



Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc.

Beaver Street Fisheries is a leading importer, manufacturer and distributor of quality frozen seafood products from the USA and around the world. With headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida, a vertically integrated supply chain, and the advantage of both on-site and off-shore processing capabilities, Beaver Street Fisheries offers a wide variety of products, competitive pricing, and can satisfy the diverse needs of wholesale, retail, institutional and foodservice operators.

The success and reputation that Beaver Street Fisheries enjoys is attributed to its dedication to undeniable quality, efficient, and attentive service and the disciplined exercise of a single principle, "Treat the customer as you would a friend and all else will follow."

2021

Number of Wild-Caught Species	Number of Certified Wild-Caught Species	Number of Wild-Caught Species in a FIP	Number of Farmed Species	Number of Certified Farmed Species
26	14	7	10	9
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwater trawl• Bottom trawl• Dredge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purse seine• Seine nets• Gillnets and entangling nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hook and line• Longlines• Handlines and pole-lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rake / hand gathered / hand netted• Pots and traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

For over seventy year, Beaver Street Fisheries has always been a leader in the seafood industry, and we understand that we have a global responsibility to support and sustain the earth and its ecosystems. As part of our commitment to sustainability and responsible sourcing, we work closely with our supply chain partners to embrace strategies to support the ever-growing need for responsible seafood from around the world. We do this by working with standard-setting organizations for wild caught and aquaculture seafood. Additionally, we have partnered with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to help us develop and implement fishery improvement projects for both wild and farmed raised species. The improvement projects are designed to bring common stakeholders together to establish goals and collaboratively improve the environmental and social quality of the seafood production in a particular area using best practices.

This disclosure contains a list of fresh and frozen, wild-caught and aquaculture seafood sourced and sold in 2020.

To learn more about Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc., the responsible organizations we support, and our current initiatives, please refer to the web addresses below:

Associated Fisheries



Google

Map data ©2022



Alaska plaice
Pleuronectes
quadrituberculatus

**Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands**

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

- Profile not yet complete

- ## General Notes
- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

 <p>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p>Sea of Okhotsk</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p> <p>Seine nets</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
--	---	-------------------------	---	----------


Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>American cupped oyster</div> <div><i>Crassostrea virginica</i></div> <div>Louisiana</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Dredge	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise</div>	▼
--	--------	-----------	--	---

			Recommended	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Profile not yet complete.</div> <div>General Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes</div>				
<div></div> <div>American lobster</div> <div>Homarus americanus</div> <div>Georges Bank and Off-Shore Nova Scotia</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>	Pots and traps	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Good Alternative	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	




- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery.](#)


<div></div> <div>American sea scallop <i>Placopecten magellanicus</i></div> <div>US Atlantic – Mid-Atlantic Bight</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Dredge	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	▼
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	
			<div>NOAA FSSI 4</div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>Argentine red shrimp</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	▼
---	--------------	-----	-----------------------------------	---

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian:
Argentina offshore
industrial

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks and rays with this fishery.
- Bycatch of hake is a risk with this fishery.
- Bottom trawls directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Argentina offshore red shrimp – bottom trawl](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses – Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones – Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura – Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

FishSource, Salmon - Chile

[Good Fish Guide, Atlantic salmon, Chile](#)

[Ocean Wise, Atlantic salmon, Chile](#)

Seafood Watch, Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile



Bay scallop

Argopecten irradians

China

Fishery countries:

China

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended




Environmental Notes

- Farmed scallops are not provided external feed.
- The risk of escape is considered to be low. Relatively few diseases have been reported in scallops. The majority of the source of stock for farmed scallops comes from natural or passive settlement. Due to the lack of data on source stocks, the percentage of production from hatchery-raised broodstock or natural (passive) settlement is difficult to quantify; however, the removal of wild scallops for broodstock is not expected to have any negative impacts on the wild stock.
- Little to no chemicals are used in the culture of scallops. Improved husbandry and cleaning methods rather than use of antibiotics are employed to prevent bacterial infections. No chemicals are used during the grow-out phase of scallop culture. Cleaning solutions (i.e., bleach) used during the hatchery phase are not discharged to the marine environment.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Worldwide Farmed Scallops Report](#)

<div></div> <div>Blue mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i></div> <div>Canada</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	
Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native musels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Mussels, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard](#)



Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

▼

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native musels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Mussels, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard](#)



**Caribbean spiny
lobster**
Panulirus argus

Northern SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Brazil

Pots and traps

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

▼

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Brazil red and green lobster – trap](#)



Caribbean spiny
lobster

Panulirus argus

Western Central
Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Bahamas

Rake / hand
gathered / hand
netted

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska – Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended





Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, 3rd Re-Assessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Crimson snapper</div><div><i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i></div></div><div><div>Indonesia</div></div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Indonesia</div></div></div>	<div><div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div><div>Hook and line</div><div>Longlines</div><div>Pots and traps</div></div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div><div>Sustainability not rated</div><div></div></div>
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><div>• Profile not yet complete.</div></div><div><div>General Notes</div></div><div><div>References</div><div>Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish – dropline, longline, trap and gillnet</div></div></div>			
<div><div></div><div><div>Dusky rockfish</div><div><i>Sebastes ciliatus</i></div></div><div><div>Gulf of Alaska</div></div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>United States</div></div></div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div><div><div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div><div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div></div><div></div></div></div>
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><div>• Profile not yet complete.</div></div><div><div>General Notes</div><div><div>• No additional notes</div></div></div></div>			



Farmed

Certified

European seabass
Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, GAA BAP 3* & 4* certified](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



Certified

FishSource



Flathead sole

Hippoglossoides
elassodon

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Well Managed



Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Japanese
threadfin bream

Nemipterus japonicus

Western Indian
Ocean

Fishery countries:
India

Bottom trawl

FIP

Sustainability
not rated





Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, India threadfin bream – trawl](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Jonah crab <i>Cancer borealis</i> </div> <div> US Atlantic </div> <div> Fishery countries: United States </div>	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> FishSource Managed </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Good Alternative </div>	
			<div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	

Environmental Notes



- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery was in the [Jonah Crab FIP](#) from 2014–2017.

References

[Gulf of Maine Research Institute, Jonah Crab Fishery Improvement Project](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Mahi-mahi <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> </div> <div> Eastern Pacific Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Peru </div>	Longlines	FIP	<div> Seafood Watch Avoid </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to turtles, sharks and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Peru mahi-mahi – longline \(WWF\)](#)



Mahi-mahi

Coryphaena hippurus

Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:
Taiwan

Longlines

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to turtles and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Taiwan Hsin-Kang mahi-mahi – longline](#)



Malabar snapper

Lutjanus malabaricus

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Gillnets and
entangling nets
Hook and line
Longlines
Pots and traps

FIP

Sustainability
not rated




Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish – dropline, longline, trap and gillnet](#)

	Mitre squid <i>Loligo chinensis</i> China Fishery countries: China	Purse seine	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
---	---	-------------	-----	--	---


Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Shantou-Taiwan Chinese common squid – jigging/single trawl](#)

	Mytilus mussels nei <i>Mytilus spp.</i> Chinese waters Fishery countries: China	Rake / hand gathered / hand netted	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼
---	--	--	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

	New Zealand mussel <i>Perna canaliculus</i> Northern, Southern Fishery countries: New Zealand	Dredge	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼
---	--	--------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Nile tilapia

Oreochromis niloticus

Colombia

Fishery countries:
Colombia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Tilapia typically does not require large inputs of fishmeal and fish oil in commercial feeds. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- The potential impacts on wild species are limited because tilapia has been historically introduced and actively stocked into the environment.
- The chemical use and the impact of effluent from farm operations have the potential to affect the waterbody.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Tilapia, Colombia](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard](#)



Northern rockfish

Sebastes polyspinis

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Northern rockfish
Sebastes polyspinis

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Orange roughy

Hoplostethus atlanticus

East and South
Chatham Rise

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is believed to have minimal impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Potential impacts on coral habitats are a concern.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed




				<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> NOAA FSSI 1.5 </div>
--	--	--	--	--

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

- Concerns about low stock led to the closure of the Alaskan Pacific cod fishery for 2020 (after the reporting period).

<div>  </div> <div> Pinjalo <i>Pinjalo pinjalo</i> </div> <div> Indonesia Fishery countries: Indonesia </div>	<div> Gillnets and entangling nets </div> <div> Hook and line </div> <div> Longlines </div> <div> Pots and traps </div>	<div> FIP </div>	<div> Sustainability not rated </div> <div>  </div>
---	---	-------------------------	---



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish – dropline, longline, trap and gillnet](#)

<div>  </div>	<div> Purse seine </div>	<div> Certified </div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div>  </div>
--	--------------------------	-------------------------------	---

*Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha*

Fishery countries:
Russia

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

References

[SCS Global Services, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)



Certified

*Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha*

Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in the Alaskan fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)



Queen crab
Chionoecetes opilio

Northern Sea of
Okhotsk


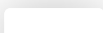
Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



			<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>	
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Profile not yet complete</div><div>General Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes</div></div>				
<div><div><div></div><div><div>Queen crab</div><div>Chionoecetes opilio</div><div>NW Atlantic – Newfoundland and Labrador</div><div>Fishery countries: Canada</div></div></div><div>Pots and traps</div><div>Certified</div></div>			<div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div><div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div></div> <div>▼</div>	
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</div><div>General Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes</div></div>				
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div>				



Queen crab
Chionoecetes opilio

W Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Rainbow trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Chile but have become established in the wild due to intentional stocking. However, there are still concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. Available data indicates that large numbers of farmed trout have escaped each year since the early 1990s.
- Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

[FishSource - salmon, Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch, Rainbow trout, Chile, Farmed](#)



Rainbow trout

Onchorynchus mykiss

Peru

Fishery countries:

Peru

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Rainbow Trout, Worldwide](#)



Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Sustainability
not rated



Sciaenops ocellatus

China, Vietnam

Fishery countries:

China, Vietnam

- Profile not yet complete

- No additional notes



Procambarus clarkii

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**



Guadalquivir delta

Fishery countries:

Spain

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery. The only known significant impact with this fishery is the effect of the introduced crawfish species on the indigenous crawfish species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This is a freshwater fishery close to rice fields, so the habitat impact is very limited.

