AMERICAN SAMOA 2009 FISHERY STATISTICS

Compiled by

American Samoa

Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources

and the

Western Pacific Fisheries Information Network

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AMERICAN SAMOA 2009 FISHERY STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Location: 14°S latitude, 170°W longitude
Islands: Tutuila, Aunu`u, the Manu`a Islands (Ofu, Olosega, Ta`u), Rose Atoll (uninhabited), and Swains Island (sparsely populated)
Population: about 65,628 (the majority of the population lives on Tutuila); (*The World Factbook*, July 2009 est.)
Economy: tuna fishing and tuna processing plants, with canned tuna the primary export

American Samoa
Source: http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/aq.html; *The World Factbook*

The American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR; formerly the Office of Marine Resources) is located near Pago Pago on Tutuila and has been collecting commercial fisheries data from the Tutuila fleet since the early 1970s. In 1983 it extended its coverage to the Manu`a Islands, and in 1985 DMWR modified its data collection programs to include recreational and subsistence fisheries data.

American Samoa's domestic fisheries have typically been small-boat, 1-day fisheries using primarily 28 to 32-foot long, outboard-engine-powered catamarans called *alias* (pronounced *ah-lee-ahs*). Traditionally, trolling and bottomfishing were the major methods of fishing, and a little spearfishing, netting, and vertical longlining were done occasionally. Beginning in about mid-1995 some of the traditional alias began converting to horizontal longlining. During 1996 horizontal longlining became the largest fishery in American Samoa based on total landed weight of the catch, even though only about one-third of the fleet had converted to this method. Over the next few years the fleet grew rapidly with the addition of new alias up to about 38 feet in length and, more significantly, with the addition of other larger monohull vessels that fished much longer trips. The primary target species is albacore tuna, but the fishery has also resulted in significant increases in landings of yellowfin tuna, wahoo, blue marlin, mahimahi and some other incidentally caught species.

During 2009, the various fisheries monitoring programs in American Samoa identified 51 active vessels—46 homeported on Tutuila and 5 in the Manu'a Islands. Many of these vessels participated in more than one fishery, and 26 of the Tutuila boats (including 25 vessels which were over 50 feet in length) did at least some longlining. Of the 51 total boats, 10 participated in the troll and bottomfish fisheries and 6 were used in other forms of fishing activities. On average, the alia fleet on Tutuila consisted of 4-man crews, fished 14 hours, and caught about

180 pounds of fish; the Manu`a-based fleet typically had 3-man crews, fished about 5 hours and landed 41 pounds of fish. Essentially all of the longlining was based out of Tutuila, where the majority of the catch was offloaded to the canneries.

SEPTEMBER 2009 TSUNAMI

On September 29, 2009 American Samoa experienced a severe tsunami that damaged Leone village and the boat docks along one side of the Pago Pago harbor. According to DMWR staff, the tsunami took a huge toll on the boat-based fishery—of 17 local boats that were actively fishing, about 3 survived the tsunami. The rest sustained damage either to the boats and outboard engines or lost everything including fishing gear. By December, only 3 local boats were able to resume fishing activities, 1 longlining and 2 bottomfishing. Because of coastal damage, debris, and pollution, little or no shoreline fishing occurred prior to the end of 2009.

Most DMWR vehicles were severely damaged by the tsunami. The surveys for the boat-based program were reduced to 2 to 3 days per week and only collected data during the day time. The shore-based survey program did not resume for the rest of the year based on the lack of fishing activities and the unavailability of vehicles. One cannery also closed after the tsunami because of damage to the facility and equipment.

There was no damage to the large vessel longline fleet; however, according to the longline logbook data, reported longline catch showed a decrease in both longline effort and catch, and the number of vessels turning in logs in this quarter decreased by 8%, from 24 vessels to 22, compared to the same quarter of 2008. The total estimated commercial catch was less than 119,000 pounds (or 4.4%) for the same quarter in the previous year.

DATA REVISIONS

Significant changes in the fisheries occurred in the mid-1990s with the development of the longline fishery and a nighttime, boat-based scuba spearfishing fishery. Because of the nature of these fisheries, biases began creeping into the effort-counting and interviewing processes of the DMWR surveys. By 1997 WPacFIN staff discovered the problems, and modifications to survey techniques were implemented by DMWR staff. It became clear by early 1998 that the algorithms used to expand the survey data and estimate for the total fishery also needed to be changed. The new data processing programs that better handle the more complex nature of today's fisheries in American Samoa have been completed and were used to reprocess the historical time series. This volume includes the results of this new improved algorithm, but additional data quality control procedures and algorithm enhancements are still being made that may cause small changes in subsequent reports.

DATA COLLECTING

The data collecting programs used by DMWR to monitor the changing fisheries of American Samoa have evolved considerably over the past 20 years. One common factor of all the programs has been that they relied heavily on personal contacts with fishers and on a significant amount of dockside monitoring and interviewing. From 1982 to 1985, DMWR obtained catch statistics by interviewing commercial fishermen at the end of their trips and kept records of as much commercial fishing activity as possible; this was referred to as the "Commercial Catch Monitoring System". This data collection method was accurate for trips where interviews were conducted. However, it was very labor intensive, did not cover all trips, and did not include the small but growing recreational and subsistence fisheries.

There are several major programs in place today. Data from these programs are used to develop the best available data for the complex, rapidly changing fisheries of American Samoa. These are

1. Vessel Classification Program – a vessel history and tracking system for all American Samoa vessels.
2. Boat-based Creel Survey Program (formerly the Offshore Creel Survey System) – access-point creel surveys on Tutuila and the Manu`a Islands, which are the mainstay of the monitoring program.
3. Commercial Purchase Program – a mandatory purchase receipt trip ticket system for fish businesses on Tutuila.
4. Federal Longline Logbook Program and Daily Effort Census Program for detailed tracking of the longline fishery.
5. Cannery Landings Program to document all landings at the two canneries made by domestic and foreign vessels.
6. Size frequency sampling program at the canneries.

Vessel Classification Program – Beginning in the early 1980s, this program was established to collect information on all vessels participating in any domestic fisheries. It provides the following information on American Samoa vessels:

- Boat Name
- Registration Number
- Propulsion
- Length
- Beam
- Number of Engines
- Type of Use
- Trailered
- Number of Crew
- Depth
- Engine Type
- Fuel Type
- Material
- Horsepower
- Port
- Methods of Fishing
- Federal Permit

Boat-based Creel Survey Program – In October 1985, a new creel survey sampling program was implemented on Tutuila to provide better coverage and statistics on all boat-based fisheries, including noncommercial information. Soon afterwards, similar monitoring programs were established in the Manu`a Islands, where the fishing fleets are centrally located and small enough for statistics to be collected for nearly every trip. The surveyors in the Manu`a Islands send their monitoring forms to DMWR in Tutuila for processing.

The details of the Tutuila boat-based fishery sampling program have changed over the years to accommodate changes in the fisheries; but it is still a systematic, random sampling program that stratifies sampling by type of day (either weekday or weekend/holiday) and by fishing method. For logistical and cultural reasons, Sundays are no longer sampled as effort is extremely low and not similar to other weekend/holiday-type days.

DMWR staff normally sample 2 weekdays and 1 weekend/holiday per week. During survey days, counts of total participation are collected, and as many returning vessels as possible are interviewed for catch, effort, and biological samples. Tutuila is divided into six sample areas, five of which are sampled. It is assumed that the nonsampled area is similar to the sampled areas in fishing activity and success rate. Furthermore, it is assumed that the fishers interviewed are representative of the entire fishing population and that they give accurate information.

Unless contrary information is available from dockside questioning of knowledgeable persons, a boat is assumed to be “out fishing” if its trailer is at a boat ramp or the boat is missing from its normal berthing area during the 18-hour survey day. The following participation information is recorded for all boats determined to be “out fishing.”

It is expanded to estimate the total number of fishing trips in Tutuila:

- Sample Date
- Boat Name
- 3 Observation Times
- Type of Day
- Fishing Method
- Sample Area

The remaining data items listed below are collected on each boat for which an interview is successfully completed:

- Interview Time *
- Area Fished
- Home Island
- Total Hours Fished (trip length) *
- Number of Fishermen
- Number of Gear Used
- Total Trip Weight in Pounds *
- Species Caught *
- Number of Pieces for Each Species
- Disposition of Species *
- Weight in Pounds for Each Species *
- Condition of Species if Not Whole
- Length of Fish (converted to weight)
- Price per Pound for Each Species

It is not always possible to obtain information on all the items listed. However, the ones marked with an asterisk (*) are considered essential for data expansion purposes. Also, identification and weight of each species are often not obtainable; in this case a code for species groupings (e.g., miscellaneous bottomfish) is used. The interview data is later expanded to estimate the total catch per fishing trips and other catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) measures in Tutuila. The catch-per-trip estimate is multiplied by the number of trips estimated for each stratum to obtain an estimate of the total catch for Tutuila. The Manu`a statistics are added to the expanded estimated data for Tutuila to arrive at a total estimate for American Samoa.

Commercial Purchase Program – For several decades the two canneries provided monthly summary statistics about their purchases of fish from all vessels, foreign and domestic. Then in September 1990, a Commercial Purchase Program was instituted in which all other businesses in Samoa that buy fish directly from fishermen were required by local law to submit a copy of their purchase receipts to DMWR. Receipt books are issued by DMWR to all fish markets, stores, hotels, and restaurants that resell fish, either whole or prepared. The following information is collected via these receipts:

- Invoice Date
- Invoice Number
- Buyer's Name
- Boat Name, Owner
- Area Fished
- Fishing Method
- Species Bought
- Number of Pieces for Each Species
- Weight in Pounds for Each Species *
- Price per Pound for Each Species

Federal Longline Logbook System and Daily Effort Census – In January 1996, in response to the developing longline fishery, a mandatory federal longline logbook system was implemented by NMFS. All longline fishermen are required to obtain a federal permit and to submit logs containing detailed data on each of their sets and the resulting catch. From 1996 to 1999, the logbooks submitted by the local longliners were edited by the NMFS fisheries monitoring agent in Samoa for any missing data and were then sent to PIFSC (formerly the Honolulu Laboratory) for further editing and data processing.

In July 1999, to improve monitoring of the fast-growing longline fishery, DMWR implemented a Daily Effort Census (DEC) for all federally permitted longline vessels. Six days a week, DMWR staffs make two visits a day to ports where longline vessels move. The staff document whether each vessel on the list is "in port" or "out fishing." The DEC data are used to track the activity of each vessel and to help ensure all fishing log sheets are submitted by fishers.

To further improve the quality and timeliness of the data, beginning in January 2000, logbook data collecting, editing, and processing have been conducted by DMWR in Samoa and downloaded to NMFS periodically. The following information is recorded for each "set" these longline fishermen make:

- Set Date
- Vessel
- Date of Departure
- Port of Departure
- Date of Arrival
- Port of Arrival
- Observer on Board
- Target Species
- Bait Used
- Mainline Length
- No. of Hooks
- No. of Hooks/Float
- No. of Lightsticks Used
- Bird Catch Mitigation Measures
- Wind Detection
- Wave Height
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Wind Speed
- Begin Set Time
- Begin Set Latitude and Longitude
- End Set Time
- End Set Latitude and Longitude
- Haul Date
- Begin Haul Date
- Begin Haul Latitude and Longitude
- End Haul Time
- End Haul Latitude and Longitude
- No. of Pelagic Species Kept
- No. of Pelagic Species Released
- No. of Sharks Finned
- No. of Sharks Kept
- No. of Sharks Released
- No. of Protected Species Released Alive
- No. of Protected Species Released Injured
- No. of Protected Species Released Dead

In addition, on a monthly basis, logbook data are compared with cannery unloading data for Samoa-based boats, to identify boats that unloaded at the canneries but did not turn in any or just a part of the required longline logs.

The longline logbooks do not provide information about the number of pounds caught or the disposition of fish caught by longline vessels, neither of which is covered by the boat-based creel survey either. Beginning in April 2001, to provide better estimates of the pounds per fish caught by the longline vessels, length data from South Pacific Regional Longline Port Sampling Forms were collected for Samoa-based longliners and converted to pounds. Disposition data were also entered in the comments section of these forms to provide sampled disposition data on the fish caught.

DATA PROCESSING

As the data collecting programs used by DMWR to monitor the fisheries in American Samoa have changed over the years, so have the data processing systems. Numerous versions of database and utility software and microcomputer systems have been used over the years to meet the growing demand for processing the collected data. Generally speaking, these changes, with significant emphasis on improving data quality and cross validation among systems, have made the data processing systems more robust, complex, and complete.

The following important principles have remained constant over time:

1. Keep data processing close to the source of data collecting.
2. Provide all of the needed software tools to ensure the quality of data.
3. Make systems user-friendly and functional for the local staff.
4. Maintain as many standards as possible throughout the time series of data collected.

Typically, when upgrades (such as changes in expansion and reporting algorithms for the creel survey data and commercial landings data) have been made to data processing systems, the entire time series of data would be reprocessed using the same algorithms so that trends in the fisheries would remain as intact as possible. To help the reader understand the origin of the data included in this report, a general description of these processes follows. Please note that it does not include the details on many minor changes that have occurred throughout the evolutionary history of these systems.

The data from 1982 to 1985 have been imported directly from the original Commercial Catch Monitoring System used prior to the implementation of the boat-based creel survey. Since 1986, the boat-based creel survey data expansion system has been the central system for estimating total commercial landings in American Samoa. In short, the survey data expansion process involves multiplying the average daily participation by the average catch per trip for each stratum. For the years 1986 to 1990, commercial sales portions of the expanded creel survey data from Tutuila and the Manu`a Islands were combined to produce estimated total commercial landings. Since 1990, with the implementation of the mandatory fish dealer receipt book system on Tutuila (Commercial Purchase Program), further adjustments have been made to these combined creel data by using receipt book data. These adjustments made significant improvements in overall totals as they helped adjust for sales not monitored through the boat-based survey (e.g., inshore and strictly nighttime commercial fishing). Species totals modified with these types of adjustments are flagged in reports with an asterisk. Finally, in the late 1990s when larger longline vessels began landing their catches directly at the canneries and thus out of the monitoring capabilities of the standard creel surveys, the longline logbook system and cannery size frequency sampling data entered the algorithm to fill the gap for this portion of the fishery. This data added the landings of these vessels to create a more complete picture of the estimated total commercial landings for the Territory.

One of the most significant recent improvements made in the data processing systems for DMWR has been in the area of cross-system data validation and quality control. By collecting similar data from several sources using different monitoring and reporting tools, the quality of reported data can be cross-referenced between systems to provide insight into the validity and completeness of each data set.

The charts that make up the rest of the report are for groups of species as well as for some of the dominant individual species. Some of the charts in this volume are new or modified from earlier volumes. To access the most up-to-date data and charts, please visit the WPacFIN website, http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/wpacfin. The top 10 commercial species for the year are emphasized, and they can change from year to year.

DATA REPORTING

After all editing, quality control, and data interpretation activities are completed, monthly and annual commercial landings data tables by species are generated. Each of the commercial landings data tables contain the common name, weight in pounds, value in dollars, the average price per pound of each species or species group, and whether the data was modified by Commercial Purchase System data (denoted by asterisks). The monthly data tables are based on monthly expansions of the Tutuila boat-based creel survey data with enhancements by monthly Longline Logbook, Commercial Purchase System, and Manu`a data as explained previously. Annual data tables are based on combined annual expansions of the creel data for the entire calendar year with similar annual enhancements from Longline Logbook, Commercial Purchase System, and Manu`a data. Since the monthly and annual data tables are based on separate monthly and annual expansion of the creel data, the annual data tables are not the exact sum of the 12 monthly data tables, but they fall within the standard error (Tables A-1 to A-13).

