	1.79	553.1
Other Gears	269,433	1.37	9,254	8.08	29.1
TOTAL	19,645,985	100.00	114,562	100.00	171.5

1 CPUE = Number of Pounds landed/number of trips

Table 47. Combined current and deflated value by major gear type for striped mullet landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Cast Net	90,150	22,686	0.76	0.43	0.11
Gill Nets	10,819,544	2,771,412	91.55	0.60	0.15
Haul Seines	742,688	191,343	6.28	0.65	0.17
Other Gears	165,634	44,173	1.40	0.61	0.16
TOTAL	11,818,016	3,029,614	100.00	0.60	0.15

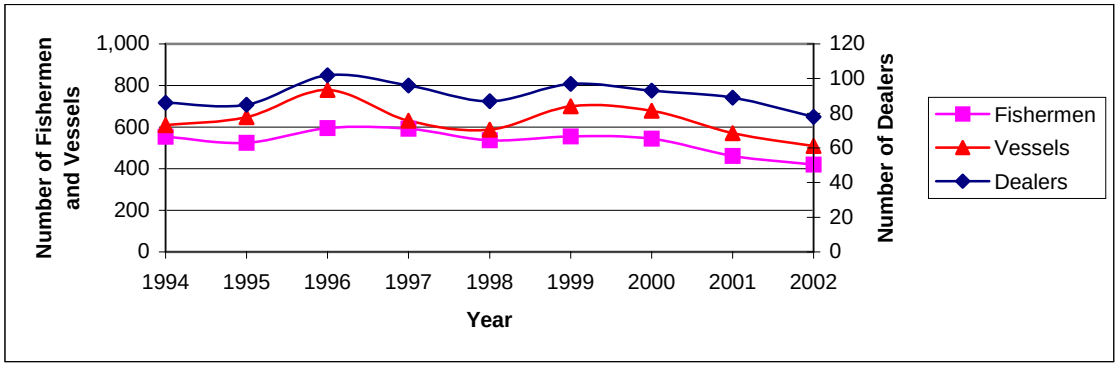

Figure 38. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 48. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for white perch in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	86	554	609	213,337	7,404	28.8
1995	85	525	648	111,366	6,077	18.3
1996	102	595	779	172,879	7,224	23.9
1997	96	593	631	123,040	7,045	17.5
1998	87	537	588	142,672	7,027	20.3
1999	97	556	700	353,246	9,183	38.5
2000	93	545	678	202,192	8,279	24.4
2001	89	461	571	244,817	6,915	35.4
2002	78	420	510	280,860	7,623	36.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

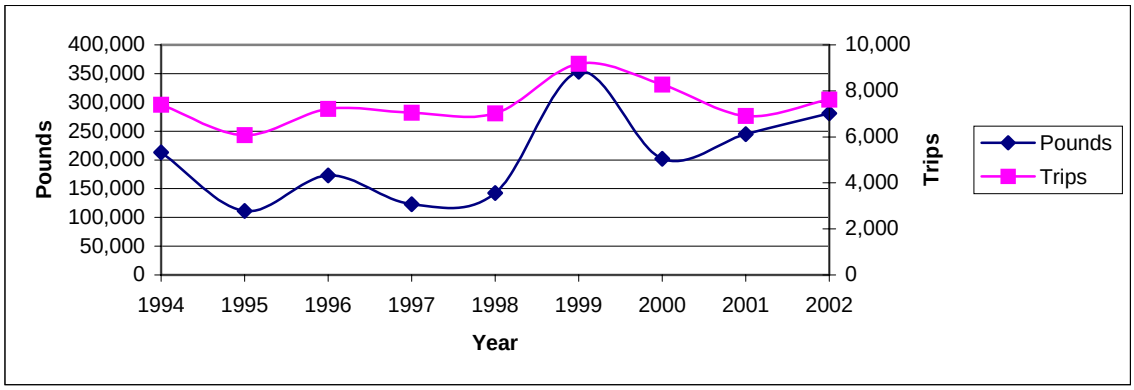

Figure 39. White perch landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

in 1996, and the number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 510 in 2002 to a maximum of 779 in 1996 (Table 48).

Landings, the number of trips, and the CPUE for white perch have fluctuated widely from 1994 to 2002 but each exhibited an overall increase (Figure 39). Landings peaked in 1999 and have recently been increasing since 2000. Landings ranged from a minimum of 111,000 pounds in 1995 to a maximum of 353,000 pounds in 1999 (Table 48). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 6,077 in 1995 to a maximum of 9,183 in 1999 (Table 40). The CPUE peaked in 1999 and has been stable since 2001 (Figure 40). During the 1994 to 2002 period, the CPUE ranged from a minimum of 18 lb/trip in 1997 to a maximum of 39 lb/trip in 1999 (Table 48).

The current and the deflated value for white perch landings follows the same patterns and overall trend as landings and number of trips (Figure 41). During this period, the current value ranged from a minimum of $75,000 in 1995 to a maximum of $263,000 in 1999 (Table 49). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $21,000 in 1995 to a maximum of $66,000 in 1999.

The current and deflated prices per pound exhibits an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 41). The prices per pound increased until 1998 and have been steadily decreasing since that time. The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.57 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.82 in 1998 (Table 49). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.13 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.22 in 1994.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, white perch were primarily harvested using gill nets and pound nets (Tables 50, 51, and 52). Gill nets ranked first accounting for 78% of the pounds landed, 74% of the number of trips, and 79% of the value. Pound nets ranked second accounting for 12% of the pounds landed, 11% of the number of trips, and 12% of the value. Fyke/hoop nets, haul seines, and pots were the only other gears to harvest more than 1% of the total number of pounds of white perch (Table 51). Fyke/hoop nets had the highest CPUE for all gears (53 lb/trip), whereas landings from haul seines received the highest current ($0.80) and deflated ($0.22) price per pound (Tables 51 and 52).

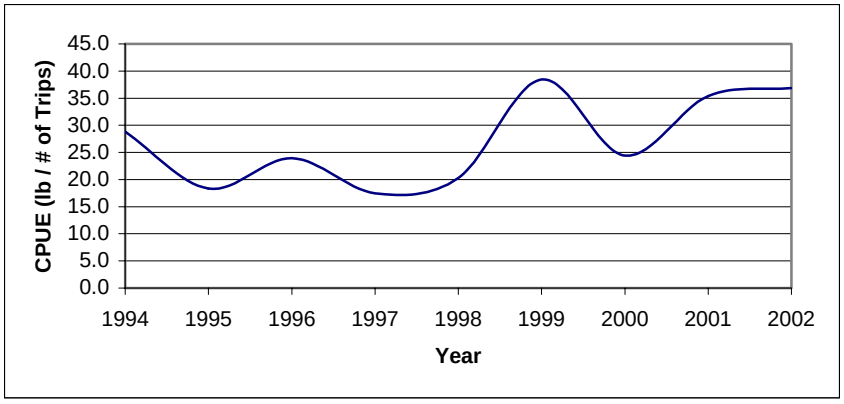

Figure 40. White perch CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

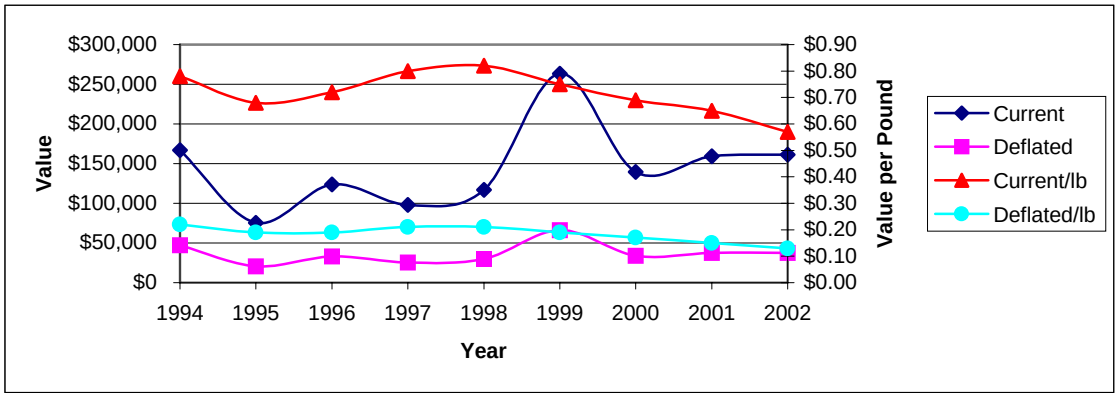

Figure 41. Current and deflated value and value per pound for white perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 49. Current and deflated value for white perch in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	166,773	47,047	0.78	0.22
1995	75,348	20,668	0.68	0.19
1996	123,687	32,950	0.72	0.19
1997	97,910	25,496	0.80	0.21
1998	116,800	29,947	0.82	0.21
1999	263,296	66,061	0.75	0.19
2000	139,364	33,824	0.69	0.17
2001	159,456	37,632	0.65	0.15
2002	161,094	37,438	0.57	0.13

Table 50. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Participants	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	105	214	256
Gill Nets	686	4,111	4,798
Haul Seines	37	82	88
Other Gears	58	127	137
Pots	261	1,117	1,248
Pound Net	154	383	464

Table 51. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	119,193	6.46	2,242	3.36	53.2
Gill Nets	1,439,995	78.07	49,141	73.59	29.3
Haul Seines	18,667	1.01	419	0.63	44.6
Other Gears	6,571	0.36	400	0.60	16.4
Pots	33,861	1.84	7,038	10.54	4.8
Pound Net	226,127	12.26	7,537	11.29	30.0
TOTAL	1,844,414	100.00	66,777	100.00	27.6

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 52. Combined current and deflated value for white perch landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Fyke/Hoop Net	78,186	19,615	6.00	0.66	0.16
Gill Nets	1,033,844	262,813	79.30	0.72	0.18
Haul Seines	14,991	4,055	1.15	0.80	0.22
Other Gears	4,684	1,186	0.36	0.71	0.18
Pots	19,812	5,045	1.52	0.59	0.15
Pound Net	152,211	38,348	11.68	0.67	0.17
TOTAL	1,303,728	331,063	100.00	0.71	0.18

From 1994 to 1997, the percent of white perch landed with haul seines never fell below 1.5% (Table A37). However, since 1997 white perch landed with haul seines have declined and have not risen above 0.3%.

Yellow Perch (Perca flavescens)

Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) have been identified for the future development of a state fishery management plan in North Carolina. Yellow perch are primarily a freshwater species and range from Hudson Bay to South Carolina. Yellow perch can reach a length of almost 12 inches (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). In North Carolina, the majority of yellow perch (97%) are harvested from Albemarle Sound and its tributaries.

The number of yellow perch dealers fluctuated but exhibited no overall change from 1994 to 2002. The number of dealers have been declining since 2000 (Figure 42). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 38 in 2002 to a maximum of 64 in 1996 (Table 53). The number of fishermen, and vessels participating in the yellow perch fishery have both followed similar patterns and show a similar overall rate of decline from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 42). The number of fishermen, and vessels have been steadily declining since 1999. The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 220 in 2002 to a maximum of 399 in 1997 (Table 53). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 275 in 2002 to a maximum of 506 in 1996.

Yellow perch landings exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 43). Landings peaked in 1999 but have been declining since that time. During the 1994 to 2002 period, landings of yellow perch ranged from a minimum of 54,000 pounds in 1996 to a maximum of 114,000 pounds in 1999 (Table 53). The number of trips reporting landings of yellow perch have fluctuated but exhibited a slow overall decrease (Figure 43). The number of trips peaked in 1999 but have been steadily declining since that time. However, in the Perquimans River, the number of trips have been increasing since 1999 because of the availability of yellow perch during their spawning migration up the river to and past Hertford (M. Loeffler, NCDMF, personal communication). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 3,167 in 2002 to a maximum of 5,651 in 1999 (Table 53).

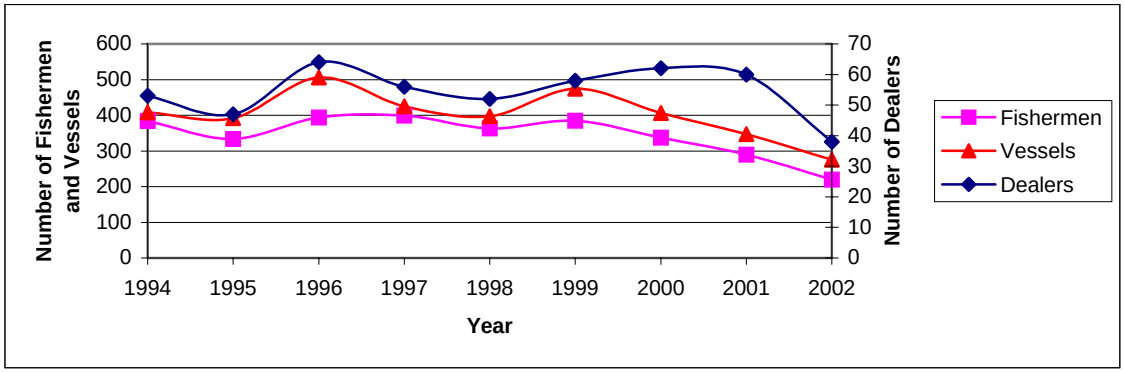

Figure 42. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 53. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for yellow perch in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	53	384	408	67,974	4,566	14.9
1995	47	334	392	61,872	3,622	17.1
1996	64	394	506	53,828	4,038	13.3
1997	56	399	425	76,740	5,013	15.3
1998	52	363	397	79,313	4,776	16.6
1999	58	385	474	113,545	5,651	20.1
2000	62	337	406	94,085	4,280	22.0
2001	60	290	347	90,527	3,478	26.0
2002	38	220	275	78,828	3,167	24.9

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

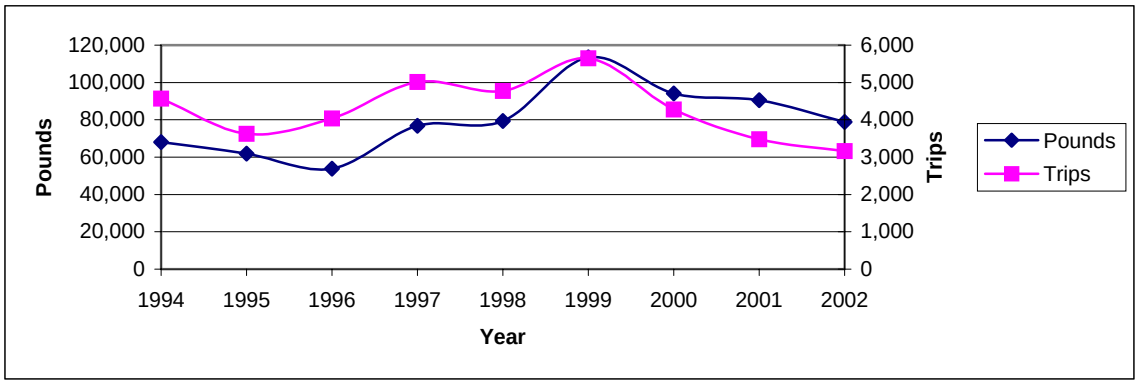

Figure 43. Yellow perch landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Yellow perch CPUE exhibited an overall increase for the 1994 to 2002 period (Figure 44). The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 13 lb/trip in 1996 to a maximum of 26 lb/trip in 2001 (Table 53).

The current and deflated values for yellow perch landings exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 45). The values peaked in 1999 but have steadily declined since that time. The current value ranged from a minimum of $41,000 in 1995 to $103,000 in 1999 (Table 54). The deflated value and ranged from a minimum of $11,000 in 1995 to a maximum of $26,000 in 1999.

The current price per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 45) and ranged from a minimum of $0.66 in 1995 to a maximum of $1.04 in 2000 (Table 54). The deflated price per pound increased slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 45) and ranged from a minimum of $0.18 in 1995 to a maximum of $0.25 in 2000 (Table 54).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, yellow perch were primarily harvested using fyke/hoop nets, gill nets, and pound nets (Tables 55, 56, and 57). Fyke/hoop nets ranked first accounting for 41% of the pounds landed, 6% of the number of trips, and 42% of the value. Gill nets ranked second accounting for 30% of the pounds landed, 73% of the number of trips, and 30% of the value. Pound nets ranked third accounting for 24% of the pounds landed, 8% of the number of trips, and 23% of the value. Other gear types that landed more than 1% of the total number of pounds for yellow perch were haul seines and pots (Tables 56). Fyke/hoop nets led all gears in CPUE (133 lb/trip) and the current ($0.92) price per pound (Tables 56 and 57). The deflated price per pound remained consistent across all gears ($0.22-$0.23) (Table 57).

Between 1998 and 2002, landings from fyke/hoop nets have been high (40% to 59 %) compared to 1994 through 1997 (13% to 37%) (Table A38). Landings from fyke/hoop nets ranged from 8,000 to 25,000 pounds in the first four years but from 31,000 to 56,000 pounds during the last five years. While fyke/hoop net landings increased, gill net, pound net, and pot landings decreased.

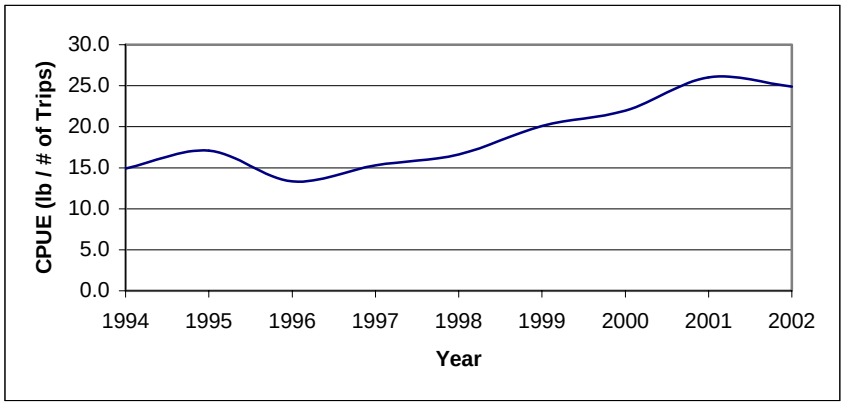

Figure 44. Yellow perch CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

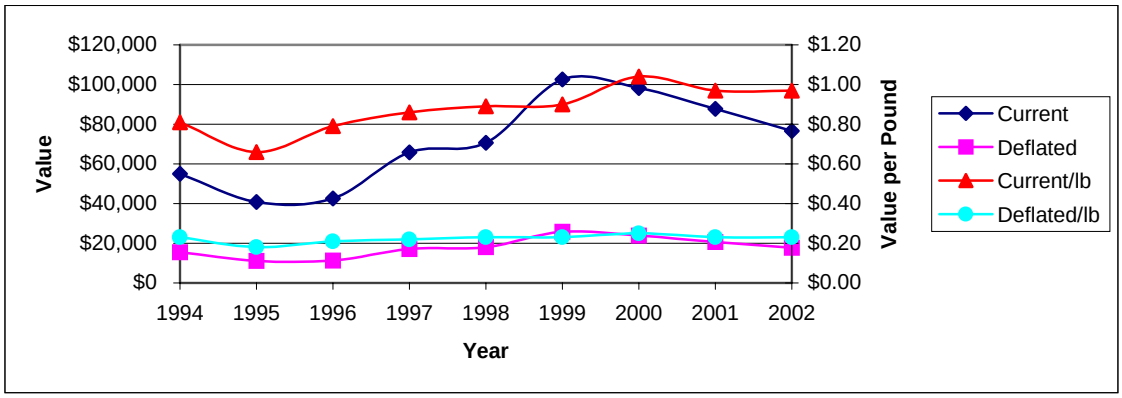

Figure 45. Current and deflated value and value per pound for yellow perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 54. Current and deflated value for yellow perch in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	55,059	15,532	0.81	0.23
1995	40,837	11,201	0.66	0.18
1996	42,524	11,328	0.79	0.21
1997	65,877	17,154	0.86	0.22
1998	70,588	18,099	0.89	0.23
1999	102,646	25,754	0.90	0.23
2000	98,164	23,824	1.04	0.25
2001	87,805	20,722	0.97	0.23
2002	76,629	17,809	0.97	0.23

Table 55. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	96	203	243
Gill Net	379	2,494	2,835
Haul Seines	34	84	97
Other Gears	39	99	103
Pots	195	883	951
Pound Net	106	269	322

Table 56. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	290,750	40.57	2,194	5.69	132.5
Gill Net	217,809	30.39	28,293	73.31	7.7
Haul Seines	13,756	1.92	588	1.52	23.4
Other Gears	7,584	1.06	332	0.86	22.8
Pots	15,895	2.22	4,053	10.50	3.9
Pound Net	170,919	23.85	3,132	8.12	54.6
TOTAL	716,713	100.00	38,592	100.00	18.6

Table 57. Combined current and deflated value for yellow perch landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Fyke/Hoop Net	268,675	66,934	41.97	0.92	0.23
Gill Net	191,694	48,748	29.95	0.88	0.22
Haul Seines	11,298	2,975	1.76	0.82	0.22
Other Gears	6,658	1,697	1.04	0.88	0.22
Pots	13,458	3,531	2.10	0.85	0.22
Pound Net	148,345	37,539	23.17	0.87	0.22
TOTAL	640,128	161,424	100.00	0.89	0.23

Summary of Statewide Landings for Shellfish Species from 1994 to 2002

During the 1994 to 2002 period, the majority of shellfish landings consisted of hard blue crabs and shrimp. Hard blue crabs dominated the landings for shellfish composing 82% of the total number of pounds of shellfish (Table 58). Shrimp ranked second in total landings accounting for 13% of the total landings. Hard blue crabs also ranked first accounting for 48% of the number of trips reporting shellfish landings. Hard clams ranked second having been landed in 20% of all trips while peeler blue crabs ranked third having been landed in 12% of all trips. Hard blue crabs ranked first in CPUE while shrimp ranked second.

The majority of the revenue generated from shellfish was also attributable to hard blue crabs and shrimp. Hard blue crabs generated the most revenue during the 1994 to 2002 period, accounting for 53% of total value for all shellfish (Table 59). Landings from shrimp ranked second accounting having accounted for 29% of the total value from shellfish landings. The current value for hard blue crabs during this period was $294 million and the deflated value was $75 million making it the most valuable commercial fishery in the state. The current value for shrimp was $160 million and the deflated value $41 million during this period making it the second most valuable commercial fishery to the state.

Shellfish Species Profiles

Bay Scallop (Argopecten irradians)

Bay scallops (*Argopecten irradians*) have been identified for the future development of a state fishery management plan in North Carolina. Bay scallops have a range extending from New Jersey to the Gulf of Mexico and can reach a length of up to 3 inches (Kaplan 1988). In North Carolina, the majority of bay scallops are harvested from Core and Bogue sounds.

Table 58. Combined number of pounds landed, trips, and CPUE[1] by major shellfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

Species	Pounds	% Pounds	Pound Rank	Trips	% Trips	Trip Rank	CPUE
Bay scallop	542,838	0.10	8	6,271	0.32	8	86.6
Blue crab, hard	439,112,416	81.94	1	937,838	47.54	1	468.2
Blue crab, peeler	8,223,047	1.53	3	233,225	11.82	3	35.3
Blue crab, soft	5,965,077	1.11	6	110,252	5.59	5	54.1
Hard clam	6,277,656	1.17	5	392,030	19.87	2	16.0
Other shellfish	6,348,015	1.18	4	50,517	2.56	7	125.7
Oyster	2,026,245	0.38	7	73,468	3.72	6	27.6
Shrimp	67,402,463	12.58	2	169,033	8.57	4	398.8
Total	535,897,757	100.00	-	1,972,634	100.00	-	271.7

1 CPUE = Total pounds landed/total number of trips

Table 59. Combined current and deflated value for the major shellfish species landed in North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Species	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value
Bay scallop	1,411,450	370,959	0.26
Blue crab, hard	293,722,402	75,284,081	53.36
Blue crab, peeler	15,400,178	3,871,170	2.80
Blue crab, soft	23,185,438	5,865,403	4.21
Hard clam	40,348,080	10,336,249	7.33
Other shellfish	8,836,448	2,253,754	1.61
Oyster	8,011,664	2,037,370	1.46
Shrimp	159,512,664	40,804,301	28.98
Total	550,428,324	140,823,287	100.00

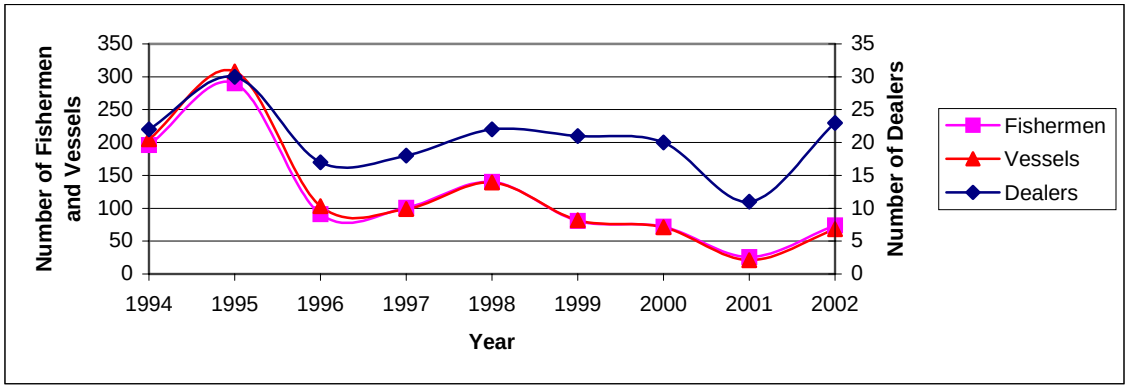

Figure 46. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 60. Landings[1], trips, and CPUE[2] for bay scallop in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	22	196	205	73,043	792	92.2
1995	30	290	308	201,041	2,116	95.0
1996	17	91	103	29,235	448	65.3
1997	18	101	99	63,794	678	94.1
1998	22	140	139	103,069	1,060	97.2
1999	21	81	82	29,651	441	67.2
2000	20	72	71	21,269	343	62.0
2001	11	26	21	2,517	56	45.0
2002	23	74	68	19,219	337	57.0

1 Reported as pounds of meat
2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

The number of bay scallop dealers have decreased slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 46). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 11 in 2001 to a maximum of 30 in 1995 (Table 60). The number of fishermen, and vessels participating in the bay scallop fishery both displayed very similar patterns and exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 46). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 26 in 2001 to a maximum of 290 in 1995, and the number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 21 in 2001 to a maximum of 308 in 1995 (Table 60).

The number of pounds of bay scallop meat landed and the number of trips exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 47). The number of pounds landed reached its highest peak in 1995 and a smaller peak in 1998. During the 1994 to 2002 period, bay scallop landings ranged from a minimum of 3,000 pounds in 2001 to a maximum of 201,000 pounds in 1995 (Table 60). The number of trips that landed bay scallops ranged from a minimum of 56 in 2001 to a maximum of 2,116 in 1995. Bay scallop CPUE exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 48), and ranged from a minimum of 45 lb/trip in 2001 to 97 lb/trip in 1998 (Table 60). This species is very susceptible to environmental conditions and the hurricanes of 1999 (Dennis, Floyd and Irene) may have contributed to the declining trend detected in the landings from 1998 to 2001 (NCDMF 2004).

The current and deflated values for bay scallop landings fluctuated widely peaking in 1995 and 1998 but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 49). The current value ranged from a minimum of $10,000 in 2001 to a maximum of $401,000 in 1995, and the deflated value ranged from a minimum of $2,000 in 2001 to a maximum of $110,000 in 1995 (Table 61).

The current and deflated prices per pound have increased overall from 1994 to 2002 and experienced a peak in 1996 (Figure 49). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $1.82 per pound in 1994 to a maximum of $4.14 per pound in 2001 (Table 61). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.51 in 1994 to a maximum of $1.03 in 1996.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, dredges were the primary gears used to harvest bay scallops (Tables 62, 63, and 64). Dredges accounted for 72% of the pounds landed, 66% of the trips, and 67% of the value. Other gears landing more than 1% of the total

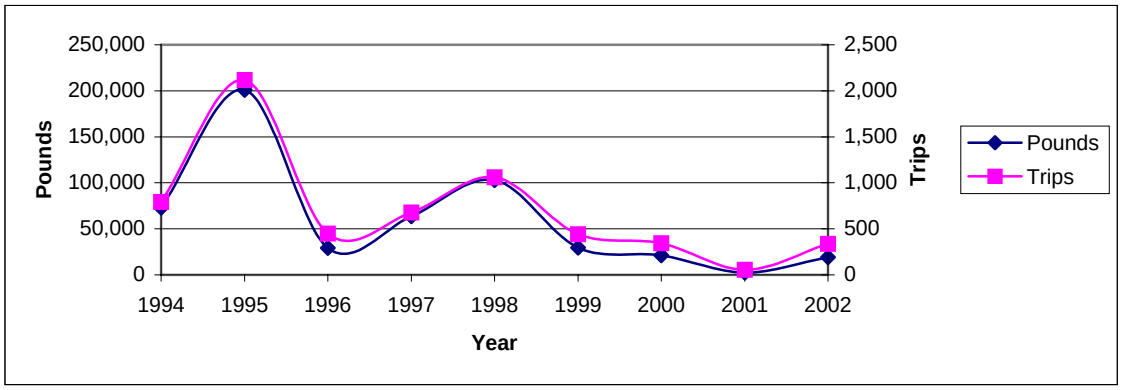

Figure 47. Bay scallop landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

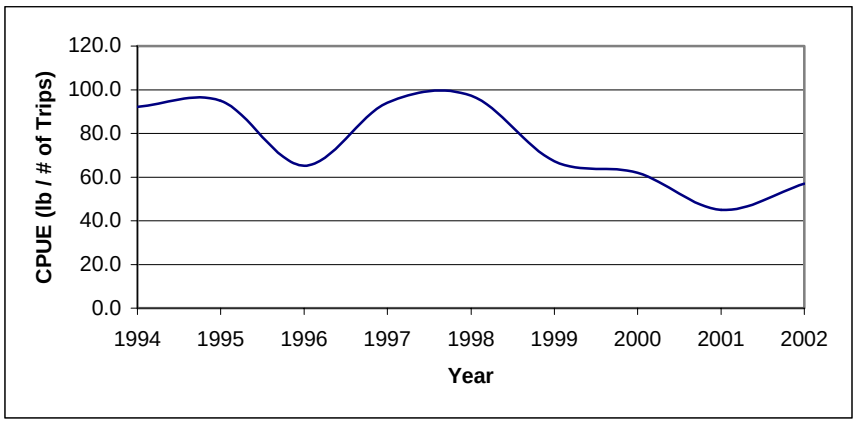

Figure 48. Bay scallop CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

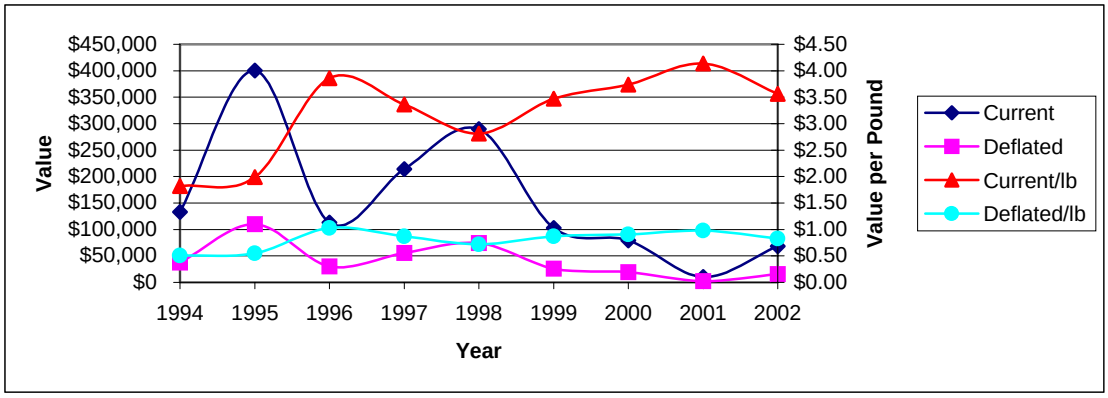

Figure 49. Current and deflated value and value per pound for bay scallop landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 61. Current and deflated value for bay scallop in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	132,967	37,510	1.82	0.51
1995	400,638	109,895	1.99	0.55
1996	112,849	30,063	3.86	1.03
1997	214,067	55,743	3.36	0.87
1998	289,606	74,255	2.81	0.72
1999	102,998	25,842	3.47	0.87
2000	79,531	19,302	3.74	0.91
2001	10,423	2,460	4.14	0.98
2002	68,371	15,889	3.56	0.83

Table 62. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	81	263	235
Dredges	112	697	733
Other Gears	24	38	38
Rakes	73	250	243
Scallop Scoop	77	266	267

Table 63. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
By Hand	55,074	10.15	562	8.96	98.0
Dredges	390,633	71.96	4,142	66.05	94.3
Other Gears	4,466	0.82	43	0.69	103.9
Rakes	50,986	9.39	803	12.80	63.5
Scallop Scoop	41,687	7.68	721	11.50	57.8
TOTAL	542,846	100.00	6,271	100.00	86.6

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 64. Combined current and deflated value for bay scallop landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
By Hand	148,470	38,036	10.52	2.70	0.76
Dredges	950,253	252,977	67.32	2.43	0.69
Other Gears	14,451	3,891	1.02	3.24	0.91
Rakes	155,729	39,992	11.03	3.05	0.86
Scallop Scoop	142,546	36,063	10.10	3.42	0.96
TOTAL	1,411,450	370,960	100.00	2.60	0.73

landings included collecting by hand, rakes, and scallop scoops (Table 52). Of these gears, collecting by hand had the largest CPUE (98 lb/trip), whereas the scallop scoop recorded the highest current ($3.42) and deflated ($0.96) prices per pound (Tables 63 and 64).

Landings from dredges have declined dramatically since 1998 (Table A39) because of decreases in bay scallop populations (T. Murphy, NCDMF, personal communication) (Figure 47). In recent years, rakes and scallop scoops have become the primary gear types used to harvest bay scallops due to management measures protecting sea grass beds and low bay scallop populations (T. Murphy, NCDMF, personal communication) (Table A39).

Blue Crab (Callinectes sapidus)

Blue crabs (*Callinectes sapidus*) are currently managed under the North Carolina blue crab FMP (NCDMF 1998). Blue crabs are common along the eastern seaboard and have a range extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the West Indies (Kaplan 1988). In North Carolina, blue crabs are split into three harvest categories: hard blue crabs, peeler blue crabs, and soft blue crabs. These categories are based on molting (shedding) phase. Blue crabs that have a thick carapace are considered hard, those that are beginning to molt are considered peelers, and those that have recently molted and have not yet formed a thick carapace are considered soft. The majority of blue crab are harvested from the Albemarle-Pamlico estuarine system.

