



Marine Fish Landings in India 2015

ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

(Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India)

P.B. No. 1603, Ernakulam North P.O., Kochi - 682 018

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The marine fisheries sector in India supports 4 million fishermen population living in 9 maritime states and 2 union territories for their livelihood by providing employment to nearly 9.9 lakh fishermen. As per the 2012 FAO fishery statistics, India stands 7th with regard to marine capture fish production in the World after China, Indonesia, USA, Peru, Russia and Japan with 4.3% contribution. Marine living resources caught from the Indian seas forms a major source of nutritional requirement of the people and provide export earnings to the tune of ₹ 33,440 crores. The marine fish production has increased from about 50,000 tonnes in 1950 to the all time high of 3.94 million tonnes in 2012



approaching the recommended potential of 4.4 million tonnes from the Indian EEZ. Being a tropical country, India has very rich diversity in the marine fishery resources with more than 1000 species reported in the landings. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) is mandated with monitoring and assessment of marine fishery resources in the Indian EEZ and towards, this estimate of species-wise, gear-wise and fishing zone-wise landings is made by collecting information from 1511 marine fish landing centres existing in the country following a scientific sampling design evolved over years of research. The information so generated forms the basis for carrying out fish stock assessment and developing management measures necessary to maintain sustained production from the marine fisheries sector. The total marine fish landings from the main land of India during the year 2015 is estimated as 3.40 million tonnes registering 5.3% decline compared to 3.59 million tonnes in 2014.

Estimated Marine Fish Landings (tonnes) in India 2015

| Pelagic finfish | | Demersal finfish | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| CLUPEOIDS | | ELASMOBRANCHS | |
| Wolf herring | 16922 | Sharks | 23595 |
| Oil sardine | 265667 | Skates | 2004 |
| Other sardines | 256016 | Rays | 26835 |
| Hilsa shad | 20659 | Eels | 11193 |
| Other shads | 19446 | Catfishes | 83354 |
| Anchovies | | LIZARD FISHES | 77838 |
| Coilia | 26825 | PERCHES | |
| Setipinna | 5446 | Rock cods | 43146 |
| Stolephorus | 63382 | Snappers | 9860 |
| Thryssa | 50634 | Pig-face breams | 18761 |
| Other clupeoids | 63644 | Threadfin breams | 162764 |
| BOMBAYDUCK | 110417 | Other perches | 95199 |
| HALF BEAKS & FULL BEAKS | 5204 | GOATFISHES | 30470 |
| FLYING FISHES | 4402 | THREADFINS | 11030 |
| RIBBON FISHES | 177259 | CROAKERS | 155383 |
| CARANGIDS | | SILVERBELLIES | 97663 |
| Horse Mackerel | 36510 | BIG-JAWED JUMPER | 7062 |
| Scads | 112131 | POMFRETS | |
| Leather-jackets | 16181 | Black pomfret | 13668 |
| Other carangids | 77707 | Silver pomfret | 23819 |
| MACKERELS | | Chinese pomfret | 3317 |
| Indian mackerel | 237801 | FLAT FISHES | |
| Other mackerels | 475 | Halibut | 2559 |
| SEER FISHES | | Flounders | 87 |
| <i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i> | 39362 | Soles | 41535 |
| <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> | 16276 | Crustaceans | |
| <i>Acanthocybium</i> spp. | 466 | Penaeid prawns | 199195 |
| TUNNIES | | Non-penaeid prawns | 149101 |
| <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> | 35858 | Lobsters | 2003 |
| <i>Auxis</i> spp. | 8176 | Crabs | 47464 |
| <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | 8302 | Stomatopods | 25694 |
| <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> | 9207 | Molluscs | |
| <i>Thunnus albacares</i> | 15554 | Mussels, Oysters and Clams | 92513 [#] |
| Other tunnies | 1373 | Other Bivalves | 5627 |
| BILL FISHES | 12033 | Gastropods | 2244 |
| BARRACUDAS | 30065 | Cephalopods | |
| MULLET | 7954 | Squids | 94222 |
| UNICORN COD | 256 | Cuttlefish | 107846 |
| Others | | Octopus | 11409 |
| Seaweeds | 18650 [#] | MISCELLANEOUS | 67214 |
| | | Total | 3515934 |

