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Marine Fish Landings in India 2025

Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

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Published by
Dr. Grinson George
Director, ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
Post Box No. 1603, Ernakulam North P. O.
Kochi – 682 018, Kerala, India
www.cmfri.org.in
Email: director.cmfri@icar.org.in
Tel. No.: +91-0484-2394867
Fax No.: +91-0484-2394909

Prepared by
Fishery Resources Assessment, Economics & Extension Division
ICAR–CMFRI, Kochi

Design
Graficreations, Kochi

Publication, Production & Co-ordination
Arun Surendran P. S., ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi

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Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

Post Box No.1603, Ernakulam North P. O., Kochi-682 018, Kerala, India.
Phone: +91 484 2394357, 2394867 | Fax: +91 484 2394909
E-mail: director.cmfri@icar.org.in | www.cmfri.org.in

Marine Fish Landings in India 2025

At a Glance

- India's estimated marine fish landings reached 3.57 million tonnes, reflecting a 3% increase compared to 3.47 million tonnes in 2024.
- Indian mackerel remained the most landed resource with a marginal increase of 2%, while cephalopods and threadfin breams recorded increases of 25% and 55%, respectively; ribbonfish landings remained nearly unchanged in 2025.
- Threadfin breams and cephalopods attained decadal-high landings in 2025.
- Tamil Nadu emerged as the leading state in marine fish landings in 2025, surpassing Gujarat, with a slight increase of 1%.
- Karnataka exhibited a strong recovery with a 44% increase in landings after a 34% decline in 2024. Maharashtra also recorded an 18% rise compared to 2024.
- Gujarat registered a significant 15% decline in landings, relegating it to second position as compared to 2024, mainly due to reduced fishing days caused by adverse weather in early May, a mid-May ban under *Operation Sindoor*, an extended June–mid August fishing ban, continued poor weather in August, and disruptions from cyclonic warnings and cyclone *Shakti* in early October.
- The mechanized sector recorded an 11% increase in landings in 2025, whereas the motorized and non-motorized sectors declined by 22% and 6%, respectively.
- Landings from the mechanized sector increased across all regions, except the northwest coast and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This sector specific increase is a predominant trend noticed this year despite overall landings falling in states like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, among others.

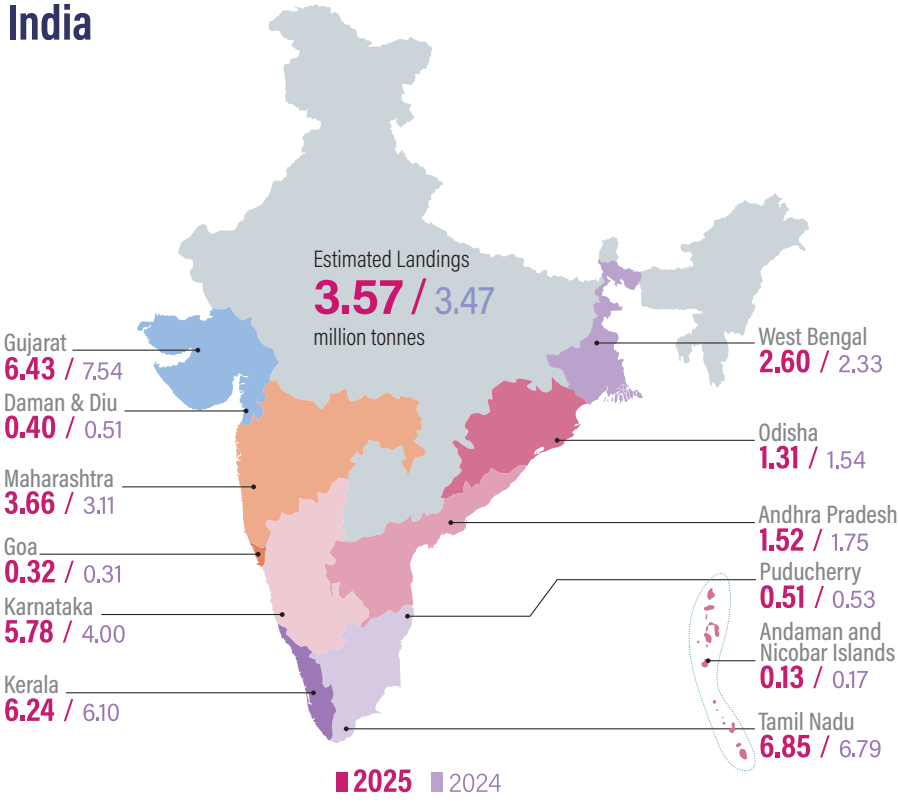
Trends, Challenges and Pathways to Sustainable Growth