Hard Blue Crabs

The number of hard blue crab dealers have increased only slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 50). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 250 in 1994 to a maximum of 338 in 1999 (Table 65). Both the number of fishermen, and vessels exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 50). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 1,550 in 2002 to a maximum of 2,338 in 1997 (Table 65). The

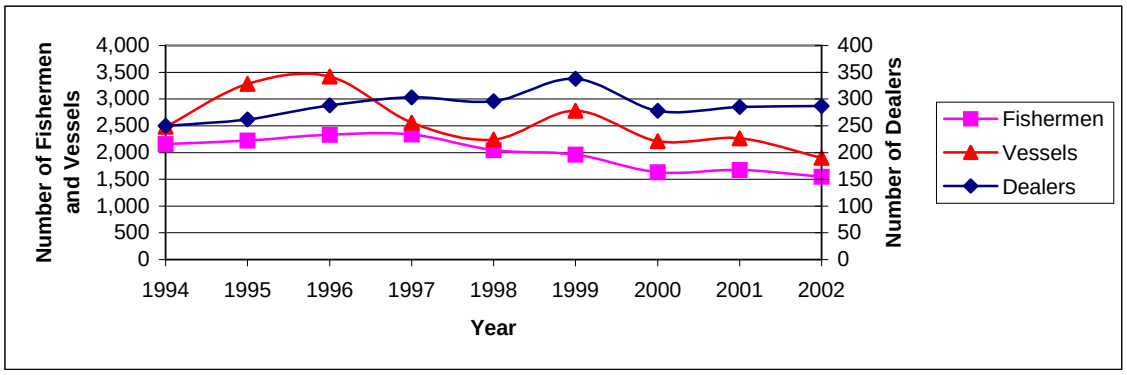

Figure 50. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina hard blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 65. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for hard blue crabs in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	250	2,161	2,479	52,260,168	109,603	476.8
1995	262	2,225	3,285	45,033,543	110,218	408.6
1996	288	2,332	3,418	65,682,500	107,379	611.7
1997	303	2,338	2,558	54,353,545	110,754	490.8
1998	296	2,045	2,241	60,402,332	119,557	505.2
1999	338	1,962	2,783	56,094,091	105,380	532.3
2000	278	1,630	2,212	38,889,273	94,998	409.4
2001	285	1,676	2,267	29,939,494	97,315	307.7
2002	287	1,550	1,900	36,457,470	82,633	441.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

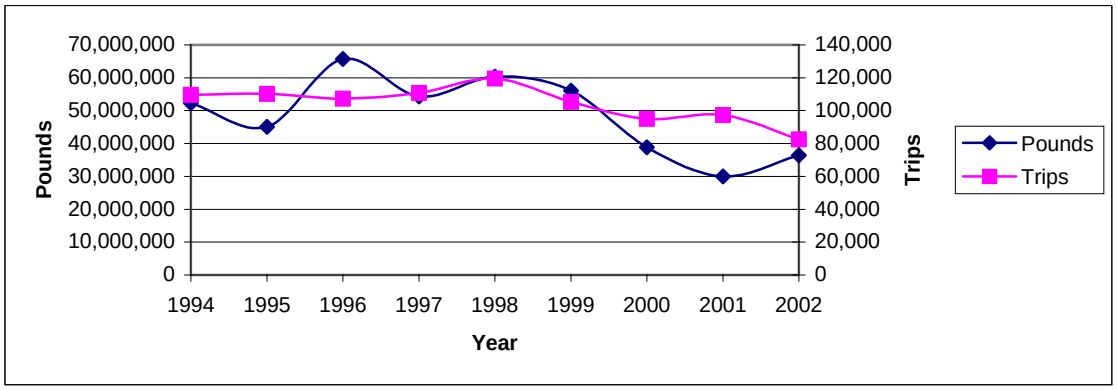

Figure 51. Hard blue crab landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 1,900 in 2002 to a maximum of 3,418 in 1996.

Landings of hard blue crabs fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 51). The number of pounds landed ranged from a minimum of 29,939,000 pounds in 2001 to a maximum of 65,683,000 in 1996 (Table 65). The numbers of trips reporting landings of hard blue crabs exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 51). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 82,633 in 2002 to a maximum of 119,557 in 1998 (Table 65). The CPUE exhibited a slight overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 52). During this time, hard blue crab CPUE ranged from a minimum of 308 lb/trip in 2001 to a maximum of 612 lb/trip in 1996 (Table 65).

The current and deflated values for hard blue crab landings exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 53). The values experienced a peak in 1996 and 1998, and a low in 2001. During the 1994 to 2002 period, the current value ranged from a minimum of $25,096,000 in 2001 to a maximum of $40,412,000 in 1998 (Table 66). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $5,923,000 in 2001 to a maximum of $10,645,000 in 1996.

The current price per pound fluctuated but exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 53). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.51 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.84 in 2001 (Table 66). The deflated price per pound exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 53) and ranged from a minimum of $0.15 in 1994 and 1999 to a maximum of $0.20 in 1995, 2000, and 2001 (Table 66).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, hard blue crabs were primarily harvested using pots (Tables 67, 68, and 69). Pots accounted for 95% of the pounds landed, 93% of the number of trips, and 96% of the value. Trawls were the only other gear type to land more than 1% of the total number of pounds (Table 68). The CPUE was greatest for pots (481 lb/trip), but landings from the category “other gears” received the highest current price per pound ($0.69). The deflated price per pound remained consistent across all gear types ($0.17-$0.16) (Table 66).

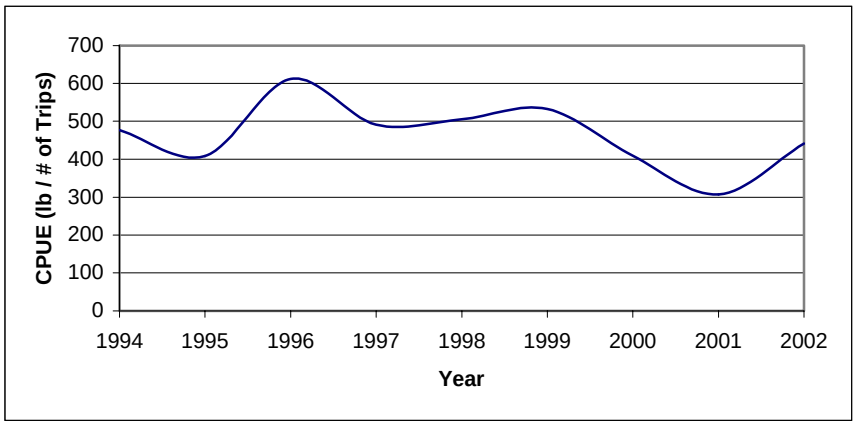

Figure 52. Hard blue crab CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

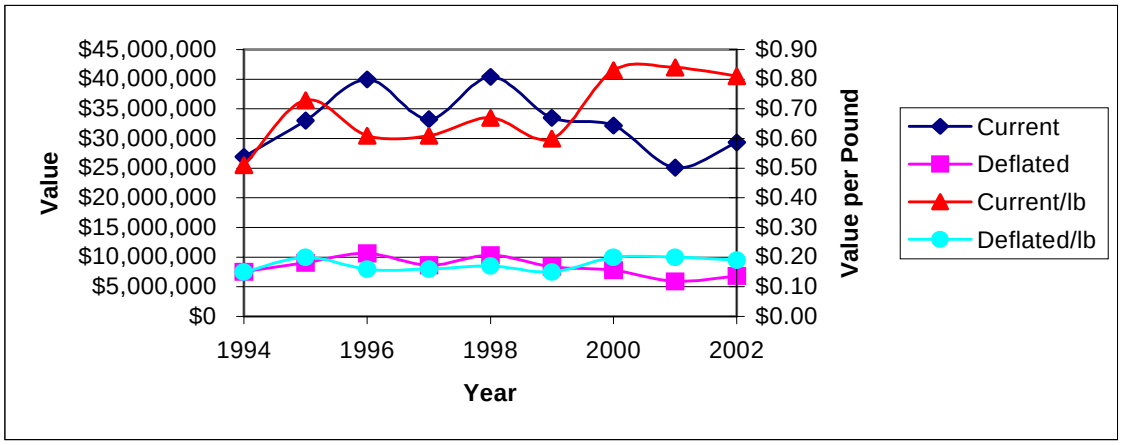

Figure 53. Current and deflated value and value per pound for hard blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 66. Current and deflated value for hard blue crab in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	26,896,282	7,587,441	0.51	0.15
1995	33,053,805	9,066,659	0.73	0.20
1996	39,957,947	10,644,797	0.61	0.16
1997	33,239,741	8,655,629	0.61	0.16
1998	40,411,627	10,361,541	0.67	0.17
1999	33,526,081	8,411,694	0.60	0.15
2000	32,189,736	7,812,449	0.83	0.20
2001	25,095,977	5,922,651	0.84	0.20
2002	29,351,206	6,821,220	0.81	0.19

Table 67. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina hard blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	649	2,208	2,389
Pots	2,353	15,566	20,191
Trawls	758	3,500	3,876

Table 68. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina hard blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Other Gears	1,312,999	0.30	12,979	1.38	101.2
Pots	418,063,953	95.21	869,995	92.77	480.5
Trawls	19,735,467	4.49	54,865	5.85	359.7
TOTAL	439,112,419	100.00	937,839	100.00	468.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 69. Combined current and deflated value for hard blue crabs landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Other Gears	900,078	227,635	0.31	0.69	0.17
Pots	280,848,092	71,964,358	95.62	0.67	0.17
Trawls	11,974,231	3,092,087	4.08	0.61	0.16
TOTAL	293,722,401	75,284,080	100.00	0.67	0.17

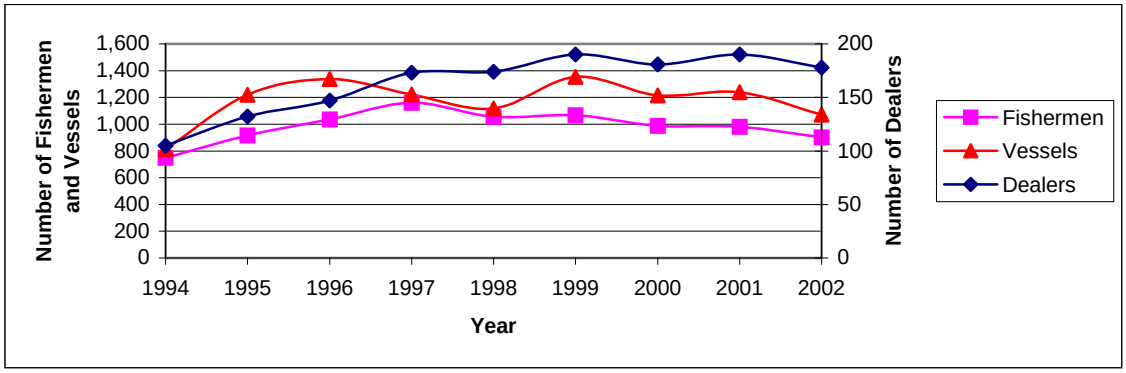

Figure 54. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina peeler blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 70. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for peeler blue crabs in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	105	749	812	642,238	14,181	45.3
1995	132	916	1,220	724,442	19,522	37.1
1996	147	1,036	1,337	878,382	21,116	41.6
1997	173	1,160	1,223	1,022,668	28,507	35.9
1998	174	1,054	1,116	976,097	31,425	31.1
1999	190	1,066	1,354	942,150	28,735	32.8
2000	181	988	1,215	998,971	32,301	30.9
2001	190	980	1,240	1,319,202	31,880	41.4
2002	178	901	1,071	718,897	25,558	28.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Peeler Blue Crabs

The number of peeler blue crab dealers exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 54). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 105 in 1994 to a maximum of 190 in 1999 and 2001 (Table 70). The number of fishermen and the number of vessels both exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 54). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 749 in 1994 to a maximum of 1,160 in 1997 (Table 70). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 812 in 1994 to a maximum of 1,354 in 1999.

The number of peeler blue crabs landed exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 55). However, the period ended with a sharp decline in landings in 2002. During the 1994 to 2002 period, landings ranged from a minimum of 642,000 pounds in 1994 to a maximum of 1,319,000 pounds in 2001 (Table 70). The number of trips that landed peeler blue crabs exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002. However, the period ended with a decline in the number of trips in 2002 (Figure 55). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 14,181 in 1994 to a maximum of 32,301 in 2000 (Table 70). The CPUE exhibited a slow overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 56). Peeler blue crab CPUE ranged from 28 lb/trip in 2002 to 45 lb/trip in 1994 (Table 70).

The current and deflated values of peeler blue crab landings exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 57). Both values peaked in 2001 and then declined sharply in 2002 (Table 71). The current value ranged from a minimum of $772,000 in 1994 to a maximum of 3,077,000 in 2001, and the deflated value ranged from a minimum of $218,000 in 1994 to a maximum of $726,000 in 2001.

The current and deflated prices per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Table 57). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $1.20 in 1994 to a maximum of $2.33 in 2001 (Table 71). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.34 in 1994 to a maximum of $0.56 in 1999.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, peeler blue crabs were primarily harvested using pots (Tables 72, 73, and 74). Pots accounted for 97% of the pounds landed, 96% of number of trips, and 98% of the value. Trawls were the only other gear type to land more than 1% of the total number of pounds of peeler blue crabs (Table 73). Trawls had the highest

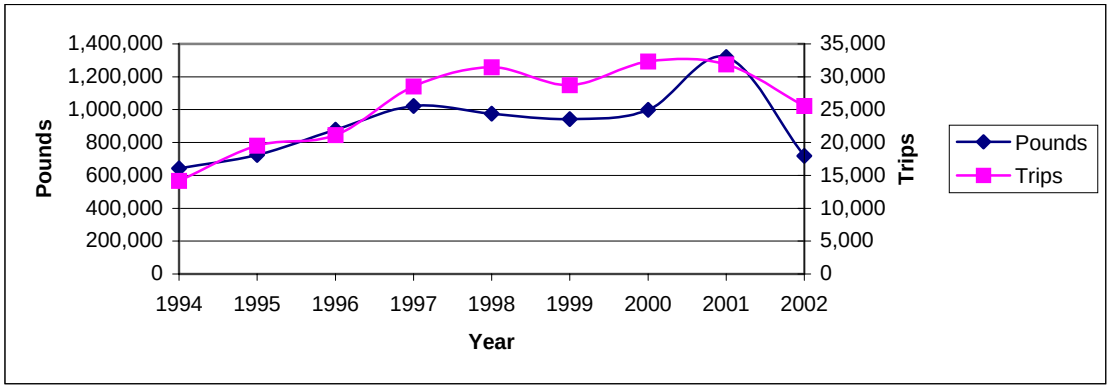

Figure 55. Peeler blue crab landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

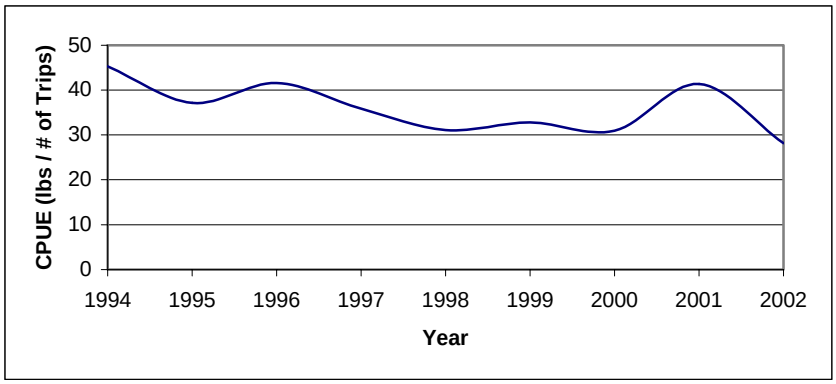

Figure 56. Peeler blue crab CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

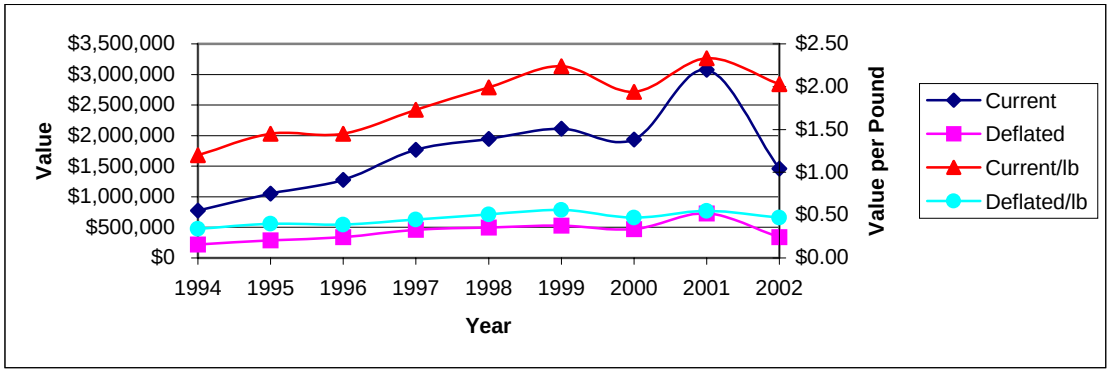

Figure 57. Current and deflated value and value per pound for peeler blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 71. Current and deflated value for peeler blue crab in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	771,697	217,696	1.20	0.34
1995	1,052,607	288,730	1.45	0.40
1996	1,275,729	339,854	1.45	0.39
1997	1,768,122	460,419	1.73	0.45
1998	1,947,155	499,250	1.99	0.51
1999	2,111,690	529,823	2.24	0.56
2000	1,937,359	470,197	1.94	0.47
2001	3,076,797	726,124	2.33	0.55
2002	1,459,022	339,077	2.03	0.47

Table 72. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina peeler blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	181	593	641
Pots	1,399	8,316	9,964
Trawls	248	663	689

Table 73. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina peeler blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Other Gears	50,728	0.62	3,830	1.64	13.2
Pots	8,009,122	97.40	224,944	96.45	35.6
Trawls	163,195	1.98	4,451	1.91	36.7
TOTAL	8,223,045	100.00	233,225	100.00	35.3

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 74. Combined current and deflated value for peeler blue crabs landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Other Gears	97,949	24,430	0.64	1.93	0.48
Pots	15,016,800	3,774,009	97.51	1.87	0.47
Trawls	285,428	72,732	1.85	1.75	0.45
TOTAL	15,400,177	3,871,170	100.00	1.87	0.47

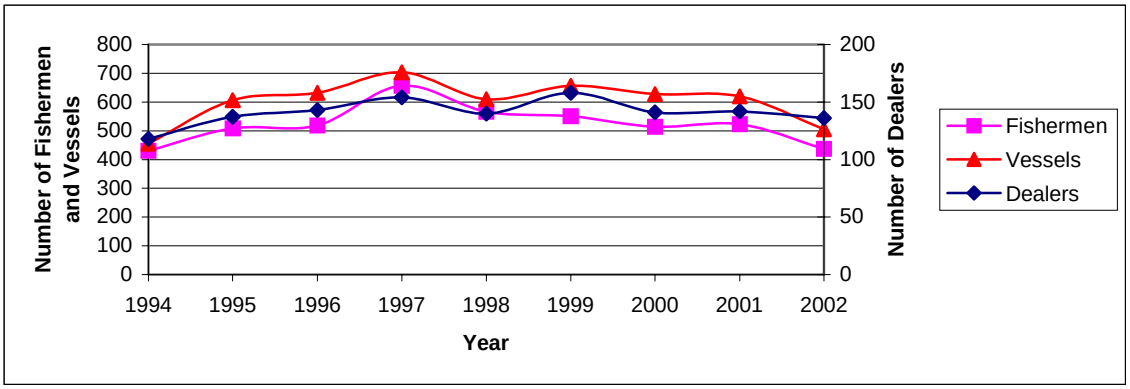

Figure 58. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina soft blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

CPUE collecting 37 lb/trip. Peeler blue crabs landed with the category "other gear" received the highest current ($1.93) and deflated ($0.48) prices per pound (Table 74).

Soft Blue Crabs

Dealers of soft blue crabs exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 58). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 118 in 1994 to a maximum of 158 in 1999 (Table 75). The number of fishermen, and vessels did not exhibit an overall change from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 58). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 431 in 1994 to a maximum of 657 in 1997 (Table 75). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 455 in 1994 to a maximum of 703 in 1997.

Landings of soft blue crabs have fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 59). However, soft shell blue crabs ended the period with a sharp decline in 2002. Landings ranged from a minimum of 510,000 pounds in 1999 to a maximum of 922,000 pounds in 2001 (Table 75). The number of trips reporting soft blue crab landings exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 59). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 7,198 in 1994 to a maximum of 16,369 in 2001 (Table 75). Soft blue crab CPUE exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 60). The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 39 lb/trip in 1999 and 2002 to a maximum of 85 lb/trip in 1994 (Table 75).

The current and deflated values for soft blue crab landings fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 61). However, the values ended the period with a sharp decline in 2002. The current value ranged from a minimum of $1,883,000 in 1996 to a maximum of $4,077,000 in 2001 (Table 76). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $502,000 in 1996 to a maximum of $962,000 in 2001.

The current and deflated prices per pound exhibited a slow increase overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 61). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $3.11 in 1995 to a maximum of $4.45 in 2000 (Table 76). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.85 in 1995 to a maximum of $1.08 in 2000.

During the 1994 to 2002 period, soft blue crabs, like hard and peeler blue crabs, were harvested primarily with pots (Tables 77, 78, and 79). However, soft crabs that are

Table 75. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for soft blue crabs in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	118	431	455	610,769	7,198	84.9
1995	137	508	606	685,555	8,959	76.5
1996	143	518	632	519,316	8,596	60.4
1997	154	657	703	713,896	12,541	56.9
1998	140	566	610	697,741	13,733	50.8
1999	158	551	657	510,435	13,168	38.8
2000	141	514	628	750,140	15,382	48.8
2001	142	523	620	921,693	16,369	56.3
2002	136	437	505	555,532	14,306	38.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

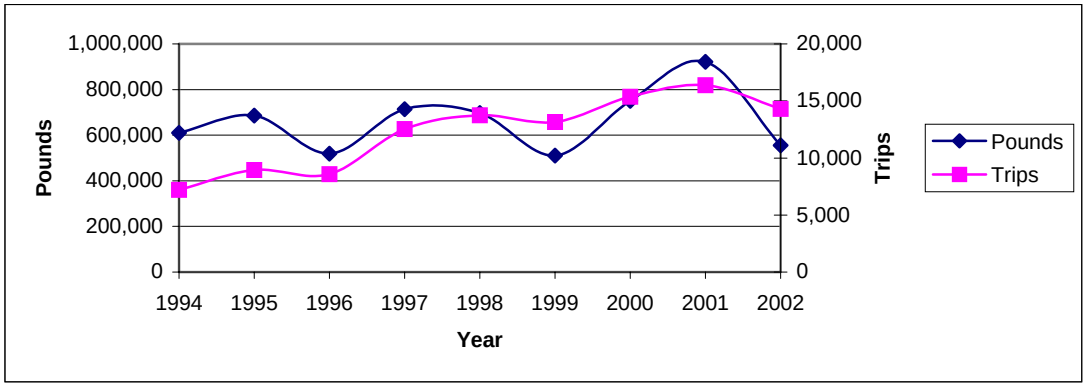

Figure 59. Soft blue crab landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

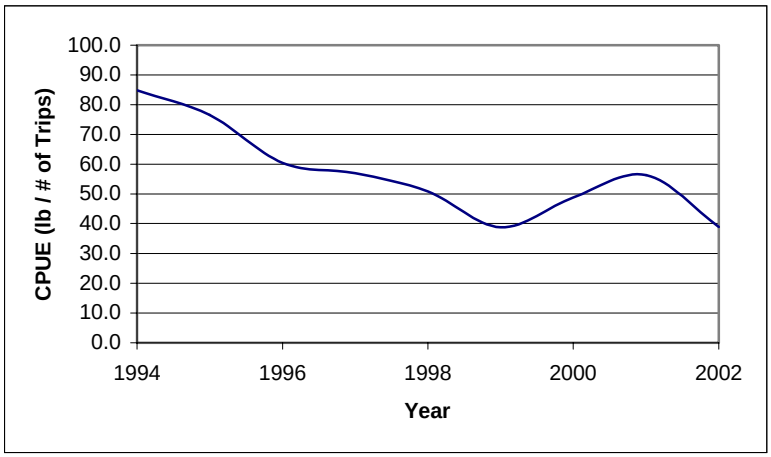

Figure 60. Soft blue crab CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

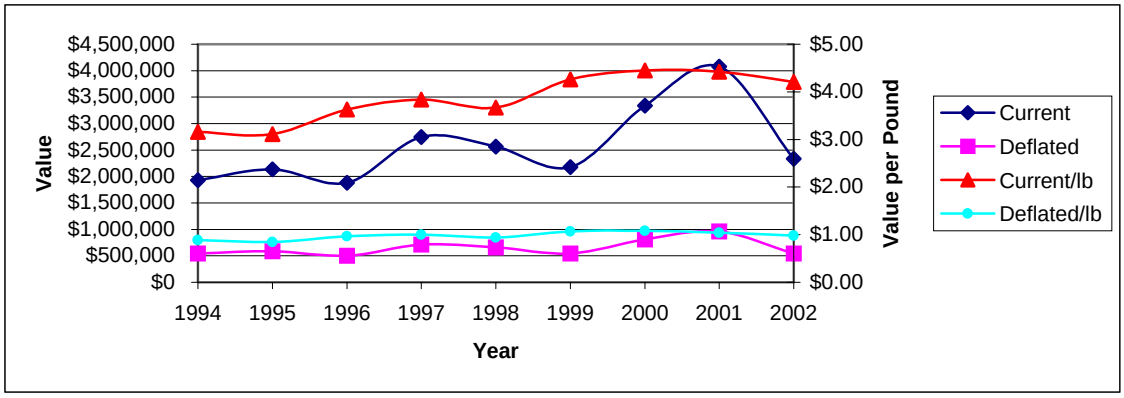

Figure 61. Current and deflated value and value per pound for soft blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 76. Current and deflated value for soft blue crab in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	1,932,136	545,056	3.16	0.89
1995	2,132,875	585,047	3.11	0.85
1996	1,883,181	501,679	3.63	0.97
1997	2,744,530	714,676	3.84	1.00
1998	2,563,343	657,241	3.67	0.94
1999	2,174,429	545,564	4.26	1.07
2000	3,341,171	810,902	4.45	1.08
2001	4,076,909	962,151	4.42	1.04
2002	2,336,864	543,087	4.21	0.98

Table 77. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina soft blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	409	1,056	1,113
Pots	1,128	4,149	4,789

Table 78. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina soft blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
Other Gears	70,109	1.18	5,534	5.02	12.7
Pots	5,894,968	98.82	104,718	94.98	56.3
TOTAL	5,965,077	100.00	110,252	100.00	54.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 79. Combined current and deflated value for soft blue crabs landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Other Gears	263,645	67,741	1.14	3.76	0.97
Pots	22,921,793	5,797,662	98.86	3.89	0.98
TOTAL	23,185,438	5,865,403	100.00	3.89	0.98

recorded on a trip ticket as being caught with pots, may have actually been caught as peeler crabs. A fisherman could conceivably catch peeler crabs using pots, house them in a shedding tank until they molt, and then sell them to a dealer as soft crabs in order to get a higher price per pound. In this instance, a soft crab would be recorded on a trip ticket as being caught with a pot. Pots accounted for 99% of the pounds landed, 95% of the number of trips, and 99% of the value. Pots had the highest CPUE (56 lb/trip), as well as the highest current price per pound. The deflated price per pound remained consistent across gear types ($0.97-$0.98) (Table 79).

Hard Clams (Mercenaria mercenaria)

Hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) are currently managed under the North Carolina hard clam FMP (NCDMF 2001b). Hard clams have a wide distribution ranging from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Texas and can reach a length of greater than 5 inches (Abbott 1954). In North Carolina, hard clams are commonly harvested from Core Sound, the New River, and the Newport River.

Dealers of hard clams exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 62). The number of dealers experienced a low in 1995, remained consistent from 1996 to 1999, reached a second low in 2000, increased in 2001, and remained high in 2002. The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 82 in 1995 to a maximum of 96 in 1994 and 2002 (Table 80). The number of fishermen, and vessels participating in the hard clam fishery exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 62). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 1,406 in 2002 to a maximum of 1,905 in 1994 (Table 80). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 920 in 2002 to a maximum of 2,194 in 1995.

The number of pounds of hard clam meat landed and the number of trips fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 63). Hard clam landings ranged from a minimum of 576,970 pounds in 1999 to a maximum of 902,369 in 1995 (Table 80). The number of trips reporting hard clam landings ranged from a minimum of 32,902 in 1999 to a maximum of 53,008 in 1994. Hard clam CPUE

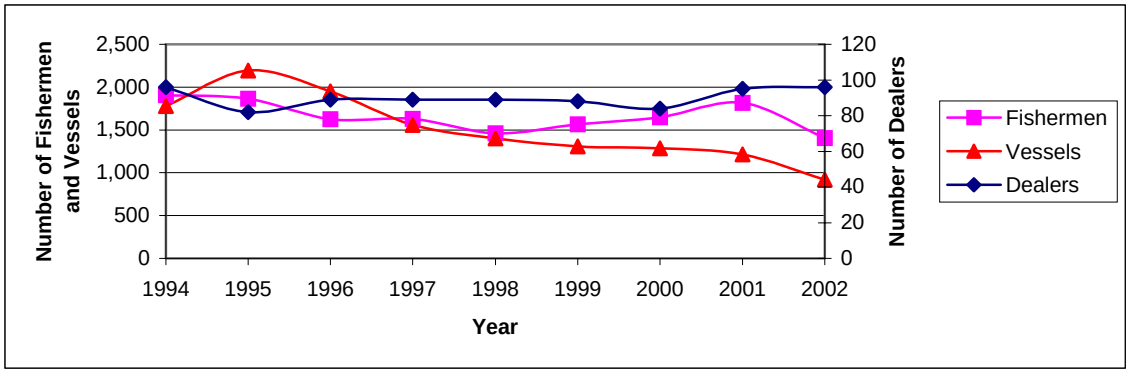

Figure 62. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina hard clam commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 80. Landings[1], trips, and CPUE[2] for hard clams in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	96	1,905	1,779	704,587	53,008	13.3
1995	82	1,863	2,194	902,369	50,603	17.8
1996	89	1,627	1,949	639,950	43,054	14.9
1997	89	1,628	1,557	704,755	45,045	15.6
1998	89	1,461	1,401	689,510	40,820	16.9
1999	88	1,566	1,308	576,970	32,902	17.5
2000	84	1,648	1,284	676,048	42,050	16.1
2001	95	1,815	1,214	763,573	48,839	15.6
2002	96	1,406	920	619,894	35,709	17.4

1 Reported as pounds of meat
2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

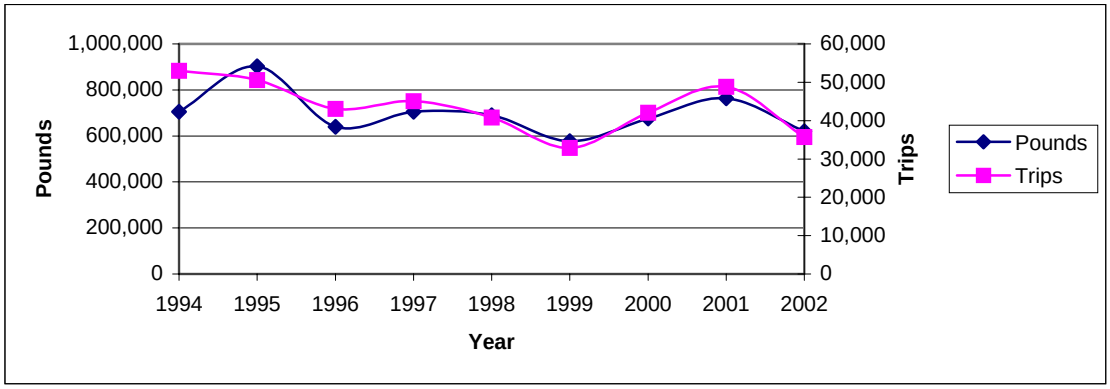

Figure 63. Hard clam landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

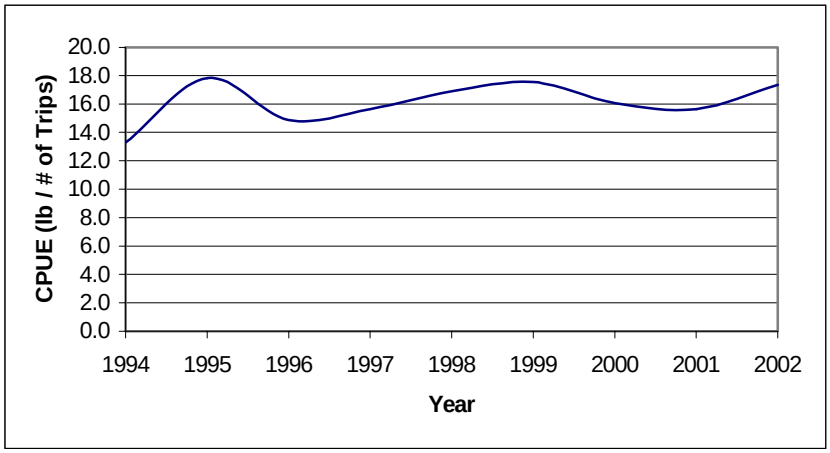

Figure 64. Hard clam CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

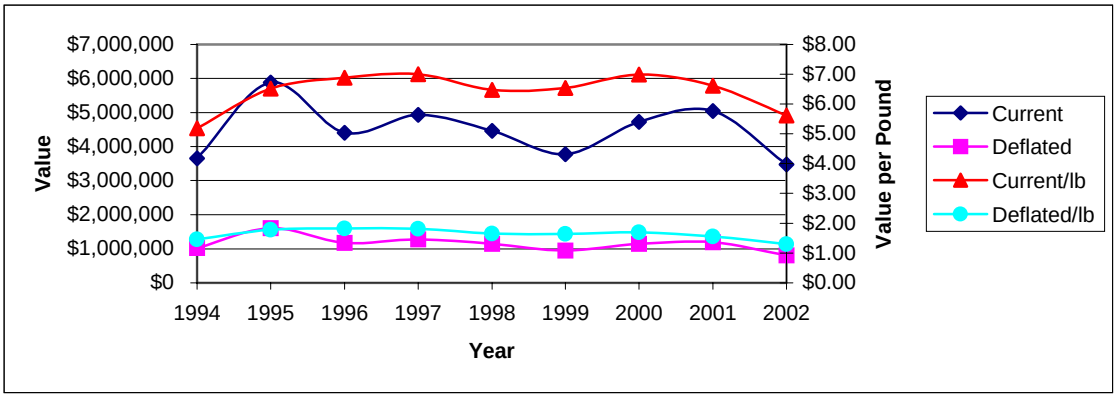

Figure 65. Current and deflated value and value per pound for hard clam landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 81. Current and deflated value for hard clams in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	3,651,272	1,030,024	5.18	1.46
1995	5,880,446	1,613,006	6.52	1.79
1996	4,402,766	1,172,897	6.88	1.83
1997	4,931,351	1,284,124	7.00	1.82
1998	4,460,222	1,143,601	6.47	1.66
1999	3,774,453	947,010	6.54	1.64
2000	4,727,510	1,147,367	6.99	1.70
2001	5,043,723	1,190,319	6.61	1.56
2002	3,476,337	807,901	5.61	1.30

has increased slightly overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 64). Hard clam CPUE ranged from a maximum of 13 lb/trip in 1994 to a minimum of 18 lb/trip in 1995 (Table 80).