[#]The estimates are based on an alternate method and are excluded from the comparisons made. The comparisons are based on 3404771 tonnes (3515934-111163=3404771)

The region-wise estimated fish production showed that the northeast region, comprising West Bengal and Odisha contributed 7.6% to the total production. Southeast region consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Puducherry contributed 31.8%. On the west coast, southwest region comprising Kerala, Karnataka and Goa recorded 29.2% of the total, whereas, the northwest region comprising Maharashtra, Gujarat and Daman & Diu contributed 31.4 %. Contribution of different regions in lakh tonnes is depicted in adjacent infographics.



Gujarat remains as the major contributor to the total landings followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The landing records in 2015 indicated the capture of 735 species with maximum diversity found in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The resources which have contributed largely to the overall landings and percentage of maximum contributing state is given in table. Oil sardine, the



major single species fishery along the Indian coast witnessed a drastic decline in its landings, amounting to half of its previous

MAJOR RESOURCES AT A GLANCE

| Resource | Landings (lakh tonnes) | Major contributing state | % contribution from the state |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Oil sardine | 2.66 | Tamil Nadu | 33 |
| Lesser sardines | 2.56 | Tamil Nadu | 26 |
| Indian mackerel | 2.38 | Kerala | 29 |
| Cephalopods | 2.13 | Gujarat | 30 |
| Penaeid prawns | 1.99 | Kerala | 19 |
| Ribbon fishes | 1.77 | Gujarat | 50 |
| Threadfin breams | 1.63 | Kerala | 26 |
| Croakers | 1.55 | Gujarat | 37 |
| Non-penaeid prawns | 1.49 | Gujarat | 71 |
| Scads | 1.12 | Karnataka | 38 |

year catch. The west coast showed a decrease of 67% while east coast recorded 27% increase in its production. The maximum loss was found in the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Goa with a drop of nearly 3 lakh tonnes.

STATES AT A GLANCE

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal contributed 3.5% to the total marine fish landings in India with 1.18 lakh tonnes in 2015 compared to 0.77 lakh tonnes in 2014. Landings of hilsa shad slightly recovered after a dramatic drop in 2014. With a production of about 16,300 tonnes in 2015, hilsa ranks first among the five most caught species. About 38% of state's landings is caught by mechanised gillnets.

ODISHA

Odisha landings peaked in 2011 at almost 3.2 lakh tonnes, but in the following two years declined by about 61%. However, landings in the state improved to 1.41 lakh tonnes in 2015, up by 1.7% relative to 2014. Lesser sardines, croakers and penaeid prawns, the three major resources formed more than one third of the landings. More than half of the landings is by multiday trawlnets.

ANDHRA PRADESH

In 2015, landings in Andhra Pradesh decreased to 2.95 lakh tonnes, recording a 13% dip compared to 2014. Multiday trawl fishery contributed 27% to the total landings followed by motorised ring seine (25%). Lesser sardines, Indian mackerel, oil sardine, penaeid prawns and thryssa were the top five marine fish resources of the state

and they formed 50% of the landings from the state.

TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu was the top contributing state in eastcoast of India. Landings from Tamil Nadu was 7.09 lakh tonnes, which is 6.5% higher compared to that of previous year. Lesser sardines dominated with 16.8% followed by oil sardine (12.3%) and silverbellies (10.5%). Trawl being the major gear operated along the Tamil Nadu coast, shared 67% of the landings.

PUDUCHERRY

In 2015, the contribution of this union territory towards total landings was 0.79 lakh tonnes which is 2.3% of the all India landings, recording 21% increase compared to previous year. Oil sardine was the major resource of Puducherry with 8.9% contribution followed by lesser sardines, cuttle fish, penaeid prawns and silverbellies. In this area, 86% of the landings was by multiday trawlnets.

