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Aquaculture Outlook

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U.S. Aquaculture Production Higher in 2006

The next release is October 5, 2006.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The combination of a somewhat stronger domestic economy in terms of growth in GDP and disposable income, and a dollar that is weaker against a number of foreign currencies, is expected to increase demand for seafood in general and domestic seafood and aquaculture products in particular. The weaker dollar means many imported aquaculture products are expected to be more expensive and their imports will grow at a slower rate than in previous years.

Even with these changes, imports of aquaculture products are expected to grow as a percentage of total domestic seafood supply. Lower domestic landings of a number of species in the Gulf region that was heavily impacted by hurricanes in 2005 are one reason for this growth. Alaska is the largest supplier of wild harvest seafood in the United States, but Louisiana is the second-largest in terms of both quantity and value. With the exception of crawfish and oysters, most domestic aquaculture operations were not severely impacted by the hurricanes.

The primary grain products used in aquaculture feeds are corn and soybean meal. In 2005, the average prices for these products fell considerably. Corn prices are forecast to be slightly higher in the first half of 2006 with prices moving lower towards the end of the year. For high protein soybean meal, prices are expected to be about even with a year earlier in the first quarter, but to be lower during the remainder of the year. Overall prices for 2006 are expected to be higher for corn, but lower for soybean meal. While continued low prices will help many aquaculture producers that use these products in their feeds, low grain prices will also reduce feed prices for livestock and poultry producers.

The overall picture for the domestic aquaculture and seafood industry in 2006 is based on four major factors. First, strong domestic economic growth in 2006 is expected to improve restaurant sales, which are a chief outlet for seafood sales. Second, a weaker dollar is expected to make imports of many competing seafood products relatively more expensive and help make U.S. exports more competitive. Third, as demand for poultry products lessens in many parts of the world, demand for alternate protein products may place some upward pressure on seafood prices. Fourth, relatively strong farm-level prices for a number of aquaculture products in 2005 are expected to provide an incentive to increase production.

Offsetting these positive factors are strong expected competition from the U.S. livestock industry in 2006. Production of both beef and pork is expected to be higher in 2006, with average prices expected to be somewhat lower than in 2005. Broiler production is expected to increase by 2 percent in 2006. Wholesale prices for most broiler products have started 2006 considerably lower than at the start of 2005.

Aquaculture Outlook will be issued twice a year in 2006--the same schedule as in 2005. In addition, starting in 2006, aquaculture material will be included, when timely information is available, in the monthly *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*. The ability to utilize a monthly report allows for a more timely analysis of changing situations in the aquaculture industry. You can subscribe to *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (and *Aquaculture Outlook*) at: http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/

Domestic Outlook

Catfish Sales Expected Higher in 2006

Catfish sales by farmers to processors are expected to increase slightly in 2006 to between 615 million and 620 million pounds. Based on grower estimates of inventories at the beginning of January 2006, grower sales are expected to be slightly lower during the first part of 2006 compared with a year earlier, with stronger growth expected later in the year. Grower prices in the first part of 2006 are expected to be down slightly from the previous year, but strengthen later in the year.

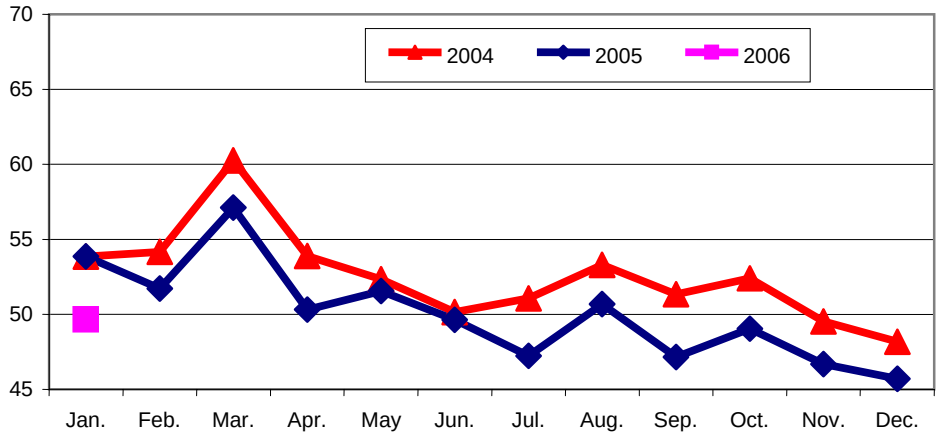
Grower sales in 2005 were down 5 percent for a second consecutive year. However, higher farm-level prices partially offset the decline in sales. After rising 20 percent in 2004, average farm prices increased 3.9 percent to 72.3 cents per pound. Prices throughout 2005 were very steady, rarely varying more than a cent or two. Processor sales in 2005 fell by slightly over 2 percent to about 300 million pounds. Like farm sales, the decline in processor sales was partially offset by higher average prices. Sales by processors were below 2004 levels year throughout most of the year. Processor-held inventories of finished products at the end of January 2006 were 13.4 million pounds, about 1.2 million pounds lower than a year earlier.

Grower sales of catfish over the first half of 2006 are expected to be influenced by grower inventory levels for food-size and stocker fish, feed prices, the overall domestic economy, and prices for competing protein products. Average catfish farm prices for 2006 are expected to be down from 2005, but remain relatively high in the upper 60's to low 70's cent per pound range.

Figure 1

Catfish farm sales

Million pounds



Source: NASS, USDA.

New Report on Catfish Feed Deliveries

In January 2006, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) began publishing a new report, *Catfish Feed Deliveries*, that shows monthly deliveries of catfish feed. The first report contained monthly feed deliveries for 2004 and 2005. The report shows feed deliveries for food-size fish and for fingerlings and broodfish. Deliveries are further identified by deliveries to growers in the four main catfish-producing States and to growers in other States, either east or west of the Mississippi river. The feed deliveries data combined with fish inventories is expected to yield a more accurate assessment of the production forecast for the coming year.

Catfish Inventories Mixed

Grower inventories at the beginning of 2006 showed mixed changes compared with the previous year. Although the number of broodfish, fingerlings, and stockers were higher than in 2005, the overall inventory level of food-size fish was lower than at the start of 2005. The increases in fingerling and stocker inventories are likely the result of the stronger farm prices seen in 2005.

The reduction in food-size inventory holding is chiefly the result of smaller holdings of small food-size fish. Most of the reduction was in Mississippi and Louisiana, as the figures for Alabama and Arkansas were only slightly lower than the previous year. Grower inventories of small food-size fish will make up the bulk of fish sold by growers during the first 3-4 months of 2006. This means that catfish processors will likely have a smaller number of fish available for processing during this period.

The January 1, 2006, inventory estimate for stockers showed a 21-percent increase from 2005, but was still down 9 percent from the start of 2004. The fingerling inventory totaled over 1 billion fish, up almost 400 million from the previous year. Most of the increase is due to higher holdings by growers in Mississippi and Alabama. Stockers and fingerlings in inventory at the beginning of the year provide the bulk of the fish that will be sold to processors in the second half of the year. Unless catfish farmers get some help from higher prices for other competing seafood products, these higher inventory numbers could put downward pressure on farm prices towards the end of the year.