The current and deflated values for hard clam landings fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 65). The current value ranged from a minimum of $3,476,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $5,880,000 in 1995 (Table 81). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $808,000 in 2002 to a maximum of $1,613,000 in 1995.

The current price per pound exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 65). Having increased from 1994 to 1995, the current price per pound remained relatively stable until 2001, when it decreased in 2002 (Figure 65). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $5.18 in 1994 to a maximum of $7.00 in 1997 (Table 81). The deflated price per pound fluctuated but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 65). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $1.30 in 2002 to a maximum of $1.83 in 1996 (Table 81).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, hard clams were primarily harvested by hand and using rakes (Tables 82, 83, and 84). Rakes ranked first accounting for 44% of the pounds landed, 57% of the number of trips, and 45% of the value. Collecting by hand ranked second accounting for 22% of the pounds landed, 24% of the number of trips, and 23% of the value. Other gears that landed more than 1% of the total number of pounds of hard clams were dredges, tongs, and trawls (Table 84). Dredges had the greatest CPUE (122 lb/trip) as well as the highest current ($7.43) and deflated ($1.92) prices per pound (Tables 83 and 84).

Eastern Oyster (Crassostrea virginica)

Eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) are currently managed under the North Carolina Oyster FMP (NCDMF 2001c). The eastern oyster has a wide distribution ranging from Canada to Texas. It is typically found in intertidal and subtidal flats reaching a length of up to 8 inches (Kaplan 1988).

Although traditionally harvested from Pamlico Sound in the northern part of the state, disease has caused the stock to decline in this area. Consequently, current landing

Table 82. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina hard clam commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	648	8,795	7,454
Dredges	132	368	386
Other Gears	314	175	176
Rakes	644	11,853	10,361
Tongs	263	2,487	2,509
Trawls	162	808	905

Table 83. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina hard clam commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	% Pounds	# of Trips	% Trips	CPUE
By Hand	1,502,583	22.34	102,225	24.04	14.7
Dredges	658,908	9.80	5,404	1.27	121.9
Other Gears	463,214	6.89	33,698	7.92	13.7
Rakes	2,988,089	44.42	242,476	57.01	12.3
Tongs	448,992	6.67	33,270	7.82	13.5
Trawls	664,862	9.88	8,227	1.93	80.8
TOTAL	6,726,648	100.00	425,300	100.00	15.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 84. Combined current and deflated value for hard clam landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
By Hand	9,796,809	2,480,540	22.77	6.52	1.65
Dredges	4,892,797	1,261,812	11.37	7.43	1.92
Other Gears	2,756,281	710,881	6.41	5.95	1.53
Rakes	19,477,820	5,006,462	45.28	6.52	1.68
Tongs	2,670,255	687,510	6.21	5.95	1.53
Trawls	3,424,374	876,553	7.96	5.15	1.32
TOTAL	43,018,336	11,023,758	100.00	6.40	1.64

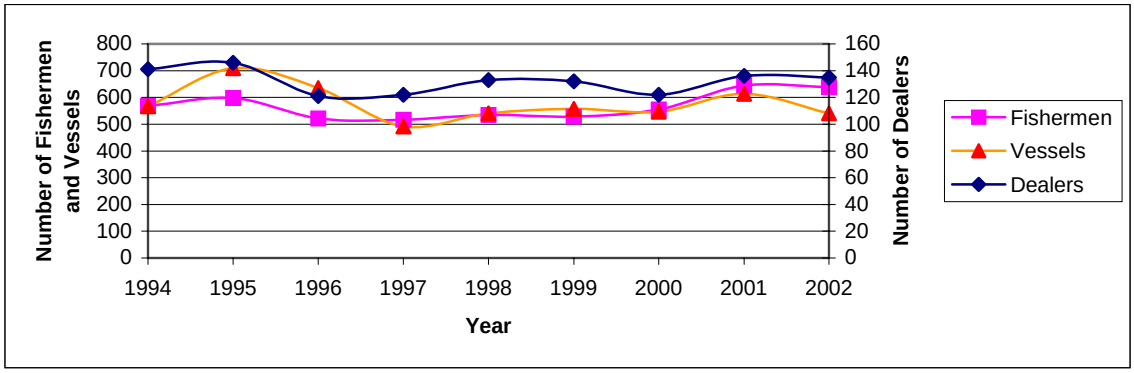

Figure 66. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina oyster commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 85. Landings[1], trips, and CPUE[2] for oysters in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	141	568	567	197,905	7,265	27.2
1995	146	598	709	232,498	8,767	26.5
1996	121	521	635	219,411	8,063	27.2
1997	122	517	491	229,259	8,133	28.2
1998	133	534	540	224,836	7,568	29.7
1999	132	528	557	217,048	7,465	29.1
2000	122	555	546	203,427	7,720	26.4
2001	136	645	614	258,086	9,419	27.4
2002	135	638	540	243,775	9,068	26.9

1 Reported as pounds of meat
2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

trends indicate that the eastern oyster is primarily harvested from the southern part of the state including Topsail Sound, Lockwood Folly, Masonboro Sound, the New River, the Newport River, and the Shallotte River. However, landings in Pamlico Sound have been increasing since 1998.

The number of dealers reporting oyster landings have remained unchanged overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 66). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 121 in 1996 to a maximum of 146 in 1995 (Table 85). The number of fishermen exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 66). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 517 in 1997 to a maximum of 645 in 2001. The number of vessels exhibited a slight overall decrease from 1994 to 2002. The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 491 in 1997 to a maximum of 709 in 1995 (Table 85).

The number of pounds of oysters landed and the number of trips exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 67). Oyster landings ranged from a minimum of 198,000 pounds in 1994 to a maximum of 258,000 pounds in 2001 (Table 85). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 7,265 in 1994 to a maximum of 9,419 in 2001. Oyster CPUE exhibited no overall change from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 68). The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 26 lb/trip in 2000 to a maximum of 30 lb/trip in 1998 (Table 85).

The current and deflated values for oysters exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 69). The current value ranged from a minimum of $682,000 in 1994 to a maximum of $1,068,000 in 2001 (Table 86). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $192,264 in 1994 to a maximum of $252,155 in 2001.

The current price per pound exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Table 69). The current price per pound ranged from a minimum of $3.44 in 1994 to a maximum of $4.26 in 1999 (Table 86). The deflated price per pound exhibited an overall decrease and peaked from 1997 to 1999 (Figure 69). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.94 in 2002 to a maximum of $1.07 in 1999 (Table 86).
During the 1994 to 2002 period, oysters were primarily harvested by hand and using tongs (Tables 87, 88, and 89). Oyster landings by hand ranked first accounting for 56% of the pounds landed, 53% of the number of trips, and 56% of the value. Tongs ranked second accounting for 16% of the pounds landed, 18% of the trips, and 16% of the

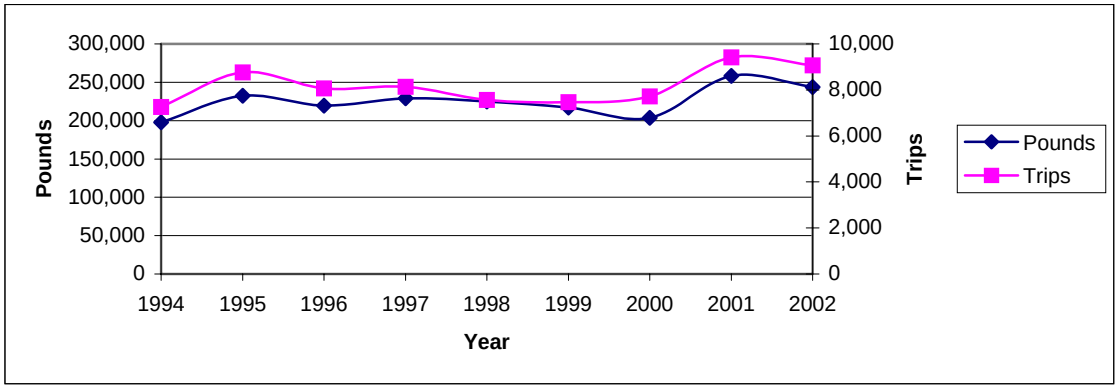

Figure 67. Oyster landings in and number of trips North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

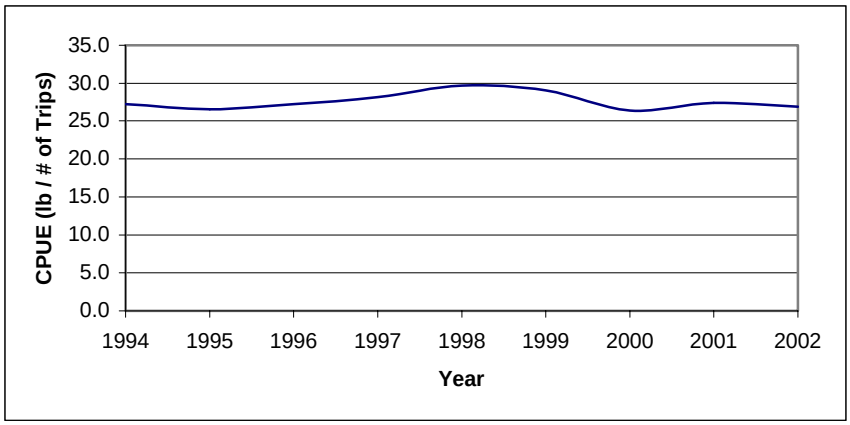

Figure 68. Oyster CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

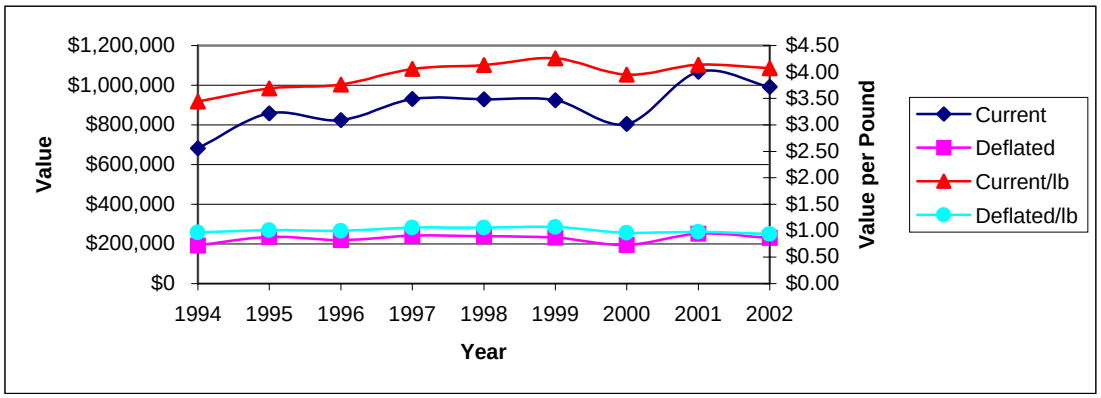

Figure 69. Current and deflated value and value per pound for oyster landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 86. Current and deflated value for oysters in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	681,545	192,264	3.44	0.97
1995	858,790	235,566	3.69	1.01
1996	824,873	219,746	3.76	1.00
1997	930,741	242,365	4.06	1.06
1998	928,275	238,010	4.13	1.06
1999	923,721	231,762	4.26	1.07
2000	804,038	195,140	3.95	0.96
2001	1,068,452	252,155	4.14	0.98
2002	991,229	230,362	4.07	0.94

Table 87. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina oyster commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	962	3,550	3,545
Dredges	134	376	404
Other Gears	379	78	79
Rakes	345	1,373	1,290
Tongs	350	1,641	1,681

Table 88. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina oysters commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	%Pounds	# of Trips	%Trips	CPUE
By Hand	1,350,066	56.04	47,485	52.72	28.4
Dredges	189,555	7.87	3,837	4.26	49.4
Other Gears	387,401	16.08	16,836	18.69	23.0
Rakes	99,222	4.12	5,311	5.90	18.7
Tongs	382,700	15.89	16,608	18.44	23.0
TOTAL	2,408,944	100.00	90,077	100.00	26.7

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 89. Combined current and deflated value for oysters landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	% Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
By Hand	5,312,168	1,356,084	55.70	3.93	1.00
Dredges	773,944	191,101	8.12	4.08	1.01
Other Gears	1,543,069	390,970	16.18	3.98	1.01
Rakes	382,485	99,214	4.01	3.85	1.00
Tongs	1,524,704	386,171	5.99	3.98	1.01
TOTAL	9,536,369	2,423,540	100.00	3.96	1.01

value. Other gears landing more than 1% of the total number of pounds for oysters were dredges and rakes (Table 88). Dredges led all gears with the highest CPUE (49 lb/trip) as well as receiving the highest current price per pound ($4.08) (Tables 88 and 89). The deflated price per pound remained consistent among all gear types ($1.00-$1.01) (Tables 88 and 89).

Analysis of oyster landings by gear type from 1994 to 2002 showed an increase in the percentage of oysters landed by weight for dredges over the last five years (Table A44). Dredges never accounted for more than 5.4% of the total landings or landed more than 12,241 pounds from 1994 to 1997. However, after 1997, landings from dredges never fell below 18,880 pounds, and the percent of landings from dredges never fell below 7.9%. During this same period, the landings from rakes exhibited a declining trend with landings having fallen below 10,000 pounds after 1996.

Shrimp (Litopenaeus setiferus, Farfantepenaeus duorarum, Farfantepenaeus aztecus)

Shrimp have been identified to be managed under a future state-level FMP and are currently managed under the Shrimp FMP of the SAFMC (SAFMC 1998). The most common commercially important species in North Carolina are the Penaeid shrimp (white shrimp (*Litopenaues setiferus*), pink shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus duorarum*), and brown shrimp (*F. aztecus*)). The largest of these species are the white shrimp, which can reach a length of up to 7 inches. Penaeid shrimp have a range extending from North Carolina to South America (Kaplan 1988). In North Carolina, the majority of shrimp landings occur in Pamlico Sound, Core Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean fewer than 3 miles offshore.

The number of shrimp dealers have remained relatively unchanged overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 70). The number of dealers ranged from a minimum of 225 in 2001 to a maximum of 284 in 2002 (Table 90). Both the number of fishermen, and vessels exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 70). The number of fishermen ranged from a minimum of 711 in 2001 to a maximum of 1,157 in 1995 (Table 90). The number of vessels ranged from a minimum of 800 in 1998 to a maximum of 1,534 in 1995.

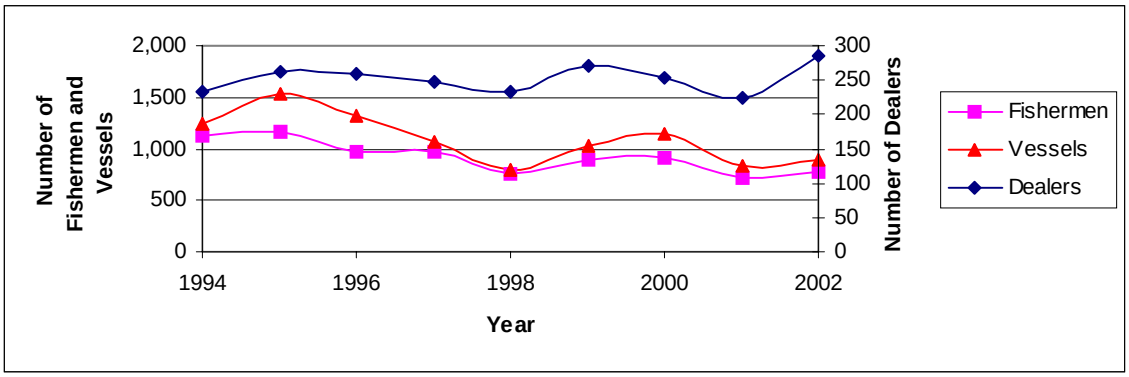

Figure 70. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels participating in the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Table 90. Landings, trips, and CPUE[1] for shrimp in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Pounds	Trips	CPUE
1994	232	1,121	1,237	7,286,347	21,747	335.1
1995	263	1,157	1,534	8,668,930	23,886	362.9
1996	258	967	1,317	5,261,481	17,084	308.0
1997	248	978	1,063	6,988,243	20,444	341.8
1998	234	748	800	4,635,189	14,969	309.7
1999	272	900	1,036	9,004,208	19,885	452.8
2000	254	920	1,138	10,334,915	18,515	558.2
2001	225	711	838	5,254,132	14,102	372.6
2002	284	783	884	9,969,018	18,401	541.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

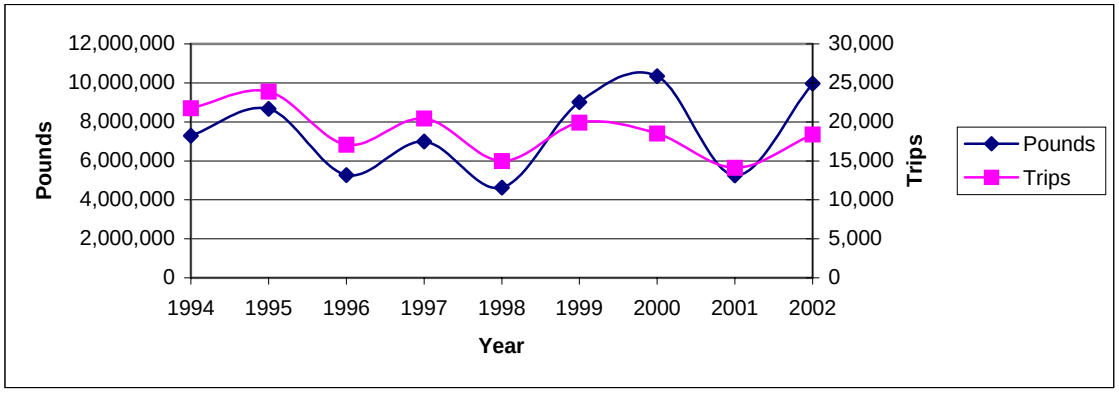

Figure 71. Shrimp landings and number of trips in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

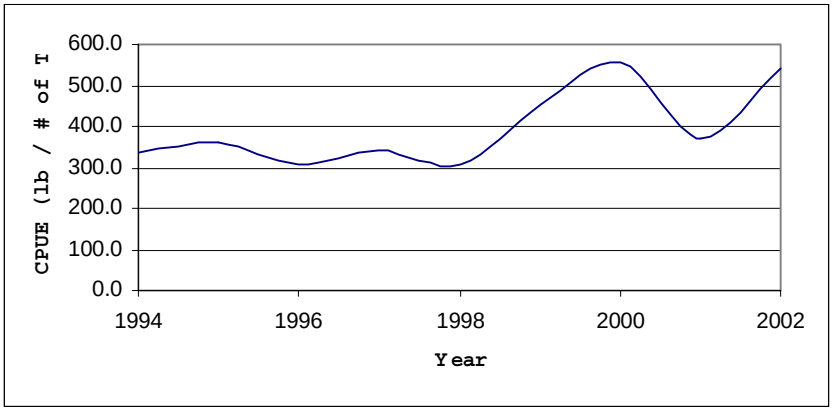

Figure 72. Shrimp CPUE (pounds landed/number of trips) from 1994 to 2002.

The number of pounds of shrimp landed exhibited a slight overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 71). Landings of shrimp fluctuated from 1994 to 1999, peaked in 2000, and ended the period with a sharp increase from 2001 to 2002. Shrimp landings ranged from a minimum of 4,635,000 pounds in 1998 to a maximum of 10,335,000 pounds in 2000 (Table 90). The number of trips landing shrimp fluctuated but exhibited a decreasing trend overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 71). The number of trips ranged from a minimum of 14,102 in 2001 to a maximum of 23,886 in 1995 (Table 90). Shrimp CPUE fluctuated but exhibited an overall increase from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 72). Shrimp CPUE peaked in 2000, decreased in 2001, and ended the period with an increase in 2002. Shrimp CPUE ranged from a minimum of 308 lb/trip in 1996 to a maximum of 558 lb/trip in 2000 (Table 90).

The current value of shrimp fluctuated widely but remained unchanged overall from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 73). The current value ranged from a minimum of $10,858,000 in 1998 to a maximum of $25,400,000 in 2000 (Table 91). The deflated value fluctuated widely but exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 73). The deflated value ranged from a minimum of $2,784,000 in 1998 to a maximum of $6,165,000 in 2000 (Table 91).

The current price per pound exhibited an overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Figure 73), and ranged from a minimum of $1.84 in 2002 to a maximum of $2.61 in 1994 (Table 91). The deflated price per pound exhibited a slow overall decrease from 1994 to 2002 (Table 73). The deflated price per pound ranged from a minimum of $0.43 in 2002 to a maximum of $0.74 in 1994 (Table 91).

During the 1994 to 2002 period, shrimp were primarily harvested using trawls (Tables 92, 93, and 94). Trawls accounted for 97% of the pounds landed, 88% of the number of trips, and 97% of the value. The channel net was the only other gear to land more than 1% of the number of pounds (Table 93). Trawls had the highest CPUE (438 lb/trip) and received the highest current ($2.37) and deflated ($0.61) prices per pound (Tables 93 and 94).

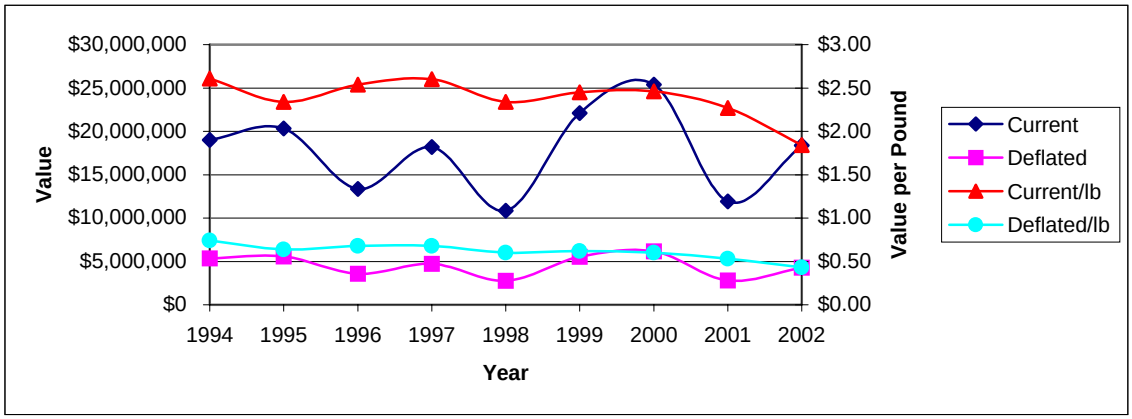

Figure 73. Current and deflated value and value per pound for shrimp landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Table 91. Current and deflated value for shrimp in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
1994	18,997,218	5,359,115	2.61	0.74
1995	20,318,775	5,573,440	2.34	0.64
1996	13,368,297	3,561,314	2.54	0.68
1997	18,202,774	4,740,002	2.60	0.68
1998	10,857,718	2,783,919	2.34	0.60
1999	22,095,704	5,543,812	2.45	0.62
2000	25,400,172	6,164,622	2.46	0.60
2001	11,906,212	2,809,866	2.27	0.53
2002	18,365,794	4,268,211	1.84	0.43

Table 92. Combined number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type participating in the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Channel Net	436	1,230	1,431
Other Gears	275	450	438
Trawls	2,108	7,671	9,054

Table 93. Combined number of trips, pounds, and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Pounds Landed	%Pounds	# of Trips	%Trips	CPUE
Channel Net	2,013,128	2.99	18,073	10.69	111.4
Other Gears	85,595	0.13	1,918	1.13	44.6
Trawls	65,303,738	96.89	149,073	88.18	438.1
TOTAL	67,402,461	100.00	169,064	100.00	398.7

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table 94. Combined current and deflated value for shrimp landings by major gear type in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%Value	Current/lb ($)	Deflated/lb ($)
Channel Net	4,314,585	1,103,026	2.70	2.14	0.55
Other Gears	181,516	48,186	0.11	2.12	0.56
Trawls	155,016,562	39,653,088	97.18	2.37	0.61
TOTAL	159,512,663	40,804,301	100.00	2.37	0.61

Table 95. Economic impact of the commercial fishing harvesting sector by species on the state of North Carolina in 2002.

Species	Employment[1]	Annual Earnings Per Worker ($)	Jobs created[2]	Landings Value ($)	Total Impact $)
Bay Scallop	74	692	1	68,371	108,296
Blue Crab, Hard	1,550	13,979	214	29,351,206	46,956,095
Blue Crab, Peeler	901	1,195	11	1,459,022	2,335,847
Blue Crab, Soft	437	3,947	17	2,336,864	3,739,026
Catfishes	493	142	1	94,530	150,245
Hard Clams	1,406	1,825	25	3,476,337	5,562,061
Kingfishes	653	681	4	602,069	961,725
Oysters	638	1,146	7	991,229	1,586,403
Red Drum	721	93	1	89,500	142,684
River Herring	146	336	1	65,430	105,785
Shrimp	783	17,317	134	18,365,794	29,382,617
Southern Flounder	1,537	2,366	36	4,926,332	7,879,236
Spotted Seatrout	965	162	2	213,310	341,029
Striped Bass	782	807	6	855,068	1,366,930
Striped Mullet	1,010	919	9	1,258,098	2,011,294
White Perch	420	281	1	161,094	257,472
Yellow Perch	220	256	1	76,629	122,656
TOTAL	NA[3]	NA[3]	NA[3]	64,390,883	103,009,401

1 Number of licensed participants
2 Number of non-fishing jobs created by commercial fishing and spending by commercial fishermen
3 Category is not additive

Economic Impact

The three most economically important state-managed species in North Carolina for 2002 were hard blue crabs, shrimp, and southern flounder (Table 95). The analysis included both part-time and full-time fishermen. In addition, a fisherman's total income may be gained by targeting multiple species. Some species, such as red drum, may not have been the primary species targeted on a given trip, and when harvested, were considered only incidental catch.

The number of licensed fishermen employed in the North Carolina commercial fishing industry were greatest for hard blue crabs (1,550), southern flounder (1,537), and hard clams (1,406). The average annual earnings per worker were greatest for shrimp ($17,317) and hard blue crabs ($13,979). The number of jobs created from commercial fishing were greatest for hard blue crabs (214) and shrimp (134).

The total economic impact of all commercially fished state-managed species on the state of North Carolina was over $103 million dollars in 2002. New jobs were generated primarily in eating and drinking establishments, miscellaneous retail, food stores, maintenance and repair, and doctors and dentists. The ex-vessel value was greatest for hard blue crabs ($ 29.4 million), shrimp ($18.4 million), and southern flounder ($4.9 million). The total impact on the economy of the state of North Carolina was greatest for hard blue crabs ($47.0 million), shrimp ($29.4 million), and southern flounder ($7.9 million). Industries most impacted monetarily by all species in general were owner-occupied dwellings, wholesale trade, doctors and dentists, real estate, and eating and drinking establishments.

Discussion

All Species

North Carolina landings accounted for 74% of the total weight landed and 57% of the total value in the south Atlantic region of the United States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida's east coast) in 2002 (NMFS 2003). The most economically important commercial fishery to the state is the blue crab fishery, which generated more than $330 million from 1994 to 2002. The most economically important finfish fishery was the southern flounder fishery, which generated $59 million from 1994 to 2002. The species with the greatest number of pounds landed in the state for finfish were Atlantic menhaden (566 million pounds) which composed more than half of the total pounds of finfish. Hard blue crabs composed the greatest number of pounds of shellfish (439 million pounds) during the 1994 to 2002 period. Hard blue crabs and southern flounder were the most commonly harvested species in the state. Pots and trawls were the most profitable gear types used during the 1994 to 2002 period, while purse seines and pots accounted for the greatest number of pounds landed. Pots and gill nets were the most commonly utilized gear type in the state.

Shellfish as a whole were more economically important than finfish in North Carolina. Shellfish value exceeded finfish value by 1985, having made up a greater proportion of the total value of seafood in North Carolina, while having composed much less of the total weight. Since 1994, shellfish were an average of 61% of the total value but only 35% of the total weight of all seafood. Since the mid-1980's, the proportion of shellfish value has continued to increase over finfish. This is likely due to an increase in blue crab and shrimp landings.

Total landings for North Carolina varied widely from 1972 to 2002 due to natural variations in fishery stocks, total effort employed, management measures, weather events, and changes in socioeconomic aspects of individual fisheries. Recently, the number of pounds landed in North Carolina declined by 40% from 1997 to 2001 but increased by 17% in 2002. Similarly, the current value decreased by 19% from 1997 to 2001 and increased by 7% from 2001 to 2002. The deflated value decreased by 27% from 1997 to 2001 and increased by 6% from 2001 to 2002.

The increase in the percent of pounds landed from 2001 to 2002 (17%) is much larger than the increase in the percent of either the current (7%) or deflated (6%) values. This indicates that fishermen landed more pounds of fish but either received less money for them or landed a greater number of less valuable fish. Omitting Atlantic menhaden, >50% of finfish landings, from this analysis does not notably change the percentages. In short, some fishermen may not have received as much for their catch in 2002 as in previous years, and the value of seafood in general has declined.

State-Managed Species

The number of pounds landed and the current and deflated ex-vessel values for individual species varied widely and did not show any clear relationships with the trends of all commercially fished species combined in North Carolina.

Comparisons of the landings by gear type for state-managed species were also highly variable. The primary gear type used and the most important for landings and ex-vessel value for most state-managed finfish species were gill nets. However, fyke/hoop nets were the primary gear type for catfishes and yellow perch (both riverine species). Other major gear types used to collect finfish were pound nets, trawls, haul seines, and pots. The primary gear types and the most important for landings and ex-vessel value for state-managed shellfish were dredges, pots, by hand, and trawls. Other major gear types used to collect shellfish were rakes and tongs.

It is still unclear exactly how the hurricanes of 1996 (Fran and Bertha) and 1999 (Dennis, Floyd, and Irene) affected the state's commercial fisheries or its participants. When looking at total finfish and shellfish landings, finfish appear to be more negatively affected during the same year that multiple hurricanes occurred, whereas shellfish appear to be more negatively affected the year after multiple hurricanes occurred. The delayed response of shellfish landings may be primarily due to blue crab landings.

Hard blue crabs made up more than 85% of the pounds of shellfish landed from 1994 to 2002. Hard blue crab landings decreased by 17% after the 1996 hurricanes and experienced an even greater decrease of 31% after the 1999 hurricanes. The rapid succession of hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, and Irene in 1999 caused unprecedented rainfall

and subsequent flooding which, in addition to causing higher flow rates, lowered salinities and resulted in a flushing effect (NCDMF 2004). Blue crabs were pushed out of rivers and sounds and deposited further offshore into more saline waters. This caused an increase in CPUE during the 1999 season and a low abundance in spawning stock biomass from 2000 to 2002 (Eggleston et al. 2004).

Bay scallop landings severely decreased in conjunction with hurricane years (85% lower from 1995 to 1996 and 71% lower from 1998 to 1999). Striped mullet, which are primarily harvested in the fall during hurricane season, also decreased in conjunction with hurricane years (24% from 1995 to 1996 and 34% from 1998 to 1999). More species may have been either directly or indirectly affected by hurricanes, but further study is needed to document potential differences.

Socioeconomic Aspects of North Carolina Commercial Fisheries

The commercial fishing industry is a very important economic component to the state of North Carolina. A number of studies have been conducted to examine the socioeconomic aspects of the commercial fishing harvesting sector (Cheuvront 2002; Diaby 2000, 2002; Johnson and Orbach 1996). Statewide, the vast majority of commercial fishermen are male (96%) and Caucasian (97%) (Johnson and Orbach 1996). Likewise, the vast majority of commercial fishermen are married (81%) and over 69% have a high school education or higher (Johnson and Orbach 1996). For the Core Sound area, Cheuvront (2002) reports similar findings to Johnson and Orbach (1996). In the Core Sound area, 98% of the commercial fishermen are male and 99% are Caucasian (Cheuvront 2002). Likewise, 77% are married and over 64% have a high school education or higher in the Core Sound area (Cheuvront 2002). In the Pamlico Sound area, Diaby (2002) reported that 88% of the commercial fishermen were male and 94% are Caucasian. Over 70% of the respondents were married and had a high school education or higher in the Pamlico Sound area (Diaby 2002). In the Albemarle Sound area, Diaby (2000) reported that the vast majority (98%) of commercial fishermen are male and 93% are Caucasian. Likewise, 66% are married and over 98% had a high school education or higher in the Albemarle Sound area (Diaby 2000).

The data in this report suggest that there are several issues that may have implications on the livelihood of commercial fishermen in North Carolina. First, the decline in ex-vessel value over recent years suggests that commercial fishermen are receiving lower prices for any respective harvest. Cheuvront (2002) reports that this is a major concern for participants in the Core Sound area. Further evidence for this concern comes from the Shrimp Economic Assistance Program recently approved by the NMFS for the southern Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico states and a similar program for the blue crab industry. Second, the decline in overall harvest since 1997 is likely due to both management strategies and natural fluctuations in stocks and the environment. It is still unclear what effects the hurricanes of 1996 (Hurricanes Fran and Bertha) and 1999 (Dennis, Floyd and Irene) had on the state's commercial fisheries or its participants. Third, management measures directed towards gill nets, trawls, and pots or hard blue crabs, southern flounder, and shrimp may have a significant impact on the livelihood of the majority of North Carolina's commercial fishermen.

Research Limitations

The main limitation with this study is that the data within this report only focus on participants who landed and sold their catch during the 1994 to 2002 period. Therefore, changes in the number of participants, whether it is the number of fishermen, dealers, or vessels, only represents the variation in the number of those participants reporting landings. Participants that fish but do not sell their catch are not accounted for in this analysis. Likewise, the data presented in this report only reflects the landings that may have been sold legally to commercial fish dealers. Landings that were sold illegally, along with catch that was kept for personal consumption by commercial fishermen, were not accounted for in this report and currently cannot be accurately estimated.

Conclusions and Future Research

The commercial fishing industry is an important economic component to the state of North Carolina and its coastal counties; state-managed species had a total impact of over $103 million in 2002. Data generated in this report are needed for future

development of fisheries management plans and can be used to determine the potential effects of future management strategies or options. Commercial fishing retail markets generate much of the income and jobs in many coastal counties, however accurate data for these impacts are not known (Diaby 1999). Future research objectives to be met include the following:

- Continue to improve landings data in the trip ticket database by determining any possible discrepancies (licenses numbers in particular) and assure accurate license numbers are recorded on trip tickets.
- Continue to improve methods to determine accurate participant counts from trip ticket and license data
- Develop methods to correct any discrepancies in historical and current license data
- Determine the effects of the recent hurricanes and management measures on the North Carolina commercial fishing industry.