India occupies a prominent position in the global fisheries sector, contributing nearly eight percent to the world's total fish production (FAO, 2024 estimates), ranking among the top producers worldwide. Despite the rapid expansion of aquaculture, marine capture fisheries continue to serve as a cornerstone of the nation's economy, supporting the livelihoods of millions of coastal communities. The government has committed to sustainable growth through schemes such as the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY), which aims to modernise infrastructure and double fishers' incomes, which in turn banks on sustainable development and responsible fisheries management.

A key role in monitoring marine fisheries is undertaken by ICAR-CMFRI, which has developed a robust and adaptive system for data collection and assessment. This system is built on a scientifically validated survey design that ensures reliability and consistency through trained, independent field personnel. The adoption of a two-stage stratified random sampling approach enables comprehensive coverage of landing centres, encompassing 1258 locations along the mainland coast and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Through this structured framework, detailed information on fishing operations is systematically

India

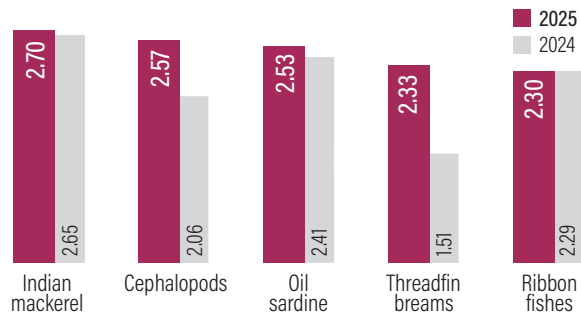


recorded, providing valuable insights into the status and trends of marine resources. Around 150 skilled technicians, functioning as harbour-based observers, carry out regular field visits according to predefined sampling schedules. Their work involves documenting catch as perceived by landings and effort data from numerous fishing trips, supported by continuous training programmes that enhance their expertise in species identification and taxonomy.

The system has been further strengthened through the integration of digital tools. The Fish Catch Survey and Analysis (FCSA) 2.0 application facilitates near real-time data acquisition, offering improved insights into fish landings, quality parameters, and the effects of environmental and climatic factors on fishing activities. The inclusion of spatial data on fishing grounds also enables advanced analyses such as landings per unit effort and biomass estimation across defined grids, thereby enriching the national fisheries database and supporting informed decision-making. Approximately 70,000 boat trips were observed out of 2.5 lakh trips that landed marine resources in 2025 during the sampling days.

India's marine fish landings reached 3.57 million tonnes, registering a 3%

Major species/groups with their contribution (lakh tonnes) towards total marine fish landings in India



Estimated marine fish landings (tonnes) in India-2025

PELAGIC FINFISH	
CLUPEOIDS	
Wolf herring	11746
Oil sardine	253260
Lesser sardines	129609
Hilsa shad	13429
Other shads	30754
Anchovies	
Coilia	55816
Setipinna	16507
Stolephorus	80399
Thryssa	29115
Other clupeids	66581
Bombayduck	96170
Half beaks & Full beaks	10038
Flying fishes	3539
Ribbon fishes	230099
CARANGIDS	
Horse mackerel	36270
Scads	75981
Leather-jackets	15536
Other carangids	126158
MACKERELS	
Indian mackerel	269757
Other mackerels	67
SEER FISHES	
Scomberomorus commerson	32925
Scomberomorus guttatus	17256
Scomberomorus lineolatus	5
Acanthocybium solandri	518
TUNNIES	
Euthynnus affinis	58949
Auxis spp.	32026
Katsuwonus pelamis	21028
Thunnus tonggol	3576
Thunnus albacares	20257
Other tunnies	1823
Bill fishes	20650
Barracudas	37910
Mullets	15558
Unicorn cod	238
OTHERS	
Odonus niger	38984
Lagocephalus spp.	23276
MISCELLANEOUS	189352

