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COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL HARVEST OF ALBACORE TUNA (*Thunnus alalunga*)

Oregon Albacore Port Sampling Program

2023 Annual Report

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ANNUAL REPORT, ALBACORE PORT SAMPLING PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) is a highly migratory species found worldwide in temperate seas. Albacore caught off Oregon belong to the North Pacific stock and are generally juvenile or sub-adult fish that have not spawned. During their trans-Pacific migrations, vessels of several nations target albacore including the United States, Canada, Taiwan, and Japan. The United States West Coast fishery harvests this stock during the summer and early fall months.

Commercial harvest of hook-and-line caught, or "troll-caught" albacore tuna has occurred off Oregon since 1929 when the fishery expanded north from the traditional Southern California grounds. Originally, both bait-boats and jig-boats fished for albacore off Oregon, but in recent years jig boats have predominated. Bait fishing with live anchovies remains desirable, especially late in the season, but is much less common in Oregon due to live anchovies being unavailable in Oregon ports. The west coast fleet consists primarily of vessels ranging from 20 to 60 feet in length, with multiple permits to harvest crab, salmon, or groundfish at other times of the year. Crews range in size from single-handed small boats up to large freezer boats with a crew of 10 or more, but on most boats, there are two to four aboard. Albacore boats employ several methods of preservation including ice for one to three-day fishing trips, and blast- or brine-freezing equipment for indefinite excursions at sea. Some of the larger freezer boats (>60 ft.) travel the North Pacific year-round while primarily fishing for albacore.

Usually, an agreement under the 1981 U.S./Canada Albacore treaty allows up to 45 Canadian vessels to fish and land tuna in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), between June 15 and September 15. Authorized ports for Canadian vessels landing albacore in Oregon are Astoria, Newport, and Charleston. The U.S./Canada Albacore treaty terms are renegotiated every three years. In 2023, the countries were unable to reach an agreement on terms and therefore no regime was in place during the 2023 albacore fishing season. Therefore, no Canadian vessels were permitted to fish in the U.S. EEZ or land in any west coast ports.

Commercial albacore landings in Oregon have been highly variable over the long-term (Figure 1). This includes zero landings in the early 1930s to over 22 million pounds in 1944. Landing volume dropped to near 500 thousand pounds in the mid-1950s before reaching its peak of almost 38 million pounds in 1968. Over the last 30 years (1993-2023), landings in Oregon have averaged 7.5 million pounds per year.

Beginning in 2005 under the Highly Migratory Species Fisheries Management Plan, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) required vessels to submit logbook data while

fishing for albacore inside the 200-mile EEZ. Prior to this, the logbook program was voluntary and only vessels fishing outside the EEZ were required to submit logbooks under the High Seas Fishing Compliance Act.

This report summarizes information about Oregon's commercial albacore fishery, sampling data for the 2023 albacore season, and information from the recreational albacore fishery. Sampling of Oregon's commercial albacore fishery is a cooperative effort between the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC). ODFW's Ocean Recreational Boat Survey (ORBS) conducts recreational albacore fishery sampling. Sport fishing for albacore off Oregon has grown in popularity since 2000, especially in the past decade. All results in this report are preliminary as of November 28, 2023.

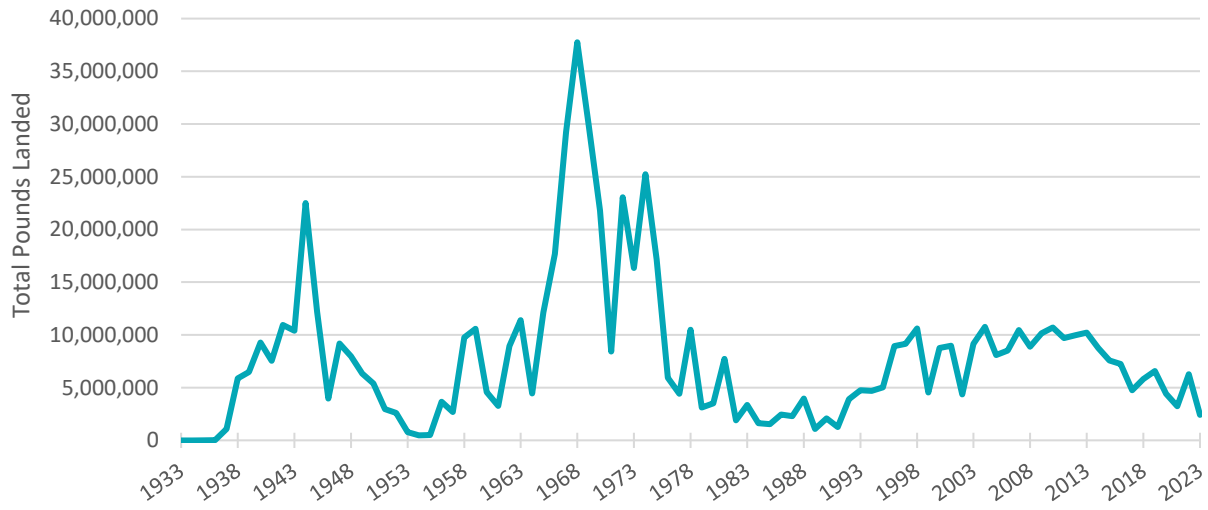

Figure 1. Historical landings of albacore tuna into Oregon from 1933-2023.

2023 COMMERCIAL ALBACORE FISHERY

Ocean Conditions and Fleet Activity

Warm sea surface temperatures approached and settled along the Oregon coast in late July (Figure 2). With global sea temperatures spiking in different regions of the world and a fleet reminiscent of high catch rates during 2022, many fishers assumed it would be an early and strong albacore season. Many more knew the stalled and saturated market experienced during the latter half of the 2022 season would have lingering effects on the 2023 season, but how much of an impact would remain to be seen. Due to poor market conditions and less than ideal catch reports, the California and Washington vessels that typically fish out of Oregon did not arrive in their preferred ports until late July, if at all. The momentum of the season did not build until early August when catch began to outpace effort. As soon as

landings began to accelerate, there was an unusually strong mid-August weather event that kept the fleet in port for nearly a week, which likely had an adverse effect on landed volume for the month. As September approached, warm sea surface temperatures remained close to the coast and reports of spotty fishing began to improve. Many fishers attempted to make up for lost fishing time from July and August, but there were multiple weather systems that limited access to the fishing grounds during September. The season ended decisively in mid-October as weather events persisted and warm temperatures began to move away from the coast. The biggest driver of the early season end was poor market conditions with a price that no longer made it lucrative to pursue the fishery.

