McKINLEY RESEARCH
GROUP, LLC

801 West 10th Street, Suite 100B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

To: Alaska Mariculture Cluster

From: McKinley Research Group and Pacific Shellfish Institute

Date: November 2025

Re: Alaska Mariculture Industry Update

This is the second annual fall update on the current status of the Alaska mariculture industry funded by an Alaska Mariculture Cluster (AMC) contract with McKinley Research Group and the Pacific Shellfish Institute.

The purpose of this update is to provide AMC and the broader mariculture industry with current information about topics including oyster and seaweed markets, harvest, seed supply and quality. The findings below are based on a questionnaire and interviews conducted in fall 2025.

Key Findings

- **Seed**
  - Oysters: There were **four farms with active Floating Upwelling Systems (FLUPSYs) active in Alaska in 2025**, down from five in 2024. [1]
  - Seaweed: Farmers reported fewer problems with seed quality in the 2025 harvest season compared to the 2024 season and the **number of active seaweed hatcheries grew from five to seven in 2025**. Interviews indicate more than 350,000 feet of seeded line were sold in 2025, a state record.
- **Harvest**
  - Oysters: An estimated **1.6 million oysters** will be harvested statewide through the end of 2025, **up from 1.2 million in 2024**.
  - Seaweed: An estimated **240,000 pounds of seaweed** were harvested in 2025, up from 155,000 in 2024.
- **Markets**
  - Oysters: Oyster farmers reported **prices of $0.80 to $1.16** per oyster and selling into a variety of markets for Alaska oysters both inside and outside Alaska in 2025. National market research indicates that **oyster demand is down** because of low consumer confidence, manifesting in reduced dining out, especially at higher end restaurants where oysters are sold.

[1] Based on farmer interviews and aquatic lease parcel descriptions. FLUPSYs are not specifically tracked in Alaska Department of Fish and Game aquatic farming data.

- Seaweed: **Biostimulants** emerged as a key product for Alaska seaweed in 2025, but this sector and other emerging buyers are demanding prices well below current prices of **$0.85 to $1.00 per wet pound.**

Methods

Primary research completed for this analysis included questionnaires sent to aquatic farm and seaweed hatchery operators, fielded in August 2025. A total of 20 completed questionnaires were returned. Interview research with nine farms, hatcheries, and kelp buyers were conducted in September and October 2025 to supplement questionnaire responses.

This memo also uses data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (seaweed hatchery and oyster nursery permit information, oyster seed imports, and past year harvest and seed sales data) and aquatic lease application data from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Market Developments

OYSTERS

Alaska's oysters are sold exclusively to the live on-the-half-shell market.[2] Farmers access this market through varied sales channels including:

- In-state distributors
- Out-of-state distributors
- Direct sales to restaurants (both within and outside Alaska)
- Direct-to-consumer sales

Most farms use multiple sales channels, and the channel considered "most important" varies widely from farm to farm.

Alaska farmers reported average prices of $0.80 to $1.16 per oyster in 2025, which is similar to 2024.

National Context

Alaska's commercial oyster production is exclusively focused on the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*), which is the second most produced oyster species in the U.S., behind the eastern oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*.[3] Across the U.S. oysters have increasingly transitioned from inexpensive

[2] No farmers contacted for this study or the 2024 Alaska Mariculture Industry Update reported producing or selling oysters for shucked oyster meat or value-added oyster products, such as or smoked or canned oysters.

[3] One exception is a current Alaska Mariculture Cluster grant lead by Blue Starr Oyster Company on Prince of Wales Island is exploring the suitability of Eastern oysters, Kumamoto oysters (*Crassostrea sikamea*), and Olympia oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) for Alaska mariculture.

staples to premium seafood featured in upscale dining. Consumer interest in gourmet cuisine and sustainable food sources has helped grow demand for oysters as a premium product. The market has evolved regionally, with distinct oyster species and flavor profiles shaping consumer preferences. Customers have shown a willingness to pay a premium for Alaska oysters, reflecting the value of oysters grown under Alaska's unique environmental conditions. Interest in eco-tourism and experiential dining has further contributed to demand for Alaska oysters.

The best available data indicates U.S. oyster production peaked in 2017 at more than 722 million single oysters but declined due to environmental events, such as hurricanes and heat domes, followed by a drop in demand during the COVID-19 pandemic.[4] Production rebounded post-pandemic but has not fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels. U.S. production is expected to expand over the next decade, reflecting growers' plans. However, declining consumer confidence is currently negatively impacted restaurant sales nationwide as consumers reduce meals out to cut food costs. While data are not available to verify this, many oyster producers across the U.S. have expressed market "softening" and difficulty selling live oysters in 2025. In the western U.S. this does not appear to be related to market saturation, per se, but instead declining consumer confidence and a reduced willingness to pay for higher priced items such as oysters on the half-shell. Nationwide, some oyster farmers believe the price point of a single oyster on the half-shell (i.e. $5/oyster in Seattle, New York, Washington D.C.) has hit a ceiling. In other words, consumers are less willing or likely to purchase oysters because of price.