DEMERSAL FINFISH	
ELASMOBRANCHS	
Sharks	22368
Skates / Guitarfish	1228
Rays	16151
Eels	12893
Catfishes	57154
Lizard fishes	67191
PERCHES	
Rock cods	57307
Snappers	11106
Pig-face breams	10137
Threadfin breams	233492
Bullseyes	35858
Other perches	62745
Goatfishes	15516
Threadfins	13742
Croakers	112426
Silverbellies	46702
Whitefish	5396
POMFRETS	
Black pomfret	20752
Silver pomfret	25349
Chinese pomfret	7209
FLAT FISHES	
Halibut	1074
Flounders	262
Soles	33215

CRUSTACEANS	
Penaeid shrimps	163215
Non-penaeid shrimps	141650
Lobsters	1632
Crabs	61115
Stomatopods	6858

MOLLUSCS	
Bivalves	3616
Gastropods	4877
Cephalopods	
Squids	148595
Cuttlefish	95835
Octopus	12398

TOTAL	3574226

Production of resources that are harvested by localized effort			
Seaweed	82728	Mussels, Oysters & Clams	111985
TOTAL			**3768939**

increase from 3.47 million tonnes in 2024. Despite this overall growth, Gujarat recorded a significant 15% decline, causing it to slip from the top position in landings. This decline was primarily due to fewer fishing days, beginning with adverse weather in early May, followed by a mid-May ban under Operation Sindoor. An extended fishing ban from 60 to 75 days (June to mid-August), along with continued bad weather in August, further reduced fishing activity. Subsequent cyclonic warnings and the impact of cyclone *Shakti* in early October added to the disruptions, affecting both Gujarat and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu (20%).

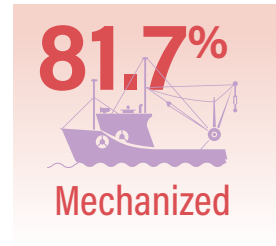
On the east coast, fishing operations were similarly impacted, with cyclone *Montha* affecting activities in late October across southern Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands followed by cyclone *Ditwah* during late November and early December in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. As a result, declines in landings were observed in several regions, including Odisha (15%), Andhra Pradesh (13%), Puducherry (3%) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (26%).

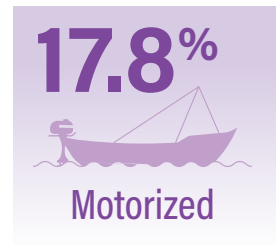
Karnataka exhibited a strong recovery with a 44% rise in landings after experiencing a 34% decline in 2024. Maharashtra and West Bengal also recorded significant growth, with increases of 18% and 12% respectively. Meanwhile, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu showed marginal improvements of 3%, 2% and 1%, respectively.

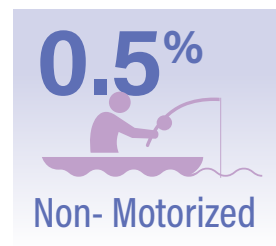
Regionally, the southwest coast surpassed the northwest in total landings, largely driven by Karnataka's surge. Pelagic resources dominated the harvest with a 54% share, followed by demersal, crustacean, and molluscan resources. Indian mackerel and oil sardine led the pelagic group, while threadfin breams dominated the demersal category; penaeid shrimps showed a marginal decline, whereas non-penaeid shrimps declined by 24%, and squids and cuttlefish were the major molluscan contributors. Indian mackerel remained the most landed resource with a marginal 2% increase, while cephalopods and threadfin breams recorded increases of 25% and 55%, respectively, both attaining decadal-high levels, and ribbonfish landings remained nearly unchanged in 2025.