Farm Prices Lower in 2006

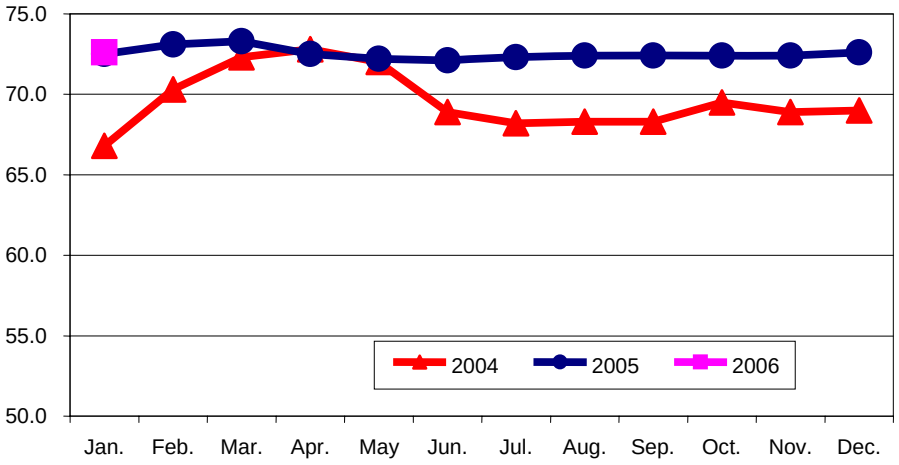
A lower inventory of food-size fish, reduced stocks of catfish products held by processors, and high prices for imported fish would be expected to place upward pressure on prices in 2006. However, these factors are expected to be offset by lower prices for pork and poultry products.

During 2005, farm sales to processors totaled 600.7 million pounds. At this level of sales and an average price of 72.3 cents per pound, the implied gross sales by catfish farmers was $434 million, down about $4 million from the previous year. Including sales of other products (broodfish, stockers, and fingerlings) and sales to outlets besides processors, catfish growers reported total sales of $482 million in 2005, up marginally from 2004. In 2006, a small increase in the volume of farm

Figure 2

Catfish farm prices

Cents per pound



Source: NASS, USDA.

sales and a small decrease in farm prices are expected to keep gross farm revenues about the same as in 2005.

Pond Acreage Down

The NASS *Catfish Production* report indicated that growers would have a total of 170,370 acres of ponds in catfish production during the first half of 2006, down a little over 3,000 acres from 2005 and the fourth consecutive annual decrease. Estimated pond acreage for the first half of 2006 is lower for food-size fish, but higher for fingerlings and broodfish. However, growers indicated that the amount of pond acreage they expect to rebuild and new pond acreage to be constructed were both higher than in the previous year, likely due to the higher farm prices seen in 2005.

Processor Revenues Unchanged

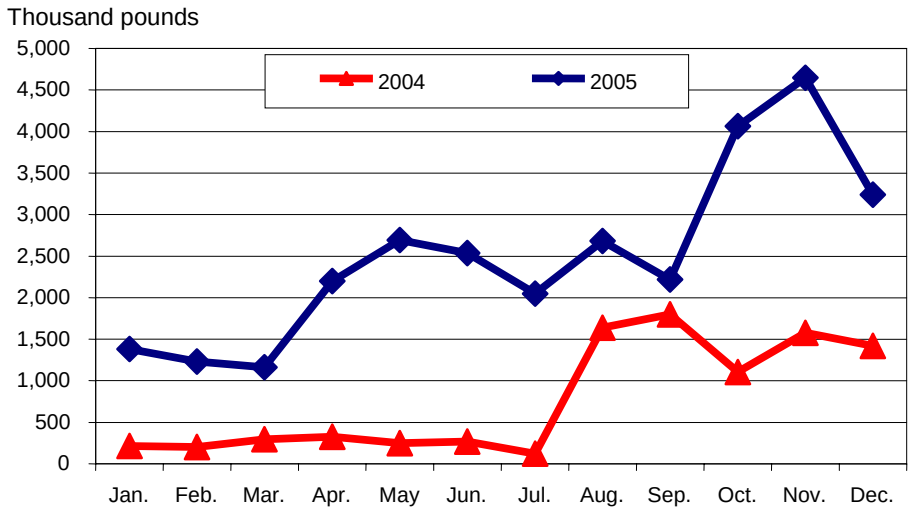
With a 2-percent decrease in sales volume and a 2-percent increase in average price, gross processor revenues from catfish sales in 2005 totaled $686 million, unchanged from 2004. In 2006, with an expected small increase in sales and slightly lower prices, total gross processor revenues are expected to remain close to the 2005 level.

Imports of frozen catfish fillets rose strongly in 2005, totaling 30.1 million pounds, up 226 percent from a year earlier. This compares with 123.7 million pounds of frozen catfish fillets sold by domestic processors. In 2005, sales of frozen catfish fillets by domestic processors were up, but only 1.5 percent in quantity and 1.9 percent in price. Over the last several years, U.S. processors have claimed that growing imports (mainly from Vietnam) have placed downward pressure on prices and hurt sales of frozen fillets.

The overall outlook for catfish producers in 2006 is mixed. With lower grower and processor inventories at the start of the year, farm supplies of catfish would be

Figure 3

Catfish imports



Source: NASS, USDA.

expected to be tighter than the previous year. Added to this are relatively low feed costs. This will help growers hold down production costs. Also, the forecast for domestic economic growth is relatively strong, which should in turn boost sales at restaurants. Offsetting these factors are possible higher levels of catfish imports and lower prices for a number of competing livestock products.

Trout Production Higher in 2005

For the second consecutive year, the NASS *Trout Production* report showed higher total sales of domestic trout products. In 2005, sales of food-size fish, stockers, fingerlings and eggs totaled an estimated at $74.2 million, up 4 percent from the revised estimate of $71 million in 2004. The NASS survey covers both commercial firms and operations that distributed trout, although the revenue from both types of operations are treated separately. Operations distributing trout do so for restoration, conservation, or recreational fishing, and many are State or Federal hatcheries. The estimated value of the fish distributed from these operations was $74.3 million in 2005, an increase of almost $12 million from the previous year. The two groups do not compete in that almost all the trout in restaurants and grocery stores comes from farmed sources and not commercial wild harvest fishing.

Trout product sales were higher for three of the four segments of the commercial trout industry. The largest segment is sales of trout over 12 inches long which totaled $62.6 million, or more than 80 percent of total trout sales. Sales in this category are dominated by sales from Idaho producers, which accounted for 56 percent of sales. Trout prices have been impacted by a number of factors over the last several years. Since much of their sales are though restaurants, trout sales are impacted by the general economy and changes in personal disposable income. Also, they are influenced by the supply and prices for other farm-raised fish such as catfish, tilapia and salmon, so trout producers have benefited from the higher farm and import prices for these products over the last year.

Sales of trout stockers (fish 6-12 inches long) totaled $5.2 million in 2005, as the total weight of fish sold declined but was somewhat offset by a increase in average prices to $2.82 per pound. Stockers are sold to other trout farmers (for further growout), private groups, or to State governments for recreational purposes. Trout fingerlings, less than 6 inches long, are also sold for further growout and for recreational purposes. In 2005, sales of fingerlings from commercial growers were valued at $1.3 million, up slightly from the previous year. Sales of trout eggs rose to $5.1 million in 2005, due to an increase in the volume of eggs sold as their average price was unchanged from 2004.