SEAWEED

Interview research indicates biostimulants expanded rapidly as a market for Alaska seaweed in 2025. At least three companies purchased Alaska seaweed for use in biostimulants this year: California-based Pacific Northwest Organics, British Columbia-based Cascadia Seaweed, and Ketchikan-based Pacific Kelp Company.

What are biostimulants?

Biostimulants are products that help plants grow. Biostimulants differ from *fertilizers* in that their main purpose is not to *directly* supply the three main macro-nutrients needed by plants: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Instead, biostimulants improve nutrient absorption, root growth, stress tolerance, and yield.

While cultivated kelp is a relatively new ingredient in biostimulants in North America, wild kelp is a well-established component. The largest volume application of seaweed from the U.S. is currently the wild harvest of rockweed in Maine for biostimulant production. A 2023 World Bank report concluded biostimulants were among the largest of 10 "new and emerging" markets

[4] A NOAA Technical Memo authored by Bobbi Hudson, and Drs. Robert Rheault, Matt Parker and Michael Rubino, explores trends in oyster aquaculture and wild harvest, market potential, and growth opportunities. The report, expected to be published in November 2025, also identifies challenges, such as price declines and market disruptions, and highlights the need for improved data collection and reporting.

for seaweed, with a global value of $1 billion in 2023, projected to reach $1.8 billion by 2030.[5] (The largest projected seaweed market was seaweed-based nutraceuticals, although this market was viewed as less mature than the biostimulant market. Nutraceuticals are food or food component that provides medical or health benefits.)

Food products – the initial market for farmed Alaska seaweed – remain a market for Alaska seaweed, although farmers report demand has been limited. Ketchikan-based Foraged & Found – which made pickles from Alaska bull kelp – announced it was closing the business in 2025. A report commissioned by the Alaska Mariculture Cluster in 2024 made marketing recommendations for the Alaska food sector based on a goal of growing the food sector by a power of 50 over 10 years (to 50 million pounds) based on a marketing strategy of initially targeting the 2.7 million annual visitors to Alaska and existing 7.8 million existing seaweed eaters in the Lower 48 before expanding to attract new seaweed eaters.

Other notable products proposed for Alaska seaweed include animal feed supplements, ingredients for cosmetics products, and alginate – an established kelp-derived product used as a thickening agent in foods and other products.

While seaweed buyers for biostimulants and other emerging seaweed products reported they are interested in purchasing large volumes of Alaska seaweed in 2026 and beyond, price continues to be a major obstacle. Farmers reported prices paid for kelp in 2025 averaged $0.85 to $1.00 per wet pound; indicating these prices are required to pay for all farming expenses. Meanwhile, processors (for emerging non-food seaweed applications) reported their business models will depend on eventually purchasing seaweed for $0.20 to $0.50 per pound.

For now, grant funding is helping fill the gap. Potential future large-volume buyers indicated future viability will depend on farmers achieving economies of scale. As one buyer stated:

> ***"In Alaska, a lot of people farming seaweed are somewhat unclear: Do they want to be a farmer or a product developer or a marketer? As a farmer, they need to look at it like a business. They need to grow 500,000 pounds to make $100,000."***
>
> ***"Volume is the key to affordability. Farmers need to collaborate on a regional scale and look to streamline the product handling. It's a high-volume, low-value product."***

National Context

While seaweed farming has grown in the U.S. in recent years, the vast majority of the world's seaweed is grown in East and Southeast Asia. In 2023, less than 1% of world seaweed supply was grown outside of Asia.[6]

---

[5] The World Bank, 2023. "Global Seaweed New and Emerging Markets Report."

[6] Based on figures from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). See Hatch Innovation Services "Seaweed Insights" platform for visualization and analysis.

In Maine – the largest seaweed producing U.S. state in recent years – farmed seaweed harvest has doubled over the past five years and surpassed 1 million pounds in 2024. As seen in the table below, Maine seaweed farming grew more slowly but more consistently than Alaska between 2020 and 2024.

Maine's farmed kelp is largely sugar kelp used for food products. The state's farmed seaweed harvest was valued at $654,000 in 2024, for an average value per pound of $0.64. In addition to farmed seaweed, Maine is home to a much larger wild seaweed sector, which harvested more than 19 million pounds of seaweed in 2023 and 2024. This wild harvest is largely rockweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) used to make biostimulants, among other products. In 2024, Maine's wild seaweed harvest was worth $1.8 million, for an average value per pound of $0.10.