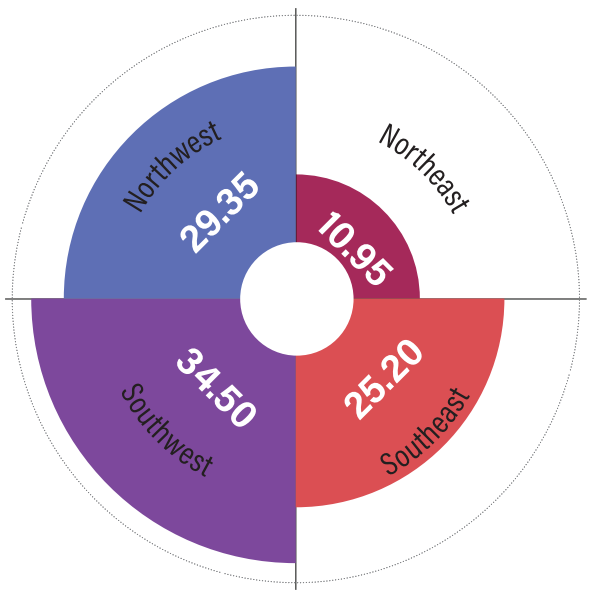
The mechanized sector registered an 11% increase in landings in 2025, while the motorized and non-motorized sectors declined by 22% and 6%, respectively. Within the mechanized sector, multiday trawl nets recorded an increase of over 2 lakh tonnes in landings, along with a rise of more than 7,000 unit trips. Mechanized purse seines also registered an increase of about 1.2 lakh tonnes, driven by higher landings in Karnataka and Maharashtra. In contrast, almost all

Sector-wise landings

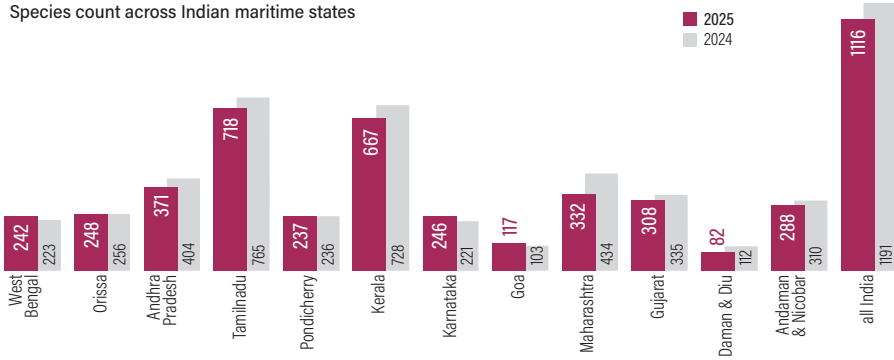








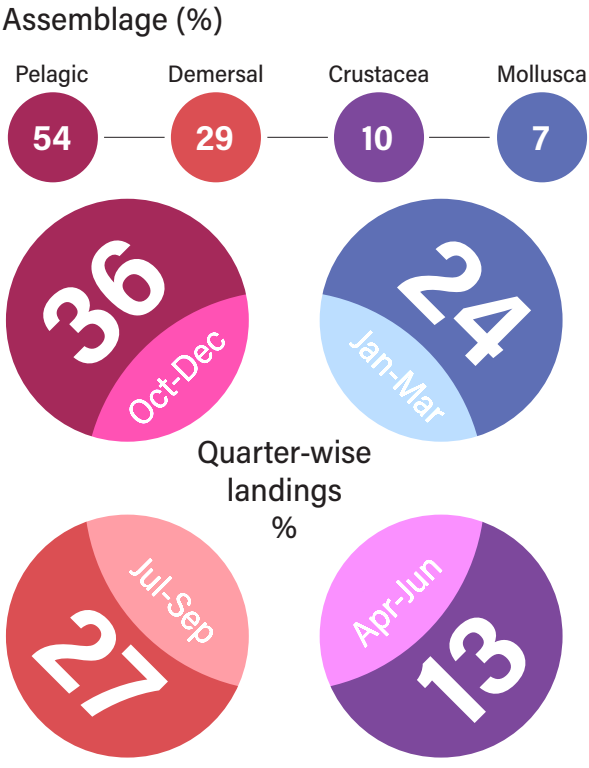
Region-wise landings (%)



gears in the motorized sector showed a decline in both landings and unit operations. Landings rate estimates for 2025 indicated 3,426 kg/trip for mechanized crafts, 148 kg/trip for motorized crafts, and 37 kg/trip for non-motorized crafts.

Seasonally, the fourth quarter contributed the highest share (36%) of annual landings, followed by the third and first quarters. The second quarter contributed the least, mainly due to fishing regulations and the southwest monsoon. A total of 1,116 taxa were recorded, highlighting the rich biodiversity of India's marine ecosystems.