SPECIES CATEGORIES

The species and species groups that are used in the tables and graphs of American Samoa's data are defined in this section. Many of the species included in this report have been recategorized over the years. For example, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was amended in 1992 to include tunas in the Pelagic Management Unit Species (PMUS) category. However, this report maintains the original species categorizations from previous FSWP reports for comparative purposes. As such, tunas are kept in a separate category.

I. Pelagic Management Unit Species (PMUS)

- Sharks (unknown)
- Mahimahi
- Blue marlin
- Black marlin
- Striped marlin
- Sailfish
- Spearfish
- Swordfish
- Wahoo
- Pomfret
- Moonfish

II. Bottomfish Management Unit Species (BMUS)

- Black jack
- Amberjack
- Yelloweye opakapaka
- Yellow-edged lyretail
- Blue lined snapper
- Gray jobfish
- Pink snapper (opakapaka)
- Flower snapper (gindai)
- Goldflag jobfish
- Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)
- Longtail snapper (onaga)
- Ruby snapper (ehu)
- Ambon emperor
- Redgill emperor

III. Billfishes

Swordfish
Blue marlin
Black marlin
Striped marlin
Sailfish
Spearfish

IV. Tunas

Skipjack tuna
Dogtooth tuna
Albacore tuna
Yellowfin tuna
Bigeye tuna

V. Other Tunas

Dogtooth tuna

VI. Fisheries Categories

A. *Pelagic Fishes*

Albacore tuna
Barracudas
Bigeye tuna
Black marlin
Blue marlin
Dogtooth tuna
Mackerel
Mahimahi
Moonfish
Oilfish
Pomfret
Rainbow runner
Sailfish
Sharks (unknown)
Skipjack tuna
Spearfish
Striped marlin
Swordfish
Wahoo
Yellowfin tuna

B. *Bottomfishes*

Amberjack
Ambon emperor
Bigeye bream
Bigeye scad
Bigeye trevally
Black jack
Black snapper
Blue lined snapper
Bluefin trevally
Emperors
Flower snapper (gindai)
Giant grouper
Goldflag jobfish
Gray jobfish
Greater amberjack
Groupers
Honeycomb grouper
Humpback snapper
Jacks
Longnose emperor
Longspine grouper
Longtail snapper (onaga)
Monchong
Onespot snapper
Peacock grouper
Pink snapper (opakapaka)
Redgill emperor
Ruby snapper (ehu)
Rufous snapper
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)
Smalltooth grouper
Spotted grouper
Squaretail grouper
Stone's snapper
Trevallys
White-edged lyretail
Yellow-edged lyretail
Yelloweye opakapaka
Yellowspot grouper

C. *Reef Fishes*

Butterflyfishes
Inshore groupers
Inshore snappers
Mullets
Paeony bulleye
Parrotfishes
Porcupinefish
Rudderfishes
Sergeant major
Soldierfish (misc)
Squirrelfishes
Surgeonfishes/tangs
Sweepers
Sweetlips
Terapon perch
Triggerfishes
Unicornfishes
Wrasses

D. *Other Fishes*

Crabs
Filefishes
Moray eels
Octopus
Pollock
Spiny lobster
Spiny pufferfish
Tilapia

INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICS

When interpreting the data in the tables and graphs, keep in mind the caveats described earlier in this section. Remember also that the commercial landings summaries are not based on a census of all fishing activities, but on samples of those activities and on integration of data from several different data programs. One of the major factors in expanding the creel survey data into monthly and annual estimates is the use of proportionality constants to adjust for percent coverage of the surveys. The flexibility of the survey design allows for refinement of these constants as additional information is gained on fishing activities. If the constants are improved, the basic survey data can be expanded again to create better overall estimates. However, the variability and species composition would not be expected to change because these statistics are based on the actual survey information collected from fishers. The estimates of total landings are considered to be conservative because the catch from subsistence inshore fisheries are currently not included in this document.

Table A-1
American Samoa Annual 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)
Pollock	40	59	1.48
Amberjack	194	513	2.65
Greater amberjack	844	2,299	2.72
Barracudas	3,264	8,674	2.66
Bigeye bream	111	292	2.62
Paeony bulleye	29	78	2.65
Butterflyfishes	12	30	2.49
Crabs	95	251	2.65
Moray eels	10	27	2.64
Ambon emperor	4,143	10,863	2.62
Longnose emperor	3,396	9,056	2.67
Redgill emperor	6,730	16,839	2.50
Emperors	4,589	11,351	2.47
Filefishes	343	908	2.65
Giant grouper	792	2,099	2.65
Honeycomb grouper	138	331	2.40
Longspine grouper	180	478	2.66
Peacock grouper	413	1,073	2.60
Smalltooth grouper	51	141	2.75
Spotted grouper	169	447	2.65
Squaretail grouper	33	83	2.50
Yellowspot grouper	87	233	2.68
Groupers	249	619	2.48
Inshore groupers	618	1,563	2.53
Black jack	1,639	4,351	2.66
Jacks	54	136	2.52
Goldflag jobfish	387	1,149	2.97
Gray jobfish	4,956	12,823	2.59
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	3,712	10,515	2.83
Spiny lobster	2,401	11,263	4.69
Yellow-edged lyretail	1,123	2,979	2.65
White-edged lyretail	261	697	2.67
Mackerel	379	452	1.19
Mahimahi	24,554	58,938	2.40
Black marlin	647	605	0.94
Blue marlin	55,556	52,779	0.95
Striped marlin	1,786	1,964	1.10
Monchong	33	67	2.00
Mullets	34	101	2.95
Octopus	60	178	2.96
Oilfish	4,549	4,549	1.00
Moonfish	4,863	7,294	1.50
Yelloweye opakapaka	1,418	3,901	2.75
Parrotfishes	5,283	13,797	2.61

Table A-1 (continued)
American Samoa Annual 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)
Terapon perch	116	316	2.73
Pomfret	1,019	2,293	2.25
Porcupinefish	28	62	2.20
Spiny pufferfish	119	287	2.40
Rainbow runner	249	660	2.65
Rudderfishes	15	38	2.61
Sailfish	2,015	5,055	2.51
Bigeye scad	66	219	3.33
Sergeant major	52	137	2.65
Sharks (unknown)	1,175	700	0.60
Black snapper	801	2,130	2.66
Blue lined snapper	4,988	13,072	2.62
Flower snapper (gindai)	136	338	2.49
Humpback snapper	12,077	30,443	2.52
Longtail snapper (onaga)	2,960	7,780	2.63
Onespot snapper	72	187	2.59
Ruby snapper (ehu)	1,449	4,044	2.79
Rufous snapper	24	63	2.65
Stone's snapper	516	1,399	2.71
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	543	1,358	2.50
Inshore snappers	108	290	2.68
Soldierfishes	221	577	2.61
Spearfish	953	1,096	1.15
Squirrelfishes	1,673	4,248	2.54
Surgeonfishes/tangs	10,675	27,334	2.56
Sweepers	731	1,999	2.73
Sweetlips	14	37	2.64
Swordfish	19,019	41,370	2.18
Tilapia	120	194	1.61
Bigeye trevally	709	1,905	2.69
Bluefin trevally	189	663	3.51
Trevallys	500	1,382	2.77
Triggerfishes	32	77	2.40
Albacore tuna	8,641,054	8,653,770	1.00
Bigeye tuna	322,746	381,481	1.18
Dogtooth tuna	637	1,690	2.65
Skipjack tuna	346,171	211,662	0.61
Yellowfin tuna	854,901	801,061	0.94
Unicornfishes	3,306	8,302	2.51
Wahoo	301,120	182,068	0.60
Wrasses	29	75	2.60
TOTAL	10,673,552	10,648,700	1.00

Table A-2
American Samoa January 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Greater amberjack	10	27	2.71	
Barracudas	82	219	2.68	
Ambon emperor	31	82	2.63	
Longnose emperor	111	296	2.66	
Redgill emperor	476	1,190	2.50	
Emperors	352	894	2.54	
Peacock grouper	10	27	2.60	
Inshore groupers	78	200	2.58	*
Black jack	49	130	2.65	
Goldflag jobfish	113	333	2.94	
Gray jobfish	116	303	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	100	284	2.84	
Yellow-edged lyretail	27	72	2.64	
Mahimahi	319	758	2.38	
Black marlin	647	605	0.94	*
Blue marlin	7,984	7,585	0.95	
Striped marlin	31	34	1.10	
Mullets	34	101	2.95	*
Moonfish	228	342	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	343	944	2.75	
Parrotfishes	261	647	2.48	*
Pomfret	43	98	2.25	
Rainbow runner	26	70	2.65	
Sharks (unknown)	39	28	0.71	
Blue lined snapper	225	616	2.73	
Flower snapper (gindai)	24	59	2.49	*
Humpback snapper	1,027	2,664	2.59	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	444	1,208	2.72	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	231	650	2.81	*
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	30	75	2.50	*
Inshore snappers	52	139	2.67	
Spearfish	7	8	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	134	349	2.61	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	875	2,269	2.59	*
Swordfish	1,315	2,432	1.85	
Albacore tuna	574,248	574,972	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	8,897	10,609	1.19	
Dogtooth tuna	46	122	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	4,871	3,382	0.69	
Yellowfin tuna	17,016	16,361	0.96	
Unicornfishes	50	100	2.00	*
Wahoo	17,637	10,629	0.60	
TOTAL	638,637	641,908	1.01	

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Table A-3
American Samoa February 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Greater amberjack	213	575	2.70	
Barracudas	379	1,017	2.68	
Bigeye bream	20	53	2.61	
Longnose emperor	129	354	2.75	
Redgill emperor	846	2,115	2.50	
Emperors	987	2,468	2.50	
Filefishes	23	62	2.65	
Giant grouper	792	2,099	2.65	
Peacock grouper	12	31	2.59	
Yellowspot grouper	27	74	2.75	
Inshore groupers	145	367	2.54	*
Black jack	284	754	2.65	
Goldflag jobfish	82	276	3.38	
Gray jobfish	479	1,254	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	465	1,530	3.29	
Spiny lobster	144	676	4.70	
Yellow-edged lyretail	209	566	2.70	
Mahimahi	175	438	2.50	*
Blue marlin	6,008	5,708	0.95	
Striped marlin	231	254	1.10	
Oilfish	28	28	1.00	
Moonfish	304	456	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	56	150	2.65	
Parrotfishes	258	661	2.56	
Pomfret	130	293	2.25	
Spiny pufferfish	15	35	2.41	
Rainbow runner	14	38	2.67	
Sailfish	240	564	2.35	*
Sharks (unknown)	37	69	1.90	
Black snapper	180	478	2.66	
Blue lined snapper	529	1,397	2.64	
Humpback snapper	909	2,361	2.60	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	954	2,447	2.56	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	295	792	2.68	*
Stone's snapper	273	763	2.79	
Inshore snappers	19	52	2.75	
Squirrelfishes	254	645	2.54	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	915	2,369	2.59	*
Sweepers	107	284	2.65	
Swordfish	701	2,454	3.50	
Bigeye trevally	59	158	2.68	
Trevallys	291	799	2.75	
Albacore tuna	298,849	299,334	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	18,311	21,637	1.18	

Table A-3 (continued)
American Samoa February 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)
Dogtooth tuna	108	286	2.65
Skipjack tuna	4,035	2,436	0.60
Yellowfin tuna	35,308	33,032	0.94
Unicornfishes	185	469	2.53
Wahoo	21,097	12,746	0.60
Wrasses	29	75	2.60
TOTAL	396,138	407,979	1.03

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-4
American Samoa March 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Amberjack	182	482	2.65	
Greater amberjack	105	297	2.83	
Barracudas	121	329	2.72	
Ambon emperor	773	2,033	2.63	
Longnose emperor	372	1,000	2.69	
Redgill emperor	809	2,024	2.50	
Emperors	473	1,170	2.47	
Honeycomb grouper	56	136	2.40	
Peacock grouper	11	28	2.64	
Yellowspot grouper	23	62	2.65	
Inshore groupers	165	420	2.55	*
Black jack	971	2,588	2.66	
Goldflag jobfish	137	396	2.88	
Gray jobfish	797	1,994	2.50	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	1,561	4,329	2.77	
Spiny lobster	25	119	4.75	*
Yellow-edged lyretail	219	590	2.70	
Mackerel	45	61	1.38	
Mahimahi	255	614	2.41	
Blue marlin	9,548	9,070	0.95	
Striped marlin	200	220	1.10	
Monchong	33	67	2.00	
Moonfish	874	1,311	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	304	835	2.75	
Parrotfishes	293	756	2.58	*
Pomfret	22	49	2.25	
Sailfish	113	367	3.25	*
Sharks (unknown)	0	0	2.00	
Black snapper	25	66	2.66	
Blue lined snapper	723	1,817	2.51	
Flower snapper (gindai)	66	164	2.49	
Humpback snapper	1,412	3,548	2.51	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	293	735	2.51	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	493	1,359	2.76	*
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	293	732	2.50	
Inshore snappers	11	30	2.67	
Spearfish	20	23	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	319	805	2.52	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,544	3,957	2.56	*
Sweepers	591	1,628	2.75	
Swordfish	701	1,423	2.03	
Tilapia	40	46	1.15	*
Bigeye trevally	341	914	2.68	
Bluefin trevally	19	68	3.51	

Table A-4 (continued)
American Samoa March 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Trevallys	107	314	2.94	
Triggerfishes	32	77	2.40	
Albacore tuna	339,841	340,834	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	17,475	20,650	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	40	106	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	7,171	4,778	0.67	
Yellowfin tuna	60,316	56,768	0.94	
Unicornfishes	70	174	2.50	*
Wahoo	21,114	12,733	0.60	
TOTAL	471,542	485,095	1.03	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-5
American Samoa April 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Greater amberjack	84	226	2.69	
Barracudas	265	701	2.65	
Bigeye bream	20	50	2.54	
Crabs	13	34	2.65	
Ambon emperor	1,361	3,501	2.57	
Longnose emperor	331	860	2.60	
Redgill emperor	1,617	4,043	2.50	
Emperors	378	945	2.50	
Filefishes	26	69	2.65	
Honeycomb grouper	29	71	2.40	
Peacock grouper	20	51	2.54	
Spotted grouper	49	131	2.65	
Groupers	147	368	2.50	*
Black jack	129	343	2.66	
Goldflag jobfish	20	51	2.51	
Gray jobfish	449	1,174	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	373	975	2.61	
Spiny lobster	155	731	4.71	
Yellow-edged lyretail	203	533	2.63	
Mackerel	187	252	1.34	
Mahimahi	1,190	2,974	2.50	
Blue marlin	2,305	2,189	0.95	
Striped marlin	323	356	1.10	
Octopus	25	88	3.50	*
Oilfish	195	195	1.00	
Moonfish	266	399	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	119	323	2.73	
Parrotfishes	651	1,961	3.01	*
Terapon perch	13	37	2.73	
Pomfret	80	179	2.25	
Rainbow runner	53	140	2.65	
Sailfish	148	374	2.52	
Bigeye scad	23	73	3.23	
Sharks (unknown)	75	45	0.60	
Blue lined snapper	908	2,269	2.50	
Flower snapper (gindai)	22	56	2.50	
Humpback snapper	1,949	4,873	2.50	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	118	313	2.64	
Onespot snapper	46	122	2.66	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	54	150	2.79	
Rufous snapper	24	63	2.65	
Stone's snapper	35	94	2.65	
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	116	290	2.50	
Inshore snappers	16	41	2.65	