Table 1. Seaweed Harvest Volumes, Maine and Alaska (pounds), 2020-2024

Year	Maine (Farmed)	Maine (Wild)	Alaska (Farmed)
2020	497,146	16,142,315	264,515
2021	493,675	16,020,328	591,711
2022	765,219	13,205,827	872,288
2023	829,173	19,788,913	383,693
2024	1,021,667	19,125,468	155,732

Source: Maine Department of Marine Resources and Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Seed Supply and Quality

OYSTER SEED SUPPLY

Alaska's oyster farms rely on seed imported to the state because of lower production costs in warmer climates. Even Washington, the leading farmed oyster producer in the U.S., relies on a handful of seed suppliers, most with hatcheries in Hawaii. Most Alaska farms either buy relatively small (3-5 millimeter) juvenile oysters from out of state hatcheries or buy larger nurseried oysters (more than 12 millimeters) from Alaska farms that import oysters and grow them to larger sizes for sale to other farms. Some farms also buy larger-size seed from out of state, but this is less common because of the cost of importing seed of this size.

Oyster Seed Terminology

Pacific oysters are not native to Alaska and do not naturally reproduce in the state's cold waters. All oyster seed purchased by Alaska farmers initially comes as larvae from outside of the state. Various terms are used for oysters as they move from hatchery to final market.

Larvae are less than two weeks old and less than 3mm long, about the height of two stacked pennies. Some Alaska oysters are grown from imported larvae grown by Alaska hatcheries, while other Alaska oysters are grown from larvae grown into larger "seed" in out-of-state hatcheries.

Seed is a general term for immature oysters less than about 25mm. "Seed" and "spat" are sometimes used interchangeably, but on the West Coast "spat" typically refers to seed for cluster-grown oysters.

Nurseried seed is a subcategory of larger seed that have spent time in a FLUPSY or other nursery system, growing to 12mm or larger. Seed brought into Alaska from outside the state must be smaller than 20mm under regulations to prevent disease.

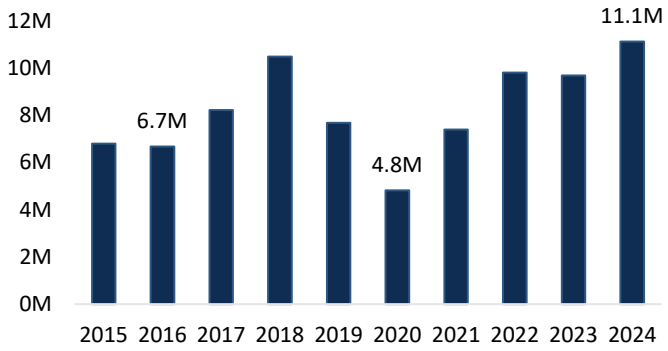
Grow out size – Oysters are ready to be moved to farm grow out systems such as flip bags or trays when they are about 25mm. In Alaska, oysters spend between one and three years at the grow out stage, depending on conditions, starting size and desired market size.

Market size – Oysters are ready to sell at the "cocktail" size at about 50mm, and more than twice that size if sold as "large". oysters.

The number of juvenile oysters imported into Alaska has trended up since 2020. About 11 million juvenile oysters were imported in 2024. [7]

In Alaska it typically takes one to three years for an oyster to grow to a consumable size once it is put into a farm grow out system. Increased juvenile oyster imports have not always corresponded with increased adult oyster harvest in the following years. Many factors impact the overall harvest volume, including farm conditions, market prices, and variation in the quality (and age) of juvenile oysters imported each year. Oyster survival is notoriously variable, even on farms that have been operating for decades. For this reason, it is difficult to accurately predict harvest volume.

Figure 1. Count of Juvenile Oysters Imported into Alaska, 2015-2024



Source: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

ALASKA FLUPSY USAGE

Availability of Floating Upweller Systems (FLUPSYs) is a useful metric to track the development of Alaska's oyster industry. While not required to farm oysters, these oyster nursery systems increase growth rates by increasing the flow of nutrients to juvenile oysters. Use of a FLUPSY, or purchase of seed from a FLUPSY, can increase overall oyster survival rate and enable farms to better take advantage of higher summer growth periods for oysters to reach market size sooner.

Interviews and a review of aquatic farm permit descriptions indicate at least four Alaska oyster farms operated FLUPSYs in 2025. This included all of the farms with FLUPSYs active in 2024, except for the Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association (KSMA) FLUPSY. The previous KSMA FLUPSY reached the end of its useful life and was not active in 2025. KSMA is currently working to build a new FLUPSY with support from an Alaska Mariculture Cluster equipment funding grant. This grant also covers two new FLUPSYs: for the Chenega Regional Development Group in Prince William Sound and for the Larsen Bay Tribe on Kodiak Island.