While 2025 saw a net 3% increase in landings, the marked regional variability — particularly the steep declines in cyclone-affected zones — underscores the importance of adaptive, weather-resilient fisheries management. Continued investment in real-time monitoring will be vital for sustaining these gains. The systematically collected and analyzed data reveal changing trends, informing policy decisions and supporting the long-term sustainability of these vital marine resources.



Market Dynamics, Price Realization, and Trade

Landings Value and Growth: Marine fish landings in 2025 reached an estimated value of ₹69,254 crores at the landing center level (up 10.45% from 2024) and ₹97,702 crores at the retail level (up 8.43%).

Marketing Efficiency: The national marketing efficiency improved to 70.88%. Kerala recorded the highest state-level efficiency (72.83%), while Goa recorded the lowest (67.30%).

Gujarat recorded the highest price realization at LC level (20%) and RC (20%) levels, followed by Kerala at LC (18%) and RC (17%), with all percentages reflecting increases over 2024.

West Bengal Estimated Landings: 2.60 lakh tonnes

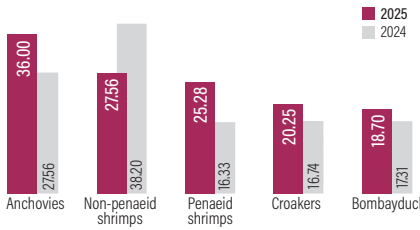
Sector-wise landings

72.8% Mechanized

26.7% Motorized

0.5% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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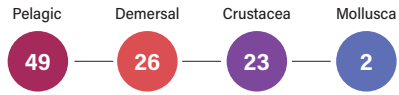


- West Bengal registered an estimated marine fish landing of 2.60 lakh tonnes in 2025, contributing about 7% to the national total, with increases of 12% over 2024 and 51% over 2023.
- Most major resources showed an increasing trend, except non-penaeid shrimps and hilsa shad, while anchovies emerged as the dominant resource.
- Multi-day trawl nets dominated the landings with a 59% share, along with a nearly twofold increase in their unit operations.
- Landings declined in the first and second quarters but increased in the third and fourth quarters.
- District-wise, 67% of the landings were from South 24 Parganas, with the remaining 33% from Purba Medinipur.

Odisha Estimated Landings: 1.31 lakh tonnes

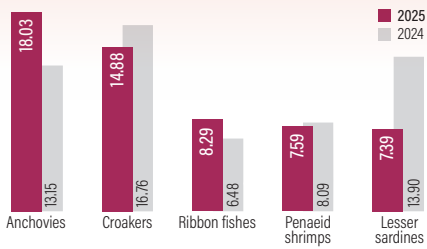
Sector-wise landings

56% Mechanized

42% Motorized

2% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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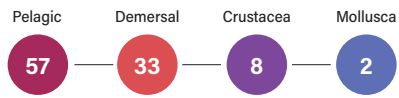


- Odisha registered an estimated marine fish landing of 1.31 lakh tonnes in 2025, reflecting a 15% decline. Cyclone *Montha* disrupted fishing activities in late October, in the southern parts of Odisha.
- Anchovies emerged as the leading resource with a 37% increase, reaching a decadal high, while lesser sardines declined by about 47%, dropping from second to fifth position.
- Multi-day trawl nets dominated the landings with a 52% share, followed by motorized gill nets (29%) and motorized ring seines (12%).
- Landings declined across all four quarters, with Balasore contributing 56% and Jagatsinghpur 21% of the total.

Andhra Pradesh

Estimated Landings: **1.52** lakh tonnes

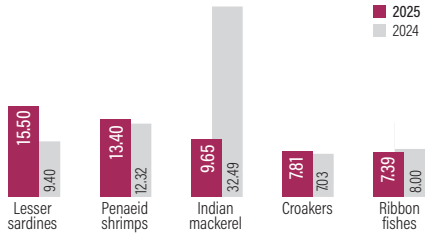
Sector-wise landings

60% Mechanized

36% Motorized

4% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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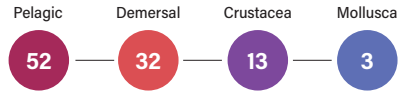


- Andhra Pradesh recorded marine fish landings of 1.52 lakh tonnes in 2025, showing a 13% decline from 2024 and a 20% drop from 2023, with cyclone *Montha* causing temporary disruptions in late October.
- Lesser sardine emerged as the leading resource with nearly a twofold increase, while penaeid shrimps ranked second with a 9% rise and Indian mackerel dropped sharply by 70% to third position.
- Multi-day trawl nets dominated the mechanized sector with 0.89 lakh tonnes (7% increase), whereas catch rates in the motorized sector declined by 35%; notably, the non-motorized sector recorded the highest contribution among mainland states with a 49% increase.
- Kakinada district contributed the highest share (38%) despite a 19% decline, followed by Visakhapatnam with 21% of total landings.