Trout producers are expected to benefit in 2006 from continued relatively strong prices for catfish and other competing products. The continuing strong domestic economy is also expect to help sales through increased restaurant spending. Water issues will continue to be a concern for many trout farmers, especially those in Western areas that have had low rainfall or drought conditions during the past several years.

International Outlook

Tilapia Imports Rise by 19 Percent in 2005

U.S. tilapia imports surged to over 297 million pounds in 2005, up 19 percent from 2004 and 233 percent higher than in 2000. The value of tilapia imports rose even faster, climbing to $393 million in 2005, 32 percent higher than the previous year and 288 percent higher than in 2000. Tilapia is a light-colored mild fish that is most often sold as a filleted product in grocery stores and restaurants. There is also a market for whole fish at ethnic grocery stores. The live market for tilapia, which is supplied by domestic producers, consists mostly of ethnic restaurants or restaurants that specialize in seafood.

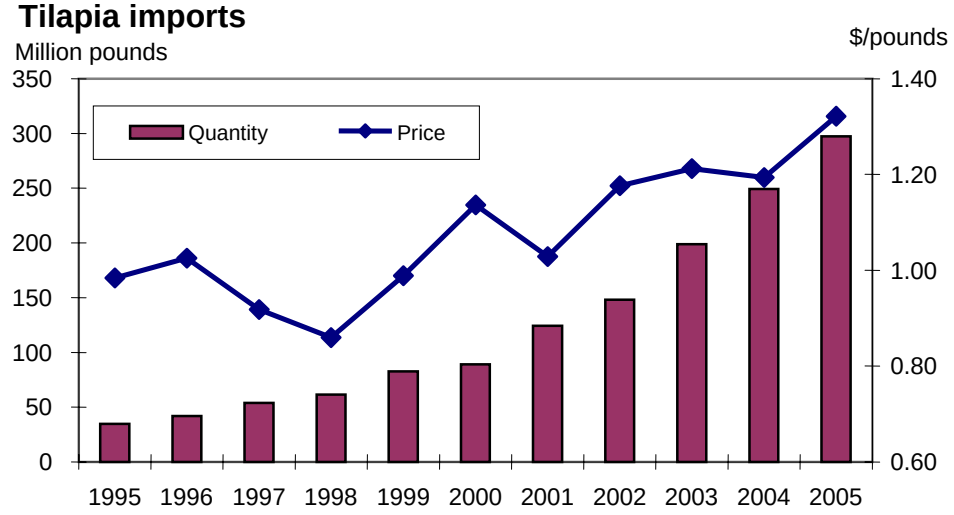
All the import growth came from higher shipments of filleted products, with imports of whole fish falling slightly from the previous year. Since 2000, imports of tilapia have grown by 208 million pounds, with 66 percent of that increase coming from higher imports of filleted products. The largest portion of this increase has come from higher shipments of frozen fillets, mainly from Asian producers. Imports of frozen whole fish are still the largest import category in quantity terms, but since 2000 these imports have risen at a much slower rate than filleted products. Since filleted products account for only a small percentage of a fish's total weight, the 297 million pounds of tilapia exported to the United States required about 650 million pounds of live fish.

In the last several years, frozen fillets have become the fastest growing segment of tilapia imports. In 2005, the quantity of frozen fillets imported rose by 54 percent and represented about 46 percent of all tilapia imports on a value basis. Since most of the frozen fillets are imported from Asian producers, this has added to the already large amount of seafood products coming from Asia and especially China. In 2005, China supplied 56 percent of all tilapia products imported into the United States. China is the largest supplier of both frozen whole tilapia and frozen tilapia fillets. Since 2003, shipments of frozen tilapia fillets from China have risen from 35 million pounds to 97 million pounds. Chinese frozen tilapia fillets averaged $1.37 per pound in 2005, about even with the previous year. U.S. tilapia imports from China are expected to grow in 2006 and beyond as shipments of seafood and aquaculture products are a large source of foreign exchange earnings. Over the longer term, the rapid development of China's coastal provinces may slow aquaculture expansion as fish farming operations will have to compete for land with other uses.

The volume of imported fresh tilapia fillets rose to 50 million pounds in 2005, up 17 percent from a year earlier. The value of this segment has also been rising, with shipments in 2005 valued at $140 million, up almost $24 million from 2004. Average prices for fresh fillets have been decreasing gradually, but considering the expansion in the amount of product imported, prices have remained relatively strong. Shipments of fresh tilapia fillets from Ecuador have been the fastest growing over the last several years, and in 2005 accounted for 47 percent of the total. Imports of fresh fillets from Honduras and Costa Rica make up most of the remainder (45 percent). With shrimp prices continuing to decline, aquaculture producers in these countries will have an incentive to switch to tilapia production, which is likely to boost production and may lower prices.

Figure 4

Tilapia imports



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

In 2006, tilapia imports are expected to benefit from increased demand from the foodservice and restaurant markets. The rate of increase in tilapia imports is expected to be tempered by the relative weakness of the U.S. dollar against a number of foreign currencies and expected low prices for U.S. poultry products. Total tilapia imports in 2006 are expected to reach between 315 million and 325 million pounds on a product-weight basis, or almost 700 million pounds on a live-weight basis. The value of imports is expected to total $410 to $425 million. The average import price is not expected to grow as strongly in 2006, as strong competition among producers and from substitute products is expected to mostly offset the movement to higher average prices brought on by an increase in imports of filleted products.

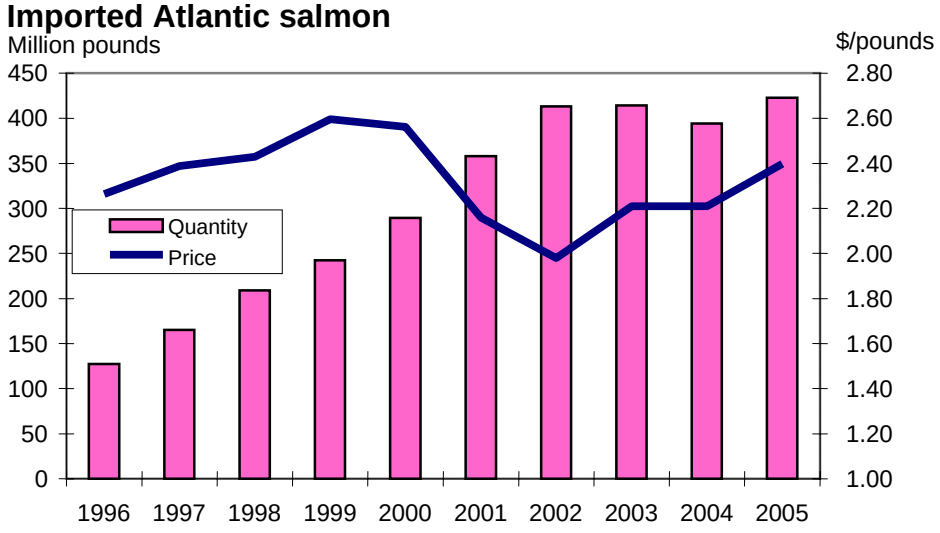
Atlantic Salmon Imports Top $1 Billion

U.S. imports of Atlantic salmon imports were just over $1 billion in 2005, up 16.4 percent from 2004. Since 2000, the value of Atlantic salmon imports has increased by 139 percent. On a quantity basis, imports totaled 423 million pounds in 2005, a 7.3-percent increase from 2004 and up 46 percent from 2000. The average price for all Atlantic salmon imports in 2005 was $2.40 per pound, up 19 cents per pound from the averages for 2004 and 2003. Most of the gain in quantity was due to higher shipments from Canada, and the increase in the unit price of Atlantic salmon imports was boosted by a 27-cent-per-pound increase in the average price of imports from Chile.