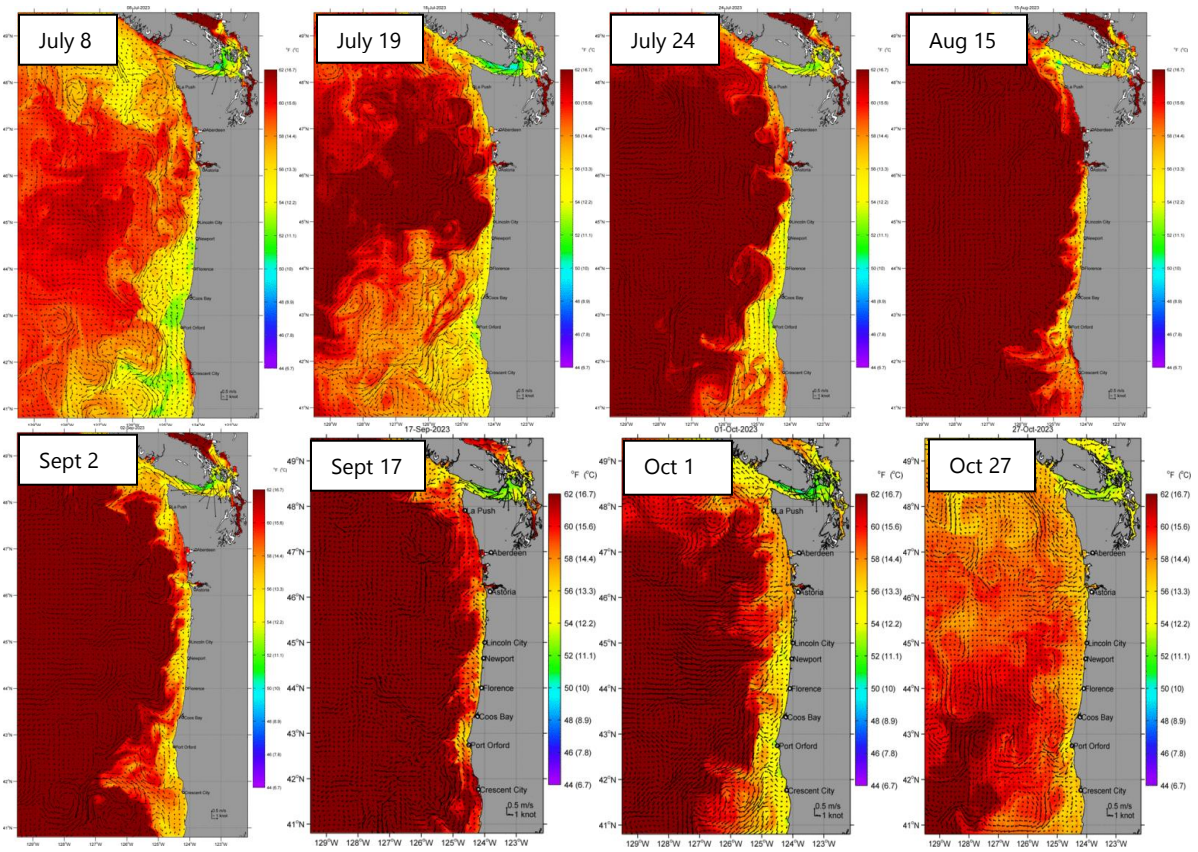

Figure 2. Sea surface temperature plots off Oregon and Washington July 8 – October 27, 2023. Images courtesy of Craig Risien, Oregon State University, Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS).

Albacore Landings

The preliminary estimate of total albacore volume landed in Oregon during the 2023 season is 2,429,255 pounds. This reflects only 37% of the prior ten-year average of 6.49 million pounds from 2013-2022. When comparing the 2023 season to the prior five-year average from 2018-2022, landed volume represents a decrease of 54%. The landings occurred over 396 total trips, reflecting only 41% of the ten-year average of 977 trips from 2013-2022 and 51% of the five-year average of 781 trips from 2018-2022 (Figure 3).

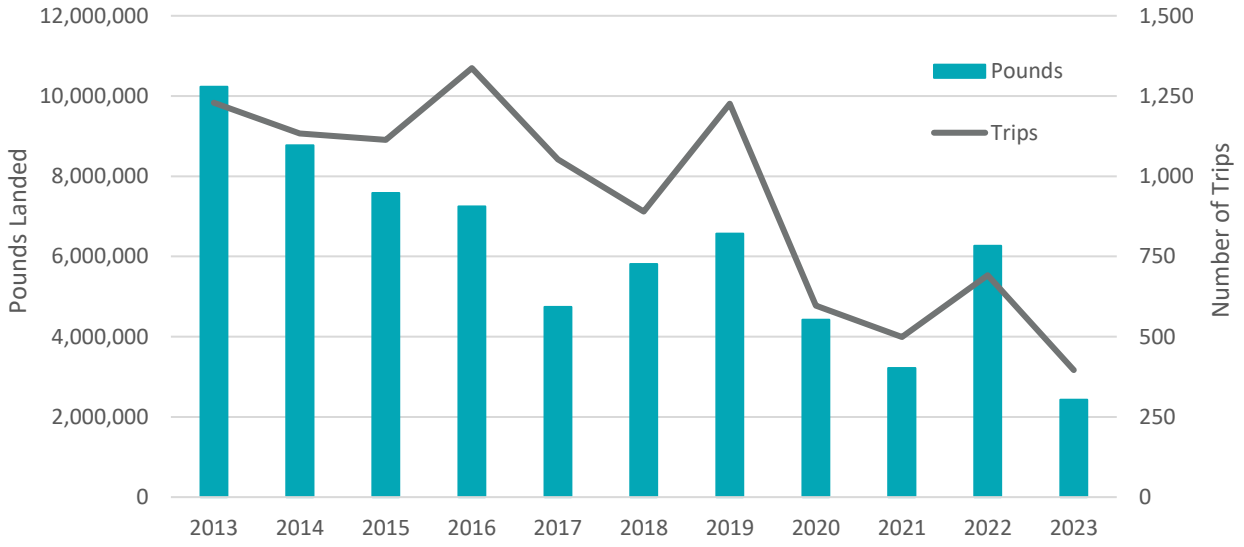

Figure 3. Total pounds of albacore landed (left axis) and number of albacore vessel trips (right axis) in Oregon by year, 2013-2023.

There were 173 unique vessels that targeted albacore during 396 trips, for an average of 2.3 trips per vessel over the 2023 season. The 173 participating vessels represents 56% of the ten-year average of 309 vessels and 68% of the five-year average of 256 vessels. This year's participating fleet was down 31% from 2022, a decrease of 78 vessels (Figure 4). There were no Canadian vessels that made landings into Oregon in 2023.

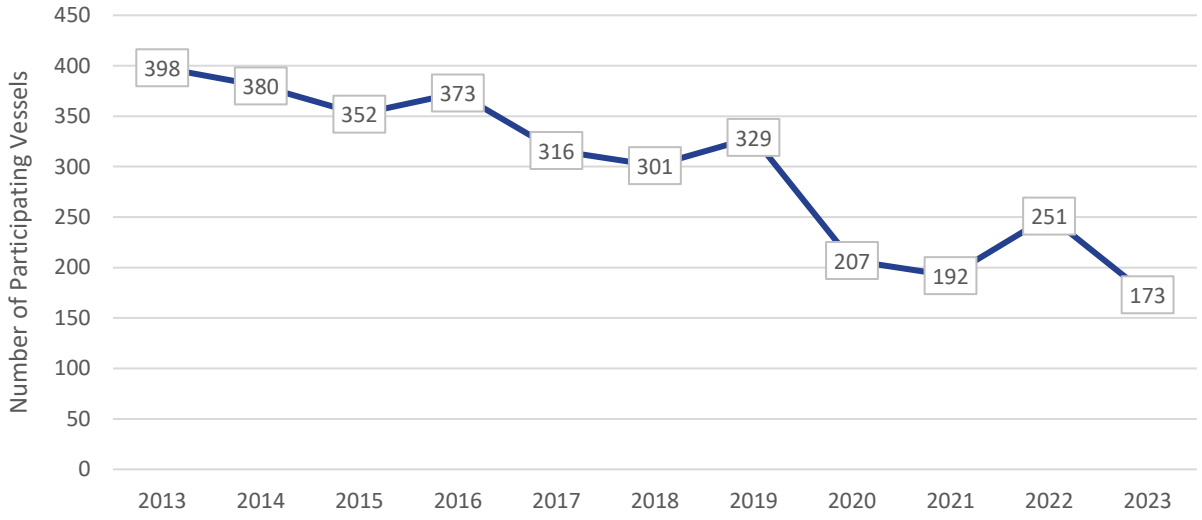

Figure 4. Total number of unique vessels landing albacore in Oregon, 2013-2023.