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Appendix

Detailed Breakdown of Landings by Species and Gear Type

Table A1. Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996			1997		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill nets	23,412	12.13	466.9	26,199	14.89	449.7	32,018	16.75	589.9	27,266	11.93	453.5
Haul seines	3,083	1.6	1,672.1	3,403	1.93	1,771.5	2,895	1.51	1,635.7	3,703	1.62	2,067.7
Longlines	3,502	1.81	3,558.7	3,999	2.27	4,783.2	2,579	1.35	3,775.4	1,959	0.86	3,974.3
Other gears[3]	3,140	1.63	48.3	3,650	2.07	55.9	2,711	1.42	50.2	3,092	1.35	53.5
Other nets[4]	401	0.21	146.5	434	0.25	141.5	452	0.24	192.9	615	0.27	204.9
Pots	52,039	26.96	451.9	46,111	26.2	380.9	64,582	33.75	548.6	53,259	23.30	433.0
Pound nets	4,793	2.48	743.9	3,708	2.11	731	3,398	1.78	691.5	3,048	1.33	645.7
Purse seines	79,475	41.18	462,061.9	63,840	36.27	742,320.6	59,208	30.97	759,072.4	109,282	47.81	797,675.7
Rod-n-reel	2,554	1.32	399.7	2,539	1.44	470.6	2,164	1.13	508.9	2,438	1.07	488.2
Trawls	20,613	10.68	813.6	22,119	12.57	877.7	21,195	11.09	966.9	23,772	10.4	925
Total	193,010	100	703.9	176,001	100	615	191,142	100	730.1	228,432	100	810.9

1 Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds
2 CPUE= Number of pounds landed / number of trips
3 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
4 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe net

Table A1 (*continued*). Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 - 2002.

	1998			1999			2000			2001		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill nets	25,787	14.31	488.5	21,799	14.18	410.9	22,737	14.74	416.3	21,461	15.65	411.7
Haul seines	2,614	1.45	2,003.3	1,833	1.19	1,715.1	2,294	1.49	1,748.8	2,270	1.65	2,451.4
Longlines	1,871	1.04	4,291.7	2,822	1.84	5,794.0	2,746	1.78	6,225.8	2,543	1.85	5,264.3
Other gears[3]	2,604	1.45	49.7	2,397	1.56	55	2,688	1.74	50	2,954	2.15	47.8
Other nets[4]	710	0.39	242.2	771	0.5	217.9	899	0.58	273.7	725	0.53	244.6
Pots	58,551	32.49	453.3	55,641	36.19	478.8	39,592	25.67	366.7	30,746	22.42	284.2
Pound nets	2,910	1.61	798.7	2,260	1.47	712.5	2,132	1.38	664.5	2,429	1.77	746.3
Purse seines	63,375	35.16	640,151.9	41,568	27.04	569,418.5	56,291	36.50	580,315.5	54,092	39.44	684,713.8
Rod-n-reel	2,287	1.27	482.4	2,063	1.34	540.9	1,755	1.14	546.5	1,737	1.27	539
Trawls	18,928	10.5	900.4	22,057	14.35	961.2	22,530	14.61	1,107.5	17,261	12.58	1,029.3
TOTAL	179,638	100	668.8	153,211	100	617.9	153,663	100	619	136,218	100	545.3

1 Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds
2 CPUE= Number of pounds landed / number of trips
3 Other gars includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
4 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe net

Table A1 (*continued*). Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 - 2002.

	2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill nets	17,805	11.12	379.7
Haul seines	1,893	1.18	1,980.1
Longlines	2,612	1.63	4,614.3
Other gears[3]	2,576	1.61	53.3
Other nets[4]	567	0.35	184.2
Pots	36,405	22.73	391.7
Pound nets	2,516	1.57	756.4
Purse seines	70,728	44.16	654,892.1
Rod-n-reel	1,952	1.22	524.7
Trawls	22,565	14.09	1,170.2
TOTAL	159,619	100	728.1

1 Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds
2 CPUE= Number of pounds landed / number of trips
3 Other Gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
4 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe net

Table A2. Number of trips by major gear type for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Gill nets	50,146	18.29	58,259	20.36	54,273	20.72	60,119	21.26	52,790	19.34
Haul seines	1,844	0.67	1,921	0.67	1,770	0.68	1,791	0.63	1,305	0.48
Longlines	984	0.36	836	0.29	683	0.26	493	0.17	436	0.16
Other gears[1]	65,013	23.71	65,255	22.81	53,956	20.6	57,754	20.42	52,453	19.22
Other nets[2]	2,735	1	3,065	1.07	2,342	0.89	2,999	1.06	2,929	1.07
Pots	115,152	41.99	121,070	42.32	117,602	44.89	123,010	43.49	129,166	47.32
Pound nets	6,443	2.35	5,072	1.77	4,915	1.88	4,720	1.67	3,643	1.33
Purse seines	172	0.06	86	0.03	78	0.03	137	0.05	99	0.04
Rod-n-reel	6,389	2.33	5,395	1.89	4,253	1.62	4,994	1.77	4,742	1.74
Trawls	25,336	9.24	25,201	8.81	21,919	8.37	25,699	9.09	21,023	7.7
TOTAL	274,214	100	286,160	100	261,791	100	281,716	100	268,586	100

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Gill nets	53,054	20.98	54,618	21.62	52,123	20.42	46,898	20.89
Haul seines	1,069	0.42	1,312	0.52	926	0.36	956	0.43
Longlines	487	0.19	441	0.17	483	0.19	566	0.25
Other gears[1]	43,578	17.23	53,733	21.27	61,805	24.21	48,355	21.54
Other nets[2]	3,539	1.4	3,286	1.3	2,966	1.16	3,077	1.37
Pots	116,204	45.95	107,980	42.73	108,183	42.38	92,940	41.40
Pound nets	3,172	1.25	3,208	1.27	3,255	1.28	3,326	1.48
Purse seines	73	0.03	97	0.04	79	0.03	108	0.05
Rod-n-reel	3,814	1.51	3,211	1.27	3,223	1.26	3,721	1.66
Trawls	22,946	9.07	20,343	8.05	16,769	6.57	19,284	8.59
TOTAL	247,936	100	248,229	100	249,812	100	219,231	100

1 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
2 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe

Table A3. Current and deflated value[1] of North Carolina commercial landings by major gear type from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996			1997		
Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Haul seines	1,303	367	1.42	1,635	449	1.48	1,189	317	1.13	1,756	457	1.61
Gill nets	10,103	2,850	11.05	13,485	3,699	12.17	13,451	3,583	12.73	13,975	3,639	12.80
Longlines	2,765	780	3.02	4,142	1,136	3.74	2,428	647	2.30	1,879	489	1.72
Other gears[2]	7,540	2,127	8.25	10,647	2,921	9.61	7,750	2,065	7.34	8,845	2,303	8.10
Other nets[3]	493	139	0.54	658	180	0.59	567	151	0.54	616	160	0.56
Pots	28,866	8,143	31.57	36,289	9,954	32.76	42,121	11,221	39.87	36,338	9,462	33.27
Pound nets	4,424	1,248	4.84	3,819	1,048	3.45	3,790	1,010	3.59	3,358	875	3.07
Rod-n-reel	3,783	1,067	4.14	3,760	1,031	3.39	3,283	874	3.11	3,898	1,015	3.57
Purse seines	3,411	962	3.73	3,932	1,078	3.55	5,207	1,387	4.93	9,835	2,561	9.00
Trawls	28,734	8,106	31.43	32,402	8,888	29.25	25,760	6,863	24.39	28,355	7,384	25.96
TOTAL	91,421	25,790	100.00	110,770	30,384	100.00	105,547	28,118	100.00	108,856	28,346	100.00

	1998			1999			2000			2001		
Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Haul seines	1,176	301	1.17	918	230	0.92	1,094	265	1.01	965	228	1.10
Gill nets	12,959	3,323	12.84	11,793	2,959	11.83	12,854	3,120	11.86	10,908	2,575	12.40
Longlines	2,029	520	2.01	2,694	676	2.70	3,086	749	2.85	3,296	778	3.75
Other gears[2]	7,576	1,943	7.51	6,692	1,679	6.71	8,835	2,144	8.15	9,402	2,220	10.68
Other nets[3]	582	149	0.58	777	195	0.78	889	216	0.82	636	150	0.72
Pots	41,829	10,725	41.45	35,754	8,971	35.87	35,500	8,616	32.76	29,126	6,877	33.10
Pound net	2,831	726	2.81	1,899	477	1.91	2,085	506	1.92	2,489	588	2.83
Rod-n-reel	3,837	984	3.80	3,703	929	3.72	3,655	887	3.37	3,277	774	3.72
Purse seines	4,608	1,182	4.57	2,554	641	2.56	3,437	834	3.17	4,346	1,026	4.94
Trawls	21,807	5,591	21.61	31,232	7,836	31.34	34,938	8,480	32.24	20,384	4,813	23.16
TOTAL	99,235	25,444	100.00	98,016	24,592	100.00	106,371	25,816	100.00	84,829	20,028	100.00

1 Dollar values reported as $1000's
2 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
3 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe .

Table A3 (*continued*). Current and deflated value[1] of North Carolina commercial landings by major gear type from 1994 to 2002.

	2002		
Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Haul seines	979	228	1.04
Gill nets	10,162	2,362	10.75
Longlines	2,571	597	2.72
Other gears[2]	7,859	1,826	8.32
Other nets[3]	594	138	0.63
Pots	31,345	7,285	33.17
Pound nets	2,331	542	2.47
Rod-n-reel	3,839	892	4.06
Purse seines	5,068	1,178	5.36
Trawls	28,039	6,516	29.67
TOTAL	92,788	21,564	100.00

1 Dollar values reported as $1000's
2 Other gears includes by hand, gigs, dredges, rakes, scallop scoop, spears diving, tongs, trotline
3 Other nets includes cast net, channel net, butterfly net, fyke/hoop net, swipe

Table A4. Pounds[1] landed by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1994		1995		1996		1997	
Species	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%
Amberjack	151	0.12	170	0.14	140	0.12	177	0.11
American eel	96	0.07	174	0.15	142	0.12	129	0.08
American shad	111	0.09	206	0.17	199	0.17	220	0.13
Atlantic croaker	4,616	3.54	6,021	5.08	9,962	8.49	10,712	6.55
Atlantic menhaden	73,854	56.64	58,374	49.21	53,851	45.89	97,727	59.77
Bluefish	1,782	1.37	3,011	2.54	3,299	2.81	4,003	2.45
Catfishes	1,276	0.98	878	0.74	802	0.68	1,031	0.63
Dogfish sharks	9,878	7.58	9,357	7.89	13,674	11.65	8,135	4.98
Dolphin	161	0.12	357	0.30	129	0.11	230	0.14
Gizzard shad	229	0.18	318	0.27	411	0.35	254	0.16
Groupers	779	0.60	795	0.67	651	0.55	720	0.44
Hickory shad	58	0.04	68	0.06	188	0.16	138	0.08
Hog snapper	19	0.01	34	0.03	14	0.01	14	0.01
King mackerel	850	0.65	1,013	0.85	794	0.68	1,559	0.95
Kingfishes	621	0.48	1,059	0.89	528	0.45	873	0.53
Monkfish	337	0.26	536	0.45	535	0.46	704	0.43
Other Finfish	2,428	1.86	2,575	2.17	8,722	7.43	15,649	9.57
Porgies	250	0.19	249	0.21	237	0.20	189	0.12
Red Drum	142	0.11	248	0.21	113	0.10	53	0.03
River herring	644	0.49	454	0.38	530	0.45	335	0.20
Scup	306	0.23	24	0.02	59	0.05	1	0.00
Sea basses	706	0.54	494	0.42	778	0.66	767	0.47
Sharks	3,147	2.41	2,728	2.30	1,871	1.59	1,488	0.91
Skates and rays	226	0.17	66	0.06	37	0.03	11	0.01
Snappers	450	0.35	404	0.34	351	0.30	366	0.22
Southern flounder	4,897	3.76	4,166	3.51	3,807	3.24	4,077	2.49
Spadefish	23	0.02	41	0.03	56	0.05	57	0.04
Spanish mackerel	531	0.41	402	0.34	402	0.34	767	0.47
Spot	2,937	2.25	3,007	2.53	2,290	1.95	2,628	1.61
Spotted seatrout	412	0.32	574	0.48	227	0.19	232	0.14
Striped bass	262	0.20	447	0.38	182	0.15	588	0.36
Striped mullet	1,726	1.32	2,298	1.94	1,757	1.50	2,443	1.49
Summer flounder	3,574	2.74	4,583	3.86	4,227	3.60	1,501	0.92
Swordfish	97	0.07	171	0.14	195	0.17	176	0.11
Tautog	1	<0.01	1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	1	<0.01
Thread herring	7,252	5.56	6,391	5.39	***	***	***	***
Tilefishes	232	0.18	161	0.14	159	0.14	149	0.09
Triggerfish	272	0.21	305	0.26	278	0.24	342	0.21
Tunas	1,263	0.97	2,149	1.81	1,527	1.30	1,278	0.78
Wahoo	20	0.02	41	0.03	27	0.02	21	0.01
Weakfish	3,490	2.68	4,113	3.47	3,978	3.39	3,561	2.18
White perch	213	0.16	111	0.09	173	0.15	123	0.08
Yellow perch	68	0.05	62	0.05	54	0.05	77	0.05
TOTAL	130,390	100	118,633	100	117,352	100	163,505	100

*** Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds.**
*****Confidential data**

Table A4 (*continued*). Pounds[1] landed by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1998		1999		2000		2001	
Species	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%
Amberjack	100	0.09	115	0.13	115	0.11	107	0.11
American eel	91	0.08	100	0.12	127	0.12	107	0.11
American shad	328	0.29	132	0.15	298	0.29	151	0.15
Atlantic croaker	10,866	9.75	10,186	11.83	10,123	9.92	12,017	12.26
Atlantic menhaden	57,976	52.04	42,799	49.72	56,280	55.14	56,012	57.13
Bluefish	2,926	2.63	2,761	3.21	3,369	3.30	4,066	4.15
Catfishes	910	0.82	731	0.85	879	0.86	564	0.58
Dogfish sharks	5,452	4.89	4,224	4.91	3,885	3.81	511	0.52
Dolphin	150	0.13	209	0.24	197	0.19	161	0.16
Gizzard shad	230	0.21	206	0.24	287	0.28	245	0.25
Groupers	746	0.67	758	0.88	639	0.63	562	0.57
Hickory shad	94	0.08	112	0.13	93	0.09	172	0.18
Hog snapper	12	0.01	12	0.01	8	0.01	8	0.01
King mackerel	1,143	1.03	1,083	1.26	1,049	1.03	837	0.85
Kingfishes	399	0.36	607	0.71	552	0.54	490	0.50
Monkfish	687	0.62	600	0.70	745	0.73	208	0.21
Other Finfish	8,040	7.21	1,596	1.85	1,960	1.92	1,025	1.05
Porgies	184	0.17	77	0.09	24	0.02	56	0.06
Red Drum	294	0.26	373	0.43	271	0.27	150	0.15
River herring	522	0.47	443	0.52	332	0.33	307	0.31
Scup	15	0.01	***	***	***	***	1	0.00
Sea basses	743	0.67	614	0.71	567	0.56	645	0.66
Sharks	1,167	1.05	1,667	1.94	1,461	1.43	1,139	1.16
Skates and rays	8	0.01	6	0.01	53	0.05	<1	<0.01
Snappers	352	0.32	442	0.51	511	0.50	524	0.53
Southern flounder	3,953	3.55	2,932	3.41	3,205	3.14	3,522	3.59
Spadefish	39	0.04	34	0.04	46	0.05	42	0.04
Spanish mackerel	372	0.33	459	0.53	659	0.65	653	0.67
Spot	2,397	2.15	2,262	2.63	2,830	2.77	3,094	3.16
Spotted seatrout	308	0.28	547	0.64	377	0.37	106	0.11
Striped bass	423	0.38	588	0.68	408	0.40	627	0.64
Striped mullet	2,218	1.99	1,461	1.70	2,829	2.77	2,318	2.36
Summer flounder	2,983	2.68	2,870	3.33	3,387	3.32	2,785	2.84
Swordfish	265	0.24	611	0.71	415	0.41	596	0.61
Tautog	2	<0.01	1	<0.01	1	<0.01	<1	<0.01
Thread herring	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0.00
Tilefishes	68	0.06	77	0.09	85	0.08	107	0.11
Triggerfish	275	0.25	150	0.17	88	0.09	88	0.09
Tunas	1,064	0.96	1,127	1.31	1,728	1.69	1,730	1.76
Wahoo	23	0.02	29	0.03	20	0.02	21	0.02
Weakfish	3,354	3.01	2,618	3.04	1,869	1.83	1,960	2.00
White perch	143	0.13	353	0.41	202	0.20	245	0.25
Yellow perch	79	0.07	114	0.13	94	0.09	91	0.09
TOTAL	111,400	100	86,086	100	102,068	100	98,047	100

1 Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds.
*****Confidential data**

Table A4 (*continued*). Pounds[1] landed by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	2002	
Species	Pounds	%
Amberjack	105	0.09
American eel	60	0.05
American shad	275	0.25
Atlantic croaker	10,189	9.19
Atlantic menhaden	69,191	62.37
Bluefish	2,324	2.09
Catfishes	367	0.33
Dogfish sharks	342	0.31
Dolphin	168	0.15
Gizzard shad	227	0.21
Groupers	698	0.63
Hickory shad	51	0.05
Hog snapper	11	0.01
King mackerel	778	0.70
Kingfishes	620	0.56
Monkfish	279	0.25
Other Finfish	4,143	3.73
Porgies	57	0.05
Red Drum	81	0.07
River herring	175	0.16
Scup	28	0.03
Sea basses	592	0.53
Sharks	1,707	1.54
Skates and rays	1	<0.01
Snappers	491	0.44
Southern flounder	3,434	3.10
Spadefish	38	0.03
Spanish mackerel	698	0.63
Spot	2,184	1.97
Spotted seatrout	176	0.16
Striped bass	701	0.63
Striped mullet	2,596	2.34
Summer flounder	4,129	3.72
Swordfish	481	0.43
Tautog	1	<0.01
Thread herring	***	***
Tilefishes	220	0.20
Triggerfish	91	0.08
Tunas	1,015	0.92
Wahoo	20	0.02
Weakfish	1,828	1.65
White perch	281	0.25
Yellow perch	79	0.07
TOTAL	110,932	100

1 Pounds reported as 1000's of pounds. ***Confidential data

Table A5. CPUE[1] for the major finfish species for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Amberjack	91.6	101.1	103.4	115.6	83.7
American eel	268.1	396.6	258.9	208.2	164.4
American shad	27.1	47.7	38.3	38.7	64.3
Atlantic croaker	321.7	329.7	646.2	704.1	1,019.1
Atlantic menhaden	66,896.6	60,554.0	32,835.9	40,366.4	24,308.8
Bluefish	161.4	216.7	300.1	242.3	212.9
Catfishes	79.7	59.7	58.7	62.1	67.0
Dogfish sharks	4,053.2	3,596.2	4,046.7	2,914.9	2,660.6
Dolphin	86.7	146.8	90.4	150.4	115.8
Gizzard shad	78.5	123.3	118.3	99.2	83.3
Groupers	172.8	202.8	210.2	195.9	209.5
Hickory shad	27.2	24.7	51.7	51.2	36.8
Hog snapper	36.8	52.1	30.4	30.9	27.7
King mackerel	170.4	216.6	248.1	292.1	280.6
Kingfishes	56.0	84.7	59.3	79.2	45.5
Monkfish	401.9	713.6	588.7	971.1	989.5
Other Finfish	100.0	102.3	91.1	88.0	69.2
Porgies	70.3	82.7	95.6	74.5	70.6
Red Drum	35.0	33.1	23.2	21.5	52.4
River herring	176.2	155.9	164.7	125.3	185.8
Scup	2,488.3	230.4	639.1	103.6	382.5
Sea basses	139.1	124.7	214.4	192.0	191.9
Sharks	1,342.2	1,257.1	1,192.7	826.8	902.0
Skates and rays	1,134.8	321.9	173.6	93.2	93.5
Snappers	160.5	173.0	184.0	166.0	171.6
Southern flounder	115.3	91.1	93.8	87.6	100.2
Spadefish	21.3	27.8	40.6	30.1	33.8
Spanish mackerel	112.8	93.4	101.5	128.1	90.0
Spot	269.6	262.2	185.7	191.0	211.1
Spotted seatrout	30.2	34.1	23.8	21.3	24.8
Striped bass	78.3	68.3	27.3	67.4	63.1
Striped mullet	126.5	166.4	125.8	170.1	172.6
Summer flounder	1,034.1	2,119.7	1,640.3	542.3	1,176.3
Swordfish	680.8	771.6	983.6	1,030.8	1,274.3
Tautog	9.3	2.6	3.7	5.1	13.2
Thread herring	181,311.5	375,954.6	***	***	***
Tilefishes	423.4	290.9	282.2	192.8	109.1
Triggerfish	116.7	147.0	159.2	148.6	144.5
Tunas	308.1	523.2	473.0	282.5	359.7
Wahoo	45.5	52.0	60.8	51.4	63.0
Weakfish	200.4	200.0	225.3	167.7	199.0
White perch	28.8	18.3	23.9	17.5	20.3
Yellow perch	14.9	17.1	13.3	15.3	16.6

1 CPUE = Total pounds landed/total number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A5 (*continued*). CPUE[1] for the major finfish species for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002
Amberjack	94.4	100.5	103.9	105.5
American eel	174.1	219.9	232.8	208.9
American shad	27.9	56.1	30.0	63.8
Atlantic croaker	783.4	852.5	922.3	1,151.1
Atlantic menhaden	11,025.0	13,018.8	9,901.4	11,307.5
Bluefish	227.9	286.5	369.7	228.6
Catfishes	50.8	71.6	45.7	33.6
Dogfish sharks	2,239.7	2,488.9	880.6	720.9
Dolphin	147.1	158.3	133.7	117.4
Gizzard shad	74.0	116.0	220.2	153.7
Groupers	268.5	279.9	233.4	260.8
Hickory shad	30.8	34.9	50.9	28.6
Hog snapper	31.7	24.0	30.0	34.7
King mackerel	299.1	257.2	229.1	246.7
Kingfishes	64.3	63.3	67.5	95.2
Monkfish	737.4	984.4	380.3	433.3
Other Finfish	62.3	51.8	50.1	53.0
Porgies	50.1	36.1	40.1	40.3
Red Drum	35.0	27.5	16.8	12.1
River herring	157.5	133.3	204.8	86.1
Scup	***	***	70.6	2,833.2
Sea basses	202.6	244.8	245.8	238.1
Sharks	1,377.5	1,060.8	918.6	1,518.8
Skates and rays	121.5	916.8	43.6	84.2
Snappers	244.1	318.7	307.7	286.1
Southern flounder	82.5	84.6	97.2	102.3
Spadefish	21.2	35.4	38.1	33.2
Spanish mackerel	128.6	142.8	171.6	212.2
Spot	182.2	212.5	257.6	165.4
Spotted seatrout	35.6	33.1	16.2	19.7
Striped bass	64.7	34.7	51.8	62.1
Striped mullet	139.5	203.4	213.2	243.2
Summer flounder	946.4	1,333.3	1,623.8	2,373.1
Swordfish	3,413.6	2,676.1	2,536.9	2,642.6
Tautog	7.5	11.2	10.6	14.7
Thread herring	***	***	0.0	***
Tilefishes	131.3	198.3	197.2	380.5
Triggerfish	100.1	73.9	65.0	65.6
Tunas	344.5	529.7	491.2	353.7
Wahoo	62.8	55.8	53.8	66.7
Weakfish	153.0	132.5	161.9	180.5
White perch	38.5	24.4	35.4	36.8
Yellow perch	20.1	22.0	26.0	24.9

1 CPUE = Total pounds landed/total number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A6. Number of trips[1] landing the major finfish species in North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997	
Species	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%
Amberjack	1,652	0.64	1,681	0.61	1,351	0.54	1,531	0.55
American eel	358	0.14	438	0.16	547	0.22	618	0.22
American shad	4,088	1.59	4,312	1.57	5,200	2.09	5,666	2.03
Atlantic croaker	14,349	5.60	18,265	6.64	15,417	6.21	15,214	5.46
Atlantic menhaden	1,104	0.43	964	0.35	1,640	0.66	2,421	0.87
Bluefish	11,044	4.31	13,894	5.05	10,993	4.43	16,520	5.93
Catfishes	16,015	6.25	14,693	5.34	13,668	5.50	16,594	5.96
Dogfish sharks	2,437	0.95	2,602	0.95	3,379	1.36	2,791	1.00
Dolphin	1,853	0.72	2,430	0.88	1,423	0.57	1,528	0.55
Gizzard shad	2,922	1.14	2,576	0.94	3,473	1.40	2,556	0.92
Groupers	4,509	1.76	3,918	1.42	3,097	1.25	3,674	1.32
Hickory shad	2,116	0.83	2,738	0.99	3,635	1.46	2,701	0.97
Hog snapper	520	0.20	643	0.23	456	0.18	454	0.16
King mackerel	4,987	1.95	4,679	1.70	3,200	1.29	5,335	1.91
Kingfishes	11,088	4.33	12,495	4.54	8,907	3.59	11,021	3.96
Monkfish	838	0.33	751	0.27	909	0.37	725	0.26
Other Finfish	24,268	9.47	25,179	9.15	26,909	10.83	26,950	9.68
Porgies	3,559	1.39	3,011	1.09	2,481	1.00	2,536	0.91
Red Drum	4,065	1.59	7,496	2.72	4,891	1.97	2,440	0.88
River herring	3,657	1.43	2,912	1.06	3,215	1.29	2,673	0.96
Scup	123	0.05	103	0.04	92	0.04	13	0.00
Sea basses	5,075	1.98	3,959	1.44	3,630	1.46	3,993	1.43
Sharks	2,345	0.91	2,170	0.79	1,569	0.63	1,800	0.65
Skates and rays	199	0.08	204	0.07	216	0.09	121	0.04
Snappers	2,805	1.09	2,335	0.85	1,908	0.77	2,208	0.79
Southern flounder	42,460	16.56	45,748	16.62	40,603	16.35	46,542	16.70
Spadefish	1,097	0.43	1,470	0.53	1,375	0.55	1,907	0.68
Spanish mackerel	4,710	1.84	4,304	1.56	3,955	1.59	5,985	2.15
Spot	10,897	4.25	11,468	4.17	12,334	4.97	13,762	4.94
Spotted seatrout	13,659	5.33	16,855	6.13	9,502	3.83	10,924	3.92
Striped bass	3,345	1.30	6,540	2.38	6,639	2.67	8,715	3.13
Striped mullet	13,649	5.32	13,813	5.02	13,961	5.62	14,363	5.15
Summer flounder	3,456	1.35	2,162	0.79	2,577	1.04	2,768	0.99
Swordfish	142	0.06	222	0.08	198	0.08	171	0.06
Tautog	122	0.05	354	0.13	121	0.05	122	0.04
Thread herring	40	0.02	17	0.01	***	***	***	***
Tilefishes	547	0.21	553	0.20	562	0.23	775	0.28
Triggerfish	2,326	0.91	2,071	0.75	1,745	0.70	2,303	0.83
Tunas	4,101	1.60	4,107	1.49	3,228	1.30	4,524	1.62
Wahoo	447	0.17	784	0.28	439	0.18	401	0.14
Weakfish	17,414	6.79	20,564	7.47	17,653	7.11	21,235	7.62
White perch	7,404	2.89	6,077	2.21	7,224	2.91	7,045	2.53
Yellow perch	4,566	1.78	3,622	1.32	4,038	1.63	5,013	1.80

1 The percent of trips does not add up to 100% because multiple species can be landed during the same trip.
*****Confidential data**

Table A6 (*continued*). Number of trips[1] landing the major finfish species in North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

	1998		1999		2000		2001	
Species	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%
Amberjack	1,199	0.50	1,216	0.48	1,140	0.47	1,027	0.47
American eel	554	0.23	574	0.23	578	0.24	460	0.21
American shad	5,098	2.14	4,718	1.87	5,314	2.19	5,044	2.30
Atlantic croaker	10,662	4.48	13,002	5.15	11,874	4.89	13,030	5.93
Atlantic menhaden	2,385	1.00	3,882	1.54	4,323	1.78	5,657	2.57
Bluefish	13,743	5.77	12,115	4.80	11,759	4.85	10,999	5.01
Catfishes	13,578	5.70	14,382	5.69	12,287	5.06	12,346	5.62
Dogfish sharks	2,049	0.86	1,886	0.75	1,561	0.64	580	0.26
Dolphin	1,295	0.54	1,424	0.56	1,246	0.51	1,201	0.55
Gizzard shad	2,763	1.16	2,779	1.10	2,478	1.02	1,114	0.51
Groupers	3,558	1.49	2,823	1.12	2,284	0.94	2,407	1.10
Hickory shad	2,538	1.07	3,645	1.44	2,654	1.09	3,382	1.54
Hog snapper	434	0.18	391	0.15	322	0.13	273	0.12
King mackerel	4,074	1.71	3,620	1.43	4,080	1.68	3,653	1.66
Kingfishes	8,768	3.68	9,446	3.74	8,713	3.59	7,260	3.30
Monkfish	694	0.29	813	0.32	757	0.31	548	0.25
Other Finfish	20,997	8.82	25,633	10.15	24,166	9.96	20,451	9.31
Porgies	2,603	1.09	1,537	0.61	657	0.27	1,391	0.63
Red Drum	5,613	2.36	10,642	4.21	9,843	4.06	8,894	4.05
River herring	2,809	1.18	2,815	1.11	2,494	1.03	1,498	0.68
Scup	39	0.02	***	***	***	***	9	0.00
Sea basses	3,873	1.63	3,028	1.20	2,318	0.96	2,622	1.19
Sharks	1,294	0.54	1,210	0.48	1,377	0.57	1,240	0.56
Skates and rays	83	0.03	53	0.02	58	0.02	9	0.00
Snappers	2,051	0.86	1,810	0.72	1,603	0.66	1,702	0.77
Southern flounder	39,435	16.56	35,539	14.07	37,881	15.61	36,252	16.50
Spadefish	1,154	0.48	1,617	0.64	1,306	0.54	1,101	0.50
Spanish mackerel	4,138	1.74	3,571	1.41	4,619	1.90	3,809	1.73
Spot	11,355	4.77	12,415	4.92	13,317	5.49	12,010	5.47
Spotted seatrout	12,384	5.20	15,358	6.08	11,369	4.68	6,541	2.98
Striped bass	6,702	2.81	9,098	3.60	11,735	4.84	12,096	5.50
Striped mullet	12,848	5.39	10,472	4.15	13,907	5.73	10,873	4.95
Summer flounder	2,536	1.06	3,033	1.20	2,540	1.05	1,715	0.78
Swordfish	208	0.09	179	0.07	155	0.06	235	0.11
Tautog	165	0.07	97	0.04	60	0.02	39	0.02
Thread herring	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0.00
Tilefishes	621	0.26	584	0.23	431	0.18	541	0.25
Triggerfish	1,901	0.80	1,503	0.60	1,195	0.49	1,348	0.61
Tunas	2,959	1.24	3,270	1.29	3,262	1.34	3,521	1.60
Wahoo	359	0.15	461	0.18	357	0.15	381	0.17
Weakfish	16,854	7.08	17,111	6.77	14,111	5.81	12,108	5.51
White perch	7,027	2.95	9,183	3.64	8,279	3.41	6,915	3.15
Yellow perch	4,776	2.01	5,651	2.24	4,280	1.76	3,478	1.58

1 The percent of trips does not add up to 100% because multiple species can be landed during the same trip.
*****Confidential data**

Table A6 (*continued*). Number of trips[1] landing the major finfish species in North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

	2002	
Species	Trips	%
Amberjack	992	0.47
American eel	287	0.14
American shad	4,304	2.05
Atlantic croaker	8,852	4.23
Atlantic menhaden	6,119	2.92
Bluefish	10,164	4.85
Catfishes	10,925	5.22
Dogfish sharks	474	0.23
Dolphin	1,434	0.68
Gizzard shad	1,480	0.71
Groupers	2,677	1.28
Hickory shad	1,789	0.85
Hog snapper	308	0.15
King mackerel	3,155	1.51
Kingfishes	6,511	3.11
Monkfish	643	0.31
Other Finfish	23,669	11.30
Porgies	1,404	0.67
Red Drum	6,737	3.22
River herring	2,031	0.97
Scup	10	0.00
Sea basses	2,487	1.19
Sharks	1,124	0.54
Skates and rays	14	0.01
Snappers	1,715	0.82
Southern flounder	33,582	16.03
Spadefish	1,156	0.55
Spanish mackerel	3,292	1.57
Spot	13,204	6.30
Spotted seatrout	8,911	4.25
Striped bass	11,293	5.39
Striped mullet	10,676	5.10
Summer flounder	1,740	0.83
Swordfish	182	0.09
Tautog	48	0.02
Thread herring	***	***
Tilefishes	579	0.28
Triggerfish	1,386	0.66
Tunas	2,871	1.37
Wahoo	299	0.14
Weakfish	10,130	4.84
White perch	7,623	3.64
Yellow perch	3,167	1.51

1 The percent of trips does not add up to 100% because multiple species can be landed during the same trip.
*****Confidential data**

Table A7. Current value[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1994		1995		1996		1997	
Species	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%
Amberjack	74	0.20	85	0.19	64	0.15	106	0.23
American eel	176	0.47	367	0.80	248	0.58	327	0.71
American shad	96	0.26	189	0.41	172	0.40	150	0.32
Atlantic croaker	1,451	3.89	2,002	4.38	3,644	8.52	4,123	8.90
Atlantic menhaden	3,179	8.51	3,561	7.79	4,887	11.42	8,795	18.98
Bluefish	542	1.45	1,079	2.36	848	1.98	1,173	2.53
Catfishes	285	0.76	230	0.50	239	0.56	287	0.62
Dogfish sharks	1,014	2.71	1,553	3.40	2,196	5.13	1,088	2.35
Dolphin	244	0.65	578	1.26	216	0.50	347	0.75
Gizzard shad	11	0.03	19	0.04	25	0.06	18	0.04
Groupers	1,578	4.23	1,576	3.45	1,352	3.16	1,547	3.34
Hickory shad	17	0.05	19	0.04	40	0.09	17	0.04
Hog snapper	33	0.09	56	0.12	24	0.06	26	0.06
King mackerel	1,267	3.39	1,590	3.48	1,275	2.98	2,378	5.13
Kingfishes	424	1.14	747	1.63	470	1.10	864	1.87
Monkfish	205	0.55	422	0.92	432	1.01	445	0.96
Other Finfish	573	1.53	836	1.83	1,192	2.79	2,000	4.32
Porgies	256	0.69	263	0.58	265	0.62	240	0.52
Red Drum	102	0.27	223	0.49	113	0.26	57	0.12
River herring	101	0.27	135	0.30	133	0.31	129	0.28
Scup	115	0.31	10	0.02	20	0.05	1	0.00
Sea basses	773	2.07	597	1.31	998	2.33	1,126	2.43
Sharks	1,492	3.99	1,147	2.51	773	1.81	511	1.10
Skates and rays	29	0.08	20	0.04	13	0.03	2	0.00
Snappers	1,012	2.71	932	2.04	767	1.79	873	1.88
Southern flounder	8,077	21.63	7,610	16.65	7,221	16.88	7,992	17.25
Spadefish	4	0.01	8	0.02	13	0.03	13	0.03
Spanish mackerel	247	0.66	216	0.47	205	0.48	475	1.02
Spot	981	2.63	932	2.04	860	2.01	1,154	2.49
Spotted seatrout	492	1.32	634	1.39	253	0.59	284	0.61
Striped bass	354	0.95	607	1.33	221	0.52	711	1.53
Striped mullet	1,059	2.84	1,944	4.25	1,099	2.57	1,782	3.85
Summer flounder	5,821	15.59	8,192	17.92	6,784	15.86	2,831	6.11
Swordfish	292	0.78	518	1.13	484	1.13	459	0.99
Tautog	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thread herring	363	0.97	447	0.98	***	***	***	***
Tilefishes	335	0.90	228	0.50	229	0.54	177	0.38
Triggerfish	187	0.50	216	0.47	211	0.49	257	0.55
Tunas	1,895	5.07	3,555	7.78	2,267	5.30	1,492	3.22
Wahoo	42	0.11	85	0.19	53	0.12	45	0.10
Weakfish	1,918	5.14	2,165	4.74	2,303	5.38	1,870	4.04
White perch	167	0.45	75	0.16	124	0.29	98	0.21
Yellow perch	55	0.15	41	0.09	43	0.10	66	0.14
TOTAL	37,337	100	45,708	100	42,773	100	46,336	100