KERALA

In Kerala, over all fish landings dropped to 4.82 lakh tonnes in 2015 from 5.76 lakh tonnes in the previous year. However, it remained as the third highest contributor towards total marine fish landings in India with a share of 14.2%. In comparison to 2013, the decrease was 14% in 2014 and it further decreased by 16% in 2015. A sharp fall in landings

of oil sardine brought down the total landings. Oil sardine, the most dominated species along the coast since 1961 (except few years between 1994 and 1998) was replaced by Indian mackerel in 2015. In Kerala, nearly 80% of fish are landed by trawls and ringseines.

KARNATAKA

The estimated marine fish landings of this state amounted to 4.43 lakh tonnes in 2015, representing 13% of the all India landings. There was a dip of 6.6% relative to previous year mainly due to decrease in oil sardine landings. Indian mackerel was the most caught resource and relegated oil sardine to second position during this period. About 73% of the resources are landed by trawl.

GOA

Goa shared only 2% of the total marine fish landings in India in 2015, with a contribution of 68,561 tonnes. Compared to the landings in 2014, the marine fish landings in Goa reduced by around 55%. In Goa, the dominance of mackerel followed by oil sardine was noticed as similar to Karnataka. About 88.9% of total catch of the state was contributed by mechanized sector and mechanized purse seine played a significant role among all gears.

MAHARASHTRA

The landings from Maharashtra was 2.65 lakh tonnes in 2015 accounting

for 7.8% of all India marine fish landings. There is 23.1% reduction in the landings compared to that of previous year. The sector-wise contribution was maximum by mechanized sector to the tune of 98.5% of total landings. Penaeid prawns (12.8%), croakers (10.9%) and non-penaeid prawns (7.6%) were the major resources landed in 2015.

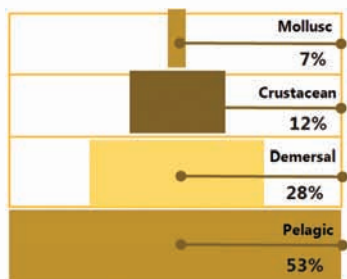
GUJARAT

Gujarat was the highest contributor among all Indian coastal states with a share of 21.2% in total marine fish landings of India and the landings from this state was 7.22 lakh tonnes in 2015. The landings slightly increased (1.4%) as compared to 2014. The resources with maximum contribution in landings are non-penaeid prawns (14.7%), ribbon fishes (12.3%) and Bombay duck (10.91%). Mechanized sector contributed 88.6% towards total landings in Gujarat followed by motorized sector with 11.3%.

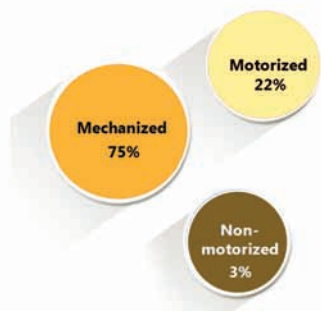
DAMAN & DIU

This union territory shared about 0.81 lakh tonnes in the total marine fish landings in 2015, which is 2.4% of the landings in the country. Mechanized sector played the major role in the landings from Daman & Diu with 90% share. Ribbon fishes was the major resource with 18% landings followed by croakers (13.7%).

Pelagic resources dominate in India's total landings. The share is down from 57% in 2014 to 53%. Demersal landings was 7.6% higher and it accounted 28% of the total landings. The remaining share of landings consisted of crustacean (12%) and mollusc (7%).



Fishing efforts are mostly done by the mechanized, motorized and non-motorized sectors. Contribution from the mechanized sector have been largely in tune with previous year. In motorized sector 1% reduction was noticed while a corresponding gain was observed in non-motorized sector. Nearly 80% of the landings is contributed by trawlnets, gillnets and ringseines.