The first landing in Oregon took place on July 11 in Newport followed by six other small, exploratory sized offloads. There was a lull in offloads from July 15 to July 23, after which vessels consistently made landings indicating the full start to the season. Landings accelerated during the first half of August, but drastically decreased as the August weather event forced the fleet into port. September started strong with reports of better catch rates, but also catch that was inundated with very young, small fish. Peak season volume occurred during the week of September 10, with 503,572 pounds landed (Figure 5). This was likely driven by many large vessels retaining their catch over the course of the weather events, and offloading in September, signaling the beginning of the season end. Calm early October weather encouraged some vessels to make additional trips, but catch rates dropped substantially as the fish began to move away from the coast. The last offload occurred on October 19 in Newport to round out the season with 2.4 million pounds landed. Throughout the season, many fishers had trouble finding buyers for their fish, limiting the number of trips they were able to make, and subsequently, the volume of fish landed over the season. These factors combined caused the 2023 season to be the lowest volume year on record since 1991.

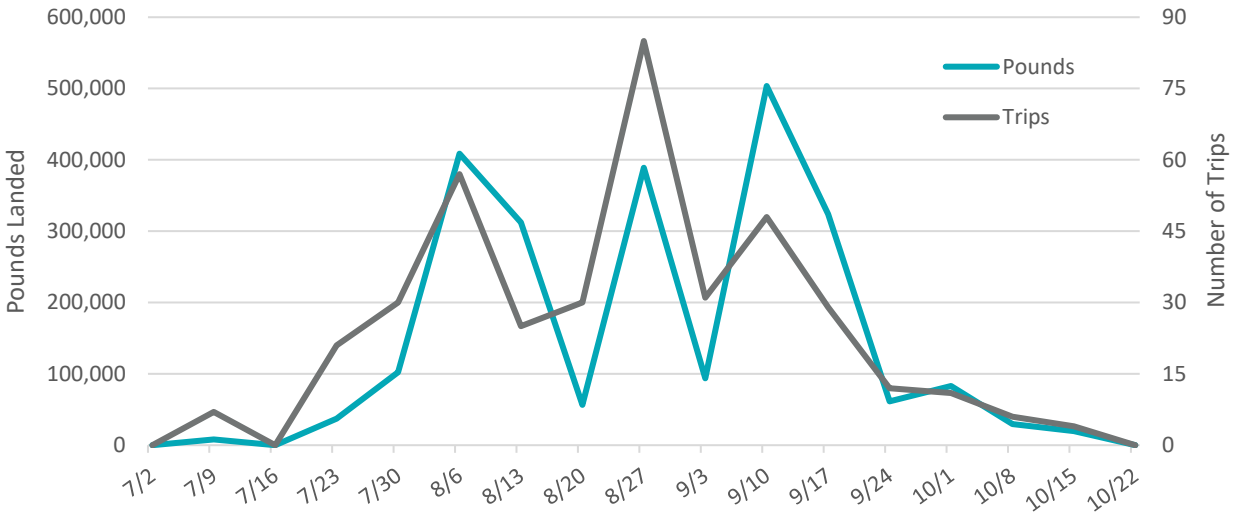

Figure 5. Total pounds of albacore landed (left axis) and number of albacore vessel trips (right axis) per week in 2023.

The temporal distribution of landings follows the typical pattern, with the exception that slightly more pounds were landed in September compared to August. August is usually the highest producing and grossing month of the season, though this can vary. It was a slower than usual start in July with only 71,610 pounds landed representing 2.9% of the season total (Figure 6). August contributed 44.2% of the seasonal volume for a total of 1,070,155 pounds landed. September was the largest contributor of volume at 47.4% of the yearly total and 1,115,077 pounds for the month. October contributed 5.5% of the season volume (132,413 pounds), a decline from the five-year average October contribution of 8%. With

the small landing volumes in July and October, this season was predominantly a two-month season when albacore catch is typically spread more evenly across four months, which has contributed to low landing volume totals overall.

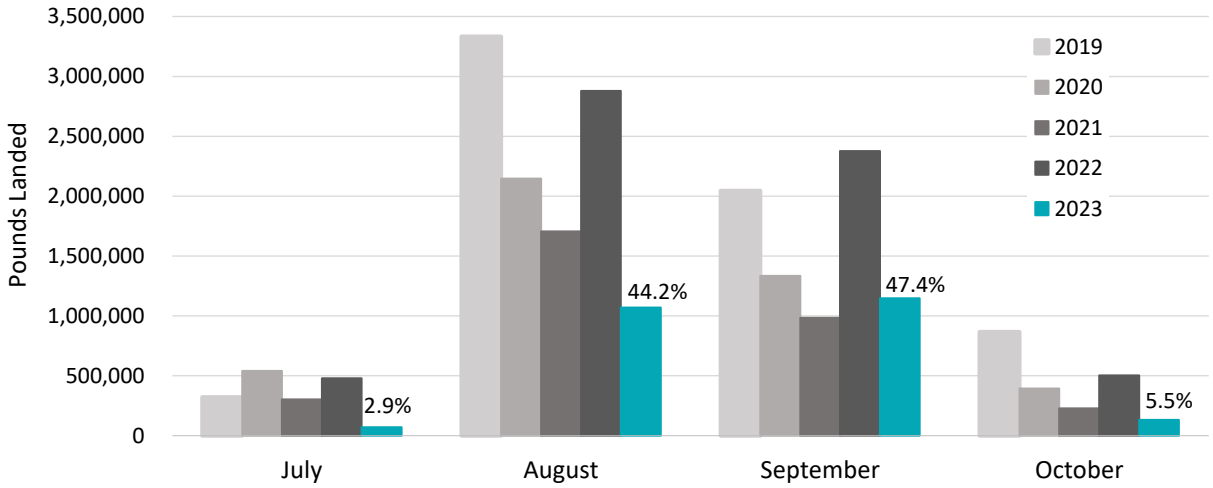

Figure 6. Monthly distribution of pounds landed July-October over the albacore season, 2019-2023.

Albacore landings were spatially distributed along the coast with 61% (1.47M lbs.) of the volume offloaded in Newport. Charleston comes in at a distant second with 25% of the season's volume total (617k lbs.). Astoria and Garibaldi each contribute 5% of landing volume, (128k and 115k lbs., respectively). Winchester Bay accounts for 2% of landing volume. 'Other Ports', which consists of Gearhart-Seaside, Pacific City, Salmon River, Florence, Bandon, Port Orford, Gold Beach, and Brookings also account for 2% of the total season volume. (Figure 7).