The increase in the amount of salmon imported was mostly due to higher imports of fresh salmon from Canada. Prices for Atlantic salmon imports had been steady over the last 2 years, after falling over the previous several years. In 2005, the increase in fresh salmon imports from Canada, which normally sell at higher prices, helped boost the average price of fresh products. Imports of Atlantic salmon products from European producers were limited by the dollar falling in comparison to the euro, making the European market more attractive than the United States.

Figure 5

Imported Atlantic salmon



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

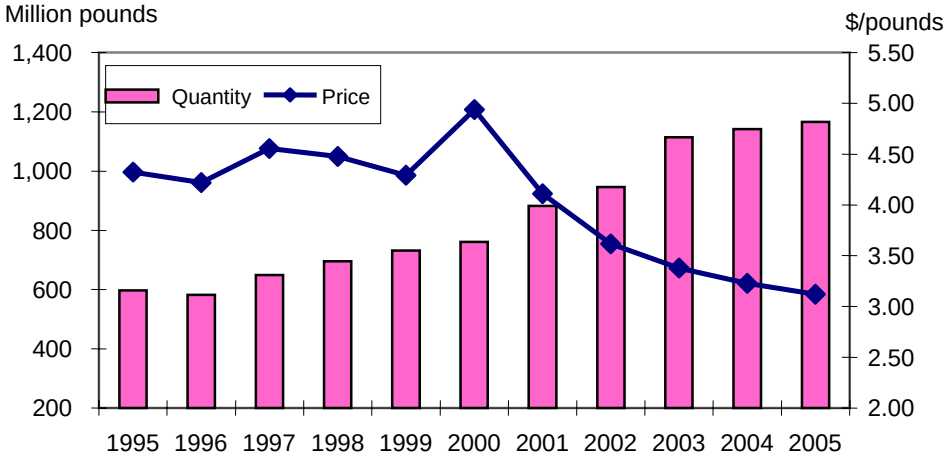
However, U.S. salmon imports were helped by higher prices for many livestock products during much of 2005. Overall Atlantic salmon prices are expected to stay steady or increase slightly in 2006 as a weaker U.S. dollar makes imports more expensive.

After falling in 2003 and 2004, imports of fresh whole Atlantic salmon rose to 142 million pounds in 2005, up 17 percent from 2004. Even with this increase in fresh salmon imports, it is the growth in shipments of filleted products that has driven the growth in the Atlantic salmon market over the last decade. In 1995, when Atlantic salmon were first reported as a separate category of salmon species, filleted products only accounted for 18 percent of total imports on a quantity basis. In 2005, imports of fresh and frozen filleted products accounted for 65 percent of total Atlantic salmon imports on a quantity basis, and 69 percent on a value basis. While there will continue to be a market for fresh and frozen whole fish at specialized seafood outlets, most of the import growth in the future is expected to come from larger shipments of filleted products that are more convenient for foodservice outlets and consumers purchasing at grocery stores.

Even with U.S. economic growth in 2006 forecast to be relatively strong, imports of Atlantic salmon in 2006 are not expected to expand as rapidly as in 2005. Shipments in 2006 are expected to be near the 440-million-pound level and value is expected to be between $1-1.1 billion. Higher demand for salmon products due to health and dietary factors is expected to be offset by the lower prices for a number of protein sources and a less attractive U.S. market, especially compared with Europe. The discovery of avian flu in Europe is expected to place additional demand on salmon products as consumers, in the wealthier European countries, reduce their poultry consumption and turn to alternative products.

Figure 6

U.S. shrimp imports



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

Shrimp Imports: Volume Higher, Value Falls

The volume of imported shrimp continues to edge higher. In 2005, total shrimp imports were 1.2 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2004. However, even with the increase in volume, the value of imported shrimp products declined 1 percent as average prices fell. The total value in 2005 was down 3 percent from the record $3.8 billion set in 2003. For the last 5 consecutive years the average price for imported shrimp products has declined, falling from $4.94 per pound in 2000 to $3.12 per pound in 2005.

For the second consecutive year, the increase in total shrimp imports was due chiefly to larger shipments of processed shrimp products. Frozen shrimp imports were up only marginally and fresh imports accounted for only a fraction of total shrimp imports. In terms of price, only fresh shrimp prices rose in 2005. Higher fresh shrimp prices in the last quarter of 2005, when hurricanes caused extensive damage to the U.S. shrimp fishing industry, were a key factor for the increase.

Of the eight largest countries exporting shrimp to the United States in 2004, five showed increases in volume in 2005 that helped to offset declines in shipments from other countries. Although it is hard to measure the impact of the tariffs that have been placed on frozen shrimp imports from a number of countries, several of the countries decreased their shipments of frozen shrimp to the United States in 2005. The drop in frozen shrimp shipments was countered in some cases by higher shipments of prepared shrimp products.

A significant adjustment in imports over the last 2 years has been the rise of Indonesia as a major supplier and the decline in imports from China. Between 2003 and 2005, imports from Indonesia grew from less than 50 million pounds to over 116 million. This is partially the result of a more stable business environment and the fact that the major shrimp farming areas of Indonesia were not damaged by the tsunami that severely damaged other areas in Indonesia in 2004. Imports from

China have moved in the opposite direction. In 2003, imports from China totaled 179 million pounds, but had fallen to less than 100 million pounds by 2005. This decrease was driven by falling shipments of frozen shrimp, as shipments of prepared shrimp products rose by 34 million pounds during the 2003 to 2005 period. Imports from China had been the fastest growing of the major suppliers.

During 2005, there were a number of factors at work in the shrimp market. The development and spread of shrimp farming technology over the last decade has increased production and lowered production costs. With prices in the United States falling, other markets have become more attractive to shrimp producers, especially with the dollar weaker against the euro. Along with Japan and the United States, the European Union is one of the major shrimp markets. Falling prices in the United States have reduced the incentive for many shrimp producers to expand production, as many are producing primarily for the export market.

In 2006, the quantity of shrimp imports is expected to increase only marginally. While the demand for shrimp in a growing foodservice industry calls for more product, higher prices are cause for less promotion of shrimp products. Average prices for shrimp are expected to rise slightly in 2006 as a weaker dollar makes imports more expensive. Imports of fresh shrimp are expected to grow the fastest as the Gulf region, the largest source of domestic fresh shrimp, rebuilds.