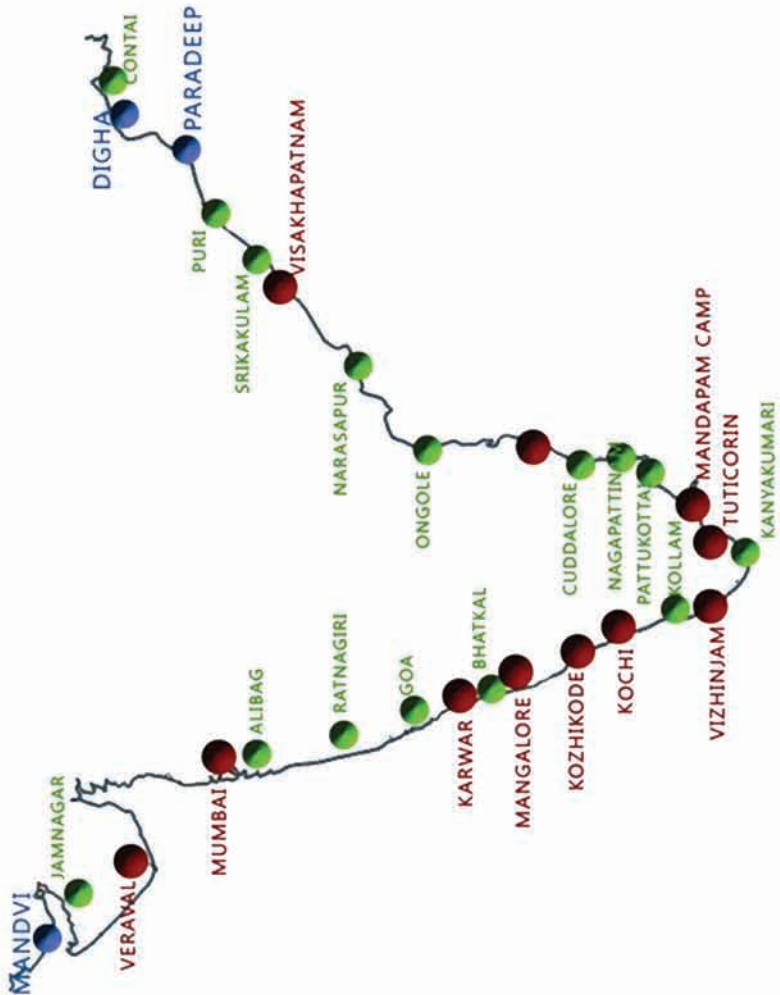
Valuation of fish landings

The estimated value of marine fish landings during 2015 at landing centre level was ₹40,100 crores (26.3% increase over 2014) and ₹65,180 crores at the retail level (24.5% increase). The unit price per kg of fish at landing centre level was ₹118 (32.8% increase) and ₹191 at retail level (30.8% increase). The state of Kerala has the highest realization of prices at the landing and retail centres registering a growth of 36.4% and 33.5% respectively over 2014. The landing centre price of the resources ranged from ₹49/kg for oil sardines to ₹341/kg for seer fishes closely followed by black pomfrets at ₹320/kg. Seer fish realised the highest retail price of ₹461/kg followed by penaeid prawns (₹427/kg) and the lowest was for oil sardine (₹84/kg).

VALUATION OF FISH LANDINGS ACROSS STATES (₹ CRORES)

| State | Landing centre valuation | | Retail Centre valuation | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Kerala | 7015 | 9570 | 10966 | 14640 |
| Gujarat | 5962 | 7030 | 9851 | 11700 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4701 | 5630 | 7959 | 9650 |
| Karnataka | 3565 | 4620 | 6404 | 7690 |
| Odisha | 2220 | 2480 | 3350 | 4020 |
| Maharashtra | 3315 | 4630 | 5596 | 7490 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2387 | 3050 | 3908 | 4830 |
| West Bengal | 1042 | 1220 | 1187 | 1560 |
| Goa | 855 | 1060 | 1964 | 2150 |
| Daman Diu | 573 | 620 | 910 | 1070 |
| Puducherry | 115 | 190 | 266 | 380 |
| Total | 31750 | 40100 | 52361 | 65180 |

Data Collection Network of CMFRI





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