Tamil Nadu

Estimated Landings: **6.85** lakh tonnes

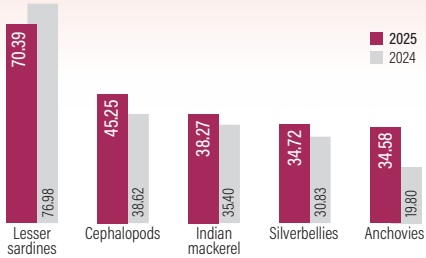
Sector-wise landings

71.7% Mechanized

28.2% Motorized

0.1% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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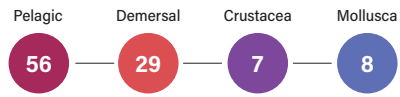


- The state recorded an estimated marine fish landing of 6.85 lakh tonnes, registering a marginal 1% increase over 2024 and securing the top position among maritime states, though cyclone *Montha* in late October and cyclone *Ditwah* during late November and early December disrupted fishing activities.
- Lesser sardines remained the leading resource for the fifth consecutive year with 0.70 lakh tonnes, despite a 9% decline in landings.
- Mechanized single-day trawl nets contributed the highest share (44%) of total landings, followed by motorized gillnets (18%) and multi-day trawl nets (16%).
- Kanyakumari district accounted for the largest share (23%), followed by Tuticorin (16%) and Pudukkottai (14%), with Madras Fisheries Harbour alone contributing about 12% of landings.

Puducherry

Estimated Landings: **0.51** lakh tonnes

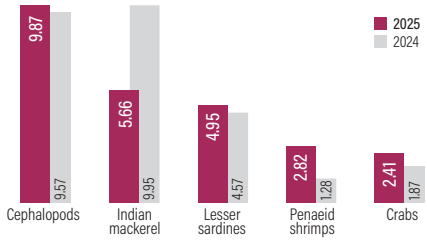
Sector-wise landings

84.6% Mechanized

15.1% Motorized

0.3% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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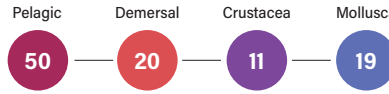


- Puducherry's marine fish landings declined by 3% in 2025, reaching 0.51 lakh tonnes compared to 2024.
- The cyclone *Ditwah* adversely affected fishing operations in Puducherry during late November and early December, leading to a temporary reduction in fishing days.
- Cephalopods emerged as the leading resource with a 3% increase, while Indian mackerel declined sharply by 43%.
- Penaeid shrimps and ribbonfishes showed nearly a twofold increase in landings during 2025.
- Multi-day trawl nets dominated with a 58% share (40% increase), and Puducherry Fisheries Harbour alone contributed 55% of the total landings.

Kerala

Estimated Landings: **6.24** lakh tonnes

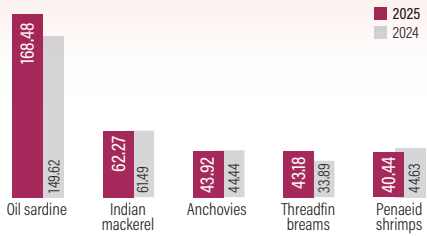
Sector-wise landings

82.2% Mechanized

17.4% Motorized

0.4% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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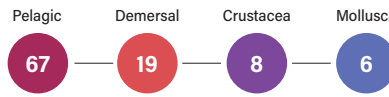


- Kerala registered an estimated marine fish landing of 6.24 lakh tonnes in 2025, showing a marginal 2% increase, contributing 17% to the national total and securing the third position.
- Oil sardine emerged as the leading resource with a 13% increase, marking a decade-high, while threadfin breams and cephalopods also recorded increases of 27% and 16%, respectively.
- The share of pelagic resources remained unchanged from 2024, with landings from mechanized ring seine increasing by 13%.
- Ernakulam district contributed the highest share (29%), followed by Kollam (25%) and Kozhikode (18%).
- Heavy rain and a cargo shipwreck caused the loss of about a week of fishing days in May in southern Kerala districts.