Mollusk Imports Values Higher

The value of oyster, mussel, and clam imports all rose in 2005. While the value of all mollusk imports was higher, the quantity of imports increased only for mussels. Over the last decade, mussel imports have been growing almost steadily. In 2005, much of the growth in value came from higher prices, not solely higher quantity. Canada and New Zealand are the leading suppliers of live mussels and mussel products. Oyster imports have increased steadily over the last several years, due partially to declines in the domestic harvest of oysters. The harvest has especially declined in the Chesapeake Bay, a major source of U.S. oysters. As with most seafood products, most oyster imports are prepared oyster products

Export quantity and value were higher for oyster and mussel shipments in 2005, but the volume and value of clam exports declined. Over the last several years, shipments of oysters have more than doubled in terms of value and quantity, primarily due to strong growth in shipments to Asia. Mussels and clam exports, on average, have remained at about the same level over the last several years.

Expected strong growth in Asian economies in 2006 is expected to lead to growth in oyster exports. In the import market, shipments of oysters and mussels are expected to again increase in 2006. Oyster imports are expected to expand due to weak harvests in the Chesapeake Bay and hurricane damage to the Gulf oyster industry. Mussel imports have risen chiefly due to greater use in the foodservice industry. They are expected in increase again in 2006 with a relatively strong economy, but likely at a somewhat slower pace.

Ornamental Fish Imports Higher, But Exports Lower

After rising for 4 consecutive years, the value of U.S. exports of ornamental fish in 2005 fell sharply to $5.7 million, down 33 percent from 2004. Sales in 2005 were lower to almost all major markets, but the majority of the decline can be attributed to lower shipments to Canada, Mexico, and China/Hong Kong. The value of exports to Mexico has declined by over 80 percent in the last 2 years, after they had risen sharply in 2003.

2005 was the third consecutive year of strong increases for ornamental fish imports, which were valued at $46.1 million, up 5 percent from 2004. The majority of ornamental fish imports come from Asian or Pacific island countries. In 2005, there were increases in imports from a number of the smaller suppliers, but the chief gains were from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Fiji. In 2006, the weakness of the dollar relative to the euro is expected to boost sales of ornamental fish to European Union countries. Normally, a weaker dollar would be expected to lower imports, but the value of imports may not decline as some Asian producers are the only sources for specific types of ornamental fish.

Contacts and Links

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Table 1--Catfish: Inventory as of January 1, in thousands

State	Broodfish			Fingerlings/fry			Stockers		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Alabama	80	100	100	52,800	51,500	166,000	258,100	143,600	302,400
Arkansas	125	110	110	121,000	131,000	184,000	132,600	95,400	100,600
California	11	10	10	4,700	3,950	3,400	1,290	1,940	2,330
Florida	15	16	8	1,120	720	85	0	1/	240
Georgia	6	15	25	5,150	7,320	6,280	1/	1/	1,430
Illinois	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/
Kentucky	6	5	1	550	970	800	1/	1/	495
Louisiana	22	1/	1/	18,900	6,870	18,400	21,340	10,040	12,160
Mississippi	750	680	820	508,000	439,000	641,000	428,000	382,000	346,000
Missouri 3/	1/	1/	1/	4,460	1,780	3,750	1/	1/	2,600
North Carolina	40	30	5	6,800	7,800	5,600	4,700	2,400	7,800
Oklahoma 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/	0	4/	4/
Tennessee 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	9	38	2	1,280	3,750	10,100	1,440	1,170	2,150
Other 2/	34	30	25	2,311	0	0	8,052	6,730	0
Total	1,098	1,034	1,106	727,071	654,660	1,039,415	855,522	643,280	778,205

State	Small food-size			Medium food-size			Large food-size		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Alabama	46,100	43,300	39,400	23,300	20,300	23,400	2,240	2,400	3,900
Arkansas	49,300	40,600	39,000	22,600	19,300	18,400	1,540	2,030	1,730
California	1,840	1,820	2,030	700	670	760	165	150	210
Florida	630	330	310	470	335	350	130	80	80
Georgia	200	200	340	350	510	510	15	175	165
Illinois	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/
Kentucky	1,080	460	1/	330	700	1/	45	1/	1/
Louisiana	6,960	10,200	5,040	6,200	4,880	5,180	1,620	830	890
Mississippi	131,000	137,000	122,000	46,600	43,800	50,000	4,200	4,200	3,400
Missouri	720	900	1/	420	425	1/	1/	1/	1/
North Carolina	3,000	3,500	3,100	3,300	1,900	2,100	200	300	150
Oklahoma 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/	1/	4/	4/
Tennessee 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	320	1,670	1,890	480	880	1,250	170	140	110
Other 2/	315	0	1,050	176	0	780	123	100	155
Total	241,465	239,980	214,160	104,926	93,700	102,730	10,448	10,405	10,790

1/ Data not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations. 2/ Included Kansas in 1999.
3/ Discontinued after 1999. 4/ Discontinued after 2004.

Source: *Catfish Production Report, NASS, USDA.*

Table 2--Catfish: Supply, sales, prices, and inventory

Item	2005 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	2005 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2006 Jan.
Supply	1,000 lbs.												
Grower sales 1/	53,856	51,720	57,117	50,306	51,552	49,626	47,241	50,686	47,151	49,034	46,674	45,707	49,666
Processor sales	26,204	26,526	27,473	24,536	25,764	25,154	23,729	25,336	24,649	25,904	22,868	21,825	26,889
Fresh	9,685	10,087	10,567	9,188	9,157	8,882	8,497	8,799	8,619	8,739	7,871	7,893	9,481
Whole	3,111	3,177	3,402	2,938	2,679	2,765	2,686	2,673	2,687	2,546	2,615	2,784	3,195
Fillets	5,274	5,615	5,795	4,979	5,274	4,987	4,714	4,998	4,848	5,072	4,291	4,209	5,160
Other	1,300	1,295	1,370	1,271	1,204	1,130	1,097	1,128	1,084	1,121	965	900	1,126
Frozen	16,519	16,439	16,906	15,348	16,607	16,272	15,232	16,537	16,030	17,165	14,997	13,932	17,408
Whole	1,116	1,117	1,166	1,141	1,091	1,008	1,021	1,017	967	1,068	1,023	1,012	1,154
Fillets	10,618	10,469	10,824	10,424	10,926	10,314	9,563	10,491	10,438	10,917	9,759	8,940	11,238
Other	4,785	4,853	4,916	3,783	4,590	4,950	4,648	5,029	4,625	5,180	4,215	3,980	5,016
Processor inventory 2/	14,645	13,272	13,982	12,984	12,946	12,608	12,867	12,881	12,168	11,457	12,855	13,707	13,381
Fresh	861	820	972	576	824	784	745	736	707	897	873	551	1,022
Whole	211	170	187	113	190	175	146	169	139	192	211	90	226
Fillets	513	520	632	368	510	495	482	423	463	566	531	372	622
Other	137	130	153	95	124	114	117	144	105	139	131	89	174
Frozen	13,784	12,453	13,080	12,411	12,124	11,824	12,122	12,145	11,461	10,560	11,982	13,156	12,359
Whole	724	800	1,213	1,110	725	736	739	682	567	538	637	831	964
Fillets	10,368	8,911	8,654	8,139	7,867	7,784	8,019	8,323	8,070	7,674	8,597	9,342	8,452
Other	2,692	2,742	3,213	3,162	3,532	3,304	3,364	3,140	2,824	2,348	2,748	2,983	2,943
Prices	Dollars per pound												
Farm price 3/	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.73
Processor prices	2.29	2.30	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.30	2.25	2.27
Fresh	2.28	2.26	2.31	2.31	2.35	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.33	2.26	2.23	2.27
Whole	1.64	1.64	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.63	1.55	1.50	1.53
Fillets	2.81	2.75	2.85	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.86
Other	1.67	1.67	1.74	1.71	1.77	1.78	1.72	1.68	1.64	1.65	1.60	1.65	1.64
Frozen	2.29	2.32	2.35	2.32	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.25	2.28	2.23	2.32	2.26	2.27
Whole	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.99	2.01	2.00	2.03	2.01	2.00
Fillets	2.66	2.66	2.70	2.66	2.64	2.68	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.67	2.66	2.67
Other	1.55	1.66	1.68	1.49	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.44	1.38	1.59	1.43	1.44

1/ Total live weight of fish delivered for processing. 2/ Inventory at end of reporting period. 3/ Live weight.