1 Values reported as 1000's of dollars
*****Confidential data**

Table A7 (*continued*). Current value[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1998		1999		2000		2001	
Species	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%	Value ($)	%
Amberjack	59	0.15	65	0.19	75	0.19	55	0.15
American eel	231	0.60	134	0.39	177	0.45	122	0.34
American shad	235	0.61	108	0.31	213	0.54	94	0.26
Atlantic croaker	3,429	8.87	3,120	8.98	2,970	7.51	3,083	8.59
Atlantic menhaden	4,122	10.67	2,681	7.71	3,475	8.78	4,544	12.66
Bluefish	757	1.96	878	2.53	1,098	2.77	1,096	3.05
Catfishes	228	0.59	206	0.59	266	0.67	154	0.43
Dogfish sharks	738	1.91	620	1.78	684	1.73	125	0.35
Dolphin	239	0.62	344	0.99	306	0.77	220	0.61
Gizzard shad	18	0.05	13	0.04	20	0.05	12	0.03
Groupers	1,648	4.27	1,630	4.69	1,427	3.61	1,263	3.52
Hickory shad	18	0.05	21	0.06	15	0.04	52	0.15
Hog snapper	22	0.06	22	0.06	15	0.04	16	0.04
King mackerel	1,748	4.52	1,696	4.88	1,660	4.20	1,348	3.75
Kingfishes	416	1.08	621	1.79	522	1.32	504	1.40
Monkfish	477	1.23	655	1.88	968	2.45	232	0.65
Other Finfish	1,080	2.79	466	1.34	636	1.61	547	1.53
Porgies	240	0.62	92	0.27	25	0.06	62	0.17
Red Drum	288	0.75	398	1.15	295	0.75	171	0.48
River herring	205	0.53	181	0.52	127	0.32	120	0.33
Scup	8	0.02	***	***	***	***	0	0.00
Sea basses	1,102	2.85	1,079	3.10	973	2.46	1,062	2.96
Sharks	411	1.06	705	2.03	547	1.38	520	1.45
Skates and rays	2	0.00	1	0.00	8	0.02	0	0.00
Snappers	851	2.20	1,067	3.07	1,283	3.24	1,220	3.40
Southern flounder	7,124	18.44	5,133	14.77	5,673	14.34	5,501	15.33
Spadefish	13	0.03	10	0.03	13	0.03	12	0.03
Spanish mackerel	262	0.68	266	0.76	499	1.26	524	1.46
Spot	1,006	2.60	1,002	2.88	1,160	2.93	1,270	3.54
Spotted seatrout	381	0.99	670	1.93	468	1.18	135	0.38
Striped bass	520	1.34	725	2.09	471	1.19	772	2.15
Striped mullet	1,066	2.76	839	2.41	1,592	4.02	1,178	3.28
Summer flounder	5,422	14.03	5,014	14.42	5,998	15.16	4,454	12.41
Swordfish	667	1.73	1,044	3.00	939	2.37	1,313	3.66
Tautog	1	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00
Thread herring	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0.00
Tilefishes	90	0.23	68	0.19	98	0.25	99	0.28
Triggerfish	200	0.52	110	0.32	84	0.21	82	0.23
Tunas	1,379	3.57	1,257	3.62	3,414	8.63	2,600	7.24
Wahoo	48	0.12	58	0.17	46	0.12	42	0.12
Weakfish	1,701	4.40	1,391	4.00	1,092	2.76	1,038	2.89
White perch	117	0.30	263	0.76	139	0.35	159	0.44
Yellow perch	71	0.18	103	0.30	98	0.25	88	0.24
TOTAL	38,639	100	34,755	100	39,570	100	35,889	100

1 Values reported as 1000's of dollars
*****Confidential data**

Table A7 (*continued*). Current value[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	2002	
Species	Value ($)	%
Amberjack	57	0.15
American eel	83	0.22
American shad	174	0.47
Atlantic croaker	3,260	8.80
Atlantic menhaden	5,050	13.63
Bluefish	768	2.07
Catfishes	95	0.26
Dogfish sharks	101	0.27
Dolphin	244	0.66
Gizzard shad	9	0.02
Groupers	1,581	4.27
Hickory shad	8	0.02
Hog snapper	20	0.06
King mackerel	1,179	3.18
Kingfishes	602	1.62
Monkfish	233	0.63
Other Finfish	768	2.07
Porgies	59	0.16
Red Drum	90	0.24
River herring	65	0.18
Scup	13	0.03
Sea basses	879	2.37
Sharks	869	2.34
Skates and rays	0	0.00
Snappers	1,187	3.20
Southern flounder	4,926	13.29
Spadefish	8	0.02
Spanish mackerel	617	1.67
Spot	939	2.53
Spotted seatrout	213	0.58
Striped bass	855	2.31
Striped mullet	1,258	3.39
Summer flounder	6,105	16.47
Swordfish	935	2.52
Tautog	1	0.00
Thread herring	***	***
Tilefishes	221	0.60
Triggerfish	85	0.23
Tunas	2,171	5.86
Wahoo	38	0.10
Weakfish	1,053	2.84
White perch	161	0.43
Yellow perch	77	0.21
TOTAL	37,059	100

1 Values reported as 1000's of dollars
*****Confidential data**

Table A8. Deflated value[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Amberjack	$21	$23	$17	$28	$15
American eel	$50	$101	$66	$85	$59
American shad	$27	$52	$46	$39	$60
Atlantic croaker	$409	$549	$971	$1,074	$879
Atlantic menhaden	$897	$977	$1,302	$2,290	$1,057
Bluefish	$153	$296	$226	$306	$194
Catfishes	$80	$63	$64	$75	$58
Dogfish sharks	$286	$426	$585	$283	$189
Dolphin	$69	$158	$57	$90	$61
Gizzard shad	$3	$5	$7	$5	$5
Groupers	$445	$432	$360	$403	$423
Hickory shad	$5	$5	$11	$4	$5
Hog snapper	$9	$15	$6	$7	$6
King mackerel	$357	$436	$340	$619	$448
Kingfishes	$120	$205	$125	$225	$107
Monkfish	$58	$116	$115	$116	$122
Other Finfish	$162	$229	$318	$521	$277
Porgies	$72	$72	$71	$62	$62
Red Drum	$29	$61	$30	$15	$74
River herring	$28	$37	$35	$34	$52
Scup	$32	$3	$5	$0	$2
Sea basses	$218	$164	$266	$293	$282
Sharks	$421	$315	$206	$133	$105
Skates and rays	$8	$5	$3	$0	$0
Snappers	$286	$256	$204	$227	$218
Southern flounder	$2,278	$2,087	$1,924	$2,081	$1,827
Spadefish	$1	$2	$4	$3	$3
Spanish mackerel	$70	$59	$55	$124	$67
Spot	$277	$256	$229	$300	$258
Spotted seatrout	$139	$174	$67	$74	$98
Striped bass	$100	$166	$59	$185	$133
Striped mullet	$299	$533	$293	$464	$273
Summer flounder	$1,642	$2,247	$1,807	$737	$1,390
Swordfish	$82	$142	$129	$119	$171
Tautog	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Thread herring	$102	$123	***	***	***
Tilefishes	$95	$63	$61	$46	$23
Triggerfish	$53	$59	$56	$67	$51
Tunas	$534	$975	$604	$389	$354
Wahoo	$12	$23	$14	$12	$12
Weakfish	$541	$594	$613	$487	$436
White perch	$47	$21	$33	$25	$30
Yellow perch	$16	$11	$11	$17	$18
TOTAL	$10,533	$12,538	$11,395	$12,066	$9,907

1 Values reported as 1000's of dollars
*****Confidential data**

Table A8. (*continued*). Deflated value[1] by major finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

Species	1999	2000	2001	2002
Amberjack	$16	$18	$13	$13
American eel	$34	$43	$29	$19
American shad	$27	$52	$22	$40
Atlantic croaker	$783	$721	$728	$758
Atlantic menhaden	$673	$843	$1,072	$1,174
Bluefish	$220	$266	$259	$179
Catfishes	$52	$64	$36	$22
Dogfish sharks	$156	$166	$30	$24
Dolphin	$86	$74	$52	$57
Gizzard shad	$3	$5	$3	$2
Groupers	$409	$346	$298	$367
Hickory shad	$5	$4	$12	$2
Hog snapper	$5	$4	$4	$5
King mackerel	$426	$403	$318	$274
Kingfishes	$156	$127	$119	$140
Monkfish	$164	$235	$55	$54
Other Finfish	$117	$154	$129	$179
Porgies	$23	$6	$15	$14
Red Drum	$100	$72	$40	$21
River herring	$45	$31	$28	$15
Scup	$0	***	***	$3
Sea basses	$271	$236	$251	$204
Sharks	$177	$133	$123	$202
Skates and rays	$0	$2	$0	$0
Snappers	$268	$311	$288	$276
Southern flounder	$1,288	$1,377	$1,298	$1,145
Spadefish	$2	$3	$3	$2
Spanish mackerel	$67	$121	$124	$143
Spot	$251	$281	$300	$218
Spotted seatrout	$168	$114	$32	$50
Striped bass	$182	$114	$182	$199
Striped mullet	$210	$386	$278	$292
Summer flounder	$1,258	$1,456	$1,051	$1,419
Swordfish	$262	$228	$310	$217
Tautog	$0	$0	$0	$0
Thread herring	***	***	$0	***
Tilefishes	$17	$24	$23	$51
Triggerfish	$28	$20	$19	$20
Tunas	$315	$829	$614	$505
Wahoo	$15	$11	$10	$9
Weakfish	$349	$265	$245	$245
White perch	$66	$34	$38	$37
Yellow perch	$26	$24	$21	$18
TOTAL	$8,720	$9,604	$8,470	$8,612

1 Values reported as 1000's of dollars
*****Confidential data**

Table A9. Pounds landed by major non-finfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1994		1995		1996		1997	
Species	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%
Bay scallop[1]	73,043	0.12	201,041	0.35	29,235	0.04	63,794	0.10
Blue crab, hard	52,260,168	83.46	45,033,543	78.50	65,682,500	88.94	54,353,545	83.52
Blue crab, peeler	642,238	1.03	724,442	1.26	878,382	1.19	1,022,668	1.57
Blue crab, soft	610,769	0.98	685,555	1.20	519,316	0.70	713,896	1.10
Hard clam[1]	704,587	1.13	902,369	1.57	639,950	0.87	704,755	1.08
Other shellfish	845,360	1.35	919,139	1.60	618,838	0.84	998,881	1.53
Oyster[1]	197,905	0.32	232,498	0.41	219,411	0.30	229,259	0.35
Shrimp	7,286,347	11.64	8,668,930	15.11	5,261,481	7.12	6,988,243	10.74
TOTAL	62,620,417	100.00	57,367,517	100.00	73,849,113	100.00	65,075,041	100.00

	1998		1999		2000		2001	
Species	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%
Bay scallop[1]	103,069	0.15	29,651	0.04	21,269	0.04	2,517	0.01
Blue crab, hard	60,402,332	87.76	56,094,091	82.92	38,889,273	74.56	29,939,494	76.53
Blue crab, peeler	976,097	1.42	942,150	1.39	998,971	1.92	1,319,202	3.37
Blue crab, soft	697,741	1.01	510,435	0.75	750,140	1.44	921,693	2.36
Hard clam[1]	689,510	1.00	576,970	0.85	676,048	1.30	763,573	1.95
Other shellfish	1,095,343	1.59	274,940	0.41	286,239	0.55	661,037	1.69
Oyster[1]	224,836	0.33	217,048	0.32	203,427	0.39	258,086	0.66
Shrimp	4,635,189	6.73	9,004,208	13.31	10,334,915	19.81	5,254,132	13.43
TOTAL	68,824,117	100.00	67,649,493	100.00	52,160,282	100.00	39,119,734	100.00

	2002	
Species	Pounds	%
Bay scallop[1]	19,219	0.04
Blue crab, hard	36,457,470	74.05
Blue crab, peeler	718,897	1.46
Blue crab, soft	555,532	1.13
Hard clam[1]	619,894	1.26
Other shellfish	648,238	1.32
Oyster[1]	243,775	0.50
Shrimp	9,969,018	20.25
TOTAL	49,232,043	100.00

[1] **Reported as pounds of meat**

Table A10. Number of trips by major shellfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1994		1995		1996		1997	
Species	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%
Bay scallop	792	0.36	2,116	0.92	448	0.21	678	0.29
Blue crab, hard	109,603	49.85	110,218	47.74	107,379	50.75	110,754	47.92
Blue crab, peeler	14,181	6.45	19,522	8.46	21,116	9.98	28,507	12.33
Blue crab, soft	7,198	3.27	8,959	3.88	8,596	4.06	12,541	5.43
Hard clam	53,008	24.11	50,603	21.92	43,054	20.35	45,045	19.49
Other shellfish	6,064	2.76	6,786	2.94	5,847	2.76	5,007	2.17
Oyster	7,265	3.30	8,767	3.80	8,063	3.81	8,133	3.52
Shrimp	21,747	9.89	23,886	10.35	17,084	8.07	20,444	8.85
TOTAL	221,852	100.00	232,852	100.00	213,583	100.00	233,106	100.00

	1998		1999		2000		2001	
Species	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%	Trips	%
Bay scallop	1,060	0.45	441	0.21	343	0.16	56	0.03
Blue crab, hard	119,557	50.89	105,381	49.58	94,998	43.97	97,315	43.45
Blue crab, peeler	31,425	13.38	28,735	13.52	32,301	14.95	31,880	14.24
Blue crab, soft	13,733	5.85	13,168	6.19	15,382	7.12	16,369	7.31
Hard clam	40,820	17.38	32,902	15.48	42,050	19.46	48,839	21.81
Other shellfish	5,802	2.47	4,585	2.16	4,741	2.19	5,970	2.67
Oyster	7,568	3.22	7,465	3.51	7,720	3.57	9,419	4.21
Shrimp	14,969	6.37	19,885	9.35	18,515	8.57	14,102	6.30
TOTAL	236,932	100.00	214,561	100.00	218,050	100.00	225,951	100.00

	2002	
Species	Trips	%
Bay scallop	337	0.18
Blue crab, hard	82,633	43.10
Blue crab, peeler	25,558	13.33
Blue crab, soft	14,306	7.46
Hard clam	35,709	18.62
Other shellfish	5,715	2.98
Oyster	9,068	4.73
Shrimp	18,401	9.60
TOTAL	193,729	100.00

Table A11. CPUE[1] for the major shellfish species for North Carolina commercial fisheries from 1994 to 2002.

Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Bay scallop	92.2	95.0	65.3	94.1	97.2	67.2	62.0	45.0	57.0
Blue crab, hard	476.8	408.6	611.7	490.8	505.2	532.3	409.4	307.7	441.2
Blue crab, peeler	45.3	37.1	41.6	35.9	31.1	32.8	30.9	41.4	28.1
Blue crab, soft	84.9	76.5	60.4	56.9	50.8	38.8	48.8	56.3	38.8
Hard clam	13.3	17.8	14.9	15.6	16.9	17.5	16.1	15.6	17.4
Other shellfish	139.4	135.4	105.8	199.5	188.8	60.0	60.4	110.7	113.4
Oyster	27.2	26.5	27.2	28.2	29.7	29.1	26.4	27.4	26.9
Shrimp	335.1	362.9	308.0	341.8	309.7	452.8	558.2	372.6	541.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A12. Current value and deflated value by major shellfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	1994			1995			1996		
Species	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Bay scallop	132,967	37,510	0.25	400,638	109,895	0.62	112,849	30,063	0.18
Blue crab, hard	26,896,282	7,587,441	49.73	33,053,805	9,066,659	50.80	39,957,947	10,644,797	63.56
Blue crab, peeler	771,697	217,696	1.43	1,052,607	288,730	1.62	1,275,729	339,854	2.03
Blue crab, soft	1,932,136	545,056	3.57	2,132,875	585,047	3.28	1,883,181	501,679	3.00
Hard clam	3,651,272	1,030,024	6.75	5,880,446	1,613,006	9.04	4,402,766	1,172,897	7.00
Other shellfish	1,021,126	288,060	1.89	1,363,949	374,131	2.10	1,040,723	277,249	1.66
Oyster	681,545	192,264	1.26	858,790	235,566	1.32	824,873	219,746	1.31
Shrimp	18,997,218	5,359,115	35.13	20,318,775	5,573,440	31.23	13,368,297	3,561,314	21.26
TOTAL	54,084,243	15,257,166	100.00	65,061,885	17,846,474	100.00	62,866,365	16,747,599	100.00

	1997			1998			1999		
Species	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Bay scallop	289,606	74,255	0.47	102,998	25,842	0.16	79,531	19,302	0.12
Blue crab, hard	40,411,627	10,361,541	64.89	33,526,081	8,411,694	51.65	32,189,736	7,812,449	46.79
Blue crab, peeler	1,947,155	499,250	3.13	2,111,690	529,823	3.25	1,937,359	470,197	2.82
Blue crab, soft	2,563,343	657,241	4.12	2,174,429	545,564	3.35	3,341,171	810,902	4.86
Hard clam	4,460,222	1,143,601	7.16	3,774,453	947,010	5.81	4,727,510	1,147,367	6.87
Other shellfish	814,769	208,907	1.31	199,997	50,179	0.31	315,324	76,529	0.46
Oyster	928,275	238,010	1.49	923,721	231,762	1.42	804,038	195,140	1.17
Shrimp	10,857,718	2,783,919	17.44	22,095,704	5,543,812	34.04	25,400,172	6,164,622	36.92
TOTAL	62,272,715	15,966,724	100.00	64,909,073	16,285,686	100.00	68,794,841	16,696,508	100.00

Table A12 (*continued*). Current value and deflated value by major shellfish species from 1994 to 2002 for North Carolina commercial fisheries.

	2000			2001			2002		
Species	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%
Bay scallop	79,531	19,302	0.12	10,423	2,460	0.02	68,371	15,889	0.12
Blue crab, hard	32,189,736	7,812,449	46.79	25,095,977	5,922,651	48.16	29,351,206	6,821,220	51.09
Blue crab, peeler	1,937,359	470,197	2.82	3,076,797	726,124	5.90	1,459,022	339,077	2.54
Blue crab, soft	3,341,171	810,902	4.86	4,076,909	962,151	7.82	2,336,864	543,087	4.07
Hard clam	4,727,510	1,147,367	6.87	5,043,723	1,190,319	9.68	3,476,337	807,901	6.05
Other shellfish	315,324	76,529	0.46	1,827,525	431,296	3.51	1,403,125	326,086	2.44
Oyster	804,038	195,140	1.17	1,068,452	252,155	2.05	991,229	230,362	1.73
Shrimp	25,400,172	6,164,622	36.92	11,906,212	2,809,866	22.85	18,365,794	4,268,211	31.97
TOTAL	68,794,841	16,696,508	100.00	52,106,018	12,297,022	100.00	57,451,948	13,351,833	100.00

Table A13. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina catfish commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	12	34	34	7	26	25	9	26	31
Gill Nets	75	625	680	84	644	801	96	640	832
Haul Seines	10	29	31	6	22	26	12	23	27
Other Gears	9	21	21	5	10	8	7	12	12
Pots	39	278	297	43	302	389	44	281	377
Pound Net	31	96	108	24	63	74	25	67	84
Trawls	16	36	37	11	23	25	9	25	27
Trotline	7	14	17	2	12	13	5	16	19

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	11	30	38	13	33	39	13	30	36
Gill Nets	86	639	676	85	558	588	84	522	648
Haul Seines	5	10	11	5	10	13	6	10	10
Other Gears	7	10	10	3	10	10	2	10	11
Pots	52	319	331	42	239	252	38	259	310
Pound Net	21	62	71	20	42	50	15	49	57
Trawls	7	30	29	12	26	26	10	16	17
Trotline	2	19	19	7	20	21	2	9	13

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gear	13	40	50	18	49	62	17	29	40
Gill Nets	91	506	621	83	438	540	74	406	490
Haul Seines	2	5	8	2	5	7	2	7	8
Other Gears	3	4	4	3	5	5	6	12	12
Pots	40	201	228	46	233	271	37	180	210
Pound Net	17	40	53	15	35	49	15	43	52
Trawls	7	14	13	7	13	14	5	9	8
Trotline	2	12	11	3	7	7	2	6	6

Table A14. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	115	551	585	129	621	748	131	547	686
Haul Seines	25	74	72	29	72	91	24	82	103
Other Gears	40	147	151	48	142	154	47	117	128
Trawls	76	283	318	72	305	417	74	266	343

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	135	618	639	123	526	545	123	500	570
Haul Seines	21	54	63	18	57	66	16	51	63
Other Gears	45	129	136	39	106	108	40	96	103
Trawls	76	273	290	69	220	230	75	287	319

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	116	477	531	117	425	506	116	394	438
Haul Seines	21	52	72	17	42	55	17	35	44
Other Gears	35	88	93	29	71	76	26	64	70
Trawls	69	261	299	59	209	232	61	241	258

Table A15. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	131	658	690	151	885	1,029	151	733	878
Haul Seines	19	49	51	26	59	70	18	47	52
Other Gears	47	134	136	48	111	111	41	89	96
Pots	18	30	32	26	48	50	21	30	33
Pound Net	25	106	110	30	133	142	28	95	110

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	117	497	512	144	652	671	146	835	1,033
Haul Seines	19	33	37	12	29	33	18	48	53
Other Gears	36	61	61	38	79	78	39	65	66
Pots	7	10	10	25	47	48	28	70	69
Pound Net	21	63	72	20	43	47	25	74	83

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	145	870	1,024	139	670	789	139	645	741
Haul Seines	15	72	89	12	43	50	12	28	34
Other Gears	44	74	81	31	50	53	19	30	30
Pots	19	42	44	17	43	46	21	34	36
Pound Net	19	59	70	21	70	79	25	78	87

Table A16. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	44	197	208	38	208	211	49	237	242
Other Gears	13	25	25	11	21	22	12	21	23
Pound Net	16	42	49	11	33	36	12	35	35

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	40	200	206	42	216	229	37	183	197
Other Gears	12	24	28	12	20	22	11	17	17
Pound Net	10	29	34	6	22	25	9	24	27

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	42	183	217	32	121	136	31	124	137
Other Gears	9	20	23	13	25	29	9	16	20
Pound Net	10	28	32	9	23	29	9	24	26

Table A17. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gigs	71	271	275	69	259	299	64	208	247
Gill Nets	197	1660	,790	220	1721	2,149	233	1647	2,116
Other Gears	76	202	202	59	159	177	54	136	151
Pots	93	473	503	104	482	559	101	485	586
Pound Net	53	282	298	46	233	287	48	215	273
Trawls	105	487	526	95	464	593	95	416	533

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gigs	60	250	254	68	183	189	67	149	156
Gill Nets	219	1695	1,810	223	1439	1,523	218	1329	1,705
Other Gears	50	129	134	54	116	120	65	119	129
Pots	100	460	478	92	399	414	98	391	429
Pound Net	49	227	262	43	172	203	37	134	174
Trawls	99	423	452	84	313	333	88	358	397

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gigs	55	153	169	61	168	189	63	119	133
Gill Nets	218	1322	1,647	214	1171	1,478	210	1062	1,289
Other Gears	49	125	137	53	102	108	52	111	118
Pots	87	380	415	92	431	474	76	368	408
Pound Net	37	113	153	34	131	168	40	133	164
Trawls	79	358	397	71	283	304	76	293	314

Table A18. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	174	1267	1,348	192	1374	1,700	201	1078	1,322
Haul Seines	32	93	102	37	100	130	29	87	107
Other Gears	48	83	87	55	114	122	36	59	61
Pots	55	179	178	55	178	190	34	72	78
Pound Net	31	151	152	31	120	142	26	102	120
Rod-n-Reel	34	82	79	27	54	57	21	35	33
Swipe Net	12	18	17	6	8	8	4	11	11

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	185	1106	1,150	195	1068	1,117	190	1134	1,411
Haul Seines	27	61	73	23	47	59	19	62	80
Other Gears	28	50	52	35	57	58	38	74	72
Pots	48	131	132	36	112	116	48	219	237
Pound Net	29	97	106	24	75	82	23	78	93
Rod-n-Reel	28	46	40	31	48	43	28	42	45
Swipe Net	3	3	3	5	6	7	4	4	7

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	170	1002	1,170	162	782	924	167	822	972
Haul Seines	23	63	83	17	42	59	17	42	53
Other Gears	39	65	70	24	34	35	23	38	39
Pots	35	110	113	38	98	106	34	137	145
Pound Net	17	60	72	17	38	42	17	50	58
Rod-n-Reel	15	25	26	12	14	14	19	22	21
Swipe Net	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2

Table A19. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	64	497	530	74	668	759	80	553	650
Haul Seines	12	40	46	25	79	99	13	43	52
Other Gears	16	30	30	18	45	43	12	24	26
Pound Net	19	61	63	14	38	47	20	44	55
Trawls	7	9	10	13	37	40	7	9	9

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	92	747	792	80	658	697	84	671	787
Haul Seines	15	79	87	12	61	76	13	59	66
Other Gears	20	59	58	18	42	44	20	40	43
Pound Net	24	56	63	14	44	52	11	34	41
Trawls	16	42	46	21	50	53	0	0	-

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Gill Nets	76	595	748	84	655	791	74	674	798
Haul Seines	10	48	53	14	66	76	23	179	192
Other Gears	16	52	56	18	50	54	22	46	49
Pound Net	15	40	51	18	45	58	18	51	61
Trawls	14	41	44	14	47	47	15	45	48

Table A20. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Cast Net	16	20	18	29	36	27	26	35	30
Gill Nets	199	1273	1,358	220	1345	1,530	223	1313	1,618
Haul Seines	25	70	67	33	73	85	27	64	76
Other Gears	91	358	364	91	290	311	84	262	293

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Cast Net	29	41	31	28	40	26	25	32	20
Gill Nets	227	1331	1,403	221	1144	1,203	190	918	1,112
Haul Seines	24	44	49	20	31	38	16	38	41
Other Gears	91	255	270	81	211	232	63	175	197

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Cast Net	33	36	20	36	44	27	36	47	33
Gill Nets	197	1102	1,330	197	927	1,110	188	895	1,039
Haul Seines	22	55	70	14	33	40	12	29	34
Other Gears	80	202	223	71	212	225	64	204	218

Table A21. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	12	22	22	7	17	19	7	16	20
Gill Nets	74	480	527	68	452	541	87	521	661
Haul Seines	6	23	22	4	13	15	7	15	17
Other Gears	12	24	24	6	11	14	3	6	6
Pots	23	90	91	27	104	119	28	118	137
Pound Net	26	69	78	22	51	61	19	51	63

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	10	18	24	12	23	26	12	24	26
Gill Nets	78	511	533	75	475	512	83	454	557
Haul Seines	6	10	10	3	5	5	4	6	6
Other Gears	7	14	14	8	18	18	8	24	27
Pots	36	140	143	28	105	112	30	161	195
Pound Net	18	39	46	15	34	39	13	38	45

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	11	29	37	17	41	49	17	24	33
Gill Nets	80	471	574	75	385	466	66	362	427
Haul Seines	3	6	9	1	1	1	3	3	3
Other Gears	7	12	13	2	6	7	5	12	14
Pots	35	141	156	32	141	158	22	117	137
Pound Net	16	35	46	13	30	43	12	36	43

Table A22. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	11	19	19	5	14	17	6	16	18
Gill Net	40	299	314	35	278	315	54	319	395
Haul Seines	7	21	22	5	16	19	6	16	17
Other Gears	9	16	16	3	6	6	5	7	7
Pots	14	90	91	22	71	74	21	101	119
Pound Net	20	47	51	14	37	44	14	36	43

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	8	19	23	10	21	25	12	24	26
Gill Net	40	324	337	40	294	315	45	300	355
Haul Seines	5	8	9	3	6	9	4	9	9
Other Gears	4	17	17	6	19	19	3	11	13
Pots	29	125	131	20	108	113	24	136	162
Pound Net	11	25	28	7	19	22	9	29	37

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Fyke/Hoop Net	12	27	32	17	37	48	15	26	35
Gill Net	47	275	324	49	227	266	29	178	214
Haul Seines	1	4	8	2	3	3	1	1	1
Other Gears	4	11	12	3	6	6	2	6	7
Pots	26	90	96	24	96	97	15	66	68
Pound Net	10	25	30	12	26	33	9	25	34

Table A23. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	8	34	33	12	60	59	5	12	11
Dredges	18	158	168	25	236	244	14	61	72
Other Gears	3	5	5	9	16	16	3	5	5
Rakes	10	24	22	11	44	45	6	25	26
Scallop Scoop	9	16	17	8	51	53	6	25	26

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	7	24	20	10	24	20	11	27	24
Dredges	12	60	65	18	122	120	17	41	43
Other Gears	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	5	5
Rakes	5	22	20	10	30	29	9	32	32
Scallop Scoop	10	40	38	7	27	27	7	28	30

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	8	27	25	6	10	8	14	45	35
Dredges	4	8	8	0	0	0	4	11	13
Other Gears	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Rakes	10	37	36	3	6	5	9	30	28
Scallop Scoop	12	37	37	4	12	12	14	30	27

Table A24. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina hard blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	86	295	298	76	264	293	72	237	267
Pots	230	1,906	2,185	239	1,934	2,865	256	2,066	3,041
Trawls	94	456	483	86	446	554	89	469	551

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	85	247	255	73	236	250	67	203	217
Pots	271	2,066	2,251	273	1,792	1,940	301	1,691	2,459
Trawls	89	479	490	83	402	416	99	366	389

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	59	218	229	70	257	302	61	251	278
Pots	259	1,393	1,926	263	1,423	1,921	261	1,295	1,603
Trawls	73	300	339	70	304	351	75	278	303

Table A25. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina peeler blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	11	18	19	22	46	52	14	48	53
Pots	98	697	759	122	865	1152	137	973	1266
Trawls	30	86	84	26	60	68	27	84	87

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	12	67	67	17	72	73	23	77	83
Pots	162	1073	1136	167	993	1050	182	1006	1281
Trawls	32	143	142	25	63	62	31	60	60

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	26	90	96	30	95	110	26	80	88
Pots	174	924	1137	184	927	1165	173	858	1018
Trawls	32	83	93	23	42	48	22	42	45

Table A26. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina soft blue crab commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	44	104	104	42	91	106	55	135	143
Pots	102	376	397	123	452	534	124	439	542

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	46	148	153	46	130	133	54	123	125
Pots	133	584	624	126	499	535	136	471	574

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Other Gears	42	125	131	39	106	117	41	94	101
Pots	127	451	562	135	481	565	122	396	456

Table A27. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina hard clam commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	60	1104	973	68	1045	1,163	67	908	1,002
Dredges	13	36	41	23	61	70	15	48	54
Other Gears	38	32	30	40	22	24	35	20	18
Rakes	81	1588	1,443	61	1491	1,685	71	1320	1,505
Tongs	34	422	387	37	381	449	24	289	338
Trawls	20	109	110	19	103	119	20	108	130

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	75	825	763	72	766	718	72	929	711
Dredges	14	30	27	12	38	38	14	38	43
Other Gears	34	20	21	37	14	15	33	12	13
Rakes	70	1361	1,266	72	1201	1,121	73	1171	945
Tongs	27	258	249	32	240	232	30	211	206
Trawls	17	94	102	18	96	103	21	92	104

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	73	1037	775	81	1198	747	80	983	602
Dredges	14	40	36	13	35	36	14	42	41
Other Gears	32	23	22	34	19	20	31	13	13
Rakes	67	1304	924	76	1416	876	73	1001	596
Tongs	26	211	212	25	260	239	28	215	197
Trawls	16	75	85	15	67	79	16	64	73

Table A28. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina oyster commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	110	369	372	129	405	486	108	397	475
Dredges	14	30	33	6	12	13	2	2	2
Other Gears	49	7	7	51	11	12	35	11	10
Rakes	52	215	196	44	198	200	33	155	166
Tongs	49	193	188	47	209	241	31	157	198

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	103	379	357	99	343	338	99	333	338
Dredges	6	9	9	22	74	75	25	83	92
Other Gears	40	15	15	42	9	9	43	9	9
Rakes	35	130	121	34	134	130	37	125	113
Tongs	34	166	164	40	173	180	38	167	177

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
By Hand	99	400	369	109	454	417	106	470	393
Dredges	19	55	58	21	60	68	19	51	54
Other Gears	32	6	6	36	5	6	51	5	5
Rakes	39	138	132	35	155	133	36	123	99
Tongs	29	160	160	34	191	178	48	225	195

Table A29. Number of dealers, fishermen, and vessels by major gear type for the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Channel Net	61	178	193	61	188	231	50	147	189
Other Gears	30	62	62	47	99	106	28	40	37
Trawls	217	1055	1152	240	1067	1416	242	905	1224

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Channel Net	48	154	165	47	126	134	48	126	145
Other Gears	27	47	44	25	28	26	31	31	29
Trawls	237	908	979	218	677	722	245	832	942

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels	Dealers	Fishermen	Vessels
Channel Net	41	125	142	36	99	126	44	87	106
Other Gears	30	57	57	27	38	34	30	48	43
Trawls	237	864	1062	209	641	748	263	722	809

Table A30. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina catfishes commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	68,694	5.38	251.6	14,217	1.62	84.6	104,735	13.05	417.3
Gill Nets	438,714	34.37	41.8	268,662	30.61	27.2	289,449	36.07	30.7
Haul Seines	43,652	3.42	205.9	44,340	5.05	208.2	29,184	3.64	243.2
Other Gears	5,551	0.43	91.0	34,388	3.92	168.6	2,434	0.30	121.7
Pots	483,781	37.90	187.9	392,754	44.75	133.6	187,299	23.34	87.2
Pound Net	190,348	14.91	94.1	119,282	13.59	99.4	115,534	14.40	90.0
Trawls	7,702	0.60	46.4	4,072	0.46	53.6	14,689	1.83	131.2
Trotline	37,906	2.97	191.4	***	***	***	59,097	7.36	187.6
TOTAL	1,276,348	100.00	79.7	877,715	100.00	59.7	802,421	100.00	58.7