Karnataka Estimated Landings: 5.78 lakh tonnes

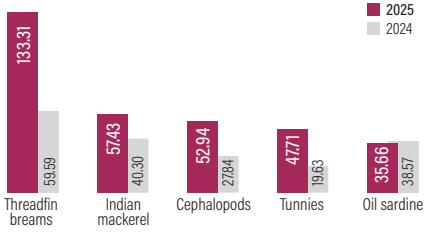
Sector-wise landings

95.7% Mechanized

4.1% Motorized

0.2% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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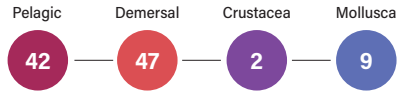


- Karnataka recorded the most notable recovery in 2025, with landings surging by 44% after a sharp decline in 2024, largely driven by a decadal-high catch of threadfin breams.
- Most major resources showed an increasing trend, except oil sardine (8%), scads (6%), and anchovies (4%), while crustacean resources declined by 23%..
- Multi-day trawl nets dominated with a 71% share of total landings, registering a 50% increase in contribution.
- Landings increased across all quarters, except for a slight decline of 3% in the second quarter.
- The majority of landings originated from major harbours, with Mangalore contributing 53% and Malpe 36%.

Goa Estimated Landings: 0.32 lakh tonnes

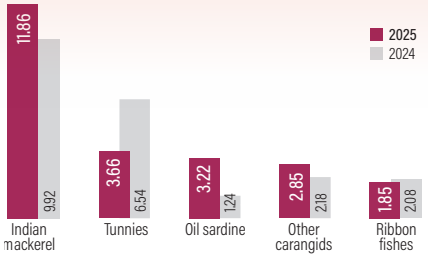
Sector-wise landings

82.7% Mechanized

17.0% Motorized

0.3% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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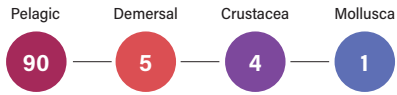


- Goa registered an estimated marine fish landing of 0.32 lakh tonnes in 2025, reflecting a marginal increase of 3%.
- Indian mackerel emerged as the leading resource with a 20% rise, while oil sardine and lesser sardines recorded nearly threefold and fourfold increases, respectively.
- A decline of 27% and 66% was observed in the landings of demersal and molluscan resources, respectively whereas pelagic resources increased by 9% in landings
- Mechanized purse seines accounted for the highest share of landings (62%), followed by multi-day trawl nets (14%).
- Landings during the third quarter showed a sharp rise, increasing nearly sixfold.

Maharashtra

Estimated Landings: **3.66** lakh tonnes

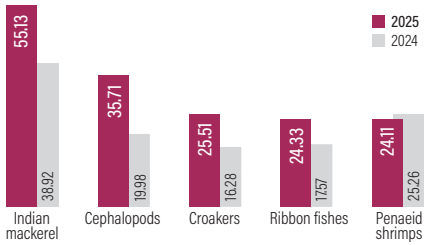
Sector-wise landings

93.5% Mechanized

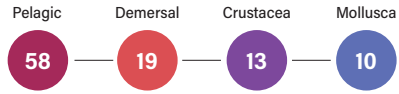
6.2% Motorized

0.3% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



Assemblage (%)



- The state registered an estimated marine fish landing of 3.66 lakh tonnes in 2025, reflecting an 18% increase compared to 2024, with landings showing a substantial increase of nearly 74% over 2023..
- Indian mackerel emerged as the leading resource with a 42% rise, marking a decadal high, while most other resources showed an increasing trend except penaeid and non-penaeid shrimps.
- Landings from the mechanized sector increased by 23%, with mechanized purse seines contributing 48%, followed by multi-day trawl nets (29%) and mechanized dol nets (10%).
- A 30% decline was observed in the first quarter, with major harbours such as Sassoon Dock (19%) and New Ferry Wharf (18%) contributing the highest shares.