Source: *Monthly Catfish Processing Report* , NASS, USDA

Table 3--Catfish sales and prices

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual total
Catfish sold to processors							1,000 lbs.						
2000	50,552	50,942	56,856	48,781	48,424	48,011	49,023	53,204	49,422	51,412	45,535	41,441	593,603
2001	46,999	50,257	57,766	52,478	51,736	47,883	47,829	51,690	49,699	52,264	44,670	43,837	597,108
2002	52,551	52,856	58,340	50,694	52,902	49,450	52,363	54,383	53,366	56,576	50,072	47,048	630,601
2003	55,523	55,461	65,007	57,105	58,424	52,411	54,089	54,153	51,885	57,652	51,246	48,518	661,474
2004	53,849	54,173	60,272	53,896	52,324	50,155	51,055	53,295	51,329	52,396	49,536	48,170	630,450
2005	53,856	51,720	57,117	50,306	51,552	49,626	47,241	50,686	47,151	49,034	46,674	45,707	600,670
2006	49,666												
Average price paid by processors for farm-raised catfish							Cents per pound 1/						
2000	74.4	78.8	78.9	78.9	78.5	78.6	76.0	74.1	72.7	71.0	69.6	68.2	75.0
2001	69.3	69.6	69.7	69.4	68.7	66.9	65.6	62.4	61.0	59.6	56.6	55.4	64.5
2002	54.9	55.5	56.5	56.1	57.4	58.8	59.0	58.2	57.6	56.8	56.0	54.4	56.8
2003	52.9	54.4	58.5	63.0	61.8	58.6	56.4	55.2	56.0	56.7	61.0	62.9	58.1
2004	66.8	70.3	72.3	72.8	72.0	68.9	68.2	68.3	68.3	69.5	68.9	69.0	69.6
2005	72.5	73.1	73.3	72.5	72.2	68.9	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	72.3
2006	72.6												
Catfish sold by processors							1,000 lbs.						
2000	25,412	25,354	29,161	24,924	24,763	25,342	24,911	25,847	23,743	25,036	21,911	20,752	297,156
2001	24,507	25,968	28,752	25,167	24,728	23,690	24,816	26,004	24,210	25,083	21,807	21,635	296,367
2002	27,173	29,308	28,645	25,023	27,261	24,670	26,441	27,961	26,498	27,800	23,939	22,930	317,649
2003	27,584	27,586	30,485	26,135	27,370	25,487	26,427	27,627	26,853	27,875	23,416	22,482	319,327
2004	27,140	28,526	28,845	25,033	24,764	24,896	24,623	26,538	24,674	25,863	23,156	22,721	306,779
2005	26,204	26,526	27,473	24,536	25,764	25,154	23,729	25,336	24,649	25,904	22,868	21,825	299,968
2006	26,889												
Average price received by processors for all catfish							Cents per pound						
2000	235.2	240.4	244.8	244.6	244.5	237.7	238.7	239.6	237.1	232.7	232.4	227.1	237.9
2001	231.8	236.9	233.2	234.1	232.7	227.6	226.2	223.8	218.5	216.3	211.4	209.0	225.1
2002	208.4	210.3	206.6	208.2	209.0	209.4	207.2	205.9	207.4	205.2	203.8	202.5	207.0
2003	202.2	201.6	206.9	210.7	207.5	203.5	203.6	202.9	202.1	204.7	207.6	208.7	205.2
2004	214.4	221.2	227.5	233.2	229.3	223.9	227.1	220.2	221.2	221.5	219.1	223.0	223.5
2005	228.8	229.8	233.6	231.7	230.1	223.8	228.1	227.0	228.5	226.7	230.1	225.1	228.6
2006	227.0												

1/ Live weight.
Source: *Monthly Catfish Processing Report, NASS, USDA* .

Table 4--U.S. trout sales, weight, and value of food-size fish 1/

State	Total pounds sold 2004	Total pounds sold 2005	Total value of sales 2004	Total value of sales 2005
	-- 1,000 --		-- $1,000 --	
California	2,200	2,450	4,312	5,317
Colorado	235	346	576	952
Connecticut	2/	2/	2/	2/
Georgia	420	500	827	830
Idaho	42,900	43,600	34,320	35,316
Maine	2/	2/	2/	2/
Massachusetts	33	29	158	157
Michigan	305	295	601	634
Missouri	2/	2/	2/	2/
New York	87	83	262	251
North Carolina	3,940	4,130	5,437	5,699
Oregon	200	145	486	405
Pennsylvania	1,150	1,320	3,335	3,960
Tennessee	54	90	134	247
Utah	165	157	421	466
Virginia	400	670	808	992
Washington	4,050	4,150	3,969	3,403
West Virginia	378	172	658	330
Wisconsin	387	484	1,072	1,297
Other	732	1,051	2,021	2,298
Total	57,636	59,672	59,397	62,554

U.S. trout sales, weight, and value of stockers 3/

	Total pounds sold 2004	Total pounds sold 2005	Total value of sales 2004	Total value of sales 2005
	-- 1,000 --		-- $1,000 --	
California	250	180	680	565
Colorado	2/	2/	2/	2/
Connecticut	2/	2/	2/	2/
Georgia	2/	8	2/	14
Idaho	2/	2/	2/	2/
Maine	2/	2/	2/	2/
Massachusetts	2/	2/	2/	2/
Michigan	65	2/	167	2/
Missouri	2/	2/	2/	2/
New York	38	46	179	207
North Carolina	140	270	217	437
Oregon	110	2/	310	2/
Pennsylvania	216	190	821	760
Tennessee	2/	2/	2/	2/
Utah	2/	25	2/	68
Virginia	2/	80	2/	248
Washington	277	171	693	402
West Virginia	2/	2/	2/	2/
Wisconsin	123	88	332	244
Other	960	778	2,453	2,235
Total	2,179	1,836	5,852	5,180

U.S. trout sales, weight, and value of fingerlings 4/

State	Total pounds sold 2004	Total pounds sold 2005	Total value of sales 2004	Total value of sales 2005
	-- 1,000 --		-- $1,000 --	
California	5	10	138	195
Colorado	2/	2/	2/	2/
Connecticut	2/	2/	2/	2/
Georgia	2/	2/	2/	2/
Idaho	2/	2/	2/	2/
Maine	2/	2/	2/	2/
Massachusetts	2/	2/	2/	2/
Michigan	3	2/	22	2/
Missouri	2/	2/	2/	2/
New York	3	3	37	49
North Carolina	45	60	255	454
Oregon	1	2/	11	2/
Pennsylvania	5	5	67	87
Tennessee	2/	2/	2/	2/
Utah	2/	2	2/	6
Virginia	2/	1	2/	16
Washington	13	40	130	319
West Virginia	2/	2/	2/	2/
Wisconsin	4	4	61	32
Other	34	43	245	162
Total	113	168	966	1,320

U.S. trout sales, number, and value of eggs 5/

Region 6/	Number of eggs 2004	Number of eggs 2005	Total value of sales 2004	Total value of sales 2005
	-- 1,000 --		-- $1,000 --	
Northeast	940	712	26	14
South and Central	1,080	1,550	24	33
West	287,600	305,210	4,781	5,089
Total	289,620	307,472	4,831	5,136

1/ Food-size refers to fish 12 inches long or greater.
2/ Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
3/ Fish between 6-12 inches long.
4/ Fish between 1-6 inches long.
5/ Data published at a regional level to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
6/ Regions: Northeast - CT, MA, ME, NY, PA, WV., South - GA, NC, TN, VA., Central - MI, MO, WI.- West - CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, WA.