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	275,357	26.70	793.5	342,830	37.67	852.8	321,279	43.93	661.1
Gill Nets	308,793	29.95	27.9	262,777	28.87	27.0	184,620	25.25	19.7
Haul Seines	22,044	2.14	242.2	8,793	0.97	109.9	15,770	2.16	130.3
Other Gears	84,048	8.15	206.0	443	0.05	22.2	31,205	4.27	157.6
Pots	222,492	21.58	68.6	140,878	15.48	71.4	58,814	8.04	19.1
Pound Net	104,342	10.12	78.9	64,149	7.05	74.2	102,885	14.07	102.9
Trawls	14,067	1.36	121.3	14,246	1.57	145.4	16,711	2.29	172.3
Trotline	***	***	***	76,038	8.35	192.5	***	***	***
TOTAL	1,031,143	100.00	62.1	910,154	100.00	67.0	731,284	100.00	50.8

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	437,048	49.70	762.7	280,807	49.77	492.6	100,165	27.26	335.0
Gill Nets	157,708	17.93	18.0	157,568	27.93	20.1	158,921	43.25	22.5
Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other Gears	24,492	2.78	143.2	1,593	0.28	59.0	10,581	2.88	100.8
Pots	41,042	4.67	24.6	81,137	14.38	27.1	41,983	11.43	17.0
Pound Net	216,254	24.59	199.3	32,196	5.71	39.6	52,664	14.33	55.0
Trawls	2,903	0.33	90.7	1,146	0.20	34.7	3,109	0.85	182.9
Trotline	***	***	***	9,736	1.73	165.0	***	***	***
TOTAL	879,447	100.00	71.6	564,183	100.00	45.7	367,423	100.00	33.6

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A31. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	265,730	42.80	45.1	643,314	60.76	89.7	219,150	41.49	42.1
Haul Seines	51,163	8.24	51.2	65,859	6.22	75.6	54,339	10.29	57.1
Other Gears	3,740	0.60	7.0	2,544	0.24	4.7	4,470	0.85	9.8
Trawls	300,255	48.36	81.9	347,068	32.78	88.8	250,302	47.38	109.4
TOTAL	620,888	100.00	56.0	1,058,785	100.00	84.7	528,261	100.00	59.3

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	484,830	55.54	70.7	263,834	66.07	48.8	339,097	55.82	66.1
Haul Seines	45,971	5.27	51.4	34,385	8.61	50.8	20,940	3.45	39.2
Other Gears	1,919	0.22	4.6	1,802	0.45	4.5	1,945	0.32	4.7
Trawls	340,168	38.97	119.4	99,291	24.87	43.5	245,483	40.41	73.0
TOTAL	872,888	100.00	79.2	399,312	100.00	45.5	607,465	100.00	64.3

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	335,313	60.75	66.9	384,821	78.58	83.0	468,439	75.59	124.7
Haul Seines	45,556	8.25	65.4	37,224	7.60	75.5	25,188	4.06	81.5
Other Gears	2,093	0.38	6.4	1,686	0.34	7.6	1,230	0.20	7.6
Trawls	168,979	30.62	63.1	66,012	13.48	34.6	124,879	20.15	54.7
TOTAL	551,941	100.00	63.3	489,743	100.00	67.5	619,736	100.00	95.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds landed/number of trips

Table A32. Pounds Landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	113,440	79.82	35.7	178,802	72.06	30.4	90,225	79.61	22.0
Haul Seines	17,835	12.55	133.1	44,095	17.77	150.5	14,114	12.45	108.6
Other Gears	4,537	3.19	14.7	3,741	1.51	14.9	3,096	2.73	15.8
Pots	1,107	0.78	22.6	2,339	0.94	17.2	954	0.84	14.2
Pound Net	5,201	3.66	13.1	19,145	7.72	20.4	4,950	4.37	12.2
TOTAL	142,120	100.00	35.0	248,122	100.00	33.1	113,339	100.00	23.2

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	36,751	70.00	18.2	244,566	83.08	49.6	348,012	93.32	36.0
Haul Seines	12,251	23.33	140.8	41,612	14.14	291.0	6,183	1.66	32.4
Other Gears	1,955	3.72	13.2	4,317	1.47	14.9	3,232	0.87	13.9
Pots	142	0.27	6.7	2,554	0.87	17.0	6,494	1.74	30.2
Pound Net	1,404	2.67	8.4	1,317	0.45	13.6	9,021	2.42	27.3
TOTAL	52,503	100.00	21.5	294,366	100.00	52.4	372,942	100.00	35.0

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	238,972	88.20	27.5	138,048	92.27	17.0	72,460	89.06	11.9
Haul Seines	21,433	7.91	48.2	2,920	1.95	21.6	1,869	2.30	19.5
Other Gears	3,838	1.42	13.0	1,105	0.74	9.2	529	0.65	10.0
Pots	2,028	0.75	14.1	2,134	1.43	14.0	981	1.21	11.2
Pound Net	4,683	1.73	18.2	5,409	3.62	13.9	5,525	6.79	13.7
TOTAL	270,954	100.00	27.5	149,616	100.00	16.8	81,364	100.00	12.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A33. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	177,730	27.58	69.4	159,263	35.08	65.4	120,583	22.77	44.0
Other Gears	42,934	6.66	268.3	20,530	4.52	205.3	2,509	0.47	23.4
Pound Net	423,644	65.75	452.6	274,191	60.40	727.3	406,411	76.75	1110.4
TOTAL	644,308	100.00	176.2	453,984	100.00	155.9	529,503	100.00	164.7

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	126,114	37.67	58.1	145,554	27.89	63.4	104,229	23.50	48.5
Other Gears	6,901	2.06	60.0	1,677	0.32	17.3	2,331	0.53	17.0
Pound Net	201,793	60.27	518.7	374,700	71.79	898.6	336,934	75.97	639.3
TOTAL	334,808	100.00	125.3	521,931	100.00	185.8	443,494	100.00	157.5

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	92,146	27.73	53.7	86,351	28.15	92.0	71,969	41.16	53.7
Other Gears	9,300	2.80	47.2	10,127	3.30	73.4	10,223	5.85	93.8
Pound Net	230,890	69.47	396.7	210,283	68.55	499.5	92,668	53.00	159.5
TOTAL	332,336	100.00	133.3	306,761	100.00	204.8	174,860	100.00	86.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A34. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gigs	68,135	1.39	43.3	76,061	1.83	44.9	58,987	1.55	47.0
Gill Nets	2,253,875	46.02	81.2	2,150,059	51.61	67.0	1,877,078	49.31	65.2
Other Gears	18,290	0.37	20.7	10,444	0.25	13.8	24,952	0.66	36.0
Pots	52,796	1.08	20.0	91,799	2.20	29.1	60,547	1.59	22.0
Pound Net	2,292,769	46.82	498.6	1,723,086	41.36	423.4	1,653,819	43.44	466.1
Trawls	211,593	4.32	42.2	114,859	2.76	28.9	131,536	3.46	37.1
TOTAL	4,897,458	100.00	115.3	4,166,308	100.00	91.1	3,806,919	100.00	93.8

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gigs	88,555	2.17	51.4	65,633	1.66	45.9	57,390	1.96	55.4
Gill Nets	2,380,989	58.40	71.1	2,406,760	60.89	84.9	1,906,906	65.04	73.6
Other Gears	10,282	0.25	14.6	10,867	0.27	17.5	17,136	0.58	25.3
Pots	62,559	1.53	21.5	66,456	1.68	25.1	49,523	1.69	19.6
Pound Net	1,413,442	34.67	392.3	1,283,390	32.47	481.9	786,828	26.84	376.8
Trawls	120,967	2.97	29.5	119,624	3.03	32.2	114,292	3.90	34.8
TOTAL	4,076,794	100.00	87.6	3,952,730	100.00	100.2	2,932,075	100.00	82.5

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gigs	80,977	2.53	63.6	79,505	2.26	58.4	79,254	2.31	70.5
Gill Nets	2,097,658	65.44	73.7	1,909,228	54.22	72.9	1,818,270	52.95	76.0
Other Gears	8,115	0.25	14.9	8,007	0.23	16.4	9,780	0.28	20.3
Pots	49,355	1.54	19.0	73,015	2.07	21.6	59,904	1.74	18.8
Pound Net	880,705	27.48	451.4	1,376,369	39.09	575.4	1,394,953	40.62	557.3
Trawls	88,419	2.76	28.9	74,903	2.13	30.7	71,908	2.09	30.5
TOTAL	3,205,229	100.00	84.6	3,521,027	100.00	97.1	3,434,069	100.00	102.3

1 CPUE = Number of pounds landed/number of trips

Table A35. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	235,579	57.13	22.4	302,497	52.67	21.6	179,464	79.21	22.8
Haul Seines	131,780	31.96	117.5	244,498	42.57	193.1	33,343	14.72	39.3
Other Gears	4,327	1.05	20.7	6,384	1.11	30.5	2,175	0.96	18.0
Pots	6,082	1.47	9.3	4,141	0.72	8.9	1,075	0.47	5.3
Pound Net	14,267	3.46	22.3	3,760	0.65	6.3	1,772	0.78	6.2
Rod-n-Reel	11,114	2.70	25.1	6,719	1.17	23.7	2,573	1.14	21.4
Swipe Net	9,210	2.23	153.5	6,290	1.10	202.9	6,178	2.73	126.1
TOTAL	412,359	100.00	30.2	574,289	100.00	34.1	226,580	100.00	23.8

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	160,243	68.92	17.7	214,876	69.84	20.4	371,014	67.87	28.7
Haul Seines	55,996	24.08	66.4	70,268	22.84	99.5	151,738	27.76	243.2
Other Gears	1,059	0.46	11.3	1,315	0.43	12.0	2,354	0.43	16.3
Pots	2,017	0.87	4.8	3,761	1.22	7.6	8,716	1.59	7.9
Pound Net	2,123	0.91	6.7	3,515	1.14	10.0	4,128	0.76	10.8
Rod-n-Reel	4,935	2.12	31.2	3,615	1.17	22.7	3,648	0.67	25.3
Swipe Net	6,125	2.63	175.0	10,322	3.35	245.8	5,079	0.93	169.3
TOTAL	232,498	100.00	21.3	307,672	100.00	24.8	546,677	100.00	35.6

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	289,121	76.78	29.3	81,994	77.56	14.4	140,029	79.78	18.5
Haul Seines	76,785	20.39	110.5	19,161	18.13	50.7	25,792	14.69	74.1
Other Gears	5,390	1.43	41.5	2,517	2.38	34.0	4,555	2.60	48.5
Pots	1,470	0.39	3.9	681	0.64	2.7	3,545	2.02	5.0
Pound Net	1,851	0.49	8.5	681	0.64	5.8	564	0.32	3.8
Rod-n-Reel	1,958	0.52	26.8	681	0.64	20.6	1,037	0.59	27.3
Swipe Net	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
TOTAL	376,575	100.00	33.1	105,715	100.00	16.2	175,522	100.00	19.7

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A36. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	139,796	53.38	49.3	232,768	52.10	41.2	130,052	71.63	21.6
Haul Seines	62,983	24.05	443.5	172,396	38.59	435.3	41,427	22.82	232.7
Other Gears	1,746	0.67	31.2	1,613	0.36	19.4	701	0.39	9.2
Pound Net	12,800	4.89	43.1	4,277	0.96	13.3	4,990	2.75	14.5
Trawls	44,571	17.02	2,971.4	35,736	8.00	388.4	4,396	2.42	399.6
TOTAL	261,896	100.00	78.3	446,790	100.00	68.3	181,566	100.00	27.3

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	201,330	34.25	27.6	237,427	56.15	41.1	509,465	86.60	61.6
Haul Seines	186,663	31.76	472.6	76,894	18.18	313.9	63,874	10.86	301.3
Other Gears	1,626	0.28	10.2	1,378	0.33	9.9	2,153	0.37	14.5
Pound Net	14,007	2.38	20.9	14,735	3.48	35.0	12,820	2.18	27.7
Trawls	184,159	31.33	944.4	92,434	21.86	810.8	0	0.00	0.0
TOTAL	587,785	100.00	67.4	422,868	100.00	63.1	588,312	100.00	64.7

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Gill Nets	226,243	55.52	21.3	348,415	55.60	31.7	347,046	49.47	35.4
Haul Seines	58,516	14.36	475.7	94,118	15.02	456.9	246,250	35.11	617.2
Other Gears	2,981	0.73	14.4	4,103	0.65	16.1	3,579	0.51	19.8
Pound Net	17,590	4.32	26.0	12,761	2.04	25.3	19,790	2.82	23.4
Trawls	102,175	25.07	792.1	167,199	26.68	1,153.1	84,795	12.09	1,177.7
TOTAL	407,505	100.00	34.7	626,596	100.00	51.8	701,460	100.00	62.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A37. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Cast Net	10,206	0.59	120.1	19,294	0.84	90.2	17,244	0.98	82.1
Gill Nets	1,456,915	84.40	126.3	2,154,773	93.75	177.8	1,677,946	95.51	134.7
Haul Seines	168,876	9.78	407.9	95,050	4.14	340.7	36,763	2.09	138.2
Other Gears	90,245	5.23	55.9	29,329	1.28	24.4	24,910	1.42	24.1
TOTAL	1,726,242	100.00	126.5	2,298,446	100.00	166.4	1,756,863	100.00	125.8

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Cast Net	25,394	1.04	102.0	27,792	1.25	90.2	15,698	1.07	82.2
Gill Nets	2,190,674	89.68	171.5	2,019,072	91.03	177.7	1,414,690	96.84	150.6
Haul Seines	199,405	8.16	719.9	149,559	6.74	958.7	15,438	1.06	108.7
Other Gears	27,184	1.11	25.6	21,685	0.98	21.2	15,024	1.03	20.1
TOTAL	2,442,657	100.00	170.1	2,218,108	100.00	172.6	1,460,850	100.00	139.5

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Cast Net	29,873	1.06	112.3	25,725	1.11	79.2	37,491	1.44	85.6
Gill Nets	2,652,605	93.76	212.1	2,181,079	94.11	229.5	2,283,010	87.94	244.8
Haul Seines	125,278	4.43	447.4	96,921	4.18	712.7	249,781	9.62	2,356.4
Other Gears	21,331	0.75	24.9	13,930	0.60	15.3	25,795	0.99	32.0
TOTAL	2,829,087	100.00	203.4	2,317,655	100.00	213.2	2,596,077	100.00	243.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds landed/number of trips

Table A37. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	5,343	2.50	25.0	6,622	5.95	43.9	17,130	9.91	90.6
Gill Nets	174,321	81.71	32.2	85,581	76.85	18.4	137,672	79.63	24.1
Haul Seines	7,576	3.55	62.1	2,355	2.11	39.9	2,837	1.64	43.0
Other Gears	669	0.31	13.4	280	0.25	7.6	114	0.07	4.8
Pots	4,987	2.34	17.9	1,694	1.52	4.7	2,245	1.30	4.8
Pound Net	20,442	9.58	15.4	14,835	13.32	18.0	12,881	7.45	16.7
TOTAL	213,338	100.00	28.8	111,367	100.00	18.3	172,879	100.00	23.9

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	5,680	4.62	28.3	7,531	5.28	29.8	17,158	4.86	62.6
Gill Nets	97,903	79.57	18.3	115,091	80.67	21.0	279,490	79.12	42.7
Haul Seines	3,694	3.00	52.8	458	0.32	15.3	1,059	0.30	27.9
Other Gears	614	0.50	9.6	1,087	0.76	24.2	1,211	0.34	16.1
Pots	2,371	1.93	4.1	3,499	2.45	5.4	5,856	1.66	4.1
Pound Net	12,778	10.39	16.2	15,006	10.52	26.0	48,472	13.72	59.4
TOTAL	123,040	100.00	17.5	142,672	100.00	20.3	353,246	100.00	38.5

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	15,825	7.83	51.0	30,118	12.30	75.7	13,786	4.91	54.7
Gill Nets	149,760	74.07	24.5	178,076	72.74	38.2	222,101	79.08	42.6
Haul Seines	325	0.16	20.3	***	***	***	353	0.13	20.8
Other Gears	1,240	0.61	38.8	239	0.10	15.9	1,127	0.40	19.1
Pots	3,841	1.90	4.3	4,042	1.65	3.6	5,326	1.90	4.2
Pound Net	31,201	15.43	34.6	32,343	13.21	45.5	38,169	13.59	46.4
TOTAL	202,192	100.00	24.4	244,818	100.00	35.4	280,862	100.00	36.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A38. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	24,937	36.69	137.0	8,303	13.42	75.5	9,207	17.10	56.1
Gill Net	21,980	32.34	6.4	21,121	34.14	7.6	22,535	41.86	7.2
Haul Seines	2,421	3.56	22.6	2,586	4.18	21.4	1,901	3.53	22.9
Other Gears	506	0.74	21.1	540	0.87	41.5	370	0.69	30.8
Pots	3,904	5.74	11.3	1,363	2.20	7.1	2,362	4.39	7.2
Pound Net	14,227	20.93	31.2	27,959	45.19	67.5	17,453	32.42	56.3
TOTAL	67,975	100.00	14.9	61,872	100.00	17.1	53,828	100.00	13.3

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	18,992	24.75	92.6	40,604	51.20	155.6	56,153	49.45	195.0
Gill Net	29,016	37.81	7.9	24,433	30.81	6.9	33,904	29.86	8.5
Haul Seines	1,317	1.72	18.3	1,288	1.62	19.8	4,127	3.63	34.7
Other Gears	1,617	2.11	24.1	1,574	1.98	21.6	1,553	1.37	29.9
Pots	2,870	3.74	4.3	1,439	1.81	2.3	1,948	1.72	2.2
Pound Net	22,928	29.88	67.8	9,974	12.58	42.8	15,861	13.97	48.2
TOTAL	76,740	100.00	15.3	79,312	100.00	16.6	113,546	100.00	20.1

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Fyke/Hoop Net	55,222	58.69	167.8	45,855	50.65	112.1	31,477	39.93	128.0
Gill Net	24,212	25.73	7.7	21,815	24.10	9.4	18,793	23.84	8.2
Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other Gears	420	0.45	10.0	561	0.62	16.0	559	0.71	16.4
Pots	938	1.00	2.2	622	0.69	1.8	449	0.57	2.0
Pound Net	13,292	14.13	38.3	21,674	23.94	61.9	27,551	34.95	77.6
TOTAL	94,084	100.00	22.0	90,527	100.00	26.0	78,829	100.00	24.9

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A39. Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	5,640	7.72	117.5	19,572	9.74	149.4	954	3.26	59.6
Dredges	57,651	78.93	84.5	163,693	81.42	93.3	21,371	73.10	80.0
Other Gears	545	0.75	109.0	2,311	1.15	135.9	653	2.23	108.8
Rakes	7,496	10.26	249.9	11,479	5.71	122.1	3,791	12.97	43.1
Scallop Scoop	1,712	2.34	63.4	3,987	1.98	33.2	2,467	8.44	34.8
TOTAL	73,044	100.00	92.2	201,042	100.00	95.0	29,236	100.00	65.3

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	9,590	15.03	208.5	2,392	2.32	66.4	2,900	9.78	52.7
Dredges	40,659	63.73	112.9	94,617	91.80	105.4	11,480	38.72	74.5
Other Gears	***	***	***	0	0.00	0.0	***	***	***
Rakes	2,811	4.41	25.8	2,772	2.69	36.5	8,615	29.05	52.5
Scallop Scoop	10,736	16.83	65.9	3,289	3.19	65.8	6,656	22.45	97.9
TOTAL	63,796	100.00	94.1	103,070	100.00	97.2	29,651	100.00	67.2

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	4,912	23.09	81.9	1,292	51.31	49.7	7,846	40.82	54.1
Dredges	648	3.05	54.0	0	0.00	0.0	1,447	7.53	49.9
Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rakes	7,856	36.94	48.5	212	8.42	35.3	5,954	30.98	80.5
Scallop Scoop	7,853	36.92	72.0	1,014	40.27	42.3	3,973	20.67	44.6
TOTAL	21,269	100.00	62.0	2,518	100.00	45.0	19,220	100.00	57.0

1 Reported as pounds of meat
2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A40. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina hard blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	255,488	0.49	203.3	124,893	0.28	96.1	89,339	0.14	91.5
Pots	49,680,873	95.06	488.2	43,639,340	96.90	420.2	62,208,281	94.71	623.4
Trawls	2,323,807	4.45	352.9	1,269,311	2.82	250.9	3,384,880	5.15	511.2
TOTAL	52,260,168	100.00	476.8	45,033,544	100.00	408.6	65,682,500	100.00	611.7

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	107,644	0.20	98.8	108,258	0.18	83.3	84,929	0.15	71.7
Pots	50,674,250	93.23	499.8	56,676,968	93.83	519.6	53,931,843	96.15	550.5
Trawls	3,571,652	6.57	431.4	3,617,106	5.99	394.0	2,077,319	3.70	333.2
TOTAL	54,353,546	100.00	490.8	60,402,332	100.00	505.2	56,094,091	100.00	532.3

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	100,831	0.26	73.9	185,679	0.62	76.1	255,938	0.70	123.8
Pots	37,665,299	96.85	423.2	28,579,735	95.46	317.7	35,007,364	96.02	453.4
Trawls	1,123,143	2.89	242.4	1,174,081	3.92	238.7	1,194,168	3.28	356.1
TOTAL	38,889,273	100.00	409.4	29,939,495	100.00	307.7	36,457,470	100.00	441.2

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A41. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina peeler blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	1,113	0.17	15.2	5,723	0.79	21.4	2,019	0.23	11.0
Pots	620,811	96.66	45.4	701,395	96.82	37.2	859,231	97.82	42.2
Trawls	20,314	3.16	47.5	17,324	2.39	45.1	17,131	1.95	30.0
TOTAL	642,238	100.00	45.3	724,442	100.00	37.1	878,381	100.00	41.6

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	7,138	0.70	10.8	6,510	0.67	17.8	6,629	0.70	16.2
Pots	987,674	96.58	36.8	951,728	97.50	31.1	922,073	97.87	33.0
Trawls	27,855	2.72	28.0	17,859	1.83	37.1	13,448	1.43	33.5
TOTAL	1,022,667	100.00	35.9	976,097	100.00	31.1	942,150	100.00	32.8

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	8,453	0.85	14.1	7,791	0.59	10.4	5,352	0.74	10.3
Pots	961,901	96.29	30.9	1,298,521	98.43	42.2	705,788	98.18	28.5
Trawls	28,617	2.86	47.5	12,890	0.98	36.8	7,757	1.08	32.6
TOTAL	998,971	100.00	30.9	1,319,202	100.00	41.4	718,897	100.00	28.1

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A42. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina soft blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	9,313	1.52	18.6	7,068	1.03	13.8	7,470	1.44	12.9
Pots	601,456	98.48	89.8	678,487	98.97	80.3	511,846	98.56	63.8
TOTAL	610,769	100.00	84.9	685,555	100.00	76.5	519,316	100.00	60.4

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	10,379	1.45	12.9	9,265	1.33	12.9	11,547	2.26	16.9
Pots	703,517	98.55	59.9	688,476	98.67	52.9	498,888	97.74	40.0
TOTAL	713,896	100.00	56.9	697,741	100.00	50.8	510,435	100.00	38.8

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Other Gears	5,223	0.70	8.3	5,564	0.60	9.4	4,280	0.77	8.4
Pots	744,917	99.30	50.5	916,129	99.40	58.1	551,252	99.23	40.0
TOTAL	750,140	100.00	48.8	921,693	100.00	56.3	555,532	100.00	38.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A43. Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for the North Carolina hard clams commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	135,502	17.79	11.9	219,199	22.43	20.1	110,910	15.95	12.6
Dredges	47,997	6.30	127.3	169,332	17.32	224.0	63,133	9.08	104.4
Other Gears	57,525	7.55	10.5	86,969	8.90	15.9	55,831	8.03	13.5
Rakes	403,674	53.01	11.5	360,218	36.85	11.0	341,136	49.06	12.0
Tongs	56,909	7.47	10.6	75,081	7.68	13.9	55,359	7.96	13.6
Trawls	59,890	7.86	95.7	66,651	6.82	86.9	68,941	9.92	67.5
TOTAL	761,497	100.00	13.0	977,450	100.00	17.5	695,310	100.00	14.8

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	116,224	15.38	13.6	144,801	19.67	16.3	142,517	23.22	16.0
Dredges	56,343	7.46	119.1	60,582	8.23	91.1	66,452	10.83	105.0
Other Gears	51,166	6.77	15.0	47,019	6.39	15.2	36,965	6.02	14.8
Rakes	394,451	52.20	12.5	363,585	49.38	13.4	249,595	40.67	12.7
Tongs	50,879	6.73	15.1	46,826	6.36	15.3	36,806	6.00	14.9
Trawls	86,570	11.46	78.1	73,523	9.98	68.3	81,442	13.27	70.6
TOTAL	755,633	100.00	15.6	736,336	100.00	16.8	613,777	100.00	17.4

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	188,109	26.55	14.1	241,128	29.50	14.5	204,193	30.90	13.8
Dredges	79,439	11.21	108.1	47,578	5.82	103.2	68,052	10.30	97.4
Other Gears	32,690	4.61	11.3	54,010	6.61	14.1	41,039	6.21	13.9
Rakes	320,453	45.23	13.2	339,858	41.58	12.6	215,119	32.55	13.1
Tongs	32,428	4.58	11.5	53,742	6.58	14.2	40,962	6.20	14.0
Trawls	55,357	7.81	72.6	80,998	9.91	97.1	91,490	13.84	104.3
TOTAL	708,476	100.00	15.8	817,314	100.00	15.5	660,855	100.00	17.1

1 Reported as pounds of meat

2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A44. Pounds landed[1] and CPUE[2] by major gear type for the North Carolina oysters commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	138,131	60.62	28.6	169,863	62.47	28.3	172,589	67.89	29.2
Dredges	12,241	5.37	51.4	2,994	1.10	33.6	***	***	***
Other Gears	30,506	13.39	22.2	39,882	14.67	22.0	35,992	14.16	22.1
Rakes	17,027	7.47	20.6	19,759	7.27	22.7	10,829	4.26	20.3
Tongs	29,973	13.15	22.2	39,435	14.50	22.1	34,797	13.69	22.1
TOTAL	227,878	100.00	26.4	271,933	100.00	25.8	254,207	100.00	26.4

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	175,849	64.83	30.2	127,043	45.69	29.8	113,088	42.41	28.8
Dredges	2,124	0.78	54.5	34,562	12.43	51.3	46,392	17.40	49.1
Other Gears	43,037	15.87	24.2	53,954	19.40	25.5	49,886	18.71	23.6
Rakes	8,249	3.04	16.7	9,276	3.34	18.3	7,682	2.88	16.2
Tongs	41,979	15.48	24.5	53,236	19.14	25.5	49,601	18.60	23.6
TOTAL	271,238	100.00	27.6	278,071	100.00	28.8	266,649	100.00	27.9

	2000			2001			2003		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
By Hand	139,768	58.55	28.0	158,866	51.47	27.4	154,869	53.12	26.0
Dredges	18,880	7.91	47.2	39,194	12.70	47.5	33,142	11.37	52.9
Other Gears	35,378	14.82	20.5	50,775	16.45	22.7	48,017	16.47	23.4
Rakes	9,401	3.94	15.8	9,251	3.00	16.2	7,748	2.66	17.8
Tongs	35,296	14.79	20.5	50,601	16.39	22.7	47,782	16.39	23.3
TOTAL	238,723	100.00	25.3	308,687	100.00	26.5	291,558	100.00	26.2

1 Reported as pounds of meat
2 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips
*****Confidential data**

Table A45. Pounds landed and CPUE[1] by major gear type for the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994			1995			1996		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Channel Net	186,029	2.55	88.1	273,092	3.15	119.8	199,915	3.80	135.4
Other Gears	8,780	0.12	49.6	45,426	0.52	88.2	4,247	0.08	24.3
Trawls	7,091,538	97.33	364.1	8,350,411	96.33	395.7	5,057,320	96.12	327.7
TOTAL	7,286,347	100.00	334.8	8,668,929	100.00	362.7	5,261,482	100.00	308.0

	1997			1998			1999		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Channel Net	191,188	2.74	91.6	181,917	3.92	97.5	284,443	3.16	109.8
Other Gears	3,302	0.05	16.7	2,939	0.06	21.4	8,542	0.09	70.0
Trawls	6,793,752	97.22	374.1	4,450,334	96.01	343.2	8,711,223	96.75	507.3
TOTAL	6,988,242	100.00	341.8	4,635,190	100.00	309.7	9,004,208	100.00	452.8

	2000			2001			2002		
Gear	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE	Pounds	%	CPUE
Channel Net	260,321	2.52	120.0	185,567	3.53	114.2	250,656	2.51	134.2
Other Gears	4,689	0.05	28.4	3,253	0.06	16.1	4,417	0.04	19.5
Trawls	10,069,905	97.44	622.3	5,065,311	96.41	412.7	9,713,944	97.44	595.7
TOTAL	10,334,915	100.00	558.2	5,254,131	100.00	372.6	9,969,017	100.00	541.8

1 CPUE = Number of pounds/number of trips

Table A46. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina catfishes commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	273	1.70	168	1.14	251	1.84	347	2.09	402	2.96
Gill Nets	10,507	65.61	9,892	67.32	9,418	68.91	11,066	66.68	9,745	71.77
Haul Seines	212	1.32	213	1.45	120	0.88	91	0.55	80	0.59
Other Gears	61	0.38	204	1.39	20	0.15	408	2.46	20	0.15
Pots	2,575	16.08	2,940	20.01	2,148	15.72	3,245	19.55	1,973	14.53
Pound Net	2,023	12.63	1,200	8.17	1,284	9.39	1,323	7.97	865	6.37
Trawls	166	1.04	76	0.52	112	0.82	116	0.70	98	0.72
Trotline	198	1.24	***	***	315	2.30	***	***	395	2.91
TOTAL	16,015	100.00	14,693	100.00	13,668	100.00	16,596	100.00	13,578	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	486	3.38	573	4.66	570	4.62	299	2.74
Gill Nets	9,394	65.32	8,759	71.28	7,850	63.58	7,073	64.74
Haul Seines	121	0.84	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other Gears	198	1.38	171	1.39	27	0.22	105	0.96
Pots	3,086	21.46	1,668	13.57	2,993	24.24	2,473	22.64
Pound Net	1,000	6.95	1,085	8.83	814	6.59	958	8.77
Trawls	97	0.67	32	0.26	33	0.27	17	0.16
Trotline	***	***	***	***	59	0.48	***	***
TOTAL	14,382	100.00	12,288	100.00	12,346	100.00	10,925	100.00

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Table A47. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina kingfish (sea mullet) commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	5,889	53.11	7,168	57.37	5,210	58.49	6,859	62.24	5,408	61.68
Haul Seines	999	9.01	871	6.97	952	10.69	894	8.11	677	7.72
Other Gears	533	4.81	547	4.38	458	5.14	418	3.79	400	4.56
Trawls	3,667	33.07	3,909	31.28	2,287	25.68	2,850	25.86	2,283	26.04
TOTAL	11,088	100.00	12,495	100.00	8,907	100.00	11,021	100.00	8,768	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	5,133	54.34	5,010	57.50	4,638	63.88	3,758	57.72
Haul Seines	534	5.65	697	8.00	493	6.79	309	4.75
Other Gears	418	4.43	329	3.78	222	3.06	161	2.47
Trawls	3,361	35.58	2,677	30.72	1,907	26.27	2,283	35.06
TOTAL	9,446	100.00	8,713	100.00	7,260	100.00	6,511	100.00

Table A48. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina red drum commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	3,176	78.13	5,876	78.39	4,093	83.68	2,016	82.62	4,933	87.89
Haul Seines	134	3.30	293	3.91	130	2.66	87	3.57	143	2.55
Other Gears	309	7.60	251	3.35	196	4.01	148	6.07	290	5.17
Pots	49	1.21	136	1.81	67	1.37	21	0.86	150	2.67
Pound Net	397	9.77	940	12.54	405	8.28	168	6.89	97	1.73
TOTAL	4,065	100.00	7,496	100.00	4,891	100.00	2,440	100.00	5,613	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	9,672	90.89	8,702	88.41	8,098	91.05	6,097	90.50
Haul Seines	191	1.79	445	4.52	135	1.52	96	1.42
Other Gears	233	2.19	295	3.00	120	1.35	53	0.79
Pots	215	2.02	144	1.46	152	1.71	88	1.31
Pound Net	331	3.11	257	2.61	389	4.37	403	5.98
TOTAL	10,642	100.00	9,843	100.00	8,894	100.00	6,737	100.00

Table A49. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina river herring commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	2,561	70.03	2,435	83.62	2,742	85.29	2,169	81.14	2,295	81.70
Other Gears	160	4.38	100	3.43	107	3.33	115	4.30	97	3.45
Pound Net	936	25.59	377	12.95	366	11.38	389	14.55	417	14.85
TOTAL	3,657	100.00	2,912	100.00	3,215	100.00	2,673	100.00	2,809	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	2,151	76.41	1,715	68.77	939	62.68	1,341	66.03
Other Gears	137	4.87	197	7.90	138	9.21	109	5.37
Pound Net	527	18.72	582	23.34	421	28.10	581	28.61
TOTAL	2,815	100.00	2,494	100.00	1,498	100.00	2,031	100.00

Table A50. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina southern flounder commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gigs	1,575	3.71	1,693	3.70	1,256	3.09	1,722	3.70	1,430	3.63
Gill Nets	27,754	65.37	32,096	70.16	28,803	70.93	33,500	71.97	28,364	71.93
Other Gears	882	2.08	758	1.66	694	1.71	706	1.52	620	1.57
Pots	2,637	6.21	3,151	6.89	2,756	6.79	2,915	6.26	2,645	6.71
Pound Net	4,598	10.83	4,070	8.90	3,548	8.74	3,603	7.74	2,663	6.75
Trawls	5,014	11.81	3,980	8.70	3,548	8.74	4,098	8.80	3,713	9.42
TOTAL	42,460	100.00	45,748	100.00	40,605	100.00	46,544	100.00	39,435	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gigs	1,035	2.91	1,274	3.36	1,362	3.76	1,124	3.35
Gill Nets	25,921	72.94	28,451	75.11	26,194	72.26	23,938	71.28
Other Gears	677	1.90	545	1.44	488	1.35	482	1.44
Pots	2,530	7.12	2,601	6.87	3,375	9.31	3,179	9.47
Pound Net	2,088	5.88	1,951	5.15	2,392	6.60	2,503	7.45
Trawls	3,288	9.25	3,059	8.08	2,441	6.73	2,356	7.02
TOTAL	35,539	100.00	37,881	100.00	36,252	100.00	33,582	100.00

Table A51. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina spotted seatrout commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	10,529	77.08	14,006	83.10	7,877	82.90	9,060	82.94	10,520	84.95
Haul Seines	1,122	8.21	1,266	7.51	848	8.92	843	7.72	706	5.70
Other Gears	209	1.53	209	1.24	121	1.27	94	0.86	110	0.89
Pots	657	4.81	463	2.75	201	2.12	418	3.83	496	4.01
Pound Net	639	4.68	596	3.54	286	3.01	316	2.89	351	2.83
Rod-n-Reel	443	3.24	284	1.68	120	1.26	158	1.45	159	1.28
Swipe Net	60	0.44	31	0.18	49	0.52	35	0.32	42	0.34
TOTAL	13,659	100.00	16,855	100.00	9,502	100.00	10,924	100.00	12,384	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	12,936	84.23	9,880	86.90	5,691	87.01	7,574	85.00
Haul Seines	624	4.06	695	6.11	378	5.78	348	3.91
Other Gears	144	0.94	130	1.14	74	1.13	94	1.05
Pots	1,097	7.14	373	3.28	248	3.79	709	7.96
Pound Net	383	2.49	218	1.92	117	1.79	148	1.66
Rod-n-Reel	144	0.94	73	0.64	33	0.50	38	0.43
Swipe Net	30	0.20	***	***	***	***	***	***
TOTAL	15,358	100.00	11,369	100.00	6,541	100.00	8,911	100.00