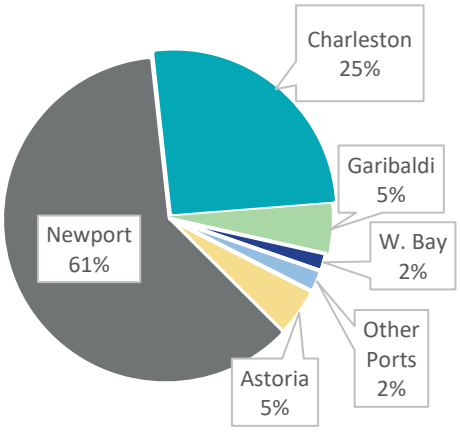

Figure 7. Landing volume percent by port, 2023.

Over the 2023 season, Astoria landing volume only very slightly outpaced Garibaldi for the first time in two years (Table 1). With only 13 thousand pounds difference between the two ports and more trips landed into Garibaldi, it is worth considering this a continuation of the

recent trend of the decrease of landings in Astoria coupled with an increase into Garibaldi. This trend is examined in more detail in the 2021 annual report[1].

Table 1. Albacore landings by port for 2023 (pounds and percentage) and average landings (pounds and percentage), 2013-2022.

	2023		10-Year Average	
Port	**Landings (lbs)**	**Landing %**	**Landings (lbs)**	**Landing %**
Newport	1,472,017	60.60%	2,831,048	43.64%
Charleston	617,234	25.41%	1,680,214	25.89%
Astoria	128,174	5.28%	1,376,372	21.22%
Garibaldi	115,305	4.75%	302,421	4.66%
Winchester Bay	43,250	1.78%	134,435	2.07%
Brookings	20,725	0.85%	109,439	1.68%
Port Orford	5,136	0.21%	27,699	0.42%
Gold Beach	506	0.02%	5,321	0.08%
Bandon	3,080	0.13%	3,703	0.06%
Gearhart-Seaside	4,627	0.19%	2,631	0.04%
Florence	14,855	0.61%	12,285	0.18%
Pacific City	3,520	0.14%	2,789	0.04%
Depoe Bay	-	-	2,589	0.03%
Salmon River	826	0.03%	355	0.00%

The average size of all albacore landings in 2023 was 6,114 pounds, a three-thousand-pound decrease from 2022 but only a seven percent decrease from the ten-year average of 6,506 pounds. This indicates that vessels of all sizes were able to make trips this season and there were no substantial limiting factors, such as weather or distance to the fishing grounds, that kept the smaller vessels in port more frequently throughout the season.

Dividing all landings into quartiles by total pounds reveals the wide range of landing size in this fishery. While the largest landing of the season was over 72,000 pounds, the median landing was only 2,005 pounds. 75% of all landings were 6,568 pounds or less (Table 2). This highlights that the fishery is largely dominated by medium and small vessels.

[1] https://www.dfw.state.or.us/MRP/publications/docs/2021%20OR%20Annual%20Albacore%20Report.pdf

Table 2. Quartile ranges of all commercial albacore landings, 2023.

All Landings		
Quartile		**Pounds**
100%	**Max**	72,230
75%	**Quartile**	6,568
50%	**Median**	2,005
25%	**Quartile**	699
0%	**Min**	16
	Average	6,114

Albacore Prices and Value

The average price of the 2023 season is $1.42 per pound. This is a 40% decrease from the average price of the 2022 season, which was the highest price in the fishery's history, and a 23% decrease from the five-year average price of $1.85 per pound. The high price and catch rates of 2022 led to eventual market saturation, which has left a lingering impact on the albacore fishery in 2023. With numerous cold storage facilities at capacity, many of the large processors were not buying albacore at all. The beginning of the season saw iced, fresh fish moving across the market most efficiently with an average price that reflected early season catch and the highest of the season at $1.99 per pound in July (Figure 8). Except for a slight price peak after the weather event in August, the price decreased throughout the season with an average price in August of $1.53, September $1.30, and October averaged $1.28 per pound.

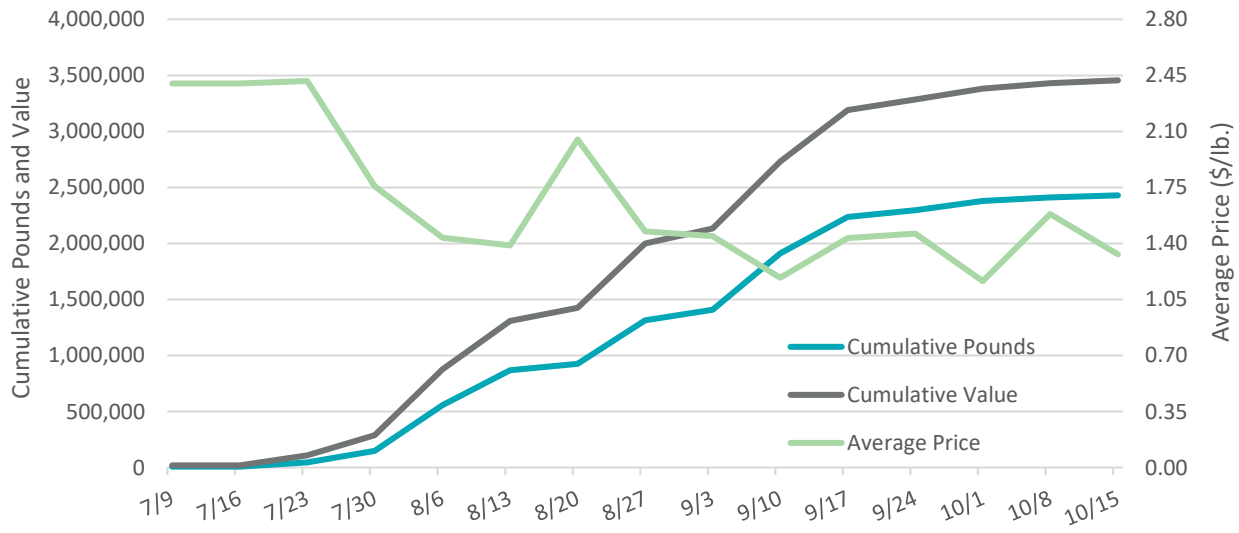

Figure 8. Cumulative landings, cumulative ex-vessel value, and average price by statistical week (Sunday-Saturday) in 2023.

The 2023 Oregon albacore season generated $3,455,829 in total gross value paid to vessels, which is only 24% of the revenue generated over the 2022 season and represents a decrease of 68% from the prior ten-year average of $10,825,544 (Figure 9). The average ex-vessel trip values at just over $8,600, a 57% decrease from the average trip valued at approximately $20,000 in 2022.