Source: Catfish and Trout Production report, NASS, USDA.

Table 5--Value and quantity of U.S. exports of selected seafood products

Commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Exports	$1,000				1,000 lb			
Ornamental fish	8,159	8,413	8,664	5,744	0	0	0	0
Trout, live	227	326	1,240	231	0	0	0	0
Trout, fresh & frozen	1,632	5,047	2,091	1,721	1,163	2,592	1,118	945
Atlantic salmon, fresh	16,167	22,592	24,295	20,054	8,456	11,337	13,606	10,949
Pacific salmon, fresh 1/	45,961	45,299	48,761	33,436	29,672	38,902	33,863	18,537
Atlantic salmon, frozen	160	205	393	785	84	99	197	379
Pacific salmon, frozen 1/	180,724	193,846	230,511	351,909	132,646	150,766	172,476	260,159
Canned & prepared salmon 2/	137,902	147,250	176,582	178,502	95,955	94,338	117,570	114,273
Shrimp, frozen	52,753	52,489	40,454	32,687	13,890	16,466	12,711	9,106
Shrimp, fresh & prepared 3/	50,252	52,652	43,566	35,283	13,148	14,307	12,719	10,689
Oysters 4/	8,659	12,909	17,157	17,932	3,896	5,827	7,505	7,797
Mussels 5/	1,406	1,665	1,088	1,289	1,178	1,337	911	1,035
Clams 6/	6,585	8,022	10,856	8,521	3,861	4,003	5,761	4,384
Imports	$1,000				1,000 lb			
Ornamental fish	39,686	41,308	43,762	46,051	0	0	0	0
Trout, live	167	172	575	627	0	0	0	0
Trout, fresh & frozen	14,514	14,969	14,153	13,384	9,887	9,023	8,573	7,190
Atlantic salmon, fresh	713,169	760,916	699,366	830,461	356,164	349,474	324,358	352,778
Pacific salmon, fresh 1/	36,008	43,315	47,521	49,215	23,210	22,462	22,387	22,522
Atlantic salmon, frozen	104,525	154,718	170,689	183,626	56,883	64,999	69,894	70,000
Pacific salmon, frozen 1/	19,934	33,612	55,609	61,947	18,317	26,658	40,767	42,296
Canned & prepared salmon 2/	45,632	67,581	70,501	74,269	16,378	25,177	24,418	25,421
Shrimp, frozen	2,633,278	2,975,346	2,843,898	2,803,362	730,002	878,124	871,638	871,902
Shrimp, fresh & prepared 3/	788,811	785,112	836,777	835,702	216,439	234,084	269,502	293,970
Oysters 4/	36,867	42,420	47,008	48,605	19,084	22,257	23,121	22,932
Mussels 5/	52,135	45,705	56,076	63,787	45,695	43,236	50,855	51,669
Clams 6/	7,019	7,875	7,020	7,223	7,457	8,752	7,875	6,708
Tilapia 7/	174,215	241,206	297,414	392,978	148,122	198,957	248,986	297,331

1/ Also contains salmon with no specific species noted. 2/ Includes smoked and cured salmon. 3/ Shrimp, canned, breaded, or prepared. 4/ Oysters, fresh or prepared. 5/ Mussels, fresh or prepared. 6/ Clams, fresh or prepared. 7/ Tilapia, frozen whole fish plus fresh and frozen fillets.

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

Table 6--Quantity of U.S. tilapia imports by country, in pounds

	Whole, frozen			Fillets, fresh			Fillets, frozen			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Belize	0	0	0	0	286,214	162,843	0	0	0	0	286,214	162,843
Honduras	0	0	0	6,285,566	8,910,281	14,488,179	0	0	0	6,285,566	8,910,281	14,488,179
Nicaragua	0	0	0	6,369	148,872	150,964	18,558	23,918	6,078	24,927	172,790	157,042
Costa Rica	3,519	29,943	20,410	8,809,851	9,017,740	8,231,569	5,401	5,642	232,903	8,818,770	9,053,324	8,484,881
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	18,982	148,431	39,950	9,242	0	39,950	28,223	148,431
Colombia	6,614	1,109	0	0	0	381,239	0	0	0	6,614	1,109	381,239
Ecuador	315,816	167,137	143,445	20,716,443	22,407,169	23,369,756	411,043	379,403	587,828	21,443,302	22,953,709	24,101,029
Thailand	267,449	317,350	358,475	14,497	0	0	2,071,790	1,618,015	1,917,215	2,353,737	1,935,365	2,275,690
Indonesia	11,960	5,999	441,383	0	0	21,539	7,898,462	9,370,438	14,171,537	7,910,422	9,376,437	14,634,459
China	63,410,886	70,228,424	68,087,387	1,888,531	0	0	34,965,897	61,896,511	97,270,960	100,265,314	132,124,934	165,358,347
Taiwan	43,350,370	55,096,933	53,194,313	620,527	35,099	0	5,444,623	5,953,057	6,792,679	49,415,520	61,085,090	59,986,992
Other	758,808	769,943	2,367,899	1,222,138	1,905,312	3,153,976	407,456	561,315	1,630,390	2,388,402	3,236,571	7,152,265
Total	108,125,420	126,616,838	124,613,311	39,563,921	42,729,670	50,108,497	51,263,182	79,817,541	122,609,590	198,952,524	249,164,049	297,331,397