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Table A52. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina striped bass commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	2,835	84.75	5,648	86.36	6,030	90.83	7,295	83.71	5,783	86.29
Haul Seines	142	4.25	396	6.06	178	2.68	395	4.53	245	3.66
Other Gears	56	1.67	83	1.27	76	1.14	159	1.82	139	2.07
Pound Net	297	8.88	321	4.91	344	5.18	671	7.70	421	6.28
Trawls	15	0.45	92	1.41	11	0.17	195	2.24	114	1.70
TOTAL	3,345	100.00	6,540	100.00	6,639	100.00	8,715	100.00	6,702	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gill Nets	8,276	90.97	10,599	90.32	10,986	90.82	9,795	86.74
Haul Seines	212	2.33	123	1.05	206	1.70	399	3.53
Other Gears	148	1.63	207	1.76	255	2.11	181	1.60
Pound Net	462	5.08	677	5.77	504	4.17	846	7.49
Trawls	0	0.00	129	1.10	145	1.20	72	0.64
TOTAL	9,098	100.00	11,735	100.00	12,096	100.00	11,293	100.00

*****Confidential data**

Table A53. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina striped mullet commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cast Net	85	0.62	214	1.55	210	1.50	249	1.73	308	2.40
Gill Nets	11,535	84.51	12,116	87.71	12,453	89.20	12,774	88.94	11,363	88.44
Haul Seines	414	3.03	279	2.02	266	1.91	277	1.93	156	1.21
Other Gears	1,615	11.83	1,204	8.72	1,032	7.39	1,063	7.40	1,021	7.95
TOTAL	13,649	100.00	13,813	100.00	13,961	100.00	14,363	100.00	12,848	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cast Net	191	1.82	266	1.91	325	2.99	438	4.10
Gill Nets	9,392	89.69	12,505	89.92	9,502	87.39	9,326	87.35
Haul Seines	142	1.36	280	2.01	136	1.25	106	0.99
Other Gears	747	7.13	856	6.16	910	8.37	806	7.55
TOTAL	10,472	100.00	13,907	100.00	10,873	100.00	10,676	100.00

Table A54. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina white perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	214	2.89	151	2.48	189	2.62	201	2.85	253	3.60
Gill Nets	5,413	73.11	4,647	76.47	5,709	79.03	5,346	75.88	5,473	77.89
Haul Seines	122	1.65	59	0.97	66	0.91	70	0.99	30	0.43
Other Gears	50	0.68	37	0.61	24	0.33	64	0.91	45	0.64
Pots	279	3.77	360	5.92	465	6.44	575	8.16	648	9.22
Pound Net	1,326	17.91	823	13.54	771	10.67	789	11.20	578	8.23
TOTAL	7,404	100.00	6,077	100.00	7,224	100.00	7,045	100.00	7,027	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	274	2.98	310	3.74	398	5.76	252	3.31
Gill Nets	6,552	71.35	6,121	73.93	4,666	67.48	5,214	68.40
Haul Seines	38	0.41	16	0.19	***	***	17	0.22
Other Gears	75	0.82	32	0.39	15	0.22	59	0.77
Pots	1,428	15.55	899	10.86	1,125	16.27	1,259	16.52
Pound Net	816	8.89	901	10.88	711	10.28	822	10.78
TOTAL	9,183	100.00	8,279	100.00	6,915	100.00	7,623	100.00

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Table A55. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina yellow perch commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	182	3.99	110	3.04	164	4.06	205	4.09	261	5.46
Gill Net	3,451	75.58	2,772	76.53	3,143	77.84	3,664	73.08	3,531	73.93
Haul Seines	107	2.34	121	3.34	83	2.06	72	1.44	65	1.36
Other Gears	24	0.53	13	0.36	12	0.30	67	1.34	73	1.53
Pots	346	7.58	192	5.30	326	8.07	668	13.32	613	12.84
Pound Net	456	9.99	414	11.43	310	7.68	338	6.74	233	4.88
TOTAL	4,566	100.00	3,622	100.00	4,038	100.00	5,014	100.00	4,776	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fyke/Hoop Net	288	5.10	329	7.69	409	11.76	246	7.77
Gill Net	3,970	70.25	3,130	73.13	2,331	67.02	2,301	72.68
Haul Seines	119	2.11	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other Gears	52	0.92	42	0.98	35	1.01	34	1.07
Pots	893	15.80	432	10.09	353	10.15	230	7.26
Pound Net	329	5.82	347	8.11	350	10.06	355	11.21
TOTAL	5,651	100.00	4,280	100.00	3,478	100.00	3,166	100.00

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Table A56. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina bay scallop commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hands	48	6.06	131	6.19	16	3.57	46	6.78	36	3.40
Dredges	682	86.11	1754	82.89	267	59.60	360	53.10	898	84.72
Other Gears	5	0.63	17	0.80	6	1.34	***	***	0	0.00
Rakes	30	3.79	94	4.44	88	19.64	109	16.08	76	7.17
Scallop Scoops	27	3.41	120	5.67	71	15.85	163	24.04	50	4.72
TOTAL	792	100.00	2,116	100.00	448	100.00	678	100.00	1,060	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hands	55	12.47	60	17.49	26	46.43	145	43.03
Dredges	154	34.92	12	3.50	0	0.00	29	8.61
Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rakes	164	37.19	162	47.23	6	10.71	74	21.96
Scallop Scoops	68	15.42	109	31.78	24	42.86	89	26.41
TOTAL	441	100.00	343	100.00	56	100.00	337	100.00

*****Confidential data**

Table A57. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina hard blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	1,257	1.15	1,299	1.18	976	0.91	1,089	0.98	1,300	1.09
Pots	101,761	92.85	103,862	94.23	99,781	92.92	101,385	91.54	109,077	91.23
Trawls	6,585	6.01	5,059	4.59	6,622	6.17	8,280	7.48	9,180	7.68
TOTAL	109,603	100.00	110,220	100.00	107,379	100.00	110,754	100.00	119,557	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	1,185	1.12	1,365	1.44	2,440	2.51	2,068	2.50
Pots	97,961	92.96	89,000	93.69	89,956	92.44	77,212	93.44
Trawls	6,234	5.92	4,633	4.88	4,919	5.05	3,353	4.06
TOTAL	105,380	100.00	94,998	100.00	97,315	100.00	82,633	100.00

Table A58. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina peeler blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	73	0.51	267	1.37	184	0.87	661	2.32	365	1.16
Pots	13,680	96.47	18,871	96.67	20,361	96.42	26,852	94.19	30,579	97.31
Trawls	428	3.02	384	1.97	571	2.70	994	3.49	481	1.53
TOTAL	14,181	100.00	19,522	100.00	21,116	100.00	28,507	100.00	31,425	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	409	1.42	599	1.85	751	2.36	521	2.04
Pots	27,924	97.18	31,099	96.28	30,779	96.55	24,799	97.03
Trawls	402	1.40	603	1.87	350	1.10	238	0.93
TOTAL	28,735	100.00	32,301	100.00	31,880	100.00	25,558	100.00

Table A59. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina soft blue crabs commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	502	6.97	511	5.70	578	6.72	805	6.42	721	5.25
Pots	6,696	93.03	8,448	94.30	8,018	93.28	11,736	93.58	13,012	94.75
TOTAL	7,198	100.00	8,959	100.00	8,596	100.00	12,541	100.00	13,733	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Gears	684	5.19	626	4.07	595	3.63	512	3.58
Pots	12,484	94.81	14,756	95.93	15,774	96.37	13,794	96.42
TOTAL	13,168	100.00	15,382	100.00	16,369	100.00	14,306	100.00

Table A60. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina hard clams commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hand	11,359	19.46	10,927	19.51	8,782	18.64	8,558	17.68	8,897	20.27
Dredges	377	0.65	756	1.35	605	1.28	473	0.98	665	1.52
Other Gears	5,457	9.35	5,453	9.74	4,130	8.76	3,407	7.04	3,094	7.05
Rakes	35,189	60.27	32,700	58.39	28,516	60.52	31,498	65.07	27,088	61.73
Tongs	5,374	9.20	5,401	9.64	4,066	8.63	3,361	6.94	3,063	6.98
Trawls	626	1.07	767	1.37	1,021	2.17	1,109	2.29	1,076	2.45
TOTAL	58,382	100.00	56,004	100.00	47,120	100.00	48,406	100.00	43,883	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hand	8,906	25.18	13,331	29.71	16,666	31.67	14,799	38.31
Dredges	633	1.79	735	1.64	461	0.88	699	1.81
Other Gears	2,502	7.07	2,883	6.42	3,827	7.27	2,945	7.62
Rakes	19,707	55.73	24,338	54.23	27,051	51.40	16,389	42.42
Tongs	2,462	6.96	2,827	6.30	3,791	7.20	2,925	7.57
Trawls	1,154	3.26	763	1.70	834	1.58	877	2.27
TOTAL	35,364	100.00	44,877	100.00	52,630	100.00	38,634	100.00

Table A61. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina oysters commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hand	4,826	56.01	5,997	56.82	5,904	61.24	5,819	59.11	4,267	44.19
Dredges	238	2.76	89	0.84	***	***	39	0.40	674	6.98
Other Gears	1,375	15.96	1,810	17.15	1,626	16.87	1,780	18.08	2,119	21.94
Rakes	826	9.59	872	8.26	533	5.53	495	5.03	508	5.26
Tongs	1,352	15.69	1,786	16.92	1,577	16.36	1,712	17.39	2,088	21.62
TOTAL	8,617	100.00	10,554	100.00	9,640	100.00	9,845	100.00	9,656	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
By Hand	3,933	41.12	4,999	52.97	5,789	49.70	5,951	53.54
Dredges	944	9.87	400	4.24	825	7.08	626	5.63
Other Gears	2,113	22.09	1,725	18.28	2,234	19.18	2,056	18.50
Rakes	475	4.97	596	6.31	571	4.90	435	3.91
Tongs	2,100	21.96	1,718	18.20	2,228	19.13	2,047	18.42
TOTAL	9,565	100.00	9,438	100.00	11,647	100.00	11,115	100.00

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Table A62. Number of trips by major gear type for the North Carolina shrimp commercial fishery from 1994 to 2002.

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Channel Net	2,111	9.70	2,280	9.54	1,476	8.64	2,088	10.21	1,865	12.46
Other Gears	177	0.81	515	2.15	175	1.02	198	0.97	137	0.92
Trawls	19,477	89.49	21,104	88.30	15,433	90.34	18,158	88.82	12,967	86.63
TOTAL	21,765	100.00	23,899	100.00	17,084	100.00	20,444	100.00	14,969	100.00

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
Gear	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Channel Net	2,591	13.03	2,169	11.71	1,625	11.52	1,868	10.15
Other Gears	122	0.61	165	0.89	202	1.43	227	1.23
Trawls	17,172	86.36	16,181	87.39	12,275	87.04	16,306	88.61
TOTAL	19,885	100.00	18,515	100.00	14,102	100.00	18,401	100.00

Table A63. Current and deflated value by major gear type for catfish landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Fyke/Hoop Net	15,257	4,304	5.36	0.22	0.06
	Gill Nets	96,618	27,256	33.93	0.22	0.06
	Haul Seines	9,202	2,596	3.23	0.21	0.06
	Other Gears	1,174	331	0.41	0.21	0.06
	Pots	108,880	30,715	38.24	0.23	0.06
	Pound Net	43,291	12,212	15.20	0.23	0.06
	Trawls	1,596	450	0.56	0.21	0.06
	Trotline	8,704	2,456	3.06	0.23	0.06
	TOTAL	284,723	80,320	100.00	0.22	0.06
1995	Fyke/Hoop Net	3,155	865	1.37	0.22	0.06
	Gill Nets	68,618	18,822	29.81	0.26	0.07
	Haul Seines	11,524	3,161	5.01	0.26	0.07
	Other Gears	9,007	2,471	3.91	0.26	0.07
	Pots	105,761	29,010	45.94	0.27	0.07
	Pound Net	30,670	8,413	13.32	0.26	0.07
	Trawls	1,466	402	0.64	0.36	0.10
	Trotline	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	230,200	63,144	100.00	0.26	0.07
1996	Fyke/Hoop Net	30,532	8,134	12.79	0.29	0.08
	Gill Nets	84,227	22,438	35.30	0.29	0.08
	Haul Seines	8,510	2,267	3.57	0.29	0.08
	Other Gears	740	197	0.31	0.30	0.08
	Pots	57,471	15,310	24.08	0.31	0.08
	Pound Net	34,487	9,187	14.45	0.30	0.08
	Trawls	4,847	1,291	2.03	0.33	0.09
	Trotline	17,820	4,747	7.47	0.30	0.08
	TOTAL	238,634	63,572	100.00	0.30	0.08
1997	Fyke/Hoop Net	76,883	20,020	26.76	0.28	0.07
	Gill Nets	85,525	22,271	29.76	0.28	0.07
	Haul Seines	6,091	1,586	2.12	0.28	0.07
	Other Gears	23,527	6,126	8.19	0.28	0.07
	Pots	62,281	16,218	21.67	0.28	0.07
	Pound Net	29,103	7,579	10.13	0.28	0.07
	Trawls	3,939	1,026	1.37	0.28	0.07
	Trotline	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	287,348	74,826	100.00	0.28	0.07

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Table A63 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for catfish landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1998	Fyke/Hoop Net	86,783	22,251	38.08	0.25	0.06
	Gill Nets	65,552	16,807	28.76	0.25	0.06
	Haul Seines	2,113	542	0.93	0.24	0.06
	Other Gears	108	28	0.05	0.24	0.06
	Pots	34,450	8,833	15.12	0.24	0.06
	Pound Net	16,056	4,117	7.05	0.25	0.06
	Trawls	3,419	877	1.50	0.24	0.06
	Trotline	19,409	4,976	8.52	0.26	0.07
	TOTAL	227,889	58,431	100.00	0.25	0.06
1999	Fyke/Hoop Net	91,085	22,853	44.18	0.28	0.07
	Gill Nets	51,593	12,945	25.02	0.28	0.07
	Haul Seines	4,402	1,105	2.14	0.28	0.07
	Other Gears	8,863	2,224	4.30	0.28	0.07
	Pots	16,561	4,155	8.03	0.28	0.07
	Pound Net	28,998	7,276	14.07	0.28	0.07
	Trawls	4,667	1,171	2.26	0.28	0.07
	Trotline	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	206,169	51,728	100.00	0.28	0.07
2000	Fyke/Hoop Net	132,411	32,136	49.85	0.30	0.07
	Gill Nets	46,682	11,330	17.57	0.30	0.07
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	7,475	1,814	2.81	0.31	0.07
	Pots	12,236	2,970	4.61	0.30	0.07
	Pound Net	66,026	16,025	24.86	0.31	0.07
	Trawls	800	194	0.30	0.28	0.07
	Trotline	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	265,629	64,468	100.00	0.30	0.07
2001	Fyke/Hoop Net	78,480	18,521	50.83	0.28	0.07
	Gill Nets	42,061	9,926	27.24	0.27	0.06
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	414	98	0.27	0.26	0.06
	Pots	21,451	5,062	13.89	0.26	0.06
	Pound Net	8,954	2,113	5.80	0.28	0.07
	Trawls	298	70	0.19	0.26	0.06
	Trotline	2,746	648	1.78	0.28	0.07
	TOTAL	154,403	36,439	100.00	0.27	0.06
2002	Fyke/Hoop Net	25,667	5,965	27.15	0.26	0.06
	Gill Nets	40,912	9,508	43.28	0.26	0.06
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	2,680	623	2.84	0.25	0.06
	Pots	10,804	2,511	11.43	0.26	0.06
	Pound Net	13,659	3,174	14.45	0.26	0.06
	Trawls	808	188	0.86	0.26	0.06
	Trotline	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	94,531	21,969	100.00	0.26	0.06

*****Confidential data**

Table A64. Current and deflated value by major gear type for kingfish (sea mullet) landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gill Nets	199,867	56,383	47.10	0.75	0.21
	Haul Seines	39,262	11,076	9.25	0.77	0.22
	Other Gears	2,844	802	0.67	0.76	0.21
	Trawls	182,370	51,447	42.98	0.61	0.17
	TOTAL	424,344	119,707	100.00	0.68	0.19
1995	Gill Nets	449,398	123,269.86	60.19	0.70	0.19
	Haul Seines	46,052	12,631.98	6.17	0.70	0.19
	Other Gears	1,791	491.22	0.24	0.70	0.19
	Trawls	249,362	68,400.13	33.40	0.72	0.20
	TOTAL	746,603	204,793	100.00	0.71	0.19
1996	Gill Nets	211,977	56,471	45.10	0.97	0.26
	Haul Seines	52,634	14,022	11.20	0.97	0.26
	Other Gears	4,331	1,154	0.92	0.97	0.26
	Trawls	201,093	53,571	42.78	0.80	0.21
	TOTAL	470,035	125,217	100.00	0.89	0.24
1997	Gill Nets	490,345	127,686	56.73	1.01	0.26
	Haul Seines	46,772	12,180	5.41	1.02	0.26
	Other Gears	1,928	502	0.22	1.00	0.26
	Trawls	325,237	84,692	37.63	0.96	0.25
	TOTAL	864,283	225,059	100.00	0.99	0.26
1998	Gill Nets	276,970	71,015	66.57	1.05	0.27
	Haul Seines	36,041	9,241	8.66	1.05	0.27
	Other Gears	1,892	485	0.45	1.05	0.27
	Trawls	101,152	25,935	24.31	1.02	0.26
	TOTAL	416,056	106,677	100.00	1.04	0.27
1999	Gill Nets	347,236	87,122	55.91	1.02	0.26
	Haul Seines	21,577	5,414	3.47	1.03	0.26
	Other Gears	2,003	503	0.32	1.03	0.26
	Trawls	250,262	62,791	40.29	1.02	0.26
	TOTAL	621,078	155,828	100.00	1.02	0.26

Table A64 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for kingfish (sea mullet) landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
2000	Gill Nets	318,260	77,242	60.92	0.95	0.23
	Haul Seines	43,271	10,502	8.28	0.95	0.23
	Other Gears	1,988	482	0.38	0.95	0.23
	Trawls	158,894	38,563	30.42	0.94	0.23
	TOTAL	522,412	126,789	100.00	0.95	0.23
2001	Gill Nets	392,842	92,711	77.91	1.02	0.24
	Haul Seines	37,968	8,961	7.53	1.02	0.24
	Other Gears	1,719	406	0.34	1.02	0.24
	Trawls	71,699	16,921	14.22	1.09	0.26
	TOTAL	504,229	118,998	100.00	1.03	0.24
2002	Gill Nets	454,433	105,610	75.48	0.97	0.23
	Haul Seines	24,432	5,678	4.06	0.97	0.23
	Other Gears	1,193	277	0.20	0.97	0.23
	Trawls	122,011	28,355	20.27	0.98	0.23
	TOTAL	602,069	139,921	100.00	0.97	0.23

Table A65. Current and deflated value by major gear type for red drum landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gill Nets	81,677	23,041	79.82	0.72	0.20
	Haul Seines	12,841	3,623	12.55	0.72	0.20
	Other Gears	3,267	922	3.19	0.72	0.20
	Pots	797	225	0.78	0.72	0.20
	Pound Net	3,744	1,056	3.66	0.72	0.20
	TOTAL	102,326	28,866	100.00	0.72	0.20
1995	Gill Nets	160,922	44,141	72.06	0.90	0.25
	Haul Seines	39,686	10,886	17.77	0.90	0.25
	Other Gears	3,367	924	1.51	0.90	0.25
	Pots	2,105	577	0.94	0.90	0.25
	Pound Net	17,230	4,726	7.72	0.90	0.25
	TOTAL	223,310	61,254	100.00	0.90	0.25
1996	Gill Nets	90,225	24,036	79.61	1.00	0.27
	Haul Seines	14,114	3,760	12.45	1.00	0.27
	Other Gears	3,096	825	2.73	1.00	0.27
	Pots	954	254	0.84	1.00	0.27
	Pound Net	4,950	1,319	4.37	1.00	0.27
	TOTAL	113,338	30,193	100.00	1.00	0.27
1997	Gill Nets	39,691	10,336	70.00	1.08	0.28
	Haul Seines	13,231	3,445	23.33	1.08	0.28
	Other Gears	2,112	550	3.72	1.08	0.28
	Pots	153	40	0.27	1.08	0.28
	Pound Net	1,516	395	2.67	1.08	0.28
	TOTAL	56,703	14,765	100.00	1.08	0.28
1998	Gill Nets	239,674	61,452	83.08	0.98	0.25
	Haul Seines	40,780	10,456	14.14	0.98	0.25
	Other Gears	4,230	1,085	1.47	0.98	0.25
	Pots	2,503	642	0.87	0.98	0.25
	Pound Net	1,291	331	0.45	0.98	0.25
	TOTAL	288,478	73,966	100.00	0.98	0.25

Table A65 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for red drum landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1999	Gill Nets	371,658	93,249	93.32	1.07	0.27
	Haul Seines	6,603	1,657	1.66	1.07	0.27
	Other Gears	3,452	866	0.87	1.07	0.27
	Pots	6,935	1,740	1.74	1.07	0.27
	Pound Net	9,634	2,417	2.42	1.07	0.27
	TOTAL	398,282	99,929	100.00	1.07	0.27
2000	Gill Nets	260,482	63,219	88.20	1.09	0.26
	Haul Seines	23,362	5,670	7.91	1.09	0.26
	Other Gears	4,183	1,015	1.42	1.09	0.26
	Pots	2,210	536	0.75	1.09	0.26
	Pound Net	5,104	1,239	1.73	1.09	0.26
	TOTAL	295,341	71,679	100.00	1.09	0.26
2001	Gill Nets	157,375	37,140	92.27	1.14	0.27
	Haul Seines	3,329	786	1.95	1.14	0.27
	Other Gears	1,260	297	0.74	1.14	0.27
	Pots	2,432	574	1.43	1.14	0.27
	Pound Net	6,166	1,455	3.61	1.14	0.27
	TOTAL	170,562	40,253	100.00	1.14	0.27
2002	Gill Nets	79,706	18,524	89.06	1.10	0.26
	Haul Seines	2,055	478	2.30	1.10	0.26
	Other Gears	582	135	0.65	1.10	0.26
	Pots	1,079	251	1.21	1.10	0.26
	Pound Net	6,077	1,412	6.79	1.10	0.26
	TOTAL	89,500	20,800	100.00	1.10	0.26

Table A66. Current and deflated value by major gear type for river herring landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gill Nets	52,282	14,749	51.77	0.29	0.08
	Other Gears	4,385	1,237	4.34	0.10	0.03
	Pound Net	44,330	12,505	43.89	0.10	0.03
	TOTAL	100,996	28,491	100.00	0.16	0.04
1995	Gill Nets	58,335	16,001	43.23	0.37	0.10
	Other Gears	5,140	1,410	3.81	0.25	0.07
	Pound Net	71,459	19,601	52.96	0.26	0.07
	TOTAL	134,934	37,012	100.00	0.30	0.08
1996	Gill Nets	51,439	13,703	38.80	0.43	0.11
	Other Gears	2,526	673	1.91	1.01	0.27
	Pound Net	78,609	20,941	59.29	0.19	0.05
	TOTAL	132,573	35,318	100.00	0.25	0.07
1997	Gill Nets	59,971	15,616	46.60	0.48	0.12
	Other Gears	2,539	661	1.97	0.37	0.10
	Pound Net	66,173	17,231	51.42	0.33	0.09
	TOTAL	128,682	33,509	100.00	0.38	0.10
1998	Gill Nets	69,576	17,839	33.99	0.48	0.12
	Other Gears	643	165	0.31	0.38	0.10
	Pound Net	134,488	34,483	65.70	0.36	0.09
	TOTAL	204,706	52,487	100.00	0.39	0.10
1999	Gill Nets	59,015	14,807	32.63	0.57	0.14
	Other Gears	987	248	0.55	0.42	0.11
	Pound Net	120,873	30,327	66.83	0.36	0.09
	TOTAL	180,874	45,381	100.00	0.41	0.10
2000	Gill Nets	45,683	11,087	35.91	0.50	0.12
	Other Gears	2,846	691	2.24	0.31	0.07
	Pound Net	78,677	19,095	61.85	0.34	0.08
	TOTAL	127,206	30,873	100.00	0.38	0.09
2001	Gill Nets	35,459	8,368	29.54	0.41	0.10
	Other Gears	4,173	985	3.48	0.41	0.10
	Pound Net	80,422	18,979	66.99	0.38	0.09
	TOTAL	120,053	28,332	100.00	0.39	0.09
2002	Gill Nets	27,237	6,330	41.63	0.38	0.09
	Other Gears	3,847	894	5.88	0.38	0.09
	Pound Net	34,346	7,982	52.49	0.37	0.09
	TOTAL	65,430	15,206	100.00	0.37	0.09

Table A67. Current and deflated value by major gear type for southern flounder landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gigs	107,211	30,244	1.33	1.57	0.44
	Gill Nets	3,640,766	1,027,060	45.08	1.62	0.46
	Other Gears	28,663	8,086	0.35	1.57	0.44
	Pots	83,738	23,622	1.04	1.59	0.45
	Pound Net	3,888,877	1,097,052	48.15	1.70	0.48
	Trawls	327,572	92,408	4.06	1.55	0.44
	TOTAL	8,076,827	2,278,473	100.00	1.65	0.47
1995	Gigs	128,133	35,147	1.68	1.68	0.46
	Gill Nets	3,841,141	1,053,625	50.47	1.79	0.49
	Other Gears	17,876	4,903	0.23	1.71	0.47
	Pots	158,782	43,554	2.09	1.73	0.47
	Pound Net	3,270,381	897,066	42.97	1.90	0.52
	Trawls	193,808	53,162	2.55	1.69	0.46
	TOTAL	7,610,122	2,087,456	100.00	1.83	0.50
1996	Gigs	102,085	27,196	1.41	1.73	0.46
	Gill Nets	3,424,320	912,239	47.42	1.82	0.49
	Other Gears	46,059	12,270	0.64	1.85	0.49
	Pots	105,070	27,991	1.46	1.74	0.46
	Pound Net	3,317,250	883,715	45.94	2.01	0.53
	Trawls	225,730	60,134	3.13	1.72	0.46
	TOTAL	7,220,514	1,923,545	100.00	1.90	0.51
1997	Gigs	163,989	42,703	2.05	1.85	0.48
	Gill Nets	4,598,998	1,197,579	57.54	1.93	0.50
	Other Gears	18,655	4,858	0.23	1.81	0.47
	Pots	116,540	30,347	1.46	1.86	0.49
	Pound Net	2,868,441	746,942	35.89	2.03	0.53
	Trawls	225,676	58,766	2.82	1.87	0.49
	TOTAL	7,992,300	2,081,195	100.00	1.96	0.51
1998	Gigs	111,878	28,686	1.57	1.70	0.44
	Gill Nets	4,305,117	1,103,832	60.43	1.79	0.46
	Other Gears	19,044	4,883	0.27	1.75	0.45
	Pots	116,462	29,861	1.63	1.75	0.45
	Pound Net	2,366,202	606,694	33.21	1.84	0.47
	Trawls	205,683	52,737	2.89	1.72	0.44
	TOTAL	7,124,386	1,826,693	100.00	1.80	0.46

Table A67 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for southern flounder landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1999	Gigs	94,348	23,672	1.84	1.64	0.41
	Gill Nets	3,298,257	827,533	64.25	1.3	0.43
	Other Gears	28,316	7,104	0.55	1.65	0.41
	Pots	84,370	21,168	1.64	1.70	0.43
	Pound Net	1,439,219	361,100	28.04	1.83	0.46
	Trawls	188,748	47,35	3.68	1.65	0.41
	TOTAL	5,133,258	1,287,934	100.00	1.75	0.44
2000	Gigs	138,491	33,612	2.46	1.71	0.42
	Gill Nets	3,633,769	881,916	64.43	1.73	0.42
	Other Gears	13,108	3,181	0.23	1.62	0.39
	Pots	83,755	20,327	1.49	1.70	0.41
	Pound Net	1,620,471	393,288	28.73	1.84	0.45
	Trawls	149,884	36,377	2.66	1.70	0.41
	TOTAL	5,639,479	1,368,701	100.00	1.76	0.43
2001	Gigs	126,125	29,765	2.24	1.59	0.37
	Gill Nets	3,040,989	717,673	53.92	1.59	0.38
	Other Gears	12,280	2,898	0.22	1.53	0.36
	Pots	115,685	27,302	2.05	1.58	0.37
	Pound Net	2,225,919	525,317	39.47	1.62	0.38
	Trawls	119,010	28,086	2.11	1.59	0.37
	TOTAL	5,640,008	1,331,042	100.00	1.60	0.38
2002	Gigs	113,140	26,294	2.30	1.43	0.33
	Gill Nets	2,634,278	612,206	53.47	1.45	0.34
	Other Gears	13,273	3,085	0.27	1.36	0.32
	Pots	84,773	19,701	1.72	1.42	0.33
	Pound Net	1,980,617	460,295	40.20	1.42	0.33
	Trawls	100,251	23,298	2.03	1.39	0.32
	TOTAL	4,926,332	1,144,880	100.00	1.43	0.33

Table A68. Current and deflated value by major gear type for spotted seatrout landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gill Nets	280,937	79,252	57.05	1.19	0.34
	Haul Seines	158,762	44,787	32.24	1.20	0.34
	Other Gears	4,809	1,357	0.98	1.11	0.31
	Pots	6,790	1,915	1.38	1.12	0.31
	Pound Net	17,317	4,885	3.52	1.21	0.34
	Rod-n-Reel	13,083	3,691	2.66	1.18	0.33
	Swipe Net	10,763	3,036	2.19	1.17	0.33
	TOTAL	492,461	138,923	100.00	1.19	0.34
1995	Gill Nets	330,104	90,548	52.06	1.09	0.30
	Haul Seines	275,071	75,452	43.38	1.13	0.31
	Other Gears	6,772	1,857	1.07	1.06	0.29
	Pots	4,327	1,187	0.68	1.04	0.29
	Pound Net	4,127	1,132	0.65	1.10	0.30
	Rod-n-Reel	7,242	1,987	1.14	1.08	0.30
	Swipe Net	6,411	1,759	1.01	1.02	0.28
	TOTAL	634,054	173,921	100.00	1.10	0.30
1996	Gill Nets	199,737	53,210	79.07	1.11	0.30
	Haul Seines	37,760	10,059	14.95	1.13	0.30
	Other Gears	2,378	633	0.94	1.09	0.29
	Pots	1,124	299	0.44	1.05	0.28
	Pound Net	2,045	545	0.81	1.15	0.31
	Rod-n-Reel	2,828	753	1.12	1.10	0.29
	Swipe Net	6,752	1,799	2.67	1.09	0.29
	TOTAL	252,623	67,299	100.00	1.11	0.30
1997						
	Gill Nets	196,347	51,129	69.20	1.23	0.32
	Haul Seines	68,222	17,765	24.05	1.22	0.32
	Other Gears	1,290	336	0.45	1.22	0.32
	Pots	2,471	643	0.87	1.23	0.32
	Pound Net	2,610	680	0.92	1.23	0.32
	Rod-n-Reel	6,148	1,601	2.17	1.25	0.32
	Swipe Net	6,635	1,728	2.34	1.08	0.28
	TOTAL	283,724	73,882	100.00	1.22	0.32
1998	Gill Nets	265,513	68,077	69.70	1.24	0.32
	Haul Seines	87,822	22,518	23.05	1.25	0.32
	Other Gears	1,658	425	0.44	1.26	0.32
	Pots	4,833	1,239	1.27	1.29	0.33
	Pound Net	4,359	1,118	1.14	1.24	0.32
	Rod-n-Reel	4,538	1,163	1.19	1.26	0.32
	Swipe Net	12,228	3,135	3.21	1.18	0.30
	TOTAL	380,951	97,676	100.00	1.24	0.32

Table A68 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for spotted seatrout landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1999	Gill Nets	454,632	114,067	67.81	1.23	0.31
	Haul Seines	187,795	47,118	28.01	1.24	0.31
	Other Gears	2,737	687	0.41	1.16	0.29
	Pots	9,574	2,402	1.43	1.10	0.28
	Pound Net	4,976	1,249	0.74	1.21	0.30
	Rod-n-Reel	4,483	1,125	0.67	1.23	0.31
	Swipe Net	6,262	1,571	0.93	1.23	0.31
	TOTAL	670,460	168,218	100.00	1.23	0.31
2000	Gill Nets	358,027	86,893	76.54	1.24	0.35
	Haul Seines	97,055	23,555	20.75	1.26	0.36
	Other Gears	6,182	1,500	1.32	1.15	0.32
	Pots	1,594	387	0.34	1.08	0.31
	Pound Net	2,342	568	0.50	1.27	0.36
	Rod-n-Reel	2,549	619	0.55	1.30	0.37
	Swipe Net	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	467,749	113,523	100.00	1.24	0.30
2001	Gill Nets	104,635	24,694	77.57	1.28	0.36
	Haul Seines	24,407	5,760	18.09	1.27	0.36
	Other Gears	3,247	766	2.41	1.29	0.36
	Pots	846	200	0.63	1.24	0.35
	Pound Net	874	206	0.65	1.28	0.36
	Rod-n-Reel	879	207	0.65	1.29	0.36
	Swipe Net	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	134,890	31,834	100.00	1.28	0.30
2002	Gill Nets	169,966	39,500	79.68	1.21	0.34
	Haul Seines	31,705	7,368	14.86	1.23	0.35
	Other Gears	5,621	1,306	2.64	1.23	0.35
	Pots	4,017	934	1.88	1.13	0.32
	Pound Net	695	161	0.33	1.23	0.35
	Rod-n-Reel	1,306	304	0.61	1.26	0.36
	Swipe Net	***	***	***	***	***
	TOTAL	213,310	49,573	100.00	1.22	0.28