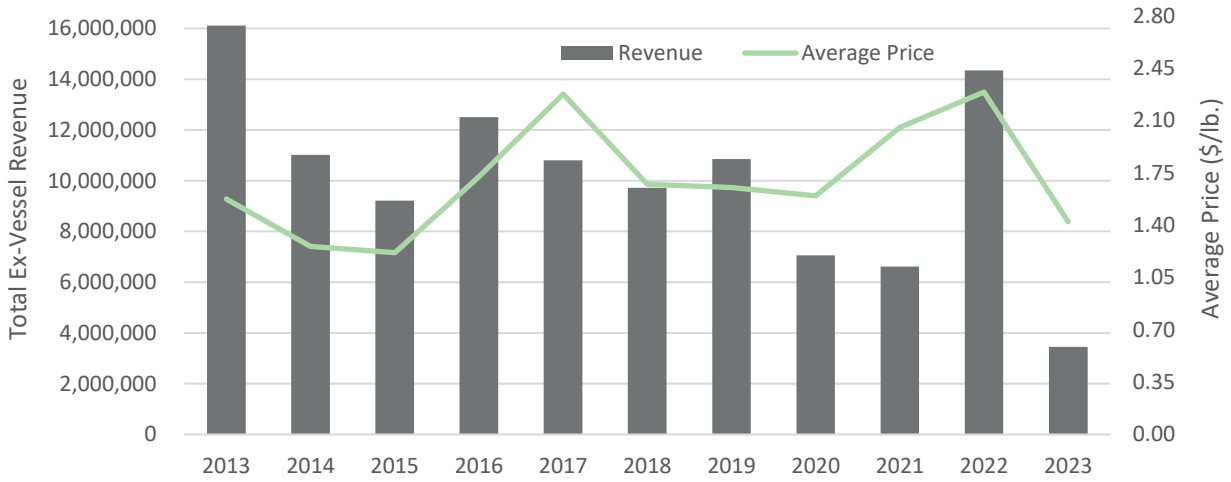

Figure 9. Total revenue (ex-vessel) and average price of Oregon albacore landings, 2013-2023.

Albacore typically ranks fourth or fifth for total annual revenues generated in Oregon marine fisheries. This year, all major fisheries rank higher in revenue making albacore the eighth most productive fishery in the state contributing just 2% of revenue generated during 2023 (Table 3).

Table 3. Preliminary Oregon marine fish revenue (ex-vessel) for calendar year 2023

Fishery Species	Pounds Landed	Revenue	Revenue Percentage
Dungeness Crab[º]	37,183,901	$104,149,211	58.8%
Groundfish[×]	40,067,729	$18,267,509	10.3%
Pacific Whiting	164,005,032	$14,924,723	8.4%
Pink Shrimp	44,147,831	$18,721,598	10.6%
Albacore Tuna	2,429,255	$3,455,829	2.0%
Sablefish	6,583,916	$7,955,363	4.5%
Salmon	1,727,423	$5,205,299	2.9%
All Other Marine Species[××]	5,182,856	$4,508,197	2.5%
Market Squid	-	-	-
Total	**301,327,943**	**$177,187,729**	**100.0%**

[º]Includes Bay and Ocean Dungeness fisheries, Jan 1 – Dec. 31, 2023.
[×] Groundfish excludes Pacific Whiting and Sablefish.
[××] Other marine species includes Pacific Halibut.

Sampling Rate & Coverage Analysis

The sampling rate goals for the 2023 albacore season were negotiated under the contract with NMFS and PSMFC, resulting in a 20% sampling goal for the ports of Astoria, Newport, and Charleston. Sampling rate is the percentage of total albacore trips with landings sampled for length frequency in each required port (Astoria, Newport, and Charleston). Sampling coverage rates in the major ports have exceeded contract requirements, with an overall sampling rate of 43% (Table 4). Appendix A presents additional summary information required by the contractual agreement with NMFS and PSMFC for albacore sampling.

Table 4. 2023 preliminary Oregon commercial albacore sampling season summary. Gearhart-Seaside, Pacific City, Salmon River, Florence, Bandon, Port Orford, Gold Beach, and Brookings are combined as "Other Ports."

Port	Pounds Landed	Pounds Sampled	Albacore Trips	Trips Sampled	Total Fish Sampled	Average Sample Size	Coverage Rate
Astoria	128,174	93,330	26	10	229	23	**38%**
Garibaldi	115,305	40,175	31	2	50	20	**6%**
Newport	1,472,017	841,796	191	95	3,442	36	**50%**
Winchester Bay	43,250	-	18	-	-	-	**-**
Charleston	617,234	481,386	98	39	1,597	41	**40%**
Other Ports	53,275	26,877	32	4	104	26	**13%**
Total	**2,429,255**	**1,483,564**	**396**	**150**	**5,422**	**36**	**43%**

The funding for albacore samplers is allocated to cover July through October and allows for samplers in Astoria, Newport, and Charleston. Sampling activities include measuring 20-100 albacore per landing for fork length, collecting information on fishing patterns and rates, distributing logbooks to vessels, and providing information to fishers.

Comparing quartile divisions of all landing weights to sampled landing weights highlights potential sampling bias regarding landing size. Large landings are defined as those with weights greater than 75% of all individual albacore trip landing weights. In 2023, large landings are classified as 6,568 pounds and up (Table 5). This year, 44% of sampled landings came from the large landing size, or top 25% of all landings. While this indicates there continues to be bias toward sampling larger landings, the trend continues to decrease from the 50% mark observed prior to 2022. This shows that samplers continue to effectively capture smaller landings throughout the season. Landings from larger vessels are much easier to predict and access, hence the skewed percentages toward larger landings.

Table 5. Quartile points for all Oregon albacore landings and sampled landings, 2023.

All Landings			Sampled Landings		
Quartile		**Pounds**	**Quartile**		**Pounds**
100%	**Max**	72,230	100%	**Max**	72,230
75%	**Quartile**	6,568	75%	**Quartile**	13,107
50%	**Median**	2,005	50%	**Median**	5,414
25%	**Quartile**	699	25%	**Quartile**	1,857
0%	**Min**	16	0%	**Min**	178
	Average	6,114		**Average**	9,837

Recommendation for 2024 sampling: Although large landing sampling bias continues to show improvement as stated above, all samplers should remain cognizant of the tendency to sample larger landings over smaller. Samplers should actively work to form and reinforce connections with fishers operating mid to smaller sized vessels that participate in the fishery. Samplers should also familiarize themselves with mobile buyers that operate from trucks and/or skiff early in the season. Good rapport with local restaurants that purchase albacore may also lead to an increase in smaller landings sampled. For vessels that sell their catch off the boat to the public, samplers should emphasize establishing rapport with these skippers early in the season. These samples often must occur in shifts as fish are unloaded from the boat for purchase in smaller numbers. Often there are frames (carcasses) that can be measured post-sale if the fish were filleted, and the vertebrae were not damaged.

Length Frequency Analysis

Albacore samplers collected fork length measurements from unsorted commercially harvested albacore during offloading from July through October of 2023. Samplers measured 5,422 albacore over the course of the 2023 season. The frequency distribution of 2023 length data shows a scattered distribution with three very minor peaks at 62 cm, 69 cm, and 79 cm (Figure 10). The distribution created this year is unique in its representation of all class sizes encountered in the fishery. Typically, there is a sharp modal distribution with a certain size represented by 8-10% of sampled fish. This year, the highest percentage encountered is just over 4.5% of sampled fish at 62 cm, which further asserts the scattered distribution and representation of all size classes. The overall average length is 69.1 cm, representing fish weighing approximately 15.6 pounds and aged roughly 2.7 years. The length frequencies obtained from all major ports form similar distributions (Figure 11), indicating no substantial variation in catch coastwide.