Table A-5 (continued)
American Samoa April 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Soldierfishes	14	36	2.59	
Spearfish	138	159	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	175	439	2.50	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,690	4,287	2.54	*
Sweepers	33	86	2.65	
Swordfish	1,139	2,427	2.13	
Bigeye trevally	25	62	2.51	
Bluefin trevally	40	139	3.51	
Trevallys	83	219	2.65	
Albacore tuna	601,491	603,262	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	21,336	25,212	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	96	254	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	25,134	15,407	0.61	
Yellowfin tuna	125,804	116,853	0.93	
Unicornfishes	295	741	2.51	
Wahoo	15,169	9,184	0.61	
TOTAL	807,269	811,477	1.01	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-6
American Samoa May 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Greater amberjack	251	688	2.74	
Barracudas	1,014	2,698	2.66	
Paeony bulleye	29	78	2.65	
Crabs	48	127	2.65	
Moray eels	10	27	2.64	
Ambon emperor	902	2,371	2.63	
Longnose emperor	932	2,439	2.62	
Redgill emperor	1,089	2,721	2.50	
Emperors	1,235	2,985	2.42	
Filefishes	104	276	2.65	
Honeycomb grouper	1	1	2.20	
Longspine grouper	20	52	2.65	
Peacock grouper	228	588	2.58	
Spotted grouper	80	210	2.65	
Groupers	17	40	2.44	*
Inshore groupers	42	101	2.41	*
Black jack	73	187	2.58	
Jacks	44	110	2.52	
Gray jobfish	1,671	4,374	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	522	1,474	2.83	
Spiny lobster	616	2,936	4.76	
Yellow-edged lyretail	169	438	2.59	
Mackerel	134	126	0.94	
Mahimahi	3,019	6,641	2.20	
Blue marlin	8,313	7,897	0.95	
Striped marlin	200	220	1.10	
Oilfish	516	516	1.00	
Moonfish	266	399	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	495	1,281	2.59	
Parrotfishes	1,023	2,659	2.60	
Terapon perch	30	82	2.73	
Pomfret	137	309	2.25	
Porcupinefish	28	62	2.20	
Rainbow runner	93	246	2.65	
Rudderfishes	15	38	2.61	
Sailfish	386	907	2.35	
Bigeye scad	43	146	3.39	
Sharks (unknown)	235	118	0.50	
Black snapper	318	842	2.65	
Blue lined snapper	988	2,495	2.52	
Humpback snapper	2,561	6,348	2.48	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	267	660	2.47	
Onespot snapper	13	33	2.44	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	186	550	2.95	*

Table A-6 (continued)
American Samoa May 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Stone's snapper	124	329	2.65	
Inshore snappers	11	28	2.65	
Soldierfishes	143	372	2.59	
Spearfish	401	461	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	142	364	2.57	
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,442	3,718	2.58	*
Sweetlips	14	37	2.64	
Swordfish	964	1,899	1.97	
Bluefin trevally	119	418	3.51	
Trevallys	20	50	2.54	
Albacore tuna	789,455	792,057	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	24,361	28,787	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	96	253	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	13,881	9,650	0.70	
Yellowfin tuna	152,515	144,183	0.95	
Unicornfishes	875	2,197	2.51	
Wahoo	15,226	9,184	0.60	
TOTAL	1,028,148	1,051,483	1.02	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-7
American Samoa June 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Pollock	40	59	1.48	*
Greater amberjack	93	247	2.65	
Barracudas	280	735	2.62	
Crabs	22	58	2.65	
Longnose emperor	512	1,357	2.65	
Redgill emperor	354	886	2.50	
Emperors	549	1,373	2.50	
Filefishes	61	162	2.65	
Honeycomb grouper	11	25	2.39	
Peacock grouper	26	70	2.65	
Squaretail grouper	33	83	2.50	
Yellowspot grouper	37	97	2.65	
Inshore groupers	83	206	2.50	*
Black jack	74	197	2.65	
Jacks	10	26	2.53	
Gray jobfish	430	1,125	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	213	554	2.60	
Spiny lobster	385	1,800	4.67	
Yellow-edged lyretail	89	233	2.62	
Mackerel	14	13	0.94	
Mahimahi	3,197	7,673	2.40	
Blue marlin	3,539	3,362	0.95	
Striped marlin	185	203	1.10	
Octopus	14	40	2.96	
Oilfish	363	363	1.00	
Moonfish	228	342	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	91	240	2.65	
Parrotfishes	861	2,232	2.59	
Terapon perch	40	109	2.73	
Pomfret	87	195	2.25	
Spiny pufferfish	90	216	2.40	
Rainbow runner	34	91	2.65	
Sailfish	445	1,122	2.52	
Sharks (unknown)	101	50	0.50	
Black snapper	162	428	2.64	
Blue lined snapper	498	1,189	2.39	
Humpback snapper	1,015	2,469	2.43	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	310	939	3.03	
Onespot snapper	13	32	2.50	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	110	330	3.00	*
Stone's snapper	83	213	2.56	
Soldierfishes	47	123	2.64	
Spearfish	210	242	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	154	382	2.48	

Table A-7 (continued)
American Samoa June 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,383	3,497	2.53	*
Swordfish	1,928	4,107	2.13	
Bigeye trevally	76	200	2.65	
Bluefin trevally	11	38	3.52	
Albacore tuna	1,017,099	1,018,769	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	10,071	11,901	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	63	167	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	38,574	23,284	0.60	
Yellowfin tuna	79,243	75,695	0.96	
Unicornfishes	692	1,772	2.56	
Wahoo	35,180	21,307	0.61	
TOTAL	1,199,512	1,192,630	0.99	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-8
American Samoa July 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Amberjack	12	32	2.65	
Greater amberjack	88	238	2.71	
Barracudas	331	901	2.72	
Butterflyfishes	12	30	2.49	
Crabs	12	32	2.66	
Ambon emperor	379	1,010	2.66	
Longnose emperor	38	101	2.65	
Redgill emperor	606	1,516	2.50	
Emperors	310	757	2.44	
Filefishes	34	91	2.65	
Honeycomb grouper	15	36	2.40	*
Longspine grouper	118	313	2.65	
Peacock grouper	12	30	2.62	
Spotted grouper	40	106	2.66	
Groupers	18	41	2.29	*
Inshore groupers	37	90	2.47	*
Goldflag jobfish	23	62	2.67	
Gray jobfish	322	772	2.40	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	218	619	2.84	
Spiny lobster	292	1,321	4.52	
Yellow-edged lyretail	206	547	2.65	
White-edged lyretail	51	135	2.65	
Mahimahi	4,997	11,401	2.28	
Blue marlin	2,716	2,580	0.95	
Striped marlin	139	152	1.10	
Oilfish	879	879	1.00	
Moonfish	494	741	1.50	
Yelloweye opakapaka	11	128	12.1	
Parrotfishes	502	1,298	2.59	
Terapon perch	18	50	2.73	
Pomfret	80	179	2.25	
Spiny pufferfish	14	35	2.41	
Rainbow runner	28	73	2.65	
Sailfish	238	598	2.52	
Sergeant major	52	137	2.65	
Sharks (unknown)	109	62	0.57	
Black snapper	27	73	2.70	
Blue lined snapper	504	1,120	2.22	
Flower snapper (gindai)	24	60	2.48	*
Humpback snapper	1,392	3,462	2.49	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	323	808	2.50	
Ruby snapper (ehu)	57	151	2.65	*
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	93	233	2.50	
Soldierfishes	17	46	2.67	

Table A-8 (continued)
American Samoa July 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Spearfish	118	136	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	135	344	2.55	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,223	3,175	2.60	*
Swordfish	1,578	4,812	3.05	
Bigeye trevally	21	55	2.66	
Albacore tuna	772,298	773,279	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	54,135	63,971	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	41	110	2.69	
Skipjack tuna	39,532	23,924	0.61	
Yellowfin tuna	62,758	59,167	0.94	
Unicornfishes	453	1,140	2.51	
Wahoo	17,281	10,490	0.61	
TOTAL	965,460	973,651	1.01	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-9
American Samoa August 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Barracudas	239	639	2.68	
Ambon emperor	305	820	2.69	
Longnose emperor	571	1,562	2.73	
Redgill emperor	366	915	2.50	
Emperors	84	206	2.46	
Longspine grouper	9	25	2.65	
Smalltooth grouper	33	90	2.75	
Groupers	26	64	2.50	*
Gray jobfish	222	588	2.65	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	83	250	2.99	
Spiny lobster	144	703	4.88	*
White-edged lyretail	74	201	2.71	
Mahimahi	5,009	12,538	2.50	
Blue marlin	1,893	1,798	0.95	
Striped marlin	31	34	1.10	
Oilfish	307	307	1.00	
Moonfish	266	399	1.50	
Parrotfishes	323	810	2.51	*
Pomfret	43	98	2.25	
Rainbow runner	1	2	3.00	
Sailfish	59	150	2.52	
Sharks (unknown)	202	101	0.50	
Black snapper	38	104	2.72	
Blue lined snapper	172	581	3.38	
Humpback snapper	673	1,674	2.49	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	80	211	2.64	
Spearfish	20	23	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	82	201	2.45	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	480	1,200	2.50	*
Swordfish	1,315	1,841	1.40	
Tilapia	40	88	2.19	*
Bigeye trevally	121	330	2.74	
Albacore tuna	1,040,377	1,041,585	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	39,233	46,361	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	50	133	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	39,405	23,975	0.61	
Yellowfin tuna	60,148	57,015	0.95	
Unicornfishes	121	295	2.43	*
Wahoo	28,655	17,304	0.60	
TOTAL	1,221,298	1,215,216	1.00	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-10
American Samoa September 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Barracudas	319	827	2.59	
Bigeye bream	35	92	2.65	
Ambon emperor	279	746	2.67	
Longnose emperor	320	875	2.73	
Redgill emperor	293	733	2.50	
Emperors	107	263	2.46	
Honeycomb grouper	15	37	2.41	
Longspine grouper	16	42	2.65	
Peacock grouper	19	50	2.65	
Smalltooth grouper	19	51	2.75	
Groupers	29	73	2.49	*
Gray jobfish	282	741	2.63	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	69	199	2.88	
Spiny lobster	126	576	4.58	
White-edged lyretail	76	202	2.68	
Mahimahi	4,094	10,236	2.50	
Blue marlin	1,646	1,564	0.95	
Striped marlin	46	51	1.10	
Octopus	22	50	2.33	*
Oilfish	1,172	1,172	1.00	
Moonfish	570	855	1.50	
Parrotfishes	178	452	2.54	
Pomfret	87	195	2.25	
Sharks (unknown)	226	136	0.60	
Black snapper	29	78	2.70	
Blue lined snapper	206	748	3.63	
Humpback snapper	519	1,296	2.50	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	69	182	2.64	
Pink snapper (opakapaka)	11	29	2.50	
Spearfish	7	8	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	66	170	2.60	
Surgeonfishes/tangs	177	462	2.61	*
Swordfish	2,016	4,294	2.13	
Bigeye trevally	68	186	2.74	
Albacore tuna	1,065,379	1,065,965	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	23,802	28,127	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	26	69	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	79,624	48,070	0.60	
Yellowfin tuna	88,275	81,469	0.92	
Unicornfishes	101	250	2.48	
Wahoo	31,922	19,286	0.60	
TOTAL	1,302,340	1,270,904	0.98	

Table A-11
American Samoa October 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Barracudas	4	11	2.68	
Mahimahi	833	1,999	2.40	
Blue marlin	2,058	1,955	0.95	
Striped marlin	15	17	1.10	
Oilfish	1,033	1,033	1.00	
Moonfish	418	627	1.50	
Parrotfishes	56	153	2.75	*
Pomfret	72	163	2.25	
Sailfish	59	150	2.52	
Sharks (unknown)	151	90	0.60	
Blue lined snapper	20	50	2.50	*
Humpback snapper	70	175	2.50	*
Ruby snapper (ehu)	23	63	2.75	*
Spearfish	7	8	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	31	86	2.75	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	206	565	2.75	*
Swordfish	2,016	4,294	2.13	
Albacore tuna	807,072	807,072	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	44,741	52,870	1.18	
Skipjack tuna	28,065	16,940	0.60	
Yellowfin tuna	75,615	68,876	0.91	
Unicornfishes	10	29	2.74	*
Wahoo	28,348	17,160	0.61	
TOTAL	990,921	974,382	0.98	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-12
American Samoa November 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Barracudas	209	536	2.56	
Bigeye bream	37	97	2.64	
Ambon emperor	113	300	2.65	
Longnose emperor	24	62	2.66	
Redgill emperor	140	350	2.50	
Emperors	77	188	2.44	
Filefishes	24	63	2.65	
Honeycomb grouper	11	27	2.40	
Peacock grouper	25	66	2.64	
Groupers	13	33	2.60	*
Inshore groupers	20	48	2.40	*
Black jack	46	121	2.65	
Gray jobfish	170	445	2.62	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	56	156	2.77	
Spiny lobster	134	635	4.73	
White-edged lyretail	47	123	2.64	
Mahimahi	617	1,542	2.50	
Blue marlin	3,457	3,284	0.95	
Striped marlin	154	169	1.10	
Oilfish	14	14	1.00	
Moonfish	684	1,026	1.50	
Parrotfishes	215	534	2.48	
Pomfret	152	342	2.25	
Sailfish	238	598	2.52	
Black snapper	11	28	2.67	
Blue lined snapper	129	470	3.65	
Humpback snapper	277	773	2.79	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	43	113	2.64	
Spearfish	7	8	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	99	249	2.51	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	231	596	2.58	*
Swordfish	2,805	5,974	2.13	
Albacore tuna	752,604	753,295	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	34,710	41,017	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	49	131	2.66	
Skipjack tuna	33,417	20,222	0.61	
Yellowfin tuna	58,107	53,771	0.93	
Unicornfishes	124	306	2.47	
Wahoo	31,560	19,124	0.61	
TOTAL	920,846	906,833	0.98	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table A-13
American Samoa December 2009 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value ($)	Price/Lb ($)	
Barracudas	22	60	2.68	
Longnose emperor	56	150	2.68	
Redgill emperor	133	347	2.60	
Emperors	38	101	2.69	
Filefishes	70	186	2.65	
Longspine grouper	17	46	2.75	
Peacock grouper	50	132	2.63	
Inshore groupers	50	130	2.60	*
Black jack	12	32	2.64	
Goldflag jobfish	11	31	2.83	
Gray jobfish	20	52	2.59	
Silverjaw jobfish (lehi)	51	144	2.81	
Spiny lobster	379	1,766	4.66	
White-edged lyretail	14	36	2.61	
Mahimahi	850	2,125	2.50	
Blue marlin	6,091	5,786	0.95	
Striped marlin	231	254	1.10	
Oilfish	42	42	1.00	
Moonfish	266	399	1.50	
Parrotfishes	661	1,634	2.47	
Terapon perch	14	38	2.74	
Pomfret	87	195	2.25	
Sailfish	89	224	2.52	
Black snapper	13	33	2.67	
Blue lined snapper	86	321	3.71	
Humpback snapper	276	801	2.90	
Longtail snapper (onaga)	59	164	2.78	
Spearfish	20	23	1.15	
Squirrelfishes	83	214	2.59	*
Surgeonfishes/tangs	511	1,240	2.43	*
Swordfish	2,542	5,414	2.13	
Tilapia	40	60	1.50	*
Albacore tuna	582,341	583,348	1.00	
Bigeye tuna	25,675	30,339	1.18	
Dogtooth tuna	22	59	2.65	
Skipjack tuna	32,463	19,595	0.60	
Yellowfin tuna	39,796	37,869	0.95	
Unicornfishes	330	830	2.52	
Wahoo	37,932	22,921	0.60	
TOTAL	731,441	717,141	0.98	

* Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

The following are summary charts of the major species and species groups by month:

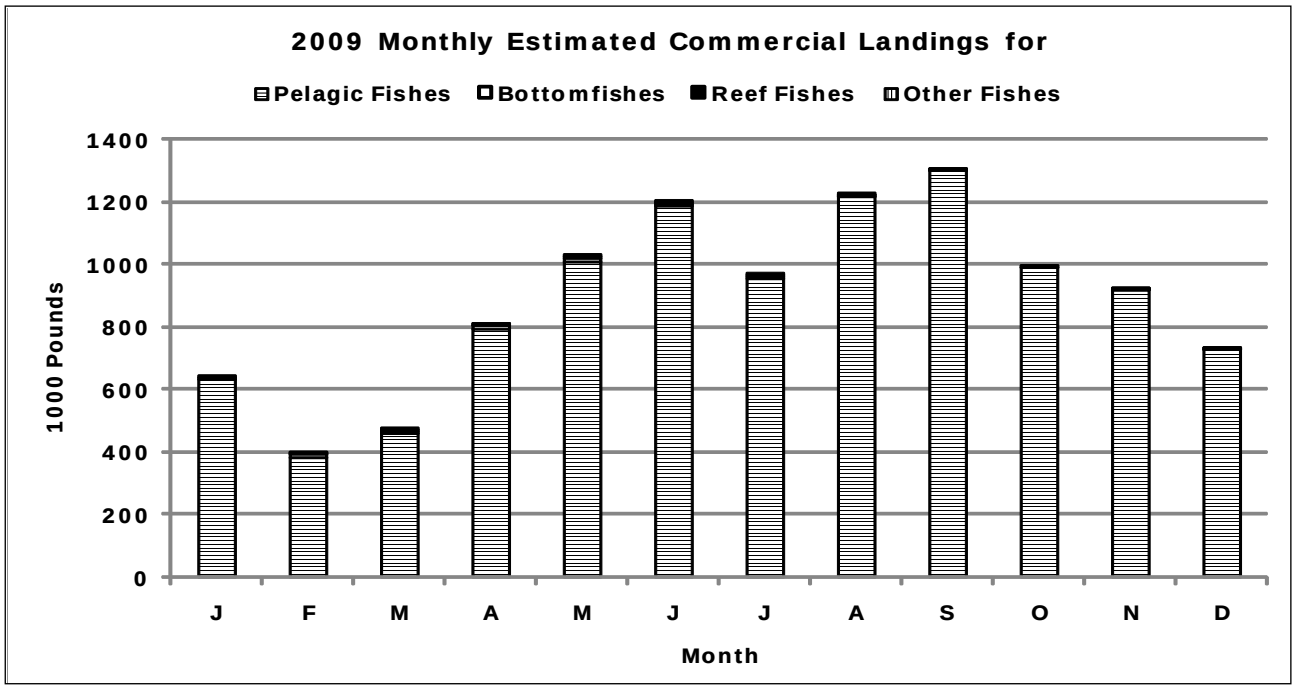

Figure A-1-1

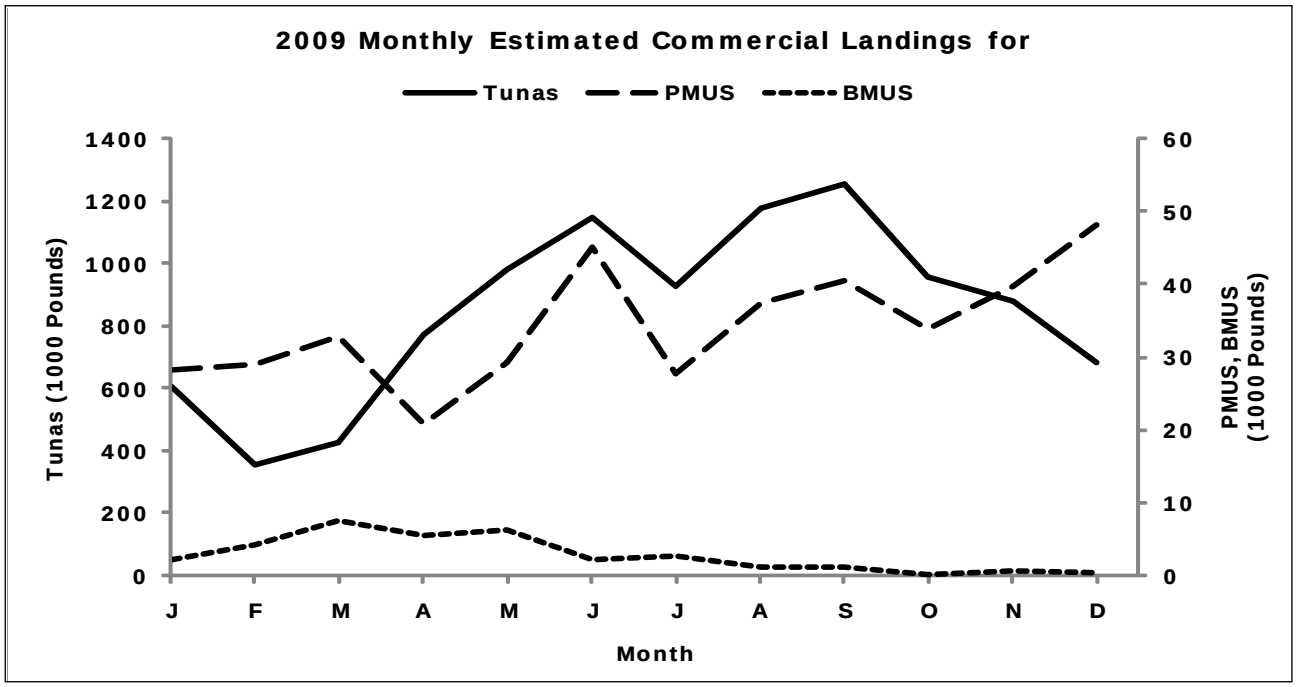

Figure A-1-2

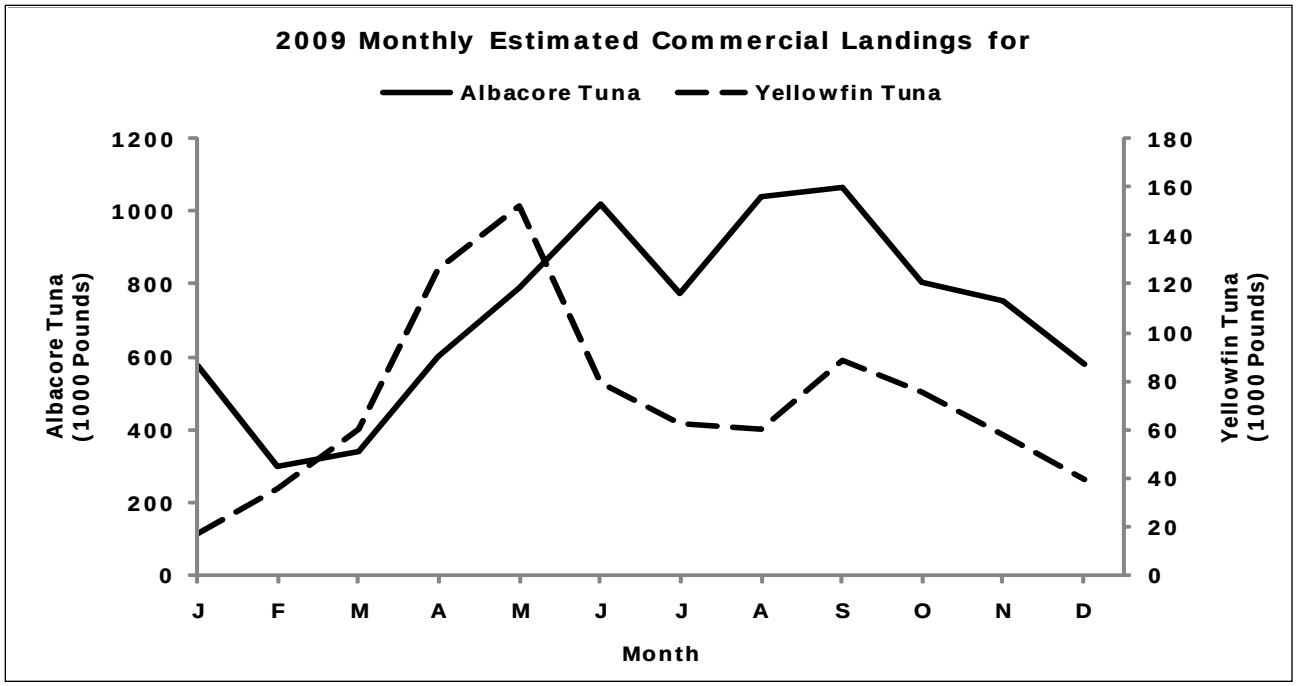

Figure A-1-3

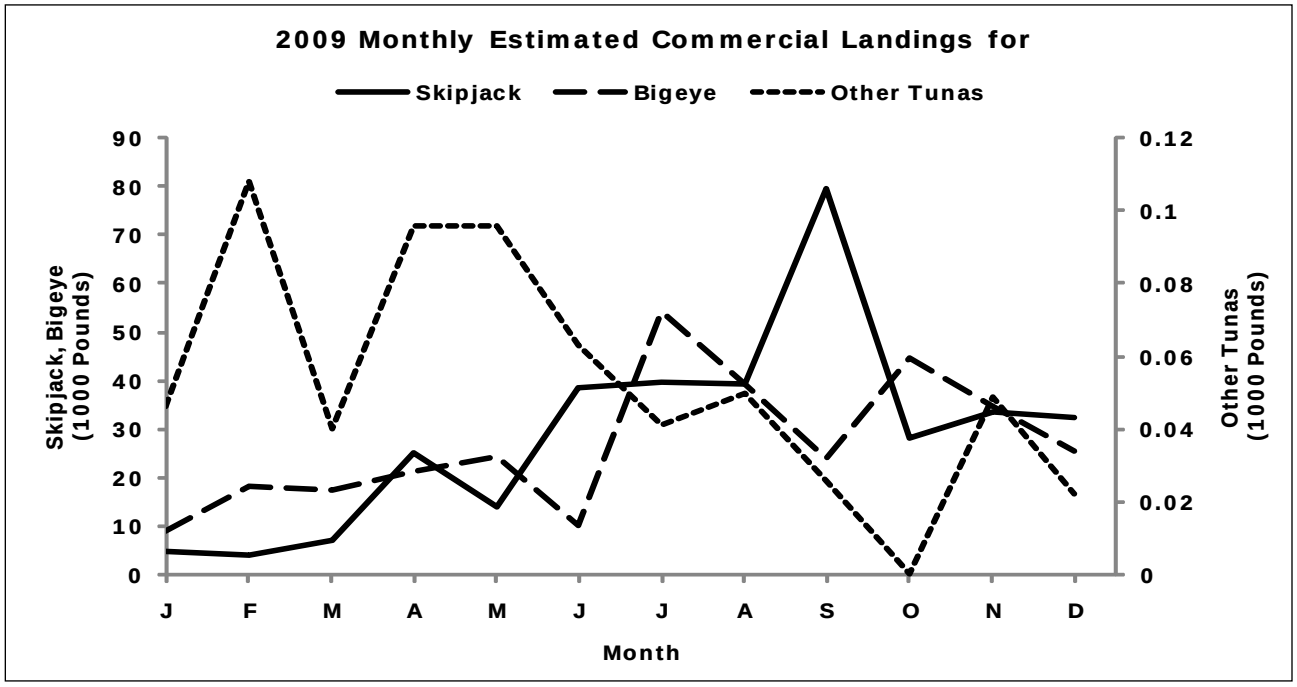

Figure A-1-4

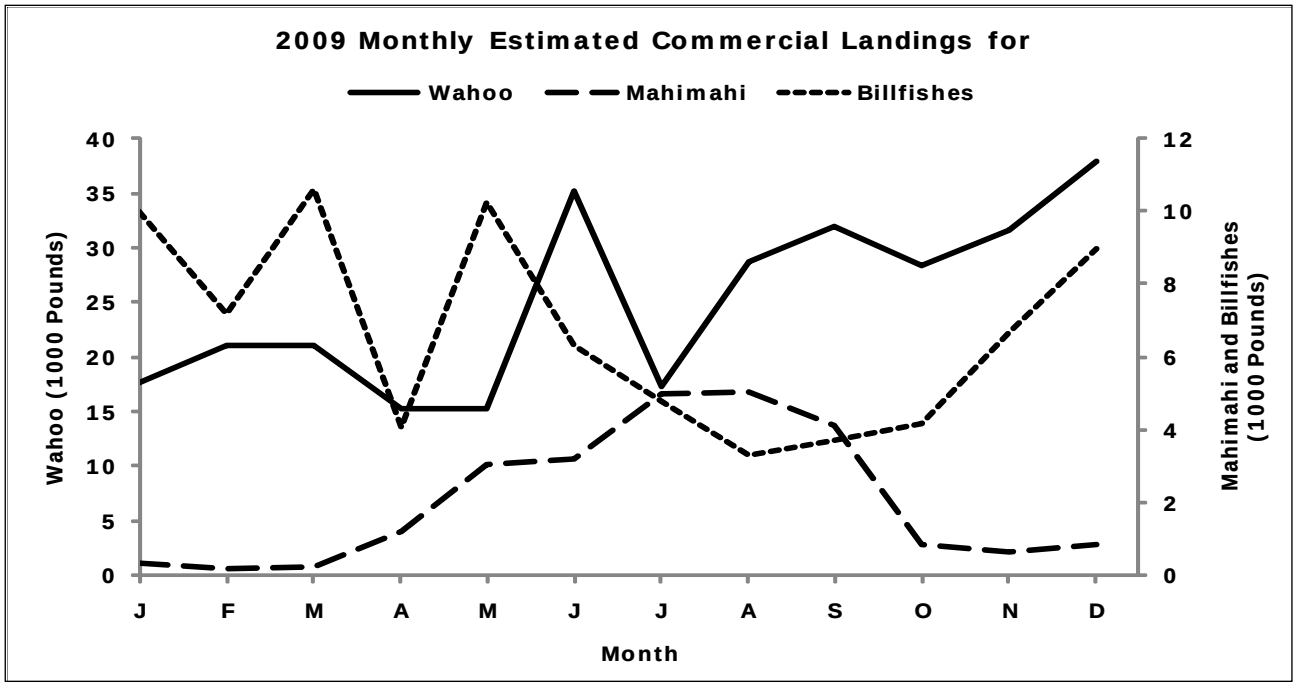
2009 Monthly Estimated Commercial Landings for
Wahoo
Mahimahi
Billfishes
Wahoo (1000 Pounds)
Mahimahi and Billfishes (1000 Pounds)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D
Month