[7] In addition to juvenile oyster imports, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game tracks imports of less mature eyed-larvae. A large number eyed-larvae are brought to Alaska, mainly for research and ongoing attempts to produce oyster seed in-state. Oysters at this early life stage are cheap to purchase and ship to Alaska, but can also have very low survival rates and require temperature controlled handling in tanks (e.g. cannot be directly planted to a farm or in-water system.)

There are a variety of reasons that some farms have permits that mention FLUPSYs but did not have active use. Some farm permits are not active in any form, some have future plans to build FLUPSYs, and others have changed their oyster nursery plans since initially filling for their aquatic farm permit.

Of the four farms with active FLUPSYs in 2025, two were authorized by the state to sell oyster seed to other farms: Alaska Shellfish Farms and Blue Starr Oyster Co.

Table 2. Alaska Aquatic Farm Permits That Include "FLUPSY" in Parcel Descriptions, 2025

Permit Holder Name	Initial Permit Year	Region	Nearest Community	Active FLUPSY?		Permitted to sell seed to other farms (2025)
				2024	2025	
Aquabionics Inc.	1991	Southcentral	Whittier			
KSMA*	1996	Southcentral	Homer	√		
CROC, LLC	1996	Southcentral	Cordova			
Alaska Shellfish Farms	2009	Southcentral	Homer	√	√	√
SAFE, LLC	2017	Southcentral	Cordova			
Merrick Shellfish	2011	Southeast	Sika			
Marble Seafoods	2011	Southeast	Ketchikan	√	√	
Silver Bay Seafoods	2018	Southeast	Sitka			
Salty Lady Seafood Co.	2018	Southeast	Juneau	√	√	
Blue Starr Oyster Co	2020	Southeast	Naukati Bay	√	√	√
Alaska Oyster Cooperative	2022	Southeast	Naukati Bay			
Shinaku Shellfish Co.	2024	Southeast	Klawock			
Kodiak Ocean Bounty	2024	Westward	Larsen Bay			

Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (list of permits), Alaska Department of Natural Resources (additional permit holder information), and industry interviews (FLUPSY operational status).
*Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association

SEAWEED SEED SUPPLY

Seaweed farmers and hatchery operators reported fewer problems with seed quality in the 2024/2025 season as compared to 2023/2024, although not all seed performed well, including seed out-planted late in the season and some emerging species such as ribbon kelp and three-ribbed kelp.

Individual farms reported a wide variety of average yields in 2025, from as low as 0.7 pounds per foot to as high as 10 pounds per foot.

As described in the harvest estimate section that follows, the estimated average yield across all Alaska farms in 2025 – based on sales of seeded line and estimated 2025 harvest – was 1.2 pounds per foot.

Seven hatcheries produced seaweed seed for commercial farms in 2025 for 2026 harvest, up from five for the 2024/2025 season. Alaska hatcheries likely produced more seed in 2025 than in any previous year, based on an incomplete survey of operating hatcheries.

The state's newest seaweed hatchery in Alaska opened in August in Kodiak. The operator, the nonprofit organization GreenWave, plans to turn over operation to local harvester group Kodiak Ocean Growers. The hatchery design is based on GreenWave's hatchery in Connecticut.

Two previously active hatcheries that did not produce commercial seed in 2024 were active again in 2025: the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova and OceansAlaska hatchery in Ketchikan, which produces seed for the SeaGrove Kelp farm in the area. The Prince William Sound Science Center hatchery recently expanded its capacity, and, as with the Kodiak hatchery, is now based on the GreenWave hatchery design.

Table 3. Alaska Hatcheries Authorized to Produce Seaweed Seed and Operational Status, 2023-2025

Hatchery Operator	Initial Permit Year	Region	Community	Produced Seaweed Seed for Commercial Farms In:		
				2023	2024	2025
PWS Science Center	2023	Southcentral	Cordova	√		√
Native Conservancy	2022	Southcentral	Cordova	√	√	√
Alutiiq Pride Marine Institute	1992	Southcentral	Seward	√	√	√
Mothers of Millions LLC	2023	Southcentral	Seward (mobile)	√		
UAF Juneau	2023	Southeast	Juneau	√	√	√
OceansAlaska	2011	Southeast	Ketchikan	√		√
UAS Sitka	2024	Southeast	Sitka		√	√
Shikat Bay Oysters LLC	2024	Southeast	Naukati Bay			
Blue Evolution	2017	Southwest	Kodiak			
GreenWave	2025	Southwest	Kodiak			√
Alaska Ocean Farms LLC	2023	Southwest	Kodiak	√	√	√

Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (hatchery permits) and industry interviews (operational status)