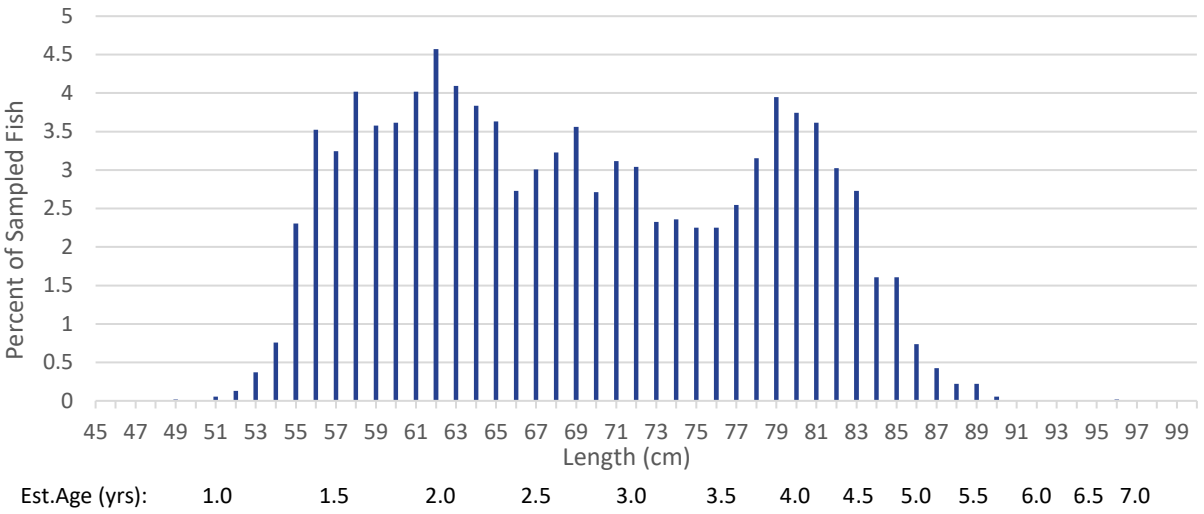

Figure 10. Length frequency data for all sampled ports and all months combined, 2023. Average length = 69.1 cm, n=5,422. Estimated age at length from Wells, 2013.

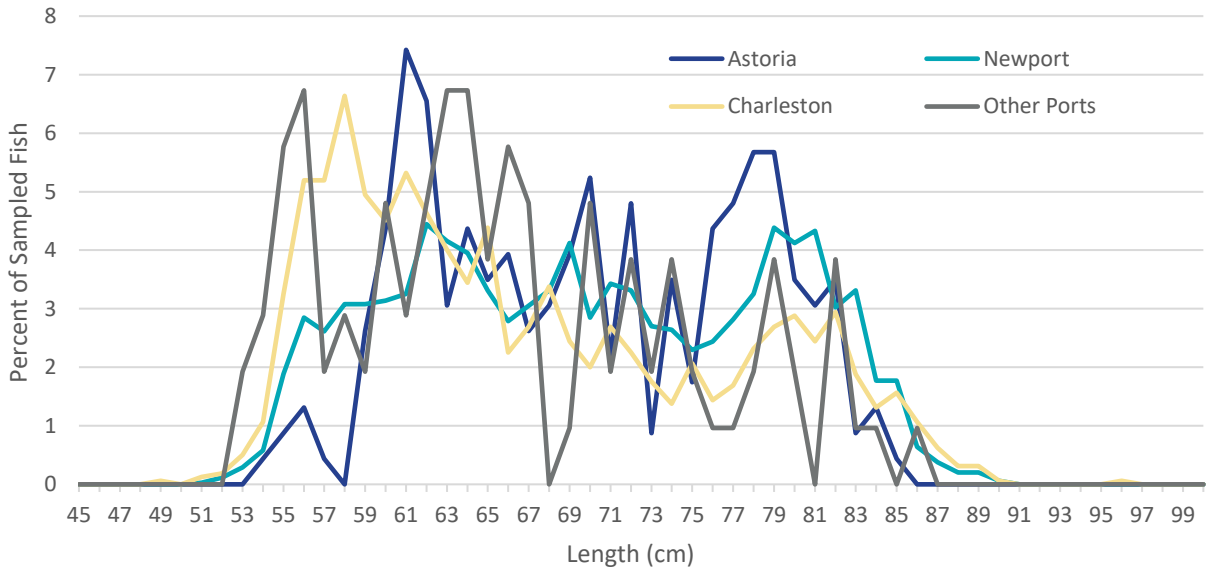

Figure 11. Length frequency data by port for albacore landed in Oregon in 2023. 'Other' consists of samples taken in Garibaldi, Florence, and Brookings. Average length and sample size by port: Astoria 70.1 cm, n = 229; Newport 70.0 cm, n = 3,442; Charleston 67.1 cm, n = 1,597; Other 66.1 cm, n = 154.

To further illustrate the scattered length distribution sampled during the 2023 season, Figure 12 plots the 2022 length frequencies as a backdrop to the 2023 distribution. Distribution curves produced by plotting the percent of sizes sampled are typically shaped like the 2022 season and represent size classes more strongly than others, and some size classes not at all. As illustrated below, all sizes had adequate representation during the 2023 season.

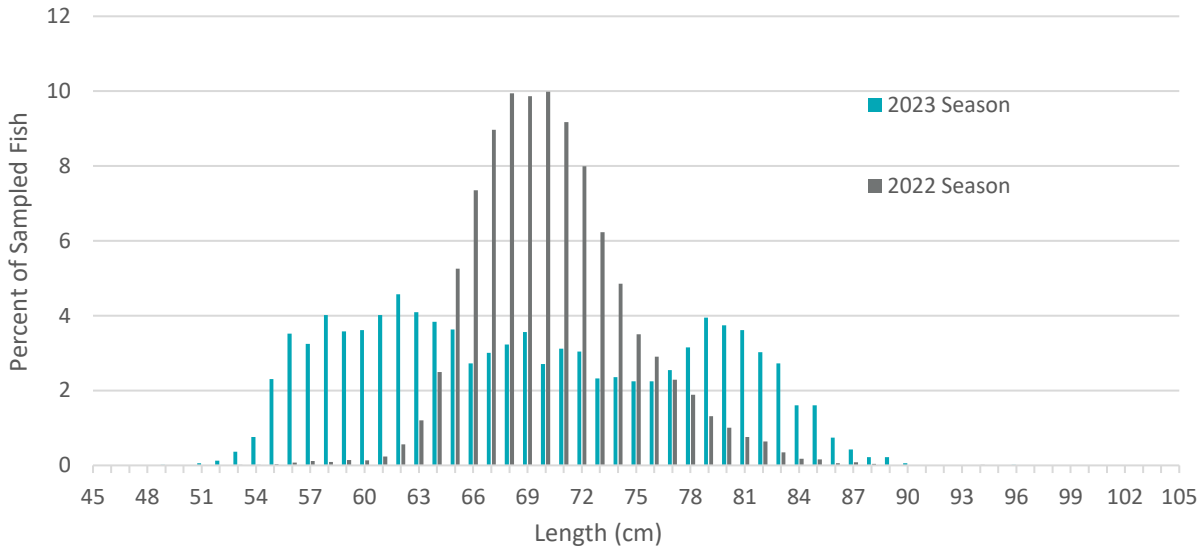

Figure 12. Length frequency data for 2023 plotted against 2022 length frequencies. Average length and sample size: 2022 70.3 cm, n = 11,870; 2023 69.1 cm, n = 5,422.