- No additional notes.



Lepidopsetta bilineata

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

General Notes



General Notes

Fishery Progress, Indonesia snapper and grouper - bottom longline, dropline, trap, and gillnet (ADI).



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide	Best Choice 2				

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

References

[Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)

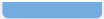
 <p>South Pacific hake <i>Merluccius gayi</i> <i>peruanus</i></p> <p>Peruvian</p> <p>Fishery countries: Peru</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<p>FishSource Needs Improvement</p>	<p>▼</p>
--	---------------------	-------------------	--	----------

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

References

Fishery Progress, Peruvian hake - bottom trawl

	Not certified or in	Seafood Watch	✓
---	---------------------	---------------	---

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Southern king crab</p> <p><i>Lithodes santolla</i></p> </div> <div> <p>Gulf of St. Jorge and SW Atlantic – Argentina federal</p> </div> <div> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Argentina</p> </div>	Pots and traps	a FIP	<div>Avoid</div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Not recommended</p> </div>	
--	----------------	--------------	---	--

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but available data is still limited.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Striped catfish</p> <p><i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i></p> </div> <div> <p>Vietnam</p> </div> <div> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Vietnam</p> </div>	Farmed	Certified	<div> <p>FishSource</p> <p>Managed</p> </div> <div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Eco-Certification Recommended</p> </div> <div> <p>Good Fish Guide</p> <p>Best Choice 2</p> </div>	<div>  </div>
---	--------	------------------	--	--

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References

FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam

Seafood Watch, Sutchi catfish, Vietnam, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Pangasius Farms (2, 3, 4-star).



Longlines

FIP

FishSource Needs Improvement



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- There is a risk to PET species with this fishery. Longlines present a hazard to turtles, seabirds and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes tuna, billfish and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

References

Fishery Progress, Indonesia Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics - longline

Environmental Notes

- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. However, there are significant concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs from domestic sources, which are produced from fisheries that are fully exploited overexploited, or depleted.
- There is little infomation available regarding impacts of Chinese tilapia production on wild species, includings impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife. Nile tilapia are considered highly invasive and there are documented examples of tilapia populations outcompeting local fish species for resources in Chinese waterways. Despite this, there is no information on tilapia escapes at a farm level. In addition, there is little information about on-farm diseases in Chinese tilapia production and disease outbreaks pose a risk to wild fish populations. There is no information regarding interactions with wildlife which may include migrating birds.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use and the impact of effluent released by tilapia pond‐based farms in China. But there is evidence of the use of illegal chemicals and of antibiotics important to human health in Chinese tilapia production.

General Notes

Area-based approaches to aquaculture are included in the national and provincial legislation, but it is unclear whether zonal approaches to siting and production are used.

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

[FishSource – Tilapia, China](#)

[Seafood Watch, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Whiteleg shrimp</div><div><i>Penaeus vannamei</i></div><div>India</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>India</div></div></div></div> <div>Farmed</div> <div>Certified</div> <div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div><div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

[FishSource – shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\),,prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\),,prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\).](#)



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Whiteleg shrimp</div><div><i>Penaeus vannamei</i></div><div>Vietnam</div><div>Fishery countries: Vietnam</div></div></div>	Farmed	Certified	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div> <div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 3</div></div>	▼
---	--------	-----------	--	---

<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div> </div>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Alaska Flatfish Fishery.](#)

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Indonesia</div>	<div>Handlines and pole-lines</div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	<div>▼</div>
			<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	
			<div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>	

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Bycatch is considered low for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

This fishery entered MSC Full Assessment in November 2019 and received MSC Certification in January 2021.

References

Fishery Progress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna - pole & line

[Marine Stewardship Council, Indonesia pole-and-line and handline, skipjack and yellowfin tuna of Western and Central Pacific archipelagic waters](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Yellowtail rockfish

Sebastes flavidus

**US West Coast –
Northern
Management area,
Southern
Management area**

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Back to top

Profile Download

ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

2019

[Download PDF](#)

2020

[Download PDF](#)

Why Participate?

What's Included?

Contact Us

LinkedIn

Twitter

Privacy policy

Terms of use

About Us



Ocean
Disclosure
Project

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



© Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
www.sustainablefish.org