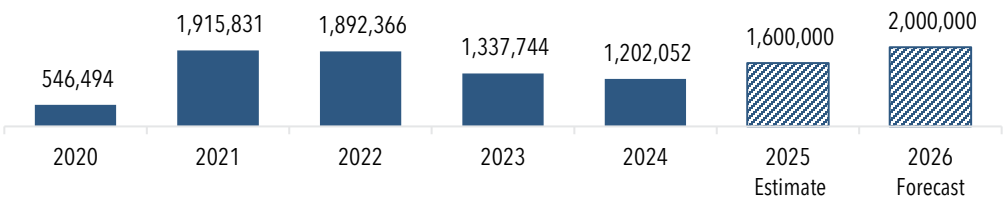
Harvest Estimates

OYSTERS

An estimated 1.6 million oysters will be sold by Alaska farms to consumption markets by the end of 2025, a 33% increase from 2024.

Most farmers reported plans for significantly larger harvests in 2026 than in 2025. If realized, these plans could bring the 2026 statewide harvest to more than 2 million oysters. The trend in oyster seed import statistics described above also indicates the potential for increased oyster harvest in the coming years, although farm yields and markets will also play an important role.

Figure 2. Alaska Oyster Harvest (by count) 2020-2026 Forecast



Sources: Alaska Department of Fish & Game (2017-2024), MRG/PSI estimate and forecast (2025-2026)

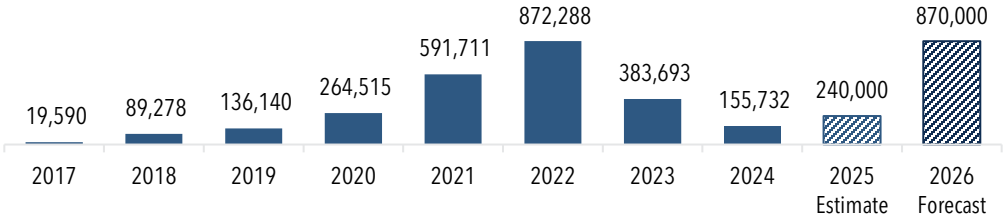
SEAWEED

An estimated 240,000 pounds of seaweed was harvested statewide in 2025 . Harvest increased by more than 50% from 2024, yet remained smaller than the 2020-2023 period. One farmer indicated the harvest could have been larger in 2025 if buyers had been available to purchase kelp at the optimal time.

> ***"It deteriorated to nothing by the time buyers came to town. … My kelp [harvest] would have been four times what it was. It's all due to the buyer's timing, and when the drop is ready. There's a fairly large disconnect there."***

Farmers plan to significantly scale up their out-planting in late 2025 for the 2026 harvest season. The 2026 harvest is likely be at or near the state record of more than 872,000 wet pounds, based on hatchery and farmer interviews. While the potential for a large increase in harvest exists, availability of buyers and average yield will play an important role in the actual harvest.

Figure 3. Alaska Seaweed Harvest (wet pounds) 2017-2026 Forecast



Sources: Alaska Department of Fish & Game (2017-2024), MRG/PSI estimate and forecast (2025-2026)

Seaweed Seed Yield

Comparing seaweed harvest to the previous year's seeded line sales provides an approximate measure of average productivity across all Alaska farms.[8] The estimated 2025 implied yield across Alaska farms in 2025 was 1.2 pounds per foot of seeded line, which is higher than the

[8] This measure is described here as an "implied" yield because of several factors: Not all seeded line sold is necessarily used, resulting in actual yield of out-planted seed above this estimate of implied yield. Yields vary by species, and yield variation may be a reflection of changing species mix. While most seeded line is sold one year before the harvest year, some line is sold late and in the same calendar year as the harvest. Alaska farmers and hatchery operators generally reported trying to avoid late-season out-planting in 2025 because of poor results last year.

2024 implied yield of 0.7 pounds per foot, but still low compared to previous years This value aligns with findings reported by farmers and hatchery operators of improved yields from 2024 but some lingering problems described in the seed supply section above.

Table 4. Alaska Seeded Line Sales, Seaweed Harvests and Implied Yields (2021-2026 Forecast)

Year	Feet of Seeded Line Sold in Previous Year	Pounds of Seaweed Harvested	Implied Yield: Pounds Harvested per Foot of Seeded Line Sold in Previous Year
2021	260,350	591,711	2.3
2022	247,200	872,288	3.5
2023	321,600	383,693	1.2
2024	233,100	155,732	0.7
2025	192,440	240,000*	1.2
2026	350,000+*		

Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (seaweed and line production through 2024), McKinley Research
*MRG estimates from interviews and questionnaire.