Many buyers sort albacore into three grades upon offloading: small are typically 9 pounds and under (<59 cm), medium range from 9-17 pounds (59-72 cm) and large are typically over 17 pounds (>72 cm). These variations are based on buyer needs and are subject to fluctuation. The grade sizes stated above were used for analysis in Figure 13.

Changes in size grade throughout the season were marked by a high percentage of medium grade fish early in the season that declined as the season progressed. This was coupled with a stark increase in the proportion of small grade fish through September and October, with large fish still observed and caught late season (Figure 13).

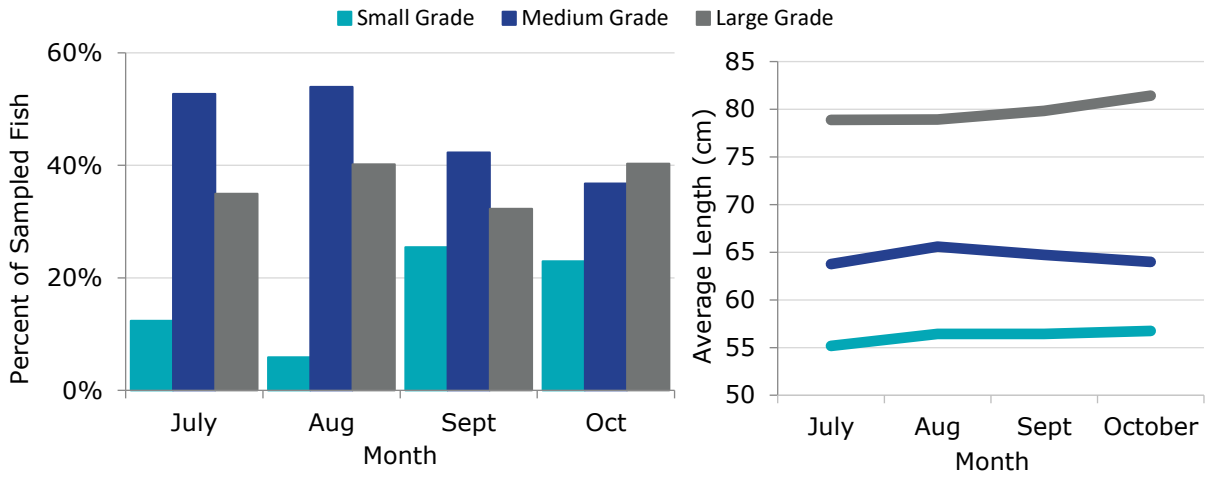

Figure 13. Proportion (left) and average length (right) of small, medium, and large grade fish sampled per month in 2023. Small: n = 782; Medium: n = 2,643; Large: n = 1,997.

Plotting these length frequencies by month allows visualization of age class shifts that occur among the samples throughout the season. The largest fish tend to arrive later in the season, coupled with an increase in younger, small grade fish (Figure 14). A minimum monthly average length of 67.5 cm was recorded in September and a maximum monthly average of 70.4 cm was recorded in August.

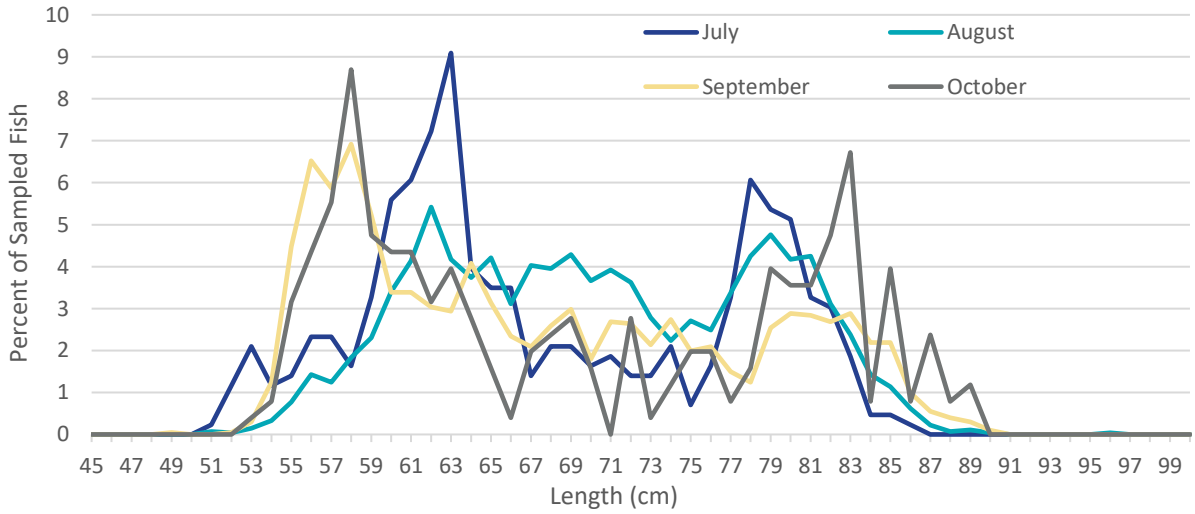

Figure 14. Comparison of length frequency distributions by month from July-October 2023 for all ports. Average length and sample size by month: July 67.9 cm, n = 429; August 70.4 cm, n = 2,731; September 67.5 cm, n = 2,009; October 69.3 cm, n = 253.

2023 RECREATIONAL ALBACORE FISHERY

ODFW's Ocean Recreational Boat Survey (ORBS) deploys samplers to monitor Oregon's sport fisheries and provide estimates of overall effort and catch. In this report, we combine the charter and private effort and catch estimates for the recreational fishery. There were an estimated 82 albacore charter trips and 2,447 private recreational trips over the 2023 season. An estimated total of 36,502 albacore were caught in the recreational fishery and 34,686 of those were from trips targeting albacore. There was a total of 1,179 fish measured for fork length.

Access to albacore for recreational vessels in Oregon can be highly variable, depending on weather conditions and distance offshore to the fishing grounds. Recreational vessels were limited by the same weather system that limited commercial access in mid-August, but they were largely unimpeded until fall weather and sea patterns dominated the coast in September and October. Because of this, the recreational season tends to end earlier than the commercial season. Distance to the fishing grounds was not a substantial limiting factor during the season.

Recreational catch occurred in July, August, September, and October. Unlike the commercial fishery with September as its highest producing month, the highest catch volume took place in August in the recreational fishery (Table 6). There was little effort observed in October (22 anglers) and only 14 fish measured.

Table 6. Estimated recreational catch, effort (number of anglers), and CPUE per month, 2023.

Month	Catch	Effort	CPUE
July	7,485	1,549	4.98
August	25,857	6,631	4.11
September	1,302	730	2.04
October	42	22	1.91

Recreational activity occurred in nearly every Oregon port, although data reported is limited to the ports that had recreational samplers during the albacore season. Charleston had the highest estimated volume at 12,050 albacore caught when targeted and Pacific City had the highest catch rate with a CPUE of 5.45 (Table 7).

Table 7. Estimated recreational catch, effort (number of anglers), and percent landed per port for albacore directed trips in 2023.