Gujarat

Estimated Landings: **6.43** lakh tonnes

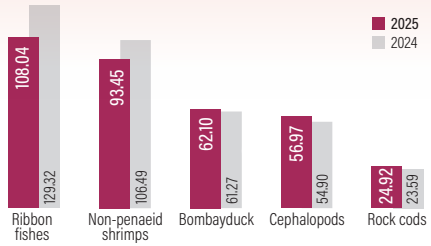
Sector-wise landings

86.7% Mechanized

13.3% Motorized

0% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



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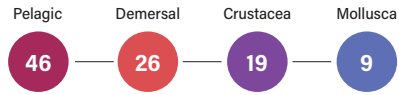


- Gujarat registered an estimated marine fish landing of 6.43 lakh tonnes in 2025, reflecting a 15% decline and losing its top position.
- The decline was mainly due to reduced fishing days caused by adverse weather, a mid-May ban under *Operation Sindoor*, an extended June–mid August fishing ban, continued poor weather, and disruptions from cyclonic activity including cyclone *Shakti*.
- Ribbonfish remained the leading resource despite a 16% decline, while most other resources showed a decreasing trend except Bombay duck, cephalopods, and rock cods, which recorded marginal increases.
- Landings declined across all quarters except the last quarter, with Gir Somnath (37%), Porbandar (16%), and Junagadh (14%) contributing the highest shares.

Daman & Diu

Estimated Landings: **0.40** lakh tonnes

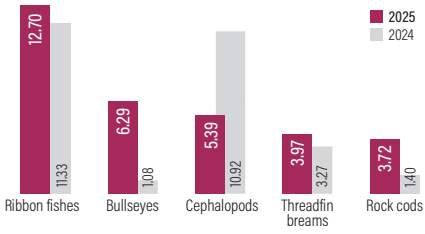
Sector-wise landings

97.6% Mechanized

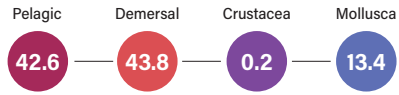
2.4% Motorized

0% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



Assemblage (%)



- The Union Territory of Daman & Diu registered a 20% decline in marine fish landings in 2025.
- Similar to Gujarat, reduced fishing days in Diu due to adverse weather, fishing bans, and cyclonic disturbances led to the decline.
- Cephalopods recorded a sharp 51% decline, while rock cods showed a nearly threefold increase; crustacean resources also declined significantly.
- Almost all major pelagic resources showed an increasing trend, except oil sardine.
- Landings during the first quarter increased nearly eightfold despite the overall decline.
- Multi-day trawl nets contributed nearly 95% of the total landings followed by motorized gillnets (2%).

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Estimated Landings: **0.13** lakh tonnes

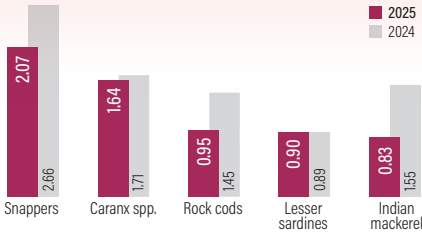
Sector-wise landings

29% Mechanized

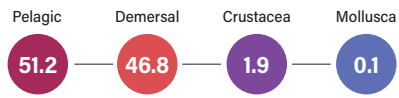
62% Motorized

9% Non- Motorized

Major landings (in '000 tonnes)



Assemblage (%)



- The Andaman & Nicobar Islands recorded a 26% decline in marine fish landings in 2025, with total landings dropping to 0.13 lakh tonnes, largely due to a sharp 42% reduction at Junglighat.
- Fishing activities were disrupted by pre-monsoon weather in May and a temporary halt during cyclone *Montha* in late October.
- Snappers remained the leading resource despite a 22% decline, while crustacean resources showed a notable increase of 73%; motorized hooks and line contributed the highest share (24%).
- Landings declined across all quarters in 2025, marginally in the first and significantly in all the subsequent quarters.
- South Andaman district accounted for 79% of landings, followed by North & Middle Andaman (18%) and Nicobar (3%).

Data Collection Centres of ICAR-CMFRI

Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

Post Box No.1603, Ernakulam North P. O., Kochi-682 018, Kerala, India
Phone: +91 484 2394357, 2394867 | Fax: +91 484 2394909
E-mail: director.cmfri@icar.org.in | www.cmfri.org.in