Permitting Pipeline

As of October 2025, there were 76 authorized (although not necessarily active) aquatic farm leases in Alaska covering more than 1,600 acres. There were 43 proposed aquatic leases (to 24 unique applicants) in the permitting pipeline, which – if approved – would cover 2,000 acres. The proposed farms are largely in Southeast Alaska. A majority are kelp farms.

Table 5. Pending Aquatic Farm Lease Acres by Region and Species

Farm Type	Southcentral	Southeast	Southwest	All Regions
Kelp	355	1,213	57	**1,625**
Oysters	190	152	2	**344**
Kelp + oysters	0	52	0	**52**
Kelp + other	0	0	20	**20**
Other	0	10	0	**10**
Kelp + oysters + other	0	1	0	**1**
All Types	**545**	**1,428**	**79**	**2,052**

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

A more detailed summary of the currently authorized and pending aquatic farm leases is available in the appendices.

Appendix A: Pending Aquatic Farm Lease Applications

The following table lists all aquatic farm lease applications that were under review in 2025. As of October 2025, there were 17 new lease applications from the 2025 calendar year (filed during the January 1 to April 30, 2025 application window) and 24 applications from prior years. According to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, most of the pending applications that are more than two years old (seen in gray below) are pending because they are awaiting applicant lease application revisions, not department review.

Table 6. Pending Alaska Aquatic Farm Lease, as of October 2025

Application Year	Region	Nearest Community	Primary Business Name	Contact*	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm**
2018	SE	Craig	Madre De Dios, LLC	Markos Scheer	99	Madre De Dios	Oysters
2020	SE	Wrangell	F/V McCrea	Julie Decker	56	Earnest Sound	Kelp
2020	SW	Kodiak	Go Big Farms	Erik O'Brien	32	Monashka Bay	Kelp
2022	SC	Cordova	Bluff Point	Anya Honkola	50	Port Etches	Kelp
2022	SC	Cordova	Rachel Hoover	Rachel Hoover	18	Port Etches	Kelp
2022	SC	Cordova	Two Moon Kelp	Kanisha Tiedeman	51	Two Moon Bay	Kelp
2022	SC	Kodiak	Alaska Ocean Farms, LLC	Alf Pryor	200	Middle Bay	Kelp
2022	SE	Kake	Éil' Héeni Kéek' Hás, Síis Dúulang, Sisters of the Sea LLC	Elizabeth Medicine Crow	62	Davidson Bay	Kelp
2022	SW	Adak	Adak Community Seafoods, LLC	Steve Minor	20	Kagalaska Strait	Kelp + other
2022	SW	Ouzinkie	City of Ouzinkie	Vickie Novak	25	Spruce Island	Kelp
2023	SC	Seldovia	Seldovia Seaweed	Harmony Payton	3	Seldovia Bay	Kelp
2023	SE	Ketchikan	Pacific Kelp Co.	Nick Stern	151	Vegas Island	Kelp
2023	SE	Sitka	University of Alaska Southeast Sitka	Angie Bowers	1	Sitka Harbor Channel	Kelp + oysters + other
2024	SC	Chenega	Chenega Regional Development Group	Marc Stover	25	Deer Cove	Oysters
2024	SC	Chenega	Chenega Regional Development Group	Marc Stover	0	Crab Bay FLUPSY	Oysters
2024	SC	Chenega	Chenega Regional Development Group	Marc Stover	83	Iktua Bay	Oysters
2024	SC	Chenega	Chenega Regional Development Group	Marc Stover	53	Elrington Passage	Oysters
2024	SC	Chenega	Chenega Regional Development Group	Marc Stover	29	Thumb Bay	Oysters

Application Year	Region	Nearest Community	Primary Business Name	Contact*	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm**
2024	SC	Valdez	Jason Rogers	Jason Rogers	3	Port Valdez	Kelp
2024	SE	Craig	Kelp Blue 49	Caroline Swootleg	400	Gulf of Esquibel	Kelp
2024	SE	Kake	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Kelli Jackson	10	Keku Strait	Kelp
2024	SE	Kake	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Kelli Jackson	21	Middle Beach	Kelp
2024	SE	Kake	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Kelli Jackson	20	Saganaw Bay	Kelp
2024	SE	Kake	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Kelli Jackson	21	Skinny Point North	Kelp
2024	SE	Ketchikan	Alaska Longneck Farms	Paul Fuhs	10	Black Island	Other
2024	SW	Kodiak	Equinox Oyster Co.	Annie Brewster	1	Anton Larsen Bay	Oysters
2025	SC	Valdez	Aurora Seaweed	Jason Rogers	30	Jack Bay	Kelp
2025	SE	Ketchikan	Pacific Kelp Co.	John Smet	102	Mary Island	Kelp
2025	SE	Ketchikan	Pacific Kelp Co.	John Smet	100	Cat Island	Kelp
2025	SE	Ketchikan	Sunword LLC	Xinwen Li	52	Blank Island	Kelp + oysters
2025	SE	Klawock	Southeast Alaska Oyster Farm	Clint Boon	1	Klawock Inlet	Oysters
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Bokan Kendrick One	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Bokan Kendrick Two	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Bokan Kendrick Three	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Moria Bay One	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Moria Bay Two	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Duke Island Dog Bay	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Duke Island Pond Bay	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Percy One	Kelp
2025	SE	Metlakatla	Native Sea Trust, Inc.	Keolani Booth	30	Percy Two	Kelp
2025	SE	Sitka	Kasiana Shellfish Co. LLC	Daniel Lomax	0	Stephenson Island	Oysters
2025	SE	Wrangell	Green Wave Robotics	Alexa Romersa	52	Baht Harbor	Oysters
2025	SW	Ouzinkie	City of Ouzinkie	Vickie Novak	1	Big Lagoon	Oysters