*****Confidential data**

Table A69. Current and deflated value by major gear type for striped bass landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Gill Nets	188,725	53,239	53.38	1.35	0.38
	Haul Seines	85,027	23,986	24.05	1.35	0.38
	Other Gears	2,357	665	0.67	1.35	0.38
	Pound Net	17,279	4,874	4.89	1.35	0.38
	Trawls	60,171	16,974	17.02	1.35	0.38
	TOTAL	353,559	99,739	100.00	1.35	0.38
1995	Gill Nets	315,741	86,608	52.06	1.36	0.38
	Haul Seines	234,315	64,273	38.63	1.36	0.38
	Other Gears	2,166	594	0.36	1.34	0.38
	Pound Net	5,706	1,565	0.94	1.33	0.38
	Trawls	48,600	13,331	8.01	1.36	0.38
	TOTAL	606,529	166,371	100.00	1.36	0.37
1996	Gill Nets	159,433	42,473	72.08	1.23	0.35
	Haul Seines	49,443	13,172	22.35	1.19	0.34
	Other Gears	849	226	0.38	1.21	0.34
	Pound Net	6,098	1,624	2.76	1.22	0.34
	Trawls	5,363	1,429	2.42	1.22	0.34
	TOTAL	221,186	58,924	100.00	1.22	0.32
1997	Gill Nets	242,438	63,131	34.11	1.20	0.34
	Haul Seines	225,449	58,707	31.72	1.21	0.34
	Other Gears	1,911	498	0.27	1.17	0.33
	Pound Net	15,601	4,063	2.19	1.11	0.31
	Trawls	225,379	58,689	31.71	1.22	0.35
	TOTAL	710,777	185,086	100.00	1.21	0.31
1998	Gill Nets	292,865	75,091	56.36	1.23	0.35
	Haul Seines	96,162	24,656	18.51	1.25	0.35
	Other Gears	1,675	430	0.32	1.22	0.34
	Pound Net	18,821	4,826	3.62	1.28	0.36
	Trawls	110,073	28,223	21.18	1.19	0.34
	TOTAL	519,596	133,225	100.00	1.23	0.32
1999	Gill Nets	627,337	157,399	86.55	1.23	0.35
	Haul Seines	78,984	19,817	10.90	1.24	0.35
	Other Gears	2,657	667	0.37	1.23	0.35
	Pound Net	15,866	3,981	2.19	1.24	0.35
	Trawls	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	724,844	181,863	100.00	1.23	0.31

Table A69 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for striped bass landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
2000	Gill Nets	261,363	63,433	55.45	1.16	0.33
	Haul Seines	67,594	16,405	14.34	1.16	0.33
	Other Gears	3,454	838	0.73	1.16	0.33
	Pound Net	20,627	5,006	4.38	1.17	0.33
	Trawls	118,296	28,710	25.10	1.16	0.33
	TOTAL	471,334	114,393	100.00	1.16	0.28
2001	Gill Nets	429,355	101,328	55.62	1.23	0.35
	Haul Seines	120,714	28,488	15.64	1.28	0.36
	Other Gears	5,125	1,210	0.66	1.25	0.35
	Pound Net	15,753	3,718	2.04	1.23	0.35
	Trawls	200,957	47,426	26.03	1.20	0.34
	TOTAL	771,904	182,169	100.00	1.23	0.29
2002	Gill Nets	418,842	97,339	48.98	1.21	0.34
	Haul Seines	304,938	70,868	35.66	1.24	0.35
	Other Gears	4,313	1,002	0.50	1.21	0.34
	Pound Net	23,754	5,520	2.78	1.20	0.34
	Trawls	103,220	23,988	12.07	1.22	0.34
	TOTAL	855,068	198,718	100.00	1.22	0.28

Table A70. Current and deflated value by major gear type for striped mullet landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Cast Net	4,040	1,140	0.38	0.40	0.11
	Gill Nets	850,478	239,920	80.33	0.58	0.16
	Haul Seines	142,051	40,072	13.42	0.84	0.24
	Other Gears	62,122	17,525	5.87	0.69	0.19
	TOTAL	1,058,691	298,657	100.00	0.61	0.17
1995	Cast Net	8,179	2,244	0.42	0.42	0.12
	Gill Nets	1,833,661	502,973	94.31	0.85	0.23
	Haul Seines	78,248	21,464	4.02	0.82	0.23
	Other Gears	24,231	6,647	1.25	0.83	0.23
	TOTAL	1,944,319	533,327	100.00	0.85	0.23
1996	Cast Net	8,123	2,164	0.74	0.47	0.13
	Gill Nets	1,045,985	278,651	95.14	0.62	0.17
	Haul Seines	27,521	7,332	2.50	0.75	0.20
	Other Gears	17,740	4,726	1.61	0.71	0.19
	TOTAL	1,099,369	292,872	100.00	0.63	0.17
1997	Cast Net	11,437	2,978	0.64	0.45	0.12
	Gill Nets	1,592,918	414,796	89.39	0.73	0.19
	Haul Seines	160,685	41,842	9.02	0.81	0.21
	Other Gears	16,947	4,413	0.95	0.62	0.16
	TOTAL	1,781,987	464,030	100.00	0.73	0.19
1998	Cast Net	11,772	3,018	1.10	0.42	0.11
	Gill Nets	970,678	248,882	91.04	0.48	0.12
	Haul Seines	73,853	18,936	6.93	0.49	0.13
	Other Gears	9,900	2,538	0.93	0.46	0.12
	TOTAL	1,066,203	273,374	100.00	0.48	0.12
1999	Cast Net	7,775	1,951	0.93	0.50	0.12
	Gill Nets	813,261	204,047	96.94	0.57	0.14
	Haul Seines	9,965	2,500	1.19	0.65	0.16
	Other Gears	7,923	1,988	0.94	0.53	0.13
	TOTAL	838,924	210,486	100.00	0.57	0.14

Table A70 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for striped mullet landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
2000	Cast Net	12,765	3,098	0.80	0.43	0.10
	Gill Nets	1,490,619	361,773	93.63	0.56	0.14
	Haul Seines	79,626	19,325	5.00	0.64	0.15
	Other Gears	9,052	2,197	0.57	0.42	0.10
	TOTAL	1,592,061	386,393	100.00	0.56	0.14
2001						
	Cast Net	10,355	2,444	0.88	0.40	0.09
	Gill Nets	1,108,474	261,600	94.07	0.51	0.12
	Haul Seines	53,424	12,608	4.53	0.55	0.13
	Other Gears	6,111	1,442	0.52	0.44	0.10
	TOTAL	1,178,364	278,094	100.00	0.51	0.12
2002	Cast Net	15,704	3,650	1.25	0.42	0.10
	Gill Nets	1,113,470	258,770	88.50	0.49	0.11
	Haul Seines	117,315	27,264	9.32	0.47	0.11
	Other Gears	11,609	2,698	0.92	0.45	0.10
	TOTAL	1,258,098	292,382	100.00	0.48	0.11

Table 71. Current and deflated value by major gear type for white perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Fyke/Hoop Net	4,135	1,166	2.48	0.77	0.22
	Gill Nets	137,422	38,767	82.40	0.79	0.22
	Haul Seines	6,222	1,755	3.73	0.82	0.23
	Other Gears	493	139	0.30	0.74	0.21
	Pots	3,216	907	1.93	0.64	0.18
	Pound Net	15,284	4,312	9.16	0.75	0.21
	TOTAL	166,773	47,047	100.00	0.78	0.22
1995	Fyke/Hoop Net	4,189	1,149	5.56	0.63	0.17
	Gill Nets	58,328	15,999	77.41	0.68	0.19
	Haul Seines	1,622	445	2.15	0.69	0.19
	Other Gears	197	54	0.26	0.70	0.19
	Pots	990	272	1.31	0.58	0.16
	Pound Net	10,021	2,749	13.30	0.68	0.19
	TOTAL	75,348	20,668	100.00	0.68	0.19
1996	Fyke/Hoop Net	12,040	3,208	9.73	0.70	0.19
	Gill Nets	99,279	26,448	80.27	0.72	0.19
	Haul Seines	2,182	581	1.76	0.77	0.20
	Other Gears	75	20	0.06	0.66	0.18
	Pots	1,378	367	1.11	0.61	0.16
	Pound Net	8,733	2,326	7.06	0.68	0.18
	TOTAL	123,687	32,950	100.00	0.72	0.19
1997	Fyke/Hoop Net	4,619	1,203	4.72	0.81	0.21
	Gill Nets	77,731	20,241	79.39	0.79	0.21
	Haul Seines	3,270	851	3.34	0.89	0.23
	Other Gears	494	129	0.50	0.80	0.21
	Pots	1,567	408	1.60	0.66	0.17
	Pound Net	10,230	2,664	10.45	0.80	0.21
	TOTAL	97,910	25,496	100.00	0.80	0.21
1998	Fyke/Hoop Net	5,780	1,482	4.95	0.77	0.20
	Gill Nets	94,933	24,341	81.28	0.82	0.21
	Haul Seines	416	107	0.36	0.91	0.23
	Other Gears	960	246	0.82	0.88	0.23
	Pots	2,401	615	2.06	0.69	0.18
	Pound Net	12,311	3,156	10.54	0.82	0.21
	TOTAL	116,800	29,947	100.00	0.82	0.21

Table A71 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for white perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated Pound ($)
1999	Fyke/Hoop Net	11,492	2,883	4.36	0.67	0.17
	Gill Nets	212,658	53,356	80.77	0.76	0.19
	Haul Seines	880	221	0.33	0.83	0.21
	Other Gears	904	227	0.34	0.75	0.19
	Pots	3,285	824	1.25	0.56	0.14
	Pound Net	34,077	8,550	12.94	0.70	0.18
	TOTAL	263,296	66,061	100.00	0.75	0.19
2000	Fyke/Hoop Net	10,530	2,556	7.56	0.67	0.16
	Gill Nets	105,031	25,491	75.36	0.70	0.17
	Haul Seines	208	51	0.15	0.64	0.16
	Other Gears	763	185	0.55	0.62	0.15
	Pots	2,200	534	1.58	0.57	0.14
	Pound Net	20,630	5,007	14.80	0.66	0.16
	TOTAL	139,364	33,824	100.00	0.69	0.17
2001	Fyke/Hoop Net	18,044	4,258	11.32	0.60	0.14
	Gill Nets	118,892	28,059	74.56	0.67	0.16
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	163	39	0.10	0.68	0.16
	Pots	2,086	492	1.31	0.52	0.12
	Pound Net	20,271	4,784	12.71	0.63	0.15
	TOTAL	159,457	37,632	100.00	0.65	0.15
2002	Fyke/Hoop Net	7,357	1,710	4.57	0.53	0.12
	Gill Nets	129,570	30,112	80.43	0.58	0.14
	Haul Seines	186	43	0.12	0.53	0.12
	Other Gears	639	149	0.40	0.57	0.13
	Pots	2,689	625	1.67	0.50	0.12
	Pound Net	20,653	4,800	12.82	0.54	0.13
	TOTAL	161,094	37,438	100.00	0.57	0.13

*****Confidential data**

Table A72. Current and deflated value by major gear type for yellow perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Fyke/Hoop Net	20,199	5,698.13	36.69	0.81	0.23
	Gill Net	17,804	5,022	32.34	0.81	0.23
	Haul Seines	1,961	553	3.56	0.81	0.23
	Other Gears	410	116	0.74	0.81	0.23
	Pots	3,162	892	5.74	0.81	0.23
	Pound Net	11,523	3,251	20.93	0.81	0.23
	TOTAL	55,059	15,532	100.00	0.81	0.23
1995	Fyke/Hoop Net	5,480	1,503	13.42	0.66	0.18
	Gill Net	13,940	3,824	34.14	0.66	0.18
	Haul Seines	1,707	468	4.18	0.66	0.18
	Other Gears	356	98	0.87	0.66	0.18
	Pots	900	247	2.20	0.66	0.18
	Pound Net	18,453	5,062	45.19	0.66	0.18
	TOTAL	40,837	11,201	100.00	0.66	0.18
1996	Fyke/Hoop Net	7,274	1,938	17.10	0.79	0.21
	Gill Net	17,803	4,743	41.87	0.79	0.21
	Haul Seines	1,502	400	3.53	0.79	0.21
	Other Gears	292	78	0.69	0.79	0.21
	Pots	1,866	497	4.39	0.79	0.21
	Pound Net	13,787	3,673	32.42	0.79	0.21
	TOTAL	42,524	11,328	100.00	0.79	0.21
1997	Fyke/Hoop Net	16,245	4,230	24.66	0.86	0.22
	Gill Net	24,926	6,491	37.84	0.86	0.22
	Haul Seines	1,133	295	1.72	0.86	0.22
	Other Gears	1,391	362	2.11	0.86	0.22
	Pots	2,466	642	3.74	0.86	0.22
	Pound Net	19,715	5,134	29.93	0.86	0.22
	TOTAL	65,877	17,154	100.00	0.86	0.22
1998	Fyke/Hoop Net	36,138	9,266	51.19	0.89	0.23
	Gill Net	21,746	5,576	30.81	0.89	0.23
	Haul Seines	1,146	294	1.62	0.89	0.23
	Other Gears	1,401	359	1.98	0.89	0.23
	Pots	1,281	328	1.81	0.89	0.23
	Pound Net	8,877	2,276	12.58	0.89	0.23
	TOTAL	70,588	18,099	100.00	0.89	0.23

Table A72 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for yellow perch landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1999	Fyke/Hoop Net	50,754	12,734	49.45	0.90	0.23
	Gill Net	30,663	7,693	29.87	0.90	0.23
	Haul Seines	3,730	936	3.63	0.90	0.23
	Other Gears	1,403	352	1.37	0.90	0.23
	Pots	1,760	442	1.71	0.90	0.23
	Pound Net	14,336	3,597	13.97	0.90	0.23
	TOTAL	102,646	25,754	100.00	0.90	0.23
2000	Fyke/Hoop Net	57,489	13,952	58.56	1.04	0.25
	Gill Net	25,309	6,143	25.78	1.05	0.25
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	438	106	0.45	1.04	0.25
	Pots	984	239	1.00	1.05	0.25
	Pound Net	13,944	3,384	14.20	1.05	0.25
	TOTAL	98,164	23,825	100.00	1.04	0.25
2001	Fyke/Hoop Net	44,503	10,503	50.68	0.97	0.23
	Gill Net	21,167	4,995	24.11	0.97	0.23
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	544	128	0.62	0.97	0.23
	Pots	603	142	0.69	0.97	0.23
	Pound Net	20,987	4,953	23.90	0.97	0.23
	TOTAL	87,805	20,722	100.00	0.97	0.23
2002	Fyke/Hoop Net	30,595	7,110	39.93	0.97	0.23
	Gill Net	18,335	4,261	23.93	0.98	0.23
	Haul Seines	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	542	126	0.71	0.97	0.23
	Pots	435	101	0.57	0.97	0.23
	Pound Net	26,721	6,210	34.87	0.97	0.23
	TOTAL	76,629	17,808	100.00	0.97	0.23

*****Confidential data**

Table A73. Current and deflated value by major gear type for bay scallop landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	By Hand	9,486	2,675.91	7.13	1.68	0.47
	Dredges	106,657	30,087.86	80.21	1.85	0.52
	Other Gears	1,022	288.43	0.77	1.88	0.53
	Rakes	12,125	3,420.56	9.12	1.62	0.46
	Scallop Scoop	3,677	1,037.16	2.77	2.15	0.61
	TOTAL	132,967	37,510	100.00	1.82	0.51
1995	By Hand	34,310	9,411.20	8.56	1.75	0.48
	Dredges	314,020	86,135.63	78.38	1.92	0.53
	Other Gears	7,698	2,111.67	1.92	3.33	0.91
	Rakes	34,092	9,351.49	8.51	2.97	0.81
	Scallop Scoop	10,518	2,885.08	2.63	2.64	0.72
	TOTAL	400,638	109,895	100.00	1.99	0.55
1996	By Hand	3,681	980.53	3.26	3.86	1.03
	Dredges	82,492	21,975.88	73.10	3.86	1.03
	Other Gears	2,521	671.48	2.23	3.86	1.03
	Rakes	14,632	3,897.94	12.97	3.86	1.03
	Scallop Scoop	9,524	2,537.08	8.44	3.86	1.03
	TOTAL	112,849	30,063	100.00	3.86	1.03
1997	By Hand	32,210	8,387.59	15.05	3.36	0.87
	Dredges	136,420	35,523.77	63.73	3.36	0.87
	Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***
	Rakes	9,429	2,455.37	4.40	3.35	0.87
	Scallop Scoop	36,007	9,376.20	16.82	3.35	0.87
	TOTAL	214,067	55,743	100.00	3.36	0.87
1998	By Hand	8,035	2,060.11	2.77	3.36	0.86
	Dredges	265,147	67,983.61	91.55	2.80	0.72
	Other Gears	-	-	-	-	-
	Rakes	8,678	2,225.02	3.00	3.13	0.80
	Scallop Scoop	7,747	1,986.28	2.67	2.36	0.60
	TOTAL	289,606	74,255	100.00	2.81	0.72
1999	By Hand	10,421	2,614.56	10.12	3.59	0.90
	Dredges	39,949	10,023.20	38.79	3.48	0.87
	Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***
	Rakes	28,174	7,068.97	27.35	3.27	0.82
	Scallop Scoop	24,453	6,135.38	23.74	3.67	0.92
	TOTAL	102,998	25,842	100.00	3.47	0.87

*****Confidential data**

Table A73. (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for bay scallop landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
2000	By Hand	18,841	4,572.72	23.70	3.84	0.93
	Dredges	2,495	703.79	3.14	3.85	1.09
	Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***
	Rakes	26,760	7,549.02	33.66	3.41	0.96
	Scallop Scoop	31,416	8,862.47	39.51	4.00	1.13
	TOTAL	79,512	21,688	100.00	3.74	1.02
2001	By Hand	4,507	1,063.65	43.24	3.49	0.82
	Dredges	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***
	Rakes	846	199.72	8.12	3.99	0.94
	Scallop Scoop	5,070	1,196.52	48.64	5.00	1.18
	TOTAL	10,423	2,460	100.00	4.14	0.98
2002	By Hand	27,100	6,298.15	39.64	3.45	0.80
	Dredges	6,144	1,427.87	8.99	4.25	0.99
	Other Gears	***	***	***	***	***
	Rakes	20,991	4,878.42	30.70	3.53	0.82
	Scallop Scoop	14,135	3,284.93	20.67	3.56	0.83
	TOTAL	68,371	15,889	100.00	3.56	0.83

*****Confidential data**

Table A74. Current and deflated value by major gear type for hard blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Other Gears	133,432	37,641	0.50	0.52	0.15
	Pots	25,502,625	7,194,290	94.82	0.51	0.14
	Trawls	1,260,225	355,510	4.69	0.54	0.15
	TOTAL	26,896,282	7,587,441	100.00	0.51	0.15
1995	Other Gears	91,271	25,036	0.28	0.73	0.20
	Pots	32,129,862	8,813,221	97.20	0.74	0.20
	Trawls	832,672	228,402	2.52	0.66	0.18
	TOTAL	33,053,805	9,066,659	100.00	0.73	0.20
1996	Other Gears	51,101	13,613	0.13	0.57	0.15
	Pots	38,038,710	10,133,512	95.20	0.61	0.16
	Trawls	1,868,137	497,672	4.68	0.55	0.15
	TOTAL	39,957,947	10,644,797	100.00	0.61	0.16
1997	Other Gears	71,634	18,653	0.22	0.67	0.17
	Pots	31,032,772	8,080,934	93.36	0.61	0.16
	Trawls	2,135,335	556,041	6.42	0.60	0.16
	TOTAL	33,239,741	8,655,629	100.00	0.61	0.16
1998	Other Gears	74,119	19,004	0.18	0.68	0.18
	Pots	38,102,003	9,769,353	94.28	0.67	0.17
	Trawls	2,235,505	573,183	5.53	0.62	0.16
	TOTAL	40,411,627	10,361,541	100.00	0.67	0.17
1999	Other Gears	61,454	15,419	0.18	0.72	0.18
	Pots	32,227,681	8,085,925	96.13	0.60	0.15
	Trawls	1,236,946	310,350	3.69	0.60	0.15
	TOTAL	33,526,081	8,411,694	100.00	0.60	0.15
2000	Other Gears	77,821	18,887	0.24	0.77	0.19
	Pots	31,257,585	7,586,216	97.10	0.83	0.20
	Trawls	854,329	207,346	2.65	0.76	0.18
	TOTAL	32,189,736	7,812,449	100.00	0.83	0.20
2001	Other Gears	150,245	35,458	0.60	0.81	0.19
	Pots	24,081,158	5,683,153	95.96	0.84	0.20
	Trawls	864,574	204,039	3.45	0.74	0.17
	TOTAL	25,095,977	5,922,651	100.00	0.84	0.20
2002	Other Gears	189,000	43,924	0.64	0.74	0.17
	Pots	28,475,697	6,617,752	97.02	0.81	0.19
	Trawls	686,509	159,545	2.34	0.57	0.13
	TOTAL	29,351,206	6,821,220	100.00	0.81	0.19

Table A75. Current and deflated value by major gear type for peeler blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current ($)	Deflated ($)	%	Current/ Pound ($)	Deflated/ Pound ($)
1994	Other Gears	1,020	288	0.13	0.92	0.26
	Pots	746,711	210,647	96.76	1.20	0.34
	Trawls	23,966	6,761	3.11	1.18	0.33
	TOTAL	771,697	217,696	100.00	1.20	0.34
1995	Other Gears	8,283	2,272	0.79	1.45	0.40
	Pots	1,019,144	279,551	96.82	1.45	0.40
	Trawls	25,180	6,907	2.39	1.45	0.40
	TOTAL	1,052,607	288,730	100.00	1.45	0.40
1996	Other Gears	2,971	791	0.23	1.47	0.39
	Pots	1,252,199	333,586	98.16	1.46	0.39
	Trawls	20,560	5,477	1.61	1.20	0.32
	TOTAL	1,275,729	339,854	100.00	1.45	0.39
1997	Other Gears	12,334	3,212	0.70	1.73	0.45
	Pots	1,707,322	444,587	96.56	1.73	0.45
	Trawls	48,465	12,620	2.74	1.74	0.45
	TOTAL	1,768,122	460,419	100.00	1.73	0.45
1998	Other Gears	13,020	3,338	0.67	2.00	0.51
	Pots	1,898,421	486,755	97.50	1.99	0.51
	Trawls	35,713	9,157	1.83	2.00	0.51
	TOTAL	1,947,155	499,250	100.00	1.99	0.51
1999	Other Gears	14,881	3,734	0.70	2.24	0.56
	Pots	2,066,589	518,507	97.86	2.24	0.56
	Trawls	30,220	7,582	1.43	2.25	0.56
	TOTAL	2,111,690	529,823	100.00	2.24	0.56
2000	Other Gears	16,394	3,979	0.85	1.94	0.47
	Pots	1,865,467	452,749	96.29	1.94	0.47
	Trawls	55,499	13,470	2.86	1.94	0.47
	TOTAL	1,937,359	470,197	100.00	1.94	0.47
2001	Other Gears	18,180	4,290	0.59	2.33	0.55
	Pots	3,028,539	714,735	98.43	2.33	0.55
	Trawls	30,078	7,098	0.98	2.33	0.55
	TOTAL	3,076,797	726,124	100.00	2.33	0.55
2002	Other Gears	10,867	2,525	0.74	2.03	0.47
	Pots	1,432,407	332,891	98.18	2.03	0.47
	Trawls	15,748	3,660	1.08	2.03	0.47
	TOTAL	1,459,022	339,077	100.00	2.03	0.47

Table A76. Current and deflated value by major gear type for soft blue crab landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
1994	Other Gears	29,616	8,355	1.53	3.18	0.90
	Pots	1,902,521	536,701	98.47	3.16	0.89
	TOTAL	1,932,136	545,056	100.00	3.16	0.89
1995	Other Gears	21,592	5,923	1.01	3.05	0.84
	Pots	2,111,283	579,125	98.99	3.11	0.85
	TOTAL	2,132,875	585,047	100.00	3.11	0.85
1996	Other Gears	26,951	7,180	1.43	3.61	0.96
	Pots	1,856,229	494,499	98.57	3.63	0.97
	TOTAL	1,883,181	501,679	100.00	3	0.97
1997	Other Gears	41,152	10,716	1.50	3.96	1.03
	Pots	2,703,379	703,960	98.50	3.84	1.00
	TOTAL	2,744,530	714,676	100.00	3.84	1.00
1998	Other Gears	33,053	8,475	1.29	3.57	0.91
	Pots	2,530,290	648,766	98.71	3.68	0.94
	TOTAL	2,563,343	657,241	100.00	3.67	0.94
1999	Other Gears	48,953	12,282	2.25	4.24	1.06
	Pots	2,125,476	533,282	97.75	4.26	1.07
	TOTAL	2,174,429	545,564	100.00	4.26	1.07
2000	Other Gears	23,759	5,766	0.71	4.55	1.10
	Pots	3,317,412	805,136	99.29	4.45	1.08
	TOTAL	3,341,171	810,902	100.00	4.45	1.08
2001	Other Gears	22,531	5,317	0.55	4.05	0.96
	Pots	4,054,378	956,833	99.45	4.43	1.04
	TOTAL	4,076,909	962,151	100.00	4.42	1.04
2002	Other Gears	16,039	3,727	0.69	3.75	0.87
	Pots	2,320,825	539,360	99.31	4.21	0.98
	TOTAL	2,336,864	543,087	100.00	4.21	0.98

Table A77. Current and deflated value by major gear type for hard clam landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
1994	By Hand	740,508	208,897	18.83	5.46	1.54
	Dredges	246,684	69,589	6.27	5.14	1.45
	Other Gears	283,665	80,022	7.21	4.93	1.39
	Rakes	2,132,603	601,607	54.24	5.28	1.49
	Tongs	280,743	79,198	7.14	4.93	1.39
	Trawls	247,812	69,908	6.30	4.14	1.17
	TOTAL	3,932,015	1,109,222	100.00	5.16	1.46
1995	By Hand	1,400,155	384,063	22.16	6.39	1.75
	Dredges	1,305,015	357,966	20.66	7.71	2.11
	Other Gears	508,651	139,523	8.05	5.85	1.60
	Rakes	2,299,914	630,866	36.40	6.38	1.75
	Tongs	$437,285	$119,947	6.92	$5.82	$1.60
	Trawls	366,710	100,589	5.80	5.50	1.51
	TOTAL	6,317,731	1,732,953	100.00	6.46	1.77
1996	By Hand	766,834	204,285	16.19	6.91	1.84
	Dredges	503,731	134,194	10.63	7.98	2.13
	Other Gears	337,712	89,966	7.13	6.05	1.61
	Rakes	2,359,997	628,703	49.82	6.92	1.84
	Tongs	334,477	89,105	7.06	6.04	1.61
	Trawls	434,493	115,749	9.17	6.30	1.68
	TOTAL	4,737,243	1,262,002	100.00	6.81	1.82
1997	By Hand	836,126	217,727	15.94	7.19	1.87
	Dredges	445,066	115,895	8.48	7.90	2.06
	Other Gears	316,588	82,439	6.04	6.19	1.61
	Rakes	2,820,063	734,344	53.76	7.15	1.86
	Tongs	314,465	81,887	5.99	6.18	1.61
	Trawls	513,509	133,718	9.79	5.93	1.54
	TOTAL	5,245,816	1,366,011	100.00	6.94	1.81
1998	By Hand	898,262	230,314	18.94	6.20	1.59
	Dredges	455,704	116,843	9.61	7.52	1.93
	Other Gears	284,924	73,055	6.01	6.06	1.55
	Rakes	2,318,528	594,471	48.87	6.38	1.64
	Tongs	283,646	72,727	5.98	6.06	1.55
	Trawls	502,803	128,919	10.60	6.84	1.75
	TOTAL	4,743,868	1,216,328	100.00	6.44	1.65

Table A77 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for hard clam landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
1999	By Hand	951,092	238,629	23.77	6.67	1.67
	Dredges	499,747	125,386	12.49	7.52	1.89
	Other Gears	227,311	57,032	5.68	6.15	1.54
	Rakes	1,674,785	420,204	41.86	6.71	1.68
	Tongs	226,305	56,780	5.66	6.15	1.54
	Trawls	421,519	105,759	10.54	5.18	1.30
	TOTAL	4,000,758	1,003,790	100.00	6.52	1.64
2000	By Hand	1,326,736	321,999	26.84	7.05	1.71
	Dredges	656,725	159,387	13.29	8.27	2.01
	Other Gears	216,686	52,590	4.38	6.63	1.61
	Rakes	2,249,621	545,983	45.52	7.02	1.70
	Tongs	214,957	52,170	4.35	6.63	1.61
	Trawls	277,742	67,408	5.62	5.02	1.22
	TOTAL	4,942,467	1,199,537	100.00	6.98	1.69
2001						
	By Hand	1,663,629	392,616	30.81	6.90	1.63
	Dredges	347,376	81,981	6.43	7.30	1.72
	Other Gears	357,986	84,485	6.63	6.63	1.56
	Rakes	2,349,602	554,506	43.51	6.91	1.63
	Tongs	356,099	84,039	6.59	6.63	1.56
	Trawls	325,130	76,731	6.02	4.01	0.95
	TOTAL	5,399,822	1,274,358	100.00	6.61	1.56
2002	By Hand	1,213,467	282,010	32.81	5.94	1.38
	Dredges	432,749	100,571	11.70	6.36	1.48
	Other Gears	222,759	51,769	6.02	5.43	1.26
	Rakes	1,272,707	295,777	34.41	5.92	1.37
	Tongs	222,278	51,657	6.01	5.43	1.26
	Trawls	334,656	77,774	9.05	3.66	0.85
	TOTAL	3,698,615	859,558	100.00	5.60	1.30

Table A78. Current and deflated value by major gear type for oyster landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
1994	By Hand	475,669	134,186	60.61	3.44	0.97
	Dredges	42,161	11,894	5.37	3.44	0.97
	Other Gears	105,071	29,640	13.39	3.44	0.97
	Rakes	58,644	16,544	7.47	3.44	0.97
	Tongs	103,235	29,123	83.83	3.44	0.97
	TOTAL	784,780	221,387	170.68	3.44	0.97
1995	By Hand	627,433	172,105	62.47	3.69	1.01
	Dredges	11,060	3,034	1.10	3.69	1.01
	Other Gears	147,314	40,408	14.67	3.69	1.01
	Rakes	72,983	20,019	7.27	3.69	1.01
	Tongs	145,662	39,955	85.69	3.69	1.01
	TOTAL	1,004,452	275,521	171.19	3.69	1.01
1996	By Hand	648,826	172,847	67.89	3.76	1.00
	Dredges	***	***	***	***	***
	Other Gears	135,329	36,052	14.16	3.76	1.00
	Rakes	40,718	10,847	4.26	3.76	1.00
	Tongs	130,834	34,854	13.69	3.76	1.00
	TOTAL	955,707	254,600	100.00	3.76	1.00
1997	By Hand	713,871	185,892	64.83	4.06	1.06
	Dredges	8,624	2,246	0.78	4.06	1.06
	Other Gears	174,751	45,505	15.87	4.06	1.06
	Rakes	33,496	8,722	3.04	4.06	1.06
	Tongs	170,455	44,386	89.00	4.06	1.06
	TOTAL	1,101,196	286,752	173.52	4.06	1.06
1998	By Hand	524,536	134,491	45.69	4.13	1.06
	Dredges	142,692	36,586	12.43	4.13	1.06
	Other Gears	222,751	57,113	19.40	4.13	1.06
	Rakes	38,296	9,819	3.34	4.13	1.06
	Tongs	219,786	56,353	88.53	4.13	1.06
	TOTAL	1,148,061	294,363	169.39	4.13	1.06
1999	By Hand	481,250	120,746	42.40	4.26	1.07
	Dredges	197,520	49,558	17.40	4.26	1.07
	Other Gears	212,397	53,290	18.72	4.26	1.07
	Rakes	32,554	8,168	2.87	4.24	1.06
	Tongs	211,181	52,985	84.73	4.26	1.07
	TOTAL	1,134,902	284,747	166.12	4.26	1.07

*****Confidential data**

Table A78 (*continued*). Current and deflated value by major gear type for oyster landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
2000	By Hand	553,171	134,255	58.61	3.96	0.96
	Dredges	74,771	18,147	7.92	3.96	0.96
	Other Gears	140,107	34,004	14.84	3.96	0.96
	Rakes	35,989	8,734	3.81	3.83	0.93
	Tongs	139,782	33,925	81.22	3.96	0.96
	TOTAL	943,820	229,065	166.41	3.95	0.96
2001	By Hand	657,691	155,215	51.47	4.14	0.98
	Dredges	162,257	38,293	12.70	4.14	0.98
	Other Gears	210,203	49,608	16.45	4.14	0.98
	Rakes	38,300	9,039	3.00	4.14	0.98
	Tongs	209,481	49,438	85.69	4.14	0.98
	TOTAL	1,277,933	301,592	169.30	4.14	0.98
2002	By Hand	629,721	146,347	53.12	4.07	0.94
	Dredges	134,760	31,318	11.37	4.07	0.94
	Other Gears	195,245	45,375	16.47	4.07	0.94
	Rakes	31,503	7,321	2.66	4.07	0.94
	Tongs	194,288	45,153	88.99	4.07	0.94
	TOTAL	1,185,517	275,514	172.60	4.07	0.94

Table A79. Current and deflated value by major gear type for shrimp landings in North Carolina from 1994 to 2002.

Year	Gear	Current($)	Deflated($)	%	Current/ Pound($)	Deflated/ Pound($)
1994	Channel Net	403,636	113,865.67	2.12	2.17	0.61
	Other Gears	21,303	6,009.57	0.11	2.43	0.68
	Trawls	18,572,279	5,239,239.85	97.76	2.62	0.74
	TOTAL	18,997,218	5,359,115	100.00	2.61	0.74
1995	Channel Net	569,050	156,090.36	2.80	2.08	0.57
	Other Gears	92,447	25,358.16	0.45	2.04	0.56
	Trawls	19,657,278	5,391,991.35	96.74	2.35	0.65
	TOTAL	20,318,775	5,573,440	100.00	2.34	0.64
1996	Channel Net	457,279	121,819.08	3.42	2.29	0.61
	Other Gears	9,824	2,617.06	0.07	2.31	0.62
	Trawls	12,901,194	3,436,878.13	96.51	2.55	0.68
	TOTAL	13,368,297	3,561,314	100.00	2.54	0.68
1997	Channel Net	459,801	119,732.14	2.53	2.40	0.63
	Other Gears	8,034	2,091.95	0.04	2.43	0.63
	Trawls	17,734,939	4,618,178.20	97.43	2.61	0.68
	TOTAL	18,202,774	4,740,002	100.00	2.60	0.68
1998	Channel Net	399,736	102,492.28	3.68	2.20	0.56
	Other Gears	6,049	1,550.97	0.06	2.06	0.53
	Trawls	10,451,933	2,679,875.70	96.26	2.35	0.60
	TOTAL	10,857,718	2,783,919	100.00	2.34	0.60
1999	Channel Net	571,531	143,397.22	2.59	2.01	0.50
	Other Gears	11,832	2,968.75	0.05	1.39	0.35
	Trawls	21,512,340	5,397,446.10	97.36	2.47	0.62
	TOTAL	22,095,704	5,543,812	100.00	2.45	0.62
2000	Channel Net	621,456	150,827.41	2.45	2.39	0.58
	Other Gears	11,658	2,829.43	0.05	2.49	0.60
	Trawls	24,767,058	6,010,964.87	97.51	2.46	0.60
	TOTAL	25,400,172	6,164,622	100.00	2.46	0.60
2001	Channel Net	395,288	93,287.88	3.32	2.13	0.50
	Other Gears	7,318	1,727.01	0.06	2.25	0.53
	Trawls	11,503,607	2,714,851.15	96.62	2.27	0.54
	TOTAL	11,906,212	2,809,866	100.00	2.27	0.53
2002	Channel Net	436,809	101,514.39	2.38	1.74	0.40
	Other Gears	13,051	3,033.07	0.07	2.95	0.69
	Trawls	17,915,934	4,163,663.14	97.55	1.84	0.43
	TOTAL	18,365,794	4,268,211	100.00	1.84	0.43