Figure A-1-5

The following are seasonality plots for the major species or species groups, showing the average weight landed during each month for all years combined:

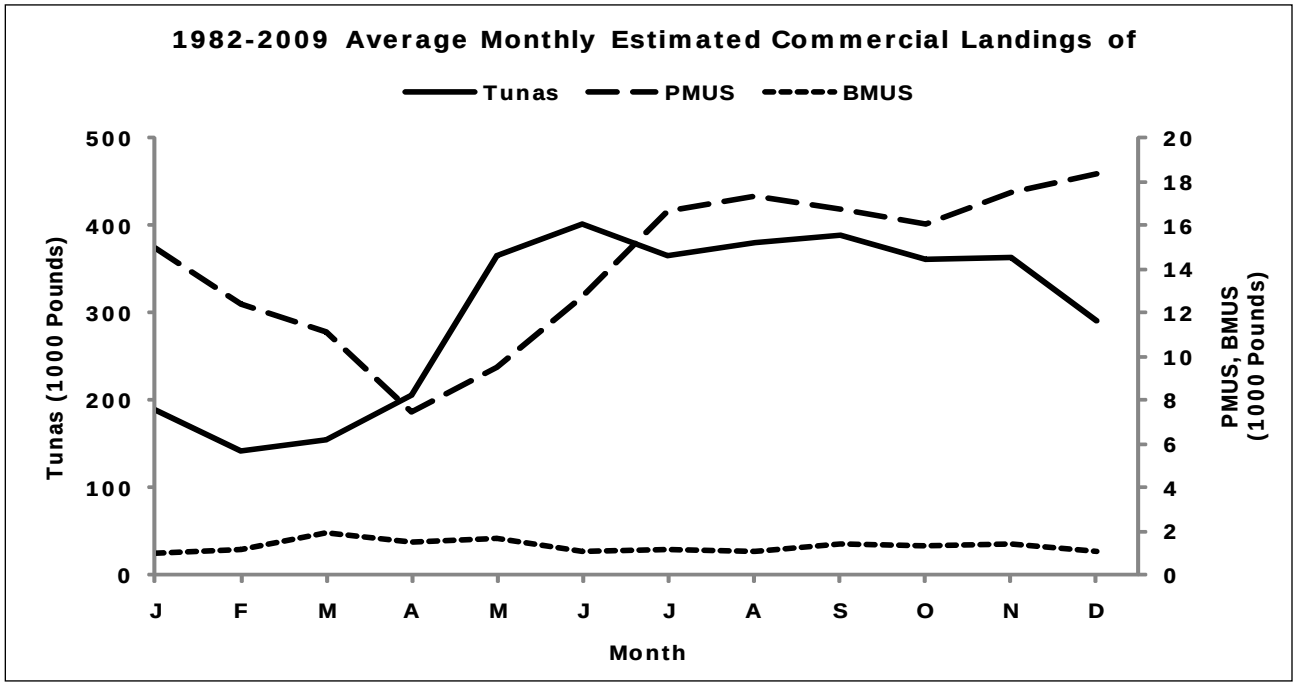

Figure A-2-1

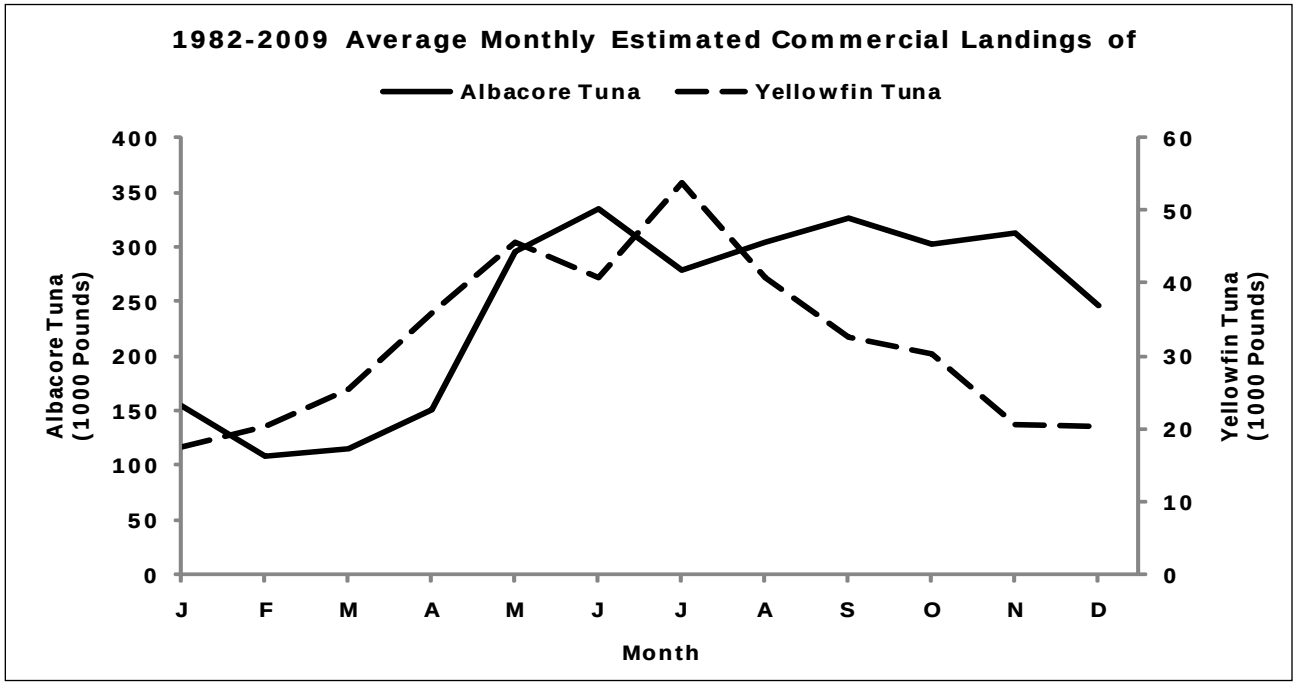

Figure A-2-2

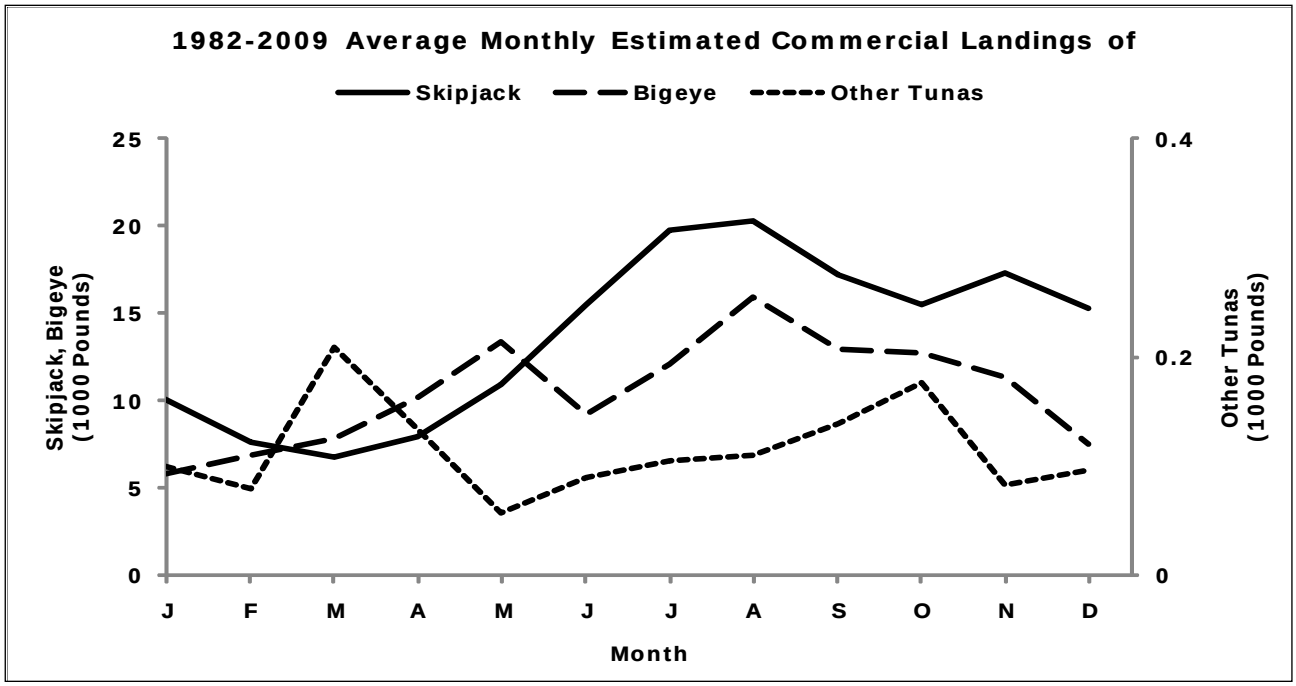

Figure A-2-3

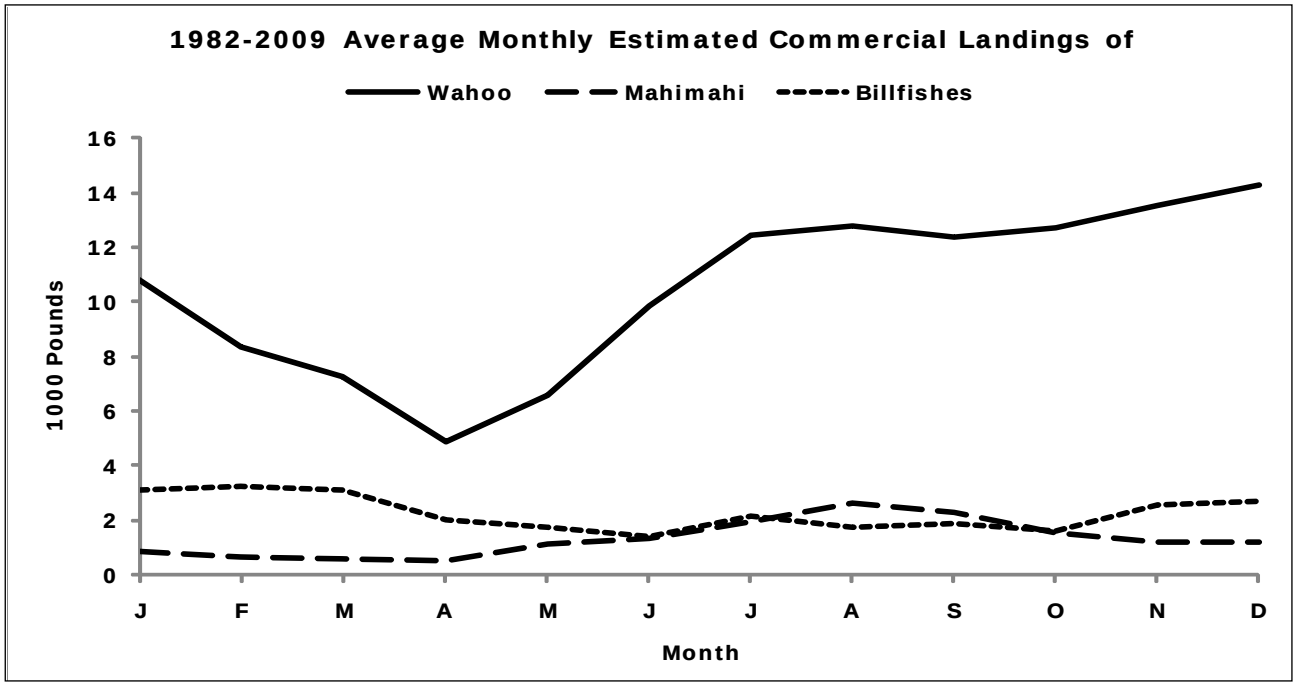

Figure A-2-4

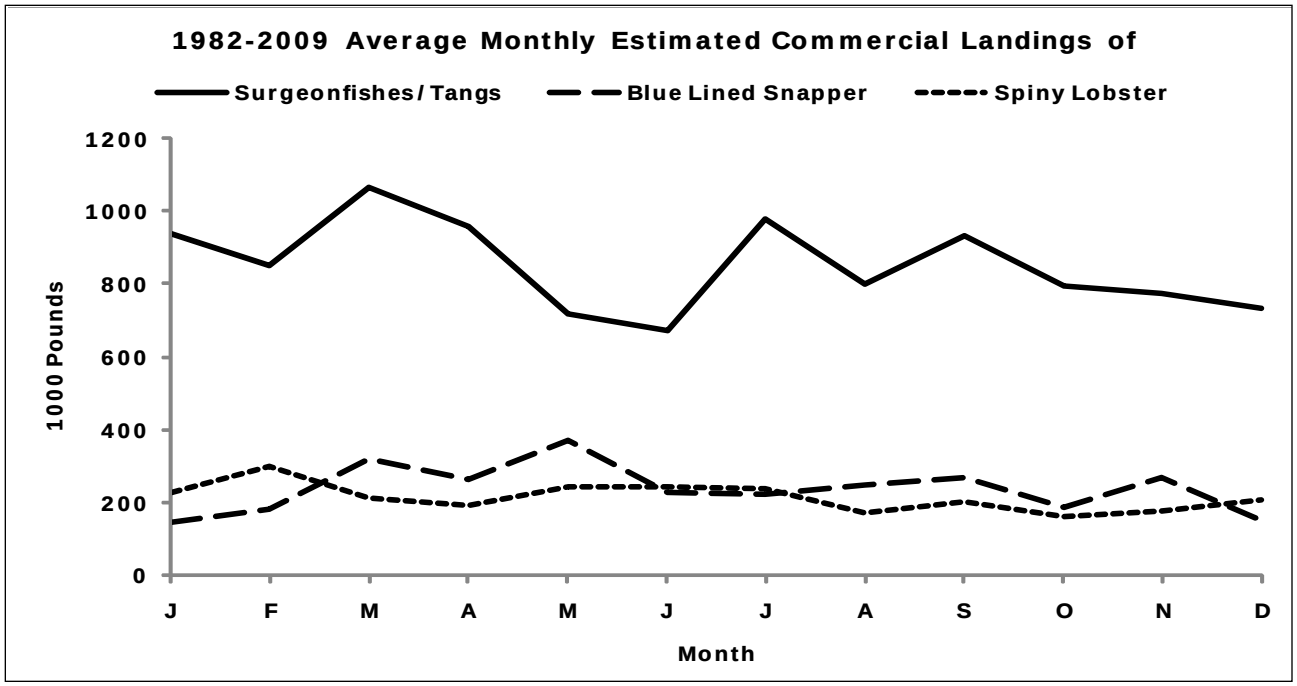
1982-2009 Average Monthly Estimated Commercial Landings of
Surgeonfishes/ Tangs
Blue Lined Snapper
Spiny Lobster
1000 Pounds
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D
Month

Figure A-2-5

The following graphs plot annual summary statistics to illustrate the variability among years:

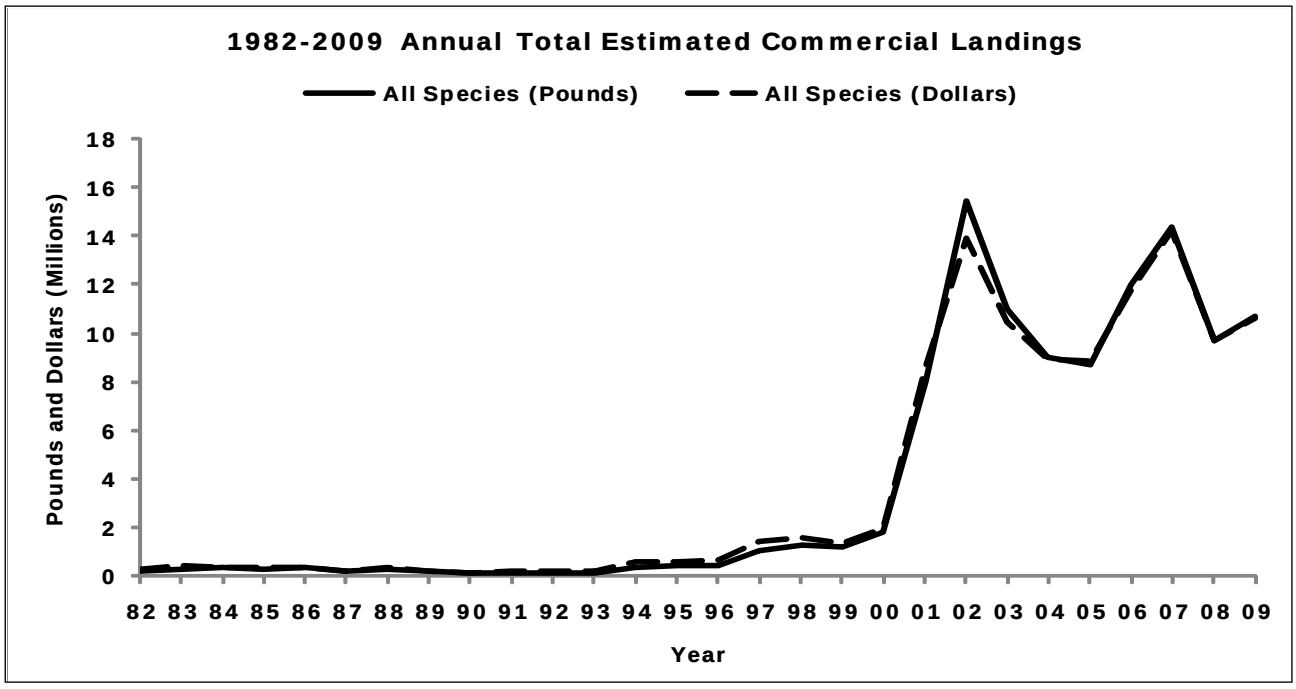

Figure A-3-1

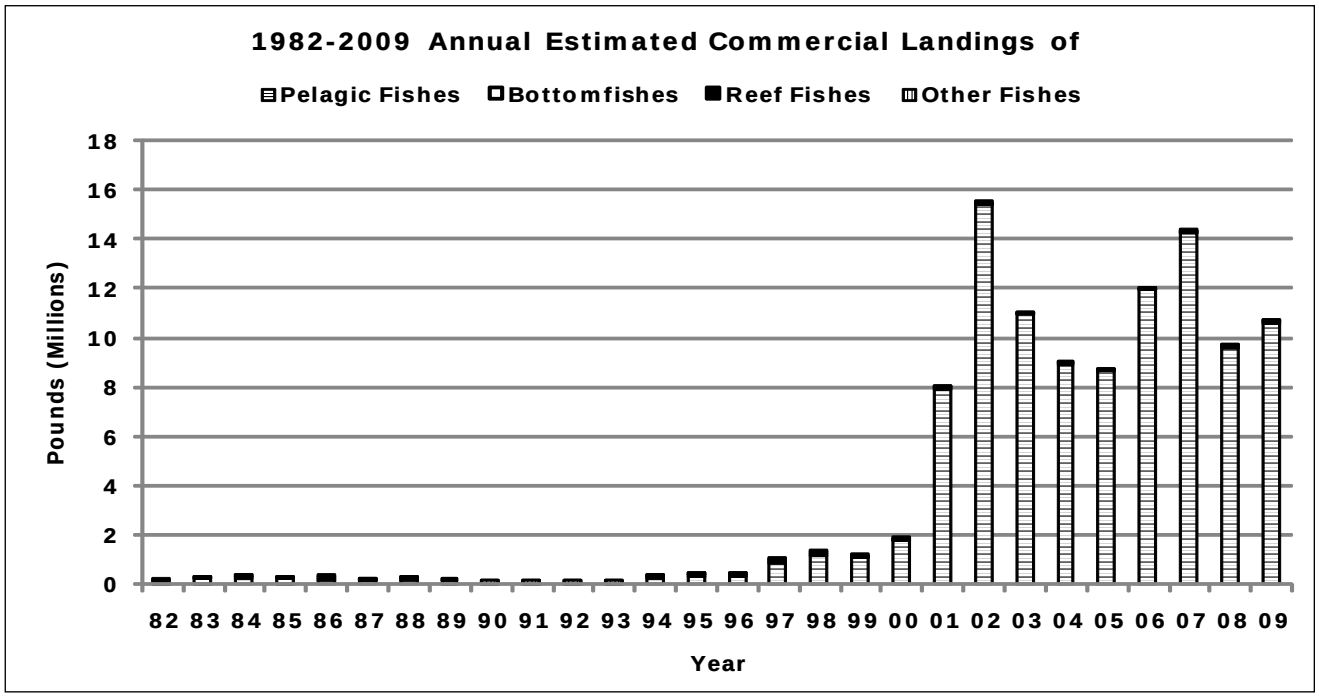

Figure A-3-2

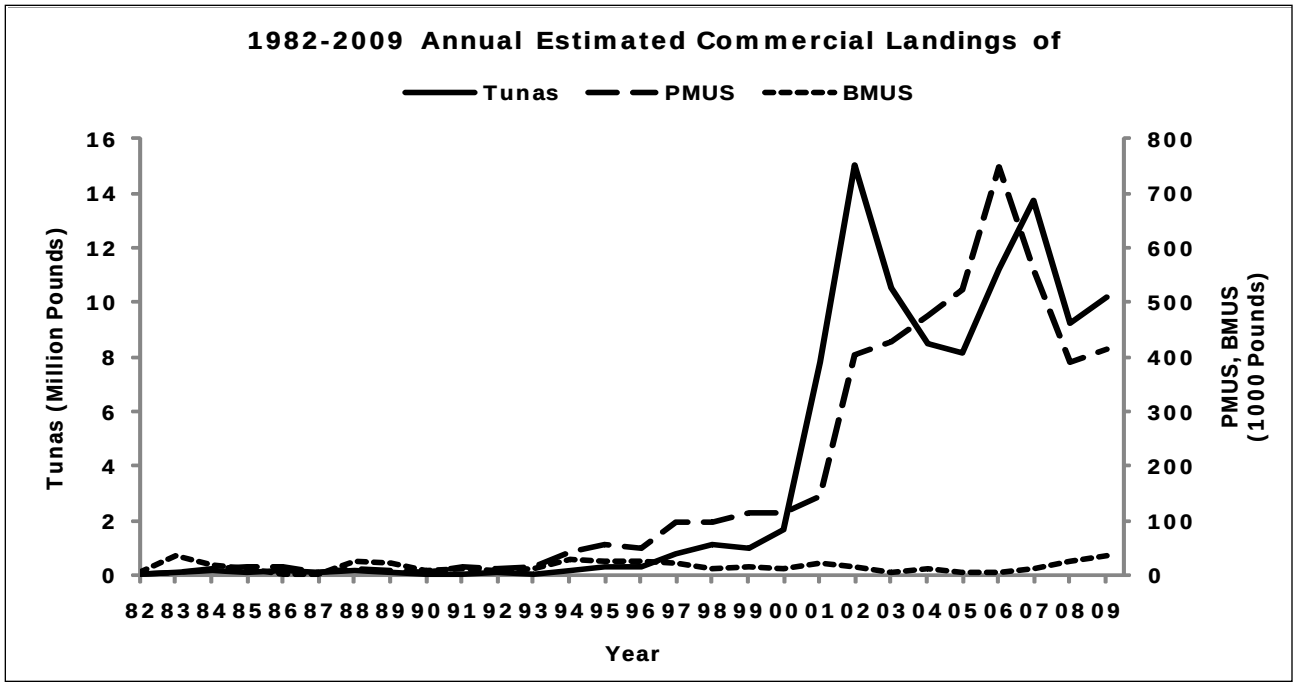

Figure A-3-3

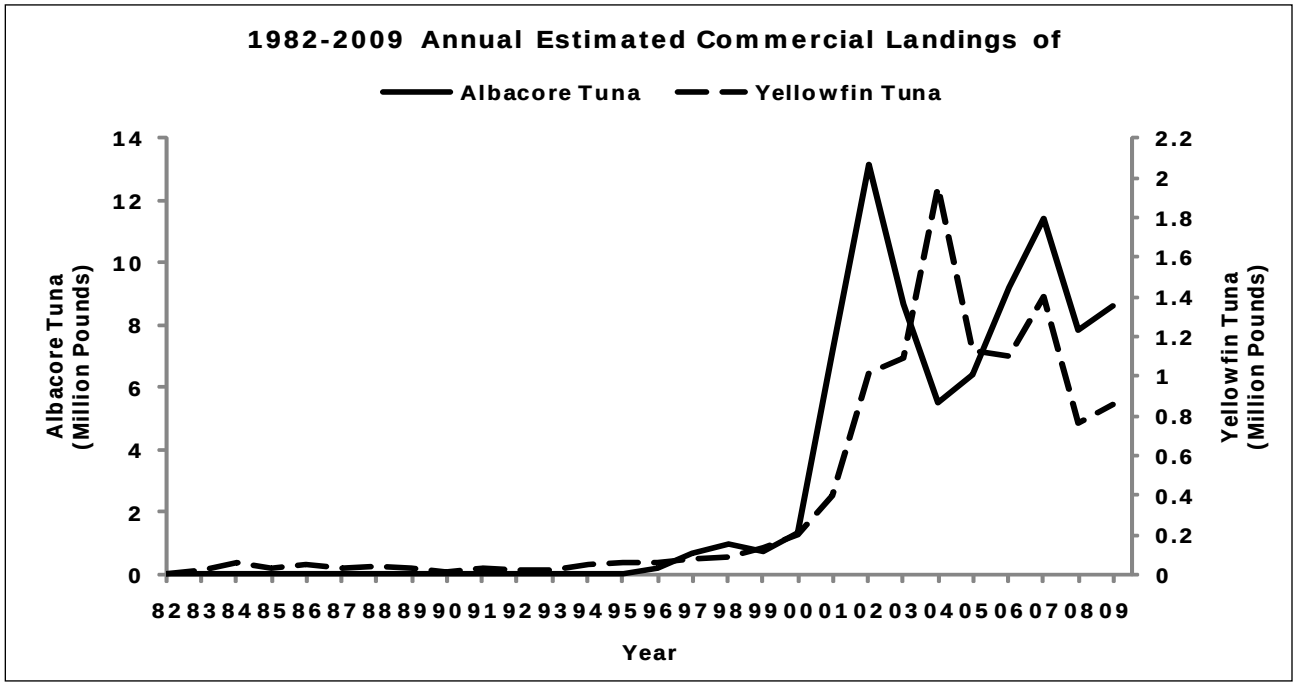

Figure A-3-4

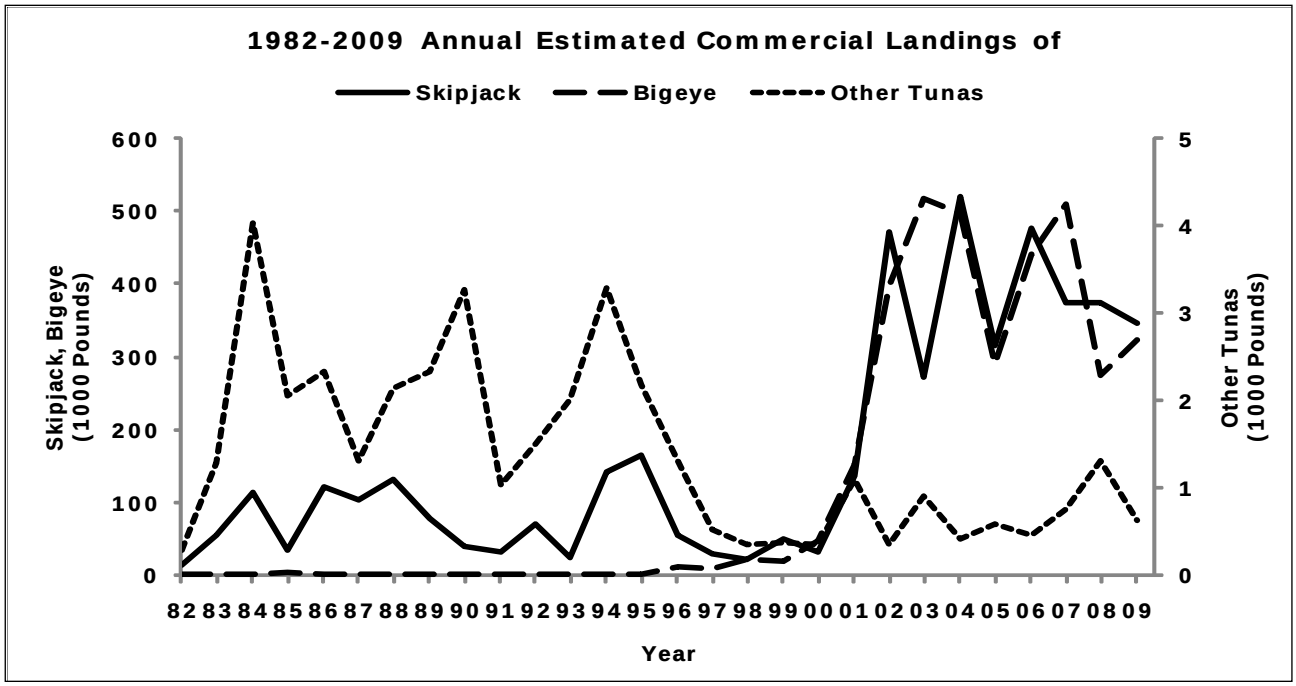

Figure A-3-5

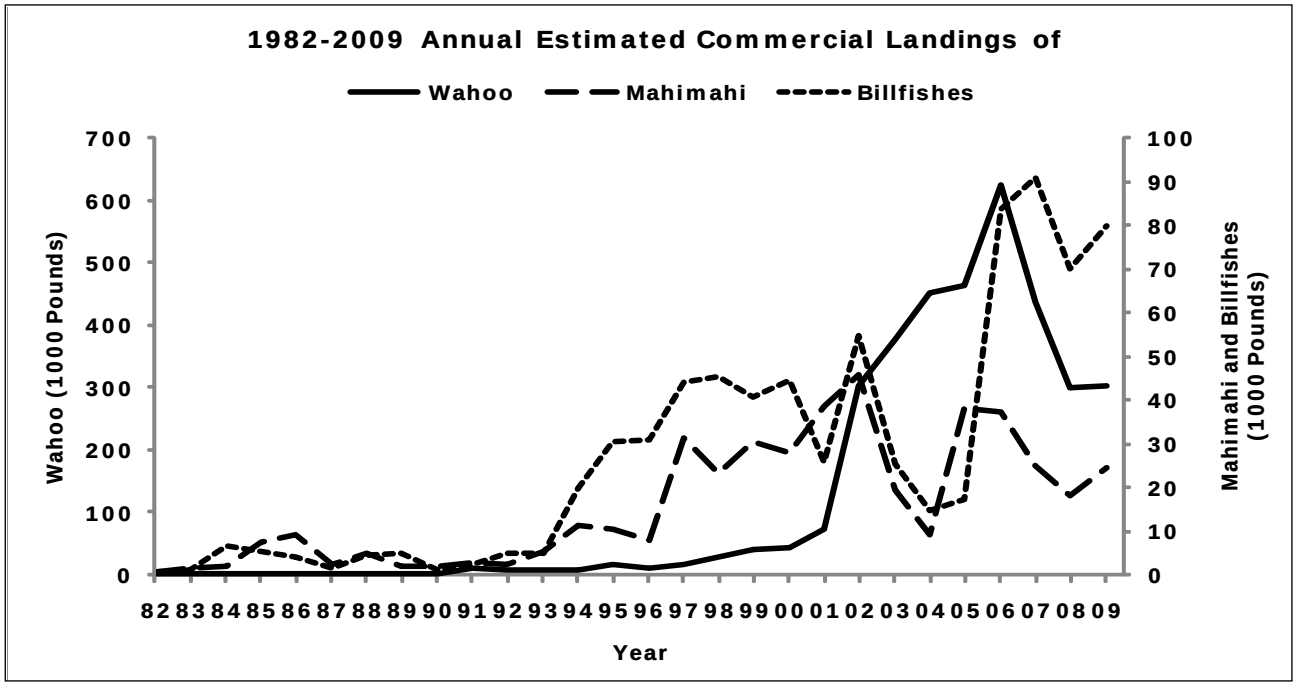

Figure A-3-6

The following graphs plot the monthly landings of some of the major commercially important species and document monthly fluctuations in landings over the time series:

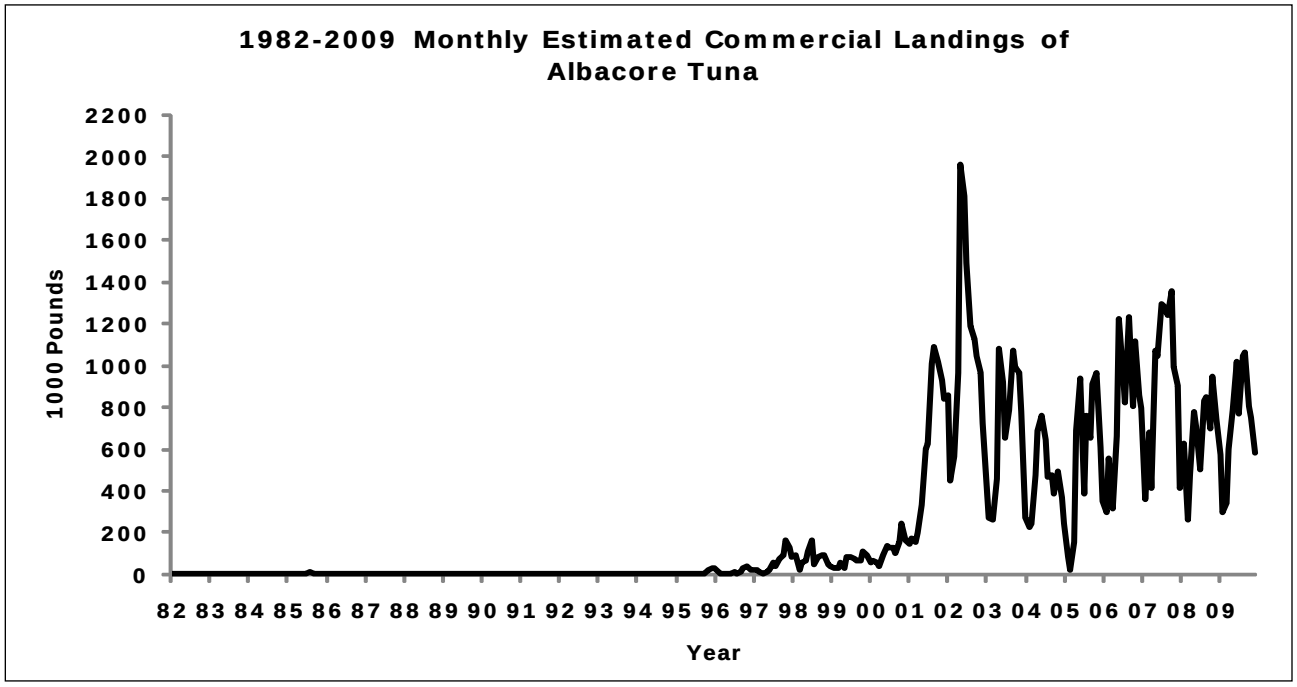

Figure A-4-1

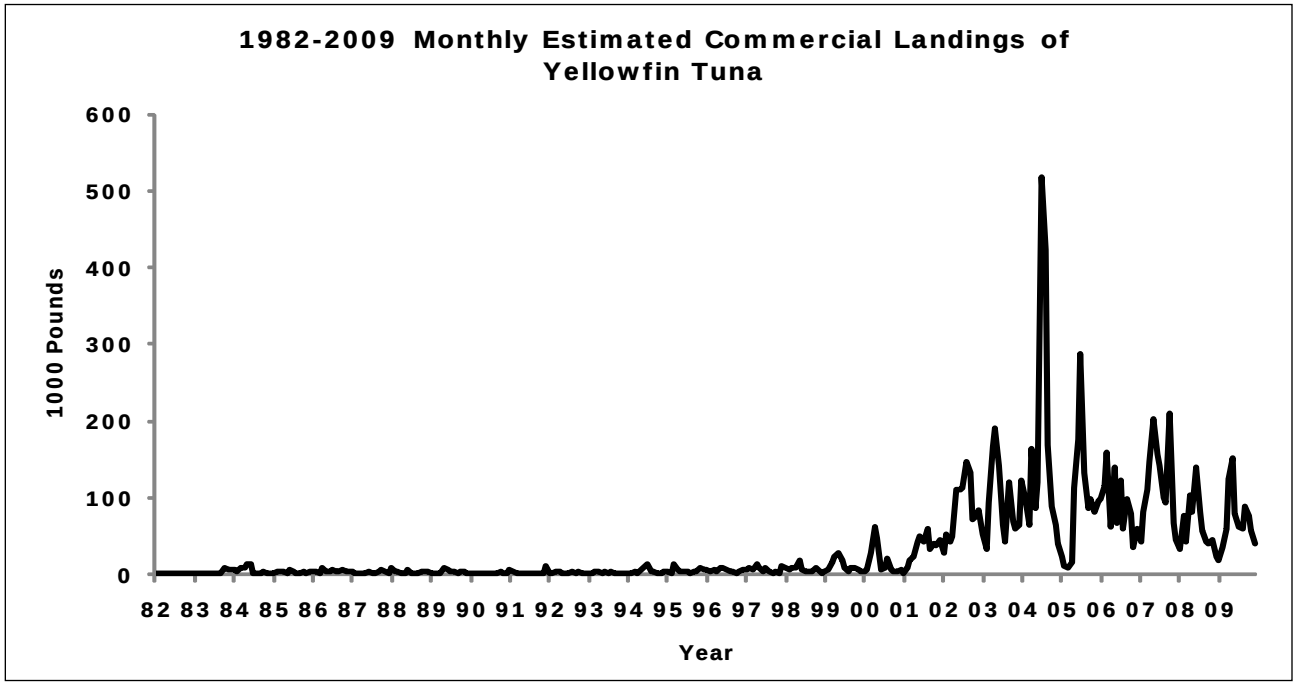

Figure A-4-2

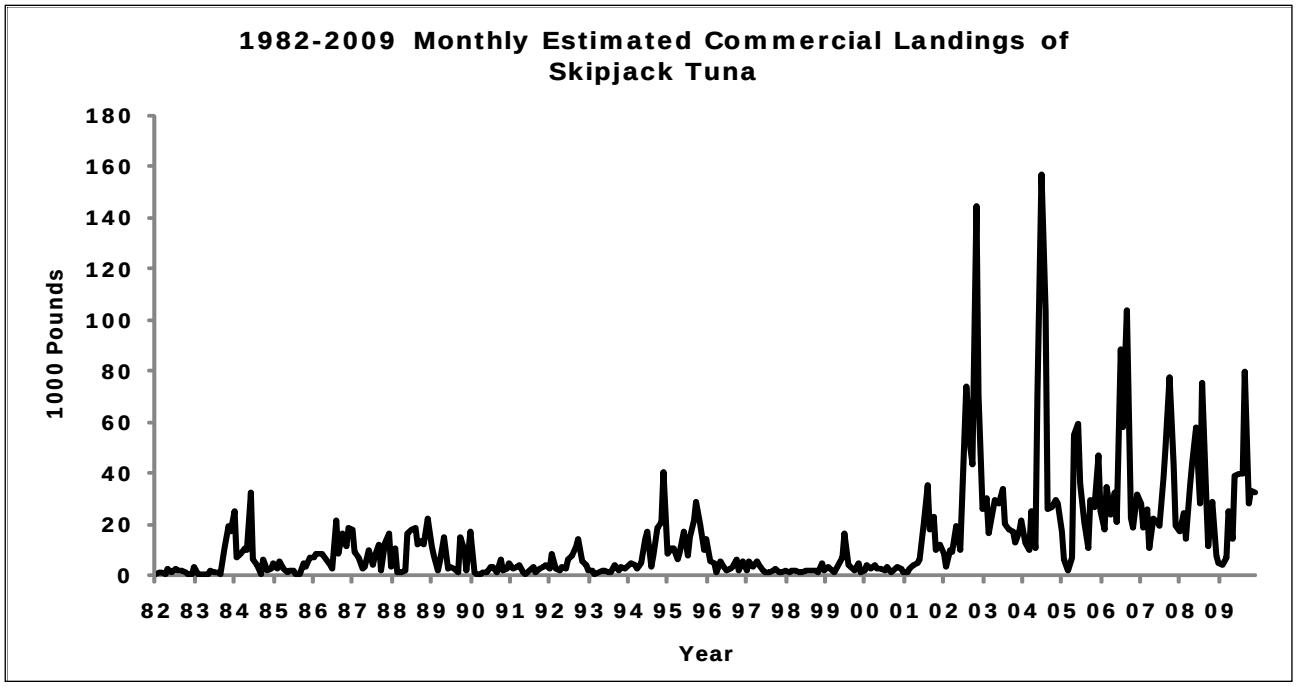

Figure A-4-3

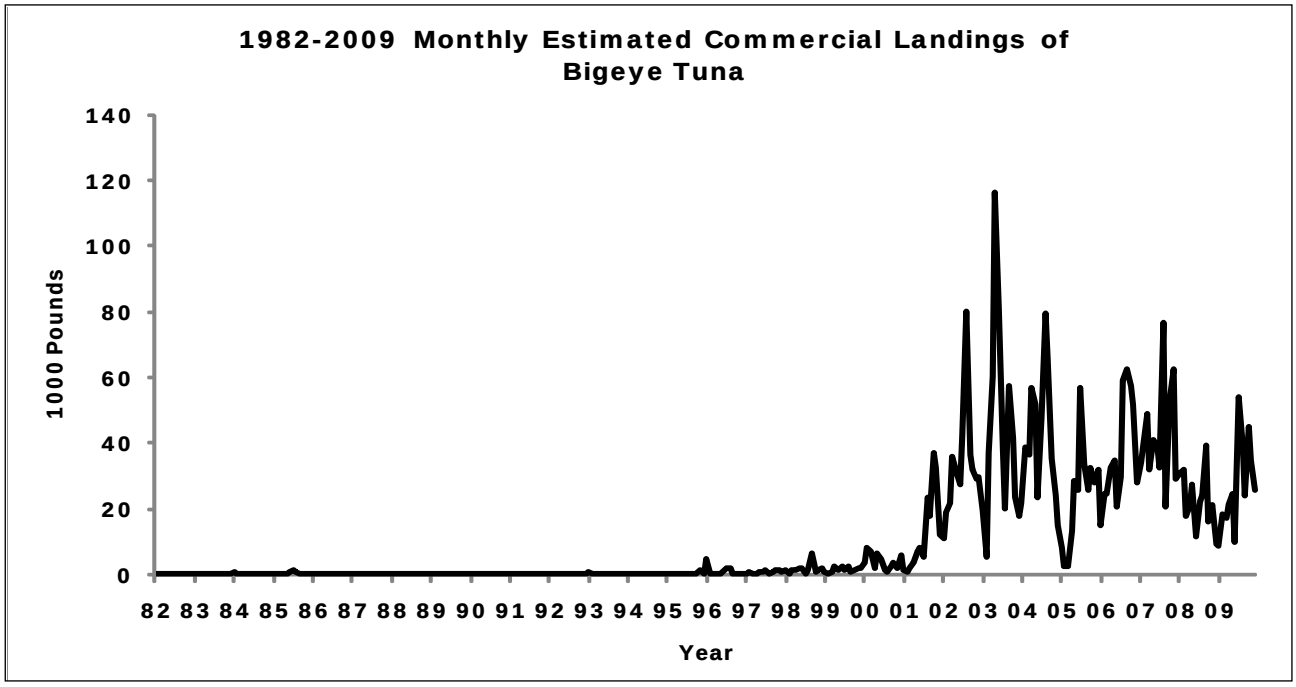

Figure A-4-4

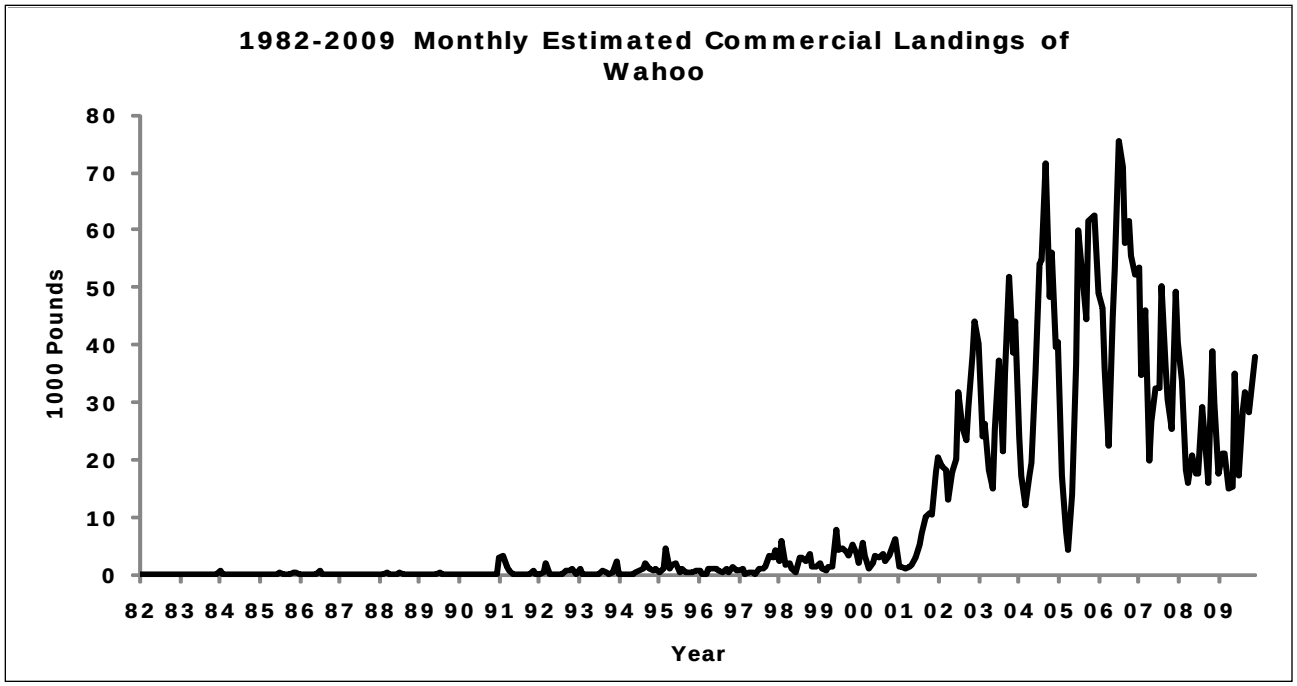

Figure A-4-5