Value of U.S. tilapia imports by country, in dollars

	Whole, frozen			Fillets, fresh			Fillets, frozen			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Belize	0	0	0	0	483,410	428,896	0	0	0	0	483,410	428,896
Honduras	0	0	0	16,875,334	23,683,322	41,315,394	0	0	0	16,875,334	23,683,322	41,315,394
Nicaragua	0	0	0	17,333	382,822	404,005	29,062	46,900	9,942	46,395	429,722	413,947
Costa Rica	8,310	25,021	14,256	22,608,592	22,780,243	21,095,243	13,921	14,305	593,154	22,630,823	22,819,569	21,702,653
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	46,334	425,702	77,952	21,832	0	77,952	68,166	425,702
Colombia	5,940	2,553	0	0	0	1,046,401	0	0	0	5,940	2,553	1,046,401
Ecuador	277,286	169,010	193,612	55,937,569	64,054,144	67,498,623	877,003	938,126	1,496,521	57,091,858	65,161,280	69,188,756
Thailand	177,645	181,308	210,593	38,876	0	0	3,759,683	3,032,795	3,735,295	3,976,204	3,214,103	3,945,888
Indonesia	0	3,163	790,996	0	0	79,887	17,698,924	20,026,210	31,439,695	17,698,924	20,029,373	32,310,578
China	30,496,667	34,473,158	38,440,095	2,509,576	0	0	51,501,163	85,102,537	132,806,488	84,507,406	119,575,695	171,246,583
Taiwan	23,748,663	27,272,006	28,309,347	1,148,778	60,161	0	9,623,082	8,904,530	10,809,451	34,520,523	36,236,697	39,118,798
Other	449,569	464,541	1,864,622	2,818,694	4,308,553	7,619,989	470,263	1,011,606	2,350,091	3,738,526	5,784,700	11,834,702
Total	55,164,080	62,590,760	69,823,521	101,954,752	115,798,989	139,914,140	84,051,053	119,098,841	183,240,637	241,169,885	297,488,590	392,978,298

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

Table 7--Quantity of U.S. Atlantic salmon imports by country, in pounds

	Fresh			Frozen			Fillets 1/			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2004	2003	2004	2005
Canada	89,442,031	94,637,759	126,689,592	145,563	129,743	39,171	29,499,940	20,881,383	21,465,621	119,087,534	115,648,885	148,194,385
Chile	7,631,377	4,756,735	3,529,300	3,641,977	3,629,779	1,339,678	226,700,204	229,748,928	238,971,890	237,973,558	238,135,442	243,840,868
Iceland	2,120,276	1,918,319	681,076	45,443	0	57,403	392,544	769,875	526,974	2,558,264	2,688,194	1,265,454
Norway	1,823,698	462,155	594,607	4,683,644	3,206,483	3,016,484	12,586,747	8,293,873	7,013,199	19,094,089	11,962,510	10,624,289
Faroe Islands	4,861,430	1,746,250	1,185,857	41,378	199,673	75,882	1,984	6,486	0	4,904,792	1,952,409	1,261,739
United Kingdom	25,771,631	17,988,749	9,188,660	582	2,209	1,739	1,922,160	2,026,576	1,607,738	27,694,373	20,017,534	10,798,137
Other	1,149,267	212,726	362,225	217,356	748,598	521,117	1,695,952	2,855,969	5,909,499	3,062,575	3,817,294	6,792,840
Total	132,799,709	121,722,694	142,231,317	8,775,944	7,916,485	5,051,475	272,799,532	264,583,089	275,494,920	414,375,185	394,222,269	422,777,712

Value of U.S. Atlantic salmon imports by country, in dollars

	Fresh			Frozen			Fillets 1/			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2004	2003	2004	2005
Canada	207,165,583	199,414,866	270,895,694	256,519	260,265	59,235	94,884,142	72,434,535	72,607,658	302,306,244	272,109,666	343,562,587
Chile	12,179,661	8,042,138	6,564,793	6,769,724	6,919,289	2,516,303	485,403,028	497,620,470	580,268,974	504,352,413	512,581,897	589,350,070
Iceland	2,789,904	2,747,751	1,270,357	293,570	0	112,720	1,118,949	1,930,549	1,445,115	4,202,423	4,678,300	2,828,192
Norway	3,198,871	955,388	1,668,475	8,588,135	6,460,794	6,981,113	34,502,299	25,587,981	25,468,075	46,289,305	33,004,163	34,117,663
Faroe Islands	6,231,249	2,672,912	2,023,152	72,037	361,591	134,125	6,471	9,689	0	6,309,757	3,044,192	2,157,277
United Kingdom	42,604,860	33,134,589	22,924,308	9,768	8,129	3,381	5,126,777	6,547,922	6,132,058	47,741,405	39,690,640	29,059,747
Other	1,854,483	727,692	1,332,700	423,015	1,638,594	1,060,274	2,070,501	3,588,946	10,618,440	4,347,999	5,955,232	13,011,414
Total	276,024,611	247,695,336	306,679,479	16,412,768	15,648,662	10,867,151	623,112,167	607,720,092	696,540,320	915,549,546	871,064,090	1,014,086,950

1/ Includes both fresh and frozen fillets.

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

Table 8--Quantity of U.S. shrimp imports by country, in 1,000 pounds

	Frozen			Fresh			Other			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Mexico	55,847	63,692	61,762	101	6	20	258	238	156	56,206	63,937	61,938
Ecuador	72,806	78,913	104,920	21	82	63	2,329	3,699	4,307	75,156	82,694	109,290
Brazil	48,054	20,265	6,591	1	0	0	0	0	0	48,055	20,265	6,591
India	90,774	81,927	71,607	670	462	832	8,833	8,150	6,263	100,276	90,539	78,701
Bangladesh	17,706	37,503	34,478	0	34	0	247	815	493	17,953	38,352	34,970
Thailand	165,281	157,586	221,286	302	539	327	128,351	133,960	133,090	293,935	292,086	354,703
Vietnam	99,614	55,983	73,616	175	289	68	26,689	25,546	21,000	126,478	81,818	94,684
Indonesia	44,132	92,986	101,217	61	145	110	3,606	10,405	14,726	47,798	103,536	116,052
Philippines	2,140	3,351	3,527	2	2	9	563	829	877	2,705	4,181	4,413
China	133,203	92,786	18,611	824	530	909	45,451	51,092	79,543	179,479	144,408	99,063
Others	150,358	186,855	174,287	618	612	907	14,927	32,082	30,272	165,904	219,549	205,466
Total	879,915	871,848	871,902	2,775	2,701	3,245	231,254	266,817	290,726	1,113,944	1,141,366	1,165,873

Value of U.S. shrimp imports by country, in $1,000

	Frozen			Fresh			Other			Total		
Country	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Mexico	292,382	326,447	319,255	288	26	78	1,425	1,085	871	294,095	327,558	320,204
Ecuador	205,182	203,035	261,070	74	263	179	6,264	9,574	11,393	211,521	212,872	272,642
Brazil	96,770	40,594	12,144	2	0	0	0	0	0	96,772	40,594	12,144
India	382,869	335,414	289,598	6,931	4,505	8,432	19,313	19,980	15,884	409,113	359,899	313,915
Bangladesh	81,708	168,676	133,847	0	138	0	1,128	3,863	2,463	82,836	172,676	136,310
Thailand	556,159	445,469	579,866	1,861	3,414	1,928	440,067	424,916	398,746	998,086	873,799	980,540
Vietnam	464,692	269,338	347,463	353	525	107	129,935	116,397	94,602	594,980	386,261	442,171
Indonesia	157,040	305,558	324,413	305	324	305	10,777	34,096	48,972	168,121	339,978	373,690
Philippines	10,269	14,407	13,465	9	8	12	651	1,251	939	10,929	15,666	14,416
China	321,537	217,391	44,902	7,420	4,237	4,442	114,756	114,333	156,118	443,713	335,961	205,462
Others	410,322	519,330	477,340	2,613	2,856	5,780	40,823	95,178	84,450	453,759	617,364	567,569
Total	2,978,929	2,845,659	2,803,362	19,856	16,297	21,264	765,140	820,672	814,438	3,763,926	3,682,628	3,639,064

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