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Compiled by McKinley Research Group.
*First listed contact. **Based on species listed in lease application. Leases can be amended during the life of an aquatic farm.

Appendix B: Approved Aquatic Farm Leases

The following aquatic leases have been authorized for use by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Authorized leases are not necessarily actively used.

Table 7. Authorized Alaska Aquatic Farm Leases, by Region, Community, and Size

Region	Nearest Community	ADL #	Primary Business Name (Doing Business As)	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm*
SC	Cordova	232893	Jensen, Roderick (Safety Cove Shellfish Co.)	50	Simpson Bay	Oysters
SC	Cordova	233987	Port Etches Farms	40	Port Etches	Kelp
SC	Cordova	233622	Sea Garden, LLC	22	Sheep Bay	kelp
SC	Cordova	233817	Amber Morris (WildBlue Mariculuture)	22	Simpson Bay	kelp
SC	Cordova	233599	Next Level Fisheries	22	Simpson Bay	kelp
SC	Cordova	233612	Noble Ocean Farms, LLC	22	Simpson Bay	kelp
SC	Cordova	233604	Blue Green Enterprises, LLC	22	Simpson Bay	kelp
SC	Cordova	232899	Gehlbach, Seawan	14	Simpson Bay	oysters
SC	Cordova	233396	Royal Ocean Kelp Company	3	Windy Bay	kelp
SC	Homer	225292	Jakolof Bay Oyster Co.	29	Jakalof Bay	kelp + oysters + other
SC	Homer	230647	Bates, Greg (Alaska Shellfish Farms)	23	Halibut Cove	oysters
SC	Homer	225564	Snug Harbor Seafoods, Inc.,	4	Halibut Cove	oysters + other
SC	Homer	225552	Sidelinger, Kevin Peter	3	Halibut Cove	oysters
SC	Homer	227614	Pierce, Rick	1	Halibut Cove	oysters + other
SC	Homer	225563	Crosby, Sean	1	Peterson Bay	oysters
SC	Homer	225547	Loflin, Cameron D	1	Peterson Bay	oysters + other
SC	Homer	225561	Cummings, Laverne	1	Peterson Bay	kelp + oysters + other
SC	Homer	226864	Katchemak Shellfish Mariculture, Assoc.	0	Halibut Cove	oysters
SC	Seldovia	234192	Chugach Regional Resources Commissions	21	Port Graham	kelp
SC	Seldovia	232677	Clam Gulch Seafoods LLC	10	Jakolof Bay	oysters