Port	Catch	Effort	CPUE	Percent Landed
Astoria	484	210	2.30	1.4%
Garibaldi	5,444	1,366	3.99	15.7%
Pacific City	403	74	5.45	1.2%
Depoe Bay	2,535	690	3.67	7.3%
Newport	11,792	2,570	4.59	34.0%
Winchester Bay	1,243	474	2.62	3.6%
Charleston	12,050	3,223	3.74	34.7%
Bandon	445	205	2.17	1.3%
Brookings	290	120	2.42	0.8%

The CPUE for all sampled ports combined over the 2023 season is 3.88, which is only 0.01 higher than 2022 and a 9% increase from the prior ten-year average CPUE of 3.55 (Figure 15).

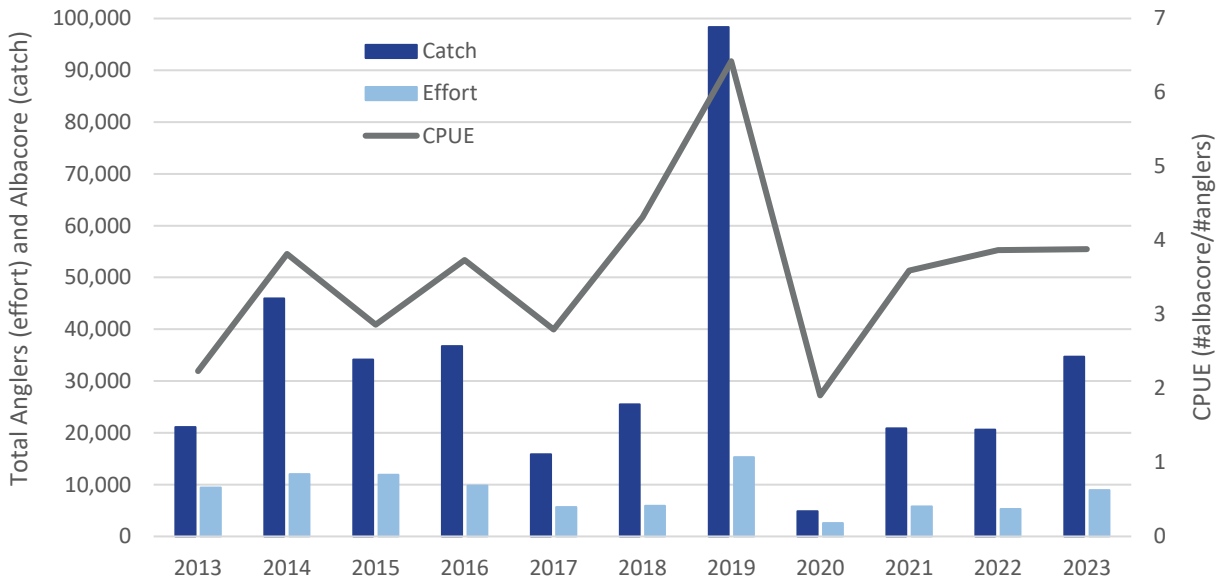

Figure 15. Recreational fishing effort (number of anglers), catch (number of albacore landed) and catch per unit effort (CPUE or albacore per angler) from trips targeting albacore, 2013-2023.

ORBS samplers collected length data on 1,179 recreationally harvested albacore in 2023. Figure 16 shows the length frequency distribution of non-sorted, randomly sampled albacore during the 2023 recreational season. The distribution shows an increase of larger fish due to recreational fishers opting to keep the more prized fish, but overall, the

distribution shows a similar scattered pattern as in the commercial fishery. The overall average length is 72.2 cm (Figure 16).

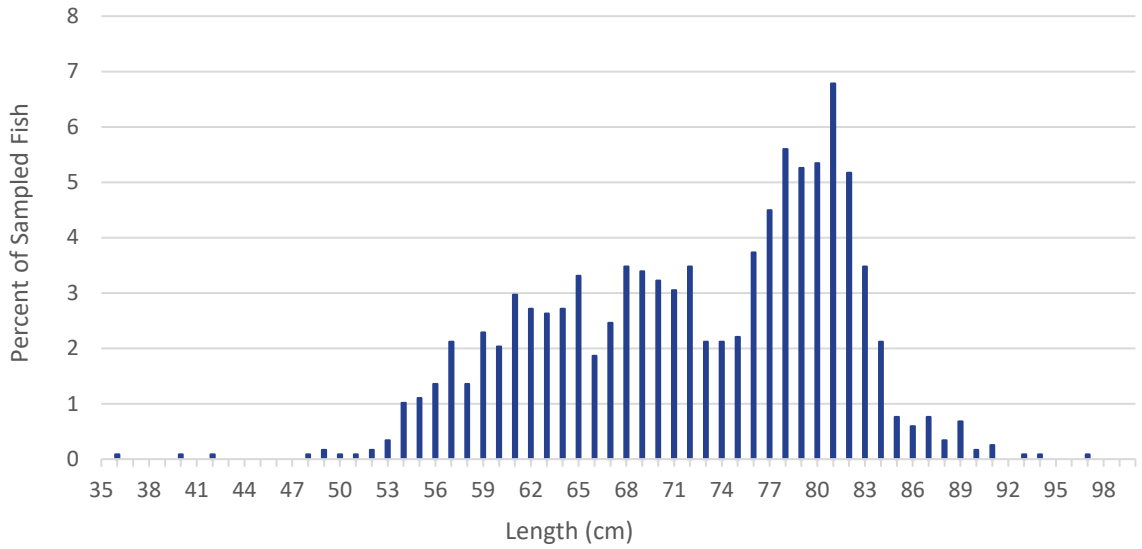

Figure 16. Length frequency data for all ports sampled for recreationally caught albacore by ORBS, 2023. Average length = 72.2 cm, n = 1,179.

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Cover photo: Keith Matteson displays a very frozen albacore tuna while sampling a vessel in Newport during the 2020 season.

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APPENDIX A

2023 Summary Statistics for Oregon's Albacore Port Sampling Program

PORT NAME	Astoria	Garibaldi	Newport	W. Bay	Charleston	Other Ports	TOTAL
Logbooks issued	2	0	4	0	3	1	**10**
Pounds landed by sampled commercial vessels	85,242	40,175	841,796	-	481,386	26,877	**1,475,476**
Total number of commercial fish measured	229	50	3,442	-	1,597	104	**5,422**
Number of commercial trips sampled	10	2	95	-	39	4	**150**
Total number of commercial trips	26	31	191	18	98	32	**396**
Total no. of commercial vessels*	13	18	81	8	50	22	**173**
Lbs. landed by U.S. vessels	128,174	115,305	1,472,017	43,250	617,234	53,275	**2,429,255**
Lbs. landed by Canadian vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total lbs. landed by all commercial vessels	128,174	115,305	1,472,017	43,250	617,234	53,275	**2,429,255**
Total Lbs. landed by sport vessels**	9,800	100,170	223,335	22,663	214,165	68,653	**638,786**
Percent commercial sampling coverage (trips)	**38%**	6%	**50%**	-	**40%**	13%	**42%**

* Several vessels made trips into multiple ports, so total numbers of vessels at each port will add up to more than Oregon's total.
** Estimated number of albacore landed in each port multiplied by the 17.5 lb. overall average weight.