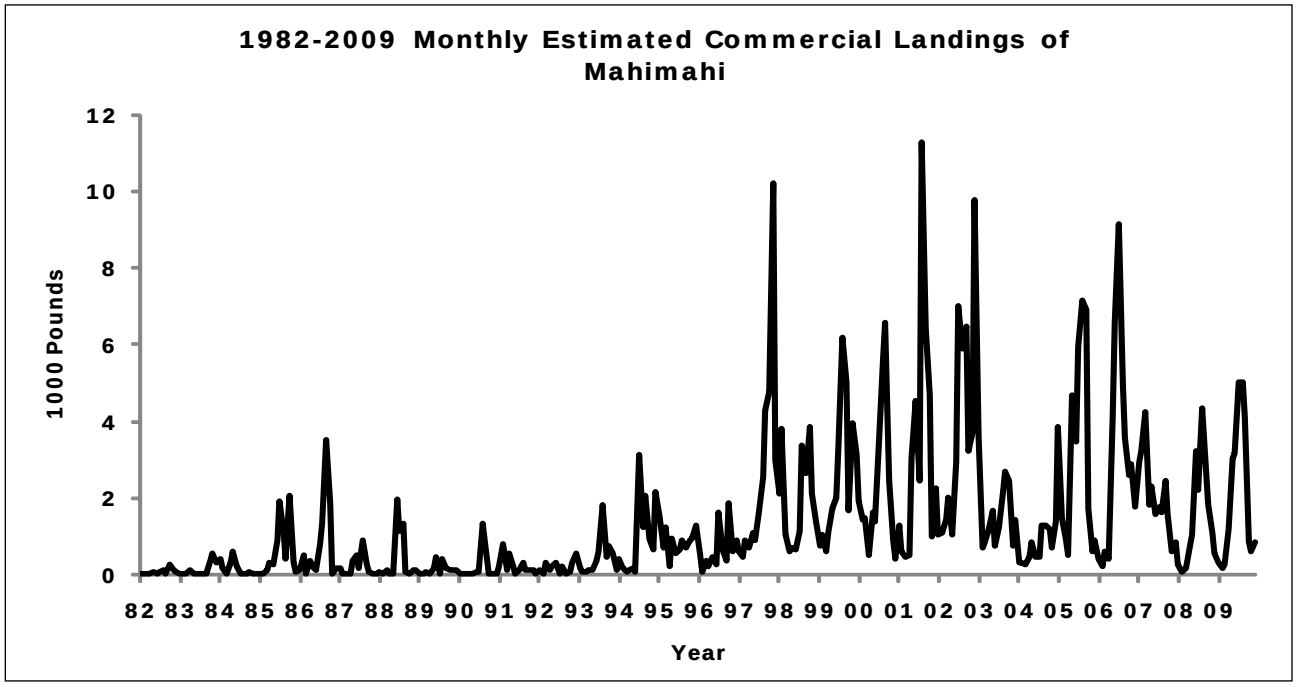

Figure A-4-6

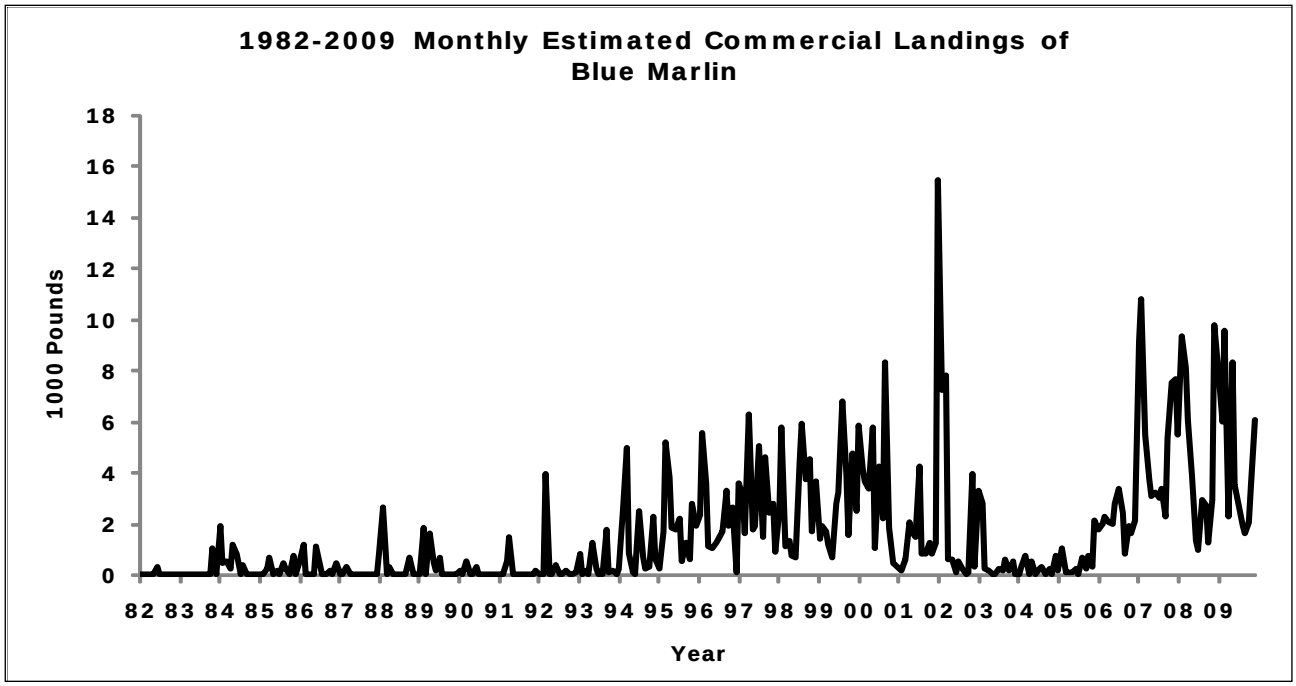

Figure A-4-7

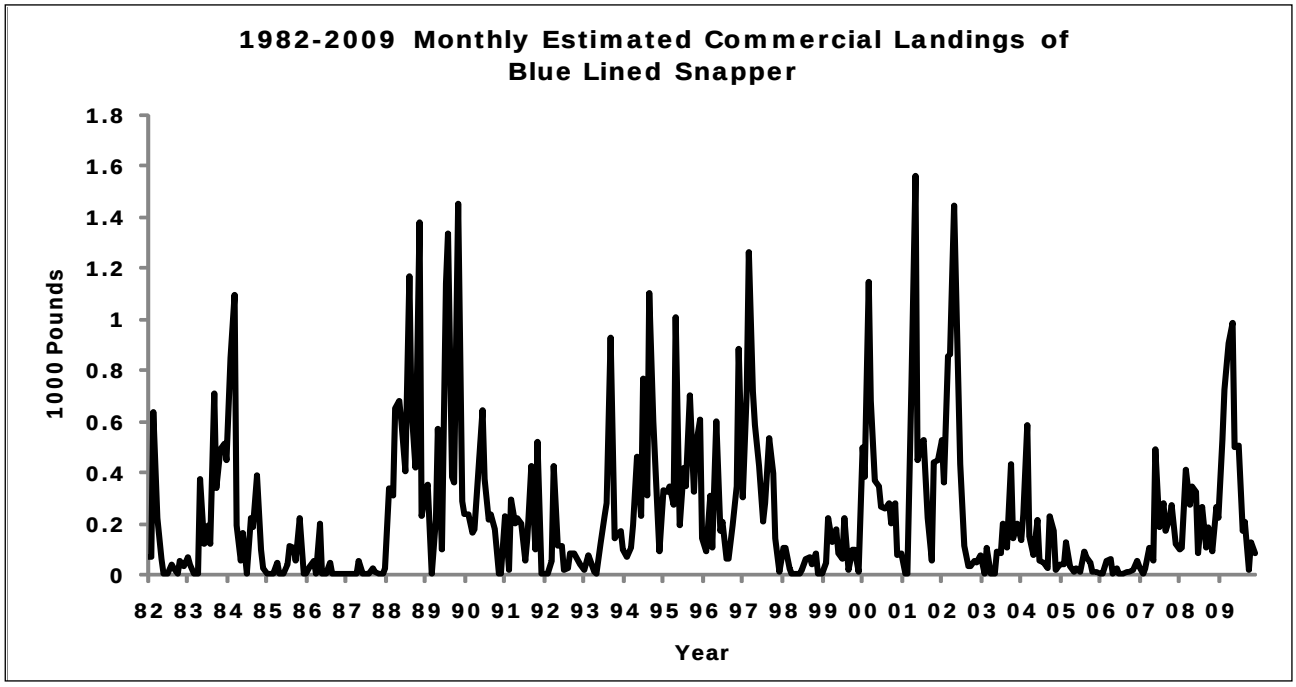

Figure A-4-8

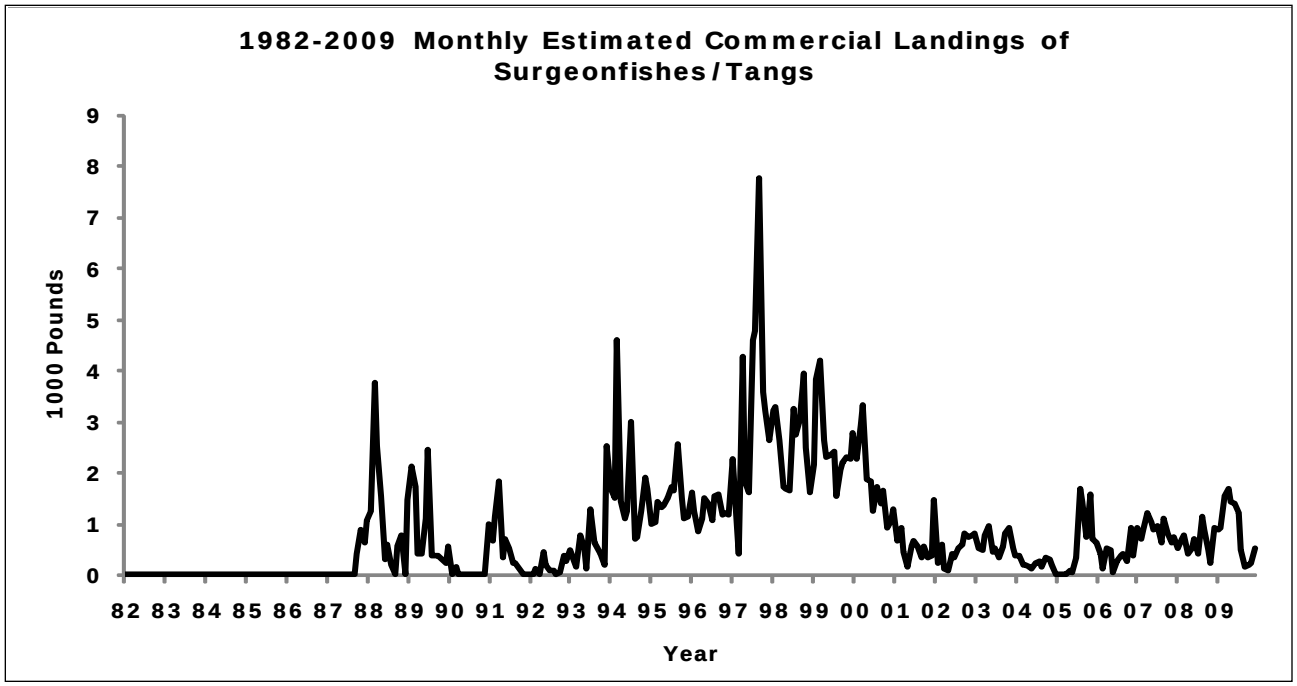

Figure A-4-9

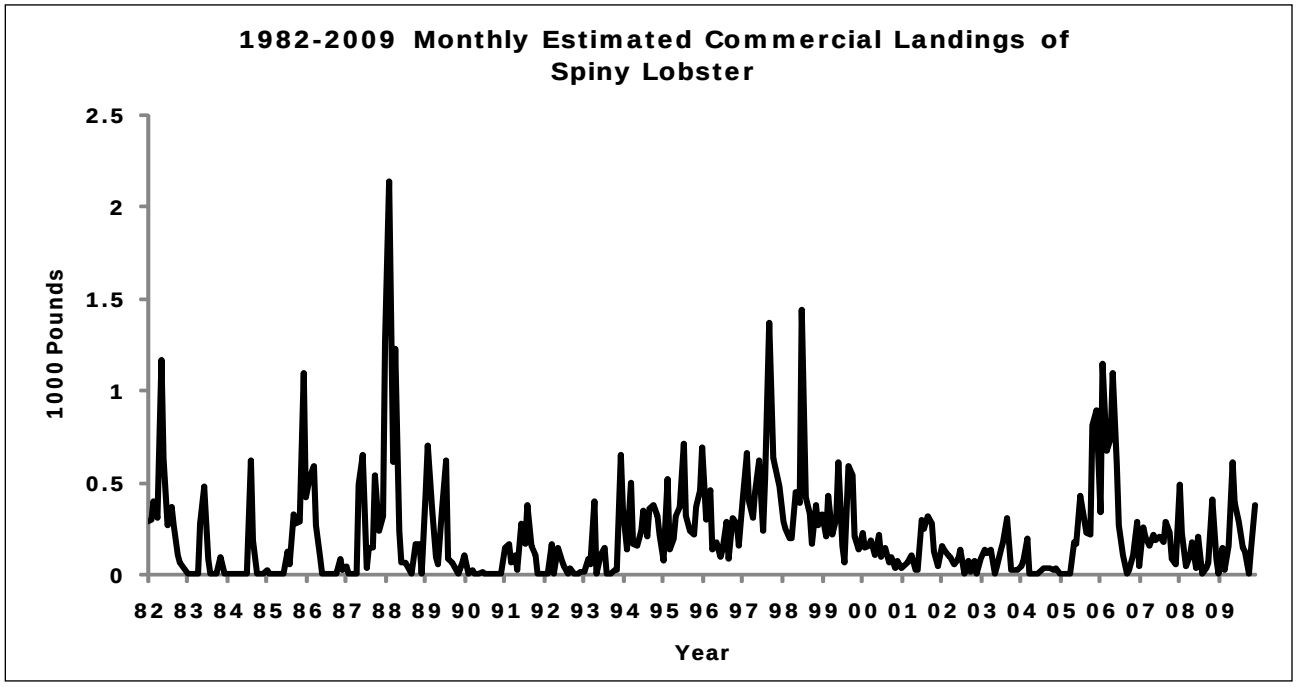

Figure A-4-10