Region	Nearest Community	ADL #	Primary Business Name (Doing Business As)	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm*
SC	Seldovia	225228	Lansdowne, Larry	2	Jakolof Bay	oysters + other
SC	Seldovia	225560	Don & Mary Ann M. Fell	1	Kasitsna Bay	oysters
SC	Whittier	234017	Chugach Regional Resources Commission	12	Crab Bay	kelp
SC	Whittier	228777	Irving, Mike	6	Kacuuqaq Bay	kelp + oysters + other
SC	Whittier	225239	Van Hyning, Jon M	5	South Bay	oysters
SE	Coffman Cove	105287	Rocky Bay Oysters, LLC	7	Rocky Bay	oysters
SE	Coffman Cove	105303	Herman, Brian (Canoe Lagoon)	5	Blashke Islands	oysters
SE	Cordova	226846	Aguiar	12	Simpson Bay	kelp + oysters + other
SE	Craig	233123	Real Marina (Seagrove)	132	Port Real Marina	Kelp
SE	Craig	232885	Premium Aquatics (Seagrove)	127	Doyle Bay	kelp + oysters
SE	Craig	234006	Kelp Blue 49	122	Sea Otter Sound	kelp
SE	Gustavus	233134	Rainy Dawn Fisheries	7	Pleasant Island	kelp
SE	Juneau	233983	Jonny Antoni (Sea Quester Farms)	26	Stephens Passage	kelp
SE	Juneau	233129	Blue Acres Alaska LLC	10	Stephens Passage	kelp + others
SE	Juneau	106835	Salty Lady Seafood Co.	1	Bridget Cove	other
SE	Juneau	233131	Meta Mesdag (Salty Lady Seafood Co)	0	Spuhn Island	oysters
SE	Juneau / Auke Bay	233370	Rainy Dawn Fisheries	3	Lena Cove	kelp
SE	Kake	234007	Rocky Pass Kelp, LLC	27	Entrance Island	kelp
SE	Ketchikan	234193	Hump Island Oyster Company	52	Clover Passage	oysters
SE	Ketchikan	108094	Sande, Trevor (Hump Island Oyster Company)	16	Clover Passage	kelp + oysters
SE	Ketchikan	106844	Bakker, Cornelius	9	Revillagigedo Channel	other
SE	Ketchikan	107075	Fuhs, Paul	7	Revillagigedo Channel	other
SE	Ketchikan	106848	Pac Alaska, LLC	5	Clarence Strait	other
SE	Ketchikan	107077	Pac Alaska, LLC	5	Revillagigedo Channel	other
SE	Ketchikan	107092	Carruth, Tom	5	Revillagigedo Channel	other
SE	Ketchikan	107001	Pac Alaska, LLC	4	Revillagigedo Channel	other

Region	Nearest Community	ADL #	Primary Business Name (Doing Business As)	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm*
SE	Klawock	105346	Shinaku Shellfish Co.	1	Peratrovich Island	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	233520	Blue Starr Oyster Co.	9	Jinhi Bay	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	233912	Alaska Oyster Cooperative	1	Little Naukati Bay	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	106991	Wyatt, Eric (Blue Starr Oyster Co.)	12	Tokeen Bay	kelp + oysters + other
SE	Naukati Bay	107829	Chevaviroj, Denduang	7	Shikat Point	kelp + oysters + other
SE	Naukati Bay	107861	Greeley, James Thomas (Tomasco Shellfish)	4	Shikat Point	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	107847	Alaskan Halfshell Oysters	2	Karheen Passage	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	106998	Sheets, Michael J	1	Jinhi Bay	oysters
SE	Naukati Bay	106994	Naukati Bay, Inc.,	0	Tahka Point	oysters
SE	Sitka	232886	Silver Bay Seafoods	182	Olga Point	oysters
SE	Sitka	232900	Coastal Alaska Seafoods	4	Sitka Sound	oysters
SE	Sitka	234002	Island Endeavor Seaweed, LLC	3	Krestof Sound	kelp
SE	Sitka	106834	Manning, Thomas	2	Krestof Sound	oysters + other
SE	Sitka	233125	Hitomi J. Marsh	1	Halibut Point	kelp
SE	Sitka	108089	Manning, Thomas	1	Signaka Islands	other
SE	Wrangell	233635	Salt Garden Farms	3	Madan Bay	kelp
SE	Yakutat	233783	Malaspina Sea Farms	11	Otmeloi Island	kelp
SW	Kodiak	233821	Icy Waters Fisheries LLC	109	Middle Bay, Kalsin Bay	kelp
SW	Kodiak	233058	Kodiak Kelp	83	Kaisin Bay	kelp
SW	Kodiak	232902	Perry, Beau (Blue Evolution)	35	MIddle Bay	kelp
SW	Kodiak	232894	Pryor, Alf (Alaska Ocean Farms)	19	Humpy Island	kelp
SW	Kodiak	232746	Kodiak Sustainable Seaweed, LLC	17	Kodiak Harbor	kelp
SW	Kodiak	233816	Afognak Native Corporation	15	Dry Spruce Bay	kelp
SW	Kodiak	233815	Kelp Island Alaska, LLC	14	Holiday Island	kelp
SW	Kodiak	233403	Alaska Sea Greens	10	Uganik Bay	kelp
SW	Larsen Bay	232720	Erik O'Brien (Kodiak Ocean Bounty)	20	Larsen Bay	kelp + oysters + other

Region	Nearest Community	ADL #	Primary Business Name (Doing Business As)	Total Acres	Site Name	Type of Farm*
SW	Old Harbor	233813	Old Harbor Native Corporation	10	Port Otto	kelp
SW	Port Lions	233522	Afognak Native Corporation	15	Kizhuyak Bay	kelp
SW	Sand Point	233410	Trident Seafoods Corporation	102	Left Hand Bay	kelp
SW	Sand Point	233402	Aleutians East Borough	10	Zachary Bay	kelp

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
. *Based on species listed in lease application. Leases can be amended during the life of an aquatic farm.